

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—20

TAMIL NADU

PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

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TAMIL NADU

CENSUS OF INDIA

SERIES 20—TAMIL NADU

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

Part I-A	..	Administration Report Enumeration	For Official Use only.
Part I-B	..	Administration Report Tabulation	
*Part II-A	..	General Population Tables.	
*Part II-B	..	Primary Census Abstract.	
Part III-A	..	General Economic Tables.	
Part III-B	..	General Economic Tables.	
Part IV-A	..	Social and Cultural Tables.	
Part IV-B	..	Social and Cultural Tables.	
Part V-A	..	Migration Tables.	
Part V-B	..	Migration Tables.	
Part VI-A	..	Fertility Tables.	
Part VI-B	..	Fertility Tables.	
†Part VII	..	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.	
Part VIII-A	..	Household Tables.	
Part VIII-B	..	Household Tables.	
Part VIII-C	..	Report on Households.	
Part IX	..	Special Tables on Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes.	
Part X-A	..	Town Directory (State Volume).	
Part X-B	..	Survey Reports on Selected Towns.	
Part X-C	..	Survey Report on Selected Villages.	
Part XI	..	Ethnographic notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	
Part XII	..	Census Atlas.	
Part XIII	..	District Census Handbooks. Part A: Village and Town Directory. Part B: Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.	

†Present volume. *Already printed.

PREFACE

A detailed report on houses along with certain tables compiled out of the data gathered during the 'Houselisting' operations is brought out since 1961 by the Census Organisation. As in the past, this preliminary operation of 'Houselisting' was conducted in Tamil Nadu in advance of the actual 1981 Census. The field work of this operation took place during July—August, 1980 at which time the schedules 'Houselist' and 'Enterprise List' were canvassed. The Houselist schedule has been considerably simplified this time with fewer questions because of the simultaneous canvassing of an additional detailed questionnaire on enterprises, as part of the Economic Census conducted periodically. The 'Enterprise List' was canvassed by Census Organisation on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation.

In the 1971 Census, the Housing Report and Tables dealt with a variety of information like uses of houses, wall/roof material of houses, households by number of living rooms occupied, tenure status of households and household size. The present volume, however, deals with only two aspects, viz., use of Census houses and data on three types of physically disabled persons.

Apart from the uses of census houses detailed information about the construction material of houses facilities available in the households and certain other particulars about households have been gathered through 'Household Schedule'. Unlike in the previous census the above information were collected during the main census. These data will be published in a separate volume i.e. in part VIII-A & B "Household Tables".

Data on handicapped persons have been gathered during this Census after a lapse of five decades as such data were gathered during the 1931 Census. The three types of disabilities about which information have been gathered are totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. As early as 1977, when draft questionnaires were being prepared, the Registrar General, India received request from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India that data on physical disabilities should be collected through the Census, in the context of the proclamation of the year 1981 as the 'International Year for the disabled persons' by the United Nations at its 31st session. Besides, it was felt that the data relating to physically handicapped persons would be of immense use to Governmental and voluntary organisations for formulating social security measures for the disabled persons.

The report analysing the data from the two Tables H-1 and H-2 is presented in this volume along with an introductory note on the Houselisting operation and this is followed by the tables.

My grateful thanks are due to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India, whose excellent guidance has enabled us to complete this project. I also thank the other officers of the Registrar General's office who helped us in the preparation of the two tables in this volume and in particular the officers of the Data Processing Division for generating the computerised Table H-1. I acknowledge the services of Shri N. Rama Rao, now Assistant Registrar General, India and formerly Deputy Director of Census Operations in Madras, who helped me much in the conduct of the Houselisting work and in the processing of the schedules.

The table on disabled population was prepared at our office under the supervision of Shri A.V. Vallinathan, Assistant Director. He was assisted by Shri M. Thangavelu, Shri S. Ranganathan and Shri T.R. Krishnan, Statistical Assistants. This table was prepared manually with the help of the fixed-pay staff, appointed for this purpose. The draft report for this volume was prepared by Shri R. Narayanan, Assistant Director under the able guidance of Shri M. Thangaraju, Deputy Director of Census Operations and I must acknowledge the good work done by them.

The other officials who helped in the preparation and checking of tables contained in the report are Smt. M.V. Rajalakshmi, Tabulation Officer, K. Madhavan, Smt. G. Vasantha and Smt M.C. Vijayalakshmi, Computers. The maps charts included in this book have been prepared by the Cartography Section headed by Shri Jogesh Das, Senior Geographer, assisted by Shri A. Rajamani, Senior Artist, Shri N. Chandran, Artist and Shri M. Kothandaraman, Hand Press Machine Operator. I wish to acknowledge the able services of the above officials in the preparation of this volume. I must also thank Shri V. Narasimhan, Manager and S/Shri S. Ranganathan and K. A. Sivasubramanian, Assistant Managers and other Officers of the Government of India Press, Coimbatore who envinced much interest in the printing of this volume. I trust the volume will be found useful by researchers, planners, Government Departments and other data users.

MADRAS
August 1983

A.P. MUTHUSWAMI
Director of Census Operations
Tamil Nadu

CONTENTS

PAGES

Preface . . . . . (iii)

REPORT

Chapter 1—Introduction 1

Chapter 2—Census Houses and the uses to which they are put 12

Chapter 3—Disabled Population 32

Chapter 4—Conclusion 40

TABLES

Table H-1—Census Houses and the uses to which they are put 43

Table H-2—Disabled Population by type of Disability 49

APPENDICES

Appendix I—Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist 77

Appendix II—Format of the Schedule 'Enterprise list' and the 'Enterprise list Abstract' . . . 111

Appendix III—List of Urban Agglomeration and their contsituent units in Tamil Nadu, 1981 . 113

Appendix IV—Edit instructions for the scrutiny of the Houselist and Instructions for the selection of 20% sample of Houses 116

Appendix V—Instructions for Editing and Coding of Houselist 121

Appendix VI—Sample design and precision of estimates 123

MAPS AND CHARTS *Facing Page*

(i) Administrative divisions 1981 1

(ii) Census Houses according to their uses 18

(iii) Proportion of mixed dwellings and non-dwe ing houses by categories for urban agglomerations having more than 5 lakh population 19

(iv) Distribution of 1000 Census Houses used as mixed dwellings and non-dwellings . . 22

(v) Percentage of Census Houses used as mixed dwellings and non-dwellings in Tamil Nadu . 23

(vi) Distribution of Census Houses in different uses among Rural and Urban areas . . 30

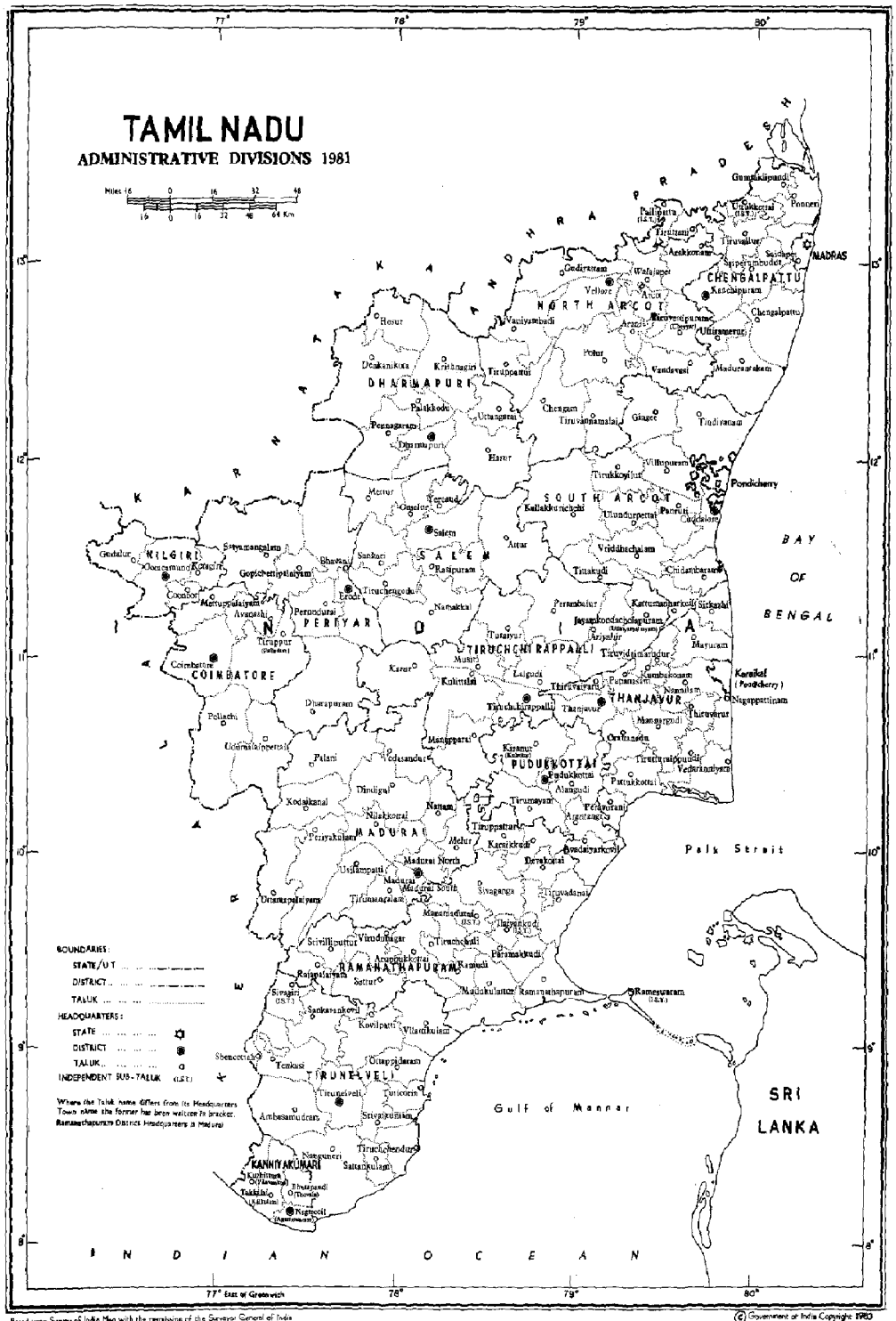
(vii) Proportion of Disabled population by three categories 34

(viii) Percentage distribution of totally Blind in Tamil Nadu among the district . . . 35

(ix) Percentage distribution of totally Crippled in Tamil Nadu among the district . . . 34

(x) Percentage distribution of totally Dumb in Tamil Nadu among the districts . . . 35

(xi) Distribution of Disabled population by Categories in Class I Cities/Urban agglomerations . 38


TAMIL NADU
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981
Miles 16 0 16 32 48
16 0 16 32 48 64 Km
77°
78°
79°
80°
15°
12°
11°
10°
9°
8°
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
BAY OF BENGAL
Palk Strait
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
MADRAS
CHENGALPATTU
NORTH ARCOT
DHARMAPURI
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
NILGIRI
SALEM
PERIYAR
TIRUCHIRAPPALI
THANJAVUR
COIMBATORE
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANNIYAKUMARI
Karaikal (Pondicherry)
BOUNDARIES :
STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
TALUK
HEADQUARTERS :
STATE
DISTRICT
TALUK
INDEPENDENT SUB-TALUK (I.S.T.)
Where the Taluk name differs from its Headquarters Town name the former has been written in bracket.
Ramanathapuram District Headquarters is Mandapam
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
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CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

Houselisting—part of Census

The census of population has been defined as the "total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country". Census therefore considers demographic and socio-economic aspects of every individual, irrespective of sex, age or status. To facilitate a complete enumeration of every man, woman and child, it is necessary to identify all human habitations i.e., all places where people live. This is precisely what is done during Houselisting. This operation is executed months ahead of the census when all buildings, whether wholly or partly residential, non-residential or even vacant are all identified by their door numbers and listed. Though census data are collected on individuals, the unit of identification is the household and the physical identification of the houses and households, therefore, forms the essential preliminary step. Since most of the people live in houses—whether big and palatial or tiny huts/tenements—listing of all such units helps in ensuring a fuller coverage in census. All the houses have to be listed out irrespective of whether they are pucca or katcha, occupied or unoccupied, used for human habitation or not, so that the persons living in them might not be left unaccounted during the final census count. Those who are houseless, i.e., persons living without houses, say in platforms, under trees and like places are taken care of at the time of final census.

Utility of Houselisting

The importance of 'Houselisting' as an essential preliminary operation for the successful coverage of population census is now well established in Indian Censuses. Listing of houses and households and the preparation of notional maps for each block are the main aspects of Houselisting. Houselisting provides a frame for the actual census count since the listing of houses and households gives a fairly accurate indication of the number of households and population inhabited within a specified area. Houselist helps in allocating the field work more equitably among the enumerators who have to cover the area allotted to them for census within the stipulated period (three weeks in 1981 census). Incidentally, Houselisting enables the estimation of man-power required for enumeration, the quantity of census schedules required to be printed and distributed and to make necessary arrangements to meet these basic requirements.

Houselisting in previous censuses

Prior to 1961 census, the collection of details during the Houselisting varied from state to state and there was no uniformity in the contents of the Houselist Schedule. The Houselist was used purely as an aid for census-taking. During the 1961 census, the scope and utility of the Houselisting operations have been considerably expanded and a variety of data on housing conditions were collected. At the 1971 census also, Houselisting operation was used to collect valuable data on housing conditions.

Data on Housing in Censuses prior to 1961

In 1871 and 1891, details about the structural condition of houses—whether tiled, thatched or terraced, was collected. These were not gathered in 1881 and 1901 censuses. In the 1911 census, data on industrial establishments engaging 20 persons or more, and the kind of fuel used were collected in addition to the particulars gathered in the 1891 census. Industrial establishments were classified as those using mechanical power and without mechanical power. Details about briskness of activity in these establishments were also obtained. In 1921 also, this special industrial census was continued. In addition, information on the nature of the roof of the house was collected. In the 1931 census houselist, details about houses ordinarily used as residence, not ordinarily used as residence, nature of occupant and remarks as to whether the house was uninhabited or used as a shop, temple or jail were collected. There was an improvement in the Houselist of 1941, when inmates of houses were classified with reference to religion and details on number of adults and children, estimated number of inmates of institutions and floating population were gathered. Particulars regarding the nature and type of buildings such as pucca and katcha, tiled and thatched were obtained. No houselist was prepared in 1951 for any part of the composite Madras state, though a houselist form was designed to collect some basic details of houses and persons entitled to vote with details of name, father's or husband's name, sex, age and community.

Houselisting of 1961

With the advent of planning in the 1950s, statistics on housing conditions was sought for from the census organisation for the planning of housing schemes. The United Nations also recommended the collection of a variety of details on housing as it was felt that lack of adequate housing constituted one of the major deficiencies in the standard of living and serious social problems emerge from shortage of housing. In our country, housing conditions were far from satisfactory at that time. Added to that, the increasing urbanward migration and the resultant congestion in cities and towns necessitated mighty long term plans for tackling housing shortage. Naturally, any massive plan with huge financial outlay would require adequate basic data on the project. It was in this context that the Houselisting of 1961 census assumed greater importance. With the objective of meeting the data needs on housing to a greater extent, the Registrar General, India in consultation with the National

Buildings Organisation of the Government of India, introduced a major change in the House-numbering and Houselisting operations of 1961 census so as to obtain certain basic information on the housing conditions prevailing in the country. In effect, the simple houselisting operation, meant for the limited purpose of ensuring precise population count, turned out into a full fledged Housing census. The 1961 census Houselist gathered details of all buildings, whether used as residence or put to other uses while the United Nations suggested the collection, compilation and analysis of statistical data pertaining to only housing units or occupants.

Through the 1961 Houselist, a variety of information on census houses and buildings was gathered. Apart from the building/house numbers, details on the purpose for which the house is used, material of wall and roof, details of households living in houses along with names of heads of households, number of living rooms, whether the house is owned or rented, and the number of members of households by sex were gathered. When the house was used as an establishment, workshop or factory, particulars like name, name of product or kind of repair or servicing undertaken, average number of persons employed and the kind of fuel or power were also collected The houselist thus helped in having a complete record of all buildings including the uses to which they were put. Since the houselisting provided a permanent record of all the buildings and houses, in every block, it formed a base for undertaking sample surveys.

Houselisting during 1971

The contents of the 1971 Houselist Schedule closely follows that of 1961 census. The details of census houses used as establishments were however covered by a separate schedule—the Establishment Schedule. This Establishment Schedule covered all houses used for industrial, trade or other avocations. The 1971 census Houselist covered the following items.

1. Building Number.
2. Census House Number.
3. Predominant construction material of census house by:
   (a) wall material and
   (b) roof material.
4. Purpose for which census house is used—residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or vacant.
5. Whether the census house is used wholly or partly as an establishment.
6. Households living in the house with names of heads of households and whether the head belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.
7. Number of living rooms occupied by the household.
8. Whether the household lives in owned or rented house.
9. Number of persons by sex normally residing in the household on the day of visit by the enumerator.
10. Whether the household cultivates land.

While planning for the 1971 census, it was contemplated that additional particulars on housing such as age of the house, area of the house, basic amenities available in the house like electricity, water supply, privy, type of fuel used for cooking etc., could be gathered through the Houselist. During pretesting of the schedules, it was found that answers to some of these questions like age of house, etc., were not forthcoming precisely. The calculation of the area of the house involved much time. It was subsequently decided that in view of the time and expenditure involved the questions for collection of additional information may not be included in the Houselist Schedule.

The Houselist of 1981

During 1981 the Houselist was canvassed between 21st July to 20th Aug. 1980. The Houselist Schedule has been simplified and it contained fewer questions when compared to the previous Houselist of 1971. Apart from the usual particulars on building number, house number and household number etc., the schedule sought information as to whether any enterprise is carried on within the house, and/or whether the household is engaged in an enterprise outside the census house and without premises. An important addition made in the Houselist of 1981 is the collection of information about the number of physically handicapped persons—totally blind, crippled and dumb in every household. The collection of such particulars on physically handicapped was last made in 1931 census. The collection of the above data, particularly in the light of the observance of the year 1981 as the International year of the Physically Handicapped, was considered very significant. The instructions to enumerators for filling up the Houselist are reproduced along with the Schedule in Appendix I.

Conduct of Economic Census along with Houselisting

An important aspect of the Houselisting of 1980 was the canvassing of the schedule, 'Enterprise List' of the economic census by the census enumerating staff, during the houselisting. The houselist schedules served as a frame for the enterprises. Details of enterprises, whether carried on within houses or outside without premises, have been gathered through this schedule. The schedule and instructions for 'enterprise list' were evolved by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India and the scheme was implemented by the census machinery with the help of the State Statistics Department.

Changes in 1981 Houselist Schedule and inclusion of some questions in Household Schedule

In view of the canvassing of the two schedules by the enumerator during Houselisting, certain important details of houses/households like the material of wall/roof, number of living rooms, etc., ought to have been collected during houselisting through the 'Household Schedule'. were actually collected during the final enumeration. The household particulars collected through the Household Schedule in the 1981 census enumeration included the following:

(i) Name and religion of the head of household and whether he belongs to SC/ST and if so, name of SC/ST.

(ii) Language mainly spoken in the household.

(iii) Whether the household lives in owned house or not, and if not, whether it owns a house or house-site in the same place (i.e., village or town).

(iv) Predominant wall, roof and floor materials of the house.

(v) Availability of drinking water and electricity in houses in all areas and toilet in urban areas only.

(vi) Number of living rooms in occupation of household.

(vii) Number of married couples usually living in the household.

(viii) Does the household cultivate land and if so, whether owned, rented or both and in case 'rented', local name of tenancy.

It may be seen from the above that more questions were added in the Household Schedule to elicit additional informations during enumeration. The additional details in 1981 are the ones relating to floor material of the house, availability of facilities like drinking water and electricity in houses in all areas and toilet facility in urban areas and number of married couples living in the household, ownership of house or house-site in the village or town of enumeration for those living in rented houses, cultivation by household members in owned or rented land and in case of latter, local name of tenancy.

Enterprise List

As already stated, the Enterprise List was canvassed along with the Houselist. The enterprise list of 1980 replaced the Establishment Schedule canvassed during the Houselisting of 1971 census. 'Enterprise' was defined as an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The Houselist served as a frame for locating enterprises and identifying them and these were listed separately. It is through colums 4 and 7 of the Houselist that the enterprises were identified. Enterprises located in houses were identified under column 4 while those carried on without premises were identified separately through column 7. The following details were gathered for every enterprise.

(i) Description of activity of enterprise.

(ii) Classification of enterprise as agricultural or non-agricultural.

(iii) Periodicity of the enterprise—perennial or seasonal.

(iv) Type of ownership (Private, Co-operative, Central Government, State Government, Local body and others).

(v) Social group of owner (Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, others).

(vi) Power/Fuel used.

(vii) Total Workers (including unpaid workers) and hired workers by sex under non-agricultural enterprises.

(viii) Total Workers and hired workers under agricultural enterprises.

The filled-in enterprise list schedules were collected by the Charge Officers at the conclusion of the Houselisting and handed over to the State Statistics Department officials for further processing and compilation of tables.

The Schedule 'Enterprise List' and Abstract of Enterprise List are presented in Appendix-II for the information of the readers.

Preparatory Work

The preparatory work for the 1981 census commenced as early as 1978. The list of villages was prepared for each taluk and maps of taluks, districts and municipalities were updated and new maps procured. The district authorities were addressed in connection with the recognition of new places as urban units or towns for purposes of census and the de-recognition if any, of existing urban areas with pronounced rural characteristics as villages. Two pretest of census schedules were also conducted in selected blocks. The first pretest was held in August-September 1978 and the second one in June 1979. On the experience of the pretests, the final census schedules were framed. The houselist schedule of 1981 census has been considerably pruned in view of the combination of the 'Enterprise list', canvassed along with the Houselisting.

In accordance with the provisions of the Census Act, 1948, the Tamil Nadu Government notified the appointment of the various census officers. For the districts, the Collectors were appointed as the Census Officers and for the Corporations of Madras and Madurai, the respective Commissioners were the Census Officers. For Taluks and Municipalities, the respective Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners were appointed as the Census Charge Officers who were responsible for the conduct of the operations under the overall guidance of the Collector and the Director of Census Operations.

Additional Census Officers

The 'enterprise list' was canvassed in co-ordination with the State Statistics Department. The officers and staff of the Statistics Department at the headquarters, districts and taluks had to be fully involved in the training of the enumeration staff, supervision of field work etc. Hence, the Assistant Directors of Statistics of the districts were appointed as Additional Census Officers under the census Act, for their respective districts by the District Collectors to co-ordinate the work.

Fixity in administrative boundaries

For the efficient conduct of the operations, it is essential that the boundaries of administrative units are kept constant. At the instance of the Government of India, the Tamil Nadu Government passed orders as early as September, 1979 that no proposals involving changes like bifurcation or revision (inclusion and exclusion of areas) of districts, revenue divisions, taluks, sub-taluks or villages on the Revenue side and of municipalities, panchayats and panchayat unions and constitution of municipalities on the Local Administration side should be implemented from 1-1-1980 to 30-6-1981.

Calendar of operations

A calendar of operations was drawn up and the various items of work were monitored by the Census Directorate periodically as the entire work had to be executed according to the fixed time schedule. The calendar of operations (as adopted) until the completion of Houselisting operation in August-September 1980 is reproduced below.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS OF 1981,

TAMIL NADU

September, 1979

(i) Appointment of Census Officers under Section 4 of Census Act, 1948—Notification to be made in the State Gazette.

(ii) Consideration of new towns for declaration as SUA for 1981 Census (SUAs—Standard Urban Areas).

(iii) Commence collection of data for Part I of the District Census Hand Book—Village and Town Directory.

(iv) Issue of instructions through State Government on updating of house-numbering by all local bodies and removal of defects in the same.

October, 1979

(i) Finalisation of Urban Areas for 1981—recognition of new towns and declassification of existing ones, wherever necessary.

(ii) Finalisation of talukwise lists of villages.

November, 1979

(i) Commence collection of area figures for Districts/Taluks/Corporations. — Municipalities—Other Census Urban Areas/Villages.

(ii) Issue of instructions on the preparation of Location Code Statements for all charges.

(iii) Delineation of new Standard Urban Areas and their Urban/Rural constituent units.

December, 1979

(i) Finalisation of Location Code Statements.

(ii) Notification of the final census schedules in the Gazette.

(iii) Finalisation of Taluk maps and comparison of Village and Town lists with maps.

January—March, 1980

(i) Completion Report on updating of house-numbering in all areas to be received.

(ii) Formation of enumerator blocks/supervisor circles in all charges like taluks, municipalities, etc.—preparation of charge list.

(iii) Issue of instructions to Charge Officers on preparation of notional maps, houselist and enterprise list schedules, abridged houselists etc.

(iv) Assessment of the requirements of houselisting forms for the Districts/Charges.

(v) Review of the work relating to collection of area figures and take steps for completion of the work.

April—May, 1980

(i) Finalisation of charge-lists in all charges including special charges i.e., Military/Defence charges.

(ii) Appointment of enumerators and supervisors for blocks and circles for houselisting and canvassing of enterprise list.

(iii) Despatch of instruction booklets and necessary forms on houselisting, enterprise lists etc., to all charge officers for training purposes.

(iv) Publicity for houselisting to commence.

(v) Training of district officials, charge officers and other supervisory staff on houselisting.

(vi) Review of the progress in the compilation of village and town directory.

(vii) Commence despatch of forms relating to houselisting.

June 1-15, 1980

(i) Completion Report on receipt of forms to the districts relating to houselisting.

(ii) Distribution of forms and schedules to all charge officers.

(iii) Intensive publicity for houselisting.

June 16—*July* 15, 1980

Training classes for all enumerators/supervisors.

July 16—*July* 20, 1980

Visiting the Block.

Checking up of house numbers and preparation of Notional Map.

July 21—*August* 10, 1980

Houselisting and canvassing of enterprise list.

August 11—15, 1980

Preparation of Houselist Abstract.

August 16—20, 1980

Scrutiny of all records by supervisor and handing over to charge officer.

August 21—31, 1980

Scrutiny and despatch of all houselist records to the processing centres by charge officers.

Rural-Urban Classification

The definition of an urban unit adopted in 1981 was more or less the same as in the previous 1961 and 1971 Censuses. The urban areas of 1981 are:

(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment Board or notified town area;

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

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per Sq. Km. (or 1000 per Sq. Mile)

In respect of marginal cases, places which had distinct urban characteristics were included as urban and some existing towns with predominant rural characteristics were not treated as urban. In the 1961 and 1971 censuses, working males in activities like fishing, logging etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities and considered for the 75 per cent criterion among male working population. For the 1981 census, however, these activities were treated on par with cultivation and agricultural labour and the males working in these activities are excluded from non-agricultural work. In the 1971 census as also earlier, urban areas included some places with a population below 5,000 on the basis of certain considerations like density, social and historical importance. In 1981, however, the test was strictly applied and no area was included on local considerations.

The number of towns or urban units recognised for 1981 census is 434 in Tamil Nadu. The number of towns in 1971 was 439. Thirty new towns were recognised during 1981 while 13 existing towns (including two Panchayat townships) were declassified as rural. Due to the extension of the jurisdiction of some towns like Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai etc., 23 existing towns merged with other towns and lost their separate identity. In the case of one town, due to the prevalence of two administrative units, it was recognised as two separate urban units in 1981 while it was one unit in the earlier census of 1971.

Urban Agglomeration

The concept of Urban Agglomeration adopted in 1971 for the first time was continued during the 1981 census also. Urban Agglomeration refers to a whole urban area extending over a core city/town having continuous spread of urbanisation cutting across statutory limits of a city/town. Very often, large railway colonies, University Campuses, Port Areas, Military Camps etc., come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town, but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns, but when they form a continuous spread with the town, they are outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit and are called 'Urban Agglomerations'. In Tamil Nadu, there are 34 Urban Agglomerations and these have been constituted with a core city and town along with other adjoining town or towns. All the adjoining town or towns of Urban Agglomerations happen to be independent urban units in Tamil Nadu. Of the 34 Urban Agglomerations recognised for 1981, two are new ones, viz., Neyveli and Karur. Six existing Urban Agglomerations have been expanded in 1981 due to the inclusion of additional towns within their area. Madras Urban Agglomeration is the biggest and the city of Madras and 48 other towns in the neighbouring Chengalpattu district are the constituent units of this Urban Agglomeration.

Permanent House-numbering Scheme

The numbering of all buildings and houses has been a problem not only to the census organisation but for all local authorities as well. A good system of house-numbering is very essential for administration. The Registrar-General suggested a scheme of permanent house-numbering in 1967. The scheme was circulated to all State Governments with a manual of instructions.

Normally, the houses were not assigned numbers except in municipal corporations or notified towns. At the time of every census, all the houses are serially numbered and listed so as to serve as a frame for the census enumeration. No hard and fast rules were adopted as to the direction in which the house-numbering should run, say, left to right or in a clockwise direction etc. Much of the numbering depended on lay-out of the enumerator blocks. It was left to the

charge officers/enumerators to follow a convenient and intelligible order of numbering so that no house is either missed or counted more than once.

House-numbering in Tamil Nadu

A brief account of the house-numbering scheme in Tamil Nadu would be relevant here. The Government of the composite Madras State finalised the details of a permanent house-numbering scheme in August 1948 and ordered its implementation in two years. The introduction of this scheme was on the eve of 1951 census and the first General Election of 1952. The intention was that the house-numbers assigned under the scheme were to be maintained on a permanent basis so as to serve all purposes such as preparation of electoral rolls, assessment of house tax by local bodies, for postal purposes etc., and that every dwelling should be readily identifiable by a number attached to it. The responsibility for maintenance of house numbers in Panchayats, Municipalities and the Corporations vested with the respective executive authorities and the expenditure incurred was met by the local bodies. The house-numbering was updated once in five years when the electoral rolls were revised and published. Annual maintenance certificates were obtained from the Collectors of districts. During the 1961 census enumeration, the scheme was reviewed by the then Superintendent of Census Operations, who made some suggestions on house-numbering in certain areas. The house-numbers were brought up-to-date as on 30th September 1960 as a preparation for the 1960 houselisting, done from 1st October 1960. This system of house-numbering was adopted in toto for 1970 houselisting (done in February 1970) and the enumeration in March-April 1971.

This permanent house-numbering scheme has been incorporated in the Madras Election Manual and the same was followed during the 1981 census enumeration also. It has been specified in this Manual that the maintenance and annual verification of house-numbers is the responsibility of Karnam in the case of village panchayat, and the executive authority in the case of town panchayat, townships, municipialities including corporations. The Government issued instructions in January 1980 in this regard stating that the house numbering in the State has to be brought up-to-date as on 31-3-1980. Fresh numbers were asked to be given only to the houses newly sprung up and in respect of other houses, the numbers already given were not altered. The Collectors were also addressed by the Directorate and a certificate on updating of house numbering was asked to be obtained from all Tahsildars and Independent Deputy Tahsildars.

Organisation of Houselisting

At the taluk and municipal level, the Charge Officers viz., the Tahsildars and the Municipal Commissioners organised the field operations under the guidance of the Collectors of districts and the Census Director. Every village and block was identified and the demarcation of the entire area into small and convement enumeration blocks was done. The work of canvasing the schedules in one block of about 120-150 households was given to each enumeration to be completed within the prescribed period of one month. For every five enumreators a supervisor was appointed. The enumerators were mostly teachers of primary schools and staff of local bodies, State and Central Government. Persons working in Revenue departments, Municipalities and those in education service who were able to command the respect and confidence of the enumerators by virtue of their higher status were appointed as supervisors. The charge officers were trained first in regard to the filling up of the house/enterprise list and they in turn trained the enumerators and supervisors. This was done with the object of ensuring a thorough understanding of the concepts, definitions and instructions and their observance while preparing the Notional maps/layout sketches, filling up the schedules etc.

The Tamil Nadu Government issued necessary instructions to the various departments and district/taluk officials in February-March, 1980 towards extending full co-operation in the conduct of the census work, appointment of staff of the various departments for the field work, avoiding large-scale transfers during the census period and giving necessary permission to enumerating staff to attend training classes and perform houselisting.

Location Codes

Location Codes are assigned to identify every village and town and also every enumerator block. The state, district, taluk and towns (urban areas) were also assigned distinct location codes for the same purpose. These codes are to be noted in every related schedule. For villages, the Tahsildars were asked to prepare separate maps showing all villages under their jurisdiction and then assign, in serial order, location code numbers in a serpentine order starting from the village in the north-west corner and proceeding towards east and ending with the village in the south-east corner. The method of assigning codes in the serpentine order was necessitated due to sampling procedure adopted subsequently during tabulation and also for the reason that the existing survey numbers of villages in most of the taluks are in a zig-zag order. A location code statement was prepared in a prescribed format for each taluk, indicating the code numbers of villages, names of villages, names of panchayats and cross references for other segments. Due to their inclusion in different panchayats, the location code numbers have been indicated with segmental suffixes as a/b, b/b etc. The location code statement had two parts, Part 'A' for rural areas and Part 'B' for the towns.

The code structure adopted in 1981 census consists of five elements instead of the four-element code adopted in the earlier 1971 census. The first element of the code refers the State and the second one the District. In the case of rural areas (i.e. villages), the third element represents the taluk code, the fourth the village code and the fifth within brackets, the enumeration block number. In the case of urban units (i.e., towns), the third element represented towns, the fourth element the division/ward

or house-numbering ward/block number and the fifth element the enumeration block number given in brackets. The codes for towns are in Roman numbers and all the towns in a district are given these numbers serially. To illustrate, the Location Code 20/2/12/87 (130) indicates the 130th enumeration block in the 87th village of the 12th taluk of the second district in the state of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, an urban code 20/4/VIII/9(109) denotes 109th enumeration block in the 9th ward of the 8th town in the 4th district of Tamil Nadu.

Formation of Enumeration Blocks

The Charge Officers were asked in April 1980 to prepare what are called Charge Registers for the area under their control. The exact area of villages/towns indicating the wards/house-numbering blocks/streets and houses allotted to the enumerators and supervisors are given in the Charge Register. The area assigned to an enumerator was about 120 households in urban areas and 150 households in rural areas. The Supervisor circles comprising of five enumerators' blocks were constituted and one supervisor was assigned for overseeing the work of five enumerators. The enumerators and supervisors were appointed mostly in their local areas and they were engaged in this job on a part-time basis. The charge officers were asked to ensure that no area or houses are omitted while forming the Enumerator Blocks and that enumerators cover all the places falling under their jurisdiction.

Training of Staff

The training was organised in two stages. In the first stage, the district-level training was organised at the Collectorate in which the district officials and the Taluk/Municipal charge officers participated. At the second stage, the enumerators and supervisors were trained by the charge officers. Both at district level and charge-level, the training was conducted twice. The instructions were gone through in detail for filling up both the schedules (Housel-ist and Enterprise list) in these training classes. Practical training was also imparted to the staff by filling forms, specially printed in red colour for this purpose. The second round of training including the practical training was conducted a few days before the actual start of the operations in July '80. Detailed instructions for the prepartion of notional maps/lay-out sketches for each block were also given. Technical assistance in the conduct of training classes was also given to the charge officers by deputing trained staff members of the Census Directorate so as to ensure that effective training was imparted to the enumerating staff.

Notional Maps and Lay-out Sketches

One of the first tasks attended to by the enumerators in Houselisting was the preparation of 'notional maps' and lay-out sketches. With a view to ensure that the area of jurisdiction is very clear to the enumerator and to avoid omission or duplication of the houses, it is necessary to locate and identify all the buildings and houses of well demarcated smaller areas in a document. Thus, notional maps/lay-out sketches were drawn for all the enumerator blocks and they constitute an important and useful document. Since these are not drawn according to any fixed scale, they are regarded as 'notional' maps. Though not to scale, these maps/sketches provide very useful details of the enumeration blocks.

For the first time in the 1981 census, the forms for notional maps and lay-out sketches were provided to enumerators in a uniform size. The marks, symbols and other indications to be noted in them have also been printed in these blank forms in a legend for observance while drawing.

The notional map shows the topographical details of the blocks and include permanent features and land-marks such as village site, well known roads, cart tracks, rivers, nallahs etc., as also railway line and other clearly recognisable features. Boundaries of villages and names of hamlets have also been indicated. Thus, the notional map is an outline map of the block. Where the villages are very large and a number of blocks exist in them, the notional map will show the whole village with boundary in general and the part of the village forming an enumeration block in detail.

Lay-out Sketch

This is more detailed than the notional map and gives clear presentation of the streets and buildings in the block besides the important topographical details. The forms for the lay-out sketch is of the same size as the notional map. This is also a free hand drawing. The enumerator prepared this sketch after going round his block and familiarising himself with the location of buildings and houses in the area. Pucca and katcha houses are shown in this sketch with small squares and triangles respectively, with shading for non-residential houses. The names of roads and streets are also written on the lay-out sketch and the numbers of buildings marked. The important land marks like office buildings, post and telegraph offices, hospitals, schools, temples, churches etc., are all shown in this sketch.

Field staff and honorarium

As in the past censuses, the enumerators and supervisors were appointed from among the school teachers, staff of the local bodies, state and central government employees etc. For the category of supervisors, services of senior-level assistants from Government and municipal offices were utilised in addition to headmasters and senior teachers of schools. The following table shows the number of enumerators and supervisors engaged during Houselisting by categories in the State.

	Enumerators	Supervisors
1. Teachers	65,954	10,813
2. Village Officers	3,484	89
3. State Government staff	4,114	3,432
4. Central Government staff	538	257
5. Other local body staff	3,247	1,560
6. Others	535	179
Total	77,872	16,330

Nearly 85% of the enumerators and 66% of the supervisors belong to the teaching staff of government and other schools. For carrying out the Houselisting operations and for canvassing the enterprise list, a small amount of honorarium was paid to the enumerators and supervisors. The enumerator (who covered nearly 125-150 households) was given an honorarium of Rs. 35/-, Rs. 20/- towards house-numbering and houselisting plus Rs. 15/- towards filling up of enterprise list. A similar sum of Rs. 35/- was also paid to the supervisors, who supervised the work in circles, each consisting of five enumerator blocks. Allowances were also paid to them towards attending training classes which were held at Panchayat Union headquarters, Taluk headquarters and other towns.

The district census officers, the charge officers and assistant charge officers wherever appointed were also granted one lump-sum honoraria payment for both the operations of houselisting and census enumerations as a token of their unstinted service. It is noteworthy that the amount of honorarium is much more than what was paid in the previous census. Besides, the payment of honorarium was very prompt in the sense that the supervisors and enumerators received their payment on the spot on handing over the records to the charge officers.

Procedure followed in Houselisting

The enumerators were first asked to go round the enumerator blocks assigned to them and familiarise themselves of the area and the houses to be covered by them. This was done during July 16 to July 20, 1980. During this period, the enumerators checked up the house numbers of all the buildings in the block and rectified omissions, if any. The notional maps and lay-out sketches were also prepared during this period after observing clearly the location of each building. This is necessary to ensure that the enumerator has clear idea on the jurisdiction of the block assigned to him. These maps/sketches were prepared in printed sheets of uniform size, using the symbols as given in the legend.

The houselist was then filled-up by making house-to-house visits. The details were obtained from heads of households or from some other responsible adult members in the houses. While filling up column 4 (i.e., the purpose for which the census house is used), the enumerators were instructed to find out whether a house is wholly or partly non-residential and enter accordingly. After finding out whether any enterprise is carried on within such a wholly or partly non-residential census house, the enumerators were asked to go to the enterprise list and enter details of such enterprise or enterprises there in accordance with the instructions for filling up the enterprise list, issued to them. There are a large number of enterprises which are carried on in the open, i.e., without premises and these are netted under column 7 of the enterprise list. Thus, a large number of enterprises in the unorganised sector, which includes unregistered workshops, worksheds, household industries and sales and other services done outside the houses are covered in this enterprise list.

The enumerators were also asked to prepare abstracts at the conclusion of houselisting to get the totals for each block covered by them for both houselist and enterprise list. Two copies of houselists were asked to be prepared by the enumerators. One copy was retained in charge office for further use. The other copy of the Houselist was sent along with the Houselist abstract to the Census Directorate for processing. The enterprise lists were handed over to the Statistics Department for further processing.

Definition of basic concepts

The definition of some of the important concepts used in houselisting are detailed below for the convenience of readers.

1. *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.

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 is treated as a separate building and given separate numbers. In the case of multi-storeyed ownership flats where the structure looks like one building and the flats are owned by different persons, the entire structure is treated as one building and each flat a separate house.

Usually, a structure has 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 is no wall as such. Such structures are treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

2. *Census House*:

A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. In case of buildings with 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 are considered as separate census houses. In rural areas where some huts are located in a compound,

whether enclosed or not and it is occupied by one household (each such hut being used as sleeping room, kitchen, bath room, etc.) they form a single housing unit and therefore treated collectively as a single census house.

3. *Household*:

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

4. *Physically Handicapped Person* (Totally Blind, Crippled and Dumb):

The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. The loss of either i.e., both arms or both legs was considered sufficient for classification as 'totally crippled'. The loss of 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, has been treated as totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are physically present. In respect of persons suffering from more than one of the three disabilities, the persons have been recorded under the greater disability. For example, a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled, etc. and in these cases persons suffering from the greater disability have been considered. 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, he has been recorded under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. The same person has not been counted under more than one disability even if he suffers from more than one disability.

5. *Enterprise*:

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. These are also considered as enterprises. The growing of agricultural crops like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane etc., and also plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, etc., is not considered as enterprise.

As already stated the canvassing of enterprise list was a new feature of the houselisting in 1981 census. This has replaced the establishment schedule canvassed in the 1971 census houselisting.

Vacant Houses

When a census house was found vacant, i.e., if no person was found living in it at the time of houselisting and it was not used for any purpose, it was treated as 'vacant'. The mere fact that the house was locked because the occupants were absent temporarily on pilgrimage or visit to other places, does not permit the treatment of such houses as vacant houses. In such case the use to which it was put was ascertained and recorded and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage was also noted in the 'Remarks' column. In the case of a house remaining vacant, the reasons such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., were also noted in the 'Remarks' column.

Normal residents of Census Household

The number of persons normally residing in a household have been noted in the Houselist by the enumerators. The normal residents were recorded even though some of them were absent on the day of visit of the enumerator. Casual visitors were excluded and they were considered at their respective places of normal residence. But, persons who have stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more have been included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over three months or more have been excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Census Act and Houselisting

Houselisting is a part and parcel of census operations. Hence, what is applicable for executing Census enumeration under Census Act is also applicable to houselisting. Instructions were issued for the canvassing of the houselist and enterprise list schedules. The charge officers and the enumerating staff were told of the fact that this is part of census work and is an important preliminary before the final enumeration. No difficulty was encountered in canvassing these schedules.

Quality of Houselisting

Since a huge army of personnel of varying levels of education and aptitude had to be used for the work, it is natural that the standard cannot be even

in all the places. However, since there were two rounds of training classes including practical training and the various processes were clearly understood by the field staff, the quality of the work was generally found to be of a high order. The overall performance of the operations was therefore very good.

Despatch of the Schedules

At the conclusion of the Houselisting operations, the charge officers were asked to prepare an abstract for the entire area under their charge, giving figures for the taluks and towns. The District Houselist Abstract was also prepared and sent by the Collectors and the State figures based on these abstracts were compiled. In regard to the records, the charge officers were asked to retain one copy of the houselist as also the notional map and lay-out sketch relating to each enumerator block.

Another copy of the houselist and the houselist abstract for all the enumerator blocks were sent to the Directorate at Madras for further processing. The enterprise list and its abstract were handed over to the Statistics Department officials at Taluk level for further processing.

The charge officers used the copy of the houselist retained by them for delineating the enumeration blocks wherever necessary for the final census enumeration, so as to make them manageable and easy to cover within the stipulated census period. The houselist was also used for the preparation of Abridged Houselist, a basic format used during census by the enumerators. The notional maps and lay-out sketches drawn during Houselisting were also used as reference for preparing fresh maps and sketches for the census enumeration blocks. The charge officers were asked to destroy these records, i.e., Houselist, Notional Maps and Layout sketches, later on.

Processing of the Houselist Schedules

The houselist schedules and abstracts were received at the Editing and Coding unit of the Directorate at Madras. The schedules were scrutinised here throughly and edited. From the Houselist, only two tables have been derived. The first table relates to the use of census houses and this is based on a 20 per cent sample of census houses selected from the houselist and tabulated on the computer. The second table is on the physically handicapped persons, prepared on a cent per cent basis, manually.

The Tables

The two tables prepared from the Houselist are:

1. H—1 Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.
2. H—2 Disabled population by type of disability.

Table H-1 presents data for total, rural and urban areas of the state and the districts. In addition, data are presented for each city or urban agglomeration having population of more than 100,000. The table gives a detailed picture of the various uses to which the census houses are put. The table is similar in content to table H-I of 1971 census and Table E.I. of 1961 census. Particulars on the census houses which are vacant and those that are used as residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, hotels, shops, business houses and offices, factories, workshops and worksheds, restaurants, etc. are available in this table.

Table H-2 gives the number of persons who are totally blind, crippled and dumb. The data on these are given for state, district and taluk for total rural and urban areas and also for each town and urban agglomeration. As pointed out earlier, after the 1931 census, data on physically disabled have been gathered and presented only in this census. Both the above said tables are presented at the end of this report.

As stated earlier, Table H-1 contains data for urban agglomeration and cities with a population of over 100,000 also. There are 14 such urban agglomerations and 6 cities and these are presented under the concerned districts. Two Urban Agglomerations viz., Madras and Erode, however, are spread over two districts. In Madras Urban Agglomeration, which has 49 constituent units, Madras, the core town is a district by itself and the other constituent units numbering 48 fall in Chengalpattu district. In the case of Erode Urban Agglomeration which has seven constituent units, 5 are in Periyar district and 2 in Salem District. Data for Madras and Erode Urban Agglomerations are presented in an annexe at the end of the table.

In Table H-2, data are presented for state, districts and taluks as also all towns and urban agglomerations. There are 434 towns in Tamil Nadu recognised for 1981 census and 223 of these towns are included in 34 urban agglomerations. Data are presented in this table for all the urban agglomerations and the figures for each of the constituent units are given below the concerned urban agglomeration with sub-numbers (a), (b), (c) etc. However, there are 13 urban agglomerations which are spread over two taluks and districts. Data for these urban agglomerations are presented in annexes at the end of Table H-2.

The constituent units in these cases are shown with an asterisk with necessary foot notes. A complete list of the 34 urban agglomerations in the state and their constituent units is given in Appendix III.

Another publication on 'Household Tables' to be brought out later, will give data on the other important features covering material of construction of houses like wall, roof and floor, occupied households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of married couples living in households and households by number of main workers and literates, cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

Editing and Coding of Houselists

The houselists were subjected to a general editing in the first instance with a view to arrive at an accurate frame of census houses. For this purpose, the entire

houselists were perused and ultimately the census houses correctly identified and serially numbered. The 20 per cent sample of census houses which was drawn for generating Table H-1 was then picked up. The edit instructions for the scrutiny of the houselist and instructions for the selection of 20% sample of census houses are given in Appendix-IV. After the selection of sample houses, the concerned columns were edited further and coding was done later. The instructions relating to this second-level editing as also coding are given in Appendix-V.

Mechanical Processing

The houselists duly edited and coded as above were bundled and index slips identifying each bundle were prepared and kept. These were sent in March-April 1981 in three batches to the Data Processing Division of the Office of the Registrar-General, India at New Delhi where further processing and generation of Table H-1 were done. The punch-card system adopted for processing in the last 1971 census was abandoned and a sophisticated system of direct data entry and taping before programming for table generation was followed. This system enabled easier and quicker tabulation.

Sample design and precision of estimates

A note giving details of the sample design, the procedure of estimation and the reliability of the estimates in regards to Table H-1 is given in Appendix-VI.

In the following two chapters, analysis and observation on the (i) use of census houses and (ii) disabled population (on the basis of the two tables prepared from Houselist) have been made. A number of inset tables prepared from the main tables have also been included in these chapters with necessary ratios as also comparisons with previous census data so as to enable the readers understand the change in the characteristics during the decade.

CHAPTER 2

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

On the basis of their usage, the Census houses have been classified under 11 different categories in Table H-1. The number of vacant houses is also presented in this table. Figures have been compiled for total, rural and urban areas at state and district level as also for the 14 urban agglomerations and six cities which have a population of 100,000 and over. In the corresponding table presented in 1971, similar data were presented for State, districts and cities (Table H-1 of 1971). Table H-1 is presented at the end of the volume. The 11 categories of uses adopted for classification are detailed below:

(i) Residence;

(ii) Shop-cum-residence;

(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including Household industry;

(iv) Hotels, sarais, Dharamashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses;

(v) Shops excluding eating houses;

(vi) Business houses and offices;

(vii) Factories, workshops and worksheds;

(viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places;

(ix) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship;

(x) Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)

(xi) Others.

'Uses' of houses defined

In the above classification, 'residence' represents houses used purely for residential purposes as against other uses like shop, workshop, factory etc. and other places of work. Moreover, 'residence' in this case does not include combination of dwelling with one or more of other uses.

Shop-cum-residence is a place used for dwelling as well as carrying on business, i.e. buying and selling. Examples of shop-cum-residence are residence-cum-grocery shop, residence-cum-textile shop, etc.

Census houses used as workshop-cum-residence, represent those where family members live and alongside some manufacturing, processing, repairing, or servicing of goods or articles is also carried on. The census house in such cases has only one access though it is put to two uses. Illustrations of this use are handloom weaving, bidi rolling, pottery making, tailoring at home, appalam (papad) making, etc. Usually the manufacturing, processing etc. are carried on by the members of the family themselves on a small scale.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamashalas, Tourist homes, Inspection Houses etc. represent census houses that are used for living or staying temporarily, say during visits or tours or during pilgrimage. Hotels here mean eating houses with facilities for boarding and lodging.

'Shops' are the places where goods are bought and/or sold on cash or credit. Cloth shop, medical shop, general provision shop, etc., fall under this category.

Houses used for locating banks, offices or firms, commercial and business houses, are all categorised under 'business houses and offices'. The various offices of the Government as well as local bodies as also *police stations, railway stations, etc. are included in* this group.

Factories, workshops and worksheds are places where manufacture, production, processing, repairing or servicing takes place. They may be large scale industries, small workshops or worksheds. Factories refer to places engaged in production, processing etc. employing 10 or more persons if power is used and employing 20 or more persons, where power is not used. A 'workshop' is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or goods or articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory as defined in the Factories Act of 1948. These are invariably smaller units carried on like the household industry, the difference being that the participants in these units are not living in the premises itself. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist in these cases. Even houses used for handloom weaving, toy-making, papad making, bidi rolling etc. have been taken as workshops.

Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places refer to houses which are used as eating places. Examples are tea stalls, canteens, restaurants without lodging facilities, coffee bars, ice-cream parlours etc.

Cinema theatres, music sabhas or halls, clubs and the like are grouped under 'places of entertainment and community gathering'.

'Places of worship' is self-explanatory. All houses used as temples, churches, mosques, etc. fall in this group.

The last category, viz., 'Others' includes all other places used for purposes other than the above, like schools, hospitals, dispensaries, pump houses, godowns, petrol bunks, etc.

Total number of Census houses

The number of census houses in the state has gone up from 9,563,530 in 1970 to 12,037,240 in 1980 representing an increase of 25.87 per cent. In absolute terms 2.47 million houses have been added during

the decade. In rural areas, the increase is from 17.37 per cent during 1960—1970 to 21.08 per cent in 1970—1980 whereas in urban areas, it has declined marginally from 38.20 per cent in 1960—1970 to 37.93 per cent in 1970—1980.

In Table 2-1, the percentage distribution of all census houses, residential census houses and population between rural and urban areas is presented.

TABLE 2-1

Census Houses, residential houses and population in rural and urban areas

State	Total Rural Urban	Census Houses	Percentage to total houses	Residential census houses (wholly & partly)	Percentage to total residential census houses	Percentage of population to total population, 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Total	12,037,240	100.00	9,781,225	100.00	100.00
	Rural	8,293,880	68.90	6,779,525	69.31	67.05
	Urban	3,743,360	31.10	3,001,700	30.69	32.95

It may be observed that 68.90 per cent of the houses are in rural areas and 31.10 per cent are in urban areas. Of the State's population, it is noticed that 67.05 per cent are living in rural areas as against 32.95 per cent who are in urban areas. In the houselisting of 1970, the percentage of census houses in the rural areas was more (71.62 per cent). The percentage of rural population was also higher in 1971, viz., 69.74. It is common knowledge that along with the increase in the urban population, more houses also come up in the urban areas. The decadal growth of houses and population in the urban areas is therefore higher when compared to the rural areas.

Vacant houses

Though the number of vacant houses has increased by 14.45 per cent between 1970 and 1980, the percentage increase is lowest among the various categories. When we compare the extent of vacant houses per thousand census houses, we observe that it has fallen from 70 in 1970 to 64 in 1980. This fall is indicative of the fact that there is a growing demand for houses not only for residential purposes but also for industrial and trade activities in the State.

Vacant houses in the districts

The ratio of vacant houuses to all census houses varies from district to district. Though the average ratio for the state as a whole is 64, we find that it is very low in Madras (28) while it is highest in Nilgiri (112). Most of the districts fall within the three ranges of 50—59, 60—69 and 70—79, as may be observed from table 2-2 given below:

Of the 16 districts, seven districts have recorded vacancy ratios below 64 per 1000 (which is the state average) while eight districts have higher ratios. The remaining district, viz., Madurai has the same ratio as that for the state.

There are two districts viz. Madras and Thanjavur which have revealed low vacancy ratios of less than 50. Madras has recorded the lowest ratio of 28. During the 1970 houselisting too, Madras had the lowest vacancy ratio of 37 and Thanjavur had the second lowest ratio of 49. This time, Thanjavur district has a vacancy ratio of 48. Madras district is coterminous with Madras City and is urban in entirety.

TABLE 2-2

Number of vacant houses per 1000 Census Houses in districts by ranges

(Ratio for Tamil Nadu : 64)

Proportion of vacant houses						
Below 50	50—59	60—69	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras (28)						
Thanjavur (48)	Chengalpattu (51)	Dharmapuri (68)	Salem (72)	Pudukkottai (83)	Tirunelveli (93)	Nilgiri (112)
	North Arcot (56)	Coimbatore (61)	Ramanathapuram (76)			
			Periyar (72)			
	South Arcot (52)	Madurai (65)	Tiruchchirappalli (71)			
		Kanniyakumari (63)				

The number of vacant houses in Madras City is 19,815 and that in Thanjavur district 48,825.

In the range of 50—59 vacant houses fall the three districts of Chengal pattu, North Arcot and South Arcot. In Chengalpattu district, the vacancy ratio in 1970 was 52 and now it is 51. The ratio has thus practically remained the same during the period.

In North Arcot district, we notice a small increase in the vacancy ratio from 52 in 1970 to 56 in 1980. In South Arcot district, the ratio stands at the same level, viz., 52 both in 1970 and 1980. There are four districts, viz., Dharmapuri, Madurai, Kanniyakumari and Coimbatore whose ratio of vacant houses fall in the range of 60—69. Of these, Madurai has the same ratio of 64 as that for the State. During 1970 too, Madurai district's ratio was similar to that of the state average. Kanniyakumari district which has the second highest population density in the State, next only to Madras, has also a vacancy ratio (63) which is very nearly the same as that for the State. In the 1970 houselisting, it showed a vacancy ratio of 66 per 1000 houses. Coimbatore district has revealed a lower vacancy rate of 61 per 1000 houses in 1980. Compared to its ratio of 80 in 1970, the fall in the ratio is substantial. Periyar district was formed after 1971 census and its vacancy ratio as obtained in 1980 houselisting is 72 per 1000 houses.

TABLE 2-3

Vacancy ratios in districts, 1970 and 1980

District	Number of houses vacant per 1000 of all houses in	
	1970	1980
1	2	3
TAMIL NADU	70	64
1. Madras	37	28
2. Chengalpattu	52	51
3. North Arcot	52	56
4. South Arcot	52	52
5. Dharmapuri	65	68
6. Salem	83	72
7. Periyar*	..	72
8. Coimbatore	80	61
9. Nilgiri	153	112
10. Madurai	71	64
11. Tiruchchirappalli	83	71
12. Thanjavur	49	48
13. Pudukkottai*	..	83
14. Ramanathapuram	90	76
15. Tirunelveli	94	93
16. Kanniyakumari	66	63

*Districts formed after 1970.

As in 1970, the small and mountainous district of Nilgiri has recorded the highest vacancy ratio of 112 in 1980. The ratio has fallen rather steeply from 153 in 1970 to 112 in 1980. The decline in the vacant houses ratio is more pronounced in the urban areas of the district from 133 to 95 during 1970-80.

Next to Nilgiri, the district with a high ratio of vacant houses is Tirunelveli (93). The ratio in 1970 in this district was 94. Pudukkottai district has the third highest ratio of vacant houses. This is a new district formed after the last census and most of its area was previously in Tiruchchirappalli district. In a number of districts there is a fall in the ratio of vacant houses in 1980 as compared to 1970.

The exact number of vacant houses and their percentage to total houses in State and districts are given in Table 2-4.

TABLE 2-4

Number of vacant houses and their percentage to all census houses in districts 1980

State/District	No. of vacant houses			Percentage of vacant houses to Census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	**768,635**	**564,380**	**204,255**	**6.39**	**6.80**	**5.46**
1. Madras	19,815	..	19,815	2.78	..	2.78
2. Chengalpattu	42,375	26,365	16,010	5.09	5.03	5.18
3. North Arcot	56,100	45,095	11,005	5.60	5.64	5.46
4. South Arcot	50,600	42,820	7,780	5.20	5.17	5.38
5. Dharmapuri	32,070	28,755	3,315	6.79	6.74	7.27
6. Salem	68,495	52,345	16,150	7.20	7.49	6.39
7. Periyar	41,240	35,205	6,035	7.23	7.81	5.05
8. Coimbatore	48,015	27,635	20,380	6.13	6.90	5.32
9. Nilgiri	18,180	10,990	7,190	11.22	12.73	9.50
10. Madurai	72,905	52,280	20,625	6.45	6.99	5.40
11. Tiruchchirappalli	67,720	53,740	13,980	7.07	7.42	5.98
12. Thanjavur	48,825	36,520	12,305	4.80	4.56	5.69
13. Pudukkottai	23,655	19,765	3,890	8.26	8.03	9.70
14. Ramanathapuram	67,190	49,210	17,980	7.63	7.78	7.26
15. Tirunelveli	91,045	66,055	24,990	9.26	10.03	7.70
16. Kanniyakumari	20,405	17,600	2,805	6.31	6.57	5.08

Extent of vacant houses in cities/urban agglomerations

Data on the extent of vacant houses have been compiled for cities and urban agglomerations with a population of 100,000 and above. Of the six cities and 14 urban agglomerations of this size in Tamil Nadu, Madras and Kanchipuram urban agglomerations have the lowest vacant houses ratio viz., 34. In Madras city proper, we have earlier seen that this ratio works to 28, as against 37 in 1970 and 31 in 1960. The urban agglomeration of Madras includes 48 other suburban towns which are contiguous to the city and the entire area forms the biggest urban complex in the State. Many smaller constituents of the Madras Urban Agglomeration probably have more vacant houses. Thus, we find a ratio of 34 in Madras Urban Agglomeration as against 28 in Madras city alone. Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration has four constituent units and three of them are smaller units when compared to the core city of Kanchipuram. In 1970, Kanchipuram city had a vacancy ratio of 44 per 1000 houses.

The proportions of vacant houses per 1,000 houses in cities/urban agglomeration of one lakh and more population is given in Table 2-5 below:

TABLE 2-5

Proportion of vacant houses per 1000 houses in 1980 for Urban Agglomerations and Cities with 100,000 population and over

Name of City/Urban Agglomeration (U.A.)	Number of vacant houses per 1000 houses
1	2
1. Madras U.A.	34
2. Coimbatore U.A.	56
3. Madurai U.A.	39
4. Tiruchchirappalli U.A.	50
5. Salem U.A.	58
6. Tirunelveli U.A.	49
7. Erode U.A.	44
8. Tuticorin U.A.	58
9. Vellore U.A.	51
10. Tiruppur U.A.	35
11. Thanjavur City	57
12. Nagercoil City	43
13. Dindigul City	54
14. Kanchipuram U.A.	34
15. Kumbakonam U.A.	45
16. Cuddalore City	53
17. Valparai City	61
18. Pollachi U.A.	45
19. Rajapalaiyam City	54
20. Karaikudi U.A.	85

Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration has a low vacancy ratio of 35 per 1000 houses. It is an important industrial centre of Coimbatore district, very well known for its hosiery units, knitting mills and cotton trade. In the Urban Agglomeration of Tiruppur, there are five smaller towns as constituent units and that the core town is more or less in the centre of the agglomeration. The vacancy ratio for Tiruppur city in 1970 was 40.

The city of Nagercoil and the urban agglomerations of Kumbakonam, Pollachi, Tirunelveli and Erode have revealed vacancy ratios of 40 to 50. These are also important trading centres. A number of cities and urban agglomerations have recorded high vacancy ratios of 50—60 and many of the district headquarters and other prominent centres also fall in this range. The urban agglomerations of Coimbatore, Tiruchchirappalli, Salem, Tuticorin and Vellore and the cities of Thanjavur, Dindigul, Cuddalore and Rajapalaiyam fall in this range.

The vacancy ratio in Coimbatore city in 1970 was 43 per 1000 houses. The ratio of 56 in the Coimbatore urban agglomeration in 1980, though not strictly comparable with 1970 ratio for city alone, has to be viewed in the light of the inclusion of a number of areas within the municipal limit before 1980 and the contiguous urban units which are included in the urban agglomeration. The vacancy ratios should be higher in the suburban areas which are included in the urban agglomeration, resulting in a higher ratio for the Urban Agglomeration as a whole. Tiruchchirappalli Urban Agglomeration has a vacancy ratio of 50 per 1000 houses.

Among cities/urban agglomerations, the highest vacancy ratio is found in Karaikudi Urban Agglomeration viz., 85 per 1000 houses. This urban agglomeration consists of six smaller towns apart from the core town of Karaikudi and has crossed the one lakh population mark only in this census. The areas forming this urban agglomeration form part of what is popularly called "Chettinad" and are inhabited by the prosperous and business minded "Nattukottai Nagaralhar" community. It is well known that many of them migrate to bigger cities and even abroad in pursuit of their business. Valparai township in Coimbatore district has the second highest vacancy ratio of 61 among cities/urban agglomerations. This again has crossed the one lakh population mark only in the present census and is a mountainous area full of plantations like coffee and tea.

Houses by types of uses, State level

As earlier pointed out, the houses have been classified under a few categories on the basis of the uses to which they are put. The percentage share of each of these categories in state's total houses vary widely. Similarly, the decadal increase in these categories

of houses varies. These factors may be seen from the categorywise proportion given below:

Table 2-6

Proportion of houses put to different uses, 1970 and 1980

Description of use of Census houses	Distribution of 1000 census houses		Percentage increase in houses 1970-80
	1970	1980	
1	2	3	4
Total number of Census houses	1000	1000	25.87
Census houses vacant at the time of hoselisting.	70	64	14.45
Residence	809	770	19.94
Shop-cum-residence	8	9	45.90
Workshop-cum-residence	17	33	140.20
Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses.	1	1	16.99
Shops excluding Eating Houses	21	24	47.28
Business Houses and Offices	4	5	38.27
Factories, Workshops and Worksheds.	12	17	78.85
Restaurants, Sweet meat shops and Eating places	5	5	24.10
Places of Entertainment and Community gathering	1	2	164.91
Places of Worship	10	11	35.91
Others	42	59	76.22

Residence

The houses used as residences have increased by 19.94 per cent during the last decade. The distribution pattern of census houses indicate that as many as 770 for every thousand census houses are purely residences. The declining trend in the ratio of residences to the total census houses seems to have set in this last two decades. In 1960, out of 1000 census houses, 841 were residences which declined to 809 in 1970 and 770 in 1980. More or less the same trend is noticed in both rural and urban areas. But, on the other hand, there seems to be an inevitable shift from pure residences to mixed residences especially shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence, including household industries. The distribution pattern of the above two types of houses put together is such that it has been increasing from 21 per 1000 census houses in 1960 to 25 in 1970 and 42 in 1980. This is a clear evidence of growing industrial and trade activities in the State.

Shop-cum-residence

The number of such census houses has gone up from 75,300 in 1970 to 109,860 in 1980 registering an increase of nearly 46 per cent. These houses however, form only 9 per thousand of all census houses. This proportion was 8 out of thousand in 1970. The increase in shop-cum-residence in urban areas is higher than what is obtained in rural areas during the decade. In urban areas, there are 11 shop-cum-residences, for every thousand census houses. The ratio in rural areas is only 8 per thousand. The spurt in trading activities in urban centres, the opening of more and more retail shops to serve the increasing demands of consumers in new colonies and the like might have contributed to the increase of houses put to such use.

Workshop-cum-residence including household industries

The number of census houses in this category has more than doubled during the decade. These houses formed only 17 per thousand in 1970 while there are 33 per thousand census houses now. In the rural areas, they form 28 per thousand houses while in the urban areas there are 44 houses per thousand. Districtwise distribution of these houses reveals a striking increase in this category of houses in Tirunelveli district (from 25 to 86 per 1000), Kanniyakumari (16 to 33), North Arcot (18 to 40), South Arcot (7 to 21), Ramanathapuram (19 to 34), Madras (4 to 7) and Chengalpattu (18 to 32).

There are only 6 districts namely, North Arcot, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli whose ratios are above the state average while the ratios of all other districts are either equal or below the state average. It may be noted that there are important household industrial units in the districts where there is a high increase of these houses.

Hotels, Sarais etc.

The number of houses used as hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas etc., has increased from 7,915 in 1970 to 9,260 in 1980. This represents an increase of nearly 17 per cent. However, the ratio of these houses to every thousand census houses in the state remains the same as obtained in 1970 (one for every 1000 census houses). Nilgiri is the lone district where the ratio of this type of houses is above the state average while in other districts, the ratio is either equal or less.

Shops excluding eating houses

The number of houses used as shops excluding eating houses was 199,315 in 1970 and it has gone up to 293,560, representing an increase of 47.28 per cent. This category of houses are found to be concentrated in large numbers in Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts. In 1970, Thanjavur had larger number of these houses followed by Madras, Madurai and Tirunelveli in that order. In 1980, it is Madras district which topped the list followed by Madurai, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli.

Business houses and offices

The houses of this category formed 5 per thousand in 1980 as against 4 per thousand in 1970. The increase of such houses over the 1970 figure amounts to 38.27 per cent.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

The houses under these categories have increased from 111,005 in 1970 to 198,535 in 1980. This works out to 12 per thousand census houses in 1970 which

has increased to 17 in 1980. The percentage increase of such houses in rural areas is very high at 102.25% as against 66% in urban areas. There are five districts namely, Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari where the ratio of this type of houses is more than the state average of 17 per thousand. Districtwise ratio of these houses reveal their concentration in Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur and North Arcot . The setting up of the new factories under the industrial development plans for which facilities have been extended by the Government might have contributed to the higher growth of these houses.

Restaurant, sweet-meat shops and eating places

Though the growth of houses under this category has gone up by 24.10 per cent during the decade, the proportion of houses put to such uses formed 5 per thousand of all census houses in 1970 as well as in 1980.

Places of entertainment and community gathering

The places of entertainment and community gathering have increased from 3.43 per cent in 1970 to 164.91 per cent in 1980. This high percentage increase is also reflected in both rural and urban areas, considered separately. The large increase might be attributed to the opening of several community centres, rural Radio Forums and libraries in Panchayats, as also, the opening of centres, libraries or "Mandrams" as they are locally called, by the political parties and other institutions for spreading their policies and ideologies.

Places of Worship

The number of houses put to use as Temples, Churches, Mosques, Prayer halls, Gurudwara & etc., has increased by 35.91 per cent during the decade. The increase in rural areas is higher than the increase in the urban areas. The distribution of these houses is such that they increased from 10 per thousand in 1970 to 11 per thousand in 1980.

Others

The houses used under the residuary category of 'Others' have increased by 76.22 per cent during the decade. Educational institutions like schools, colleges and other teaching institutions like tutorial colleges, typewriting institutions etc. fall in this category. Hospitals, dispensaries, cattle sheds, garages laundries, pump houses, godowns, petrol bunks are also included in this category. It is significant to note that the ratio of houses per 1000 has increased from 46 to 68 in rural areas during the decade, 1970-80. The corresponding increase in urban areas is from 32 to 39 only for the same period.

The educational and medical institutions have increased in large numbers. There have been tremendous increase in the number of pump houses particularly in the rural areas during the decade. The increase in this and also garages, cattle sheds, laundries, etc., might have contributed for a very high increase in the number of houses in this category.

Rural-Urban differentials in the use of Census Houses, 1960—80.

The rural-urban varitions in the usege of census houses for different purposes can be clearly seen from the Table 2—7. The ratio of vacant houses is consistently lower in urban areas than in rural in the last three censuses. Similarly, the ratio of houses used as pure 'residence' is much lower in urban than in rural areas. In almost all the other categories, the usage is more in the urban areas when we compare the ratio of houses put to such uses in rural areas. In particular, the ratio of houses used as "shops excluding eating houses" and "factories, workshops and sheds" is quite high in urban areas. Business houses and offices also occupy a higher ratio of houses in urban areas than in the rural areas as most of the urban centres happen to be the headquarters of taluks, districts, etc. and they command communication and other facilities besides being centres of trade and commerce. Due to the availability of facilities and locational advantages, traders and entrepreneurs find it both convenient and profitable to establish factories, workshops, business houses, etc. in such centres. Houses used as places of worship and 'other uses' have revealed a higher ratio in rural areas than in urban areas.

TABLE 2–7

Proportion of 1000 houses under different uses with rural and urban break-up

Description of use	1960			1970			1980		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Census Houses . . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Census houses vacant at the time of Houselisting.	68	71	57	70	72	65	64	68	55
Residence	841	863	774	809	825	767	770	781	747
Shop-cum-residence . . .	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	11
Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry.	14	10	27	17	12	30	33	28	44
Hotels, Sarais, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses.	2	1	3	1	N	2	1	N	1

TABLE 2-7 (Contd)

Proportion of 1000 houses under different uses with rural and urban break-up

Description of use	1960			1970			1980		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shops excluding Eating houses	20	11	50	21	11	46	24	14	48
Business Houses and Offices	4	2	10	4	3	9	5	3	9
Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	10	5	27	12	6	26	17	10	32
Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places.	4	3	7	5	4	8	5	4	7
Places of Entertainment and Community gathering.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Places of worship	..	..	..	10	12	6	11	14	5
Others	29	26	36	42	46	32	59	68	39

N—Negligible figure.

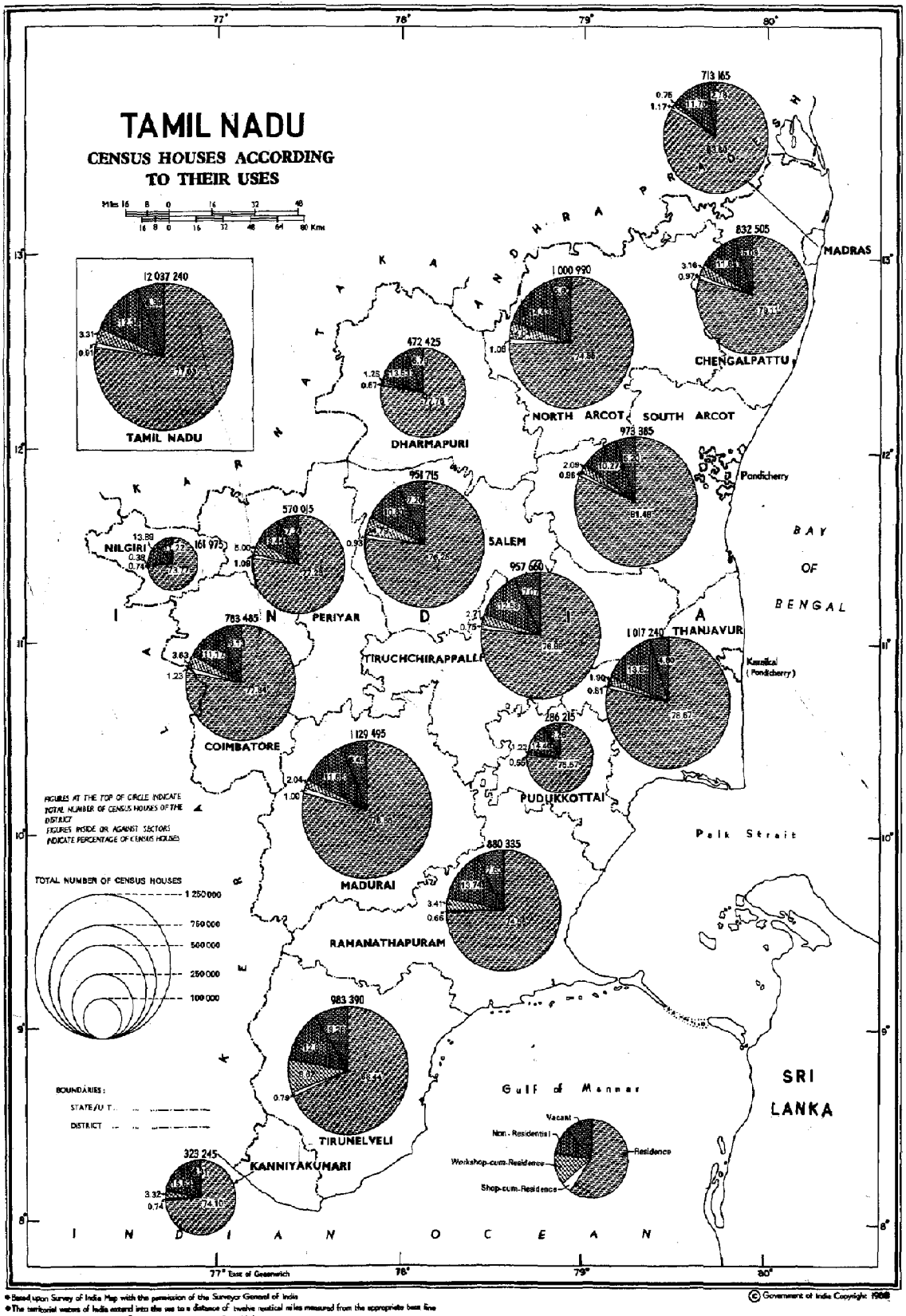
Houses used for dwelling (including mixed dwelling)

The ratio of houses per 1000 of all houses used for dwelling purposes, whether solely or in combination with shop or workshop, is given for the state and districts in Table 2—8. In this table, figures are given both for 1970 and 1980 to enable easy comparison. At the state level, there is a decrease in the ratio under total residence (including mixed dwelling). The ratio was 834 in 1970 and it has fallen to 812 in 1980. The declining trend of houses used for residential purposes is seen in most of the districts also. Barring the two districts of Madras and Nilgiri where the ratio is more in 1980 than in 1970, in the remaining districts, the ratio has declined. The ratio of such houses is more than the state average of 812 in 1980 in the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur. It is in the district of Dharmapuri that we find a greater fall in the ratio of houses used as residence during the last decade.

TABLE 2-8

Proportion of houses used as pure dwelling as well as mixed dwelling in the State and Districts 1980 and 1970

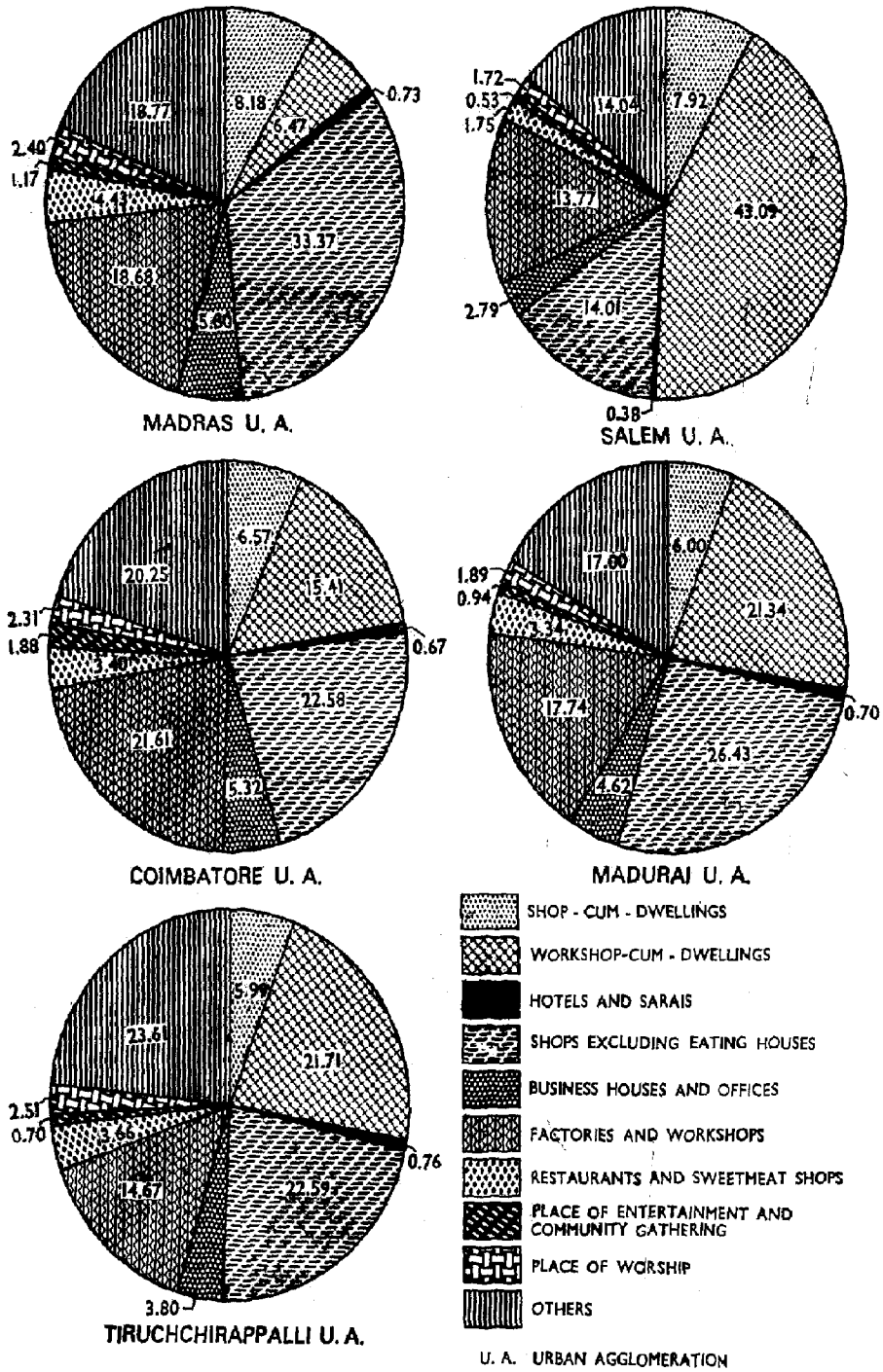
State/District	1980				1970			
	Total residence (including mixed dwelling)	Residence only	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence	Total residence (including mixed dwelling)	Residence only	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop cum-residence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	**812**	**770**	**9**	**33**	**834**	**809**	**8**	**17**
1. Madras	855	836	12	7	844	835	5	4
2. Chengalpattu	833	791	10	32	868	841	9	18
3. North Arcot	800	749	11	40	814	787	9	18
4. South Arcot	846	815	10	21	864	847	10	7
5. Dharmapuri	797	778	7	12	862	850	7	5
6. Salem	820	763	9	48	845	799	8	38
7. Periyar	833	772	11	50	..	Not available	..	..
8. Coimbatore	826	778	12	36	849	807	13	29
9. Nilgiri	749	738	7	4	722	714	6	2
10. Madurai	819	789	10	20	832	812	8	12
11. Tiruchchirappalli	804	769	8	27	817	798	6	13
12. Thanjavur	814	787	8	19	850	834	7	9
13. Pudukkottai	773	756	5	12	..	Not available	..	..
14. Ramanathapuram	787	746	7	34	797	773	5	19
15. Tirunelveli	778	684	8	86	807	776	6	25
16. Kanniyakumari	781	741	7	33	830	809	5	16



* 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
Responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher

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PROPORTION OF MIXED DWELLING AND NON-DWELLING HOUSES BY CATEGORIES FOR URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS HAVING MORE THAN 5 LAKH POPULATION



The ratio of houses used for residential purposes alone is 770 at state level as against 809 in 1970. Among the districts, we find that the highest ratio in this category is recorded in Madras (836) and the lowest (684) in Tirunelveli. Madras and Nilgiri are the two districts where the ratio of houses used as residence alone has gone up in the decade. In all the other districts, the ratio has declined. The ratio of houses used as shop-cum-residence has gone up marginally in 1980 to 9 from 8 in 1970 at the state level and this marginal increase is reflected in the ratio for the districts also.

It is observed that there is a sharp increase in the ratio of houses used as 'workshop-cum-residence' from 17 in 1970 to 33 in 1980. This large increase is reflected in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari. Tirunelveli district which is known for its palm-leaf products, handlooms and a host of other cottage and household industries has revealed the highest ratio of 86 per 1000 houses and the corresponding ratio in 1970 was 25. In the district of Kanniyakumari too, the ratio has more than doubled from 16 in 1970 to 33 in 1980. In Thanjavur, the ratio in 1980 is 19 as against 9 in 1970. In South Arcot district, the ratio has trebled from 7 in 1970 to 21 in 1980. North Arcot district, which has a number of beedi producing units in residences, reveals a ratio of 40 per 1000 houses in 1980 as workshop-cum-residence while in 1970 the ratio was only 18. Salem district is renowned for its handloom industry and it had a ratio of 38 per 1000 houses as workshop-cum-residence even in 1970. This ratio has increased to 48 in 1980. Low ratio under the group "Workshop-cum-residence" is found in Nilgiri (4), Madras (7), Dharmapuri (12) and Pudukottai (12). In six of the 16 districts, the ratio of this category is more than 33 which is the average ratio for the state as a whole. The districts are North Arcot, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The higher ratio in these districts should be attributed to the increasing importance of certain household industries locally famous there.

Houses used for residential purposes in Cities/Urban/Agglomerations

There are 20 urban centres (cities including urban agglomerations) in the state which have a population of one lakh and over each.

Table 2-9 gives the ratio of houses used for residence, shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence in cities and urban agglomerations (UAs) of over one lakh population.

Of the 20 centres, we find that Madras UA (which includes the core city of Madras Corporation and 48 other surrounding towns) has the highest ratio of 853 houses under residence (including partly residential houses, viz., residence, shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence). Madurai UA has a ratio of 834, which is the second highest among the 20 centres. The lowest ratio is observed in Vellore UA with only 737. In twelve of the 20 UAs/Cities, the ratio of houses used as dwellings including mixed dwelling is over 800 and in the remaining eight, the ratios range between 700 and 800. It is seen that big and more populous Cities/UAs have recorded higher ratios when compared with the smaller ones and those which have grown into cities only in recent years.

TABLE 2-9

Proportion of Houses used as Residence, Shop-cum-residence and Workshop-cum-residence in Cities/Urban Agglomerations of over one lakh population

	Name of the City/UA	Total	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop cum-residence
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madras U.A.	853	833	11	9
2.	Coimbatore U.A.	817	781	11	25
3.	Madurai U.A.	834	786	11	37
4	Tiruchchirappalli U.A.	823	774	11	38
5.	Salem U.A.	822	696	20	106
6.	Tirunelveli U.A.	804	668	9	127
7.	Erode U.A.	811	775	16	20
8.	Tuticorin U.A.	820	802	7	11
9.	Vellore U.A.	737	700	11	26
10.	Tiruppur U.A.	804	715	18	71
11.	Thanjavur City	805	763	12	30
12.	Nagercoil City	786	721	13	52
13.	Dindigul City	790	739	9	42
14.	Kanchipuram U.A.	805	604	18	183
15.	Kumbakonam U.A.	794	687	25	82
16.	Cuddalore City	791	745	16	30
17.	Valparai City	825	814	8	3
18.	Pollachi U.A.	799	758	15	26
19.	Rajapalaiyam City	763	700	4	59
20.	Karaikudi U.A.	761	726	6	29

If we consider houses used purely for residential purposes without combination of other uses, the highest ratio is in Madras UA (833) and the lowest is in Kanchipuram U.A.(604). Only three of the 20 cities/UAs have ratio exceeding 800 viz., Madras U.A., Tuticorin U.A. and Valparai city; 13 have ratios between 700-800 and four below 700.

The ratio of houses used as shop-cum-residence is highest in Kumbakonam UA (25 per 1000), an important business centre in Thanjavur district. The next highest ratio is in Salem UA (20) and the third highest ratio of 18 is recorded both in Tiruppur UA and Kanchipuram UA. All these are important commercial centres famous for handloom goods, hosiery goods etc. The lowest ratio of houses under shop-cum-residence (viz. 4) is recorded in Rajapalaiyam City, which acquired city status only in the 1981 Census. Karaikudi UA (6 per 1000 houses), Tuticorin UA (7), Valparai city (8), Dindigul city (9) and Tirunelveli UA(9) are the other centres with low ratios of houses under shop-cum-residence.

Workshop-cum-residence in cities:

Only in Kanchipuram UA (183 per 1000 houses), Tirunelveli U:A. (127) and Salem U.A. (106) we find very high ratio of houses used both as residence and workshop. Both Kanchipuram and Salem are famous handloom centres. Kanchipuram and its suburbs are well known for their silk goods, done on a household industry basis. Salem and its surrounding towns and villages abound in houses with handloom weaving done within the premises. It is an important avocation among the inhabitants of these places. Tirunelveli is also well known for its palm-leaf products, mats and bamboo articles besides handlooms and handicrafts. Kumbakonam UA (82), Tiruppur UA (71), Rajapalaiyam city (59) as also Nagercoil city (52) are also important centres with ratio of 50-100 houses, used combinedly as residence as well as workshop. The urban centres with very low ratios of this combined residential category are Valparai city (3 per 1000 houses) which is predominantly a plantation area, Madras UA (9) and Tuticorin (11). Considering the urban areas of the state alone the ratio of houses under 'residence-cum-workshop' has increased from 27 in 1960 to 30 in 1970 and 44 in 1980.

Non-residential uses

Considering the houses put to non-residential use, leaving even mixed dwellings, we notice a significant increase during the recent decades. The ratio of houses put to uses other than residence was 70 per 1000 of all houses in 1960. This had increased to 96 in 1970 and further to 124 in 1980. The increase is significantly high in usages like 'shops', 'factories', 'workshops and worksheds', 'places of entertainment' and 'others' which includes hospitals, health centres and educational institutions. Such a trend, particularly the increase in the houses used for factories, workshops and shops may be considered as indicative of the increased economic activity.

Table 2-10 shows the distribution of 1000 houses under different uses and the districts falling above or below the state ratio in each category.

Hotels, Sarais, etc.

Barring Nilgiri district where the ratio of houses used as hotels, etc., is 2 per 1000 houses, all the other districts have either only one per 1000 houses or even less under this category. Nilgiri is one of the famous hill stations of the country and is the premier tourist spot in Tamil Nadu. It has a number of hotels, lodges, tourist houses and inspection bungalows to cater to the needs of the innumerable visitors who flock to this hilly district during the seasons. From the point of view of numbers, however, we find that the census houses used as hotels, sarais, etc., is high in Madurai (1,110 houses) and Thanjavur (1,010 houses) districts.

TABLE 2-10

Distribution of 1,000 houses by the different uses and the districts with ratio above and below the State average under each use

Use of Houses	Ratio per 1000 houses at State level	Districts with ratio above the state ratio	Districts with ratio equal to or below the state ratio
1	2	3	4
1. Total houses	1,000		
2. Vacant (at the time of house-listing)	64	Dharmapuri (68) Salem (72) Periyar (72) Nilgiri (112) Tiruchchirappalli (71) Pudukkottai (83) Ramanathapuram (76) Tirunelveli (93)	Madras (28) Chengalpattu (51) North Arcot (56) South Arcot (52) Coimbatore (61) Madurai (64) Thanjavur (48) Kanniyakumari (63)
3. Residence	770	Madras (836) Chengalpattu (791) South Arcot (815) Dharmapuri (778) Periyar (772) Coimbatore (778) Madurai (789) Thanjavur (787)	North Arcot (749) Salem (763) Nilgiri (738) Tiruchchirappalli (769) Pudukkottai (756) Ramanathapuram (746) Tirunelveli (684) Kanniyakumari (741)
4. Shop-cum-residence	9	Madras (12) Chengalpattu (10) North Arcot (11) South Arcot (10) Periyar (11) Coimbatore (12) Madurai (10)	Dharmapuri (7) Salem (9) Nilgiri (7) Tiruchchirappalli (8) Thanjavur (8) Pudukkottai (6) Ramanathapuram (7) Tirunelveli (8) Kanniyakumari (7)

TABLE 2-10—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 houses by the different uses and the districts with ratio above and below the State average under each use

Use of Houses	Ratio per 1000 houses at State level	District with ratio above the state ratio	Districts with ratio equal to or below the state ratio
1	2	3	4
5. Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)	33	North Arcot (40) Salem (48) Periyar (50) Coimbatore (36) Ramanathapuram (34) Tirunelveli (86)	Madras (7) Chengalpattu (32) South Arcot (21) Dharmapuri (12) Nilgiri (4) Madurai (20) Tiruchchirappalli (27) Thanjavur (19) Pudukkottai (12) Kanniyakumari (33)
6. Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection houses	1	Nilgiri (2)	Madras (1) Chengalpattu (1), North Arcot (1) South Arcot (0) Dharmapuri (1) Salem (1) Periyar (0) Coimbatore (1) Madurai (1) Tiruchchirappalli (1) Thanjavur (1) Pudukkottai (1) Ramanathapuram (1) Tirunelveli (1) Kanniyakumari (1)
7. Shops excluding eating places	24	Madras (47) Madurai (27) Thanjavur (27) Ramanathapuram (27) Thirunelveli (28) Kanniyakumari (41)	Chengalpattu (24) North Arcot (23) South Arcot (17) Dharmapuri (13) Salem (15) Periyar (20) Coimbatore (23) Nilgiri (23) Tiruchchirappalli (19) Pudukkottai (22)
8. Business houses and offices	5	Madras (9) Coimbatore (6) Nilgiri (7) Ramanathpuram (6) Kanniyakumari (6)	Chengalpattu (4) North Arcot (4) South Arcot (3) Dharmapuri (3) Salem (4) Periyar (4) Madurai (5) Tiruchchirappalli (4) Thanjavur (5) Pudukkottai (4) Tirunelveli (5)
9. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	17	Madras (25) Salem (20) Coimbatore (24) Ramanathapuram (18) Kanniyakumari (18)	Chengalpattu (15) North Arcot (16) South Arcot (10) Dharmapuri (9) Periyar (17) Nilgiri (13) Madurai (15) Tiruchchirappalli (15) Thanjavur (16) Pudukkottai (16) Tirunelveli (15)
10. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	5	Madras (6) Thanjavur (8) Pudukkottai (7) Ramanathapuram (6) Kanniyakumari (7)	Chengalpattu (5) North Arcot (4) South Arcot (4) Dharmapuri (3) Salem (3) Periyar (3) Coimbatore (4) Nilgiri (5) Madurai (5) Tirchchirappalli (4) Tirunelveli (5)
11. Places of entertainment and community gathering	2	Madurai (3) Ramanathapuram (3) Tirunelveli (3)	Madras (2) Chengalpattu (1) North Arcot (1) South Arcot (1) Dharmapuri (1) Salem (1) Periyar (1) Coimbatore (2) Nilgiri (1) Tiruchchirappalli (2) Thanjavur (2) Pudukkottai (2) Kanniyakumari (2)

TABLE 2-10—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 houses by the different uses and the districts with ratio above and below the State average under each use

Use of Houses	Ratio per 1000 houses at State level	Districts with ratio above the state ratio	Districts with ratio equal to or below the state ratio
1	2	3	4
12. Places of Worship	11	Chengalpattu (12) Dharmapuri (13) Salem (12) Periyar (12) Tiruchchirappalli (12) Thanjavur (13) Pudukkottai (17) Ramanathapuram (13) Tirunelveli (13) Kanniyakumari (18)	Madras (2) North Arcot (11) South Arcot (11) Coimbatore (8) Nilgiri (7) Madurai (10)
13. Others	59	North Arcot (84) Dharmapuri (92) Nilgiri (81) Tiruchchirappalli (68) Thanjavur (66) Pudukkottai (74) Ramanathapuram (63) Kanniyakumari (63)	Madras (25) Chengalpattu (54) South Arcot (56) Salem (52) Periyar (38) Coimbatore (45) Madurai (51) Tirunelveli (59)

Shops:

In the case of the six districts of Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari, the ratio of houses used as shops is more than 24, which is the state average. The highest ratio is in Madras (47). Kanniyakumari district has the second highest ratio of 41. Madras being the commercial hub of the state, shops are obviously more here compared to other districts. The ratio of houses used as shop is very low in Dharmapuri (13), Salem (15), and South Arcot (17) districts. Like shops, business houses and offices occupy a higher ratio of 9 per 1000 houses in Madras, the other districts having lower ratios. Most of the districts have low ratios of 5 and below in this category. The districts with lowest ratios are South Arcot (3) and Dharmapuri (3).

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

Five districts have recorded more than the state average ratio of 17 per 1000 houses in this category and of this Madras with 25 and Coimbatore with 24 stand foremost. A large number of factories and a variety of other manufacturing units exist in these two districts, and they are the premier industrial centres of the state. It is therefore no wonder that they have a high ratio in this regard. Salem district has a ratio of 20. The above three districts have each over 18,000 houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds. The ratio of such houses is lowest in Dharmapuri district (9). The ratio in South Arcot (10) is also low.

Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places

A total of 57,620 houses are used as restaurants, etc. in the state and this works to 5 per 1000 of all houses. The ratio is highest (8) in Thanjavur district. It is 7 in Pudukkottai and Kanniyakumari districts and 6 in Madras and Ramanathapuram districts. In the remaining districts, the ratio is 5 and below. The low ratio of 3 is found in Dharmapuri, Salem and Periyar districts.

In absolute numbers, Thanjavur district has 7,995 such houses. Madurai with 5,570 and Tirunelveli with 5,165 are the other districts having larger number of houses used for these purpose.

Places of Entertainment and Community gathering

Houses under this group (22,915) form just 2 per 1000 of all houses at state level. The ratio is higher (3 per 1000 houses) in the three districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. In all the other districts, it is either two or one.

Places of Worship

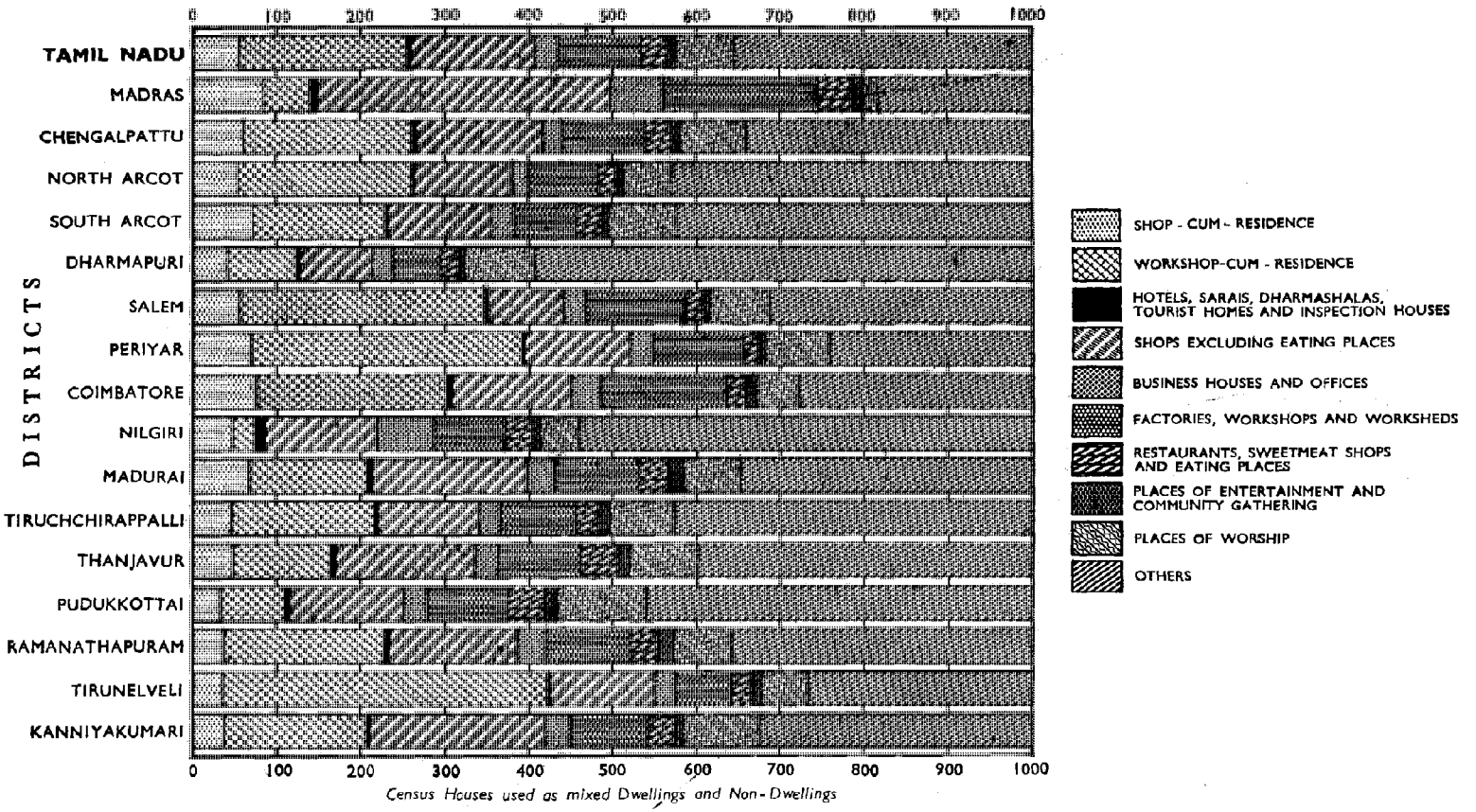
Ten out of the 16 districts in the state have a higher ratio i.e. more than 11, which is the average for the State as a whole. The highest ratio of 18 is recorded in Kanniyakumari district and Pudukkottai (17) has the second highest ratio. Places of worship like temples, churches, and mosques are comparatively less in the city of Madras, which has the highest density of population among the districts. The ratio of houses used for worship in Madras district is only 2 per 1000 and this is very low. The other districts with low ratio of houses used for worship are Nilgiri (7) and Coimbatore (8).

Under the category 'others' the state average ratio is 59 and 8 districts have recorded ratios above 59. North Arcot with 84, Dharmapuri with 92, and Nilgiri with 81 have very high ratios. Madras city has the lowest ratio of 25.

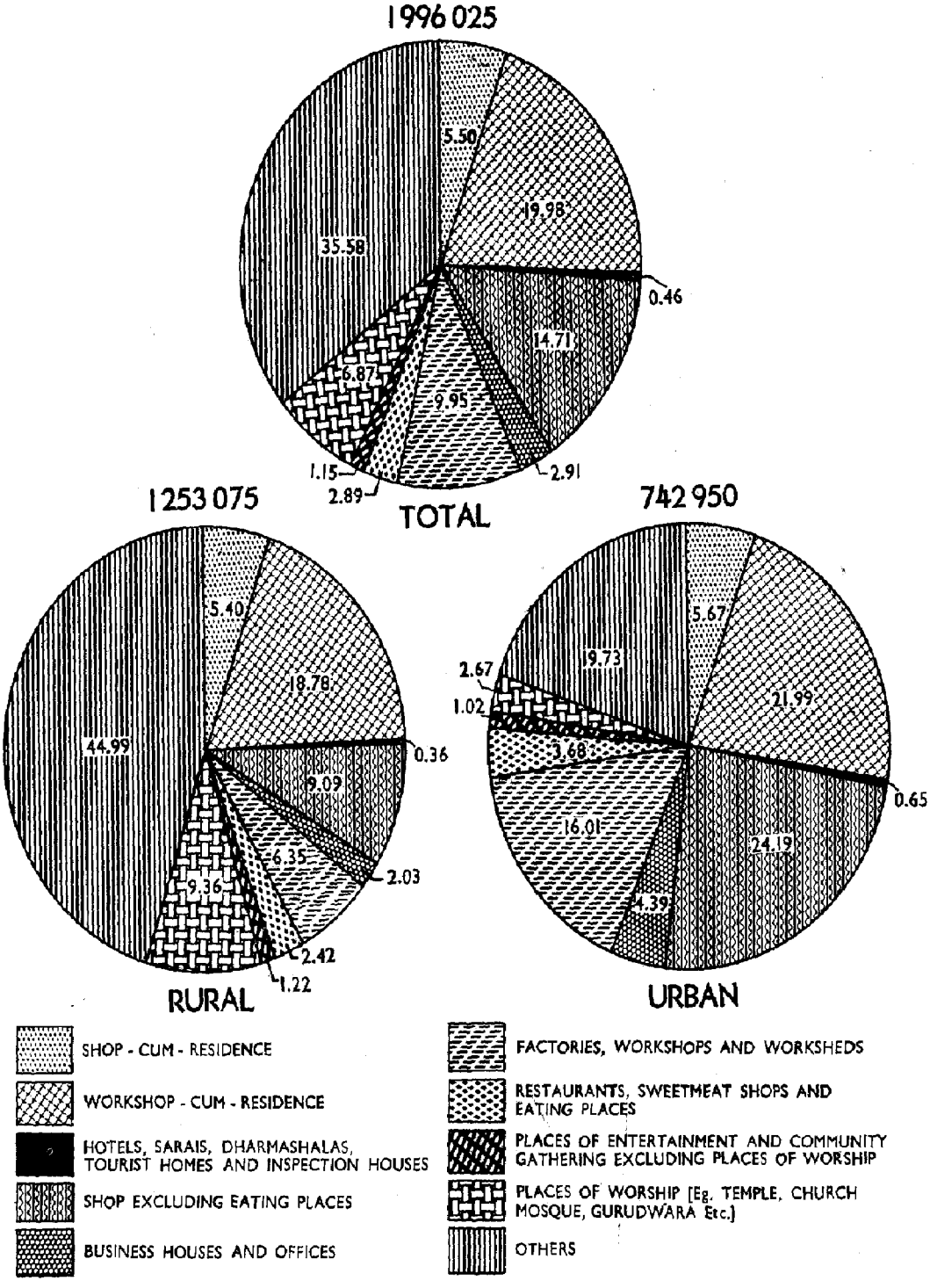
Rural-urban differentials in usage in districts

The ratio of census houses under different uses vary between the rural and urban areas and data on this for state and districts are given in Table 2-11.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES USED AS MIXED DWELLINGS AND NON - DWELLINGS



PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS HOUSES USED AS MIXED DWELLINGS AND NON-DWELLINGS IN TAMIL NADU



Number of Census Houses used as mixed Dwellings and Non-Dwellings is indicated at the top of the circle.

TABLE 2-11

Distribution of 1000 census houses by vacant and type of uses in the Rural and Urban areas in Districts

State/District	Rural Urban	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total occupied census houses	Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry				Hotels, Sarais, 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	Places of Worship	Others
				Total	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-Residence								
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TAMIL NADU	**R**	**68**	**932**	**817**	**781**	**8**	**28**	N	**14**	**3**	**10**	**4**	**2**	**14**	**68**
	U	**55**	**945**	**802**	**747**	**11**	**44**	1	**48**	**9**	**32**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**39**
Madras	U	28	972	855	836	12	7	1	47	9	25	6	2	2	25
2 Chengalpattu	R	50	950	836	798	10	28	1	14	2	9	3	1	16	68
	U	52	948	827	780	9	38	1	41	6	27	7	2	7	30
3 North Arcot	R	56	944	811	768	10	33	N	12	3	10	3	1	12	92
	U	55	945	752	671	12	69	2	67	9	43	10	2	6	54
4 South Arcot	R	52	948	854	825	9	20	N	10	2	7	3	1	12	59
	U	54	946	795	757	13	25	1	53	10	30	9	2	5	41
5 Dharmapuri	R	67	933	802	785	6	11	N	9	3	6	2	1	14	96
	U	73	927	744	707	11	26	2	55	13	38	11	1	7	56
6 Salem	R	75	925	828	790	6	32	1	8	3	11	2	1	14	57
	U	64	936	799	689	17	93	1	36	8	43	6	2	5	36
7 Periyar	R	78	922	844	781	9	54	N	10	3	11	2	1	14	37
	U	51	949	792	737	19	36	1	56	9	38	7	1	5	40
8 Coimbatore	R	69	931	842	788	12	42	N	9	3	12	2	1	12	50
	U	53	947	811	768	13	30	1	38	9	37	6	3	4	38
9 Nilgiri	R	127	873	743	736	5	2	1	13	4	8	4	1	9	90
	U	95	905	755	740	10	5	3	35	10	18	7	1	6	70
10 Madurai	R	70	930	826	802	10	14	1	16	3	8	4	3	12	57
	U	54	946	804	761	10	33	1	49	9	29	8	2	5	39
11 Tiruchchirappalli	R	74	926	805	775	6	24	1	11	3	10	3	2	15	76
	U	60	940	797	751	11	35	1	46	9	29	7	2	6	43
12 Thanjavur	R	46	954	824	803	7	14	1	20	3	11	7	2	15	71
	U	57	943	776	725	13	38	2	56	10	33	9	3	7	47
13 Pudukkottai	R	80	920	784	769	4	11	1	15	4	11	7	2	19	77
	U	97	903	707	675	12	20	3	62	10	43	9	4	5	60
14 Ramanathapuram	R	78	922	798	777	7	14	1	16	4	10	4	4	15	70
	U	73	927	756	664	6	86	1	56	11	38	9	3	6	47
15 Tirunelveli	R	100	900	779	693	8	78	1	18	4	9	4	3	15	67
	U	77	923	778	667	7	104	1	47	8	27	7	2	8	45
16 Kanniyakumari	R	66	934	784	748	6	30	N	35	5	14	6	2	20	68
	U	51	949	768	707	11	50	3	69	13	36	8	2	11	39

N—**Negligible figures.**

The ratios of houses in various categories of use in urban areas are mostly higher except in regard to vacant houses, houses used purely as residence and also as places of worship and 'others'. In the case of vacant houses, the proportion is generally lower in urban areas. In certain exceptional districts, viz., Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Pudukkotai, the vacant houses ratio is found to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts are predominantly agriculture-oriented districts and are not much urbanised. In the case of Chengalpattu district, the urban areas include several small suburban towns of Madras and more houses are also being built in these areas. The slightly higher ratio of vacant houses in urban areas in this district may perhaps be due to existence of these smaller towns. The ratio of houses used as pure residence (without any combination of other uses) is lower in the urban areas than in rural areas in all the districts except Nilgiri as may be observed from Table 2-11. But in the case of residence combined with either shop or workshop, the ratio of houses in use are mostly higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In the case of workshop-cum-residence, a high ratio of 104 per 1000 houses is recorded in the urban areas of Tirunelveli district. The urban areas of Salem (93) and Ramanathapuram (86) have also recorded very high ratios. In this category, household industrial units are also included and the higher ratio should be due to the existence of a number of such units in these districts. Nilgiri has a very low ratio of houses used as residence-cum-workshop.

In regard to shops excluding eating houses, Kanniyakumari has the highest ratio of 35 in rural areas and 69 in urban areas. The ratio is higher in urban areas in all districts, when compared to that in rural areas. Houses used as offices and business houses form naturally a higher ratio in the urban areas of all the districts than in the rural areas. The highest ratio of 13 in this case is recorded in the urban areas of Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari. Houses used as factories, workshops, worksheds etc., are also in higher proportion in urban areas than in rural areas and this is only to be expected. Among the urban areas of the various districts, the highest ratio of 43 is noticed in North Arcot, Salem and Pudukkottai. Higher urban ratio is also seen in all the districts under the usage 'restaurants, sweetmeat shops' etc.

Rural areas are having higher ratio of houses used for worship than the urban areas, in the districts. Kanniyakumari has the highest ratio among the districts under this category both in the rural and urban areas (20 in rural and 11 in urban). In the case of rural areas, the lowest ratio is in Nilgiri (9) while in the case of urban, Madras has the lowest ratio (2). Under 'others', Dharmapuri has revealed the highest ratio of 96 among the rural areas of districts while Madras with 25 has the lowest ratio in the case of urban areas.

Houses used as 'Shop-cum-Residence' and 'Shops'- 1970—80

We have earlier seen that the decadal increase in the case of certain category of houses is very high. Let us see whether the high increase in regard to such category of houses is reflected in all the districts of the State. Houses used as shop-cum-residence have grown sizably by 45.90 per cent in the State during 1970—80. In Madras city the decadal increase is over 200 per cent. As is well known, the location of the shops in the house itself carries with it some advantages. The necessity to travel to the work spot does not exist. There is the much needed security for the goods kept in the shop and the business also can be carried on for longer hours. Such types of houses with shops attached to them are common in the rural areas and smaller towns where shops are fewer. In the case of Madras city, where a number of neighbouring towns and villages have also been brought under the Corporation's jurisdiction in the last decade, the growth of such shop-cum-residential houses has been quite striking. Kanniyakumari, Madurai and Tirunelveli are the other districts which have recorded phenomenal increase (of over 50 per cent) in the number of houses used as shop-cum-residence. Low increase of 17.67 per cent in the decade is observed in the case of South Arcot district.

Decadal increase in the houses used as 'shops' alone amounts to 47.28 per cent at state level. Here, we find that Chengalpattu (77.86 per cent) and the districts of Dharmapuri (66.67 per cent) and Salem (62.71 per cent) have shown comparatively higher increase than the rest of the districts. The lowest increase is observed in Tirunelveli district which has recorded a poor 25.56 per cent growth in this category.

In regard to usage of houses as 'factories, workshops and worksheds', the decadal increase is more than the state average in the districts of the northern part of the State. Madras, however, is an exception and the decadal increase here is only 47.49 per cent. In the districts of Dharmapuri, Chengalpattu, Salem, South Arcot and Coimbatore, the number of houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in 1980 has more than doubled. This is indicative of the large increase in the manufacturing units (which includes production, processing, servicing and repair of goods) in these districts. The lowest decadal increase among the districts in this regard is observed in Nilgiri (42.96 per cent). The districts with comparatively larger number of houses used as factories etc., are Salem with 18,950 houses, Coimbatore with 18,665 and Madras with 18,090.

Houses used as 'Workshop-cum-Residence' and 'Factories, Workshops and Worksheds, 1970—1980

In these two classification too, a very high decadal increase at state level is noticed in 1980 over the figures of 1970. While the houses used as 'Workshop-cum-residence' has gone up by 140.20 per cent, the increase in regard to 'Factories, Workshop and Worksheds' is 78.85 in Tamil Nadu. On a review of the growth in districts, it is observed that the percentage increase in the case of workshop-cum-residence is higher than the state average in the case of Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, South Arcot, North Arcot, Kanniyakumari, Madras and Chengalpattu districts. In respect of other districts too, the increase is sizable

and only in Salem and Coimbatore, the percentage increase is less than 100. This category includes household industry also and one is inclined to conclude that the household industries like bidi rolling, handlooms, matches etc., have made a phenomenal growth in the decade. These cottage industries are generally located in the house itself and are done by household members.

TABLE 2-12

Houses used as 'Shop-Cum-Residence' and 'Shops' 1970 and 1980

State/District	Houses used as 'Shop-Cum-Residence'			Houses used as 'Shops excluding eating houses'		
	1970	1980	Percentage increase	1970	1980	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	**75,300**	**109,860**	**45.90**	**199,315**	**293,560**	**47.28**
1. Madras	2,475	8,340	236.97	22,450	33,800	50.56
2. Chengalpattu	5,450	8,050	47.71	11,180	19,885	77.86
3. North Arcot	7,520	10,775	43.28	14,820	22,720	53.31
4. South Arcot	7,980	9,390	17.67	10,340	16,095	55.66
5. Dharmapuri	2,310	3,170	37.23	3,765	6,275	66.67
6. Salem	6,190	8,810	42.33	8,930	14,530	62.71
7. Periyar*	...	6,235	21.43	...	11,135	59.04
8. Coimbatore	13,110	9,685		18,310	17,985	
9. Nilgiri	805	1,795	48.45	2,410	3,715	54.15
10. Madurai	7,380	11,235	52.24	21,950	30,335	38.20
11. Tiruchchirappalli	5,390	7,195		15,320	18,495	
12. Thanjavur	6,205	8,230	46.49	22,645	27,910	38.76
13. Pudukkottai **	...	1,560		...	6,275	
14. Ramanathapuram	3,965	5,815	46.66	16,810	23,850	41.88
15. Tirunelveli	5,165	7,795	50.92	21,790	27,360	25.56
16. Kanniyakumari	1,355	2,380	75.65	8,595	13,195	53.52

*Formed after 1971 Census out of Coimbatore district.

**Formed after 1971 Census out of Tiruchchirappalli and Thanjavur districts.

TABLE 2-13

Houses used as 'Workshop-Cum-Residence' and 'Factories, Workshops and Worksheds', in 1970 and 1980

State/District	Houses used as Workshop-cum-residence (including Household industry)			Houses used as Factories, Workshops and Worksheds		
	1970	1980	Percentage increase	1970	1980	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	**166,020**	**398,785**	**140.20**	**111,005**	**198,535**	**78.85**
1. Madras	2,080	5,330	156.25	12,265	18,090	47.49
2. Chengalpattu	10,780	26,345	144.39	5,840	12,955	121.83
3. North Arcot	14,695	40,445	175.23	8,735	16,210	85.58
4. South Arcot	5,925	20,320	242.95	4,715	9,730	106.36
5. Dharmapuri	1,640	5,910	260.37	1,825	4,270	133.97
6. Salem	28,065	45,615	62.53	8,935	18,950	112.09
7. Periyar*	...	28,480	86.24	13,710	9,545	105.76
8. Coimbatore	30,555	28,425			18,665	
9. Nilgiri	275	610	121.82	1,420	2,030	42.96
10. Madurai	11,430	23,055	101.71	10,190	17,000	66.83
11. Tiruchchirappalli	12,615	25,955		10,310	13,975	
12. Thanjavur	7,840	19,330	138.43	10,580	16,340	66.68
13. Pudukkottai **	...	3,485		...	4,505	
14. Ramanathapuram	13,950	30,015	115.16	9,600	15,755	64.11
15. Tirunelveli	22,055	84,735	284.20	9,315	14,750	58.35
16. Kanniyakumari	4,115	10,730	160.75	3,565	5,765	61.71

*Formed out of Coimbatore district after 1971.

**Formed out of Tiruchchirappalli and Thanjavur districts after 1971.

Decadal increase in houses used as 'business houses and offices', places of entertainment', 'places of worship', etc., 1970-1980

The number of houses under the above three categories in the State and districts both in 1970 and 1980 along with the percentage increase is given in Table 2-14. In regard to houses used as 'business houses and offices', the districts of Ramanathapuram (68.54 per cent), Salem (56.70 per cent) and Coimbatore (55.20 per cent) show higher increase than the rest of the districts. In the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri also, the decadal increase under this usage is over 50 per cent. Nilgiri district has revealed the lowest increase of 7.94 per cent. Madras being the biggest business centre and State capital, has the largest number of houses in this category (6,095 in 1980), among the districts.

Houses used as entertainment places have increased in the past decade by nearly 165 per cent in the entire State. The increase in Madurai District is striking (321.48 per cent). In Salem which has recorded the second highest percentage among the districts, the rate is 269.70. The lowest increase among districts is in Nilgiri (8.11 per cent). Barring this district as also Ramanathapuram (81.49 per cent) and Tirunelveli (89.42 per cent), the decadal variation is more than 100 per cent in all the other districts of the State. As earlier pointed out, the large increase in this category is due to the increase in the number of libraries and reading rooms and 'mandrams' run by the various political parties, etc.

The number of houses used as places of worship has increased from 100,860 in 1970 to 137,080 in 1980 in the entire State, registering a growth of 35.91 per cent in the decade. The highest increase in this regard among districts is seen in Madras where the percentage variation during 1970-80 is 74.52. The number of Census houses used for this purpose in Madras in 1980 is 1,815. The other districts with high decadal increase is Chengalpattu (68.52 per cent) and Dharmapuri (67.43 per cent). Very low increase is observed in the case of Tirunelveli district (3.31 per cent) under this category. Kanniyakumari district has also a low increase of only 17.58 per cent. In terms of absolute numbers, Thanjavur district— which is famous for numerous temples of legendary yore— has the largest number of houses (13,625) under use as 'place of worship'. Nilgiri has the least number of 1,175 in this regard.

TABLE 2-14

Houses used as Business Houses and Offices, places of entertainment and community gathering and places of worship, 1970 and 1980

State/District	Business Houses and Offices			Places of entertainment and community gathering excluding places of worship			Places of Worship (e.g. Temple Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)		
	1970	1980	Percentage increase	1970	1980	Percentage increase	1970	1980	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU	**42,035**	**58,120**	**38 27**	**8,650**	**22,915**	**164 91**	**100,860**	**137,080**	**35 91**
1. Madras	4,480	6,095*	36 05	400	1,130	182.50	1,040	1,815	74.52
2. Chengalpattu	2,125	3,185	49 88	585	1,270	117.09	6,125	10,340	68.82
3. North Arcot	2,660	4,000	50 38	485	1,315	171.13	8,240	11,065	34.28
4. South Arcot	2,260	3,405	50 66	325	1,020	213 85	6,610	10,515	59.08
5. Dharmapuri	1,095	1,645	50 23	115	415	260 87	3,715	6,220	67.43
6. Salem	2,610	4,090	56.70	330	1,220	269 70	7,085	11,445	61.54
7. Periyar*		2,345	55 20	..	600	137.71	..	6,935	45.37
8. Coimbatore	4 375	4,445		875	1,480		9,225	6,475	
9. Nilgiri	1,070	1,155	7 94	185	200	8 11	860	1,175	36 63
10. Madurai	4,545	5,415	19.14	745	3,140	321 48	7,955	11,240	41.29
11. Tiruchchirappalli **	4,105	3,850		500	2,115		11,845	11,880	
12. Thanjavur	4,255	4,555	15.73	860	2,115	260.66	12,660	13,625	24.34
13. Pudukkottai		1,270		—	675	..		4,965	
14. Ramanathapuram	3 210	5.410	68 54	1,675	3,040	81.49	8,560	11,170	30.49
15. Tirunelveli	3,800	5.305	39 61	1,370	2,595	89 42	11,935	12,330	3.31
16. Kanniyakumari	1,445	1,950	34 95	200	585	192 50	5,005	5,885	17.58

*Formed after 1971 census out of Coimbatore District.

**Formed after 1971 census out of Tiruchchirappalli and Thanjavur Districts.

Houses used for non-dwelling purposes in Cities/ Urban Agglomerations

Generally, the non-residential uses are more in the urban areas because of the need for more shops, offices, business houses, workshops, factories, entertainment places, etc. The ratio of Census houses used for non-residential purposes per 1000 houses in the 20 cities and urban agglomerations of Tamil Nadu with population of one *lakh* and over, *is given in* Table 2-15.

In most of the cities and urban agglomerations under consideration, the ratio of houses used as hotels etc., is either one or two. The highest ratio of 3 houses used as hotels etc., is seen in Vellore U.A., *which is an important commercial* and business centre in the Madras-Bangalore route. The presence of the famous Christian Mission Hospital here attracts patients in large numbers from other parts of the State and even outside. In the case of Tiruppur U.A., the ratio under this category is found to be negligible.

In the case of shops (excluding eating houses), the ratio of houses is the highest, viz., 83 per 1000 in the case of Vellore U.A. Nagercoil city with 64 and Dindigul city with 61 are the other cities with high ratios of over 60 per 1000 houses. In the Madras U.A., the ratio is only 44. Valparai, the place which attained the status of a city only in 1981 census and which is full of plantations has revealed fewer houses as shops, the ratio being 19. The usage of houses as business houses and offices is comparatively more in Tirunelveli U.A., Nagercoil city and Cuddalore city. In these places, ten out of every 1000 houses are used as business houses/offices. In the case of five cities/UAs., the ratio is 9; these are Coimbatore UA, Vellore UA, Tiruppur UA, Thanjavur city and Pollachi UA. The ratio in Madras UA (which is the biggest business centre of the State and is the state capital having a number of offices) is only 8. While 6 of the 20 cities/UAs. under discussion have 8 per 1000 houses as business houses/offices, 6 others have the lowest ratio of 7 per 1000 houses in this category.

TABLE 2-15

Proportion of houses per 1,000 Census Houses used for purposes other than dwelling in Cities/Urban Agglomerations of 100,000 population and over

City/Urban Agglomeration	Hotels, Serais, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding Eating Houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweet meat shops and Eating places	Places of entertainment and Community gathering	Places of Worship	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Madras U.A.	1	44	8	25	6	1	3	25
2. Coimbatore U.A.	1	37	9	35	5	3	4	35
3. Madurai U.A.	1	46	8	31	6	2	3	30
4. Tiruchchirappalli U.A.	1	40	7	26	6	1	4	42
5. Salem U.A.	1	34	7	34	4	1	4	35
6. Tirunelveli U.A.	2	48	10	30	9	1	7	40
7. Erode U.A.	1	52	7	43	5	1	3	33
8. Tuticorin U.A.	1	42	7	21	5	2	4	39
9. Vellore U.A.	3	83	9	45	10	2	5	55
10. Tiruppur U.A.	N	40	9	62	7	2	4	37
11. Thanjavur city	2	43	9	31	7	1	8	37
12. Nagercoil City	2	64	10	40	7	2	9	37
13. Dindigul Ct.	1	61	8	33	10	1	4	28
14. Kanchipuram U.A.	2	54	8	39	7	4	9	38
15. Kumbakonam U.A.	2	49	8	36	6	3	6	51
16. Cuddalore City	1	54	10	33	9	2	5	42
17. Valparai City	2	19	7	9	5	3	7	62
18. Pollachi U.A.	2	49	9	35	7	2	5	48
19. Rajapalaiyam City	1	46	7	47	6	4	6	66
20. Karaikudi U.A.	2	52	8	40	8	2	6	36

N—Negligible

In the case of factories, workshops and worksheds, the highest ratio of 62 is recorded in Tiruppur UA. In this urban agglomeration, manufacture of banian and hosiery goods *is done* on a large scale, even though many units are small in size. Rajapalaiyam city with 47 as the ratio and Vellore UA with 45 are the two other units with high ratio of houses in this category. Valparai city (9), Tuticorin UA (21), Madras UA (25) and Tiruchchirappalli UA (26) are having low ratios in this category. Houses used as restaurants, etc., are more in Vellore UA and Dindigul city with a ratio of *10 per 1,000, compared to* the other cities/ UAs. Higher ratio of houses used as places of entertainment is noticeable in Kanchipuram U.A. (4) and Rajapalaiyam *city* (4). Places of worship are found to be in good ratio in Nagercoil city (9) Kanchipuram UA (9) and Thanjavur city (8). The last two are known as 'temple' towns. In the residuary category, 'others', Madras UA *(25) has the* lowest ratio. Cities with higher ratio in this category are Rajapalaiyam (66) and Valparai (62).

Distribution of 1000 Census houses under different uses in State among the districts

Of the State's total population of 48.41 million as per 1981 Census, the highest proportion of 9.4 per

TABLE 2–16

Distribution of 1000 census houses under each use among the Districts of Tamil Nadu

State/District	Population, 1981	Total No. of Census houses	Census Houses Vacant at the time of House-listing	Census Houses Used as										
				Wholly Residence	Shop-Cum-Residence	Work-shop-cum-Residence	Hotels, Sarais, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Work-shops and Work-sheds	Restaurant Sweet-meat shops and Eating houses	Places of Entertainment & Community gathering	Places of Worship	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TAMIL NADU	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**
1. Madras	68	59	26	64	76	13	86	115	105	91	69	49	13	25
2. Chengalpattu	75	69	55	71	73	66	63	68	55	65	70	55	75	63
3. North Arcot	91	83	73	81	98	101	65	78	69	82	75	57	81	119
4. South Arcot	87	81	66	86	85	51	42	55	59	49	65	45	77	78
5. Dharmapuri	41	39	42	40	29	15	29	21	28	22	26	18	45	61
6. Salem	71	79	89	78	80	114	66	50	70	96	49	53	83	69
7. Periyar	43	47	54	47	57	71	28	38	40	48	28	26	51	30
8. Coimbatore	63	65	62	66	88	71	62	61	77	94	53	65	47	49
9. Nilgiri	13	13	24	13	11	2	30	13	20	10	14	9	9	19
10. Madurai	94	94	95	96	102	58	120	103	93	86	97	137	82	81
11. Tiruchchirappalli	74	80	88	79	66	65	83	63	66	70	67	92	87	92
12. Thanjavur	84	85	63	86	75	49	109	95	78	82	139	92	99	94
13. Pudukkottai	24	24	31	23	14	9	30	21	22	23	34	30	36	30
14. Ramanathapuram	69	73	87	71	53	75	78	81	93	79	87	133	82	79
15. Tirunelveli	74	82	118	73	71	213	83	93	91	74	90	113	90	82
16. Kanniyakumari	29	27	27	26	22	27	26	45	34	29	37	26	43	29

cent is found in Madurai district. The other populous districts with a good share of the State's population are North Arcot (9.1 per cent), South Arcot (8.7 per cent), Thanjavur (8.4 per cent, Chengalpattu (7.5 per cent), Tiruchchirappalli and Tirunelveli (7.4 per cent each). Smaller districts with fewer population are Nilgiri (1.3 per cent), Pudukkottai (2.4 per cent) and Kanniyakumari (2.9 per cent). Table 2-16 gives the details.

At the time of houselisting, it is noticed that the distribution of the total houses of the State among the districts is more or less in the same proportion of the districts' population to the State's total population. In Chengalpattu district however, the extent of houses (which is 69 per 1000 of total houses in State) is very low when compared to its share of 75 per 1000 of the State's population here. In the case of Madras, the ratio of houses is 59 per 1000 as against its higher share of population which is 68 per 1000. North Arcot also has more population than the proportion of houses and the difference in ratio is high when compared to other districts.

The southern districts, barring Kanniyakumari, have recorded a higher share of the houses than population. In some cases as in Madurai and Pudukkottai, the proportion is same both in regard to houses as well as population. We have to bear in mind in this context, the type of houses and the households or people living in them. In Madras City where the demand for housing accommodation is increasing, houses accommodate more families. Many houses are also big here and two or more households reside in them.

Of all the districts, the highest proportion of State's total vacant houses is observed in Tirunelveli (118), followed by Madurai (95), Salem (89), Tiruchchirappalli (88) and Ramanathapuram (87). Nilgiri, Madras and Kanniyakumari have lower ratios of less than 30 each. In the case of houses used wholly as residence and shop-cum-residence, Madurai district has highest share of the State's houses (96 and 102 per 1000 houses respectively). But in respect of the category, 'workshop-cum-residence' Tirunelveli (213), Salem (114), North Arcot (101) districts put together have a little over two-fifths of the total State's houses (viz., 398,785).

Under 'hotels, sarais' etc., about 23 per cent of the State's total houses in the category are found in Madurai and Thanjavur districts. 'Shops' are in higher ratio in Madras and Madurai districts when compared to others. Each of them have over 10 per cent of the State's houses used as 'shops'.

Madras being the State's headquarters, offices of both Central and State Governments and private organisations, banks, other private business houses, exist in large numbers. The houses used as 'business houses and offices' is found to be over 10 per cent in Madras. The other districts with a higher share of the State's houses put to such use are Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli (with over nine per cent each).

Salem district (96) has the highest share of houses used as 'factories, workshops and worksheds'. Coimbatore (94) and Madras (91) are the other districts with greater proportions under this use. While in the case of 'restaurants' etc., Thanjavur (139) and Madurai districts (97) are found to be prominent, in regard to houses used for entertainment, the districts of Madurai (137), Ramanathapuram (133) and Tirunelveli (113) are found to occupy the first three places. Nearly 10 out of every 100 houses in the State used as places of worship are in Thanjavur district. Tirunelveli district with (9 per cent) has the next highest share of the State's houses used under this category.

Under the miscellaneous category 'others' which includes census houses used as medical and educational institutions, pump sets, etc., Madras city, has the lowest share of 25 per 1000. North Arcot with 119 of every 1000 of the State's houses under the category 'others' has the largest share. Thiruchchirapalli and Thanjavur districts have also higher ratio of 92 and 94 respectively among 1000 houses of the State.

Rural-Urban distribution of houses under different uses

The distribution of 1000 houses under 'purely residential', 'partly residential' and 'vacant' categories as also total houses and population of 1981 Census between rural-urban areas of each district are presented in Table 2-17. It may be observed from this table that the rural-urban distribution in regard to all houses resemble more or less the pattern of population distribution. So far as the urban areas of districts are concerned, a distinctive characteristic easily noticeable is that the lesser ratio of houses is seen in urban areas while the ratio of population in urban areas is more. The ratio of houses is greater than population under 'rural' and it is the other way around in urban. Two districts however are found to be exceptions to this general trend and these are Dharmapuri and Pudukkottai. These two are recognised as backward districts from the industrial point of view. They have fewer towns and urbanised areas as seen from the percentage of their urban population.

The ratio for wholly residential houses (leaving Madras which is wholly urban) is higher in the urban areas of Coimbatore (482) and Nilgiri (468) districts when compared with other districts. Houses purely used as residence are higher in ratio in rural areas in the case of Dharmapuri (912), Pudukkottai (875), Kanniyakumari (863) and South Arcot (862) districts. In the case of houses used as 'shop-cum-residence' the ratio is comparatively higher in rural areas of Dharmapuri (842), Kanniyakumari (837) and South Arcot (804) districts. In this category barring Madras (which is urban in entirety), Nilgiri (653) and Coimbatore (503) have higher ratios in urban than in rural areas and in the rest of the districts (13 districts), the ratios are higher in rural areas. Houses used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry are found to be comparatively higher in proportion in rural than urban areas in Periyar (850 per 1000 houses), South Arcot (820) and Dharmapuri (798) districts. The pro-

TABLE 2-17

Rural-Urban distribution of 1000 Census houses, Residential, Partly Residential and vacant, and Population

State/District	Population, 1981		Total Census Houses		Wholly Residential		Census Houses used as: Shop-Cum-Residence		Census Houses used as: Workshop-cum-Residence		Vacant at the time of House-listing	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TAMIL NADU	**670**	**330**	**689**	**311**	**698**	**302**	**616**	**384**	**590**	**410**	**734**	**266**
1. Madras	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000
2. Chengalpattu	611	389	629	371	634	366	642	358	552	448	622	378
3. North Arcot	770	230	799	201	819	181	773	227	656	344	804	196
4. South Arcot	843	157	851	149	862	138	804	196	820	180	846	154
5. Dharmapuri	906	94	903	97	912	88	842	158	798	202	897	103
6. Salem	711	289	735	265	760	240	506	494	483	517	764	236
7. Periyar	780	220	790	210	800	200	636	364	850	150	854	146
8. Coimbatore	495	505	511	489	518	482	497	503	595	405	576	424
9. Nilgiri	511	489	533	467	532	468	347	653	311	689	605	395
10. Madurai	638	362	662	338	674	326	668	332	446	554	717	283
11. Tiruchchirappalli	739	261	756	244	762	238	657	343	681	319	794	206
12. Thanjavur	769	231	787	213	804	196	666	334	579	421	748	252
13. Pudukkottai	867	133	860	140	875	125	683	317	768	232	836	164
14. Ramanathapuram	718	282	719	281	749	251	750	250	292	708	732	268
15. Tirunelveli	654	346	670	330	726	274	678	322	699	301	726	274
16. Kanniyakumari	828	172	829	171	863	137	837	163	742	258	863	137

portions are higher in urban areas in Ramanathapuram (708), Nilgiri (689), Madurai (554) and Salem (517) districts besides Madras.

The ratio of vacant houses is higher in the rural areas than in urban areas in all the districts. The vacant houses are comparatively higher in the urban areas of the districts of Coimbatore (424), Nilgiri (395) and Chengalpattu (378).

Usage of Census houses in India and some of the States

Houses put to various uses differ in their ratio as between the different States. A table giving the ratio of houses by usage for India, Tamil Nadu and the other neighbouring States as also some of the other big States is presented here to enable readers compare the relative differences in the use of houses for various purposes in these States. (See Table 2-18).

Considering the ratio of houses in each use to 1000 houses of all categories, we find that the ratio of vacant houses is 53 in India. This ratio is higher (64) in Tamil Nadu as well as in the other southern States, viz., Andhra Pradesh (61), Karnataka (66) and Kerala (70). The largest State of Uttar Pradesh has registered a low vacancy ratio of 35 per 1000 houses. Bihar and West Bengal have also revealed a poor vacancy ratio of 22 and 23 respectively. These are populous States with a high density of population. The ratio of houses used purely as residence is 770 in Tamil Nadu as against 710 in India. This ratio is the highest in Tamil Nadu considering the four southern States. A low ratio under pure 'residence' is recorded in Karnataka (676). The preference for houses for use as residence alone is apparently more in Tamil Nadu, when compared to other States.

Compared to India as a whole, the ratio of houses under the mixed residence category, viz., workshop-cum-residence is higher, viz., 33 in Tamil Nadu. The ratio for India is only 20. Karnataka State has also registered a remarkably high ratio of 35 under 'workshop-cum-residence' which includes household industry.

The ratio of houses used as 'shops' excluding eating houses is 25 in India. It is 24 per 1000 houses in Tamin Nadu. Of the four sourthern States, Kerala has registered a very high ratio of houses under 'shops' viz., 45. The ratio of 'shops' in urban areas alone is 61 in India and 48 in Tamil Nadu. The urban ratio is very high (81 per 1000 houses) in Uttar Pradesh.

Another important category of use of house is 'factories, workshops and worksheds'. There are 1.98 lakh such houses in Tamil Nadu out of the total of 22.93 lakh houses under this usage in India. The ratio of such houses to all houses is 17 in Tamil Nadu and 15 in India. Among the southern States, Kerala has a high ratio in this category, viz., 26. The ratio in urban areas, where there is generally a concentration of large-scale manufacturing units, the ratio is more or less similar for India and Tamil Nadu, which is 33 and 32 respectively.

Ten out of every 1,000 houses i.e., one per cent of the total houses is used in India as places of worship viz., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc. The ratio under such usage is 11 per 1000 houses in Tamil Nadu. Among the southern States, Karnataka has registered a higher ratio of 19 under 'places of worship'. Usage of houses under 'other' is low in Tamil Nadu (59 per 1000) when compared to India (146). A very high ratio of 224 under 'other' uses is observed in Uttar Pradesh. Of the four southern States, the highest ratio under 'others' is observed in Karnataka, viz., 136.

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES IN DIFFERENT USES AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

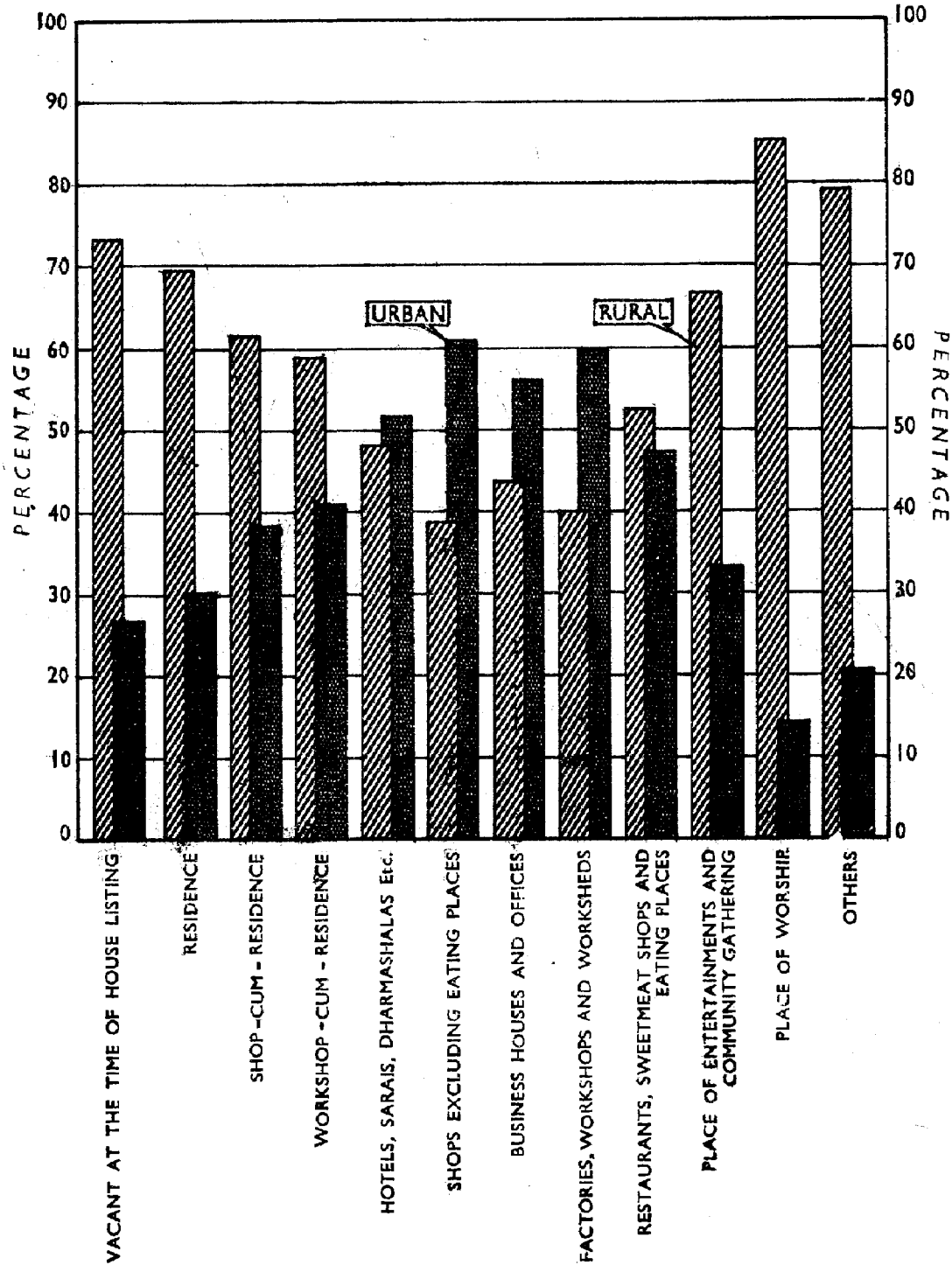


TABLE 2–18

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses and the uses to which they are put, India and some States

India/State	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, Dharmashalas Tourist Homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding Eating houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (panchayat ghar) excluding places of Worship	Places of Worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INDIA	**T**	**1,000**	**53**	**710**	**10**	**20**	**1**	**25**	**5**	**15**	**4**	**1**	**10**	**146**
	R	**1,000**	**50**	**707**	**8**	**19**	**1**	**13**	**3**	**10**	**3**	**1**	**11**	**174**
	U	1,000	64	720	13	22	2	61	12	33	8	1	6	58
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	1,000	61	745	13	24	2	17	4	11	3	1	9	110
	R	1,000	63	739	12	24	2	9	2	8	2	1	10	128
	U	1,000	56	767	15	25	3	48	9	22	6	1	5	43
2. Bihar	T	1,000	22	791	13	12	1	20	2	8	3	N	9	119
	R	1,000	18	799	11	12	N	12	2	5	2	N	10	129
	U	1,000	44	740	26	12	3	70	8	24	11	1	7	54
3. Karnataka	T	1,000	66	676	10	35	3	27	6	16	4	2	19	136
	R	1,000	67	667	10	34	3	14	3	10	4	2	23	163
	U	1,000	65	700	10	35	5	60	13	31	5	2	8	66
4. Kerala	T	1,000	70	690	5	18	1	45	10	26	15	3	12	105
	R	1,000	69	701	5	19	1	40	7	22	15	3	13	105
	U	1,000	72	645	4	18	4	64	21	43	12	4	9	104
5. Madhya Pradesh	T	1,000	44	728	11	32	1	15	3	10	3	1	11	141
	R	1,000	40	726	10	34	1	7	1	6	1	1	11	162
	U	1,000	60	735	18	28	2	49	9	27	8	1	8	55
6. Maharashtra	T	1,000	67	717	9	20	1	25	8	18	3	1	10	121
	R	1,000	66	704	9	21	1	12	5	12	2	1	12	155
	U	1,000	70	742	10	16	1	49	14	30	6	1	5	56
7. Rajasthan	T	1,000	79	699	6	19	2	25	4	16	4	1	13	132
	R	1,000	77	702	6	19	2	14	2	10	2	1	14	151
	U	1,000	86	688	7	19	3	66	10	40	10	1	9	61
8. Tamil Nadu	T	1,000	64	770	9	33	1	24	5	17	5	2	11	59
	R	1,000	68	781	8	28	N	14	3	10	4	2	14	68
	U	1,000	55	747	11	44	1	48	9	32	7	2	5	39
9. Uttar Pradesh	T	1,000	35	672	9	11	1	21	2	14	3	1	7	224
	R	1,000	30	670	7	9	1	9	1	9	1	1	7	255
	U	1,000	57	679	19	22	2	81	9	41	10	1	8	71
10. West Bengal	T	1,000	23	760	11	20	1	29	4	13	4	2	10	123
	R	1,000	20	750	7	21	1	18	2	10	3	2	13	153
	U	1,000	29	787	21	17	2	57	9	23	6	1	4	44

'N' — denotes negligible figure.

CHAPTER 3

DISABLED POPULATION

General

The problem of the physically disabled is of great significance from the social, psychological and economic points of view. Not in the distant past, the view prevailed that the physically deformed like deaf, dumb etc., cast a burden on the society. This view is totally relegated now and vigorous efforts are under way to rehabilitate the handicapped persons. Apart from the human and psychological aspects of the problem, the realisation that the handicapped can also play a useful role in society is fast gaining ground. From the economic angle too, it is perhaps wiser to educate the handicapped, train them and put them on to gainful employment to the extent feasible. This will give them a sense of confidence besides enabling them to lead a more independent life with a better standard of living. To focus attention on the problems of such persons and to formulate vigorous measures for their rehabilitation, the year 1981 was observed all over the world as the International Year of the Physically Handicapped. The starting of a number of institutions for the medical treatment and education of the disabled and the provision of increased opportunities for employment in both Governmental and other establishments through reservations made in this period have indeed gone a long way to ameliorate the living conditions of the disabled. Much still remains to be done as the number of disabled needing rehabitation is quite large.

Data on disabled collected in the past censuses

The paucity of reliable data has always been a stumbling block in formulating policies and in achieving a greater thrust in the field of rehabilitation of the handicapped. Information on 'infirmity' had been collected in every census from 1872 to 1931. The reliability of the data on the various infirmities collected in the census had been a matter of comment by the past Census Superintendents. As a consequence, the question on disabled was discontinued from 1941 census. In the 1981 census, the information on physically handicapped persons—totally blind, crippled and dumb—was again sought to be obtained from every household through the Houselist Schedule, which was canvassed during July-August 1980. The questions on infirmities asked in the censuses in Tamil Nadu during 1872 to 1931 are given below for information.

Sl. No.	Year	Question No. in the Census Schedule	Question asked
1	2	3	4
1.	1872	17	Remarks, showing number of males and females blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots or lepers.
2.	1881	12	(1) Unsound mind; (2) Deaf-mutes from birth; (3) Blind; (4) Lepers.
3.	1891	14	If any person is insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or a leper.
4.	1901	16	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
5.	1911	16	If the person is insane or totally blind or suffering from corrosive leprosy or both deaf and dumb from birth.
6.	1921	16	Insane, totally blind, leper or deaf-mute.
	1931	18	Insane, totally blind, leper or deaf-mute.

It may be seen that deaf and dumb have been covered in all the censuses upto 1931 either separately or together as deaf-mutes. In 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 censuses, the question whether a person is a deaf-mute from birth was included. Blindness has also been covered but no data on orthopaedically handicapped were gathered.

The Census Superintendent of 1921, Mr. Boag had observed thus in his report: "Apart from the unintentional errors of commission and omission, the very nature of the question and of the agency employed to make these enquiries precludes any hope of complete or reliable statistics". The Census Commissioner of 1931 also opined that "grave qualifications must be attached to even the bare record of infirmity secured through a census enumeration." The Census data was considered mostly as an approximation.

Question on disabled in 1981

In pursuance of demands from data users and to help organisations connected with the rehabilitation of the handicapped, it was decided to collect data in 1981 at the houselisting stage, instead of during regular enumeration of individuals. The data so collected during the Houselisting operations was about the total number of the disabled in every household. No attempt was made to find out the name, sex or other individual particulars of the persons concerned. Data were collected on the number of (i) totally blind; (ii) totally crippled and (iii) totally dumb in every family. With a view to avoid any subjectivity in deciding on deformity on the part of thousands of census enumerators which may result in the data not portraying the correct situation, information was collected on totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. This facilitated the enumerating staff in determining the disability with ease.

Description of Disabilities

Total blindness, for example, could not mean anything else save 'blindness of both the eyes, in toto'. An ordinary man could read only one meaning from this phrase and there cannot be any room for ambiguity regarding the degree of blindness nor any expertise is required to determine the degree of disability, on the spot. Similarly, 'totally dumb' represents inability to speak at all and this is easily recognisable. There is however some possibility of misjudgment in the case of 'totally crippled'. Clear instructions in this regard were therefore given to enumerators, and these are reproduced below.

"The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. 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".

There may be cases where individuals may be suffering from more than one of the three diabilities for which data are collected. The instructions in this reward are :

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

The enumerators were also asked to be careful while eliciting particulars about the handicapped persons. They were instructed as follows :

"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".

Table giving data on 'disabled'

Based on the data collected in Houselisting, a table on disabled has been compiled manually after scrutiny of the schedules. Table H-2 giving data on the three categories of disabled for the State, districts, taluks, towns and urban agglomerations is given at the end of this report.

Number of disabled persons

According to an assessment made by the U. N. Rehabilitation Chief (Mr. Kurt Janson) two decades ago nearly one-eighth of the population of every country suffer from a permanent or long term disability. As per 1931 census, there were about a million handicapped persons in India consisting of 600,000 blind, 231,000 deaf-mutes, 120,000 insane and 148,000 lepers. Information on orthopaedically handicapped was not collected. In Tamil Nadu, the number of blind and deaf-mutes in 1931 were 22,524 and 17,027 respectively. The figure is an adjusted one for the present area of Tamil Nadu.

Physically disabled in India and Tamil Nadu

According to the data on disabled collected during 1981 census, the number of totally blind, crippled and dumb in India is 1.12 million and this figure excludes Assam where the census could not be held, due to disturbed conditions. The largest number among them are the blind to the tune of 478,657 while the crippled persons are 363,600 and the totally dumb, 276,691. In Tamil Nadu, the total number of physically disabled is 87,431. The number of totally blind persons is 29,215, while totally crippled and dumb are 30,088 and 28,128 respectively. Of the 'blind' in the country, Tamil Nadu accounts for 6.10 per cent and thus ranks seventh in this respect. The State in the country with the highest proportion of blind is Uttar Pradesh where 19.56% of the totally blind in India are found. Madhya Pradesh has the second highest percentage of 11.17 of the country's blind, while Rajasthan has 9.71%. The rest of the States/Union Territories have comparatively fewer number of blind.

Crippled persons who have lost both legs and/or both arms number 30,088 in Tamil Nadu and form 8.28% of such persons in the country. Largest proportions of the crippled in India are in Uttar Pradesh (11.41%), Bihar (9.69%), Madhya Pradesh (9.41%), and West Bengal (9.39%).

Of the total of 276,691 individuals who are totally dumb in India, the largest number, viz., 37,671 forming 13.61% are in West Bengal, while 11.05% are in Andhra Pradesh and 10.64% are in Uttar Pradesh. The fourth largest number of dumb is in Tamil Nadu (28,128) and they constitute 10.17% of dumb in the country.

Extent of disabled in the districts

The distribution of the disabled varies among the districts. Table 3-1 gives the exact number of the totally blind, crippled and dumb as per the count in

1980. The district of South Arcot has the largest number of blind viz., 3,779 among the districts. The second and third highest figure of blind persons are noticed in Tirunelveli (2,868) and North Arcot (2,520) districts respectively. 'Crippled' persons are also found to be larger in South Arcot District. There are 2,935 totally crippled individuals enumerated in that district. The other districts with over 2,500 crippled persons are Thanjavur (2,866), Tirunelveli (2,789) and North Arcot (2,543). The totally 'dumb' abound in large numbers in North Arcot (3,020). Their strength in Thanjavur (2,592) and South Arcot (2,551) districts is also sizeable.

TABLE 3-1

Disabled by categories in State and districts

State/District	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU STATE	**29,215**	**30,088**	**28,128**
1. Madras	1,179	1,879	1,166
2. Chengalpattu	2,490	2,444	2,148
3. North Arcot	2,520	2,543	3,020
4. South Arcot	3,779	2,935	2,551
5. Dharmapuri	1,291	1,214	1,280
6. Salem	1,677	1,931	1,848
7. Periyar	997	955	1,123
8. Coimbatore	1,391	1,394	1,532
9. Nilgiri	314	355	419
10. Madurai	2,410	2,349	2,379
11. Tiruchchirappalli	2,182	2,334	2,291
12. Thanjavur	2,292	2,866	2,592
13. Pudukkottai	884	741	843
14. Ramanathapuram	2,245	1,754	2,101
15. Tirunelveli	2,868	2,789	2,037
16. Kanniyakumari	696	1,605	798

It is significant that the disabled are found more concentrated in a contiguous belt consisting of North Arcot, South Arcot and Thanjavur districts than in the other regions. The precise reasons for such concentration are however not known. The geographically smaller districts of the State, like Nilgiri, Kanniyakumari and Pudukkottai have recorded fewer number of disabled persons. Madras, however, is an exception in this regard since we find a comparatively larger number of the disabled here. It is more probable that the widespread job opportunities for the handicapped afforded in Governmental and other services as also the availability of schools and other institutions for education and vocational training have attracted them here. Medical facilities available for treatment of the disabled in Madras could also be a contributing factor for the presence of the larger number of such disabled population.

Table 3-2 shows the percentage distribution of the three categories of disabled in the State among the districts.

TABLE 3-2

Percentage distribution of the disabled of each category in Tamil Nadu among the districts.

State/District	Percentage distribution of			Total disabled (all the three categories)
	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Madras	4.04	6.25	4.14	4.83
2. Chengalpattu	8.52	8.12	7.64	8.10
3. North Arcot	8.63	8.45	10.74	9.25
4. South Arcot	12.93	9.75	9.07	10.60
5. Dharmapuri	4.42	4.04	4.55	4.33
6. Salem	5.74	6.42	6.57	6.24
7. Periyar	3.41	3.17	3.99	3.52
8. Coimbatore	4.76	4.63	5.45	4.94
9. Nilgiri	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.24
10. Madurai	8.25	7.81	8.46	8.16
11. Tiruchchirappalli	7.47	7.76	8.14	7.79
12. Thanjavur	7.85	9.53	9.21	8.86
13. Pudukkottai	3.03	2.46	3.00	2.82
14. Ramanathapuram	7.68	5.83	7.47	6.98
15. Tirunelveli	9.82	9.27	7.24	8.80
16. Kanniyakumari	2.38	5.33	2.84	3.54

Taking all the three types of the disabled together, we notice that nearly one out of every ten disabled persons of Tamil Nadu is in South Arcot district. The percentage of the disabled in this district is 10.60. The other districts with sizable proportion of the handicapped are North Arcot (9.25%) and Thanjavur (8.86%). The hilly district of Nilgiri has the lowest ratio of 1.24%. Pudukkottai district has also a very low ratio of 2.82 per cent.

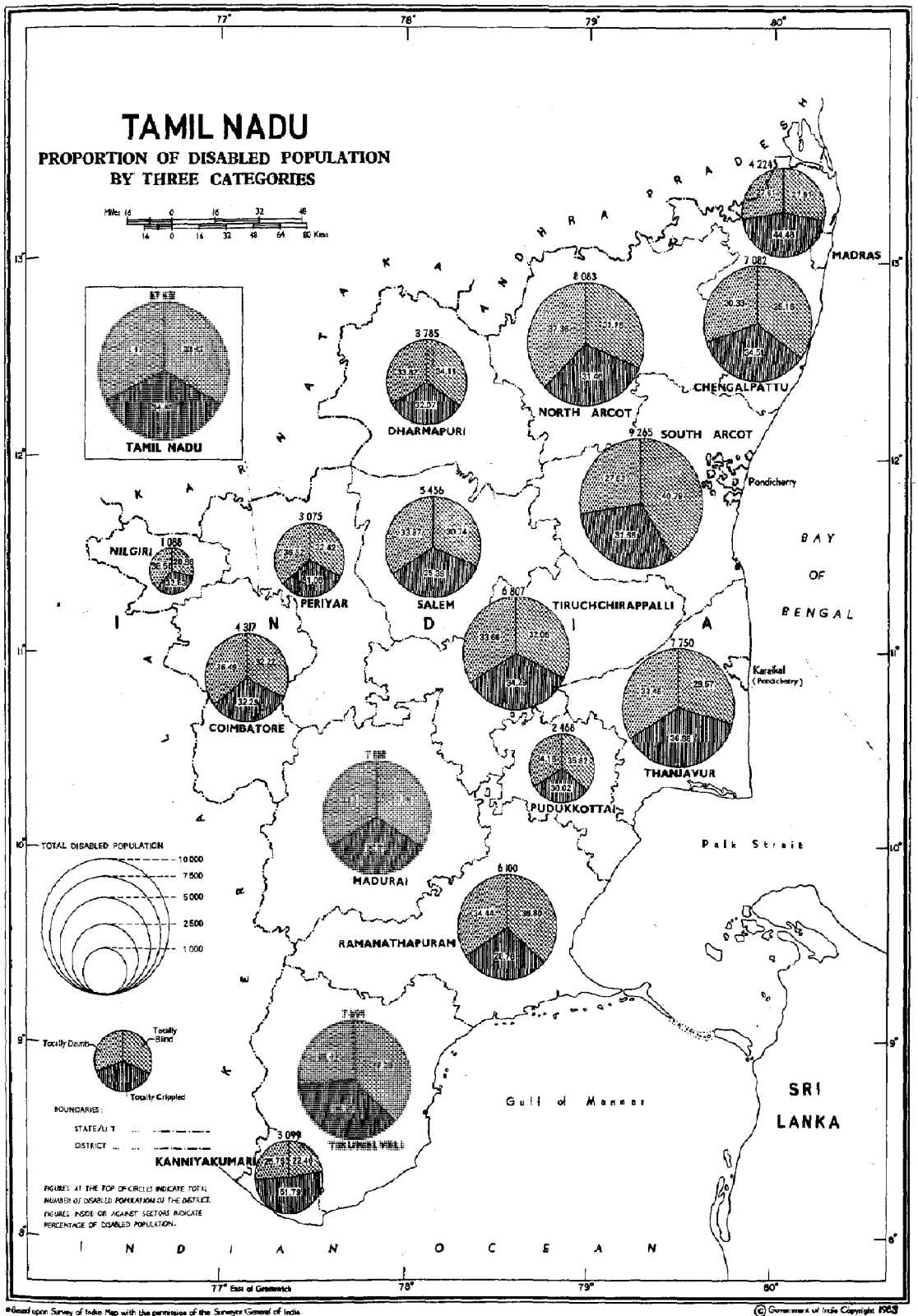
Ratio of the disabled in the three categories:

Out of the total disabled in the State, crippled account for 34.41 per cent, the blind 33.42 per cent and the dumb 32.17%. Table 3-3 gives variations in this ratio at district level.

TABLE 3-3

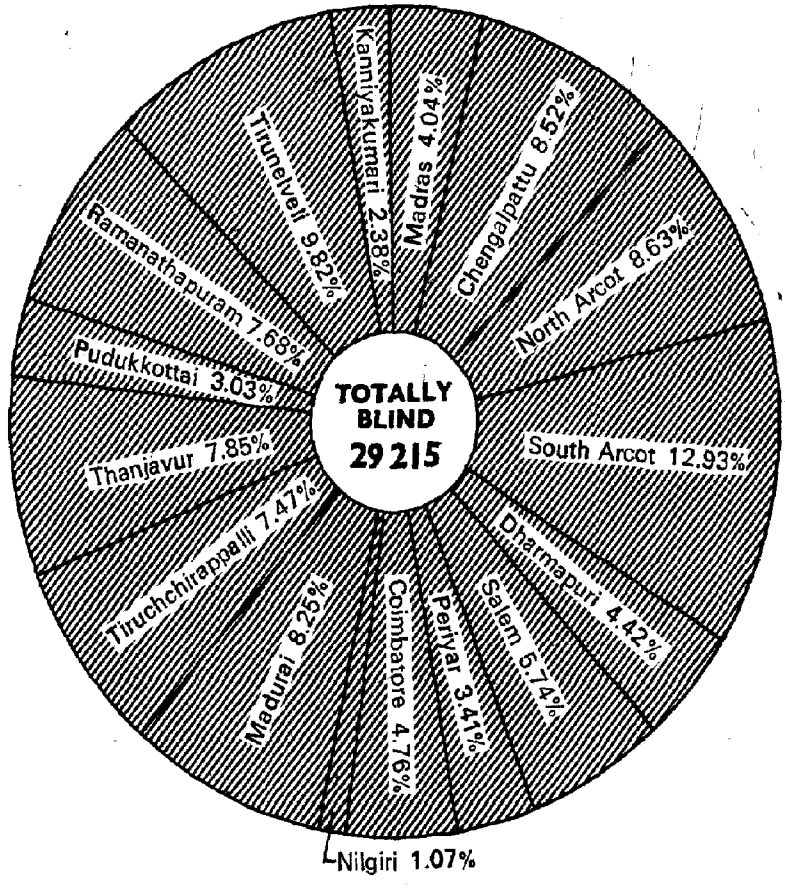
Percentage distribution of the disabled by the three categories.

State/District	Total disabled persons	Percentage distribution		
		Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU	**87,431**	**33.42**	**34.41**	**32.17**
1. Madras	4,224	27.91	44.48	27.61
2. Chengalpattu	7,082	35.16	34.51	30.33
3. North Arcot	8,083	31.18	31.46	37.36
4. South Arcot	9,265	40.79	31.68	27.53
5. Dharmapuri	3,785	34.11	32.07	33.82
6. Salem	5,456	30.74	35.39	33.87
7. Periyar	3,075	32.42	31.06	36.52
8. Coimbatore	4,317	32.22	32.29	35.49
9. Nilgiri	1,088	28.86	32.63	38.51
10. Madurai	7,138	33.76	32.91	33.33
11. Tiruchchirappalli	6,807	32.05	34.29	33.66
12. Thanjavur	7,750	29.57	36.98	33.45
13. Pudukkottai	2,468	35.82	30.02	34.16
14. Ramanathapuram	6,100	36.80	28.76	34.44
15. Tirunelveli	7,694	37.28	36.25	26.47
16. Kanniyakumari	3,099	22.46	51.79	25.75



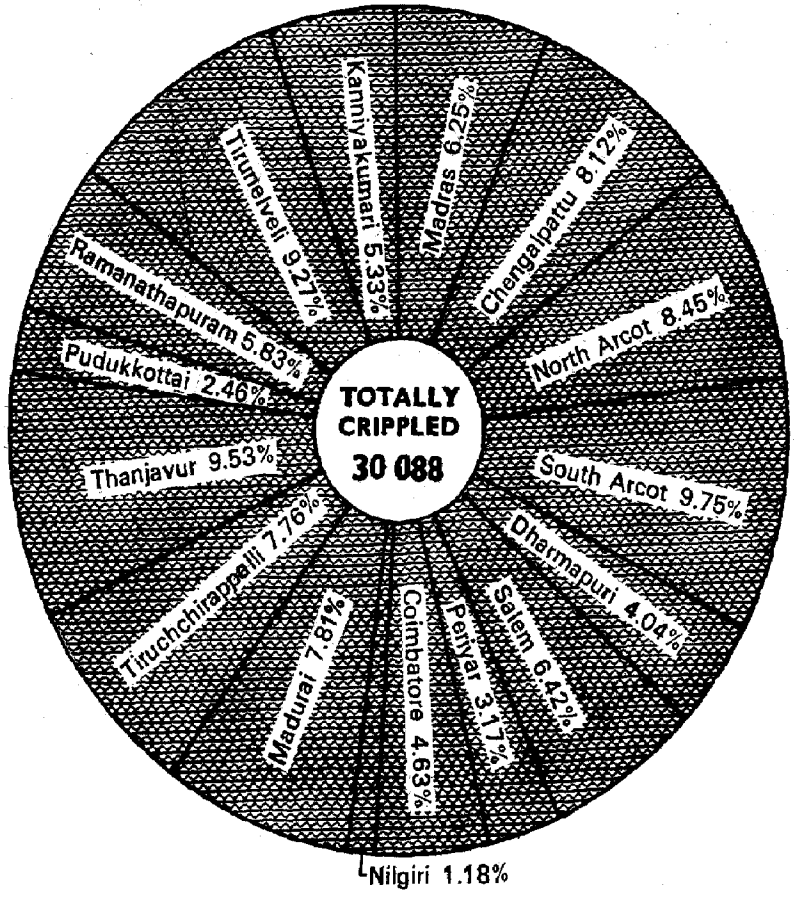
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
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PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTALLY BLIND IN TAMIL NADU AMONG THE DISTRICTS



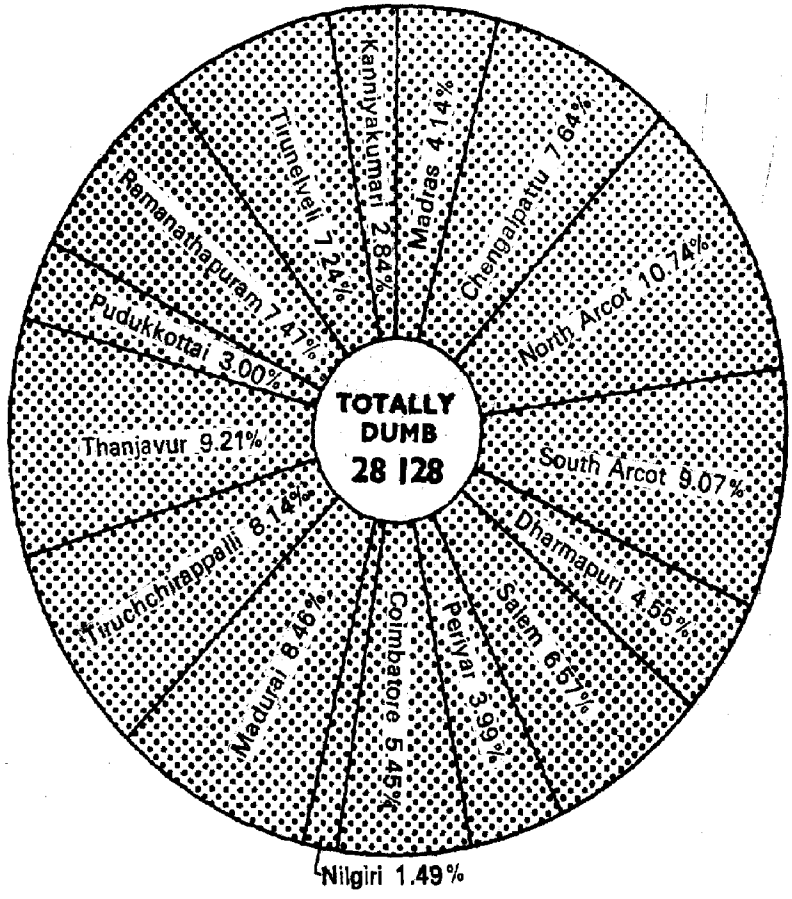
THE FIGURE SHOWN IN THE CENTRE OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTALLY BLIND POPULATION IN TAMIL NADU.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTALLY CRIPPLED IN TAMIL NADU AMONG THE DISTRICT'S



THE FIGURE SHOWN IN THE CENTRE OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTALLY CRIPPLED POPULATION IN TAMIL NADU.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTALLY DUMB IN TAMIL NADU AMONG THE DISTRICTS



THE FIGURE SHOWN IN THE CENTRE OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTALLY DUMB POPULATION IN TAMIL NADU.

Proportion of disabled in the districts reveal that South Arcot district has 40.79 per cent of its disabled persons as blind. In the district of Tirunelveli too, the extent of blind among the disabled is very high viz., 37.28 per cent which represents the second highest. Blind among the disabled are in smallest proportion in Kanniyakumari district where only 22.46 per cent are totally blind. Crippled represent over half of the 3,099 disabled persons in Kanniyakumari district (51.79 per cent). The extent of crippled is high in Madras city also where they form 44.48 per cent. In all the other districts except Ramanathapuram, crippled persons constitute 30 to 40 per cent of their respective disabled population. In Ramanathapuram district, the ratio of the totally crippled is the lowest, viz., 28.76 per cent. Dumb persons are in largest proportion in Nilgiri where they constitute 38.51 per cent of the disabled. Lower ratios of dumb among districts are observed in Kanniyakumari (25.75%), Tirunelveli (26.47%), Madras (27.61%) and South Arcot (27.53%).

The highest ratio of the crippled in Madras and Kanniyakumari districts is a notable feature. Similarly, nearly two out of every five disabled in South Arcot are blind and this ratio is highest so far as 'blind' in the districts are concerned.

District-wise data on blind and deaf, 1901-1931:

A comparison of the data on blind and deaf-mute available for the censuses of 1901 to 1931 could be made. Data on crippled have not been compiled in the previous censuses and hence no comparable data are available for this category. Deaf-mutes of the past censuses referred to persons who could not hear and were deaf in both ears as well as dumb (due to deafness). The present data refer to totally deaf alone as data on dumb have not been gathered. Table 3-4 gives the details of blind and deaf-mutes for Tamil Nadu and the districts for 1901 to 1931.

TABLE 3-4

Number of blind and deaf-mutes in Tamil Nadu, 1901 to 1931

State/District*	1901		1911		1921		1931	
	Blind	Deaf-mute	Blind	Deaf-mute	Blind	Deaf-mute	Blind	Deaf-mute
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAMIL NADU	**15,609**	**12,938**	**17,311**	**17,358**	**19,677**	**14,953**	**22,524**	**17,027**
1. Madras	334	202	231	271	322	281	386	382
2. Chengalpattu	743	946	945	1,341	1,262	1,117	1,185	1,053
3. North Arcot	1,302	1,121	1,898	1,734	2,535	2,273	2,335	1,474
4. South Arcot	1,801	1,614	1,862	1,994	2,152	913	2,679	1,854
5. Dharmapuri	538	499	473	501	543	559	575	459
6. Salem	997	926	877	930	1,008	1,036	1,067	853
7. Periyar	622	543	625	689	755	689	638	549
8. Coimbatore	892	779	895	988	1,083	988	914	788
9. Nilgiri	50	60	63	83	85	73	53	61
10. Madurai	1,501	1,022	1,844	1,496	2,051	1,514	2,537	1,761
11. Tiruchchirappalli	1,626	1,292	1,423	1,701	1,663	1,682	1,942	1,673
12. Thanjavur	1,173	1,555	1,259	1,850	1,228	838	1,772	1,878
13. Pudukkottai	430	393	396	501	443	415	544	498
14. Ramanathapuram	1,417	870	1,978	1,501	1,856	871	2,373	1,653
15. Tirunelveli	1,892	874	2,192	1,426	2,241	1,361	2,965	1,667
16. Kanniyakumari	291	242	350	352	450	343	559	424

*Figures adjusted for the present area of districts.

The increase in the number of blind in the State was 10.90 per cent during 1901-1911, 13.67 per cent during 1911-21 and 14.47 per cent during 1921-31. The present number of blind viz., 29,215 represents an increase of 29.71 per cent over a period of nearly 50 years. In this period, the population of the State has more than doubled.

As regards deaf-mute, we find that the increase at State-level works to 34.16 per cent during 1901-11. In 1911-21, however, there was a decrease in the number of deaf-mutes to the tune of 13.86 per cent. Again, in the decade 1921-31, there was an increase of the order of 13.87 per cent. The figure now collected on totally dumb (28,128) represent an increase of 65.20 per cent in a time span of nearly five decades.

An account of the distribution of the handicapped among the districts in the past censuses is given below:

Blind and Deaf-mutes in the districts 1901-1931

In the case of blind persons, comparatively high numbers were reported in the districts of Tirunelveli,

South Arcot and Tiruchchirappalli during 1901. In the 1911 Census, blind persons were high in five districts, viz.,Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Noth Arcot, South Arcot and Madurai. These five districts registered larger number of blind during 1921 and 1931 also. The districts with fewer blind persons during 1901-1931 were Madras, Nilgiri, Pudukkottai and Kanniyakumari. In the current count, the blind are the largest in South Arcot district (3,779) followed by Thirunelveli (2,868) and North Arcot 2,520) districts.

In the case of deaf-mutes, higher figures had been returned in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchchirappalli in 1901. In 1911, North Arcot too, in addition to the above three, had more of deaf-mutes than in the other districts. North Arcot, Madurai and Tiruchchirappalli had larger number of deaf-mutes in 1921. In the 1931 census, North Arcot and and South Arcot districts in the northern region of the State, had more deaf-mutes, while in the southern part, in the districts of Madurai, Tiruchchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli also, the deaf-mutes were in sizable numbers. In the present enumeration also, these districts have revealed more number of dumb persons.

TABLE 3-5

Percentage distribution of the disabled in the rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu among the districts

State/District	Percentage distribution of the disabled in the State					
	Totally Blind		Totally Crippled		Totally Dumb	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Madras	..	16.58	..	23.15	..	19.07
2. Chengalpattu	9.32	6.05	8.43	7.30	7.79	7.10
3. North Arcot	9.30	6.52	9.41	5.87	12.04	6.05
4. South Arcot	15.51	4.94	11.91	3.92	10.44	4.12
5. Dharmapuri	5.52	1.00	5.05	1.29	5.47	1.24
6. Salem	6.18	4.36	6.71	5.63	6.77	5.84
7. Periyar	3.70	2.53	3.28	2.87	4.31	2.85
8. Coimbatore	4.34	6.06	3.41	7.94	4.44	9.06
9. Nilgiri	0.62	2.50	0.95	1.80	1.25	2.37
10. Madurai	7.99	9.06	8.04	7.18	8.64	7.80
11. Tiruchchirappalli	7.54	7.26	8.20	6.56	8.70	6.13
12. Thanjavur	8.42	6.07	10.54	6.78	9.46	8.34
13. Pudukkottai	3.53	1.45	3.00	1.00	3.38	1.62
14. Ramanathapuram	7.66	7.75	6.24	4.72	7.23	8.34
15. Tirunelveli	7.85	15.93	8.57	11.16	6.86	8.60
16. Kanniyakumari	2.52	1.94	6.26	2.83	3.22	1.47

Rural-Urban differentials:

A little over 75 per cent of the disabled are found to be living in the rural areas of the State. In the district of Dharmapuri, which has fewer urban areas, 93.34 per cent of the disabled live in rural areas. In South Arcot district, which has returned the largest number of physically disabled persons for any district in Tamil Nadu, nine out of every ten disabled dwell in rural areas. Only 9.94 per cent of the district's disabled are in urban areas. Apart from Dharmapuri and South Arcot, the other districts where over 80% of the disabled are in rural areas are North Arcot, Periyar, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Kanniyakumari. The districts where the ratio of handicapped in rural areas is noticed to be lower than the State average of 75.59 per cent are Nilgiri (56.89%), Coimbatore (62.27%) and Tirunelveli (66.66%).

TABLE 3-6

Rural-Urban distribution of the disabled in districts

State/District	Disabled persons (all three categories)			Percentage distribution		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	**87,431**	**66,090**	**21,341**	**100.00**	**75.59**	**24.41**
1. Madras	4,224	..	4,224	100.00	..	100.00
2. Chengalpattu	7,082	5,626	1,456	100.00	79.44	20.56
3. North Arcot	8,083	6,773	1,310	100.00	83.79	16.21
4. South Arcot	9,265	8,344	921	100.00	90.06	9.94
5. Dharmapuri	3,785	3,533	252	100.00	93.34	6.66
6. Salem	5,456	4,332	1,124	100.00	79.40	20.60
7. Periyar	3,075	2,488	587	100.00	80.91	19.09
8. Coimbatore	4,317	2,688	1,629	100.00	62.27	37.73
9. Nilgiri	1,088	619	469	100.00	56.89	43.11
10. Madurai	7,138	5,434	1,704	100.00	76.13	23.87
11. Tiruchchirappalli	6,807	5,384	1,423	100.00	79.10	20.90
12. Thanjavur	7,750	6,258	1,492	100.00	80.75	19.25
13. Pudukkottai	2,468	2,185	283	100.00	88.53	11.47
14. Ramanathapuram	6,100	4,656	1,444	100.00	76.33	23.67
15. Tirunelveli	7,694	5,129	2,565	100.00	66.66	33.34
16. Kanniyakumari	3,099	2,641	458	100.00	85.22	14.78

In regard to urban areas, the lowest ratio (6.66%) of disabled persons is in Dharmapuri district. South Arcot also has a lower urban percentage (9.94 per cent). Leaving Madras which is urban in entirety, the other districts with sizable ratio of the disabled in urban are Nilgiri (43.11%), Coimbatore (37.73%) and Tirunelveli (33.34%). All the other districts have below the State-level percentage of 24.41% of disabled in urban areas.

Rural-Urban distribution of each disabled category

At the State level, we notice that an overwhelming majority of the disabled are in the rural areas. This is true in each category of the disabled as well. In respect of totally blind, 75.66 per cent dwell in rural areas. In the case of crippled, 73.03 per cent are in the rural areas and among the dumb, 78.26 per cent are in rural areas. District-wise percentage distribution in each disabled category between the rural and urban areas is presented in Table 3-7.

Among the blind persons, we find that the proportion of rural inhabitants is the highest in the district of Dharmapuri (94.50 per cent). The other districts with a high proportion of blind in rural areas are South Arcot (90.71 per cent) and Pudukkottai (88.35 per cent). The districts showing higher percentage distribution of blind in urban are Nilgiri (56.69 per cent), Tirunelveli (39.50 per cent) and Coimbatore (30.98 per cent). In the case of Madras, however, the entire blind population is urban as the city itself is coterminous with Madras district.

TABLE 3-7

Rural-Urban distribution of each disabled category in State and districts

State/District	Percentage distribution in rural-urban areas					
	Totally Blind		Totally Crippled		Totally Dumb	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	**75.66**	**24.34**	**73.03**	**26.97**	**78.26**	**21.74**
1. Madras	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
2. Chengalpattu	82.73	17.27	75.78	24.22	79.80	20.20
3. North Arcot	81.59	18.41	81.28	18.72	87.75	12.25
4. South Arcot	90.71	9.29	89.17	10.83	90.12	9.88
5. Dharmapuri	94.50	5.50	91.35	8.65	94.06	5.94
6. Salem	81.51	18.49	76.33	23.67	80.68	19.32

TABLE 3-7 (Contd.)

Rural-Urban distribution of each disabled category in State and districts

State/District	Percentage distribution in rural-urban areas					
	Totally Blind		Totally Crippled		Totally Dumb	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Periyar	81.95	18.05	75.60	24.40	84.51	15.49
8. Coimbatore	69.02	30.98	53.80	46.20	63.84	36.16
9. Nilgiri	43.31	56.69	58.87	41.13	65.39	34.61
10. Madurai	73.28	26.72	75.18	24.82	79.95	20.05
11. Tiruchchirappalli	76.35	23.65	77.21	22.79	83.63	16.37
12. Thanjavur	81.15	18.85	80.81	19.19	80.32	19.68
13. Pudukkottai	88.35	11.65	89.07	10.93	88.26	11.74
14. Ramanathapuram	75.46	24.54	78.16	21.84	75.73	24.27
15. Tirunelveli	60.50	39.50	67.52	32.48	74.18	25.82
16. Kanniyakumari	80.17	19.83	85.67	14.33	88.72	11.28

Among crippled too, the districts of Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Pudukkottai reveal very high percentages in rural areas while Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Tirunelveli districts have better percentages in urban areas.

In the case of dumb, the three districts with greater proportion in rural areas are Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Kanniyakumari. Those with better percentages in urban are Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Tirunelveli.

At the all-India level, of the total of 478,657 blind persons, 424,307 i.e., 88.65 per cent are found in rural areas. In the case of crippled and dumb too, the rural proportions are respectively 83.78 per cent and 86.90 per cent.

Indices of disability with reference to estimated population

As the disabled data were collected in 1980, a comparison of these data with the estimated population as on 1st July 1980 would be more meaningful. The following are indices based on the estimated population.

TABLE 3-8

Radio of disabled of each category per lakh of population, India and Tamil Nadu

India/Tamil Nadu	Total Rural Urban	Ratio of total disabled per lakh of population	Ratio of the disabled per lakh of population		
			Totally Blind	Totally crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	Total	166.0	71.0	53.9	41.1
	Rural	187.5	82.1	58.9	46.5
	Urban	95.2	34.6	37.5	23.1
Tamil Nadu	Total	182.3	60.9	62.7	58.7
	Rural	204.8	68.5	68.1	68.2
	Urban	136.1	45.3	51.8	39.0

The ratio of handicapped per lakh of population is higher at 182.3 in Tamil Nadu than that in India (166.0). Both in rural and urban areas also, the ratio is more in the state when compared to the country as a whole. It may be seen that while the ratio of blind to the population is less in Tamil Nadu as compared to the country as a whole, the ratios of crippled and dumb are more in Tamil Nadu than in India. In all the three types of disabilities, the urban ratios are higher in Tamil Nadu than in India. It is significant to note that while the ratio of disabled in rural is more in India than Tamil Nadu as regards blind, it is more in Tamil Nadu in the case of crippled and dumb than in India. The ratio of the disabled population is less in the urban areas when compared with rural areas and this is so both in Tamil Nadu as well as India.

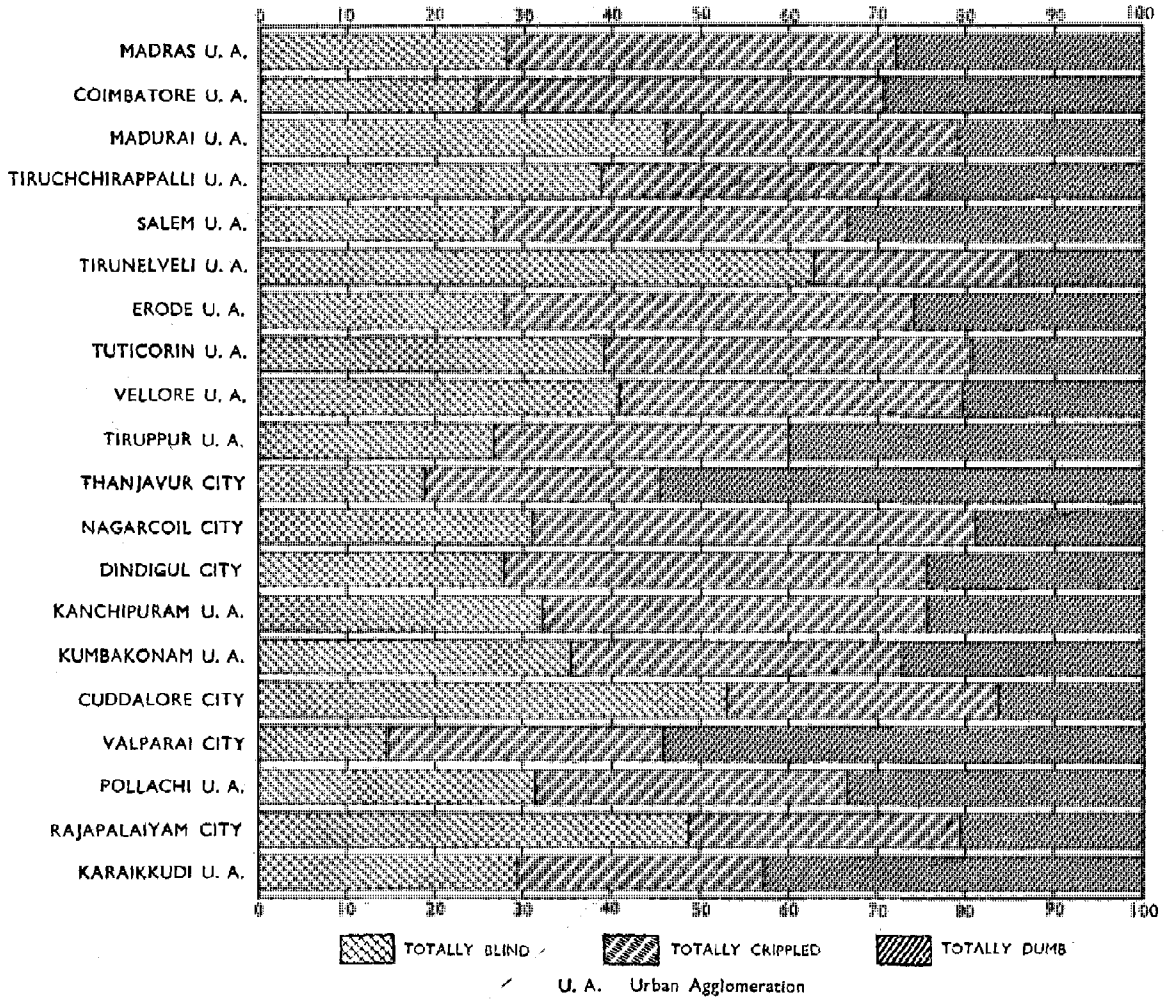
Disability—causes

The incidence of blindness is generally higher in the rural areas. Apart from the general standards of nutrition, sanitation, personal hygiene and cleanliness which are all known to be at a low level in the rural areas as compared to urban areas, the medical and health facilities are also generally not sufficient in the rural areas. Neglect of children at younger ages and lack of parental care are also prevalent in rural areas. People in the rural areas are also tradition-bound and superstitious-ridden in regard to the curative aspects of certain diseases. This, coupled with illiteracy, which is widely prevalent in villages, go to increase the number of disabled persons.

Cases of persons losing hands/legs in accidents in factories or traffic accidents are comparatively fewer. Most of the crippled are disabled practically from birth and the seriousness is aggravated by lack of attention as also living under unhygienic surroundings.

According to a sample survey on physically handicapped conducted during 1961 in Madras city and neighbouthood areas, 36.8 per cent of the handicapped among males and 48.3 per cent among females are caused by natural factors (which include congenital

DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED POPULATION BY CATEGORIES IN CLASS I CITIES / URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS



and old age cases). Sickness, which term includes reasons like small pox, infantile paralysis and fever, accounts for 25.5 per cent of the handicapped males and 21.8 per cent of the handicapped females. Accidents resulting in disability account for 10.6 per cent among males and 4.6 per cent among females. While a good proportion of the handicapped due to natural causes has limited scope for check or control except through biological research, the State can intensify efforts in the case of some of the disabling ailments like small pox, infantile paralysis, paralysis etc., the control of which is possible by further improvements in the medical and public health sphere, by resorting to stricter inoculation, vaccination etc. and by providing better medical facilities, especially in rural areas.

Disabled in cities

It is interesting to examine the number of the disabled in big cities. It is well known that the cities have good facilities for medical treatment of the disabled besides having scope for education, employment, etc. Consequently, there is a general tendency on the part of the disabled to migrate to such places. Data on the disabled in regard to cities of over a lakh of population are given in the following statement.

TABLE 3-9

Number of disabled by categories in cities

City	Number of the disabled			
	Total disabled	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
1. Madras	4,224	1,179	1,879	1,166
2. Avadi	136	28	65	43
3. Tiruvottiyur	111	33	54	24
4. Ambattur	98	29	48	21
5. Kanchipuram	104	33	49	22
6. Vellore	263	119	96	48
7. Cuddalore	166	88	51	27
8. Salem	270	81	106	83
9. Erode	152	37	71	44
10. Tiruppur	152	40	59	53
11. Coimbatore	687	154	325	208
12. Valparai	96	14	30	52
13. Dindigul	220	61	105	54
14. Madurai	649	288	216	145
15. Tiruchchirappalli	628	255	233	140
16. Kumbakonam	121	42	46	33
17. Thanjavur	299	56	80	163
18. Rajapalaiyam	156	76	48	32
19. Tuticorin	323	127	132	64
20. Tirunelveli	203	73	80	50
21. Nagercoil	271	84	136	51

Madras city has recorded the largest number of disabled, viz., 4,224. Crippled form the highest proportion among the disabled in Madras city (44.5 per cent). The other cities with comparatively larger number of disabled and arranged according to the strength of disabled are Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchchirappalli, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Nagercoil, Salem and Vellore.

There are subtle variations in the distribution of the three categories of the disabled among the cities. However, we find that in many cities, the crippled are more than the other two types viz., blind and dumb. In 14 out of the 21 cities, we find that the crippled are more. It is probable that the feature is due to the larger extent of rehabilitation of such crippled persons in these cities. Blind persons are more than the other two disabilities in the five cities of Vellore, Cuddalore, Madurai, Tiruchchirappalli and Rajapalaiyam. Only in two cities viz., Valparai and Thanjavur we observe that the dumb persons dominate the other two categories.

Besides Madras city where there are 1,179 blind persons, the other cities with a sizable number of blind are Madurai (288) and Tiruchchirappalli (255). Crippled are in substantial numbers in Madras (1,879), Coimbatore (325), Tiruchchirappalli (233) and Madurai (216). Dumb persons are larger in the cities of Madras (1,166), Coimbatore (208) and Thanjavur (163). Data for urban agglomerations are also presented in Table H-2 and this will enable readers to have a clearer picture of the distribution of the disabled in urban complexes, which include the contiguous urban outgrowths of core cities/towns.

Limitations: The possibility of non-reporting by some households about the disabled, particularly women and children due to various social and personal reasons cannot be totally ruled out. The enumerators were no doubt well trained and were instructed to get these details tactfully without omission and at the same time without giving room for any misunderstanding. The households were assured of the confidentiality of the information collected. But, the difficulty in an enquiry of this kind is that the enumerators could not put probing questions to get information regarding the handicapped, which might have caused certain unintentional omissions in the coverage. But at the same time it has to be borne in mind that having regard to the various socio-economic support provided by the Government and other public institutions to the disabled, in recent times, the omissions could have been very minimal only.

The data on disabled have been gathered under the best possible field conditions, but the three categories, cannot be compartmentalised. An individual may be suffering from more than one of these disabilities and in such a case only, the greater disability such as blindness or crippled has been recorded. Often close inter-relation between these infirmities exist though they are different in nature. While malnutrition and diseases of vitamin deficiencies result in a good number of persons being both crippled as well as blind, veneral diseases, it is said can bring about all the three together. As persons with two or more disabilities have been reckoned only under the major category, the other infirmities stand omitted.

Again, during the enumeration of the disabled which was part of the Houselisting operations of census, the houseless population were not covered. Houseless population generally live in roadsides, pavements, hume pipes, under staircases or in open temple mandaps, platforms and the like. It is well known that a good number of the disabled are beggars, lepers or blind without houses. They mostly live in the platforms or bus shelters, railway stations etc.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

As earlier indicated, in view of the limited questions included in the Houselist Schedules of 1981 Census, the scope of the housing data collected at this stage is rather restricted. The scope of this volume is also confined to a review on the 'usage of census houses' and the 'disabled persons'. A variety of other data pertaining to households have been gathered through the Household Schedule during the main 1981 census enumeration and these are now under detailed processing. A number of tables covering several aspects, like construction material of wall, roof and floor, facilities available in the households like drinking water supply, electricity and toilet, number of living rooms, number of married couples, etc., will be presented in another 1981 census publication entitled Part VIII—Household Tables.

Due to the canvassing of the Enterprise Schedule along with Houselisting, the Houselist had been pruned and the detailed questions on household facilities etc., had been done alongwith the main census enumeration in February—March 1981. The enterprise list was part of the Economic Census conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation and the processing of the Enterprise List schedules and the publication of the results are done separately by the Statistics Department.

Tables H-1 and H-2 giving data processed out of the Houselist schedules are presented at the end of this report. It is recalled that Table H-1 is an estimated table based on a 20 per cent sample of the census houses, mechanically processed, and Table H-2 is manually tabulated on a cent per cent processing of the schedules.

The salient features are briefly recapitalated here. The total number of Census houses in Tamil Nadu (put to all uses and including vacant houses) has increased from 9.56 million in 1970 to 12.04 million in 1980 and this represents an increase of 25.87 per cent. The increase in houses in rural and urban areas in the decade works to 21.08 per cent and 37.93 per cent respectively. Of every 1000 houses, 64 are vacant. The ratio of vacant houses during 1970 was 70. The growing demand for houses, both for residential and other purposes, could be the reason for this decline in the ratio of vacant houses. Among the districts, the ratio of vacant houses is found to be higher in Nilgiri (112 per 1000), Tirunelveli (93) and Pudukkottai (83) than in other districts. The least vacancy ratio is naturally in Madras (28) and the second lowest vacancy is recorded in Thanjavur (48) district.

Usage of Census Houses

The ratio of houses used for 'residence' alone in the State has been declining over the decades. It was 841 in 1960, 809 in 1970 and now in 1980 it has fallen further to 770. In the case of the mixed dwelling, 'Shop-*cum*-residence', the ratio of houses per 1000 of all houses is 9 in 1980 as against 8 in 1970. There are 109,860 houses used as shop-*cum*-residence in the State and the increase in such houses during 1970-80 is 45.90 per cent. There is another mixed-dwelling category, viz., 'Workshop-*cum*-residence', in which the ratio has shot up now to 33 from 17 per 1000 houses in 1970. Since 'Workshop' here includes 'household industry' also, this increase in ratio can be taken to signify notable development in regard to manufacturing activity in the State. There are now 398,785 houses in the State used as Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry. Compared to the figure under such use a decade ago, this number represents an increase of 140.20 per cent, which is quite high. It has been found that the districts which have registered sizable increase in the ratio of such houses are : Tirunelveli (25 per 1000 in 1970 to 86 in 1980), Kanniyakumari (16 to 33), North Arcot (18 to 40), South Arcot (7 to 21), Ramanathapuram (19 to 34) and Chengalpattu (18 to 32).

Use of Census houses as 'shops' has also recorded a high increase. From 199,315 in 1970, such houses have gone up to 293,560 in 1980 and this represents an increase of 47.28 per cent. Madras City, being the biggest urban centre and the capital of the State, has the largest number of houses in this State as 'shops' and it is followed by Madurai, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts.

Another important use of census house, viz., 'factories, workshops and worksheds' has revealed a substantial increase during the last decade. There are 198,535 houses now under the usage 'factories, workshops and worksheds' in the State and the decadal increase in such houses during 1970-80 is 78.85 per cent. The ratio of these houses to all houses has also increased from 12 in 1970 to 17 in 1980. The districts with a higher ratio in such usage of houses are Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari.

The Census houses used as 'places of entertainment and community gathering' and 'other uses' have also increased in good proportion during the last decade. The ratio of these two categories of houses to 1,000 of all houses is however only '2' in the case of 'places of entertainment and community gathering' and it is 59 in the case of 'other' uses.

At the all-India level, the ratio of vacant houses is 53 and this is lower than that in Tamil Nadu (64). Among the southern States, Kerala has registered the highest vacancy ratio, viz., 70. The ratio of houses used as 'residence' alone is 710 in India and 770 in Tamil Nadu. Compared to Tamil Nadu, the ratio of houses used as 'residence' is lower in the other neighbouring States of the south, viz., Andhra Pradesh,

Karnataka and Kerala. The preference for using houses purely as residence (without combination with other activities, uses, etc.) is obviously more in Tamil Nadu. The ratio under the usage 'workshop-*cum*-residence' is also significantly high in Tamil Nadu (viz., 33 per 1,000 houses) when compared to the whole country (20 per 1000 houses). The ratio under this category is quite low in many States including big States like Bihar (12), Maharashtra (20), Rajasthan (19), Uttar Pradesh (11) and West Bengal (20). In the neighbouring 'Karnataka' State, we however find a high ratio of 35 per 1000. The ratio in Madhya Pradesh is also 32. Houses used as shops form 24 per 1000 of all houses in the State as against 25 in all India. The ratio of houses used as 'business houses and offices' is the same both in Tamil Nadu and India (viz., 5 per 1000 houses). Houses used as 'factories, workshops and worksheds' have a slightly higher ratio of 17 in Tamil Nadu as against 15 in India. Houses under 'other' uses form 146 per 1000 in India and only 59 in Tamil Nadu. The ratio of such houses under 'other' use is high in many big States also; Andhra Pradesh (110), Bihar (119), Karnataka (136), Madhya Pradesh (141), Maharashtra (121), Rajasthan (132), Uttar Pradesh (224) and West Bengal (123). The 'other' uses include census houses used as educational institutions, hospitals and dispensaries, pump houses, garages, cattle sheds etc.

Disabled persons

The three categories of disabled viz., totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb were covered and the number of persons in households in each of these three categories was collected. There are 1.12 million persons who are disabled in India and the number in Tamil Nadu is 87,431. Tamil Nadu accounts for 6.10 per cent of the totally blind people, 8.28 per cent of the totally crippled and 10.17 per cent of the totally dumb in India. The largest State of Uttar Pradesh has nearly a fifth of the 'blind' in India. Among the crippled too, Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage of 11.41 of crippled in India. Of the dumb in India, the largest percentage (13.61 per cent) is noticed in West Bengal.

Out of every lakh of population, 166 in India are disabled—71 blind, 54 crippled and 41 dumb. In Tamil Nadu, the ratio of all the three disabled categories is 182 per lakh of population. Of this, 61 are blind, 63 are crippled and 58 are dumb.

In Tamil Nadu, the largest number among the blind and crippled is in South Arcot district—3,779 totally blind and 2,935 totally crippled. North Arcot district has the largest number of 'dumb' (3,020). Nearly one-tenth of the State's disabled (10.60 per cent) are in South Arcot district. North Arcot and Thanjavur districts rank second and third with 9.25% and 8.86% respectively of the total disabled of Tamil Nadu. Considering the disabled population of each district, a high proportion of blind (viz., 40.79 per cent) is noticed in South Arcot District. The extent of crippled among the disabled is significantly high in Kanniyakumari (51.79 per cent) and Madras (44.48 per cent) districts than in other districts. Dumb form a high proportion among the disabled of Nilgiri district (38.51 per cent).

It is observed that the incidence of the disabled is high in the region of South Arcot, North Arcot and Thanjavur districts. It is difficult to explain this phenomena in the light of the present enquiry and it would be absolutely necessary to have a deeper probe on this by a team of medical experts on the basis of which necessary corrective measures could be initiated.

Nearly three-fourths of the disabled are in the rural areas of the State and only one-fourth are in cities and towns. Considering the cities, we find that Madras city has the largest number of disabled, viz., 4,224 in all the three categories. The other cities with comparatively higher disabled persons are Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchchirappalli, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Salem and Vellore. In as many as 14 out of the 21 cities in the State, the crippled are more in numbers than the other two disabled categories of blind and dumb. This might probably be due to larger extent of rehabilitation of such crippled persons in these urban centres.

Although there are a few limitations in the data like cases of non-reporting, clubbing of two or more disabilities under one category only, non-inclusion of houseless and the coverage of fully disabled only, yet the data on disability will be found very useful in planning for the rehabilitation of disabled and for initiating more intensive measures to prevent further addition to their numbers.

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

TABLE H-1:CENSUS HOUSES AND

State/District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census: Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop cum-Residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAMIL NADU	**Total**	**12,037,240**	**768,635**	**9,272,580**	**109,860**	**398,785**	**9,260**
	Rural	**8,293,880**	**564,380**	**6,476,425**	**67,720**	**235,380**	**4,455**
	Urban	**3,743,360**	**204,255**	**2,796,155**	**42,140**	**163,405**	**4,805**
Madras Urban Agglomeration* Erode Urban Agglomeration@							Please see at the
1. Madras District	Total	713,165	19,815	596,230	8,340	5,330	800
	Urban	713,165	19,815	596,230	8,340	5,330	800
2. Chengalpattu District	Total	832,505	42,375	658,560	8,050	26,345	585
	Rural	523,725	26,365	417,760	5,165	14,550	300
	Urban	308,780	16,010	240,800	2,885	11,795	285
Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration	Urban	29,175	1,000	17,625	520	5,350	50
3. North Arcot District	Total	1,000,990	56,100	749,205	10,775	40,445	605
	Rural	799,475	45,095	613,960	8,325	26,545	285
	Urban	201,515	11,005	135,245	2,450	13,900	320
Vellore Urban Agglomeration	Urban	44,495	2,250	31,155	475	1,145	140
4. South Arcot District	Total	973,385	50,600	793,110	9,390	20,320	390
	Rural	828,660	42,820	683,455	7,545	16,660	205
	Urban	144,725	7,780	109,655	1,845	3,660	185
Cuddalore City	Urban	26,615	1,415	19,825	435	800	20
5. Dharmapuri District	Total	472,425	32,070	367,350	3,170	5,910	265
	Rural	426,815	28,755	335,080	2,670	4,715	195
	Urban	45,610	3,315	32,270	500	1,195	70
6. Salem District	Total	951,715	68,495	725,980	8,810	45,615	610
	Rural	699,115	52,345	552,020	4,460	22,045	385
	Urban	252,600	16,150	173,960	4,350	23,570	225
Salem Urban Agglomeration	Urban	122,770	7,125	85,405	2,395	13,030	115
7. Periyar District	Total	570,015	41,240	440,245	6,235	28,480	260
	Rural	450,575	35,205	352,205	3,965	24,205	110
	Urban	119,440	6,035	88,040	2,270	4,275	150
8. Coimbatore District	Total	783,485	48,015	609,855	9,685	28,425	570
	Rural	400,720	27,635	315,740	4,815	16,905	170
	Urban	382,765	20,380	294,115	4,870	11,520	400
Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration	Urban	56,580	1,985	40,455	1,020	4,025	20
Pollachi Urban Agglomeration	Urban	28,375	1,285	21,500	430	745	20
Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	Urban	224,425	12,505	175,180	2,415	5,660	245
Valparai City	Urban	28,905	1,750	23,520	220	100	60
9. Nilgiri District	Total	161,975	18,180	119,495	1,195	610	280
	Rural	86,305	10,990	63,515	415	190	60
	Urban	75,670	7,190	55,980	780	420	220

THE USES OL WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Work-shops & Work-sheds	Restau-rants sweet-meat shops & eating places	Places of enter-tainment & commu-nity gathering (Pancha-yatghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (Eg.) Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.	Others	Total/ Rural/ Urban	State/District/City
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
293,560	**58,120**	**198,535**	**57,620**	**22,915**	**137,080**	**710,290**	**Total**	**TAMIL NADU**
113,860	**25,495**	**79,605**	**30,315**	**15,315**	**117,235**	**563,695**	**Rural**	
179,700	**32,625**	**118,930**	**27,305**	**7,600**	**19,845**	**146,595**	**Urban**	
end of this table								[Madras Urban Agglomeration* / Erode Urban Agglomeration@
33,800	6,095	18,090	3,965	1,130	1,815	17,755	Total	1. Madras District
33,800	6,095	18,090	3,965	1,130	1,815	17,755	Urban	
19,885	3,185	12,955	4,030	1,270	10,340	44,925	Total	2. Chengalpattu District
7,235	1,265	4,720	1,780	635	8,335	35,615	Rural	
12,650	1,920	8,235	2,250	635	2,005	9,310	Urban	
1,575	240	1,140	200	100	260	1,115	Urban	Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration
22,720	4,000	16,210	4,355	1,315	11,065	84,195	Total	3. North Arcot District
9,305	2,285	7,595	2,240	845	9,775	73,220	Rural	
13,415	1,715	8,615	2,115	470	1,290	10,975	Urban	
3,700	395	1,985	465	90	245	2,450	Urban	Vellore Urban Agglomeration
16,095	3,405	9,730	3,780	1,020	10,515	55,030	Total	4. South Arcot District
8,430	1,995	5,410	2,475	765	9,815	49,085	Rural	
7,665	1,410	4,320	1,305	255	700	5,945	Urban	
1,425	275	865	240	65	140	1,110	Urban	Cuddalore City
6,275	1,645	4,270	1,520	415	6,220	43,315	Total	5. Dharmapuri District
3,770	1,060	2,545	1,010	350	5,905	40,760	Rural	
2,505	585	1,725	510	65	315	2,555	Urban	
14,530	4,090	18,950	2,855	1,220	11,445	49,115	Total	6. Salem District
5,510	2,160	8,005	1,410	795	10,120	39,860	Rural	
9,020	1,930	10,945	1,445	425	1,325	9,255	Urban	
4,235	845	4,165	530	160	520	4,245	Urban	Salem Urban Agglomeration
11,135	2,345	9,545	1,630	600	6,935	21,365	Total	7. Periyar District
4,415	1,230	5,005	830	465	6,330	16,610	Rural	
6,720	1,115	4,540	800	135	605	4,755	Urban	
17,985	4,445	18,665	3,040	1,480	6,475	34,845	Total	8. Coimbatore District
3,485	1,110	4,605	770	460	4,855	20,170	Rural	
14,500	3,335	14,060	2,270	1,020	1,620	14,675	Urban	
2,250	510	3,495	390	105	210	2,115	Urban	Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration
1,375	255	1,005	205	65	140	1,350	Urban	Pollachi Urban Agglomeration
8,295	1,955	7,940	1,250	690	850	7,440	Urban	Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration
550	210	265	140	85	210	1,795	Urban	Valparai City
3,715	1,155	2,030	810	200	1,175	13,130	Total	9. Nilgiri District
1,090	370	700	310	95	750	7,820	Rural	
2,625	785	1,330	500	105	425	5,310	Urban	

TABLE H-1:CENSUS HOUSES AND

State/District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census houses: Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop cum-Residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Madurai District	Total	1,129,495	72,905	890,715	11,235	23,055	1,110
	Rural	747,835	52,280	600,130	7,510	10,280	565
	Urban	381,660	20,625	290,585	3,725	12,775	545
Dindigul City	Urban	38,900	2,110	28,755	345	1,615	30
Madurai Urban Agglomeration	Urban	194,860	7,690	153,060	2,045	7,280	240
11. Tiruchchirappalli District	Total	957,660	67,720	736,355	7,195	25,955	765
	Rural	723,920	53,740	560,880	4,730	17,670	465
	Urban	233,740	13,980	175,475	2,465	8,285	300
Tiruchchirappalli Urban Agglomeration	Urban	141,420	7,045	109,495	1,490	5,400	190
12. Thanjavur District	Total	1,017,240	48,825	800,275	8,230	19,330	1,010
	Rural	800,935	36,520	643,410	5,480	11,190	650
	Urban	216,305	12,305	156,865	2,750	8,140	360
Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration	Urban	30,620	1,380	21,050	770	2,520	50
Thanjavur City	Urban	38,630	2,190	29,460	460	1,160	70
13. Pudukkottai District	Total	286,215	23,655	216,305	1,560	3,485	280
	Rural	246,120	19,765	189,240	1,065	2,675	180
	Urban	40,095	3,890	27,065	495	810	100
14. Ramanathapuram District	Total	880,335	67,190	656,385	5,815	30,015	720
	Rural	632,810	49,210	491,940	4,360	8,770	415
	Urban	247,525	17,980	164,445	1,455	21,245	305
Karaikudi Urban Agglomeration	Urban	26,435	2,255	19,190	155	760	45
Rajapalaiyam City	Urban	29,350	1,590	20,540	125	1,745	20
15. Tirunelveli District	Total	983,390	91,045	673,000	7,795	84,735	770
	Rural	658,815	66,055	456,610	5,450	51,005	385
	Urban	324,575	24,990	216,390	2,345	33,730	385
Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration	Urban	61,950	3,600	49,685	425	675	70
Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration	Urban	77,410	3,780	51,735	670	9,845	135
16. Kanniyakumari District	Total	323,245	20,405	239,515	2,380	10,730	240
	Rural	268,055	17,600	200,480	1,765	7,975	85
	Urban	55,190	2,805	39,035	615	2,755	155
Nagercoil City	Urban	38,770	1,650	27,950	525	2,015	65
URBAN AGGLOMERATION EXTENDING							
MADRAS URBAN AGGLOMERATION	*Urban	933,825	31,695	778,200	10,135	8,020	905
ERODE URBAN AGGLOMERATION	@Urban	72,235	3,180	55,970	1,145	1,470	55

*Madras Urban Agglomeration extends over the two districts of Madras and Chengalpattu

@Erode Urban Agglomeration extends over the two districts of Periyar and Salem

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Hous s used as

Shops Excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Work-shops & Work-sheds	Restaurants sweet-meat Shops & eating Places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (Eg.) Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.	Others	Total/ Rural/ Urban	State/District/City
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
30,335	5,415	17,000	5,570	3,140	11,240	57,775	Total	10. Madurai District
11,750	2,065	5,820	2,690	2,290	9,410	43,045	Rural	
18,585	3,350	11,180	2,880	850	1,830	14,730	Urban	
2,355	330	1,300	395	25	150	1,490	Urban	Dindigul City
9,015	1,575	6,050	1,140	320	645	5,800	Urban	Madurai Urban Agglomeration
18,495	3,850	13,975	3,845	2,115	11,880	65,510	Total	11. Tiruchchirappalli District
7,730	1,865	7,090	2,105	1,730	10,530	55,385	Rural	
10,765	1,985	6,885	1,740	385	1,350	10,125	Urban	
5,620	945	3,650	910	175	625	5,875	Urban	Tiruchchirappalli Urban Agglomeration
27,910	4,555	16,340	7,995	2,115	13,625	67,030	Total	12. Thanjavur District
15,820	2,440	9,135	6,015	1,550	11,990	56,735	Rural	
12,090	2,115	7,205	1,980	565	1,635	10,295	Urban	
1,490	250	1,100	170	100	190	1,550	Urban	Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration
1,670	365	1,205	285	45	290	1,430	Urban	Thanjavur City
6,275	1,270	4,505	1,955	675	4,965	21,285	Total	13. Pudukkottai District
3,795	875	2,795	1,580	515	4,750	18,885	Rural	
2,480	395	1,710	375	160	215	2,400	Urban	
23,850	5,410	15,755	4,995	3,040	11,170	55,990	Total	14. Ramanathapuram District
10,085	2,730	6,335	2,705	2,355	9,550	44,355	Rural	
13,765	2,680	9,420	2,290	685	1,620	11,635	Urban	
1,375	205	1,060	220	70	150	950	Urban	Karaikudi Urban Agglomeration
1,335	210	1,385	190	110	170	1,930	Urban	Rajapalaiyam City
27,360	5,305	14,750	5,165	2,595	12,330	58,540	Total	15. Tirunelveli District
12,045	2,800	6,090	2,735	1,985	9,835	43,820	Rural	
15,315	2,505	8,660	2,430	610	2,495	14,720	Urban	
2,625	425	1,290	365	95	250	2,445	Urban	Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration
3,745	800	2,330	690	80	535	3,085	Urban	Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration
13,195	1,950	5,765	2,110	585	5,885	20,485	Total	16. Kanniyakumari District
9,395	1,245	3,755	1,660	480	5,285	18,330	Rural	
3,800	705	2,010	450	105	600	2,155	Urban	
2,485	370	1,545	285	75	350	1,455	Urban	Nagercoil City
TO MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT								
41,360	7,185	23,150	5,490	1,450	2,975	23,260	Urban	MADRAS URBAN AGGLOMERATION*
3,755	500	3,080	350	75	255	2,400	Urban	ERODE URBAN AGGLOMERATION@

TABLE H-2 : DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
TAMIL NADU	**T**	**29,215**	**30,088**	**28,128**
	R	**22,104**	**21,973**	**22,013**
	U	**7,111**	**8,115**	**6,115**
Madras Urban Agglomeration @	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE-I		
Bhavani Urban Agglomeration $	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE-I		
Erode Urban Agglomeration £	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE-I		
1. MADRAS DISTRICT	**T**	**1,179**	**1,879**	**1,166**
	U	**1,179**	**1,879**	**1,166**
Madras (M.C.)*	U	1,179	1,879	1,166
2. CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT	**T**	**2,490**	**2,444**	**2,148**
	R	**2,060**	**1,852**	**1,714**
	U	**430**	**592**	**434**
1. Gummidipundi Taluk	T	120	117	103
	R	120	117	103
	U	—	—	—
2. Ponneri Taluk	T	228	152	127
	R	212	141	115
	U	16	11	12
Ponneri (P)	U	8	—	5
Arani (P)	U	2	2	2
Pulicat (P)	U	6	9	5
3. Uttukkottai Sub-Taluk	T	79	56	66
	R	79	56	66
	U	..	..	..
4. Tiruvallur Taluk	T	234	190	171
	R	229	180	162
	U	5	10	9
Tiruvallur (M)	U	5	10	9
5. Pallipattu Sub-Taluk	T	137	200	128
	R	126	177	111
	U	11	23	17
Poddatturupeta (P)	U	11	22	15
Ammavarikuppam (P)	U	..	1	2
6. Tiruttani Taluk	T	189	172	144
	R	182	154	133
	U	7	18	11
Tiruttani (P)	U	7	18	11

@ Madras Urban Agglomeration extends over the two districts of Madras and Chengalpattu.

$ Bhavani Urban Agglomeration extends over the two districts of Salem and Periyar.

£ Erode Urban Agglomeration extends over the two districts of Salem and Periyar.

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
7. Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	232	255	205
	R	159	129	129
	U	73	126	76
Sriperumbudur (P)	U	5	4	6
Tiruverkadu (T.S.)*	U	5	12	5
Avadi (T.S.)*	U	28	65	43
Soranjeri (P)*	U	2	5	..
Kannapalaiyam (P)*	U	..	1	2
Nemilicheri (P)*	U	..	1	1
Nadukkuthagai (P)*	U	..	1	..
Tinnanur (P)*	U	2	7	2
Melmanambedu (P)*	U	2	1	..
Tirumahishai (P)*	U	5	5	3
Nazarethpettai (P)*	U	3	7	2
Varadharajapuram (P)*	U	..	..	..
Poonamallee (P) *	U	12	10	5
Kattupakkam (P)*	U	..	..	..
Sennirkuppam (P) *	U	6	2	5
Kunnattur (P)*	U	3	4	1
Chembarambakkam (P)*	U	..	1	1
8. Saidapet Taluk	T	297	367	304
	R	86	88	84
	U	211	279	220
Kattivakkam (T.S.)*	U	7	23	9
Tiruvottiyur (M)*	U	33	54	24
Sadayankuppam (P)*	U	..	..	3
Naravarikuppam (P)*	U	2	2	8
Madavaram (T.S.)*	U	13	20	22
Mattur (P)*	U	..	3	3
Pulal (P)*	U	2	2	12
Vellanur (P)*	U	..	3	1
Kathirvedu (P)*	U	1	..	..
Ambattur (T.S.)*	U	29	48	21
Nerkunram (P)*	U	..	..	1
Maduravoyal (P)*	U	..	..	..
Nandambakkam (P)*	U	..	4	5
St. Thomas Mount-Cum-Pallavaram (Cantt)*	U	6	18	4
Minambakkam (P)*	U	1	1	1
Polichalur (P)*	U	..	..	..
Anakaputtur (P)*	U	14	12	11
Pammal (P)*	U	9	5	4
Tirusulam (P)*	U	..	1	2
Alandur (M)*	U	40	16	25
Kottivakkam (P)*	U	1	5	1
Perungudi (P)*	U	1	.	1
Pallikkaranai (P)*	U	1	4	..
Madippakkam (P)*	U	..	..	..
Pallavaram (M)*	U	22	27	28
Sitttalapakkam (P)*	U	1	4	4

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Tiruninmalai (P)*	U	1	6	4
Tambaram (M)*	U	13	9	9
Perungalattur (P)*	U	4	4	4
Mudichchur (P)*	U	1	..	..
Peerkankaranai (P)*	U	6	6	6
Vengavasal (P)*	U	3	2	3
9. Chengalpattu Taluk	T	302	336	330
	R	274	306	313
	U	28	30	17
Chengalpattu (M)	U	7	10	7
Tirukkalukkunram (P)	U	21	20	10
10. Kanchipuram Taluk	T	226	198	177
	R	183	135	141
	U	43	63	36
Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration	U	42	57	32
(a) Kanchipuram (M)	U	33	49	22
(b) Pallteri (P)	U	4	..	1
(c) Sevilimedu (P)	U	4	5	2
(d) Nattapettai (P)	U	1	3	7
Walajabad (P)	U	1	6	4
11. Uttiramerur Taluk	T	94	65	95
	R	72	57	79
	U	22	8	16
Uttiramerur (P)	U	22	8	16
12. Madurantakam Taluk	T	352	336	298
	R	338	312	278
	U	14	24	20
Madurantakam (M)	U	5	13	11
Cheyur (P)	U	9	11	9
3. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**2,520**	**2,543**	**3,020**
	R	**2,056**	**2,067**	**2,650**
	U	**464**	**476**	**370**
Vellore Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
Arcot Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
1. Arakkonam Taluk	T	223	257	271
	R	196	222	234
	U	27	35	37
Kaveripakkam (P)	U	..	8	4
Panapakkam (P)	U	4	4	5
Arakkonam (M)	U	23	23	28
2. Walajapet Taluk	T	156	133	191
	R	117	101	145
	U	39	32	46
Sholinghur (P)	U	2	6	5
Ranippettai (M)@	U	23	16	29
Walajapet (M)@	U	2	9	7
Melvisharam (P)	U	12	1	5

* Forms part of Madras Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Madras Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe I.

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
3. Gudiyattam Taluk	T	178	242	345
	R	141	164	296
	U	37	78	49
Peranambattu (P)	U	4	5	1
Gudiyattam Urban Agglomeration	U	26	43	41
(a) Gudiyattam(M)	U	24	35	40
(b) Seevur(P)	U	2	5	1
(c) Cheruvanki(P)	U	..	3	..
Darapadavedu (P)+	U	4	8	5
Katpadi Extension (P)+	U	2	22	1
Virudambattu (P)+	U	1	..	1
4. Vaniyambadi Taluk	T	214	281	202
	R	136	201	146
	U	78	80	56
Vaniyambadi Urban Agglomeration	U	52	39	32
(a) Vaniyambadi (M)	U	40	34	25
(b) Jaffrabad (P)	U	1	1	..
(c) Devasthanam (P)	U	..	..	2
(d) Udayendram (P)	U	11	4	5
Ambur (M)	U	26	41	24
5. Vellore Taluk	T	348	267	312
	R	192	144	225
	U	156	123	87
Vellore (M)+	U	119	96	48
Konavattam (P)+	U	..	2	1
Shembakkam (P)	U	3	2	4
Allapuram (P)+	U	13	5	6
Sattuvacheri (P)+	U	5	7	6
Thorappadi (P)+	U	2	2	5
Pallikondai (P)	U	14	9	17
6. Arani Taluk	T	141	122	135
	R	118	103	133
	U	23	19	22
Arani (M)	U	23	19	22
7. Arcot Taluk	T	104	134	149
	R	89	115	141
	U	15	19	8
Arcot (M)@	U	15	19	8
8. Cheyyar Taluk	T	135	160	192
	R	125	135	178
	U	10	25	14
Tiruvettipuram (M)	U	10	25	14
9. Vandavasi Taluk	T	206	173	258
	R	202	171	257
	U	4	2	1
Vandavasi (P)	U	4	2	1

+Forms part of Vellore Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Vellore Urban agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe II.

@Forms part of Arcot Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Arcot Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe-II

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
10. Polur Taluk	T	172	187	252
	R	163	175	248
	U	9	12	4
Polur (P)	U	9	12	4
11. Tiruppattur Taluk	T	182	220	197
	R	151	197	184
	U	31	23	13
Jolarpettai (P)	U	12	11	7
Tiruppattur (M)	U	19	12	6
12. Chengam Taluk	T	194	130	205
	R	194	130	205
	U	..	..	..
13. Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	267	237	291
	R	232	209	258
	U	35	28	33
Tiruvannamalai (M)	U	35	28	33
4. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	T	**3,779**	**2,935**	**2,551**
	R	**3,428**	**2,617**	**2,299**
	U	**351**	**318**	**252**
Neyveli Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
1. Gingee Taluk	T	235	230	195
	R	235	230	195
	U	..	..	..
2. Tindivanam Taluk	T	460	352	331
	R	407	309	307
	U	53	43	24
Tindivanam (M)	U	53	43	24
3. Villupuram Taluk	T	506	313	286
	R	479	279	263
	U	27	34	23
Villupuram(M)	U	27	34	23
4. Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	297	229	162
	R	288	216	151
	U	9	13	11
Tirukkoyilur (P)	U	9	13	11
5. Kallakkurichchi Taluk	T	602	407	361
	R	591	389	349
	U	11	18	12
Kallakkurichchi (P)	U	11	18	12
6. Ulundurpettai Taluk	T	235	156	205
	R	235	156	205
	U	..	..	..

TABLE H-2—DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
7. Panruti Taluk	T	274	253	189
	R	188	172	117
	U	86	81	72
Panruti (M)	U	34	21	21
Thorapadi (P)	U	5	6	2
Nellikuppam(M)	U	30	20	17
Neyveli (T.S.)*	U	17	34	32
8. Cuddalore Taluk	T	338	209	152
	R	236	148	114
	U	102	61	38
Cuddalore (M)	U	88	51	27
Kurinjipadi (P)	U	14	10	11
9. Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	207	197	198
	R	191	176	180
	U	16	21	18
Vriddhachalam (M)	U	6	16	16
Gengaikondan (P)*	U	7	5	2
Melpathi (P)*	U	3	..	..
10. Tittakudi Taluk	T	192	185	131
	R	192	185	131
	U	..	..	..
11. Chidambaram Taluk	T	251	202	182
	R	204	155	128
	U	47	47	54
Chidambaram Urban Agglomeration	U	29	26	42
(a) Chidambaram (M)	U	26	23	36
(b) Annamalai Nagar (T.S.)	U	3	3	6
Bhuvanagiri (P)	U	8	18	9
Portonovo (P)	U	10	3	3
12. Kattumannarkoil Taluk	T	182	202	159
	R	182	202	159
	U	..	..	
5. DHARMAPURI DISTRICT	T	**1,291**	**1,214**	**1,280**
	R	**1,220**	**1,109**	**1,204**
	U	**71**	**105**	**76**
1. Hosur Taluk	T	123	109	162
	R	113	88	147
	U	10	21	15
Hosur (P)	U	10	21	15
2. Denkanikota Taluk	T	175	165	190
	R	165	159	172
	U	10	6	18
Denkanikota (P)	U	10	6	18
3. Krishnagiri Taluk	T	308	314	285
	R	279	286	265
	U	29	28	20
Krishnagiri (M)	U	19	19	18
Kaveripattinam (P)	U	10	9	2
4. Uttangarai Taluk	T	118	84	98
	R	118	84	98
	U	..	..	..

* Forms part of Neyveli Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Neyveli Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are give in Annexe II

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
5. Palakkodu Taluk	T	103	103	84
	R	101	95	77
	U	2	8	7
Palakkodu (P)	U	2	8	7
6. Pennagaram Taluk	T	93	70	132
	R	93	70	132
	U	..	..	..
7. Dharmapuri Taluk	T	157	161	150
	R	140	131	136
	U	17	30	14
Dharmapuri (M)	U	17	30	14
8. Harur Taluk	T	214	208	179
	R	211	196	177
	U	3	12	2
Harur (P)	U	3	12	2
6. **SALEM DISTRICT**	T	**1,677**	**1,931**	**1,848**
	R	**1,367**	**1,474**	**1,491**
	U	**310**	**457**	**357**
Mallur Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
Mallasamudram Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
1. Mettur Taluk	T	179	234	206
	R	152	183	166
	U	27	51	40
Jalakandapuram (P)	U	8	16	2
Mettur (T.S.)	U	12	29	31
Veerakkalputtur (P)	U	7	6	7
2. Omalur Taluk	T	216	210	212
	R	202	201	198
	U	14	9	14
Omalur (P)	U	7	1	3
Taramangalam (P)	U	7	8	11
3. Yercaud Taluk	T	33	22	20
	R	33	22	20
	U	..	..	..
4. Salem Taluk	T	312	408	368
	R	185	214	200
	U	127	194	168
Salem Urban Agglomeration	U	119	178	149
(a) Salem (M)	U	81	106	83
(b) Seelanayakkanpatti (P)	U	3	7	4
(c) Reddipatti (P)	U	..	1	..
(d) Ammapalaiyam (P)	U	1	3	..
(e) Narasojipatti (P)	U	2	2	1
(f) Alagapuram (P)	U	5	4	2
(g) Thadampatti (P)	U	1	3	5
(h) Ammapettai (P)	U	..	5	..
(i) Komarasamipatti (P)	U	..	1	..
(j) Annadanapatti (P)	U	..	1	2
(k) Pallapatti (P)	U	1	6	2
(l) Meyyanur (P)	U	..	3	3
(m) Suramangalam (M)	U	10	11	11
(n) Sivadapuram (P)	U	3	6	12

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Salem Urban Agglomeration—*(Contd.)*				
(o) Kandampatti (P)	U	..	1	4
(p) Jarikondalampatti (P)	U	3	8	5
(q) Puttur(P)	U	2	3	8
(r) Neykkarapatti (P)	U	3	4	4
(s) Kondalampatti (P)	U	4	3	3
Dampillai (P)	U	1	2	4
Vembaditalam Urban Agglomeration	U	..	4	3
(a) Vembaditalam (P)	U	..	4	3
(b) Senaipalaiyam (P)	U	..	..	..
Mallur (P)**	U	3	1	2
Attayyampatti (P)†	U	3	6	6
Marulayampalaiam (P)†	U	..	2	2
Papparapatti (P)†	U	1	1	1
5. Attur Taluk	T	259	281	261
	R	228	250	246
	U	31	31	15
Attur (M)	U	31	31	15
6. Rasipuram Taluk	T	147	114	155
	R	117	84	126
	U	30	30	29
Kumarapalaiyam (P)**	U	..	..	1
Vennandur (P)	U	8	11	4
Rasipuram (M)	U	16	17	16
Pillanallur (P)	U	6	2	8
7. Sankari Taluk	T	127	160	171
	R	108	139	148
	U	19	21	23
Idappadi (M)	U	19	21	23
8. Tiruchengodu Taluk	T	132	188	150
	R	88	92	94
	U	44	96	56
Tiruchengodu (M)	U	14	35	21
Mallasamudram (P) †	U	3	3	6
Seppaiyapuram (P) †	U	..	..	..
Kumarapalaiyam(M)*	U	23	52	19
Pallipalaiyam (P) ††	U	3	6	10
Alampalaiyam (P) ††	U	1	..	..
9. Namakkal Taluk	T	272	314	305
	R	254	289	293
	U	18	25	12
Namakkal (M)	U	18	25	12

** Forms Part of Mallur Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Mallur Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe II.

† Forms part of Mallasamudram Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Mallasamudram Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe II.

†† Forms part of Erode Urban agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Erode Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are gieven in Annexe I.

* Forms Part of Bhavani Urban agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Bhavani Urban agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe I.

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
7. PERIYAR DISTRICT	**T**	**997**	**955**	**1,123**
	R	**817**	**722**	**949**
	U	**180**	**233**	**174**
1. Satyamangalam Taluk	**T**	145	104	**130**
	R	123	88	**112**
	U	22	16	**18**
Satyamangalam (M)	U	16	9	15
Punjai puliyam patti (P)	U	6	7	3
Bhavanisagar (T.S.)	U	..	..	...
2. Gopichettipalaiyam Taluk	**T**	159	145	211
	R	127	122	183
	U	32	23	**28**
Gopichettipalaiyam (M)	U	32	23	**28**
3. Bhavani Taluk	**T**	149	172	193
	R	135	129	164
	U	14	43	**29**
Bhavani(M)*	U	7	34	11
Urachchikkottai (P)*	U	..	4	**2**
Andiyur (P)	U	7	5	**16**
4. Erode Taluk	**T**	196	281	**255**
	R	117	152	**186**
	U	79	129	**69**
Erode (M)††	U	37	71	**44**
Veerappan Chattiram (P)††	U	15	28	12
Brahmana Periya Agraharam (P)††	U	8	5	4
Surampatti (P)††	U	7	9	**1**
Chithode (P)	U	5	5	**6**
Kasipalaiyam (P)††	U	7	11	2
5. Perundurai Taluk	**T**	89	94	134
	R	85	88	123
	U	4	6	11
Kunnattur (P)	U	1	2	**3**
Ottapparai (P)	U	3	2	**2**
Chennimalai (P)	U	..	2	6
6. Dharapuram Taluk	T	259	159	200
	R	230	143	**181**
	U	29	16	**19**
Kangayam (P)	U	11	4	5
Dharapuram (M)	U	18	12	14

†† Forms part of Erode Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Erode Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe I.

* Forms part of Bhavani Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Bhavani Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe I.

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
8. COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**T**	**1,391**	**1,394**	**1,532**
	R	**960**	**750**	**978**
	U	**431**	**644**	**554**
Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
1. Mettuppalaiyam Taluk	T	79	69	103
	R	34	41	61
	U	45	28	42
Karamadai (P)	U	6	11	13
Mettuppalaiyam (M)	U	39	17	29
2. Avanashi Taluk	T	119	119	142
	R	99	95	119
	U	20	24	23
Avanashi (P)†	U	7	9	8
Tirumuruganpundi (P)†	U	5	9	9
Annur (P)	U	8	6	6
3. Palladam Taluk	T	336	249	400
	R	266	161	296
	U	70	88	104
Palladam (P)	U	6	6	9
Tiruppur (M)†	U	40	59	53
Chettipalaiyam (P)†	U	2	1	11
Velampalaiyam (P)†	U	7	7	21
Veerapandi (P)†	U	10	4	5
Muthugounden Pudur Railway Colony (S.Rly. Admn.)*	U	..	..	1
Sulur (P)*	U	5	8	3
Pallapalaiyam (P)*	U	..	3	1
4. Coimbatore Taluk	T	391	602	417
	R	172	194	154
	U	219	408	263
Coimbatore (M)*	U	154	325	208
Vilankurichchi (P)*	U	4	5	1
Periyanayakkan palaiyam (P)*	U	1	5	3
Narasimhanayakkan palaiyam (P)*	U	..	2	2
Kurudampalaiyam (P)*	U	4	..	2
Veerakeralam (P)*	U	3	7	7
Perur Chettipalaiyam (P)*	U	1	2	1
Kuniyamuttur (P)*	U	7	13	13
Kavundampalaiyam (P)*	U	3	3	1
Chinnavedampatti (P)*	U	5	5	2
Kurichchi (P)*	U	28	23	15
Madukkarai (T.S.)*	U	4	2	7
Vellalore (P)*	U	3	6	1
Perur (P)*	U	2	10	..

† Forms part of Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration along with details o its constituents are given in Annexe II.

* Forms part of Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constitnents are given in Annexe II.

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
5. Pollachi Taluk	T	280	236	288
	R	230	166	194
	U	50	70	94
Pollachi Urban Agglomeration	U	32	36	34
(a) Pollachi (M)	U	15	19	19
(b) Puliyampatti (P)	U	...	1	1
(c) Uthukkuli (P)	U	7	12	8
(d) Suleeswarampatti (P)	U	8	2	1
(e) Makkinampatti (P)	U	1	..	2
(f) Chinnampalaiyam (P)	U	1	2	3
Valparai (T.S.)	U	14	30	52
Anamalai (P)	U	4	4	8
6. Udumalaippettai Taluk	T	186	119	182
	R	159	93	154
	U	27	26	28
Udumalaippettai (M)	U	27	26	28
9. **NILGIRI DISTRICT**	**T**	**314**	**355**	**419**
	R	**136**	**209**	**274**
	U	**178**	**146**	**145**
Coonoor Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
1. Gudalur Taluk	T	65	135	71
	R	26	79	38
	U	39	56	33
Gudalur (P)	U	5	19	7
Devarshola Urban Agglomeration	U	22	27	21
(a) Devarshola (P)	U	6	12	13
(b) Nelliyalam (P)	U	16	15	8
'O' Valley (P)	U	12	10	5
2. Ootacamund Taluk	T	138	108	178
	R	56	72	128
	U	82	36	50
Naduvattam Urban Agglomeration	U	16	9	14
(a) Naduvattam (P)	U	15	6	11
(b) Masinigudi (P)	U	1	3	3
Ootacamund (M)	U	66	27	36
3. Kotagiri Taluk	T	42	39	72
	R	22	22	40
	U	20	17	32
Kotagiri Urban Agglomeration	U	17	10	28
(a) Kotagiri (P)	U	7	9	20
(b) Konakkarai (P)	U	10	1	8
Jagathala (P)†	U	3	7	4
4. Coonoor Taluk	T	69	73	98
	R	32	36	68
	U	37	37	30
Coonoor (M) †	U	21	15	17
Berhatty (P)†	U	2	4	..
Wellington (Cantt.)†	U	12	12	5
Hubbathala (P)†	U	1	2	6
Aruvankad (T.S.)†	U	1	4	2

†Forms part of Coonoor Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Coonoor Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe II.

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
10. MADURAI DISTRICT	T	**2,410**	**2,349**	**2,379**
	R	**1,766**	**1,766**	**1,902**
	U	**644**	**583**	**477**
Madurai Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
1. Palani Taluk	T	165	94	**207**
	R	**143**	77	**139**
	U	**22**	**17**	**68**
Palani Urban Agglomeration	U	19	15	68
(a) Palani (M)	U	19	15	26
(b) Sivagiripatti (P)	U	..	..	42
Kiranur (P)	U	3	**2**	..
2. Vedasandur Taluk	T	**107**	72	165
	R	**105**	72	165
	U	**2**	..	..
Vedasandur (P)	U	2	..	..
3. Nattam Taluk	T	65	63	74
	R	64	63	74
	U	1	..	..
Nattam (P)	U	1	..	..
4. Dindigul Taluk	T	313	338	309
	R	**237**	**227**	**250**
	U	**76**	**111**	**59**
Dindigul (M)	U	61	105	54
Chinnalapatti (P)	U	15	6	5
5. Kodaikanal Taluk	T	25	27	43
	R	19	19	35
	U	6	8	8
Kodaikanal (T.S.)	U	6	8	8
6. Uttamapalaiyam Taluk	T	277	322	252
	R	184	228	158
	U	93	**94**	94
Bodinayakkanur (M)	U	30	20	31
Gudalur (P)	U	10	11	9
Kambam (M)	U	32	27	**30**
Uttamapalaiyam (P)	U	2	3	3
Chinnamanur (M)	U	19	33	21
7. Periyakulam Taluk	T	308	344	**330**
	R	**259**	**292**	**279**
	U	**49**	52	51
Teni-Allinagaram (M)	U	18	23	23
Andippatti Jakkampatti (P)	U	6	**10**	2
Periyakulam (M)	U	25	19	26
8. Nilakkottai Taluk	T	193	**220**	231
	R	186	**206**	**228**
	U	7	14	3
Vattalakundu (P)	U	5	4	2
Nilakkottai (P)	U	2	10	1
9. Melur Taluk	T	97	97	**123**
	R	93	95	**118**
	U	4	**2**	5
Melur (M)	U	4	2	5

TABLE H-2 : **DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
10. Madurai North Taluk	T	159	123	98
	R	105	172	90
	U	54	11	8
Samayanallur (P)†	U	2	8	6
Paravai (P)†	U	..	2	2
Vilangudi (P)†	U	52	1	..
Thathaneri (P)†	U	..	..	..
11. Madurai South Taluk	T	377	303	217
	R	75	56	63
	U	302	247	154
Madurai (M.C.)†	U	288	216	145
Avaniapuram (P)†	U	8	17	3
Thiagarajar Colony (P)†	U	1	..	..
Tirunagar (P)†	U	..	..	..
Harveypatti (T.S.)†	U	1	5	1
Tirupparangunram (P)†	U	4	9	5
12. Usilampatti Taluk	T	188	183	176
	R	185	171	167
	U	3	12	9
Usilampatti (P)	U	3	12	9
13. Tirumangalam Taluk	T	136	163	154
	R	111	148	136
	U	25	15	18
Tirumangalam (M)	U	21	11	13
Peraiyur (P)	U	4	4	5
11. TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT	T	**2,182**	**2,334**	**2,291**
	R	**1,666**	**1,802**	**1,916**
	U	**516**	**532**	**375**
1. Turaiyur Taluk	T	167	179	179
	R	158	160	158
	U	9	19	21
Turaiyur (M)	U	9	19	21
2. Perambalur Taluk	T	222	252	306
	R	215	244	303
	U	7	8	3
Perambalur (P)	U	7	8	3
3. Ariyalur Taluk	T	160	186	214
	R	158	176	206
	U	2	10	8
Ariyalur (P)	U	2	10	8
4. Udayarpalayam Taluk	T	203	257	222
	R	203	257	222
	U	..	..	..
5. Lalgudi Taluk	T	146	222	191
	R	133	183	174
	U	13	39	17
Lalgudi (P)	U	5	11	9
Puvalur (P)	U	..	2	..
Kallakkudi (P)	U	5	3	3
Manachchanallur (P)	U	3	23	5

†Forms part of Madurai Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Madurai Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe II.

TABLE H-2 : **DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
6. Musiri Taluk	T	176	149	167
	R	156	131	144
	U	20	18	23
Mettupalaiyam (P)	U	1	4	2
Tattayyangarpettai (P)	U	5	5	11
Kattupputtur (P)	U	5	6	--
Musiri (P)	U	9	3	10
7. Karur Taluk	T	266	234	271
	R	189	176	211
	U	77	58	60
Karur Urban Agglomeration	U	48	39	50
(a) Karur (M)	U	39	23	35
(b) Inam karur (P)	U	9	16	15
Punjaipugalur (P)	U	6	4	4
Pallappatti (P)	U	23	15	6
8. Kulittalai Taluk	T	232	231	243
	R	225	219	242
	U	7	12	1
Kulittalai (P)	U	7	12	1
9. Tiruchchirappalli Taluk	T	455	445	314
	R	78	81	81
	U	377	364	233
Tiruchchirappalli Urban Agglomeration	U	377	364	233
(a) Tiruchchirappalli (M)	U	255	233	140
(b) Srirangam (M)	U	61	48	26
(c) Pirattiyur (P)	U	7	6	7
(d) Abishekapuram (P)	U	2	..	..
(e) Alathur (P)	U	8	8	12
(f) Tiruverambur (P)	U	1	2	1
(g) Navalpattu (P)	U	1	1	3
(h) Tuvagudi (P)	U	4	1	3
(i) Ariyamangalam (P)	U	9	17	3
(j) Ulkadai Ariyamangalam (P)	U	3	2	..
(k) Golden Rock Railway Colony (S. Rly. Admn.)	U	7	16	2
(l) Ponmalai (M)	U	19	30	36
10. Manapparai Taluk	T	155	179	184
	R	151	175	175
	U	4	4	9
Manapparai (M)	U	4	4	9
12. **THANJAVUR DISTRICT**	T	**2,292**	**2,866**	**2,592**
	R	**1,860**	**2,316**	**2,082**
	U	**432**	**550**	**510**
1. Sirkazhi Taluk	T	187	230	155
	R	160	179	130
	U	27	51	25
Tirumullaivasal (P)	U	6	8	4
Sirkazhi (M)	U	14	36	14
Vaitheeswaran Koil (P)	U	7	7	7

TABLE H-2 : **DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
2. Mayuram Taluk	T	282	350	217
	R	240	292	194
	U	42	58	23
Mayuram (M)	U	30	41	20
Kuttalam (P)	U	1	1	1
Tranquebar (P)	U	11	16	2
3. Tiruvidaimarudur Taluk	T	115	118	114
	R	92	89	94
	U	23	29	20
Aduthurai alias Maruthuvakudi (P)	U	5	3	2
Tiruvidaimarudur (P)	U	11	12	10
Tirubuvanam (P)	U	7	14	8
4. Kumbakonam Taluk	T	175	160	169
	R	117	101	122
	U	58	59	47
Tirunageswaram (P)	U	7	5	8
Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration	U	51	54	39
(a) Kumbakonam (M)	U	42	46	33
(b) Dharasuram (P)	U	9	8	6
5. Nannilam Taluk	T	179	269	204
	R	179	269	204
	U	...	..	..
6. Papanasam Taluk	T	138	204	164
	R	112	168	146
	U	26	36	18
Papanasam (P)	U	14	11	3
Valangiman (P)	U	4	3	3
Ammapettai (P)	U	2	7	2
Ayyampettai (P)	U	6	15	10
7. Thiruvaiyaru Taluk	T	98	124	113
	R	86	101	91
	U	12	23	22
Tirukkattuppalli (P)	U	6	8	5
Thiruvaiyaru (P)	U	6	15	17
8. Thanjavur Taluk	T	128	201	263
	R	72	121	100
	U	56	80	163
Thanjavur (M)	U	56	80	163
9. Orattanadu Taluk	T	101	117	143
	R	98	113	138
	U	3	4	5
Orattanadu (P) (Mukthambalpuram)	U	3	4	5
10. Mannargudi Taluk	T	225	205	252
	R	174	177	201
	U	51	28	51
Nidamangalam (P)	U	...	1	2
Kuttanallur (P)	U	11	2	10
Mannargudi (M)	U	40	25	39
11. Thiruvarur Taluk	T	105	127	117
	R	91	106	99
	U	14	21	18
Thiruvarur (M)	U	14	21	18

TABLE H-2 : **DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
12. Nagappattinam Taluk	T	110	139	141
	R	67	88	103
	U	43	51	38
Nagappattinam Urban Agglomeration	U	43	51	38
(a) Nagappattinam (M)	U	43	48	35
(b) Andanappettai (P)	U	..	..	1
(c) Akkaraipettai (P)	U	..	3	2
13. Tirutturaippundi Taluk	T	101	120	125
	R	88	98	110
	U	13	22	15
Tirutturaippundi (P)	U	7	15	7
Muttupet (P)	U	6	7	8
14. Vedaranniyam Taluk	T	187	243	154
	R	150	209	134
	U	37	34	20
Vedaranniyam (P)	U	37	34	20
15. Pattukkottai Taluk	T	128	187	188
	R	101	133	143
	U	27	54	45
Pattukkottai (M)	U	23	41	25
Atirampattinam (P)	U	4	13	20
16. Peravurani Taluk	T	33	72	73
	R	33	72	73
	U	..	..	..
13. **PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT**	T	**884**	**741**	**843**
	R	**781**	**660**	**744**
	U	**103**	**81**	**99**
1. Kulattur Taluk	T	178	158	186
	R	167	141	177
	U	11	17	9
Iluppur (P)	U	6	4	5
Kiranur (P)	U	5	13	4
2. Pudukkottai Taluk	T	165	117	156
	R	104	84	96
	U	61	33	60
Pudukkottai (M)	U	61	33	60
3. Alangudi Taluk	T	163	136	179
	R	158	126	174
	U	5	10	5
Alangudi (P)	U	5	10	5
4. Tirumayam Taluk	T	177	133	153
	R	166	127	137
	U	11	6	16
Ponnamaravati (P)	U	7	3	8
Kadiapatti (P)	U	2	2	4
Alagapuri (P)	U	2	1	4
5. Arantangi Taluk	T	113	110	86
	R	98	95	77
	U	15	15	9
Arantangi (M)	U	15	15	9
6. Avadaiyarkovil Taluk	T	88	87	83
	R	88	87	83
	U	..	..	..

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
14. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**T**	**2,245**	**1,754**	**2,101**
	R	**1,694**	**1,371**	**1,591**
	U	**551**	**383**	**510**
1. Tiruppattur Taluk	T	276	108	107
	R	125	85	100
	U	151	23	7
Singampunari (P)	U	4	..	4
Tiruppattur (P)	U	147	23	3
2. Karaikkudi Taluk	T	101	84	112
	R	53	39	42
	U	48	45	70
Karaikkudi Urban Agglomeration	U	48	45	70
(a) Karaikkudi (M)	U	33	33	52
(b) Kanadukattan (P)	U	...	1	5
(c) Pallattur (P)	U	3	5	1
(d) Kottaiyur (P)	U	2	2	..
(e) Sankarapuram (P)	U	...	...	..
(f) Kandanur (P)	U	2	2	4
(g) Puduvayal (P)	U	8	2	8
3. Devakottai Taluk	T	48	42	59
	R	27	33	36
	U	21	9	23
Devakottai (M)	U	21	9	23
4. Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	127	121	141
	R	125	105	129
	U	2	16	12
Tondi Urban Agglomeration	U	2	16	12
(a) Tondi (P)	U	1	8	6
(b) Nambutalai (P)	U	1	8	6
5. Sivaganga Taluk	T	176	139	144
	R	160	131	130
	U	16	8	14
Sivaganga (M)	U	14	3	4
Nattarasankottai (P)	U	2	5	10
6. Manamadurai Sub-Taluk	T	104	69	305
	R	94	56	102
	U	10	13	203
Tiruppuvanam (P)	U	8	10	4
Manamadurai (P)	U	2	3	199
7. Ilaiyankudi Sub-Taluk	T	50	67	62
	R	45	54	55
	U	5	13	7
Ilaiyankudi (P)	U	5	13	7
8. Paramakkudi Taluk	T	108	118	139
	R	74	93	121
	U	34	25	18
Paramakkudi (M)	U	34	25	18
9. Tiruchchuli Taluk	T	72	46	42
	R	72	46	42
	U	...	—	—
10. Aruppukkottai Taluk	T	187	133	139
	R	156	107	105
	U	31	26	34
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	31	26	34

TABLE H-2: **DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
11. Virudunagar Taluk	T	107	82	71
	R	85	54	61
	U	22	28	10
Virudunagar (M)	U	19	25	8
Rosalpatti (P)	U	3	3	2
12. Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	132	94	105
	R	100	61	91
	U	32	33	14
Srivilliputtur (M)	U	32	33	14
13. Rajapalayam Taluk	T	171	119	94
	R	84	67	52
	U	87	52	42
Rajapalayam (M)	U	76	48	32
Chatrapatti (P)	U	3	--	..
Chettiarpatti (P)	U	7	4	5
Dhalavoipuram (P)	U	1	--	5
14. Sattur Taluk	T	151	143	176
	R	114	112	147
	U	37	31	29
Sivakasi Urban Agglomeration	U	29	21	23
(a) Sivakasi (M)	U	16	14	15
(b) Tiruttangal (P)	U	13	7	8
Anaiyur (P)	U	2	3	..
Pallapatti (P)	U	1	1	1
Viswanattam (P)	U	--	--	1
Sattur (M)	U	5	6	4
15. Kamudi Taluk	T	84	63	75
	R	81	61	73
	U	3	2	2
Kamudi (P)	U	3	2	2
16. Mudukulattur Taluk	T	148	116	158
	R	142	113	156
	U	6	3	2
Mudukulattur (P)	U	6	3	2
17. Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	184	167	158
	R	145	125	139
	U	39	42	19
Ramanathapuram (M)	U	24	23	12
Kilakkarai (P)	U	7	5	..
Mandapam (P)	U	8	14	7
18. Rameswaram Sub-Taluk	T	19	43	14
	R	12	29	10
	U	7	14	4
Rameswaram (T.S.)	U	7	14	4
15. **TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT**	**T**	**2,868**	**2,789**	**2,037**
	R	**1,735**	**1,883**	**1,511**
	U	**1,133**	**906**	**526**
Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration	U	PLEASE SEE ANNEXE II		
1. Sivagiri Sub-Taluk	T	143	151	112
	R	117	116	84
	U	26	35	28
Puliyangudi (M)	U	26	35	28

TABLE H-2 : DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
2. Sankarankovil Taluk	T	214	238	193
	R	199	212	170
	U	15	26	23
Sankarankovil (M)	U	15	26	23
3. Kovilpatti Taluk	T	148	117	114
	R	115	83	94
	U	33	34	20
Kayattar (P)	U	7	4	3
Kovilpatti (M)	U	16	22	11
Kalugumalai (P)	U	3	5	2
Ettaiyapuram (P)	U	7	3	4
4. Vilattikulam Taluk	T	154	123	144
	R	153	119	138
	U	1	4	6
Vilattikulam (P)	U	1	4	6
5. Ottapidaram Taluk	T	100	86	82
	R	100	86	82
	U	-	-	...
6. Tuticorin Taluk	T	206	220	114
	R	51	48	33
	U	155	172	81
Tuticorin (M)*	U	127	132	64
Mullakkadu (P)*	U	...	1	..
Muttayyapuram (P)*	U	4	3	3
Milavittan (P)*	U	7	6	..
Tuticorin (P)*	U	5	5	4
Korampallam (P)*	U	..	10	4
Attimarappatti (P)*	U	5	3	1
Ayanadaippu (P)*	U	1	2	3
Mappilaiurani (P)*	U	6	10	2
7. Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	139	178	116
	R	102	145	96
	U	37	33	20
Palayakayal (P)*	U	11	5	2
Srivaikuntam (P)	U	17	8	8
Eral (P)	U	6	12	8
Sawyerpuram (P)	U	3	8	2
8. Tirunelveli Taluk	T	703	349	244
	R	100	127	108
	U	603	222	136
Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration	U	603	222	136
(a) Tirunelveli (M)	U	73	80	50
(b) Talaiyuttu (P)	U	2	2	1
(c) Pettai (P)	U	..	..	4
(d) Tachchanallur (P)	U	4	5	9
(e) Alaganeri (P)	U	..	1	..
(f) Naranammalpuram (P)	U	8	3	5
(g) Sankarnagar (T.S.)	U	1	..	..
(h) Melappalaiyam (M)	U	55	47	42
(i) Melanattam (P)	U	1	3	1
(j) Palayankottai (P)	U	4	7	2
(k) Palayankottai (M)	U	455	74	22
9. Tenkasi Taluk	T	292	372	278
	R	210	243	208
	U	82	129	70
Kadaiyanallur (M)	U	43	82	43
Tenkasi (M)	U	39	46	25
Kuttalam (T.S.)	U	..	1	2
10. Shencottah Taluk	T	57	64	45
	R	40	38	30
	U	17	26	15
Shencottah (M)	U	17	26	15

*Forms part of Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated Figures of Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexe II.

TABLE H-2 : DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
11. Ambasamudram Taluk	T	227	287	197
	R	171	190	153
	U	56	97	44
Ambasamudram Urban Agglomeration	U	32	49	13
(a) Ambasamudram (P)	U	14	26	5
(b) Kallidaikurichchi (P)	U	18	23	8
Vikramasingapuram (P)	U	14	27	18
Sivanthipuram (P)	U	5	13	7
Viravanallur (P)	U	5	8	6
12. Nanguneri Taluk	T	236	283	205
	R	223	266	189
	U	13	17	16
Tisaiyanvilai (P)	U	6	10	8
Eruvadi (P)	U	7	7	8
13. Sattankulam Taluk	T	69	119	53
	R	53	105	47
	U	16	14	6
Mudalur (P)	U	4	7	2
Sattankulam (P)	U	12	7	4
14. Tiruchchendur Taluk	T	180	202	140
	R	101	105	79
	U	79	97	61
Tiruchchendur Urban Agglomeration	U	39	39	18
(a) Tiruchchendur (P)	U	20	17	3
(b) Kayalpattinam (P)	U	6	13	6
(c) Arumuganeri (P)	U	13	9	9
Paramankurichchi (P)	U	4	12	9
Udangudi (P)	U	13	18	18
Kulasekarappattinam	U	3	8	3
Alwartirunagarai (P)	U	7	6	8
Nazareth (P)	U	13	14	5
16. KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT	T	**696**	**1,605**	**798**
	R	**558**	**1,375**	**708**
	U	**138**	**230**	**90**
1. Vilavankod Taluk	T	313	675	311
	R	295	647	299
	U	18	28	12
Kuzhittura (M)	U	18	28	12
2. Kalkulam Taluk	T	176	488	245
	R	152	439	223
	U	24	49	22
Padmanabhapuram (M)	U	10	20	9
Kolachel (M)	U	14	29	13
3. Thovala Taluk	T	34	86	48
	R	34	86	48
	U	..	...	..
4. Agastiswaram Taluk	T	173	356	194
	R	77	203	138
	U	96	153	56
Nagercoil (M)	U	84	136	51
Kanniyakumari (T.S.)	U	12	17	5

NOTE : The following abbreviations have been used in this table—(i) M—Municipality (ii) P—Panchayat (iii) M. c— Muni Corporation (iv) Cantt—Centonment (v) S. Rly. Admn.—Southern Railway Administration. (vi) T. S.—Town ship

ANNEXE—1

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS EXTENDING TO MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT

Urban Agglomeration/Town	Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Madras Urban Agglomeration	U	**1,458**	**2,280**	**1,456**
(1) Madras (M.C.)	U	1,179	1,879	1,166
(2) Tiruverkadu (T.S.)	U	5	12	5
(3) Avadi (T.S.)	U	28	65	43
(4) Soranjeri (P)	U	2	5	..
(5) Kannapalaiyam (P)	U	..	1	2
(6) Nemilicheri (P)	U	..	1	1
(7) Nadukkuthagai (P)	U	..	1	..
(8) Tinnanur (P)	U	2	7	2
(9) Melmanambedu (P)	U	2	1	..
(10) Tirumahishai (P)	U	5	5	3
(11) Nazarethpettai (P)	U	3	7	2
(12) Varadharajapuram (P)	U	..	..	..
(13) Poonamallee (P)	U	12	10	5
(14) Kattupakkam (P)	U	..	..	..
(15) Sennirkuppam (P)	U	6	2	5
(16) Kunnattur (P)	U	3	4	1
(17) Chembarambakkam (P)	U	..	1	1
(18) Kattivakkam (T.S.)	U	7	23	9
(19) Tiruvottiyur (M)	U	33	54	24
(20) Sadayankuppam (P)	U	..	..	3
(21) Naravarikuppam (P)	U	2	2	8
(22) Madavaram (T.S.)	U	13	20	22
(23) Mattur (P)	U	..	3	3
(24) Pulal (P)	U	2	2	12
(25) Vellanur (P)	U	..	3	1
(26) Kathirvedu (P)	U	1	..	..
(27) Ambattur (T.S.)	U	29	48	21
(28) Nerkunram (P)	U	..	..	1
(29) Maduravoyal (P)	U	..	..	..
(30) Nandambakkam (P)	U	..	4	5
(31) St. Thomas Mount-Cum-Pallavaram (Cantt.)	U	6	18	4
(32) Minambakkam (P)	U	1	1	1
(33) Polichalur (P)	U	..	..	4
(34) Anakaputtur (P)	U	14	12	11
(35) Pammal (P)	U	9	5	4
(36) Tirusulam (P)	U	..	1	2
(37) Alandur (M)	U	40	16	25
(38) Kottivakkam (P)	U	1	5	1
(39) Perungudi (P)	U	1	..	1
(40) Pallikkaranai (P)	U	1	4	..
(41) Madippakkam (P)	U	..	..	..
(42) Pallavaram (M)	U	22	27	28
(43) Sittalapakkam (P)	U	1	4	4
(44) Tirunirmalai (P)	U	1	6	4
(45) Tambaram (M)	U	13	9	9

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

ANNEXE-I

URBAN AGGTOMERATIONS EXTENDING TO MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT

Urban Agglomeration/Town	Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
(46) Perungalattur (P)	U	4	4	4
(47) Mudichchur (P)	U	1	..	..
(48) Peerkankaranai (P)	U	6	6	6
(49) Vengavasal (P)	U	3	2	3
2. Bhavani Urban Agglomeration	U	**30**	**90**	**32**
(a) Bhavani (M)	U	7	34	11
(b) Urachchikkottai (P)	U	–	4	2
(c) Kumarapalaiyam (M)	U	23	52	19
3. Erode Urban Agglomeration	U	**78**	**130**	**73**
(a) Erode (M)	U	37	71	44
(b) Veerappan Chattiram (P)	U	15	28	12
(c) Brahmana Periya Agraharam	U	8	5	4
(d) Surampatti (P)	U	7	9	1
(e) Kasipalaiyam (P)	U	7	11	2
(f) Pallipalaiyam (P)	U	3	6	10
(g) Alampalaiyam (P)	U	1	–	..

TABLE H-2: DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

ANNEXE—II

URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS EXTENDING TO TWO OR MORE TALUKS OF A DISTRICT

Urban Agglomeration/Town	Urban	Totally Blind	Totally crippled	Totall Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
1. Vellore Urban Agglomeration	**U**	**146**	**142**	**73**
(a) Vellore (M)	U	119	96	48
(b) Darapadavedu (P)	U	4	8	5
(c) Katpadi Extension (P)	U	2	22	1
(d) Virudambattu (P)	U	1	..	1
(e) Konavattam (P)	U	..	2	1
(f) Allapuram (P)	U	13	5	6
(g) Sattuvacheri	U	5	7	6
(h) Torappadi (P)	U	2	2	5
2. Arcot Urban Agglomeration	**U**	**40**	**44**	**44**
(a) Arcot (M)	U	15	19	8
(b) Ranippettai (M)	U	23	16	29
(c) Walajapet (M)	U	2	9	7
3. Neyveli Urban Agglpmeratio	**U**	**27**	**39**	**34**
(a) Veyveli (T.S.)	U	17	34	32
(b) Gengaikondan (P)	U	7	5	2
(c) Melpathi (P)	U	3	..	..
4. Mallur Urban Agglomeration	**U**	**3**	**1**	**4**
(a) Mallur (P)	U	3	1	3
(b) Kumarapalaiyam (P)	U	..	..	1
5. Mallasamudram Urban Agglomeration	**U**	**7**	**12**	**15**
(a) Mallasamudram (P)	U	3	3	6
(b) Attayyampatti (P)	U	3	6	6
(c) Marulayampalaiyam (P)	U	..	2	2
(d) Pupparapatti (P)	U	1	1	1
(e) Seppaiyapuram (P)	U	..	..	..
6. Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration	**U**	**71**	**89**	**107**
(a) Tiruppur (M)	U	40	59	53
(b) Avanashi (P)	U	7	9	8
(c) Tirumuruganpundi (P)	U	5	9	9
(d) Chettipalaiyam (P)	U	2	1	11
(e) Velampalaiyam (P)	U	7	7	21
(f) Veerapandi (P)	U	10	4	5
7. Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	**U**	**224**	**419**	**268**
(a) Coimbatore (M)	U	154	325	208
(b) Muthugounden Pudur Railway Colony (S. Rly. Admn.)	U	..	..	1
(c) Sulur (P)	U	5	8	3
(d) Pallapalaiyam (P)	U	..	3	1
(e) Vilankurichchi (P)	U	4	5	1
(f) Periyanayakkanpalaiyam (P)	U	1	5	3
(g) Narasimhanayakkanpalaiyam (P)	U	..	2	2
(h) Kurudampalaiyam (P)	U	4	..	2
(i) Veerakeralam (P)	U	3	7	7
(j) Perurchettipalaiyam (P)	U	1	2	1
(k) Kuniyamuttur (P)	U	7	13	13

TABLE H-2: **DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**

ANNEXE II

URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS EXTENDING TO TWO OR MORE TALUKS OF A DISTRICT

Urban Agglomeration/Town	Urban	Totally Blind	Totally crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration—(Contd.)				
(l) Kavundampalayam (P)	U	3	3	1
(m) Chinnavedampatti (P)	U	5	5	2
(n) Kurichchi (P)	U	28	23	15
(o) Madukkarai (T.S.)	U	4	2	7
(p) Vellalore(p)	U	3	6	1
(q) Perur (P)	U	2	10	..
8. Coonoor Urban Agglomeration	U	**40**	**44**	**34**
(a) Coonoor (M)	U	21	15	17
(b) Jagathala (P)	U	3	7	4
(c) Berhatty (P)	U	2	4	..
(d) Wellington (Cantt)	U	12	12	5
(e) Hubbathala (P)	U	1	2	6
(f) Aravankad(T.S)	U	1	4	2
9. Madurai Urban Agglomeration	U	**356**	**258**	**162**
(a) Madurai (M.C.)	U	288	216	145
(b) Samayanallur (P)	U	2	8	6
(c) Paravai (P)	U	..	2	2
(d) Vilangudi (P)	U	52	1	..
(e) Thathaneri (P)	U	..	..	..
(f) Avaniapuram (P)	U	8	17	3
(g) Thagarajar Colony (P)	U	1	..	..
(h) Tirunagar (P)	U	..	..	..
(i) Harveypatti (T.S.)	U	1	5	1
(j) Tirupparangunram (P)	U	4	9	5
10. Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration	U	**166**	**177**	**83**
(a) Tuticorin (M)	U	127	132	64
(b) Mullakkadu (P)	U	..	1	..
(c) Muttayyapuram (P)	U	4	3	3
(d) Milavittan (P)	U	7	6	..
(e) Tuticorin (P)	U	5	5	4
(f) Korampallam (P)	U	..	10	4
(g) Attinarappatti (P)	U	5	3	1
(h) Ayanadaippu (P)	U	1	2	3
(i) Mappilaiurani (P)	U	6	10	2
(j) Palayakayal (P)	U	11	5	2

APPENDICES

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

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

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

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

(2) Numbering of buildings and census houses.

(3) Filling up the houselist itself.

(4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.

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

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

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

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

6. In order to be able to complete the houselist it would be necessary to locate and identify the buildings and houses. This can only be done if you are thoroughly familiar with the area assigned to you for these operations. The purpose of the layout 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 necesary. The first step, therefore, is to prepare the notional map and lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

Notional Map

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

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

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

Lay-out Sketch

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

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

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

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

□|— *Pucca* houses, whether wholly o. party residential


=*Pucca* houses, wholly non-residential

△—*Kutcha* houses, whether wholly or partly residential.


—*Kutcha* houses, wholly n n-residential

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

21. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of 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 on 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 local authorities 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 own-

ed 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 the 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 outhouses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other

huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak*, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence, such as, cattle-shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

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

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

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

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

Household

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

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

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

Houselisting

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

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

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

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

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 systems have not been indicated on the buildings themselves, you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

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

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

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

Houselist

Sl. No.	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 beings such as dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of worship or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.

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

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

54. The census house number to be noted in this column will be the same as the building number already noted in column 2, if the building is by itself a single census house. But if the building is made up of portions each of which has been treated as a separate

census house according to the definition, then each of these census houses will bear the building number with a separate sub-number in brackets for each census house, *e.g.*, 9(1), 9(2).....12(1), 12(2), 12(3).....etc.

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

55. **Col. 4 : Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).**—The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. 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*-residdnce, workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

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

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

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

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

(6) School and other educational institutions.

(7) Hotel, sarai, 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 house is available. However, at the time of houselisting, there may be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where their seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

Important

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

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

Enterprise

59. An 'Enterprise' is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or ser-

vices 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 enterprise 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

68. The use to which a census house is put should be enquired into 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 activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise will have to be noted within brackets against each such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with residence, the entries beginning with column 1 would be as illustrated below.

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

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

71. **Col. 5 : Household No.**—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

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

75. In such a case where the same bulidnig 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.

76. **Col. 6: Name ofthe head of household.**—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.

79. **Col. 7: Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List.**—You will recall that in the dennition of an enterprise, it has been mentioned that an enterprise can be carried on outside the census house and without premises (Please see para 59.). This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

80. There may be cases where a household lives in a census house and is engaged in some activity, *i.e.*, in an enterprise outside the census house in which they live and this enterprise may itself not be carried on within some other house. This column is meant to record such cases. You will notice that if a household lives in one census house and carries on an enterprise in some other census house, then the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will be covered under column 4 if the census house in which the enterprise is carried on is within your block. Even if it is not within your block, your colleague in the block in which the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will have covered it in column 4. What we are trying to cover in column 7 is 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 continuosly for your block. Details of such enterprises will have to be entered in the Enterprise List. Examples have been given at the end of this book.

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

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

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	House-hold No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List
1	434	434	Temple-cum-residence	434	Narayan Sharma	..
2	..	..	Temple (1)	..	..	..
3	435	435(1)	School-cum-residence	435(1)	Devdas	..
4	..	..	School (2)	..	..	..
5	..	..	Canteen (3)	..	..	..
6	..	435(2)	Residence	435(2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes(1)
7	436	436	Cinema House (4)	..	..	..
8	437	437	Residence-cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Varma	..
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) Yes (5)
17	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	..
Total	××	11	×××	9	×××	××

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

86. **Cols. 11—13 : Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb.**— In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

92. **Col. 14 : Remarks.**—This will provide space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, census household and other parti-

culars regarding the building inventory. This will provide interesting facts regarding observations made during the houselisting operations.

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

General

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

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

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

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

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

Houselist Abstract

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

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

Col. 1 : Page No. of houselist.—You will 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 obtaining from column 3 of the houselist. Please note that in the houselist itself you have to total up entries in column 3 and enter the total at the bottom at each page. Please check this total and carry it over to the abstract.

Cols. 3—8 : Number of census houses by use.—The purpose for which a census house is used will have been noted by you in column 4 of the houselist. The figures for columns 3, 4 and 6 of the abstract will have to be got by you by carefully adding up the different uses to which census houses are put from column 4 of the houselist. You will have noted census houses by use as only residential, partly residential, vacant if not being used and census houses which are not used at all wholly or partly as residence but have other uses such as workshops, etc. You will have to separately add the census houses falling into each of these categories from column 4 of the houselist and enter them separately under columns 3, 4 and 6 of the houselist abstract.

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

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

Col. 8 : Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7.—This column refers to census house put to other uses. The figure to be noted here will be derived by subtracting column 7 from column 2.

Col. 9 : Total number of households.—This figure will be obtained from the total at the bottom of column 5 of the houselist.

Cols. 10–15 : Total population—Total number of handicapped persons.—Under each of these columns please enter the page total under corresponding columns, *i.e.*, columns 8 to 13 of the houselist.

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

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

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

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

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

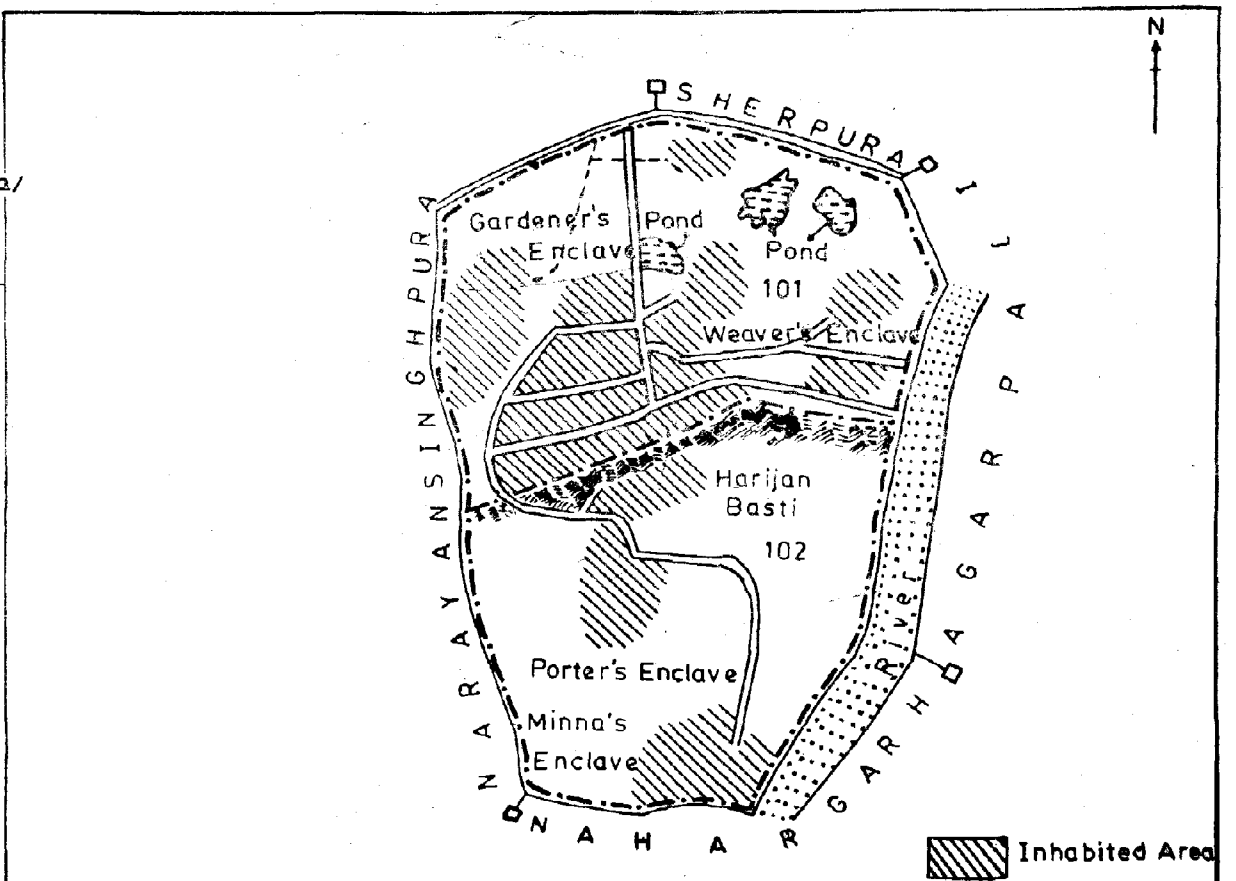
Please hand these over to your Supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions on this mater will be issued to you by your Charge Officer also.

Name of State: RAJASTHAN
Name of District: SAWAI-MADHOPUR
Code No: 07
Name of Tehsil: TODABHIM
Code No: 06
Name of Village: BACHRI
Code No: 069
Name or No of Ward / Mohalla / Hamlet ...x , Code No... x
Enumerator's Block No 101 & 102

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Notional Map of Enumerators Block

Houselisting / Enumeration



REFERENCES

- Block Boundary: —.—.—
- Pucca House (with No)
  - Residential [13]
  - Non-residential [12]
- Kutcha House (with No)
  - Residential [M]
  - Non-residential [M]
- Pucca Road
- Kutcha Road
- Common way
- Railway Line
  - (i) Broad Gauge
  - (ii) Meter Gauge
- River
- Canal
- Pond
- Well, Water Tap
- Temple, Mosque, Church etc.
- School, Dispensary [S] [D]
- Panchayat Ghar, [P]
- Post Office etc. [PO]
- Name of Enumerator _____
- Signature _____
- Signature of Supervisor _____

SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'A' Notional Map-Rural

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

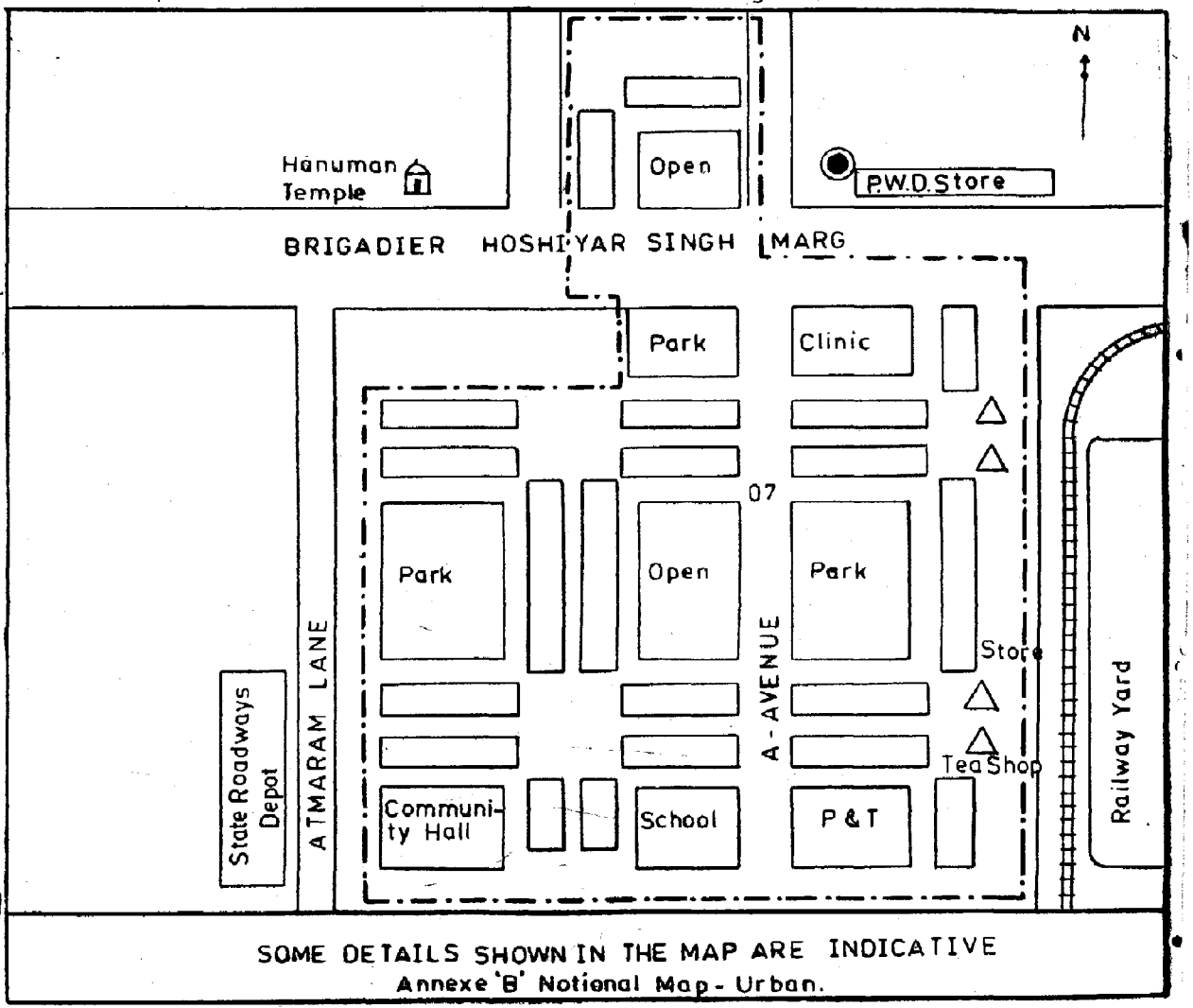
Notional Map of Enumerator's Block Houselisting / Enumeration

Name of U.T.:- DELHI
Name of District:- DELHI
Code No:- 01
Name of Circle etc:- X
Code No:- –
Name of Town:- N.D.M.C.
Code No:- I
Name of ward:- E
Code No:- 06
Enumerator's Block No:- 07

REFERENCES

Block Boundary
Pucca House (with No)
Residential
Non-residential
Kutcha House (with No)
Residential
Non-residential
Pucca Road
Kutcha Road
Common way
Railway Line:-
(i) Broad gauge
(ii) Meter gauge
River
Canal
Pond
Well, Water Tap
Temple, Mosque, Church etc.
School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.

Name of Enumerator .....
Signature .....
Signature of Supervisor .....



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

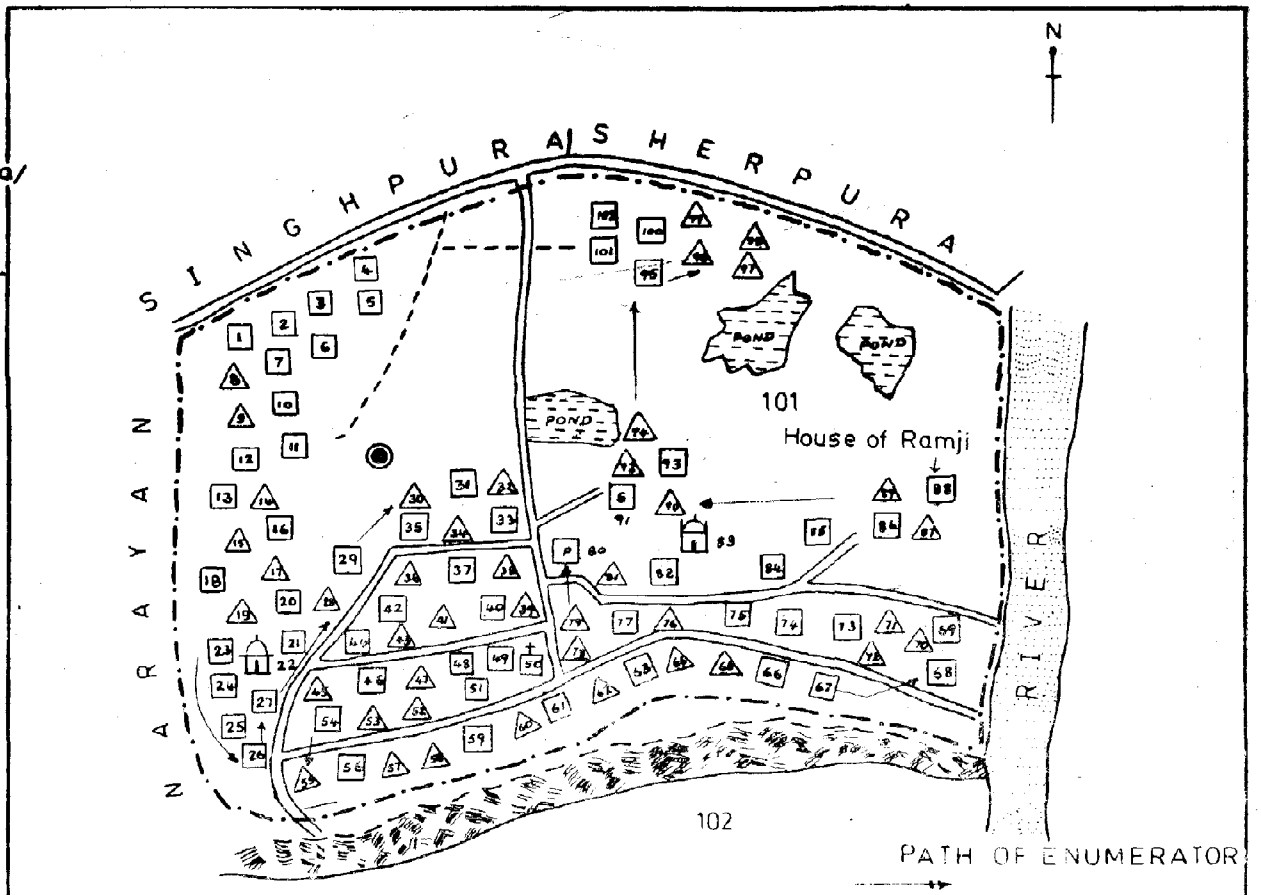
Annexe 'B' Notional Map - Urban.

Name of State: RAJASTHAN
Name of District: SAWAI - MADHOPUR
Code No: 07
Name of Tehsil: TODABHIM
Code No: 06
Name of Village: BACHRI
Code No: 069
Name or No of Ward / Mohalla / Hamlet ...x . Code No... x
Enumerator's Block No 101

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Houselisting / Enumeration

Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block



REFERENCES

- Block Boundary:
- Pucca House (with No)
- Residential
- Non-residential
- Kutcha House (with No)
- Residential
- Non-residential
- Pucca Road
- Kutcha Road
- Common way
- Railway Line
- (i) Broad Gauge
- (ii) Meter Gauge
- River
- Canal
- Pond
- Well, Water Tap
- Temple, Mosque, Church etc.
- School, Dispensary
- Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.
- Name of Enumerator
- Signature
- Signature of Supervisor

SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'C' Layout sketch - Rural

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

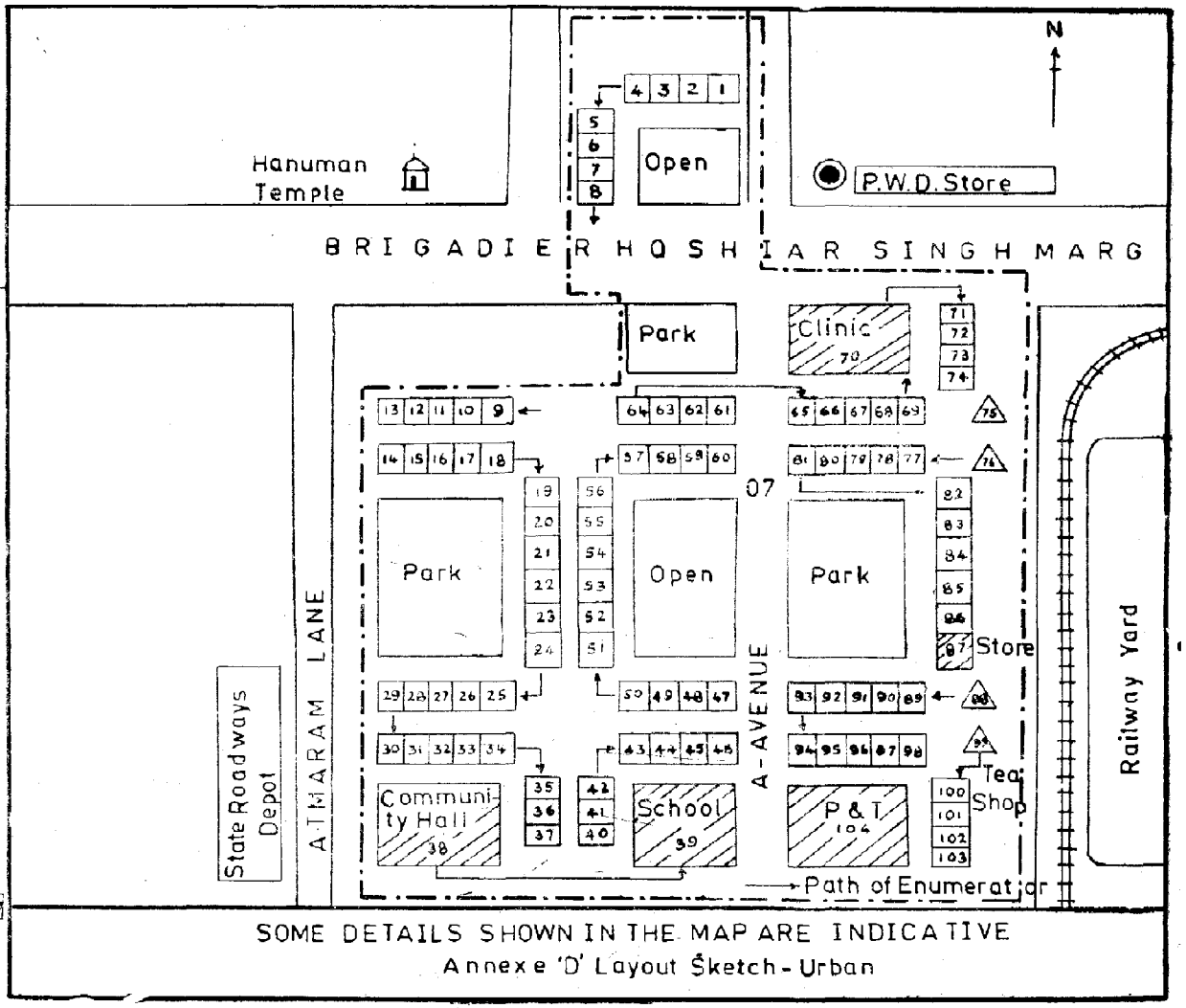
Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block — Houselisting / Enumeration

Name of U.T:- DELHI
Name of District:- DELHI
Code No:- 01
Name of Circle etc:- .*.....
Code No:- –
Name of Town:- N.D.M.C.
Code No:- I
Name of ward:- E
Code No:- 06
Enumerator's Block No:- 07

REFERENCES

Block Boundary
Pucca House (with No)
Residential
Non-residential
Kutcha House (with No)
Residential
Non-residential
Pucca Road
Kutcha Road
Common way
Railway Line:-
(i) Broad gauge
(ii) Meter gauge
River
Canal
Pond
Well; Water Tap
Temple, Mosque, Church etc.
School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.

Name of Enumerator .....
Signature .....
Signature of Supervisor . . . . .



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'D' Layout Sketch - Urban

ANNEXE—E

Page No.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

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

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

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

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

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

Enumerator'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 his 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 District.....Code No.....

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

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

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

Enumerator's Block No. .....

Page No. of houselist	Total of census (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 use (Col. 2 minus Col 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		wholly residential	Partily residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total														

MMM7

Checked and found correct

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

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

ANNEXE G Rural Block Page No ....1 ..

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State.....Uttar Pradesh.....Code No.....21.... Name of Village.....Bishenpur .....Code No....136 ..

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

Name of Tehsil.....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 (Seasonal)(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	1(2)	Cattle Shed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	2	2(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	2(1)	Shiela Rani	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	
5	..	..	Oil Ghani (Seasonal) (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	2(2)	Cattle shed-Rearing Cattle for sale of milk (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	3	3	Workshop-cum-Residence	3(a)	Ramesh	Yes (2)	3	2	5	..	..	..	
8	..	..	Basket making (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	..	..	..	3(b)	Gobind	Yes (3)	3	3	6	..	1	..	
10	..	..	Basket making (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	x x	(a) 5	x x x	(a) 4	x x x	x x	12	14	26	..	1	..	x x x

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 Page No....2....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State .....Uttar Pradesh .....Code No.....21....

Name of District .....Rampur .....Code No.....22....

Name of Tehsil .....Rampur .....Code No.....1....

Name of Village .....Bishenpur .....Code No.....136...

Name or No. of Hamlet .....Bishenpur Khas.....Code No.....

Enumerator's Block No .....148 .....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	4	4(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	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 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	..	..	..	6(1)(b)	Bhikaram	Yes (7)	2	3	5	..	..	..	
20	..	..	Meat Shop (8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	× ×	(a) 5	× × ×	(a) 4	× × ×	× ×	10	9	19	..	..	..	× × ×

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.*

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Rural Block

HOUSELIST

Name of State .....Uttar Pradesh .....Code No.....21.... Name of Village .....Bishenpur .....Code No.....136

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

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

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

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

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

ANNEXE H

Rural Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD ABSTRACT

Name of State.....Uttar Pradesh .....Code No .....21.....

Name of Village .....Bishenpur..... Code No.....136

Name of District .....Rampur .....Code No .....22.....

Name or No. of Hamlet.....Bishenpur Khas.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil.....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 No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5 & 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	5	..	3	3	..	3	2	4	12	14	26	..	1	..
2	5	..	3	3	1	4	1	4	10	9	19	..	..	..
3	3	1	1	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 the field Supervisor.....Date.....

ANNEXE G

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — Urban Block

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

HOUSELIST

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

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

Name of Tehsil/Taluk/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-Workshop	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	XXX	(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.*

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Urban Block

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

HOUSELIST

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

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

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

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

Name of Tehsil/Taluk/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
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	Kishenlal	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.

Urban Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

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

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

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

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

Name of Tehsil/Taluk/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 whithout 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	..	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 II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Urban Block

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use						Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped Persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total 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 any premises including the precincts thereof—

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

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

2. "Manufacturing process" means any process for—

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

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

(iii) generating, transforming or transmitting power; or

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

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

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

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

Description of Enterprises

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Livestock Production

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

Rearing of sheep and production of wool.

Rearing of pigs and other animals.

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

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

Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.

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

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

Agricultural Services

Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems.

Operation of irrigation systems.

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

Grading agricultural and livestock products.

Horticultural and nursery services.

Soil conservation.

Scientific services like, soil testing.

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

Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation

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

Forestry and Logging

Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

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

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

Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests.

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

Other forest products not elsewhere classified such as munjh.

Fishing

Ocean, sea and coastal fishing.

Inland water fishing.

Pisciculture—rearing of fish.

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

Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Coal Mining

Coal.

Lignite.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Crude Petroleum.

Natural Gas.

Metal Ore Mining

Iron Ore.

Manganese.

Chromite.

Bauxite.

Gold and silver ores.

Copper ore.

Lead and zinc ores.

Limenite and Rutile.

Wolfram.

Metal ores not elsewhere classified.

Other Mining

Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.

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

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

Precious and semi-precious stones.

Mica.

Gypsum.

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

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat.

Manufacture of dairy products.

Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

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

Grain mill products.

Manufacture of bakery products.

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

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

Production of common salt.

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

Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee, etc.

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

Tea processing.

Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.

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

Manufacture of ice.

Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.

Manufacture of starch.

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

Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.

Wine industries.

Malt liquors and malt.

Production of country liquor and toddy.

Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.

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

Manufacture of bidi.

Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco.

Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff.

Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.

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

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.

Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha).

Production of khadi.

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

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms.

Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing.

Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.

Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).

Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textiles.

Manufacture of wool, not elsewhere classified.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.

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

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.

Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Jute and Mesta pressing and baling.

Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving.

Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.

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

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

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

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 textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.

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

Manufacture of coir and coir products.

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

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.

Sawing and planning of wood (other than plywood)

Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow waves 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 elsewhere classified like dolls.

Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.

Printing and publishing of newspaper.

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

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

Engraving, etching, block making, etc.

Book-binding.

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

Manufacturing 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 laequers.

Manufacture of drugs and medicines.

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

Manufacture of inedible oils.

Manufacture of turpentine, 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 earthenware 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.

Foundaries for casting and forging iron and steel.

Manufacture of ferro-alloys.

Copper manufacturing.

Brass manufacturing.

Aluminium manufacturing.

Zinc manufacturing.

Other non-ferrous metal industries.

Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

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

Manufacture of structural metal products.

Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.

Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware.

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

Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware.

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

Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery

Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts.

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

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

Industrial machinery for food and textile industries.

Industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries.

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

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

Manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories.

Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts.

Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, such as sewing machines, 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.).

Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.

Manufacture of dry and wet batteries.

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

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

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

Manufacture of electronic computers, control instruments and other equipment.

Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.

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

Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts

Ship building and repairing.

Manufacture of Locomotives and parts.

Manufacture of Railway wagons and coaches and parts.

Manufacture of other rail-road equipment.

Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts.

Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters and parts.

Manufacture of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws and parts.

Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts.

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

Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.

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

Manufacture of watches and clocks.

Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.

Minting of coins.

Manufacture of sports and athletic goods.

Manufacture of musical instruments.

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

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

Repair

Repair of footwear and other leather goods.

Electrical repair shops.

Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery.

Repair of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws.

Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Electricity

Generation and transmission of electric energy.

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

Gas and Steam

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

Water Works and Supply

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

CONSTRUCTIONS

Construction

Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).

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

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

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

Construction of hydro-electric projects.

Contruction of industrial plants including thermal plants.

Construction not elsewhere classified.

Activities allied to Construction

Plumbing.

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

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

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

Electrical installation.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADES AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

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

Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.

Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses.

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

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

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including 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 not 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 services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.

Water transport

Ocean and coastal water transport.

Inland water transport.

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

Air Transport

Air transport carriers (of passengers and freight).

Supporting services to air transport, like operation of 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 Ware-Housing

Ware-housing.

Cold-storage.

Storage and ware-housing not elsewhere classified.

Communications

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.

Telephone communications.

Communications not elsewhere classified.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Banking and Similar type of Financial Institutions

Banking.

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

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

Providents and Insurance

Provident services.

Insurance carriers, life.

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

Real Estate and Business Services

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

Purchase and sale, agents and brokers.

Auctioneering.

Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services.

Data processing and tabulating services.

Engineering, architectural and technical services.

Advertising and publicity services.

Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing.

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

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

Legal Services

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

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Public Administration and Defence Services

Public services in the Union Government including Defence Services.

Public Services in State Governments including Police Services.

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

Public Services in Quasi-Government bodies.

Sanitary Servises

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

Education, Scientific and Research Services

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

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

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

Medical and Health Services

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

Veterinary Services.

Community Services

Religious services by organisations or individuals.

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

Business, professional and labour organisations.

Community services not elsewhere classified.

Recreational and Cultural Services

Motion picture production.

Motion picture distribution and projection.

Theatrical producers and entertainment services.

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

Radio and television broadcasting.

Operation of circuses and race tracks.

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

Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.

Personal Services

Domestic Services.

Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.

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

Portrait and commercial photographic studios.

Personal services not elsewhere classified.

International and other Extra Territorial Bodies Services

International and other extra territorial bodies.

Services not elsewhere classified

Services not elsewhere classified.

ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

Annex. 1

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

Page No .....

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

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

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

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

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

Annex. 2

Total No. of Enterprise List Pages.... ....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

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

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

Checked and found correct

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

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

APPENDIX III

List of urban Agglomerations and their constituent Units in Tamil Nadu, 1981

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration	Constituent Units
1	2	3
1	Madras Urban Agglomeration	Madras (M. Corp.)
		Tiruvottiyur (M)
		Avadi (T.S.)
		Alandur (M)
		Tambaram (M)
		Ambattur (T.S.)
		Pallavaram(M)
		Madavaram (T.S.)
		St. Thomas Mount Cum-Pallavaram (Cantt.)
		Poonamallee (P)
		Kattivakkam (T.S.)
		Kunnattur (P)
		Tiruverkadu (T.S.)
		Anakaputtur (P)
		Naravarikuppam (P)
		Tirumahishai (P)
		Pammal (P)
		Tinnanur (P)
		Pulai (P)
		Maduravoyal (P)
		Tirunirmalai (P)
		Sittalapakkam (P)
		Nandambakkam (P)
		Nerkunram (P)
		Perungalattur (P)
		Vellanur (P)
		Peerkankaranai (P)
		Sennirkuppam (P)
		Nazarethpettai (P)
		Chembrambakkam (P)
		Polichalur (P)
		Kannapalaiyam (P)
		Minambakkam (P)
		Pallikkaranai (P)
		Tirusulam (P)
		Kattupakkam (P)
		Kottivakkam (P)
		Melmanambedu (P)
		Soranjeri (P)
		Kathirvedu (P)
		Perungudi (P)
		Nadukkuthagai (P)
		Mattur (P)
		Varadharajapuram (P)
		Vengavasal (P)
		Nemilicheri (P)
		Sadayankuppam (P)
		Mudichchur (P)
		Madippakkam (P)
2	Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	Coimbatore (M)
		Kurichchi (P)
		Kuniyamuttur (P)
		Madukkarai (T.S.)
		Vellalore (P)
		Sulur (P)
		Periyanayakkan-palaiyam (P)
		Kurudampalaiyam (P)
		Kavundampalaiyam (P)
		Veerakeralam (P)
		Perur Chettipalaiyam (P)
		Perur (P)
		Chinnavedampatti (P)
		Narasimhanayakkan-palaiyam (P)
		Pallapalaiyam (P)
		Vilankurichchi (P)
		Muthugoundenpudur Railway Colony (S.Rly. Admn.)
3	Madurai Urban Agglomeration	Madurai (M. Corp.)
		Avaniapuram (P)
		Tirupparangunram (P)
		Paravai (P)
		Vilangudi (P)
		Samayanallur (P)
		Harveypatti (T.S.)
		Tirunagar (P)
		Thathaneri (P)
		Thiagarajar Colony (P)
4	Tiruchchirappalli Urban Agglomeration	Tiruchchirappalli (M)
		Srirangam (M)
		Ponmalai (M)
		Golden Rock Railway Colony (S.Rly. Admn.)
		Tuvagudi (P)
		Ariyamangalam (P)
		Alathur (P)
		Abishekapuram (P)
		Pirattiyur (P)
		Tiruverambur (P)
		Navalpattu (P)
		Ulkadai Ariyamangalam (P)
5	Salem Urban Agglomertion	Salem (M)
		Suramangalam (M)
		Jarikondalampatti (P)
		Seelanayakkanpatti (P)
		Annadanapatti (P)
		Ammapalaiyam (P)

APPENDIX III—*Contd.*

List of urban Agglomerations and their constituent Units in Tamil Nadu, 1981

1	2	3
5	Salem Urban Agglomeration (Contd.)	Ammapettai (P)
		Puttur (P)
		Kondalampatti (P)
		Thadampatti (P)
		Alagapuram (P)
		Neykkarappatti (P)
		Sivadapuram (P)
		Meyyanur (P)
		Komarasamipatti (P)
		Kandampatti (P)
		Reddipatti (P)
		Narasojipatti (P)
		Pallapatti (P)
6	Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration	Tirunelveli (M)
		Palayankottai (M)
		Melappalaiyam (M)
		Tachchanallur (P)
		Naranammalpuram (P)
		Talaiyuttu (P)
		Palayankottai (P)
		Sankarnagar (T.S.)
		Alaganeri (P)
		Melanattam (P)
		Pettai (P)
7	Vellore Urban Agglomeration	Vellore (M)
		Darapadavedu (P)
		Allapuram (P)
		Sattuvacheri (P)
		Katpadi Extension (P)
		Torappadi (P)
		Konavattam (P)
		Virudambattu (P)
8	Tuticorin Urban Agglomeration	Tuticorin (M)
		Muttayyapuram (P)
		Mappilziurani (P)
		Palayakayal (P)
		Milavittan (P)
		Attimarappatti (P)
		Tuticorin (P)
		Korampallam (P)
		Mullakkadu (P)
		Ayanadaippu (P)
9	Erode Urban Agglomeration	Erode (M)
		Veerappanchattiram (P)
		Kasipalaiyam (P)
		Pallipalaiyam (P)
		Brahmanaperiya-Agraharam (P)
		Alampalaiyam (P)
		Surampatti (P)
10	Tiruppur Urban Agglomeration	Tiruppur (M)
		Avanashi (P)
		Velampalaiyam (P)
		Tirumuruganpundi (P)
		Veerapandi (P)
		Chettipalaiyam (P)
11	Kanchipuram Urban Agglomeration	Kanchipuram (M)
		Sevilimedu (P)
		Nattapettai (P)
		Putteri (P)
12	Kumbakonam Urban Agglomeration	Kumbakonam (M)
		Dharasuram (P)
13	Pollachi Urban Agglomeration	Pollachi (M)
		Uttukkuli (P)
		Sulecswarampatti (P)
		Makkinampatti (P)
		Chinnampalaiyam (P)
		Puliyampatti (P)
14	Karaikkudi Urban Agglomeration	Karaikkudi (M)
		Kandanur (P)
		Kottaiyur (P)
		Pallattur (P)
		Puduvayal (P)
		Kanadukattan (P)
		Sankarapuram (P)
15	Karur Urban Agglomeration	Karur (M)
		Inamkarur (P)
16	Arcot Urban Agglomeration	Arcot (M)
		Ranippettai (M)
		Walajapet (M)
17	Nagappattinam Urban Agglomeration	Nagappattinam (M)
		Akkaraipettai (P)
		Andanappettai (P)
18	Neyveli Urban Agglomeration	Neyveli (T.S.)
		Gengaikondan (P)
		Melpathi (P)
19	Coonoor Urban Agglomeration	Coonoor (M)
		Wellington (Cantt.)
		Jagathala (P)
		Hubbathala (P)
		Aravankad (T.S.)
		Berhatty (P)
20	Gudiyattam Urban Agglomeration	Gudiyattam (M)
		Seevur (P)
		Cheruvanki (P)
21	Vaniyambadi Urban Agglomeration	Vaniyambadi (M)
		Udayendram (P)
		Jaffrabad (P)
		Devasthanam (P)

APPENDIX III

List of urban Agglomerati ns and their constituent Units in Tamil Nadu, 1981

1	2	3
22	Sivakasi Urban Agglomeration	Sivakasi (M) Tiruttangal (P)
23	Chidambaram Urban Agglomeration	Chidambaram (M) Annamalai Nagar (T.S.)
24	Bhavani Urban Agglomeration	Kumarapalaiyam (M) Bhavani (M) Urachchikkottai (P)
25	Tiruchchendur Urban Agglomeration	Kayalpattinam (P) Arumuganeri (P) Tiruchchendur (P)
26	Palani Urban Agglomeration	Palani (M) Sivagiripatti (P)
27	Ambasamudram Urban Agglomeration	Ambasamudram (P) Kallidaikurichchi (P)
28	Devarshola Urban Agglomeration	Devarshola (P) Nelliyalam (P)
29	Mallasamudram Urban Agglomeration	Mallasamudram (P) Attayyampatti (P) Papparapatti (P) Marulayampalaiyam (P) Seppaiyapuram (P)
30	Kottagiri Urban Agglomeration	Kottagiri (P) Konakkarai (P)
31	Naduvattam Urban Agglomeration	Naduvattam (P) Masinigudi (P)
32	Thondi Urban Agglomeration	Thondi (P) Nambutalai (P)
33	Mallur Urban Agglomeration	Mallur (P) Kumarapalaiyam (P)
34	Vembaditalam Urban Agglomeration	Vembaditalam (P) Senaipalaiyam (P)

M.C. : Municipal Corporation
M : Municipality
P. : Panchayat

T.S. : Township
Cantt. : Cantonment
S.Rly. Admn. : Southern Railway Administration

APPENDIX IV

Edit Instructions for the scrutiny of the Houselist **and Instructions for selecting 20% sample of Houses.**

Part I Edit instructions for the scrutiny of the houselist.

The tabulation of the housing data will be on the basis of a 20% sample of census houses. To select this sample it is essential that an accurate frame of census houses is prepared before the sample selection begins. Before the sample selection begins, you have to edit the houselist according to the instruction given hereafter. Entries relating to location code and entries in various columns of the houselist have to be checked.

Scrutiny of the houselist: You will be provided with bunches of filled in houselist forms, arranged blockwise alongwith an inventory, hereinafter called the check list. Check your records with reference to this list that they are in order. Take one bunch of the filled in Houselist forms of a Block. Check that every page of the Houselist has a serial number and that they are arranged in that order; if not, arrange them accordingly. If there is no page number, give page numbers. If the pages are loose, they should be secured together by a twine or strong thread passed through all the sheets on the top left hand corner.

Page Number: Check whether page numbers have been given continuously for the houselist forms relating to each enumeration block. If you notice that the page number has not been given on any such form, give it a number. If, for example, the page between houselist pages 12 and 13 is not numbered, you should give this the number 12A and so on. The use of this method will be convenient because the page number in the subsequent houselist forms in the enumeration block need not be corrected.

Location Code:

Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location at the top of the Houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural block, the location code will contain name and code number of state, district, taluk/ /tehsil/circle/police station and enumeration block. In an urban block the location code elements represent State, District, Town, Ward/Mohalla and enumeration block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist: the block should be located in the charge-register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

Column 1:

Line numbers should be continuous for the houselisting block as a whole. Look for entries struck off and see that no line number has been changed for scored or cancelled lines.

Columns 2, 3 *and* 5:

These three columns should be scrutinised together. Check if the building entered in column 2 has more than one census house and/or more than one household. If so, column 2 will be filled for the first entry and for the successive census house(s)/ household(s), in that building, there will be no entry in column 2.

Check in column 3 that building number has been repeated in cases where there is more than one census house in a building. If the building has more than one census house, a sub-number like (1), (2), (3), (4) etc. will be given after the building number depending on whether there are 2, 3, 4 etc. census house in the building. If the building has only one census house in it, then the number appearing in column 2 will be repeated in column 3.

If the census house is used for carrying out a seasonal activity like oil mills (ghani) gur making etc., in combination with some other use, there will be a separate entry in the next line for such census house. Check that in column 3 there is dash against the second entry viz; oil mills (ghani), gur making etc. In case the census house number has been repeated, score it out and put a dash. The following example will make this clear. Suppose the entries in the houselist are as follows:

Line No.	Building No.	Census house Number	Purpose or which census house is used
1	2	3	4
1	1	1(1)	Work shop-cum-residence
2	1	1(1)	Gur making (seasonal) (1)

Score out the Corrected entries will look as under :—

Line No.	Building No.	Census house Number	Purpose for which census house is used
1	2	3	4
1	1	1(1)	Workshop-cum-residence
2	—	—	Gur making (seasonal) (1)

If any census house has more than one household living in it, then entry in column 3 will appear in col. 5 in relation to the first household only but there will be a dash ('—') in column 3 in relation to successive households in the same census house; e.g., census house number 2(2) has two households 2(2) (a) and 2(2) (b), there will be entry in column 3 as 2(2) against the first household 2(2) (a). Column 3 should

have a dash ('—') for next line while cols. 5 onwards will have entries for the next household in the same census house.

In case this is not so, but the number 2(2) or household number viz. 2(2) (a) or 2(2) (b) is found to have been repeated in column 3 of the houselist, score out and put a dash.

Check if column 5 bears the building and census house number *i.e.*, entry in column 3 is repeated. If a building or a census house has more than one household, than the households will have sub-numbers like (a), (b), (c), etc., depending on whether the building or census house has two or more households.

If the building or census house has no 'household' in it, and consequently cols. 5-13 are blank, please check that in column 4 'Residence' or 'Residence in combination with other purpose' is not noted. If on the other hand the enumerator has given particulars in cols. 5-13 of a household and in col. 4 he has not noted the Census House to be residential, the entry in col. 4 should be suitably corrected to show that it is wholly or partly residential.

In some towns the house numbering done by the Municipality has been adopted for census purposes where they might have numbered the vacant plots of land, which in spite of instructions, might have been erroneously listed and entered in the houselist. Such entries should be scored out in the Houselist. The enumerator might have recorded in column 14 as 'vacant plot' or the same entry (vacant plot) may be found in column 4. This will help you in determining that it is a 'vacant plot' and not a 'vacant census house'.

It is also likely that a particular building has its front opening on one road and its rear on another road and it gets a number on both the roads *i.e.*, it gets a duplicate number, and two entries might appear for the same building. The enumerator would have noted this in the remarks column. In that case one of the entries should be scored out and the corresponding entries corrected.

Columns 8, 9 and 10:

Check if the entry in column 10 is the sum of the entries in columns 8 and 9. If there is discrepancy in total correct the entry in column 10.

After checking all these, check if the totals in column 3, 4, 8 to 13 of the houselist have been entered in each page. If on some page it is not entered, please enter it. After checking all the entries of a block, check up the entries in the houselist abstract.

Instruction for scrutiny of houselist abstract:
Location Code:

Check if the location code has been properly entered at the top of the houselist abstract. Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location code at the top of the Houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural block, the location code will contain name and number of state, district, taluk/tehsil/circle/police station and enumeration block. In an urban block the location code elements are name and numbers representing State, District, Town, Ward/Mohalla and Enumerator's block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist: the block should be located in the charge register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

In column 1 the page number of the houselist has to be entered. If in your scrutiny of the houselist you have come across any page which has not been numbered or any page which has been wrongly numbered, you would have corrected the page number in the houselist also. The corresponding entries for the houselist page that you may have newly added should also be made in the houselist abstract in cols. 2 to 15. This can be done on a new line in the abstracts. The totals will have to be correspondingly changed.

If during scrutiny of the houselist you have come across some discrepancy in the totals in regard to columns 3, 5, 8 to 13, the corresponding corrections should be made in the houselist abstract also.

In columns 3 to 6 viz., the number of census houses by use, you have to check up the entry with reference to the changes that you may have made in the corresponding page of the houselist. For example, if in page 4 of the houselist you had come across a house for which there was no entry in column 4 & 5 of the houselist but in column 6 onwards of the houselist there were entries you would have corrected column 4 as residential or partly residential as the case may be and allotted a household number in column 5 also. In such cases, the purpose for which the census house is used, would now change to wholly residential or partly residential. This would necessitate correction in page totals. Similarly the number of households in column 5 of the houselist would have also increased by 1. These changes are to be reflected in the corresponding entries relating to page 4 in columns 3 to 8 of the houselist abstract.

After checking each page of the houselist and the entries in the houselist abstract and after making the necessary corrections, check up the total again. It is possible that some totals may change. These may be noted using a red pencil. Please score out the entry in the last row of the houselist abstract viz., total and write the correct total that you have struck in red pencil.

Numbering of Census Houses:

After all the lines of the houselist have been edited for the entire block according to the above instructions and after carrying out the necessary modifications in the houeslist abstract according to the above instruction, *number the census houses serially, the sequence running through the entire block. Such serial number should be recorded in red pencil between columns* 2 *and* 3 *of the Houselist along the*

line. On the basis of this serial numbering, sampling of the houses will be done. The instructions for sampling have been given in Part II.

Part II—Instruction to the Tabulation Assistant for selecting a 20% sample of houses from the houselist:

Sampling of houses from the filled in houselist forms of an operational unit will be based on 20% systematic sample. For the purpose of sample selection, operational units in a district are:—

(i) City: If there are more than one city in a district, each will be treated as a separate operational unit. City includes an urban agglomeration with population more than one lakh.

(ii) Non-City urban area of a district: All the urban areas of the district, other than cities, will together constitute an operational unit.

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

Before starting sample selection, you must be in possession of the following documents pertaining to your operational unit:—

(i) Bundles containing Houselist Abstract & House Lists.

(ii) A Check list containing charge numbers & block numbers in the operational unit.

(iii) Adequate number of copies of control sheet (Appendix) for sampling of houses from houselist.

After receiving the above documents, you must check the followng:

(a) Check from your supervisor whether the houselists have been scrutinised and edited. In the editing operation each 'census house' would have been numbered serially in each block in red pencil along the line dividing columns 2 and 3 *i.e.*, bteween the building number and census house number. The totals in each page would also have been checked and corrected if needed. If for any block you do not find fresh serial number between columns 2 & 3, you must bring it to the notice of your supervisor. *You should not proceed with sample selection unless the houselist for the block has been edited and census houses renumbered in the houselist for the purpose of sample selection.*

(b) Check whether the bundle contains the houselists for all the blocks in the operational unit by making suitable tally markings in the check list referred to in (ii) above. Take care that the houselist of one operational unit is not mixed up with those of another:

(c) Check that all the blocks are serially arranged according to ascending order of location code of enumeration blocks:

(d) the houselist forms for each block must be stitched together and pages numbered:

(e) the number of census houses recorded in column 3 against 'total' of the Houselist of any block must agree with the number recorded in column 2 of the Houselist Abstract against the block.

If some discrepancies are observed while checking the above points, you must bring these to the notice of the supervising officials and correct them before proceeding further. Further, for each operational unit assigned to you, a random start number will be provided by the supervisor for selection of sample. This number will be between 1 and 5.

Procedure for Sample selection

Step 1: The Control sheet plays a vital role in accurate sample selection. This should therefore be filled in with great care. Use a separate control sheet for each operational unit. The following should be noted in the space provided on the top of the control sheet:

(i) The page number of the control sheet as you go from one sheet to another;

(ii) Identification particulars of the operational unit with name and location code of the district in line 1. In line 2, (Tehsil/Taluk) write the name and code of the Tehsil/Taluk etc.

(iii) In line 3 write the name and code of the city. In case of Non-city urban stratum put a dash (—) against this entry.

(iv) Random start of the operational unit.

Step 2: For the purpose of selecting a 20% systematic sample of houses, take the houselist of the first block and record its locaton code in col. (1) and the total number of houses in the block in column 2 of the control sheet. The total number of census houses can be easily obtained from Col. 2 of the last line of the houselist abstract of the block.

Step 3: Check the serial number recorded in red pencil between cols. 2&3 of the houselist. If you come across any mistake in serial numbering, then correct it. If you find that some houses have not been given serial number in red pencil or some serial number has been duplicated bring it to the notice of your supervisor and correct the subsequent entries. As the entire sample selection may go wrong if there is mistake in serial numbering, it is essential that you go through the serial numbering first and check the accuracy of the numbering before proceeding with sample selection. All the subsequent operations will be with reference to this serial number in red pencil. The random start number provided for the oprational unit will be the first sample house of the first block. Starting from the first sample house, circle the serial no. of every fifth house till you reach a stage when it is not possible to select another house from this block (i.e. when number of houses left out is less than 5). Enter the serial number of the last selected house in the column 4 of the control chart. The houses, so circled by you would constitute the sampled census houses.

The procedure of sample selection can be explained with a suitable example given below. Suppose there are 170 houses in the first block and we are to select a 20% sample of houses with a random start 4. The serial number of selected houses will end with digit 4 or 9 (4+5). The first house selected will bear serial no. 4 and the last one will bear serial no. 169 in this case.

Note.—Following mistakes may be noticed during sampling operations:—

(1) Serial numbering may be wrong; for example after house number 56 the houses might have been numbered as (a) 58, 59, 60 .....or (b) as 56, 57, 58.....

(2) A house might not have been given a serial number for example the house next to no. 56, might not have been given a serial number due to oversight, but subsequent houses are numbered as 57, 58 i.e., without break in the series.

In case of 1(a) or (b), stop marking the sample houses at that stage. Correct the serial number of the houses from that house onwards and continue the sample selection after the corrections have been carried out. Also correct the corresponding entry in column 2 of the control sheet accordingly after consulting your supervisor.

In case of (2) i.e. where a serial number has not been allotted to a census house, record in col. 8 of the Control sheet, i.e. 'Remarks' column, the page no. and the line no. of houselist where such a house occurs. Proceed with the sample selection without making corrections in the serial numbering. Such houses will be included later on by your supervisor, after you have completed the operations for the entire charge.

Step 4: After completion of the sample selection as mentioned in step 3 for the first block, enter the number of houses left over in column 5 of the control sheet. In column 6 of the control sheet, fill the difference between the number 5 and the entry in column 5. Repeat this figure in column 3 of the next line. This provides the starting point for sample selection in the second block. This is explained with a suitable example given below:

Control sheet for sampling of houses from Houselist Identification particulars:

(Sample size 20%)

	Name	Location code
1. District	Gaya	2
2. Name of Taluka/P.S/D.v. Block/Circle/etc.	Amas	4
3. City or Non-city urban	—	—
4. **Random start 4**		

Location code of the block	Total number of census houses	Serial number of first selected house	Serial number of last selected house	No. of houses left over Col. 2—Col. 4	5—Col. 5 Transfer it to Col. 3 of next line	No. of houses in the sample	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3/2/4/1(1)	131	4	129	2	3	26	
3/2/4/1(2)	149	3	148	1	4	30	
3/2/4/2(3)	112	4	109	3	2	22	
3/2/4/3(4)	129	2	127	2	3	26	
3/2/4/3(5)	138	3	138	0	5	28	
3/2/4/4(6)	122	5	120	2	3	24	

Step 5: Repeat steps 2 and 3 with all the blocks in the operational unit. Note that from the second block onwards the entry in column 3 is the same as the entry in col. 6 relating to the previous block entered in the list. Ensure that all the blocks in the operational unit are covered in a continuous process.

Step 6: After the selection of the sample for the entire operational unit is over, hand over the bundle of houselists and houselist abstract alongwith the filled in control chart to the supervising official for further action.

Important:

1. While doing sample selection, do not leave your seat without completing the work marking the sample houses for the block on hand and making the corresponding entries in the various columns of the control sheet.

2. As soon as the sampled houses in a block have been identified, tick off the corresponding number in the check list containing the charge number and the block numbers in the operational unit. After you have completed sample selection for the entire operational unit, glance through the check list to detect whether any block has been missed.

3. In some extraordinary cases, a block may contain less than 5 houses. Here two situations may arise. The first is when the random start for that block is greater than the number of houses. In such a case, it is obvious that no houses can be selected from that block. However, this block of houses will be considered as the continuation of the previous block. Add on the number of houses in this block to the number of houses left over in the previous block strike off the entry in column 3 by an oblique stroke as shown in the example, put a dash in column 4 and enter the total number of houses left over in this block and the previous block in column 5 against this block. If, however, the random start for the block is less than or equal to the number of houses in the block, one house bearing serial number in column 2 will be selected. The following example will make this clearer.

Control sheet for sampling houses from Houselist

Location Code of block	Total number of census houses	Serial number of first selected house	Serial number of last selected house	No. of houses left over Col. 2 – Col. 4	5 – Col. 5 transfer it to Col. 3 of next line	No. of houses in the sample	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1/3/40(48)	119	3	118	1	4	24	
1/3/41(49)	2	..	..	3	2	0	
1/3/42(50)	134	2	132	2	3	27	
1/3/43(51)	4	3	3	1	4	1	

APPENDIX V

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EDITING AND CODING OF HOUSELIST

(Only sampled entries in the schedule are to be coded)

Location code—Please check District, Tehsil/Town, Village/Ward on each schedule and Index slip (Enumerators block) as well.

Batching is being done in bundles of about 100 schedules each, so that the schedules are arranged for enumerators block, within village/ward, village/wards within a Tehsil/Town. The serial number of each bundle may be checked to avoid any omission.

Col. 3: *Census House No*: -There will be continuous serial numbering of census houses in arabic numbers between cols. 2 & 3 (blank space).

It may be ensured that all the relevant sampled entries have been marked properly.

Col. 4: *Purpose of census house*:—In case of omission please try to correct it with the help of other entries in cols. 6 and 8 to 14. If there are any persons residing in the house, it may be treated as wholly residential. Where the purpose has been recorded as vacant, please see that there is entry under col. 14. In case reason has not been stated, record under col. 14 'reason unspecified'. If the purpose has been recorded as residence or residence in combination with some other purpose, there will be an entry under this column. If the house is not being used as residence, col. 5 of the schedule will be blank.

In col. 14 of the schedule, reason for vacancy would have been recorded if the census house is marked as vacant (as explained above) or some remarks might have been given where the enumerator is unable to decide as to what should be entered under same col. In case it does not relate to reason for a vacant house, the remarks of enumerator may be examined and data corrected, if required.

1981 Census-Code Structure—Houselist

Description	Column No. in Schedule	Code No. allotted	Field Length
1	2	3	4
State/U.T.	1st top line left	Two-digit coding as given	2
District	2nd top line left	—Do—	2
Tehsil etc./Town Agglomeration	3rd top line left for tehsil and 1st topline right for town	1. In case of Tehsil etc. it is 4 digit code of which the first three digits give the tehsil etc. and the unit position is zero. It ranges from 0010 to 0990. Code as per appendix C. 2. In case of Towns outside city agglomeration the range is from 1000 to 2990 i.e. the left most three digits give two hundred towns within a district. The right most digit is always zero. Recode Roman numbers of towns as per appendix D. 3. In case of city agglomerations the range is from 3000 to 4999 in which the first two left most digits 39 to 49 stands for the agglomeration number and the right most two digits give the town numbers within each agglomeration. Recode Roman numbers as per appendix E.	4
Village/Ward	1st top line right for village and 1st/2nd number in 2nd top line right for ward/*Mohalla*	No coding	4
Enumerator's Block No.	3rd top line right	No coding	4
Census House No.	Col. 3	No coding	3

Description	Column No. in Schedule	Code No. allotted		Field Length
1	2	3		4
Purpose of Census House	Col. 4	*Vacant—Dilapidated *Vacant—for want of repair or under repair *Vacant—Incomplete construction *Vacant—Want of Tenant/Occupant	1 2 3 4	*Code with reference to entry in Remarks col. e.g. col. 14
		*Vacant—Other reasons	5	
		*Vacant—Unspecified	9	
		Residence only	11	
		Shop-cum-residence	12	
		Workshop-cum-residence	13	
		Residence-cum-other uses (other than shop/workshop)	14	
		Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas	21	
		Tourist homes and Inspection houses, Shops excluding eating houses;	22	
		Business houses & Offices	23	
		Factories, Work-shops, Worksheds	24	
		Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops, eating places	25	
		Places of entertainment and community gathering	26	
		Places of worship	27	
		Other non-residential census houses not else where specified e.g. schools, colleges and other educational institutions public health institutions etc.	28	
		Unspecified	29	

NOTE : For a 'House locked' — occupant away on journey/pilgrimage etc. may not be treated as vacant. Instead correct use viz. Residence or Residence with other uses etc. as the case may be, should be recorded.

APPENDIX VI

SAMPLE DESIGN AND PRECISION OF ESTIMATES

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

(i) *City* : If there are more than one city in a district, each city was treated as a separate operational unit. An urban agglomeration with a population more than 100 thousand, was treated as a separate city for the purposes of sample selection, even if none of its constituents may qualify to be a city by itself.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Percentage relative Standard Error for different universe size and proportions for a simple random Sample of 20%

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1--*Contd.*

Percentage relative Standard Error for different universe size and proportion for simple random Sample of 20%

Size of universe	.004	.005	.006	.007	.008	.009	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06
25,000	19.96	17.84	16.28	15.07	14.09	13.27	12.59	8.85	7.19	6.20	5.51	5.01
50,000	14.11	12.62	11.51	10.65	9.96	9.39	8.90	6.26	5.09	4.38	3.90	3.54
75,000	11.52	10.30	9.40	8.70	8.13	7.66	7.27	5.11	4.15	3.58	3.18	2.89
100,000	9.98	8.92	8.14	7.53	7.04	6.64	6.29	4.43	3.60	3.10	2.76	2.50
125,000	8.93	7.98	7.28	6.74	6.30	5.95	5.63	3.96	3.22	2.77	2.47	2.24
150,000	8.15	7.28	6.65	6.15	5.75	5.42	5.14	3.61	2.94	2.53	2.25	2.04
175,000	7.54	6.74	6.15	5.69	5.32	5.02	4.76	3.35	2.72	2.34	2.08	1.89
200,000	7.06	6.31	5.76	5.33	4.98	4.69	4.45	3.13	2.54	2.19	1.95	1.77
300,000	5.76	5.15	4.70	4.34	4.07	3.83	3.63	2.56	2.08	1.79	1.59	1.45
400,000	4.99	4.46	4.07	3.77	3.52	3.32	3.15	2.21	1.80	1.55	1.38	1.25
500,000	4.46	3.99	3.64	3.37	3.15	2.97	2.81	1.98	1.61	1.39	1.23	1.12
750,000	3.64	3.26	2.97	2.75	2.57	2.42	2.30	1.62	1.31	1.13	1.01	0.91
1,000,000	3.16	2.82	2.57	2.38	2.23	2.10	1.99	1.40	1.14	0.98	0.87	0.79
2,000,000	2.23	1.99	1.82	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.41	0.99	0.80	0.69	0.62	0.56
3,000,000	1.82	1.63	1.48	1.38	1.29	1.21	1.15	0.81	0.66	0.57	0.50	0.46
5,000,000	1.41	1.26	1.15	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.63	0.51	0.44	0.39	0.35
7,500,000	1.15	1.03	0.94	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.51	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.29
10,000,000	1.00	0.89	0.81	0.75	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.28	0.25

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

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

Agra

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

Ahmedabad

4. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2 Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163 (Reg.)
5. New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
6. Kunal Subscription Agency, Mina Park Society, Nava Wadaj (Reg.)
7. Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath, Bhadra (Rest)
8. Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navarangpura (Reg.)
9. Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, Near Gujarat College (Rest)
10. Academic Book Centre, 10 Walkeshwar Society Politechnique (Rest)
11. Educational Booksellers, Gandhi Road (Reg.)
12. Lawyers Credit & Supply Cop. Society Ltd. 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)

Ahmednagar

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 Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2 Katra Road (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Co., 20 M.G. Road (Reg.)
22. A.H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop (Reg.)
23. New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road (Reg.)
24. Univesal Book Shop, M.G. Road (Reg.)
25. Law Publisher, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No. 77 (Reg.)
26. International Library Service, 316 Alopibag, Puniabai Colony (Rest)

Ambala Cantt.

27. English Book Depot (Reg.)

Amritsar

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

Anand

30. Vijays Magazine Agency
    Station Road (Rest)

Anantapur

31. Shri Vani Stores
    Kamala Nagar (Rest)

Aizwal

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

Ballabhgarh

33. Om Trade Well
    Unchagaon Gate (Reg.)

Bangalore

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

Bansdrom

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

Bhagalpur

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

Bareilly

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

Baroda

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 Giagabhai
M.G. Road (Rest)

Bholpur

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

Bijapur

54. Shah D.V. Deshpande
Prop. Vinod Book Depot
Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest)
55. Ajay Law Agency
Hospital Chowk (Best Chopra)
Bhagvan Bazar (Rest)

Baidyanath

56. Jaidip Agency
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 Mission Extn.
Madame Cama Road (Regd.)
62. Kothari Book Depot
Acharya Dande Marg, Parel (Reg.)
63. Lakshmi Book Depot
Girgaum (Reg.)
64. Lok Vang Maya Giriha Pvt. Ltd.
190B, 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. Bhandkamkar 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. Bhayanl 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. Bhuneshwari, 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, Princes Street (Rest)
89. Streling Book House, 181-D.N. Road, Fort (Rest)
90. Vidya Book House, 19 Krishna Niwas, Bombay

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, Scheme-52 (Rest)
96. K.K. Roy, 55-Gariahat Road, P.B. 101210 (Rest)
97. Manimala, 123-Row Bazar Street (Reg.)
98. Modern Book Depot, 78-Chowringhee Centre (Reg.)
99. New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)
100. Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest)
101. K.L.M. (P) Ltd., 257-B.B. Ganguly Street (Reg.)
102. Scientific Book Agency, 103-Netaji Subhash Road (Rest)
103. P. Upadhyay, 15-Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Reg.)
104. G.A. Enterprise, 15/1/1, Centre (Reg.)
105. K. Bagchi, 286-B.B. Ganguly Street (Reg.)
106. Overseas Publications, 14-Har Street (Rest)
107. Book Corporational, 1-Mangoe Lane (Reg.)
108. S.C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt Ltd., Law Publisher & Book Sellers, IC Bankim Chatterjee Street; 700 073 (Reg)
109. Techo Books International, P-4, New Howrah Approach Road (Rest).
110. Basaniwal Enterprises, 309-Bipin Behari Ganguli Street (Rest)
111. Best Books, 1A College Row (Rest)
112. Lahari & Co. 8/1A, Ahstas 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 (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, Bank Bazar (Rest)
125. Woodlands, Bangali Sahi (Rest)
126. Legal Reliable, 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. Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street (Rest)

Chirala

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises, Opp. Mohan Theatre, (Rest)

Dehradun

132. Bishan Singh & Mehendra Pal Singh, 23-A, Cannaught Place.
133. Jugal Kishore & Co., 23-C, Rajpur Road (Reg.)
134. Natraj Publishers, 52-Rajpur Road (Reg.)
135. International Book Distributor, 1st Floor, 913 Rajpur Road (Reg.)

Damoh

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

Delhi

137. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
138. Eahri Bros., 243, Lajput 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. Jain & 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-Gokhale Market (Reg.)
147. Young Man & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)
148. General Book Depot, 1691-Nai Sarak (Reg.)
149. Munshi Ram Manohar Lala, Oriental Bookseller & Publishers P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest)
150. Premier Book Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)
151. Motilal Banarsi Das, Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)
152. Sangam Book Depot, Main Market Gupta Colony (Reg.)
153. University Book House, 15-U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Ngr. (Rest)
154. Om Law Book House, Gokhale Market Civil Court Compound (Reg.)

155. Ashok Book Agency, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh (Reg.)
156. D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar, (Reg.)
157. Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Jawahar Nagar (Rest)
158. Eagle Book Services, Ganesh Pura (Reg.)
159. Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shiv Puri (Reg.)
160. Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari (Reg.)
161. Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road (Rest)
162. Standard Booksellers, 402, Kucha Bulaji, Chandhi Chowk Dariba Kalan (Reg.)
163. Shyam Bros. IX/51-34, East Old Salimpur, Delhi (Reg.)
164. Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdara (Reg.)
165. Ekta Book Co., Majlis Park Adarsh Ngr. (Reg.)
166. Commercial House, 1478-Dewan Hall Road Near Moti Cinema (Rest)
167. Venus Enterprises Booksellers & Publishers B2/85, Ashok Vihar Floor-II (Rest)
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-Gokhale Market (Rest)
174. Medical House (Regd.) 3656-Qutab Road (Rest)
175. Sher-e-Punjab Law Book House, 3/8 Kuncha Mir Ashiq, Shawri Bazar (Rest)
176. Capital Agencies, Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Rest)
177. Law Literature House, 2646-Bilimaran (Rest)
178. Ajanta Books International, 1-UB Jawahar Nagar (Rest)
179. Academy Publishers, 10-A, Shakar Pur (Rest)
180. Pustak Jagat, Moti Nagar (Rest)
181. Jitendra Book Service, Sitaram Bazar (Rest)
182. Research Co., 1865, Tri Nagar (Rest)
183. International Trade Linkers, Model Town (Rest)
184. Saronica Botanica, I.P. Exten., Delhi (Rest)

Dhanbad

185. New Sketch 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 Chhanoi (Reg.)
201. M.C. Drafer Bros. M.B. Jain & Bros., Sarafa Lashkar (Rest)
202. Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhan Ka Bazar (Reg.)
203. A Gupta Book Agency, Anand Niwas, Falka Bazar (Rest)

Ghaziabad

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

Hyderabad

205. Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank (Reg.)
206. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Reg.)
207. Asia Law House, Opp. High Court (Reg.)
208. Book Links Corporations, Narayanagoda (Reg.)
209. Ratna, 16-11-493, Dilsukh Nagar Colony (Rest)
210. National Law House, 4-3-714, Ramkute (Rest)

Hardwar

211. Pandi Salyeswara 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. Kcee Enterprises, Imphal (Rest)

219. Khuraijain Ajit Singh, Pukhri South (Rest)

Jaipur

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

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

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

Jamshedpur

223. Gupta Stores, Dhatididith (Reg.)

Jamnagar

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

225. Scientific & Technical Literautre Co. (Rest)

Jodhpur

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

227. Rajasthan Law House, High Court (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 Jhunu

235. Shashi Kumar Sharat Chander, Jhun Jhunu (Reg.)

Jullundur 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, Thirunallar Road (Rest)

Kumta

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

Kazipet

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

Kurseong

246. Ashokra Bros., 69-Hill Cart Road, P.O. Kursen (Rest)

Karnataka

247. Aspiration Stores, Via Hospet (Rest)

Kottayam

248. Law Indian Book Sellers & Publishers (Rest)

Keshtwar

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

Lucknow

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

251. Eastern Book Co., 24, Lalbakh 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, Chavra Bazar (Reg.)

257. Mohindra Bros., Kachori Road (Rest)

258. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Reg.)

Madras

259. C. Subba Chetty & Co., 62-Big Street, Triplicane (Reg.)

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

261. C. Sitaraman & Co., 33-Royapettah 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-Arcot Road, Vadapalani (Rest)

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

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

268. Les Livers, 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, Chippa Road (Reg.)

Moradabd

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)

Mussouri

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

Mysore

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

277. Geeta Book House, New Statue Circle (Reg.)

Nainital

278. Council Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

Nagpur

279. Western Book Depot, Residency Road.

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

Nadiad

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

282. Chaware Yeshwant Rao Gyanobarao, Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Nasik

283. G. K. Bross., Main Road (Reg.)

New Delhi

284. Aliantic Publishers and Distributors, 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, Bedanpur, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

298. International Book House, Nehru Place (Rest)

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

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

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

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

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

304. Book 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 Macmillan Coop Indian Ltd. 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. Stirling Publishers, (P) Ltd., Safdarjung Enclave (Rest)

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

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

317. UBS Publishers, 5-Ansari Road (Rest)

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

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

320. Sandeep Pustak Bhandar, Rajouri Garden (Rest)

321. Print India, 11-Darya Ganj (Rest)

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

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

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

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

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

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

328. Mahajan Book Agency, Nangal Raya (Reg.)

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

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

331. Suneja Book Centre, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

332. Lakshmi Book Store, Janpath (Reg.)

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

334. Progressive Book Depot, Pahar Ganj (Rest)

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

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

Nokha

337. Shri Shayam Sunder Mersa, Munshif Magistrate, Nokha (Rest)

Nowgong

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

Pali

339. Om Prakash Sunil Kumar, Sarafa Bazar (Rest)

Patna

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

341. Vibhagiya Prakashan, Vikri Kendro Atetha Kiryala, Neva Sachiwalaya (Reg.)

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

Pondicherry

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

344. Puthghalam, 142, Gandhi Road (Rest)

345. Honest Book House, 9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

Poona

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

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

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

349. Verma Book Centre, 649 Naraya Path (Rest)

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

351. Dasfane Ramachandra & Co., 456, Raviwar Path, Phadke Hand Crowk (Rest)

Pudukkottai

352. Meenakshi 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.)

Rajpur

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 (Rest)

Robertsonpet

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

Rothak

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

Sangrur

361. Darashan Pustakalaya, Gandhi Marg (Reg.)

Secunderabad

362. Amapurana Industries, 1-3-14 Kalasegada (Rest)

Simla

363. Minerva Book House, The Mall (Rest)

Sikkim

364. Rachna Development Area, Gantok (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 Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

369. Raguwanshi Law House, Near Pura Gate (Rest)

Solapur

370. Gazanan Book Stores, Main Road (Rest)

Sunam

371. Samba Agencies, Geeta Bhawan Road (Rest)

Saharanpur

372. Chandra Bharata Pustaka Bhandar, Court Road (Rest)

Tiruchchirappalli

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

Trivandrum

374. Sukumai Book Stall, Station Road (Rest)

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

376. Shri Devi Book House, Devi Vilas Compound (Reg.)

Tuticorin

377. K. Thiagarajan (Rest)

Umreth

378. Indu Kumar Ochhav Lal Gandhi (Rest)

Varanasi

379. Viswa Vidhyalaya Prakashan Chowk (Reg.)

380. International Publicity Services, Bhainonath Kathki Haveli (Reg.)

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

382. Meena Book Centre, Varanasi

Visakhapatnam

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

384. Book Centre, Main Road (Rest)

Vijayawada

385. Vishalandhra Publishing, Chand Ram Building (Rest)

386. Novadaya Subscription Agency (Reg.)

Villupuram

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

Vellore

388. S. Thangavelu, Booshan Nagar, Solavanpet (Rest)

MGIPCBE—S8—1 Census/TN/84—18-6-85—300