

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-13

MANIPUR

PART VII - TABLES ON HOUSES & DISABLED POPULATION

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PREFACE

In this small volume which represents Part VII of the 1981 series of Census publications, we present the Tables on Houses and Disabled population. The Tables have been compiled from the data collected during Houselisting which was the first phase of the 1981 Census operations. The Houselisting operations were held in Manipur during September and October, 1980, and provided the basic frame for the second phase of actual enumeration of population which was conducted all over India in February, 1981. The date of reference for the Census of India 1981, was sunrise of March 1, 1981.

In the explanatory chapters an attempt has been made to describe how the Houselisting phase of the Census operations was organised and conducted. The Economic Census which had been introduced for the first time during Houselisting, has also been briefly explained. A novel feature of the 1981 Census is that, during the Houselisting operations, data on the physically handicapped persons were also collected. Collection of these data is perhaps, intended to enable the Government to devise ways and means to improve the lot of this unfortunate fraction of our population. Concepts and definitions adopted in the Census have been discussed in some detail in the explanatory notes to facilitate easy appreciation of the data presented in the Tables.

Table H-1 showing Census houses and the uses to which they are put, was prepared at the Central Tabulation Office in New Delhi on the basis of data and documents furnished by this office. And Table H-2 which presents disabled population by type of disability was prepared in the Tabulation section of this office in accordance with instructions issued by the office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi. Preparation of the Tables involved a great deal of editing and coding of the data collected during the Houselisting operations.

I am grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India for giving us detailed instructions for preparation of Table H-2 and for getting Table H-1 compiled centrally. I am also indebted to Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General, India, who gave us detailed guidelines for preparing the explanatory notes. At my request, Dr. K. B. Singh, Investigator, scrutinised the draft of the explanatory chapters, and made some valuable addition and alteration. For this I am much obliged to him.

It is hoped that this small volume will prove to be of some use to data-users, planners and the public.

Imphal
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CHAPTER—I

INTRODUCTORY

As in the preceding Census of 1971, there were two phases of the Census operations held in 1981, namely (a) Houselisting and (b) Actual enumeration. The Houselisting operations which preceded the actual enumeration phase and provided the basic frame for the same, were held in Manipur during the period from 1.9.80 to 31.10.80. Although on account of unforeseen circumstances this phase of the Census operations could not be completed quite in accordance with the original schedule, according to which it had to be effected by 30.9.80, it was completed by 31.10.1980.

Under instructions from the office of the Registrar General, India, detailed and elaborate preparations were made for the successful implementation of the Houselisting operations. In conformity with the practice adopted in the past, the bulk of the enumeration staff of enumerators and supervisors was drawn from the primary school teachers. The services of the staff of the Revenue and other Departments of the Government of Manipur had also to be requisitioned to serve as supervisors. Except in the case of the Imphal Municipality, the Charge Officers were appointed from among the S.D.Os and B.D.Os serving in the districts. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners were appointed as the Principal Census Officers and they were responsible for the successful implementation of the Houselisting operations in their districts. In the case of the separate unit of the Imphal Municipality, the Executive Officer of the Imphal Municipal Board was appointed the Principal Census Officer. For the Houselisting operations in the six districts of the State and the separate unit constituted by the Imphal Municipality, a total of 7 Principal Census Officers, 6 District Census Officers, 6 Additional District Census Officers, 27 Charge Officers, 475 Supervisors and 1956 Enumerators were appointed.

The detailed instructions for the conduct and implementation of the massive Houselisting operations issued by the office of the Registrar General were translated into Manipuri and issued in time to the enumeration staff. Training classes were held at Imphal well ahead of the time schedule for the Houselisting operations. Doubtful points on concepts and definitions were discussed threadbare in these classes and resolved. Training classes were also held at the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters as it was inconvenient for some Supervisors and Enumerators in the far-flung and not easily accessible hill areas of the State to come to Imphal and attend the classes. Care was taken to see that the training of the enumeration staff was thorough and intensive by deputing knowledgeable members of the staff in the Directorate to conduct the training classes held at the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters.

The Instruction Booklets, Forms & Schedules for use in the Houselisting operations were printed locally at Imphal. Owing to the disturbed law and order situation that prevailed in Manipur and other untoward circumstances, the Press to which our printing work was entrusted, could not deliver our requirements in time. As a result we had to resort to some emergency printing in the Bhagyabati Press, Imphal. Adequate quantities of these Forms and Schedules were despatched to the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters from where they were distributed to the enumeration staff at the lower levels.

Rural-Urban Classification

As a matter of convention and accepted practice, the population obtained at a Census is divided into rural and urban. It has been the practice in our country to broadly delineate certain areas as urban before a Census is taken and to treat the remaining areas as rural, although the distinction between the two is not amenable to a single universally accepted definition. Of late, there has been a trend of thinking which insists that availability and level of infrastructural facilities and amenities at a certain place, rather than its size and demographic characteristics, should be the criterion of classifying it as urban. Although this new trend of thinking and other suggestions are engaging the attention of the Census Organisation, no satisfactory and foolproof definition of an urban area has yet been evolved. For administrative convenience as well as for keeping comparability intact, the following definition of an urban area, which has been prevalent since the Census of 1951 onwards, has been adopted in the Census of 1981 also. An urban area has been defined as follows :—

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

(b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria—

  (i) a minimum population of 5,000 ;

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

  (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (*i.e.*, 1,000 persons per sq. mile).

should preferably be treated as a single Block even though it falls a little short of the standard size. Large villages were split up into two or more Blocks but care was taken to see that data in respect of a large village as a whole, should be available from the records of the Blocks constituting the village.

While delineating the Enumeration Blocks, prominent landmarks like roads, streets, lanes, rivers, schools, big trees, boundaries of compounds, *etc.*, were taken into consideration and instructions were issued to the effect that, as far as practicable, these important landmarks should form the boundaries of Blocks. Steps were also taken to see that the S.R.S. units were kept intact and identifiable although that meant some deviation from the norms laid down. There was a total number of 1956 Enumeration Blocks in 27 Charges in the State during the Houselisting operations.

Instructions and Training

Detailed and elaborate instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist, with graphic illustrations, were issued by the office of the Registrar General, India, in an English booklet well ahead of the Houselisting operations. This booklet was translated into Manipuri, the common language of the State, printed and distributed to the officers responsible for the conduct of the Houselisting operations in the districts and the enumeration staff in time. Training was given to the district officers in four or five sessions in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Central, at Lamphelpat, Imphal. In order that doubtful points of concept and definition raised in the training classes should be clarified, one or two practical classes were also held, in which the staff in the Directorate demonstrated the method and actual practice of houselisting in a nearby locality. Training of the enumeration staff at the district and sub-divisional levels was entrusted to the district officers concerned. Knowledgeable members of the staff of the Directorate were also deputed to assist the district officers in the training programmes held in the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters.

Notional Maps and Layout Sketches

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

Field Staff and Honorarium

It has been pointed out earlier that, in conformity with past practices the bulk of the enumeration staff at the lower level of Supervisors and Enumerators was drawn from the primary school teachers. At the charge level the Sub-divisional Officers and the Block Development Officers were appointed the Charge Officers, though in the case of the Imphal Municipality, some of the senior employees of the Municipal Board had to be appointed Charge Officers. In emergent cases, where the supervisors drawn from the Education Department failed to turn up on account of sickness, absenteeism or sheer lackadaisical attitude, the Revenue Department agreed to come to our aid and produced some members of their staff at the eleventh hour. Altogether 7 Principal Census Officers, 6 District Census Officers, 6 Addl. District Census Officers, 27 Charge Officers, 475 Supervisors and 1956 Enumerators were engaged in Manipur, in the Houselisting operations. The enumeration staff above the level of the Supervisor was not paid separately for the Houselisting operations. For this phase of the 1981 Census operations honorarium was paid to the Supervisors and the Enumerators at the following rates :

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

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

General Procedure in Houselisting

The procedure laid down by the office of the Registrar General in the booklet of Instructions was generally followed during the course of the Houselisting operations in Manipur. A time schedule during which the Houselisting operations should be completed in Manipur was drawn up. Forms & Schedules to be used during the phase of the Census operations were distributed to the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters in time. Throughout the period of the Houselisting operations, this Directorate was in constant contact with the District and Sub-divisional Headquarters. Teams of officers were sent out to the field during houselisting, to check some percentage of the works being done by the Supervisors and Enumerators. The work of houselisting was completed according to schedule in the hill areas of Manipur.

The time limit for completion of the operations had to be extended, with the approval of the Registrar General, on account of heavy floods, in the Imphal valley in October, 1980. Detailed instructions for handing over the filled up forms and schedules were issued to the supervisors and enumerators. After the completion of the operations, all the relevant documents such as filled up houselists and houselist abstracts, were delivered to the Directorate. Separate instructions had to be issued with regard to houselisting in sensitive and strictly military areas.

Houselist Schedule

A fairly comprehensive Houselist Schedule in which a variety of information was elicited under eight heads and six sub-heads was adopted in the present Census. A specimen form of this Schedule which was canvassed on universal basis is given at Annexe-'A' of this report. In addition to the purpose for which a Census house is used and the name of the head of household, the Houselist records detailed information on enterprises in which the households are engaged, the number of males and females normally residing in a household and the number of physically handicapped persons found in a household. Detailed instructions supported by numerous illustrative examples, on how to fill up the different columns of the Houselist were issued to the enumeration staff. Under the column 'Purpose for which Census house is used', as many as 12 examples were given and the more important of these are residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, factory, shop, office, hospital, school, hotel, restaurant, cinema house, temple and jail. Besides, structures which are vacant, dilapidated, under repairs and of incomplete construction have also been recorded in the Houselist. Information on various enterprises in which a household is engaged has been elicited and for the purpose of the present Census, the term 'Enterprise', has been defined as an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. A new feature of the 1981 Census is that, during the Houselisting operations, data bearing on the population of physically handicapped persons were collected. The physically handicapped persons were classified into three broad categories, *i.e.*, totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb.

Enterprise List

Another novel feature of the 1981 Census is that alongside listing of buildings and houses and collecting a variety of demographic data, an Economic Census of the population engaged in various enterprises was also taken during the Houselisting operations. This is to enable the Department of Economics and Statistics to assess the extent of existing trade and enterprise in which sections of our population are engaged and to plan their future development. For the purpose of the Economic Census an Enterprise List was canvassed and detailed instructions on how to fill up the Enterprise List were issued by the Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India, in a booklet of instructions. Under the instructions enterprises have been classified into two broad categories, *viz.*, (a) agricultural enterprise, and (b) non-agricultural enterprise. An agricultural enterprise has been defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing. Enterprises engaged in all other activities will be termed as non-agricultural enterprises. The Enterprise List also collects information on the type of ownership, perennial or seasonal nature of the enterprise, social group of owners, that is, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others, and types of power/fuel used.

Concepts adopted in Houselist

It may be of some interest to discuss some of the concepts adopted in the Houselist. The definitions of 'Building', 'Census House', and 'Household', have been reproduced in the preceding paragraphs. The bases of rural-urban classification followed in the Census have also been explained. Buildings and houses have been classified into *Pucca and Kutcha*, as this categorisation for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identification. Although it is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms *Pucca and Kutcha* houses to cover different types of structures all over the country, some reliable made of classification has to be laid down. 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 (galvanised corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC (re-inforced brick concrete), RCC (re-inforced cement concrete), and timber, *etc.*

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

The question as to who should be regarded as the 'Head of Household' has been explained with some clarity in the following instructions :—

> "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 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."

"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."

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

Record Management

The instructions issued by the office of the Registrar General with regard to record management were strictly followed. At the end of the Houselisting operations each enumerator had the following documents:—

(a) Lay-out sketch—one copy,
(b) Notional map—one copy,
(c) Houselist forms pinned together—two sets,
(d) Houselist Abstract—one set,
(e) Enterprise List pinned together—one set,
(f) Enterprise List Abstract—one set.

The enumerator had to hand over the above records, along with unfilled forms to the supervisor. Each supervisor arranged the documents relating to his circle according to block numbers, and gave them to his Charge Officer, in separate packets. In the Charge Office records were sorted out in a systematic manner according to block number and made up into separate bundles with a sheet on top of the bundle indicating the names of the State, district, charge and location code numbers upto the charge level. The filled-in Houselist forms were arranged in two sets systematically in the order of block numbers for the entire charge and two separate bundles were prepared. The lay-out sketches and notional maps were retained in the Charge Office for the time being for use and reference during the actual enumeration of population. One copy of the completed Houselist forms was retained in the Charge Office for preparation of enumeration blocks and writing up of charge registers. The other set of filled-in Houselist forms, arranged charge-wise and within the charge block-wise was sent to the Directorate by the District Census Officer. The set of Enterprise Lists for the entire charge, arranged block-wise within the charge, along with the set of Enterprise List Abstract was handed over to the District Statistical Officer.

Editing and Coding

Two tables were prepared on the basis of the data available in the Houselist form. Table H-1 shows distribution of all Census houses by the use to which they are put and Table H-2 gives data relating to handicapped persons. Before the tables were compiled, the Houselists and the Houselist Abstracts for each enumeration block were edited on *a cent per cent* basis. Editing operations called for a detailed scrutiny of the entries in the Houselist and the Houselist Abstract, which is an extremely important step. Editing commenced soon after the forms were received in the office and was done by the staff selected and trained well ahead of time. All the edited entries in the Houselist were coded, *i.e.*, assigned certain numbers. Batching was done in bundles of about 100 schedules each. The schedules were arranged properly for each enumerators's block within villages/wards, within sub-division/village/ward/town. Each bundle was stitched; serial marking was done on each page and an index slip was attached to each bundle. Within each bundle another index slip was also attached for each enumeration block. The schedules were then despatched to Delhi where Table H-1 was processed on the computer. Table H-2 was prepared locally from the schedules of each enumeration block through manual operations.

CHAPTER—II

CENSUS HOUSES

It will be interesting to examine the variety of ways in which Census houses are used, on the basis of the data collected during the present Census. By the definition adopted in the Census, a Census house may be vacant or occupied. Occupied Census houses have been divided into as many as eleven categories and they are (1) Residence, (2) Shop-cum-residence, (3) Workshop-cum-residence including household industry, (4) Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas; tourist home and inspection houses, (5) Shops excluding eating houses, (6) Business houses and offices, (7) Factories, workshops and work-sheds, (8) Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, (9) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding place of worship, (10) Places of worship (*e.g.*, temple, church, mosque, gurdwara, *etc.*) and (11) Others. It will be evident from Table H-1 that out of a total number of 303015 Census houses returned in the State as a whole during the present Census 297650 Census houses representing *98.23%* of the total number of Census houses are occupied and 5365 Census houses or *1.77%* of the total are vacant. Out of the above number of occupied Census houses, 214545 (*70.80%*) are residences, 2744 (*0.91%*) are shop-cum-residences, 4044 (*1.33%*) are workshop-cum-residences, 1302 (*0.43%*) are hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, *etc.*, 3786 (*1.25%*) are shops excluding eating houses, 1459 (*0.48%*) are business houses and offices, 4409 (*1.46%*) are factories, workshops and work-sheds, 260 (*0.09%*) are restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, 581 (*0.19%*) are places of entertainment and community gathering, 4450 (*1.47%*) are places of worship and 60070 (*19.82%*) are others. The figures within parentheses indicate proportions of the types of Census houses to the total number of Census houses.

Comparison of the above figures with those that were returned in the Census of 1971 may be of some interest as that will enable us to study the trends of rise or fall in the number of Census houses of various categories during the decade from 1971 to 1981. A total number of 215818 Census houses was returned in 1971 ; of this total number 208,897 Census houses representing *96.79* % of the total were occupied and 6,921 Census houses or *3.21*% of the total were vacant. Of the occupied Census houses, 170,243 (*78.88%*) were residences, 2,347 (*1.09%*) were whop-cum-residences, 4,485 (*2.08%*) were workshop-cum-residences, 297 (*0.14%*) were hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, *etc.*, 2375 (*1.10%*) were shops excluding eating houses, 689 (*0.32%*) were business houses and offices, 1868 (*0.86%*) were factories, workshops and work-sheds, 254 (*0.12%*) were restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, 500 (*0.23%*) were places of entertainment and community gathering and 25,839 (*11.97%*) were places of worship and others. It may be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of vacant Census houses returned in 1981 from that which was registered in 1971. The fact that, as population increases, vacant structures are being used for accommodation and other purposes, explains this decrease. While there has generally been a steady rise in the number of Census houses of various categories, spectacular rises have been recorded in the numbers of hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, *etc.* (297 to 1302), business houses and offices (689 to 1459) and factories, workshops and work-sheds (1868 to 4409). These rises may be attributed to urbanisation and increasing economic activity. There has, on the other hand, been a slight fall in the number of Census houses falling under the category 'workshop-cum-residence including household industry'. People are perhaps not viewing this Census house of mixed type with favour. The following statement gives the figures of Census houses of different categories in the State in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT I

SHOWING CENSUS HOUSES OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN THE STATE IN 1971 AND 1981

Categories	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Census house	215,818	189,468	26,350	303,015	228,265	74,750
Vacant Census house	6,921	6,140	781	5,365	3,272	2,093
Occupied Census house	208,897	183,328	25,569	297,650	224,993	72,657

STATEMENT I

SHOWING CENSUS HOUSES OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN THE STATE IN 1971 AND 1981

Categories	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Residence	170,243	151,231	19,012	214,545	163,953	50,592
Shop-cum-residence	2,347	1,703	644	2,744	1,348	1,396
Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	4,485	3,093	1,392	4,044	2,341	1,703
Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist home and inspection houses	297	240	57	1,302	680	622
Shops excluding eating houses	2,375	962	1,413	3,786	1,041	2,745
Business houses and offices	689	466	223	1,459	651	808
Factories, workshops and work-sheds	1,868	1,177	691	4,409	2,509	1,900
Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	254	166	88	260	93	167
Places of entertainment and community gathering, *etc.*	500	439	61	581	435	146
Places of worship	25,839	23,851	1,988	4,450	3,501	949
Others				60,070	48,441	11,629

It may be observed, as we examine the rural urban break up of the 1981 Census houses, that the numbers of houses falling under the categories of 'Shop-cum-residence'; 'Shops excluding eating houses', 'Business houses and offices' and 'Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places'are greater in the urban area of the State than in the rural area, despite the fact that the urban area in Manipur forms only a small part of the sizable rural area. The decline in the number of Census houses under these categories in the rural areas at the 1981 Census and increase of the same in the urban areas may be attributed to three probable reasons, *viz.*, urbanisation of a number of rural areas, higher growth rate of Census houses and shift in the occupation of the rural people.

It may also be noticed that in the State as a whole, a large number of Census houses falling under the category 'Others' have been returned. The number appears to be on the high side and on the face of it, it is difficult to explain this feature of the statistics of Census houses. A probable explanation is the enlistment of a large number of the peculiarly Manipuri structure known as *Sangoi*. A *Sangoi* is a vacant out-house built in front of almost every Manipuri main-house. Although, on account of urbanisation and increasing pressure on space, the *Sangoi* has disappeared from some parts of the towns in Manipur, it still enjoys a distinct structural personality. It is a distinct, separate structure beyond the yard and by virtue of the various purposes, private and social, it has served through the ages, has acquired a status second in importance only to the main house. In point of building materials and cost of construction too, the *Sangoi* of the affluent is superior to the main house of the poor who must also have these out-houses, as a matter of custom and tradition, unless they are too poor to build them.

In Table H-1, the distribution of the Census houses in the districts and the uses to which they are put have been shown. It may be seen from this Table that the Manipur Central district which is the most populous district in the State has returned the largest number of Census houses (192,583). This is followed by Manipur North district which has registered 32472 Census houses. The smallest numbers of Census houses have been returned from the Tengnoupal district (13214) and the Manipur West district (13635). As regards Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing, the largest number (2671) has been returned from the Manipur Central district and the smallest number (277), from the Tengnoupal district.

The Manipur Central district has also recorded the highest number of residences (135849). The district is followed by Manipur North and Manipur South which have returned 25273 and 21023 residences respectively. The Manipur West district with only 9019 residences has returned the smallest number of Census houses under this category. The Manipur West district has returned only 83 Census houses falling under the category 'Shop-cum-residence', while the largest number of these Census houses (1553) has been recorded by the Manipur Central district. As for the Census houses falling under the category 'Work-shop-cum-residence including household industry' the Manipur East district has returned only 34 houses and the Manipur Central district has registered the largest number of 3501. There are only 53 hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist home and inspection houses, in the Tengnoupal district; the largest number of 758, of Census houses falling under this category has been registered in the Manipur Central district. With regard to the Census houses falling under the category 'Shops excluding eating houses', the highest number of 3195 has been returned from the Manipur Central district while the smallest number of 48 has been returned from the Manipur West district. The Manipur Central district has also registered the highest number (746) of business houses and offices; the least number of 80 of these Census houses has been returned from the Tengnoupal district. The number of factories, workshops and work-sheds varies from 3948 in the Manipur Central district to only 34 in the Manipur West district. There are only 2 restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places in the Manipur West district while the highest number of 209 of these Census houses has been registered in the Manipur Central district. The number of Census houses falling under the category 'Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship', ranges from 300 in the Manipur Central district to 19 in the Tengnoupal district. There are 2168 places of worship (*e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurdwara, *etc.*) in the Manipur Central district; the smallest number (324) of these Census houses has been returned from the Tengnoupal district.

It may be observed that, next to 'Residence', the Census houses falling under the category 'Others' have returned the largest number in the State as a whole. The existence of *Sangois* in the Manipur valley and a large number of small structures like granaries and cow-sheds in the rural and urban areas of Manipur, perhaps accounts for this phenomenon. In respect of this category of Census houses also, the most populous Manipur Central district has recorded the highest number of 37,685 which is more than the total number of Census houses in Manipur North district, while the smallest number of 2,377 has been returned from Tengnoupal district. It has been observed that houses fully and partly residential and under 'Others' dominate in number the houses coming under other categories. The percentage distribution of the total number of Census houses, vacant Census houses, fully and partly residential Census houses (columns 5,6 & 7 of H-1 Table) and Others (column 15 of H-1 Table) in the districts has been shown in Statement-II.

CHAPTER—III

POPULATION OF DISABLED PERSONS

Data on disabled persons have been collected during the Houselisting operations of the 1981 Census. This will enable the Government to devise ways and means to improve the lot of this unfortunate fraction of our population. The categories of physically handicapped persons on whom data have been collected and the concepts of disability have been explained in Chapter-I of this Report. It will be seen from Table H-2 that in Manipur as a whole, a total number of 2167 disabled persons has been returned. Of this total number 1847 disabled persons are in the rural areas and 320 are in the urban areas of the State. Out of the above disabled persons 620 persons are totally blind, 703 persons are totally crippled and 844 persons are totally dumb. In the rural areas of the State, there are 529 totally blind persons, 598 totally crippled persons and 720 totally dumb persons. And in the urban areas, there are 91 totally blind persons, 105 totally crippled persons and 124 totally dumb persons.

Examining the figures obtaining in the districts, it is evident that the most populous Manipur Central district has returned the highest number of disabled persons. Out of a total number of 982 disabled persons recorded in the district, 290 persons are totally blind, 321 persons are totally crippled and 371 persons are totally dumb. There are 713 disabled persons in the rural areas of the district, of whom 212 persons are totally blind, 237 persons are totally crippled, and 264 persons are totally dumb. And, of the total number of 269 disabled persons registered in the urban areas of the district, 78 persons are totally blind, 84 persons are totally crippled and 107 persons are totally dumb.

To facilitate a detailed assessment of the number of disabled persons in various parts of the State, the figures in respect of the urban area covered by the Imphal Municipality have been separately worked out, although this area lies entirely within the territorial jurisdiction of the Manipur Central district. A total number of 102 disabled persons has been returned from the Imphal Municipality area. Of these, 26 persons are totally blind, 39 persons are totally crippled, and 37 persons are totally dumb.

The next largest number of disabled persons, among the districts, has been returned from the Manipur North district. There are 345 disabled persons in this district, of whom 102 persons are totally blind, 130 persons are totally crippled, and 113 persons are totally dumb. 326 disabled persons have been recorded in the rural areas of the district; of these 97 persons are totally blind, 120 persons are totally crippled and 109 persons are totally dumb. There are only 19 disabled persons in the urban areas of the district, of whom 5 persons are totally blind, 10 persons are totally crippled, and 4 persons are totally dumb.

The Manipur East district has returned the next largest number of disabled persons. There are 232 disabled persons in the district of whom 67 persons are totally blind, 93 persons are totally crippled and 72 persons are totally dumb. The rural areas of the district have returned 231 disabled persons; of them, 67 persons are totally blind, 92 persons are totally crippled and 72 persons are totally dumb. There is only one totally crippled person in the urban areas of the district.

Next in order comes the Manipur South district. There are in this district, 228 disabled persons. Of these, 56 persons are totally blind, 64 persons are totally crippled and 108 persons are totally dumb. The rural areas of the district have registered 206 disabled persons, of whom 50 persons are totally blind, 56 persons are totally crippled, and 100 persons are totally dumb. In the urban areas there are only 22 disabled persons. Out of them, 6 persons are totally blind, 8 persons are totally crippled and 8 persons are totally dumb.

The smallest numbers of disabled persons have been returned from the less populous hill districts of Tengnoupal and Manipur West. In the Tengnoupal district, there are 208 disabled persons; of them 54 persons are totally blind, 75 persons are totally crippled and 79 persons are totally dumb. The rural areas of the district have returned 202 disabled persons, of whom 53 persons are totally blind, 73 persons are totally crippled and 76 persons are totally dumb. There are only 6 disabled persons in the urban areas of this district. Out of these, one person is totally blind, 2 persons are totally crippled and 3 persons

are totally dumb. The Manipur West district has recorded the least number of disabled persons. There are, in the district, 172 disabled persons, out of whom 51 persons are totally blind, 20 persons are totally crippled and 101 persons are totally dumb. The rural areas of the district account for 169 disabled persons, of these 50 persons are totally blind, 20 persons are totally crippled and 99 persons are totally dumb. There are only 3 disabled persons in the urban areas of the district, of whom one person is totally blind and 2 persons are totally dumb.

It may be seen from H-2 Table that disabled population in the urban areas in the hill districts namely Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East is negligible. The proportions of the Totally Blind, Totally Crippled, Totally Dumb and of the combined three types of disabilities in the districts of Manipur have been shown in Statement-III.

It may be observed that the most populous Manipur Central district accounts for 45.32 *per cent* of the total disabled population of the State. Manipur West which is one of the least populous districts, has recorded the lowest percentage of 7.94 of the total disabled population. The districts of Manipur North and Manipur East account for 15.92 *per cent* and 10.70 *per cent*, respectively of the disabled population. The disabled populations in Manipur South and Tengnoupal districts account for 10.52 *per cent* and 9.60 *per cent* respectively of the total disabled population of Manipur. It may be noted here that though the concentration of disabled persons is highest in Manipur Central district, the proportion of the disabled persons to the total population of the district is lowest in Manipur Central and highest in Tengnoupal, Manipur West and Manipur East districts. With a total number of 2167 disabled persons in the State, there are 15 such persons for every 10,000 persons in the State. Out of the 15 handicapped persons, 4 are totally blind, 5 totally crippled and 6 totally dumb persons. Coming to the districts, the ratio of the disabled persons per 10,000 of the population is the highest in Tengnoupal district with 37 persons. The second position with 28 persons is shared by Manipur West and Manipur East districts. The third position goes to Manipur North with 22 disabled persons per 10,000 persons. With 17 persons Manipur South ranks fourth and the last position goes to Manipur Central with 11 disabled persons per 10,000 of the population. In Statement-IV, the ratios of disabled persons per 10,000 of the population in the districts by type of disability have been shown including their distributions in the rural and urban areas as well.

CHAPTER—IV

CONCLUSION

Owing largely to the disturbed law and order situation that prevailed in Manipur, especially in the Imphal valley, we had a tough time during the period of preparation for, and actual conduct of, the Houselisting operations. Added to this was the casual and indifferent attitude towards Census work, on the part of some officials who had been called upon to perform the Houselisting operations as supervisors and enumerators. It has been suggested that the law governing the taking of the decennial Census in our country should be made more stringent so as to compel obedience of those engaged in Census work and to impose prompt and effective penalty on defaulters. Nature, in the shape of heavy floods that occurred in the Manipur valley in the first week of October 1980, was also against us. The floods which rendered about 100 villages in the Manipur Central district inaccessible during the peak period of the Houselisting operations, dislocated our programme to a great extent. But thanks to determination, hard work and ingenuity, we could complete the Houselisting operations by the end of October 1980, all the above difficulties notwithstanding.

It has been pointed out that during the Houselisting operations an Economic Census was also taken. The filled-in forms and schedules in respect of this Census were handed over to the Director of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur, and it is hoped that, despite the heavy oad of work the enumerators were called upon to shoulder within a limited time, the entries made in these forms and schedules are fairly dependable. Data on physically handicapped persons collected during the Houselisting operations, which have been processed in our office are, on the whole, satisfactory.

According to the present Census, the total population of Manipur is 14,20,953 persons. The total number of occupied Census houses used as residence including shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence is 221,333. The average number of persons that live in a Census house, therefore, ranges between 6 and 7. This indicates that as yet there is not much of congestion in Manipur, so far as living accommodation is concerned.

A scrutiny of Table H-1 will reveal that the figures of some categories of Census houses returned from the rural and urban areas of some of the districts are extremely small. There are, for instance only 2 restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places in the Manipur West district and only 3 Census houses of this category in the Manipur East district. These types of Census houses have not perhaps become popular in these hill districts of the State. Figures of this type of Census houses returned from the other hill districts are also on the deficient side. No Census house of this category has been returned from the urban areas of the Manipur West district.

It may be pointed out that the urban areas of Manipur are generally concentrated in the Manipur Central district. Urban areas in the hill districts of Manipur are comparatively very small in point both of area and population. The figures of all categories of Census houses returned from the urban areas of all hill districts of the State are, therefore, on the low side. It will be noticed that the numbers of Census houses falling under the category 'Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship' are very small in the urban areas of Tengnoupal, Manipur East, Manipur West and Manipur North districts. There are also only 7 places of worship in the urban areas of the Manipur East district, and only 8 such places in the urban areas of the Manipur West district.

If existence of a number of factories, workshops and work-sheds is a measure of industrialisation and advancement, it may be stated that, next to the Manipur Central district which has 3948 such Census houses, the Manipur South district with 202 houses of this category, is the second most advanced district in the State. Next in order comes the Manipur North district which has returned 105 such Census houses. The Manipur West district with only 34 Census houses of this category may be said to be the least advanced district in the State.

On the whole the figures presented in Table H-1 are fairly consistent, compared with the figures that had been returned in the Census of 1971. During the decade from 1971 to 1981 the numbers of Census houses in all categories have increased except in the cases of Vacant Census House and Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry, which have registered decreases of 22.48 *per cent* and 9.83 *per cent*, respectively. The decrease in the number of these two categories of Census houses is attributable to increasing pressure on living accommodation and unprofitable nature of small workshops and household industries. The urban areas of the State have registered all round increases in all categories of Census houses. The decrease in the number of Census houses during the decade from 1971 to 1981 obtains only in the rural areas of Manipur. To facilitate comparison, Tables H-1 and H-2 for India as a whole and State level Tables H-1 and H-2 in respect of all States/Union Territories are also appended to this Report.

STATEMENT II

SHOWING PROPORTIONS OF CENSUS HOUSES BY DISTRICT

State/District	Town Rural Urban	Total No. of Census houses (Col. 3)	Vacant Census houses (Col. 4)	Fully and partly residential Census houses (Cols. 5, 6 & 7)	Others (Col. 15)
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANIPUR	**T**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
	R	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
	U	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Manipur North	T	10.72	15.32	11.66	7.71
	R	13.20	19.44	14.37	9.09
	U	3.13	8.89	3.21	1.98
Manipur West	T	4.50	10.03	4.14	5.56
	R	5.54	13.88	5.07	6.55
	U	1.34	4.01	1.24	1.44
Manipur South	T	9.47	12.25	9.74	7.86
	R	10.10	11.80	10.32	8.62
	U	7.53	12.95	7.91	4.68
Tengnoupal	T	4.36	5.16	4.49	3.96
	R	4.96	4.89	5.02	4.59
	U	2.52	5.59	2.84	1.32
Manipur Central	T	63.55	49.79	63.66	62.73
	R	57.07	38.90	57.65	56.43
	U	83.36	66.79	82.45	89.00
Manipur East	T	7.40	7.45	6.31	12.18
	R	9.13	11.09	7.57	14.72
	U	2.12	1.77	2.35	1 58

STATEMENT III

SHOWING PROPORTIONS OF DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY IN THE DISTRICTS

State/District	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
MANIPUR	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Manipur North	16.45	18.49	13.39	15.92
Manipur West	8.23	2.85	11.97	7.94
Manipur South	9.03	9.10	12.79	10.52
Tengnoupal	8.71	10.67	9.36	9.60
Manipur Central	46.77	45.66	43.96	45.32
Manipur East	10.81	13.23	8.53	10.71

STATEMENT IV

SHOWING RATIO OF DISABLED PERSONS PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION

State/District	Town Rural Urban	Total handicapped persons	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
MANIPUR	**T**	**15**	**4**	**5**	**6**
	R	**18**	**5**	**6**	**7**
	U	**9**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Manipur North	T	22	7	8	7
	R	22	7	8	7
	U	20	5	11	4
Manipur West	**T**	**28**	**8**	**4**	**16**
	R	**29**	**9**	**3**	**17**
	U	7	2	—	5
Manipur South	T	17	4	5	8
	R	19	5	5	9
	U	**9**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Tengnoupal	T	37	10	13	14
	R	41	11	15	15
	U	**8**	**1**	**3**	**4**
Manipur Central	T	11	3	4	4
	R	12	3	4	5
	U	**8**	**2**	**3**	**3**
Manipur East	T	28	8	11	9
	R	30	9	12	9
	U	2	—	2	—

District/Code	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPUR	**TOTAL**	**303015**	**5365**	**214545**	**2744**	**4044**
	RURAL	**228265**	**3272**	**163953**	**1348**	**2341**
	URBAN	**74750**	**2093**	**50592**	**1396**	**1703**
MANIPUR NORTH	TOTAL	32472	822	25273	435	106
	RURAL	30131	636	23697	291	101
	URBAN	2341	186	1576	144	5
MANIPUR WEST	TOTAL	13635	538	9019	83	60
	RURAL	12635	454	8382	59	57
	URBAN	1000	84	637	24	3
MANIPUR SOUTH	TOTAL	28693	657	21023	315	209
	RURAL	23064	386	17063	120	117
	URBAN	5629	271	3960	195	92
TENGNOUPAL	TOTAL	13214	277	9562	251	134
	RURAL	11327	160	8269	45	108
	URBAN	1887	117	1293	206	26
MANIPUR CENTRAL	TOTAL	192583	2671	135849	1553	3501
	RURAL	130271	1273	93938	760	1938
	URBAN	62312	1398	41911	793	1563
MANIPUR EAST	TOTAL	22418	400	13819	107	34
	RURAL	20837	363	12604	73	20
	URBAN	1581	37	1215	34	14

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT (CENSUS OF INDIA 1981)

HOUSES USED AS							
Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist home and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (*e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurdwara *etc.*)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1302	**3786**	**1459**	**4409**	**260**	**581**	**4450**	**60070**
680	**1041**	**651**	**2509**	**93**	**435**	**3501**	**48441**
622	**2745**	**808**	**1900**	**167**	**146**	**949**	**11629**
161	101	205	105	20	86	526	4632
109	79	117	95	10	81	513	4402
52	22	88	10	10	5	13	230
70	48	119	34	2	58	266	3338
58	35	79	27	2	53	258	3171
12	13	40	7	—	5	8	167
177	312	185	202	17	53	822	4721
106	114	80	96	4	45	756	4177
71	198	105	106	13	8	66	544
53	67	80	61	9	19	324	2377
49	33	65	50	2	17	306	2223
4	34	15	11	7	2	18	154
758	3195	746	3948	209	300	2168	37685
279	741	237	2186	74	179	1331	27335
479	2454	509	1762	135	121	837	10350
83	63	124	59	3	65	344	7317
79	39	73	55	1	60	337	7133
4	24	51	4	2	5	7	184

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/City	TOTAL RURAL URBAN	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
MANIPUR	**TOTAL**	**620**	**703**	**844**
	RURAL	**529**	**598**	**720**
	URBAN	**91**	**105**	**124**
MANIPUR NORTH	TOTAL	102	130	113
	RURAL	97	120	109
	URBAN	5	10	4
MANIPUR WEST	TOTAL	51	20	101
	RURAL	50	20	99
	URBAN	1	—	2
MANIPUR SOUTH	TOTAL	56	64	108
	RURAL	50	56	100
	URBAN	6	8	8
TENGNOUPAL	TOTAL	54	75	79
	RURAL	53	73	76
	URBAN	1	2	3
MANIPUR CENTRAL	TOTAL	290	321	371
	RURAL	212	237	264
	URBAN	78	84	107
IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY	URBAN	26	39	37
MANIPUR EAST	TOTAL	67	93	72
	RURAL	67	92	72
	URBAN	—	1	—

APPENDICES

CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATES

(BASED ON TABLE H-1; CENSUS HOUSES

State/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	OCCUPIED
						Work-shop-cum-residence including House-hold industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA *	**T**	**151,001,488**	**8,046,567**	**107,202,355**	**1,428,675**	**3,002,406**
	R	**115,254,636**	**5,754,023**	**81,451,836**	**948,229**	**2,230,576**
	U	**35,746,852**	**2,292,544**	**25,750,519**	**480,446**	**771,830**
STATES						
Andhra Pradesh	T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555
	R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690
	U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865
Bihar	T	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645
	R	10,448,125	190,480	8,349,455	112,330	124,765
	U	1,624,660	70,930	1,202,885	41,920	19,880
Gujarat	T	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	10,3200
	R	5,844,830	581,755	3,566,635	35,520	72,715
	U	2,702,285	310,045	1,809,795	14,385	30,485
Haryana	T	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275
	R	2,251,515	111,950	1,429,925	15,165	14,450
	U	674,630	57,570	448,010	9,305	5,825
Himachal Pradesh	T	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862
	R	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760
	U	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102
Jammu & Kashmir	T	1,554,850	129,804	671,614	3,294	26,675
	R	1,285,877	109,588	517,667	2,501	22,082
	U	268,973	20,216	153,947	793	4,593
Karnataka	T	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565
	R	5,942,200	395,945	3,963,095	56,795	203,525
	U	2,315,165	150,550	1,619,900	22,700	80,040

AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT)

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS

Hotels, sarais, dharma-shalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (*e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara *etc.*)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
210,654	**3,698,698**	**714,190**	**2,292,849**	**592,698**	**190,862**	**1,525,939**	**22,095,595**
130,071	**1,518,208**	**304,927**	**1,125,673**	**314,726**	**144,914**	**1,310,810**	**20,020,643**
80,583	**2,180,490**	**409,263**	**1,167,176**	**277,972**	**45,948**	**215,129**	**2,074,952**
31,445	222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
22,505	91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520
8,940	131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745
9,420	235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915
4,340	121,615	14,940	53,235	23,995	3,580	102,905	1,346,485
5,080	114,050	13,185	38,080	17,265	1,075	11,880	88,430
9,685	248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545
5,305	89,315	17,380	55,920	8,085	11,440	72,760	1,328,000
4,380	159,535	38,585	106,115	16,325	3,315	17,775	191,545
5,290	104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390
3,840	43,460	4,875	27,475	4,025	9,060	8,515	578,775
1,450	60,845	9,110	28,180	9,490	675	2,555	41,615
3,153	23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531
2,298	14,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851
855	8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680
1,706	52,767	7,276	49,951	4,532	874	20,428	585,929
667	25,786	3,141	33,778	1,785	773	18,126	549,983
1,039	26,981	4,135	16,173	2,747	101	2,302	35,946
27,295	223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500
15,755	84,300	20,345	60,780	21,625	11,315	138,285	970,435
11,540	138,970	29,965	72,105	12,275	4,235	18,820	154,065

CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATES

(BASED ON TABLE H-1; CENSUS HOUSES

State/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	OCCUPIED
						Work-shop-cum-residence including House-hold industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290
	R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120
	U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170
Madhya Pradesh	T	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935
	R	9,254,745	372,475	6,722,775	90,970	309,700
	U	2,317,450	139,155	1,703,785	40,700	65,235
Maharashtra	T	14,934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155
	R	9,739,045	644,335	6,856,375	85,075	205,825
	U	5,195,480	360,030	3,854,690	53,340	84,330
Manipur	T	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044
	R	228,265	3,272	163,953	1,348	2,341
	U	74,750	2,093	50,592	1,396	1,703
Meghalaya	T	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586
	R	250,035	7,988	202,923	1,535	2,165
	U	60,060	2,794	46,066	883	421
Nagaland	T	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720
	R	147,742	5,448	120,428	1,109	255
	U	32,528	1,867	23,319	1,091	465
Orissa	T	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815
	R	5,353,195	182,535	3,741,525	47,410	153,360
	U	786,210	53,970	545,510	11,985	15,455
Punjab	T	3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955
	R	2,692,035	192,660	1,861,115	23,170	21,535
	U	1,086,695	81,505	734,395	12,000	7,420

AND UNION TERRITORIES

AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT)

APPENDIX I—Contd.

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS							
Hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (*e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara *etc.*)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,805	263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850
3,795	192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,135	63,455	503,940
4,010	70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910
13,150	175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400
8,645	60,950	13,180	51,795	10,925	9,375	104,295	1,499,660
4,505	114,775	21,810	62,125	17,735	2,030	18,855	126,740
11,870	370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130
5,775	114,555	47,290	117,960	20,905	12,425	118,160	1,510,365
6,095	255,790	73,970	157,105	30,280	6,320	23,765	289,765
1,302	3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070
680	1,041	651	2,509	93	435	3,501	48,441
622	2,745	808	1,900	167	146	949	11,629
1,082	4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	473	3,356	30,954
813	1,114	757	857	691	396	3,175	27,621
269	3,475	839	1,123	599	77	181	3,333
899	3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784
784	643	760	1,985	134	669	1,392	14,135
115	2,393	602	604	263	35	125	1,649
10,275	117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,066,945
7,315	69,270	18,350	39,610	12,810	9,245	69,720	1,002,045
2,960	47,990	10,265	17,875	7,625	1,440	6,235	64,900
13,315	154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125
11,180	46,370	7,060	33,350	4,765	2,210	16,125	472,495
2,135	108,225	14,610	56,150	12,595	475	3,555	53,630

CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATES

(BASED ON TABLE H-1; CENSUS HOUSES

State/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Occupied — Work-shop-cum-residence including House-hold industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	T	7,989,960	631,985	5,584,510	45,930	153,020
	R	6,274,105	483,815	4,403,735	34,650	120,225
	U	1,715,855	148,170	1,180,775	11,280	32,795
Sikkim	T	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330
	R	53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253
	U	12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77
Tamil Nadu	T	12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785
	R	8,293,880	564,380	6,476,425	67,720	235,380
	U	3,743,360	204,255	2,796,155	42,140	163,405
Tripura	T	420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163
	R	364,740	9,893	323,867	1,128	2,979
	U	56,033	2,306	41,252	203	184
Uttar Pradesh	T	25,209,305	872,200	16,938,995	233,535	287,880
	R	20,937,535	626,890	14,038,085	152,290	191,615
	U	4,271,770	245,330	2,900,910	81,245	96,265
West Bengal	T	11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775
	R	8,673,155	172,465	6,504,700	60,130	186,205
	U	3,265,425	95,830	2,569,660	67,205	55,570
UNION TERRITORIES						
Andaman & Nicobar	T	51,941	3,820	38,108	706	635
Islands	R	38,932	3,095	27,696	513	503
	U	13,009	725	10,412	193	132
Arunachal Pradesh	T	121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786
	R	108,807	6,684	90,194	1,369	646
	U	12,441	1,251	9,371	275	140

AND UNION TERRITORIES — APPENDIX I—Contd.

AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT)

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS							
Hotels, sarais, dharma-shalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (*e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara *etc.*)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17,130	201,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670
12,420	88,605	15,735	61,170	12,385	6,215	88,395	946,755
4,710	113,240	16,675	69,515	17,140	1,525	16,115	103,915
132	714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892
72	155	308	179	94	49	266	3,774
60	559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118
9,260	293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290
4,455	113,860	25,495	79,605	30,315	15,315	117,235	563,695
4,805	179,700	32,625	118,930	27,305	7,600	19,845	146,595
630	15,390	3,469	5,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441
460	9,337	2,452	3,311	2,641	472	1,383	6,817
170	6,053	1,017	2,125	829	137	133	1,624
21,775	528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370
12,820	182,975	23,385	177,730	25,670	12,150	155,135	5,338,790
8,955	345,825	38,430	174,150	44,515	2,370	32,195	301,580
9,765	343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195
4,730	157,300	21,510	84,965	29,720	16,780	108,585	1,326,065
5,035	186,180	29,340	75,135	18,885	6,265	13,190	143,130
163	764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415
127	465	478	592	183	100	356	4,824
36	299	218	221	126	11	45	591
858	1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970
789	792	803	788	86	766	529	5,361
69	255	262	136	28	23	22	609

CENSUS HOUSES IN THE STATES

(BASED ON TABLE H-1; CENSUS HOUSES

State/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Occupied — Work-shop-cum-residence including House-hold industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	T	108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626
	R	7,099	284	5,205	60	152
	U	100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179
	R	21,812	1,345	16,298	149	147
	U	1,816	165	1,162	27	32
Delhi	T	1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749
	R	93,013	7,618	59,061	952	847
	U	1,303,180	81,484	965,534	18,203	16,902
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038
	R	195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806
	U	91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232
Lakshadweep	T	14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693
	R	8,621	727	2,841	37	535
	U	6,122	333	2,561	52	158
Mizoram	T	92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530
	R	68,215	2,998	57,571	1,054	308
	U	24,634	1,253	18,637	506	222
Pondicherry	T	130,861	6,609	99,988	1,162	1,940
	R	66,643	3,323	51,362	526	687
	U	64,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253

AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT)

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS							
Hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (*e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara *etc.*)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
223	4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109
19	123	14	206	27	3	27	979
204	4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130
28	198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613
21	119	66	176	20	3	63	3,405
7	79	45	48	31	3	9	208
2,099	90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234
49	2,038	257	2,181	293	366	240	19,111
2,050	88,316	16,669	50,696	9,395	516	2,292	51,123
440	8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521
217	2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334
223	6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187
23	241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407
8	145	92	78	48	31	253	3,826
15	96	99	55	27	28	117	2,581
271	1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547
128	414	419	715	215	183	1,178	3,032
143	908	472	397	401	30	150	1,515
165	4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588
59	1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124
106	3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464

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

APPENDIX II

DISABLED POPULATION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(BASED ON TABLE H-2; DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY)

State/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA *	**T**	**478,657**	**363,600**	**276,691**
	R	**424,307**	**304,640**	**240,454**
	U	**54,350**	**58,960**	**36,237**
STATES				
Andhra Pradesh	T	39,902	30,070	30,580
	R	36,107	26,055	27,419
	U	3,795	4,015	3,161
Bihar	T	39,719	35,232	23,784
	R	37,656	32,587	22,457
	U	2,063	2,645	1,327
Gujarat	T	23,442	32,386	12,571
	R	19,202	24,965	9,943
	U	4,240	7,421	2,628
Haryana	T	7,656	4,828	3,359
	R	6,647	4,064	2,900
	U	1,009	764	459
Himachal Pradesh	T	3,924	2,695	4,095
	R	3,819	2,566	3,971
	U	105	129	124
Jammu & Kashmir	T	3,891	5,019	4,885
	R	3,477	4,448	4,360
	U	414	571	525
Karnataka	T	18,106	19,011	17,613
	R	15,162	15,208	14,970
	U	2,944	3,803	2,643

APPENDIX II—Contd.

DISABLED POPULATION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(BASED ON TABLE H-2; DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY)

State/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	T	8,178	12,056	10,819
	R	6,761	9,843	8,995
	U	1,417	2,213	1,824
Madhya Pradesh	T	53,451	34,228	14,194
	R	49,296	30,631	12,690
	U	4,155	3,597	1,504
Maharashtra	T	36,964	26,365	19,063
	R	30,811	20,420	15,578
	U	6,153	5,945	3,485
Manipur	T	620	703	844
	R	529	598	720
	U	91	105	124
Meghalaya	T	1,117	749	810
	R	1,072	691	759
	U	45	58	51
Nagaland	T	518	573	1,701
	R	501	551	1,672
	U	17	22	29
Orissa	T	27,625	19,911	13,762
	R	26,043	18,257	12,851
	U	1,582	1,654	911
Punjab	T	9,047	6,389	3,892
	R	7,853	5,308	3,277
	U	1,194	1,081	615
Rajasthan	T	46,465	21,517	12,061
	R	42,184	18,119	10,544
	U	4,281	3,398	1,517

APPENDIX II—Contd.

DISABLED POPULATION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(BASED ON TABLE H-2; DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY)

State/Union Territories	Total Urban Rural	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	T	182	360	1,941
	R	170	341	1,875
	U	12	19	66
Tamil Nadu	T	29,215	30,088	28,128
	R	22,104	21,973	22,013
	U	7,111	8,115	6,115
Tripura	T	1,521	1,494	1,128
	R	1,445	1,384	1,018
	U	76	110	110
Uttar Pradesh	T	93,618	41,502	29,436
	R	86,895	36,477	26,601
	U	6,723	5,025	2,835
West Bengal	T	29,155	34,129	37,671
	R	24,571	28,437	32,892
	U	4,584	5,692	4,779
UNION TERRITORIES				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	69	114	79
	R	64	106	68
	U	5	8	11
Arunachal Pradesh	T	738	401	1,487
	R	734	381	1,476
	U	4	20	11
Chandigarh	T	98	164	83
	R	15	19	8
	U	83	145	75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	90	63	72
	R	85	59	68
	U	5	4	4

DISABLED POPULATION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(BASED ON TABLE H-2; DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY)

State/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	T	1,962	2,158	1,037
	R	115	151	99
	U	1,847	2,007	938
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	463	643	525
	R	373	448	407
	U	90	195	118
Lakshadweep	T	75	35	45
	R	21	18	22
	U	54	17	23
Mizoram	T	366	430	751
	R	314	383	652
	U	52	47	99
Pondicherry	T	480	287	275
	R	281	152	149
	U	199	135	126

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

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 this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	X X	(a)	X X X	(a)	X X X	X X							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

APPENDIX IV

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

Checked and found correct.

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

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST

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

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

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

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

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX VI

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

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

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

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

Checked and found correct

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

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

CORRIGENDA

Page No.	Column No.	Line No.	*For*	*Read*
1	2	37	1951	1961
3	2	40	figures	numbers
3	2	41	the villages	all other units
3	2	41	Arabic	International
5	1	10 to 12	Separate instructions had . . . . . strictly military areas.	To be deleted.
5	2	13	collects	collected
5	2	31	made	mode
6	2	56 to 60	The schedules were then despatched to Delhi where Table H-1 was processed on the computer. Table H-2 was prepared locally from the schedules of each enumeration block through manual operations.	After the preparation of Table H-2 locally from the schedules of each enumeration block through manual operations, the schedules arranged in the manner explained above were despatched to Delhi where Table H-1 was processed on the computer.

ADDENDA

Page No.	Column No.	Line No.	*To be added*
1	2	after the last line	There has not been any change in the concept of an urban area since 1961. But at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the non-agricultural population under criterion (ii) included persons engaged in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, *etc.*, whereas in 1981 Census they were excluded and were treated at par with agricultural workers for the purpose of this criterion.
5	2	after line 17	The processing, tabulation and printing of data collected through Enterprise List will be handled by the Central Statistical Organisation.