

CENSUS 1981

PARTS XIII—A & B

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

/ILLAGE & TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

SERIES—7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT

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Himachal Pradesh

(MOTIF ON THE COVER)



Divine invocation by Lamas for peace and happiness of the family entering in the new house and driving away evil spirits which might otherwise bedevil the household.

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FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State Governments, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District administration. The District Census Handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data up to village level for the rural areas and wardwise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The district census handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some States it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referrent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and landuse pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres, and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column,"total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and Class-II towns (Statement IV-A) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in statement V are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the primary census abstract for the village and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA up to tahsil/town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The district and tahsil/ Police Station/C.D. Block etc., level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Shri K.L. Negi, the Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Shri. M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

New Delhi,
the 26th April, 1982.

P. PADMANABHA,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

The mass of data collected during 1981 Census has to be given timely concrete shape so that the utility of the data does not get minimised for the data users and this Handbook has been an endeavour towards that end.

2. The District Census Handbook contains two parts. Part A deals with the Village and Town Directory and Part B gives broad socio-economic data of the people of the district. The District Census Handbook begins with the analytical note. This note by no means is an authoritative analysis about the district but it touches a broad gamut of historical, physical and socio-economic characters of the district just to acquaint a lay reader about the district. In other words, analytical note basically intends to introduce the readers about district so that it helps in forming a background about the district.

3. The information in Village/Town Directory has been collected through the Revenue Agency/Civic authorities at the grassroot level in the State which was cross-checked from the other concerned implementing agencies. Primary Census Abstract is the compilation of the data collected in the field in 1981 Census. While Part A provides glimpse of previous decade's progress, Part B gives panorama of basic data on the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district.

4. The District Census Handbook is not meant to be taken in for leisure reading. It is rather a Biblical reference book for data users, i.e., the administrators, the planners and the scholars for the next decade. This District Census Handbook, while on the one hand, provides a broad glimpses of past decades socio-economic changes, on the other, it serves a sort of benchmark for future action-plan for the Government.

5. My colleagues and I shall feel amply rewarded if this book comes up to the expectation of our readers as single best source of objective informaion of an enduring value on this district.

6. During the entire period of 1981 Census and subsequent compilation of data for this book, we had the honour of having constantly enlightened guidance and encouragement from Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India which has enabled us to bring out this book in time. But for his inspiration and personal interest it would not have been possible to timely complete this massive work.

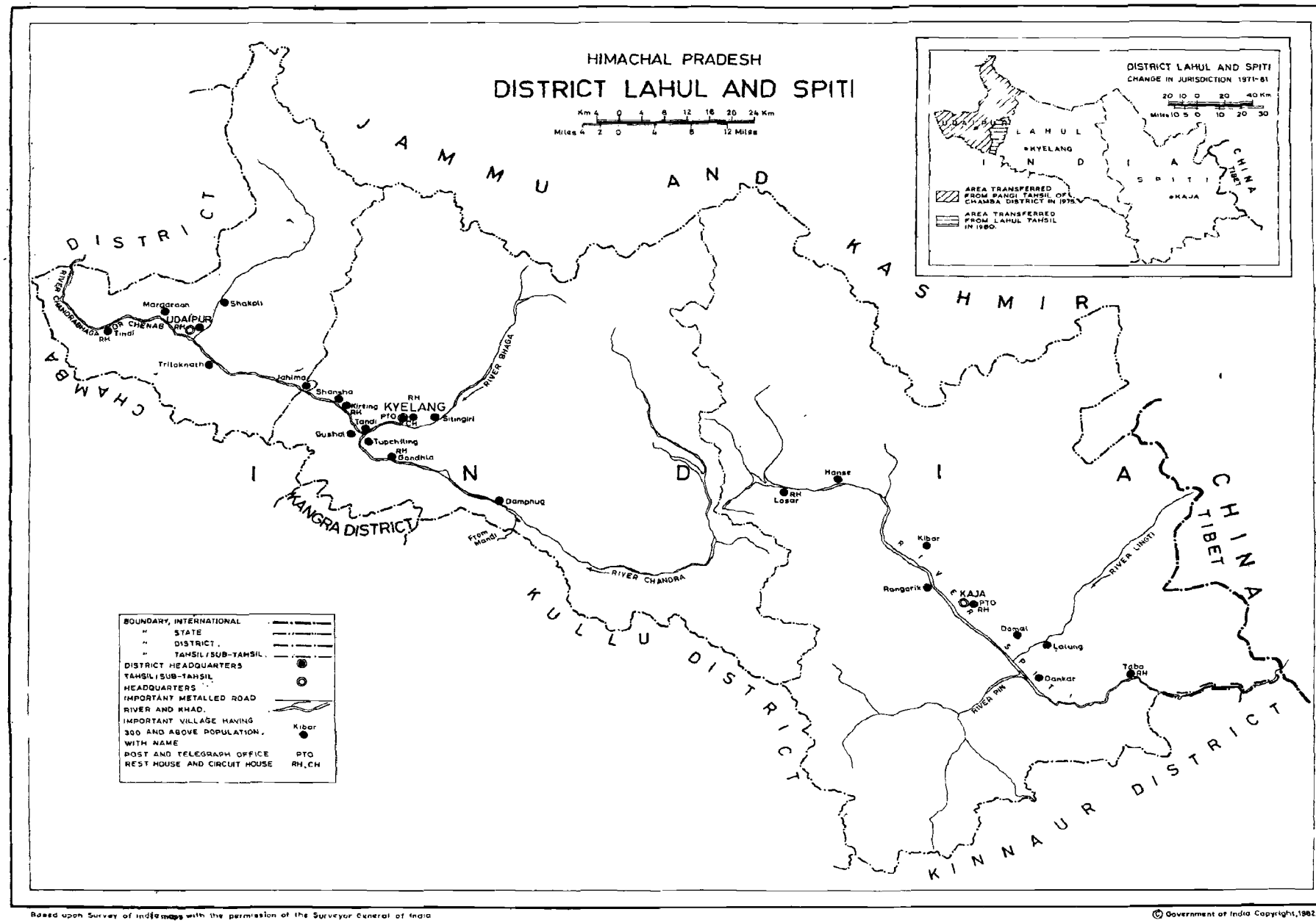
7. In anatomical completion of this book, efforts put up at various levels of the staff of this Directorate, the consolidated staff, vast number of the field enumerators, supervisors and other officials involved in 1981 Census deserve special mention and it is because of their unfailing hard work that we could achieve successful completion of this book. I am undoubtedly grateful to them all.

8. It, indeed, was a rare opportunity for me to be associated as the author of this book. I shall feel my endeavours suitably rewarded if the book proves useful to the readers.

KENNEDY COTTAGE,
SHIMLA
the 17th February, 1982.

K. L. NEGI,
Director of Census Operations,
Himachal Pradesh.

DISTRICT LAHUL & SPITI



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IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			State	*District*
POPULATION	**TOTAL**	**Persons**	**4,280,818**	**32,100**
		Males	**2,169,931**	**18,171**
		Females	**2,110,887**	**13,929**
	RURAL	Persons	3,954,847	32,100
		Males	1,988,331	18,171
		Females	1,966,516	13,929
	URBAN	Persons	325,971	..
		Males	181,600	..
		Females	144,371	..
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1971—81			23·71	16·44
AREA (SQ. KMS.)			55,673	13,688
DENSITY OF POPULATION (PER SQ. KM.)			77	2
SEX RATIO (NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)			973	767
LITERACY RATE		Persons	42·48	31·35
		Males	53·19	43·55
		Females	31·46	15·44
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION			7·61	..
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION				
(i) MAIN WORKERS		Persons	34·36	59·09
		Males	49·59	66·06
		Females	18·72	50·00
(ii) MARGINAL WORKERS		Persons	8·01	7·75
		Males	3·02	4·44
		Females	13·14	12·06
(iii) NON-WORKERS		Persons	57·63	33·17
		Males	47·39	29·50
		Females	68·14	37·94
BREAK-UP OF MAIN WORKERS				
(PERCENTAGE AMONG MAIN WORKERS)				
(i) CULTIVATORS		Persons	68·08	50·40
		Males	60·19	37·48
		Females	89·57	72·65
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS		Persons	2·72	2·37
		Males	3·10	1·68
		Females	1·71	3·56
(iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY		Persons	1·84	0·23
		Males	2·24	0·30
		Females	0·73	0·11

		State	*District*
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	27.36	47.00
	Males	34.47	60.54
	Females	7.99	23.68
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	24.62	2.25
	Males	24.79	2.85
	Females	24.44	1.46
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	4.61	74.04
	Males	4.60	64.90
	Females	4.62	85.96
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES		771,573	6,374
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	18,721	337
	Inhabited	16,807	239
	Uninhabited	1,914	98
NUMBER OF TOWNS		47	Nil

ANALYTICAL NOTE

History.—The present district of Lahul & Spiti are two distinct entities-geographically and historically. Lahul area includes valleys of the Chandra and Bhaga rivers upto their junction near Tandi and also the main Chandra Bhaga valley as far as Thirot Nallah which also is called Chamba Lahul. Spiti area includes the valley of main Spiti river and the valley of its tributory the Pin river. The valleys of Spiti and Lahul remain almost cut off from each other for 8 months of the year by its mighty wall of Himalayan ranges between them. It is only through Kunzum La with its 15,000 ft. height which permits the passage in the remaining 4 months from July to October.

2. According to J. Hutchison and Vogel the first historical mention of Lahul is found in Hiuen Tsang travelogue who visited Kullu somewhere between 629-645 AD. He mentioned Lo-u-lo (Lahul) as lying north of Kiu-lu-to (Kulu). But, as far as the distance from Kulu he had been off the mark because he massively overestimated the distance. Perhaps, it is believed that he confused this Li-yul (Khotan), but, the indisputable fact remains that Hiuen Tsang referred to Lahul only and none else.

3. Incidentally, the name Lahul had been in use only in Kullu and by Indians whereas the local population and the Tibetans called this area as Garzha.

4. It is believed that Lahul in the ancient times had been ruled by the local chieftains called Jos which corresponds to the Ranas and Thakurs of the rest of the hill states. These Jos were believed to be of Tibetan origin and the only symbol of their subjection of the people was the annual tribute which they used to pay to Jos. These Baronical families mainly were said to be living at Gushal, Kardang, Darcha, Barbog and some other places like the Jagirdar or Thakur families at British time. From about 600 AD onwards uptil the first half of the 19th century Lahul was an intermittent battle ground between the kings of Kullu, Chamba, Ladakh and Tibet. The ups and downs of the battle and the consequent territorial adjustments apart, it would appear that the valley beyond Tandi to Thirot Nallah was largely under the occupation of the king of Chamba during this period and the area from the Sangam of Chandra and Bhaga upto Kunzum and the Bhaga valley upto Baralacha Pass had been under the Kullu king. In between it appears particularly Bhaga valley had been under the domination of the Ladakh king. It is also indicated that one time hordes of invaders from Central Asia (Yarkand) invaded the entire Chandra and Bhaga valleys and conquering the Chandra Bhaga valley they reached as far as Brahmpura (Brahmaur) in Chamba. Whatever be the state of actual occupation it is, however, true that the Lahul valley remained under the Central Asian invaders for considerable period of time and cultural and ethnic impact left by them is visible even today.

5. Similarly, Spiti in ancient times was believed to have been ruled by a Hindu dynasty of Raja with the name as 'Sena'. The copper plate at Nirmand in Parsu Ram Temple is said to have been granted by the then Raja of Spiti. Like Lahul, Spiti right from 600 AD onwards uptil the 1st half of 19th century had been bone of contention between then Rajas of Chamba, Kullu, Bushahr and the Rajas of Ladakh and Central Asia. The people have been paying tributes either to Ladakh or to Kullu and Bushahr or many times to all simultaneously in order to buy peace. This state of affairs continued to exist for centuries and even when Moorcroft and Trebeck travelled Spiti in 1821, the position they observed was the same. Generally, the people were not the war like and whenever one of the neighbouring states invaded they escaped to uphills until the invaders returned with the plunder.

6. In 1840—41 the Sikhs invaded Kullu and took possession of Lahul and Spiti which at that time was under the King of Kullu. Thus, the entire valleys of Lahul and Spiti passed on to the Sikh domination until 1846. After Anglo-Sikh war the whole Alpine Punjab from Ravi to Indus including Ladakh and Spiti was transferred in perpetual sovereignty to Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu. But, in the same year, Spiti was exchanged for other territory and added to Kullu with the object of securing a road to wool trade to Chang-Thang in Tibet proper. Under the same treaty Kullu and Lahul became British territory and with this ultimately the era of peace and prosperity began in the entire region. They remained

part of the Kangra district of British India. In 1941, however, a separate sub-tahsil was set-up for Lahul and Spiti with headquarters at Keylong. Thus, revenue powers of the local Thakurs-Nono's were diverted from them for the first time in history and perhaps not to return to them again for ever. Again in 1960, the area was re-organised into a district with two sub-divisions: one, the Spiti Sub-Division with headquarters at Kaza and other the Lahul Sub-Division with headquarters at Keylong.

7. It will be of interest to note that during the later half of 19th century Moravian Mission was set-up at Keylong. The Mission was German in origin but became international in character and the funds exclusively came from England. Some of the missionaries had, indeed, done a valuable historical, archaeological and linguistic work in the district. Dr. A.D.H. Francke deserves a special mention who wrote some of the books on Lahul and its history and the development of Language etc. His book "Antiquities on Indian Tibet" contains a wealth of information about Lahul.

People.—The people of Lahul are a mix race. According to J. Hutchison and Vogel the linguistics research indicates that in remote time about 2000 BC the area was inhabited by an ab-origin tribe who in language and also perhaps in stock, were analogous to the Munda speaking tribe of Bengal and central India. It is believed that this tribe must have borrowed words from the vocabulary of their Tibetan neighbourers on north-east and east who must have constantly come in contact with them as nomadic traders or invaders. Even till the beginning of 20th century Hutchison and Vogel maintained that the survivers of the Munda speaking ethnological stock were to be found in the isolated village of Malana in Kullu and in the Bushahr track on the Sutlej. At later period Tibetan settlers came into the head of Bhaga valley and from Spiti and Tibet into head of Chandra valley. Aryans and Semi-Aryans also came from west and south in the valley on the different stocks and started living. Thus, the Lahulas at present are the ultimate product of the amalgamation of these different races. Unlike the Lahul valley the Spitians are purely the Tibetan stock and any traces of Hindu or Aryan blood in the Spiti valley is not to be seen today. On the other hand even the features of the Lahulis of today give a combination of Mangolian and Aryan traits with their short and stout physique slightly high cheek bones and oblique almond like eyes combined with straight noses which reflects both Mangolian and Aryan blood. The Lahula men are very active and shrewd and widely travelled to Tibet, Ladakh, Kullu, Punjab and Calcutta and have a considerable business acumen.

Social Modes.—People of Lahul and Spiti have little inhibition. Boys and girls freely mix without any restraint and love marriages consequently are very common.

Though Lahul, valley traditionally had polyandry system, but, it is now on a steady decline. While in Spiti monogamy and polygamy had been traditionally in vogue, in the days gone by, the law of primogeniture prevailed in both the valleys where the entire landed property was inherited by the eldest brother and others had to earn their livelihood by engaging themselves in service, trade and by becoming Lamas in the monasteries. This in the past acted as a double-edged sword by stabilising agricultural economy and also controlling population. The polyandry prevented fragmentation of the family land.

2. The social celebrations in both valleys follow with the feast which consists of meat and chang, the local brew.

3. The existence of a free society has its own telling effects as the Spiti valley even today has large number of bastard population. The permissiveness of Spitian society and the exploitation by the outsiders is the main cause of this unpleasant development.

4. As is well known, the entire population of Lahul & Spiti district is tribal and of course, a meagre number being Scheduled Castes. There are three types of tribes in the district. They are Swanglas, Lahulas who are mostly in Lahul Division and Bodh/Bodhs mostly in Spiti Division.

Dress & Occupation.—Men wear coat and pyjamas and women wear tight pyjamas, choga like shirts tied at the waist with the waist coat. Most of the times cloth on women are of mehroon and dark brown colour. While men keep short hair, women keep their hair twisted into numerous picktails held in position by plates. The Lahulas had traditional straw shoes the soles of which are made of barley straw and the upper

part from string cannaba fibre. These shoes are very suitable for walking on the snow. The traditional shoes also are indicative of the social status, as well-to-do classes wear shoes which are fur-lined. Because of their perhaps ethnographic cross breeding people are short, sturdy and very hardworking. Before the start of modern communication system the male folks mainly spent their time plying their mules apart from helping the ladies in agricultural operations. Kuth was their main trade and the trade on mules was their major occupation. While men shuttled from Tibet to Punjab and Calcutta, women attended the uneconomical agricultural operations like sowing, breeding, irrigation of barley and buck wheat. But now with the opening of the modern communication system, the men folk are seen carrying their trade in trucks which have replaced the mules and the women folk work on the field mainly concentrating on cash crops like seed potatoes which has, indeed revolutionised the economy of the valley.

Religion.—Lahulas are overwhelmingly Budhist. It is said that the Budhism spread widely in Lahul during the 11th century AD when the Budhist Saints founded new monasteries and repaired the old dilapidated ones. The monasteries at Gumrang and Sissu were said to have been constructed during this period by a famous Budhist and translator Rinchen Zang-po. Later in 16th century two sub-sects in the valley came into being who have survived even today. These were Lho-Drugpa and Drugpa. Actual introduction of the Budhism in the Lahul and Spiti valley dates back to 8th century believed to be by Padma Sambha the famous missionary from Udyana (a place near Kashmir). According to ancient Tibetan books Padma Sambha visited Mandi and Lahul during the 8th century and preached the doctorines of Budha and it was during this time, it is said that shrines of Triloknath and Guru Ghantal were founded. Previous to this the people had no fixed religion and used to believe in worshipping snakes, demons and spirits etc. It is said that Triloknath was originally a Shiva temple and a place of pilgrimage for Hindus. Later on, the setting up of wide marble image of Avalokita is attributed to Padma Sambha of Udyana. In Spiti valley too the monastery at Tabo is also said to have come up under the patronage of great Budhist monk Padma Sambha of 8th century.

Language.—While in Spiti valley people speak Tibetan only, in Lahul valley they have very peculiar languages which are three in number. Bunan is spoken in the Bhaga valley, Tinan is spoken in Chandra valley and Manchat is spoken in the Chandra Bhaga valley upto Thirot. All these three languages are said to have strong affinities with the languages of Munda speaking tribes of the pre-aryan times of India. It is connected with the Tibetan only in relation to vocabulary.

Jurisdictional Changes.—Prior to 1972 the bulk of Pattan Valley with 4 patwar circles of Triloknath, Tindi, Udaipur and Mayur Nallah formed part of Pangi tahsil though culturally and ethnically the people were more akin to Lahulas. After the merger of Punjab hill districts to Himachal Pradesh in 1966, it was felt that administratively more convenient to merge these four patwar circles to Lahul. Hence, these four patwar circles with 118 villages were transferred from Pangi tahsil of Chamba district to Lahul tahsil of Lahul & Spiti district in 1975. Thereafter, again in 1980 the State Government in their own wisdom decided to carve out Udaipur sub-tahsil out of Lahul tahsil with 150 villages adjacent to Chamba district in it with sub- tahsil headquarters of Udaipur.

2. One of the most rare happenings of the district has been the earthquake of 1974-75 winter which caused a massive destruction of private and the Government property in Spiti valley. Greatest casualty being the P.W.D. buildings which. otherwise are considered to be RCC ones meant to be very strong. Indeed, the State Government and the other private welfare organisations rendered all possible assistance in rehabitating the local people with all the resources at their command.

Physical Features.—The Lahul & Spiti district has an area of 13,688 sq. kms. It is bounded between Thirot Nallah in the west to Samdu, in the east, Baralacha Pass and its parallel ranges in the north to Bhabha, Parvati, Hamta, Rohtang and Kugti and the Sach Pass in the south. It touches Tibet on its eastern border and north to it lies the Ladakh, on the western and southern side it borders with Chamba and Kullu districts of Himachal Pradesh. On the south-eastern side is the Kinnaur district. The precise location of the

district is between north latitude 31°-41'-47" and 32°-59'-57" and between longitude 76°-46'-29" and 78°-41'-34" east.

2. The Lahul and Spiti valleys differ each other in their physical features to some extent in that while Spiti valley is broad, enchanting and completely rugged without any verdure worth the name, the Lahul valley is narrow and at once steep but studded with green patches of poplar, willow and other coniferous forests. The Spiti valley has minimum altitude of about 10,000 ft. at the enterance to 16,000 ft. near Kunzum La. The Lahul valley has a low elevation broadly ranging between about 6,500 ft. at the exit (Thirot Nallah) to about 14,000 ft. near the source of Chandra and Bhaga. But both the valleys have very high rugged mountains covered with massive snow and glaciers rising as high as 20,000 ft. above sea level.

3. Both the valleys are, indeed, star studded with enormous rivers and rivulets. The main amongst the numerous rivers in Lahul one being Chandra river which originates from Chandra Tal near Baralacha' and it extends downward upto Tandi, the other river is the Bhaga which originates from Suraj Tal opposite Baralacha and meets Chandra at Tandi and beyond Tandi the two rivers amalgamate into Chandra Bhaga or Chenab river adding numerous foaming, fretting and splashing rivulets on the way until they leave the district at Thirot' Nallah to Pangi and onwards to Pakistan and ultimately immortalises itself into Arbian Sea.

4. In the Spiti valley, as the name indicates, the main river is the Spiti river which originates from the heights of Kunzum La and swallows on its way numerous rivers and rivulets. The other famous river joining it is the Pin river which has its source near Bhabha Pass and ultimately joins Spiti river from the right side. From the left side the rivers that join the Spiti river are Lingti, Gumto and Parechu.

5. Closely associated with the high elevation and snow mountain ranges is the glaciers and ice caves in the district, the famous being known as Bara Shigri or the big glacier. Capt. Harcourt who visited this glacier in 1869 puts its width as nearly two miles. Across this Bara Shigri is another glacier known as Chhota Shigri. Other famous glaciers being Gangstang near the border of Lahul region, Sonapani glacier which also is visible from Rohtang Pass and Perad glacier a small but accessible which has a ice cave.

Geology.—Geologically Spiti region has become world famous for its fossil rich rocks. The Spiti basin of deposition formed a part of continuous sea, the Tethys extending even beyond Himalaya. In the late Pre-cambrian times i.e. more than 600 million years ago when the area of Lahul and Spiti was a vast sea, sedimentation started and different lighological units were deposited under different depositional environments, e.g. in shallow basin or shallow subsiding basin, under quiet water conditions or under turbulent conditions. Lighologically area comprised of sand, stones, shales, slates, phyllites, quartoutes and limestone, Insrusive granite forming root zone of Central Himalayas is also encountered in the area. The Rock units occuring in the area have been affected by the mountain building activity, during its different phases. Areas raised by the mountain building activity were subjected to erosional activity which gave the district, the present day landscape.

2. The only metallic mineral of commercial significance, known from this district is Stitinite the ore of antimony. It occurs as small veins in granitic rocks of Bara Shigri in the Great Himalayan Range. There is possibilities that sufficient quantity of good quality gypsum may be available from the district Limestone formations are very common in the district, which can provide good quality Limestone but difficult working conditions and high cost of transport will nullify its value.

Forestry.—Nestled in the inner Himalayas and its deep valleys the Lahul & Spiti district, as already stated, is dry, rugged and barren. There is not much scope for afforestation of economically useful forests. In fact, greatest problem with the district administration is the conservation of soil and to prevent the erosion which at the moment is at its peak. While in parts of the Pattan Valley and lower parts of Chandra valley coniferous trees are being experimented with some success. In the rest of the areas poplar and willow trees are the popular for afforestation in Lahul as well as Spiti valley. There are nursery farms for this at Tabo and Poh

in which cuttings of various species are being raised. Community plantation is also being emphasised which is subsidized by the Government upto 50 percent on fencing and plantation etc.

Flora.—Owing to high elevation and severe climatic conditions, the tract does not possess good forests. The growth of trees is very poor and slow. The flora is of dry temperate to dry alpine type and is of central Asiatic and Siberean character. The vegetation can be divided into three altitudinal zones; the first extending from 8,000 ft. to 11,500 ft. and containing maximum vegetation; the second zone from 11,500 ft. to 16,000 ft. which carries alpine vegetation and the third zone from 16,000 ft. upwards containing practically no vegetation.

2. The first zone which may be called the zone of vegetation is characterised chiefly by the presence of nearly all the trees that exist in Lahul Valley viz. Junipers, blue-pine, birch, Hippophal spp, willows, poplar, spruce, pyrus supp and walnut etc. Other shrubs and herbs of lesser importance that are met with are cratagus oxya cantha(Howthorn),viburnum fetens, fraxinu Xanthoxyloides, berberis vulgaris, prunus padus, spiraea kamstchatica and lonicera spp with Myricaria elegance etc. the finest flowering plant in Lahul is eremurus spectabilis, of which the Flowering stem is fully four to six feet in height, and the spike of in-florescence from two to three feet in length, Hemero callis fulva, Iris Kumaonensis and anemore spp, potentilla spp, sibbaldia spp and pedicularis spp are also common flowering plants of spring season. Gentiana spp is common in summer autumn.

3. Characteristics of the second zone is absence of trees; the juniper, birch, andromeda and Rhododendron spp are found as shrubs and that too upto maximum elevation of 14,000 ft. Here frequent good patches of short rich grass and wild flowers are met with. The gentiana spp (Kam) grows in great luxuriance with Aconitum spp (Patish), jurinea macrocephala, (dhup), rhubarbs and polygonum spp. These are yellow and orange,coloured potentilla spp with several of the saxifraga spp and one or two species of salix in an alpine form. Some of the prinula spp occur in extensive beds recognizable from a great distance.

4. The characteristic plant of the third zone is Rheum Moorcroftanum which does not occur below this height. Otherwise this zone is bereft of vegetation.

Fauna.—Because of the ruggedness and extreme climatic conditions there are not many animals in the region. However, the most majestic and stately animal in the region is the Ibex or Tangrol with its long beautiful horns. Along on the same altitude are to be seen the musk deers. But, unfortunately, these two animals are much harassed ones by poachers because of horns in case of Ibex and musk in case of Muskdeer. The worst and indiscriminate poachers at the moment are SSB and the ITBP who have no compunction in indiscriminate killings. Other animals are brown bear, Himalayan fox, snow leopard, snow wolf etc.

2. Amongst the birds most common are the snow cocks. Other birds like hill pigeons, sparrows and partridges are available. Apart from being good table birds, the male snow-cock sings a melodious whistle at early mornings and day time which, indeed, is very pleasing to listen to.

Minerals and Mining.—Investigations have lead to the conclusion that copper, gypsum, sulpher, limestone and antimony may be available in the district. However, no detailed work has so far been made in this respect. Most of the deposits being on the altitude of 12,000 ft. and above the season for experiment and investigation is very limited and no headway has been made. Therefore, at the moment the mining activity, at best, is at its lowest.

Electricity and Power.—In Spiti there is a diesel generating power station at Kaza which supplies electricity to Kaza proper only. However, efforts are on to construct a hydro electric project at Rongtong. After the completion of this project, the entire valley will have plenty of electricity and power available for each and every household and also for the lift irrigation which will be of crucial importance for the successful agriculture of the valley.

2. In Lahul there are two modest sized hydro electric projects, one at Sissu and the other at Keylong. The hydro electric station at Keylong was set up in 1964 with two generating sets of 50 KW each and the third at Sangsha with 100 KW is in operation since 1966 onwards. The hydro power station at Sissu is also in operation since 1966. Uptil 1979—80, 92 villages of the district had been electrified.

Land use and Tenancy.—The entire valley has a self cultivation system and at the moment no landlordism and tenancy exists in Lahul & Spiti district.

Agriculture.—Agriculture in Lahul & Spiti district is the predominant occupation of the overwhelming number of housholds. The traditional crops on the uneconomic holdings used to be barley and buckwheat and pulses like peas, oilseeds etc. These are the cash crops even today. But, however, with the opening of the vehicular roads etc., people have shifted from cereal crops to commercial crops like seed potatoes. At the moment the Lahul sub-division produces seed potatoes which are known for its disease freeness and popular throughout the country. In order to help the farmers with the latest techniques of producing disease free seed potatoes the Government has started farm at Gorma in Pattan Valley to aid and advise the farmers. Before the coming of seed potatoes Kuth used to be the principal commercial crop in the valley for which research station was set up at Keylong in 1960, for doing research on scientific lines. There are another two experimental farms in Lara and Kyuling in Spiti Sub-Division for seed multiplication.

Animal Husbandry.—While Lahulas primarily lead an agro commercial life the Spitians are predominantly agro pastoral with livestock population outnumbering the human population. In Spiti Sub-Division there were 16,309 livestock with the human population of over 7,000 persons in 1971 Census and 10,000 persons in 1981 Census. According to 1977 livestock census there were 75,875 livestock in the entire district as compared to 57,396 in 1972. This shows an increase of 32.20 per cent of livestock during the five years. The Animal Husbandry Department, of course, is rendering a pioneering service by trying to popularise quality livestock in the district. There were 8 Veterinary Hospitals and 15 Veterinary Dispensaries in the district upto 1979-80.

Industries.—Lahul & Spiti district never had any industry worth the name. This is partly because, for setting up of industry there is no raw material available locally, secondly, no local expertise, and thirdly, no local market for the produce. Logically, there had been no industry in the district nor will be in the foreseable future too. One may visualise only a household industries like carpet making, carding of wool and weaving of woollen/pashmina shawls and other clothes. Atleast on paper there seems to be carpet weaving training centre at Keylong, Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Centre at Keylong with sub-centre at Junda, Government (Pashmina) Spinning and Weaving Centre at Chhiljam in Spiti with sub-centre at Hikkam. All these have not been able to make much impact so far. As already stated there is not much potential for the industries in the entire district. The State Government can do well to encourage the traditional cottage industry already in existence with aid and advice only.

2. However, there are many Lamas who are adapt painters. Their paintings, carving and clays models are real master pieces and the finish, indeed, immaculate. Government can be well advised to encourage such people by providing all infrastructural facilities and market for them.

Trade and Commerce.—The predominant commodities for the trade are wool, salt, borax, green tea, metals, cloth, sugar, tobacco and other products which generally are exchanged. The trade centre which traditionally used to be Sultanpur in Kulu district has been shifted to Keylong with the opening of the motorable road. The other traditional trade routes are Parangla, which linked with Ladakh, Kunzum La linking Lahul with Spiti, Rohtang Pass linking with Kullu, Bhabha Pass linking with Kinnaur district. They were all seasonal trade routes. At present the maximum trade flows from Kinnaur via Spiti river to the Spiti valley and from Kullu side via Rohtang Pass which has a pucca road upto Keylong. In order to avoid exploitation by private traders the bulk of the trade is being tried to be channelised through State agency like the cooperative etc. Seed potatoes have become one of the most important commercial item in Lahul and Spiti which also is transported out through the cooperative agencies.

2. The Spiti Sub-Division is connected with National Highway 22 which passes through Kinnaur district and the connecting road branches off to westwards at Samdu from the National Highway and leads from Samdu to Kunzum La built is all katcha. There is a regular bus service from Tapri in Kinnaur to Kaza and upto Kunzum. Some of the other villages are also connected with the bus route. The Lahul valley connected by bus route from Manali which goes

upto Keylong and is pucca and this is called National Highway 21 which extends upto Ladakh and is being constructed by Border Roads Organisation. But, beyond Keylong the entire route is katcha. There is another road being constructed by the Border Roads Organisation which branches of this highway at Tandi towards west which at the moment is busable upto Udaipur and another five Km. jeepable beyond Udaipur, beyond that the construction is on which, ultimately will link Pangi tahsil with Udaipur in the east and Kistwar in the west.

Banking.—For the first time the branch of Kangra Cooperative Bank was opened at Keylong in July, 1961. Other banks subsequently opened are :

(i) State Bank of India, Keylong.
(ii) State Bank of India, Kaza.
(iii) State Bank of India, Udaipur.

Desert Development Project.—This is a novel experiment in the economic development of Spiti valley which has been conceived by the Government of India in 1977-78 as a follow up action on the specific recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. This Desert Development Agency for the Spiti valley has been set up in September/October, 1978 as a registered society. The entire project is being overseen by the Project Director stationed at Kaza and there is a governing body stationed at district headquarters Keylong to which Deputy Commissioner is the chairman. All the plan proposals for the project are prepared by the Project Director which is required to be approved by the governing body and it is then scrutinized by the State Level Co-ordination Cell and ultimately passed on to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture for its final approval. The first operational work on this scheme commenced from the October, 1978 onwards. Though there are innumerable obstacles to smooth execution of work, like hostile weather, the working season being limited to only 4/5 months in a year the area being too remote, many officials being unwilling to work over there, nonetheless right from the beginning, fortunately the project has been manned by the dynamic young I.A.S. Officers who have shown immense initiative in getting the schemes executed against all odds. In 1978-79, eleven kuhls were remodelled which covered 95 acres of cultivable area. 65 hectares area was completely fenced under afforestation and 66,000 plants of willow and poplar species were planted in the enclosed area spreading in 15 different enclosures all over Spiti. This apart, about 22,000 cuttings of willow, poplar and some other plants of robinia were raised at three different nursery centres. About 15 schemes of soil conservation by putting check dams, spurs and guide-banks were executed. 212 small and marginal farmers were given subsidy of 50 per cent of the total outlay to improve their lands. Under the animal husbandry schemes, one veterinary hospital at Sagnam, 3 veterinary dispensaries at Lossar, Tabo and Goue were established. 40 yaks were distributed to 40 different villages. Upto April, 1980 the total expenditure on afforestation, agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation and administration amounting to Rs. 77,94,860.00 have been spent. Of this, bulk of Rs. 44,00,000.00 have been spent on irrigation alone under the same period and on administration Rs. 6,52,468.00. For the year 1981-82, vegetable progeny-cum-demonstration farm at Lau village is the major project. This will help in giving vegetable seeds to the farmers in the valley.

Major Social and Cultural Events.—Traditionally, there used to be annual fairs at various places like Kibber, Kaza and Keylong. These fairs basically had trade significance in them and the traders from Tibet and India used to come over with the articles from the respective regions and barter used to take place. But, with the closure of border with Tibet much of its historical significant has been lost. However, Government have been trying to encourage such fairs by introducing exhibitions on important occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day and other days of national importance. Nevertheless these sponsored fairs cannot be ideal substitute to the traditional ones, however, a good substitute under the circumstances.

2. Lahul & Spiti district has good number of festivals which they celebrate with great fun, festivity and joy. In Lahul, Phagli, Halda and Gotsi are the important festivals. Phagli being the new year festival in Pattan Valley and Halda of Chandra and Bhaga valleys, Gotsi or Gochi is the festival of Chandra and Bhaga valleys celebrated in the month of February. All these festivals have indeed, religious significance and certain beliefs which the local people cherish to be fulfilled in

celebration of these festivals. Invariably, after completing the set ceremonies the festival ends with feasting with meat and chhang and dancing. As has been made clear in the historical portion of this book that Lahul has been invariably under the invasion of one kingdom or the other, either from north or south or east or west. Therefore, it has never got opportunity to develop its own culture as distinct from the other cultures. This defficiency can be noticed even today when we go into the cultural life of the Lahulas. Neither have they got historical songs nor they have got the traditional dances which might have survived from antiquity like the ones in Kinnaur and Spiti. Therefore, one would get a shallow impression of the cultural life of Lahul. On the contrary, Spitians have a definite heritage from the past and a culture of its own which gives the definite continuity from the ancient times to the present days like their folk dancing and mesmerism of Lamas etc. Spitians again are very found of dancing and singing which invariably is followed by meat and drinks. Their important fairs are Losar held in November/December, Gyalto held in towards December end, Shishu held on the 10th of every month, Thon Thon celebrated at the end of the winter. Namgan is celebrated on the occasion of riping and harvesting in the month of September, Chho Thong is celebrated by calling a Lama from Gompa for reading 'Tangures' consisting of 108 holy scriptures. There are quite a few other festivals which are celebrated in Spiti valley every year.

Places of Historical, Archaeological and Tourist Importance.—In Lahul & Spiti district the monasteries combine archaeological and historical significance. Amongs them most important are the Kardang monastery opposite Keylong on the left side of the Bhaga river in Bhaga valley and Triloknath temple at Pattan Valley and Kye and Tabo monasteries in Spiti valley. All these monasteries date their history as old as between 600 AD to 800 AD. The Kardang and Tabo monasteries trace their origin during the days of Padma Sambha of Udyana, who propagated the Budhism in the valley, the Triloknath temple traces its history even earlier to that when it was a Hindu temple and even today it continues to be a holy place for both Hindus and Budhists. The Murals in the walls of Kardang and Tabo monasteries are matchless in their finish. The Kye monastery is famous for its books on holy scriptures of Budha. The wall paintings of Tabo monastery has some similarity with those of Ajanta wall paintings. Guru Ghantal monastery in Chandra valley is also associated with Padma Sambha, the Budhist missionary of the 8th century. It preserves the idols of Budha and Brijeshwari Devi etc.

2. All these monasteries also are the greatest centres of the tourist attraction and every year thousands of people visit for prayers to these monasteries. Lahul & Spiti district is not meant for tourists who prefer easy life and luxury living. It is, of course, a place of great interest and inspiration to those who have spirit of adventure and faculty for its admiration to appreciate is distinct and difficult geo-physical features, with its massive snow covered mountains pinnacling deep into the sky and massive glaciers and ice caves in innumerable depressions of mountain ranges. The steep gorges of Bhaga and Chandra rivers and the broad flat rugged valley of Spiti river have a immense joy to give. The Chandra Tal and Suraj Tal with their spotless white swans swimming in the ice cold waters sends the visitors to ecstasy. It has been noticed that most of the native tourists do not venture to see these places. One would invariably notice Keylong Tourist Bungalow being occupied by the foreign visitors and is rare a native visitor reaches there as also in case of Spiti valley. Bulk of the tourists are content with going upto Rohtang Pass alone and be safe back at Manali.

3. The discription of Lahul valley will not be complete without mentioning the Queen of Keylong. Facing Keylong from the top of hill is a glacier shaped into a mute tender lady in a prayer pose, lady continues to be in that position since ages, as the local people say. One only need go there to believe in it. But, she is a devout unmindful of the people looking askance.

District Census Handbook and its scope.—The District Census Handbook is the innovation of 1951 Census which brought down the census data to the town/village level. Until then, census presented data mostly upto the district/tahsil/

sub-tahsil/town level only. This innovation, perhaps, was prompted by the realisation of the need of data at the grass-root level for data users, both for administrative, planning and academic studies.

2. The District Census Handbook innovation of 1951 continued undisturbed in 1961 presentation with a few additions to it. However, in 1971 it was further realised that the combination of the census and non-census data in a single publication as was the precedent from 1951 onwards became unwieldy and delayed the timely publication of the census results. Therefore, it was felt that the census data should be delinked from the non-census data and the publication should be brought out in two volumes. First volume, dealt with the village and town directory and also the village/townwise Primary Census Abstract of the district. The second volume dealt with the non-census data and social, economic and cultural tables.

3. In 1981 Cesus there has been a further slight innovation wherein the District Census Handbook consists of only one volume which contains village and town directory in Part A, and in Part B, village/townwise Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district.

4. The District Census Handbook of 1951 contained, apart from census data, the other general information about the district, like physical, socio-cultural and administrative aspects of the district which included both the census and the non-census data. In 1961 the scope of the District Census Handbook was sought to be made more comprehensive by including certain additional items and dividing the entire presentation into four parts. First part dealt about the land and the people. Second part contained census tables. Third part-the information regarding agriculture, medical and health etc. Fourth part consisted village/town directory.

5. As already stated, the District Census Handbook underwent further innovation in 1971 Census wherein it was split up into two volumes. First, dealing with the village and town directory and also town/villagewise Primary Census Abstract of the district. Second part dealt with non-census data and other socio-cultural and economic tables.

6. In 1981 Census, with a view to avoid delay in bringing out the publications and also to streamline the publication programme the second part of 1971 Census Handbook has been omitted. Thus, the present volume of the District Census Handbook will bring about the village/town directory in Part A, and in Part B town/villagewise Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district. Part A, Village Directory, will contain information about the name of the village, total area of the village, total population and number of households in the village, amenities like education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraphs, communication, power supply, village market and the distance from the town etc. This part also contains information about socio-cultural aspects like food habits of the people, land use in the village, forests, irrigational resources, cultivable waste and the places of religious, historical and archaeological interest. Similarly the Town Directory contains seven statements, which would deal with area of the town, number of households, population and rate of growth of the town during the last eight decades, density of population of the town, sex ratio, status of civic administration, its finances and other socio educational, cultural and developmental activities and the amenities that might have been undertaken or provided. As already stated Part B would contain the town/villagewise Primary Census Abstract which includes information/data about the total area of the village, occupied residential houses, total number of households, population and its sexwise break up, so also the break up of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literacy, and the break up of the population by sex into four broad industrial categories like cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and other workers. Apart from the aforesaid data, the Primary Census Abstract will contain data on the marginal workers and non-workers also.

7. It would be pertinent to mention here that the sources of information for the Town and the Village Directory have been mainly the revenue agency supplemented by the concerned departments like Education, Medical, Co-operation and the Local Bodies. The information so collected from the various sources have been thoroughly scrutinized so as to ensure its authenticity.

Census Definitions and Concepts.—In order to understand the precise import of the meaning of words used in the analysis of

data in this publication, it would be pertinent to briefly explain the census concepts and definitions of various words and phrases used herein.

Urban Area—The census definition of an urban area is given as under :

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

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

(i) a minimum population of 5,000

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

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

In the absence of the any of the aforesaid characteristics, the place will be treated as rural.

Urban agglomeration and standard urban area—The Urban Agglomeration represents a continuous urban spread containing a town and its adjacent urban outgrowth or more physically contiguous town together with contiguous urban outgrowth which may actually fall within revenue limits of a village/villages. These 'urbanised' villages or outgrowths deserve to be reckoned alongwith the town in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. The urban agglomeration represents a spatial urban spread at a given time. The Standard Urban Area, on the other hand, is the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns or villages which are expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This covers all extra municipal outgrowth such as suburb (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines, cantonments and villages and rural area which are likely to be urbanised by 1991.

2. Like the urban agglomeration, the standard urban area is also an area unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit municipal or otherwise. However, unlike in the case of urban agglomeration which represents the actual urban spread at a given time the standard urban area is larger area unit which includes not merely urban areas lying in close proximity to all surroundings and intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991 and those serve the role of constant statistical reporting unit for three censuses viz. 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the change in local administrative boundaries of the area unit within the standard urban area. In fact, the urban agglomeration involving a core town of population of 50,000 or above are submerged in the standard urban area involving with core town. The utility of this concept basically lies in the fact when the limits of existing town change, the standard urban area as such is not expected to undergo any change. As a consequence, the data generated by census for standard urban areas becomes more meaningful as it is comparable with different decades.

3. The characteristic features of a standard urban area is (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000 (ii) contiguous area made of all other urban as well as of rural administrative unit should have close mutual socio-economic linkage with the core town and (iii) probability that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2/3 decades.

Village.—In Himachal Pradesh, as elsewhere, the smallest rural habitation is the village. It generally follows the limits of a revenue village i.e. recognised by the district administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of habitation. It may have one or more hamlets. But the revenue village has a definite surveyed boundry and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village account.

2. In Himachal Pradesh following rural units are treated as revenue village or equivalent. :

1. Revenue village	In the districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Shimla, Kinnaur, Sirmaur and Solan, Una excepting Bangana tahsil and Lahul & Spiti district (in respect of villages transferred from Pangi tahsil).
2. "Tikka" having a distinct subhadbast number	Kangra and Hamirpur districts and Bangana tahsil of Una district.

3. "Phatti" having Kullu and Lahul & Spiti a distinct sub districts (except villages hadbast number transferred from Pangi).

Census House.—A Census House is a building or part of a building having separate entrance from the road or courtyard or staircases 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.

Household.—A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meal from the common kitchen unless 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 household are Boarding Houses, Messes, Hostels, residential Hostels, rescue Homes, Jails and Ashrams. These are called "Institutional" households. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member housholds. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are those castes and tribes which have been notified as such by the Presidential Order in pursuance of the Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were notified for the first time under the constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. These lists have been modified or amended or supplemented from time to time. On the reorganisation of the States the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order came into force from October, 1956. However, the first one affecting the Himachal Pradesh has been, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976. The main purpose of this Amendment Act was to remove the area restrictions in respect of Scheduled Castes and most of the Scheduled Tribes with the result most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are now notified as such throughout the State, unlike in the 1956 Order where these were notified in relation to different regions of the State registering area restrictions.

2. In pursuance of the latest Presidential Order referred above, following castes have been treated as Scheduled Castes throughout the State:

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Badi, Nagalu
3. Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chura, Chuhre
4. Bandhela
5. Bangali
6. Banjara
7. Bansi
8. Barad
9. Barar, Burar, Berar
10. Batwal
11. Bauria, Bawaria
12. Bazigar
13. Bhanjra, Bhanjre
14. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Mochi
15. Chanal
16. Chhimbe, Dhobi
17. Dagi
18. Darain
19. Darai, Daryai
20. Daule, Daole
21. Dhaki, Toori
22. Dhanak
23. Dhaogri, Dhuai
24. Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggi
25. Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Dumne, Mahasha
26. Gagra
27. Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola.
28. Hali
29. Hesi
30. Jogi
31. Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer
32. Kamoh, Dagoli
33. Karoack
34. Khatik
35. Kori, Koli
36. Lohar
37. Marija, Marecha
38. Mazhabi
39. Megh
40. Nat
41. Od
42. Pasi
43. Perna
44. Phreta, Pherera

45. Rehar, Rechara
46. Sanhai
47. Sanhal
48. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh
49. Sansoi
50. Sapela
51. Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Saryare, Sarehde
52. Sikligar
53. Sipi
54. Sirkiband
55. Teli
56. Thathiar, Thethera

3. Similarly, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 as promulgated under the Presidential Order declares the following tribes as the Scheduled Tribes throughout the State :

1. Bhot, Bodh
2. Gaddi (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), other than the Lahul & Spiti district)
3. Gujjar (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966)
4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa
5. Kannaura, Kinnara
6. Lahaula
7. Pangwala
8. Swangla

4. Thus, from preceding para, it is clear that the tribes at serial No. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been treated as Scheduled Tribes throughout the State of Himachal Pradesh wherever they live , whereas, in case of Gaddi and Gujjar the area restrictions still persist as given in the preceding paragraph.

Literate.—A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be treated as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Children up to the age of four years have been treated as illiterate irrespective of whether they attend the school or not.

Worker.—Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Main Worker.—A person who has primarily worked for a major period of the year is a main worker. By major part of the year it is intended to find out that the person has worked for 183 days or more or in other words worked for 6 months or more.

Marginal Worker.—A person who has worked for less than six months or 183 days but worked at least a day during the year before enumeration is considered as marginal worker.

Non-Worker.—A person who has not worked at all during the preceding one year from the date of enumeration is a non-worker.

Cultivator.—A person is a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or Institutions for payment of any money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

Agricultural Labourer.—A person who works in any person's land for wages and money, kind or cash is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in cultivation but he or she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right to lease or control on land on which he/she works.

Household Industry.—It is an industry which involves atleast manufacturing, or processing, or servicing, or repairing conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by member of the household at home or within the village in rural area and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in the urban area. The large proportion of the workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on a scale of a registered factory which should qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

Other Workers.—All workers i.e. those who have been engaged in socio-economic activities during the last one year who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry

are other workers. The type of worker that comes under this category includes factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade and commerce, business, transport, mining, constructions, all Government servants, Municipal employees etc. In fact, all those who work in field of economic activities other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are other workers.

Employer.—An employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get work performed i. e. such person is not responsible for his or her personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the economic activities

Employee.—An employee is a person who usually works under some other persons for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as Managers, Superintendents, Agents etc. and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers, such persons are only employees and not employers.

Single Worker.—A single worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/she is not employed by anyone else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a single worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring not employees and also a member of producers co-operative which one of the partners or members of said producers co-operative is a single worker.

Family Worker.—A family worker is a member who without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, in a trade or service. For example, the working member in a family of Dhobi where they all work and each does not receive wages separately will be family worker. There may be family workers in industry, trade. Family worker must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to share and the profit in the work or business carried on either by person or head of the household or the relative.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Population.—It would be interesting to discuss the growth of population from 1901, onwards, the decadal variation of which has been given in the statement below:

Decadal variation in population since 1901

District	Year	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage variation of population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lahul	1901	12,392	6,221	6,171	..
&	1911	12,981	6,522	6,459	+4·75
Spiti	1921	12,836	6,440	6,396	—1·12
	1931	13,733	6,903	6,830	+6·99
	1941	14,594	7,601	6,993	+6·27
	1951	15,338	7,936	7,402	+5·10
	1961	23,682	13,259	10,423	+54·40
	1971	27,568	15,168	12,400	+16·41
	1981	32,100	18,171	13,929	+16·44

The table would reveal that there was a minus growth of population during 1911—1921. This generally is ascribed to the big epidemic which had swept away the north Indian population. This may be the main cause for negative growth which may be the case in this district also. Eversince 1901 there had been predominence of male population compared to female population uptil now. This predominance is more perceptible since 1951 onwards. This, perhaps, is partly due to opening of new Government offices where a large number of male population is coming, increase of business in the district where only males are involved and the enormous labour population which are predominantly males.

2. Though, there has been steady increase in the decadal population growth but in 1961 Census the district has registered a phenomenal growth rate of 54.40 per cent which primarily can be attributed again to the same reason of creation of separate district with headquarters at Keylong and upgradation of the Spiti tahsil into Sub-Division. According to 1981 Census the district has decadal population growth rate of 16.44 per cent compared to 16.41 per cent in 1971.

3. As already stated, the female population compared to per 1,000 males in 1981 Census has been 767 which was 818 in 1971 Census. This declining trend, of course, is in consonance with the over-all decline of female population in the country.

TABLE 1

Population, Number of Villages and Towns, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Population									No. of Villages		
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total	Inhabited	No. of Towns
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Udaipur (ST)	7,937	4,431	3,506	7,937	4,431	3,506	..	..	..	150	65	..
2	Lahul (T)	13,801	7,556	6,245	13,801	7,556	6,245	..	..	..	140	127	..
3	Spiti (T)	10,362	6,184	4,178	10,362	6,184	4,178	..	..	..	47	47	..
	District Total	**32,100**	**18,171**	**13,929**	**32,100**	**18,171**	**13,929**	..	..	..	**337**	**239**	..

4. Table 1 given above shows the tahsil-wise population and number of total inhabited villages according to 1981 Census. In Udaipur sub-tahsil concept of village is identical with that of the revenue village while in Lahul and Spiti tahsils the Phatti has been taken as the unit of enumeration for census purposes. Out of the 337 villages in the entire district, the maximum number, i.e., 150 fall in the jurisdiction of Udaipur sub-tahsil followed by 140 villages in Lahul tahsil and only 47 villages fall under the jurisdiction of Spiti tahsil. The number of villages at 1971 Census stood at 219. The increase in the number of villages in the district is mainly due to the fact that 118 villages of Pangi sub-tahsil of Chamba district were transferred to the district in 1975 and in 1980 Udaipur sub-tahsil was carved out of the Lahul tahsil. Of the 337 total villages of the district according to 1981 Census only 239 are inhabited. Udaipur tahsil has the largest number of villages but only 65 villages are inhabited, while in Lahul tahsil out of 140 total villages, as many as, 127 villages are inhabited. There is no uninhabited village in the Spiti tahsil. In other words Udaipur sub-tahsil has 43.33 per cent inhabited villages of the total villages while Lahul has 90.71 per cent and Spiti tahsil has cent per cent as already stated. The total population of the district as on Sunrise of 1st March, 1981 comes to 32,100 persons. Of this, 18,171 are males and 13,929 females.

5. Lahul tahsil is at the top of the list of the 3 tahsils in the district with a population of 13,801 persons, out of which 7,556 are males and 6,245 females. Next comes Spiti tahsil with a population of 10,362 persons with 6,184 males and 4,178 females and Udaipur sub-tahsil with a population of 7,937 with 4,431 males and 3,506 females is at the bottom. In terms of percentages, Lahul tahsil constitutes 42.99 per cent of the district population followed by Spiti with 32.28 per cent and Udaipur 24.73 per cent.

TABLE 2

Decadal change in distribution of Population

Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Population						Percentage decadal (1971—81) Variation		
	1971			1981					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Udaipur (ST)	6,167	6,167	..	7,937	7,937	..	(+) 28·70	(+) 28·70	..
2. Lahul (T)	14,205	14,205	..	13,801	13,801	..	(—) 2·84	(—) 2·84	..
3. Spiti (T)	7,196	7,196	..	10,362	10,362	..	(+) 44·00	(+) 44·00	..
District Total	**27,568**	**27,568**	..	**32,100**	**32,100**	..	(+) **16·44**	(+) **16·44**	..

6. Table 2 depicts the decennial changes in the distribution of tahsilwise population in the district. As already stated, during the decade 1971—81 the population of the district increased by 16.44 per cent as compared to 16.41 per cent during 1961—71. The growth rate of the district during the decade under review is the lowest in the State. The State growth rate comes to 23.71 per cent during the same period. Tahsilwise, Spiti has witnessed the highest growth rate in the district with 44.00 per cent followed by Udaipur sub-tahsil with 28.70 per cent while Lahul tahsil witnessed a negative growth to the extent of 2.84.

7. It is, indeed, difficult to ascribe the precise reasons, nonetheless, the phenomenal increase in Spiti tahsil is due to massive import of Nepalese labourers to excute large number of developmental activities under Desert Development Project and road labourers. Similarly Udaipur is a fastly coming up tahsil with the

incoming of large number of Government offices and large number of labourers working with Border Roads Organisation in construction of road connecting Lahul and Pangi with Jammu. The negative growth rate in Lahul tahsil if understandable, because, one, it has a most mobile population, secondly, road laboures have been shifted out due to completion of the road, thirdly, it has already optimised its 'Governmental' activities.

8. Table 3 deals with the distribution of the villages by population ranges. Out of 337 villages in the district as many as, 98 villages or 29.08 per cent are uninhabited villages. 190 villages or 79.50 per cent of the total inhabited villages fall in the population range of less than 200 persons. 42 villages or 17.57 per cent fall in the population range of 200—499 persons and only 7 villages or 2.93 per cent fall in the population range of 500—1,999 persons. The corresponding percentages for 1971 Census are 82.13 per cent, 15.74 per cent and 2.13 per cent respectively. Keylong, the district headquarters remains the biggest village of the district with a population of 1,901 and Kibbar in Spiti the highest village in the district, perhaps, in the entire State and the country.

TABLE 3

Distribution of Villages by Population Ranges

Range of Population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Less than 200	190	79·50
200—499	42	17·57
500—1,999	7	2·93
2,000—4,999	..	..
5,000—9,999	..	..
10,000+	..	..
Total	239	100·00

9. Table 4 deals with the distribution of villages by density. Of the 239 inhabited villages in the district, maximum number of 82 villages or 34.31 per cent of the total inhabited villages fall in the density range of 501 and above persons per sq. km., followed by 56 villages or 23.43 per cent in the range of 301—500 and 39 villages or 16.32 per cent having a density of 101—200, 37 villages or 15.48 per cent fall in the density range of 201—300 persons per sq. km. 9 villages or 3.77 percent fall in the density range of 10 or less, persons per sq. km. Thus, only 25 villages have a density of 100 persons per sq. km. or less than 100 persons per sq. km.

TABLE 4

Distribution of Villages by Density

Range of Density	Total No. of villages in each density range	Percentage of villages in each density range
1	2	3
Upto 10	9	3·77
11—20	5	2·09
21—50	4	1·67
51—100	7	2·93
101—200	39	16·32
201—300	37	15·48
301—500	56	23·43
501 and above	82	34·31
Not Known	..	..
Total	239	100·00

10. Table 5 shows the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population in the villages. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the district has increased to 2.25 per cent in 1981 Census as compared to 1.28 per cent in 1971. Overwhelming majority of the people have returned themselves as Scheduled Tribes. Out of 239 inhabited villages in the district no Scheduled Castes population has been reported from 193 or 80.75 per cent villages, another 35 villages or 14.65 per cent have a Scheduled Castes population upto 5 per cent only. 6 villages or 2.51 percent have a ScheduledCaste population between 6-10 per cent, 4 villages or 1.67 percent have a proportion of Scheduled Castes population in the range of 21-30 per cent, while in only one village, the Scheduled Castes population fall in the range of 31-50 per cent of the total population. It has been observed that more people prefer to declare as Scheduled Tribes rather than Castes, perhaps, to avoid the stigma of untouchability.

TABLE 5

Proportion of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population in the Villages

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Villages having no Scheduled Castes population	193	80·75
Upto 5	35	14·65
6—10	6	2·51
11—15	..	..
16—20	..	..
21—30	4	1·67
31—50	1	0·42
51—75	..	..
76 and above	..	..
Total	239	100·00

11. Table 6 depicts the composition of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population in the villages. In 1981 Census the Scheduled Tribes population of the district comprises 74.04 per cent of the total population as compared to 78.22 per cent of the total population in 1971. The Scheduled Tribes population is much higher as compared to the State figures of 4·61. The decrease in the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population is partly due to the large influx of non-tribal people in Spiti and comparative increase of Scheduled Castes population as they have the option to return themselves as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Out of 239 inhabited villages in the district the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population in 181 villages or 75.73 per cent of the villages, is more than 76 per cent of the total population of these villages, followed by 33 villages (13.81 per cent) where Scheduled Tribes population ranges between 51—75 per cent. Next 11 villages (4.60 per cent) have a Scheduled Tribes population in the range of 36—50 per cent, followed by 5 villages (2.09 per cent) fall in the range of 26—35 per cent closely followed by 4 villages having Scheduled Tribes population of 16.25 per cent, 2 villages have a Scheduled Tribes population ranging between 6.15 per cent, while 3 villages have no Scheduled Tribes population at all.

TABLE 6

Proportion of Scheduled Tribes Population to total Population in the Villages

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Villages having no Scheduled Tribes Population	3	1·26
Upto 5	1	0·42
6—15	1	0·42
16—25	4	1·67
26—35	5	2·09
36—50	11	4·60
51—75	33	13·81
76 and above	181	75·73
Total	239	100·00

12. Table 7 deals with the literacy rate by population ranges of the villages. In 1981 Census Lahul and Spiti has registered a literacy rate of 31.35 per cent as compared to 27.15 per cent in the 1971 and 16.48 per cent in 1961. This modestrise during the 71—81 period is largely due to the massive influx of labourers in the district. According to 1981 Census 43.55 per cent are literates among males and 15.44 per cent among females. The literacy rate of the district is lower as compared to the State figures of 42.48 per cent. Of the 239 inhabited villages in the district the literacy rate in 190 villages each having a population of less than 200 comes to 29.38 per cent, 42 villages which fall in the population range of 200—499 have a literacy rate of 28.65 per cent while in the remaining 7 villages which fall in the population range of 500—1,999 have a literacy rate of 41.91 per cent. As any where else, bigger the village higher is the literacy percentage, perhaps, because of higher population, educational facilities came in these villages earlier than smaller villages which were not administratively convenient to provide same facilities earlier.

TABLE 7

Literacy Rates by Population Ranges of Villages

Range of Population	No. of villages in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3
Less than 200	190	29·38
200—499	42	28·65
500—1,999	7	41·91
2,000—4,999	..	..
5,000—9,999	..	..
10,000 and above	..	..
Total	239	31·35

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Literates, Workers, Non-workers, Scheduled Castes/Tribes

Percen

Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			S.C. Population to total Population	S.T. Population to total Population	Literates to total Population		
		P	M	F			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur (ST)	T	7,937	4,431	3,506	1·93	82·18	28·10	41·12	11·64
	R	7,937	4,431	3,506	1·93	82·18	28·10	41·12	11·64
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahul (T)	T	13,801	7,556	6,245	3.49	76·46	37·85	51·59	21·22
	R	13,801	7,556	6,245	3·49	76·46	37·85	51·59	21·22
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spiti (T)	T	10,362	6,184	4,178	0·86	64·57	25·19	35·46	9·98
	R	10,362	6,184	4,178	0·86	64·57	25·19	35·46	9·98
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District	T	**32,100**	**18,171**	**13,929**	**2.25**	**74·04**	**31·35**	**43·55**	**15·44**
	R	**32,100**	**18,171**	**13,929**	**2·25**	**74·04**	**31·35**	**43·55**	**15·44**
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

8

Population in the District

tage of

Main workers to total Population			Marginal workers to total Population			Total workers to total Population			Non-workers to total Population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
52·17	61·41	40·50	12·99	6·16	21·62	65·16	67·57	62·12	34·84	32·43	37·88
52·17	61·41	40·50	12·99	6·16	21·62	65·16	67·57	62·12	34·84	32·43	37·88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59·32	66·21	50·98	9·25	5·97	13·23	68·57	72·18	64·21	31·43	27·82	35·79
59·32	66·21	50·98	9·25	5·97	13·23	68·57	72·18	64·21	31·43	27·82	35·79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64·07	69·19	56·49	1·73	1·34	2·30	65·80	70·54	58·78	34·20	29·46	41·22
64·07	69·19	56·49	1·73	1·34	2·30	65·80	70·54	58·78	34·20	29·46	41·22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59·09	**66·06**	**50·00**	**7·75**	**4·44**	**12·06**	**66·83**	**70·50**	**62·06**	**33·17**	**29·50**	**37·94**
59·09	**66·06**	**50·00**	**7·75**	**4·44**	**12·06**	**66·83**	**70·50**	**62·06**	**33·17**	**29·50**	**37·94**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

13. Table 8 deals with the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe literacy, workers, non-workers, population in the district. As already mentioned, Lahul & Spiti district has a population of 32,100 persons with 18,171 males and 13,929 females. Of this, 723 belong to Scheduled Castes which consist of 2.25 per cent of the total population of the district. Lahul & Spiti, indeed, is an overwhelmingly tribal district with 23,766 tribal population which constitutes 74.04 per cent of the total population of the district.

14. Lahul & Spiti district has a literacy percentage of 31.35 per cent of the total population or in absolute terms 10,063 persons are literates in the entire district. The males literacy comes to 43.55 per cent and the female literacy 15.44 per cent. It would be of interest to analyse that the literacy growth rate has been very modest during this decade not because of the slackness of educational activities but because of the tremendous influx of labour class in the entire district particularly so in the Spiti Sub-Division.

15. There are 18,967 persons or 59.09 per cent of the total population who have got work for 6 months or more than 6 months in a year who are called as main workers here. Of this, 66.06 per cent are males and 50.00 per cent females. The lower female percentage of main workers obviously is due to the reason that either the job requirements do not suit them in the district or most females are attending the household duty particularly so with the families of the Government officials and business class.

16. The district has marginal workers to the extent of 7.75 per cent, of which, 4.44 per cent are among males and 12.06 per cent among females. This higher percentage of female marginal workers is due to the fact that apart from household activity they do some work during the day or the season to supplement to the household income.

17. Thus, it would be seen that there are 66.83 per cent or in absolute terms 21,454 persons who are workers to the total population in the district. The break-up between the males and females are 70.50 per cent and 62.06 per cent respectively. There are as much as 33.17 per cent non-workers or in absolute terms 10,646 persons as non-workers in the district. The break-up of male and female non-workers is 29.50 per cent and 37.94 per cent, respectively.

18. Tahsilwise, Udaipur sub-tahsil has 1.93 per cent Scheduled Caste population and 82.18 per cent Scheduled Tribes population which is highest in the district. The sub-tahsil has a literacy percentage of 28.10 per cent, male and female literacy being 41.12 per cent and 11.64 per cent respectively. It has 52.17 per cent total main workers, males and females being 61.41 per cent and 40.50 per cent respectively. Further, it has marginal workers to the extent of 12.99 per cent of the total population. Of this, 6.16 per cent are males and 21.62 per cent females. There are 65.16 per cent total workers of the total population in the tahsil, the males and females break-up being 67.57 per cent and 62.12 per cent respectively. Similarly, the non-workers are 34.84 per cent of the total tahsil population, out of which 32.43 per cent are among males and 37.88 per cent among females.

19. The Lahul tahsil has 3.49 per cent Scheduled Castes population which is highest in all the three tahsils. It has Scheduled Ttribes population of 76.46 per cent of the total population of the tahsil. It has a literacy percentage of 37.85 per cent, male literacy being 51.59 per cent and female 21.22 per cent. The tahsil has main workers to the extent of 59.32 per cent of the total population in the tahsil out of which 66.21 per cent are among males and 50.98 per cent are among females. The marginal workers in the tahsil are 9.25 per cent, male being 5.97 per cent and females 13.23 per cent. It has 68.57 per cent, total workers in the tahsil out of total population of which 72.18 per cent are males and 64.21 per cent female workers. Further it has non-working population of 31.43 per cent, male non-working population being 27.82 per cent and female 35.79 per cent.

20. In Spiti tahsil the Scheduled Castes population is the lowest with 0.86 per cent only. It has lower Scheduled Tribes population also as compared to Udaipur and Lahul tahsils with 64.57 per cent tribal population. This basically is due to the large influx of the Napalese labour class in the valley. It again has the lowest literacy percentage in all the three tahsils with 25.19 per cent literates, males being 35.46 per cent and females 9.98 per cent. It has maximum percentage of main workers of the three tahsils with 64.07 per cent, among males main workers being 69.19 per cent and among females 56.49 per cent.

Compared to other two tahsils Spiti tahsil with 1.73 per cent marginal workers is the lowest. It has male marginal workers of 1.34 per cent and females 2.30 per cent respectively. The tahsil has the total working population of 65.80 per cent. Male working population being 70.54 per cent and females 58.78 per cent. It has 34.20 per cent non-working population in the tahsil, out of which 29.46 per cent are among males and 41.22 per cent among females. Some of the special features of the Lahul & Spiti district in this connection are it has a very low female literates, and considerable outsider population.

21. Appendix I of the Village Directory which is the tahsilwise abstract of the various amenities available in the district would reveal that in Lahul & Spiti district there are 146 primary schools located in 137 villages, 30 middle schools located in 30 villages and 13 high schools and 1 higher secondary school. There are 3 other institutions in the district. All three of them are in Spiti tahsil only.

22. It will be relevant to mention here that while dealing with the primary/middle/high schools, if there is high school in the village having classes from 1st Standard to 10th Standard it has been treated as one primary school, one middle school and one high school. Therefore, it is understandable that the number of primary schools and middle schools are generally inflated than the actual number existing.

23. Tahsilwise Udaipur sub-tahsil has got 36 primary schools in 33 villages, 8 middle schools and 3 high schools one in each village. There are as many as 32 villages in this sub-tahsil which have no educational facilities of any sort at all.

24. In Lahul tahsil there are 63 primary schools situated in 62 villages, 12 middle schools and 6 high schools and one higher secondary school situated one each in each village. This tahsil has 65 villages which have no educational facilities of any type whatsoever.

25. Spiti tahsil has 47 primary schools located in 42 villages, 10 middle schools and four high schools one in each village and 5 villages in the tahsil have no educational facilities of any sort.

26. There are 17 dispensaries situated in 17 villages in the district, only 2 hospitals one maternity/child welfare centre, one primary health centre, 8 primary health sub-centres situated in 8 villages, 34 community health workers situated one in each village and 7 other institutions situated in 5 villages in the district. There are 176 villages in the entire district which have no medical facilities of any type whatsoever.

27. Tahsilwise, Udaipur sub-tahsil has 5 dispensaries one in each village and 2 primary health sub-centres and one other institution. It has 58 villages with no medical facilities of any type.

28. Lahul tahsil has 6 dispensaries one in each village, one hospital, one maternity/child welfare centre, one primary health centre, 3 primary health sub-centres, 14 community health workers respectively having one in each village. There are 6 other institutions opened in 4 villages. There are altogether 101 villages which have no medical facilities of any type.

29. In Spiti tahsil there are 6 dispensaries, one in each village, one hospital, 3 primary health sub-centres and 20 community health workers, one in each village respectively. There are 17 villages without any medical facilities of any sort.

30. In Lahul & Spiti district there are 194 villages which have tap water, 2 villages have river as a source of drinking water, 90 villages get through canals/kuhls, 78 villages have sources other than mentioned in columns 35 to 41 in the appendix. 130 villages have got drinking water sources more than one.

31. Tahsilwise, Udaipur sub-tahsil has 45 villages which have tap water available in the village for drinking purposes, one village depends upon the river water, 25 villages on kuhl water and 16 villages other than the aforesaid. 30 villages have got more than one source of drinking water. 7 villages have no drinking water facilities in the village at all and they have to go out to fetch the water.

32. In Lahul tahsil 122 villages have tap water, 57 villages have kuhl water and 70 villages have more then one drinking water source and 19 have other sources than the ones mentioned earlier.

33. Spiti tahsil has 27 villages with tap water, one village depends upon the river water, 8 villages have canal/kuhl water, 30 villages have more than one source of drinking water and 43 have other sources.

34. There are altogether 33 villages having post offices and 2 villages have post and telegraph offices.

35. Tahsilwise, Udaipur sub-tahsil has 5 post offices only. Lahul has 12 post offices and one post and telegraph office. Spiti has 16 post offices and one post and telegraph office.

36. In the district, 87 villages have bus stops. Tahsilwise, Udaipur has 16 bus stops, Lahul 54 and Spiti 17.

37. In all, 92 villages have got electricity. Tahsilwise 8 villages in Udaipur, 83 villages in Lahul and one village in Spiti tahsil have been electrified. Similarly, 57 villages in Udaipur sub-tahsil, 44 villages in Lahul tahsil and 46 villages in Spiti tahsil constituting total number of 147 villages have no electricity at all.

38. Appendix III would indicate that there are 7 villages in Udaipur sub-tahsil which have no facility of any sort at all.

39. Appendix IV gives the proportion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and population to the total population by ranges in the villages

TABLE 9

Distribution of Villages according to the availability of different amenities

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	No. of inhabited Villages	No. (with percentage) of Villages having one or more of the following amenities of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communi-cation	Approach by Pucca road	Power Supply
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	65	33(50·77)	7(10·77)	58(89·23)	5(7·69)	..	16(24·62)	..	8(12·31)
2	Lahul Tahsil	127	62(48·82)	26(20·47)	127(100)	13(10·24)	..	54(42·52)	32(25·20)	83(65·35)
3	Spiti Tahsil	47	42(89·36)	30(63·83)	47(100)	17(36·17)	..	17(36·17)	..	1(2·13)
	Total	239	137(57·32)	63(26·36)	232(97·07)	35(14·64)	..	(87(36·40)	32(13·39)	92(38·49)

40. Tables 9 and 10 deal with the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities and proportion of rural population served by different amenities respectively. The district has 239 villages, out of which 137 villages or 57·32 per cent villages with the population of 26,725 or 83·26 per cent have educational facilities in the respective villages. Similarly, 63 villages which constitute 26·36 per cent of the total villages in the district with the population of 16,621 comprising 51.78 per cent population have medical facilities available to them in the village itself. Another 232 villages constituting 97.07 per cent of the total number of villages in the district with the population of 31,777 or percentagewise 98·99 per cent of the population have got drinking water in the village itself. Regarding post and telegraph facilities 35 villages which comprise 14·64 per cent of the total number of inhabited villages in the district covering a population of 40·36 per cent have got the aforesaid facilities. Further, 87 villages which comprise 36·40 per cent of the total villages in the district covering a population of 50·42 per cent have got communication facilities into their villages. 32 villages covering a population of 16·92 per cent have approach by pucca road to their village and lastly 92 villages or 38·49 per cent of the total villages in the district covering a population of 13,076 or 40·74 per cent of the total population have got electricity supply.

TABLE 10

Proportion of Rural Population served by different amenities

Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Total Population of Inhabited villages in each Tahsil	Proportion of Rural Population served by different amenities of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	7,937	6,541 (82·41)	2,378 (29·96)	7,614 (95·93)	2,092 (26·36)	..	2,422 (30·52)	.	1,328 (16·73)
Lahul Tahsil	13,801	10,203 (73·93)	6,013 (43·57)	13,801 (100)	5,015 (36·34)	..	8,501 (61·60)	5,430 (39·34)	10,898 (78·97)
Spiti Tahsil	10,362	9,981 (96·32)	8,230 (79·42)	10,362 (100)	5,847 (56·43)	..	5,261 (50·77)	..	850 (8·20)
Total	**32,100**	**26,725 (83·26)**	**16,621 (51·78)**	**31,777 (98·99)**	**12,954 (40·36)**	..	**16,184 (50·42)**	**5,430 (16·92)**	**13,076 (40·74)**

41. Tahsilwise break-up shows that in Udaipur sub-tahsil out of 65 villages, 33 villages comprising 50.77 per cent of the total villages with the population of 6,541 or 82.41 per cent have got educational facilities in the village itself. So also another 7 villages covering a population of 2,378 have got medical facilities available to them in the village itself. 58 villages or 89.23 per cent of the villages in the tahsil population of 95·93 per cent have got drinking water available to them in the village itself. 5 villages with 7·69 per cent villages with the population of 26·36 per cent have got either post or telegraph facilities. 16 villages with the population of 2,422 have got communication facilities and lastly 8 villages with the population of 16.73 per cent have electricity supply.

42. In Lahul tahsil out of 127 villages, 62 villages with the population of 10,203 have got educational facilities. 26 villages with 6,013 population have got medical facilities. All villages have got drinking water facilities and 13 villages with the population of 5,015 have got post or telegraph facilities. 54 villages with the population of 8,501 have got communication facilities. 32 villages with the population of 5,430 have approach to the village by pucca road and lastly 83 villages with the population of 10,898 have got electricity supply.

43. Spiti tahsil has 47 villages. Out of these, 12 villages with the population of 9,981 have the educational facilities, 30 villages with the population of 8,230 have the medical facilities. All villages have got drinking water facilities, 17 villages with the population of 5,847 have either post or telegraph facilities and 17 villages with the population of 5,261 have communication facilities and lastly only one village with the population of 850 is electrified.

44. Table 11 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenitie sin themselves but having at a distance which have been given in ranges in this table. Out of 102 inhabited villages where no educational facilities are available, 94 villages have these amenities at a distance of less than 5 kms, 6 villages have within the range of 5—10 kms and 2 villages within the range of more than 10 kms. Out of 176 villages in the district which have no medical facilities, 111 villages have medical facilities within a distance of less than 5 kms, 42 villages have medical facilities available within the distance range of 5—10 kms and the remaining 23 villages have medical facilities at a distance of over 10 kms. 7 villages not enjoying the drinking water facilities in the district, have this facility within less than 5 kms.

45. Out of 239 inhabited villages in the district, as many as 204 villages have no post and telegraph facilities, but, 124 of them have these facilities within the distance of less than 5 kms, 46 villages have within the range of 5—10 kms and 34 have it more than 10 kms.

46. 152 villages in the district have no communication facilities available to them. Of these, 96 villages have this facility within a distance of 5 kms, 23 villages have within a

distance of 5—10 kms and the remaining 33 villages have the communication facility available at more than 10 kms.

TABLE 11

Distribution of Villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available

Villages not having amenity of	No. of villages where the amenity is not available and is availed at a distance of			
	—5kms.	5—10 kms.	10+kms.	Total (cols. 2—4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education	94	6	2	102
2. Medical	111	42	23	176
3. Drinking water	7	..	..	7
4. Post & Telegraph	124	46	34	204
5. Market/Hat	..	..	..	..
6. Communication	96	23	33	152

47. Table 12 relates to the distribution of villages according to distance from the nearest town and the availability of different amenities. As already mentioned in the preceding pages that Lahul & Spiti is entirely a rural district and the nearest town for the villages of Lahul tahsil and Udaipur sub-tahsil is Manali in Kullu district, and to the villages of Spiti tahsil, Rampur in Shimla district is nearest. All the villages of the district are beyond 51 kms from Manali/ Rampur which are the nearest towns for them.

48. The table 13 deals with the distribution of villages according to population ranges and amenities available to them.

49. Out of 239 inhabited villages in the district, 232 fall in the population range up to 499 and the remaining 7 come in the population range of 500—1,999. All the 7 villages falling in the later category have educational, medical, drinking water and post and telegraph facilities within each village but of the 7 villages, 6 villages have communication facilities, 3 have electricity and only one approachable by pucca road. Of the villages in the population range of less than 499, 130 have the educational institutions, 56 medical institutions, 28 have post and telegraph facilities, 225 have drinking water, 81 have communication facilities and 89 villages are having the electricity.

TABLE 12

Distribution of Villages according to the distance from nearest town and availability of different amenities

Distance range from the nearest town (Kms.)	No. of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communi-cation	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51+	239	137(57·32)	63(26·36)	232(97·07)	35(14·64)	..	87(36·40)	32(13·39)	92(38·49)
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	239	137(57·32)	63(26·36)	232(97·07)	35(14·64)	..	87(36·40)	32(13·39)	92(38·49)

TABLE 13

Distribution of Villages according to population ranges and amenities available

Population Range	No. of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communi-cation	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Up to-499	232	130(56·03)	56(24·14)	225(96·98)	28(12·07)	..	81(34·91)	31(13·36)	89(38·36)
500—1,999	7	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	..	6(85·71)	1(14·28)	3(42·86)
2,000—4,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	239	137(57·32)	63(26·36)	232(97·07)	35(14·64)	..	87(36·40)	32(13·39)	92(38·49)

50. Table 14 deals with the staple food in the majority of villages in each tahsil. The district has very limited cultivable area and is actually deficient in foodgrain, which is made up by importing from outside through private and Government Agencies. Therefore, there can be nothing like main staple food in the Lahul & Spiti. Broadly Lahul tahsil depends upon rice, wheat and Kathu, Spiti on barley and wheat while Udaipur sub-tahsil on wheat, barley and Kathu. Most of the people are non-vegetarian and drinking of alcohol is very common and at times a social necessity.

TABLE 14

Main Staple Food in the majority of Villages in each Tahsil/Sub-tahsil

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	Main Staple Food
1	Udaipur Sub-tahsil	Wheat, Barley, Kathu
2	Lahul Tahsil	Rice, Wheat, Kathu
3	Spiti Tahsil	Barley, Wheat

51. Table 15 gives the distribution of villages according to land use. 239 total inhabited villages have a total area of 16,054 hectares in the entire district of which 10,986 or 68.43 per cent is cultivable area. Of this, 3,537 hectares or 32.20 per cent of the cultivable area is under irrigation.

52. Tahsilwise, Udaipur sub-tahsil has 11,178 hectares total area in 65 villages. Out of this, 6,761 or 60.48 per cent of the total area is cultivable. Of this cultivable land, 666 hectares or 9.85 per cent of the total cultivable area is under irrigation.

53. Lahul tahsil has 3,287 hectares of total area in 127 inhabited villages. Out of this 2,884 hectares or 87.74 per cent is cultivable area 1,591 hectares or 55.17 per cent of the cultivable area is under irrigation.

54. In Spiti tahsil the total land area is 1,589 hectares spread over in 47 inhabited villages. Of this total area, 1,341 hectares or 84.39 per cent land is cultivable 1,280 hectares is under irrigation which accounts for 95.45 per cent of the total cultivable area.

55. The above figures would indicate that the irrigated area in Lahul & Spiti district is almost one-third of the total cultivable area.

TABLE 15

Distribution of Villages according to land use

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil	No. of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Udaipur Sub-tahsil	65	11,178	6,761 (60·48)	666 (9·85)
2	Lahul Tahsil	127	3,287	2,884 (87·74)	1,591 (55·17)
3	Spiti Tahsil	47	1,589	1,341 (84·39)	1,280 (95·45)
	Total	239	16,054	10,986 (68·43)	3,537 (32·20)

PART A—VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION I—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory.—Village Directory which is one of the traditional documents of the census has been canvassed during 1981 Census too. On the basis of the information the Village Directory schedule can broadly be divided into three parts. The first deals with the basic amenities available to a village like the education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraphs, communication, power supply and market etc. In this part, it has been sought to ascertain whether the above facilities exist in a village and if it does then to what extent/level. If the above amenities are not available then nearest village/town with a distance where the aforesaid facilities/amenities have been made available.

2. The second deals with the land use which has been endeavoured to conform to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India which has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under five categories which are :

1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation.
   (a) Land put to non-agricultural uses.
   (b) Barren and unculturable lands.
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands.
   (a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.
   (b) Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown.
   (c) Culturable wastes.
4. Fallow lands.
   (a) Fallow land other than current fallows.
   (b) Current fallows.
5. Net area sown.

The source of information for the aforesaid items had been the revenue record shown/ converted into hectares.

3. The third part of the Village Directory deals about the information of the places of historical, archaeological and religious importance in a village. This apart, it also deals with the socio-economic level of the people. It also endeavours to gauge social and economic level of the people by para-metres like the number of motor cycles, scooters, jeeps, cars and tractors available in the village and the number of newspapers inflow to the village.

4. The first part dealing with the amenities needs elaboration which is given as under :

(a) *Educational Amenities.*—The various level of the educational amenities provided in a village has been shown for the sake of convenience in the abbreviations given as under :

(1)	Primary and elementary schools upto 4th Classes	P
(2)	Junior Secondary or Middle Schools upto 8th Classes	M
(3)	High Schools/Secondary Schools upto 10th Classes	H
(4)	Higher Secondary Schools/ Pre-University/Junior College/ Intermediate (including 10+2 system)	PUC
(5)	Colleges of all types upto Graduate level and above	C
(6)	Industrial School	I
(7)	Training School	Tr.
(8)	Adult education class/centre	AC
(9)	Other educational Institutions like Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic School, Maktab etc.	O

Where there are more than one Institutions of same type in a village, the same have been indicated in figures against the appropriate abbreviation e.g. P(3), M(2), H(2) etc. Where no educational facility in the village was available, the distance of next nearest village where such educational facilities exist been given in brackets with a dash viz. (—5), (5—10) and (10+).

(*b*) *Medical Amenities*:—Any one of the following amenities available in the village has been shown in abbreviations against the name of each medical institution :

1.	Hospital	H
2.	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	MCW
3.	Maternity Home	MH
4.	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
5.	Health Centre	HC
6.	Primary Health Centre	PHC
7.	Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
8.	Dispensary of all types	D
9.	Family Planning Centre	FPC
10.	T.B. Clinic	TB
11.	Nursing Home	NH
12.	Registered Private Practitioner	RP
13.	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
14.	Community Health Worker	CHW
15.	Others	O

In the aforesaid Health Centre of various levels family planning advice and clinical facilities may also be available which have not been shown separately. If there are more than one Institutions of same type in the village, the same have been indicated in numbers against the abbreviation e.g. H(2), D(3) etc. In view of a variety of medical amenities for which a number of codes as above have been suggested, it would not be possible to provide too many details under each such amenity. Thus all registered medical practitioner whether Ayurvedic, Unani or Allopathic have been covered under the code 'RP' It would be appropriate to mention that the term "Community Health Worker' does not refer to workers in extension programmes like Malaria eradication, Agriculture etc. It refers to only those para-medical personnel who have been trained for dispensing medicines for minor ailments. Where no facility is available within the village a dash (—) has been shown in the relevant column. But next to it in brekets, the distance in broad ranges viz. —5 km., 5—10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the most modest medical amenity like Dispensary, Community Health Worker, Primary Health Centre or Primary Health Sub-centre or Hospital is available has been given.

(*c*) *Drinking Water Amenities*.—The types of the portable drinking water supply sources available within the village have been given in the abbreviations as under :

1.	Tap water	T
2.	Well water	W
3.	Tank water	Tk
4.	Tube Well water	TW
5.	Hand Pump	HP
6.	Fountain	F
7.	Canal/Kuhls	C
8.	River water	R
9.	Lake	L
10.	Nullah	N
11.	Other sources (like baories etc.)	O

(*d*) *Post and Telegraph Amenities*.—Post and Telegraph has been given in the abbreviations as under :

1.	Post Office	PO
2.	Telegraph Office	TO
3.	Post and Telegraph Office	PTO
4.	Telephone Connection	Phone

(*e*) *Day/Days of the Market/Hat*.—No such traditional practice exists in the entire district.

Communications.—This indicates the type of communication amenities either by bus, railways or navigable water way available to the village, the abbreviations adopted are given as under :

1.	Bus	BS
2.	Railway Station	RS
3.	Navigable water way (including river/canal)	NW

If anyone of these amenities were not available to the village then the nearest such facility available with a distance in bracket is given viz. (—5), (5—10) and (10+).

(f) *Approach to Village.*—The approach to village refers to the state of road etc. leading to the village. This is to see whether the village is approachable by pucca road or Katcha road or by navigable canal or water way or both. The approach to village is to be indicated by the following codes :

1.	Pucca Road	.. PR
2.	Katcha Road	.. KR
3.	Navigable River	.. NR
4.	Navigable Canal	.. NC
5.	Navigable water way (other than river or canal)	NW
6.	Foot-Path	.. FP

If there is more than one such facility the same has been indicated separately by individual codes.

(g) *Nearest Town and Distance.*—The distance of nearest town is given in Kms. in brackets. This has been filled in purely on the basis of local enquiry. The nearest town so indicated need not be within the State itself. The nearest town even in another States has been indicated wherever necessary alongwith the name of the State. Further, operational convenience has been taken into consideration while showing the nearest distance of town.

(h) *Electricity Supply.*—If the electricity is actually available whatever may be the form of its use it has been shown as available. The codes used for various category of electricity are as under :

1.	Electricity for domestic purpose only	.. ED
2.	Electricity for agriculture purpose only	.. EAg.
3.	Electricity for other purposes like industrial, commercial *etc. only*	.. EO
4.	Electricity for all purposes listed above	.. EA

(i) *Staple Food.*—Here the terms staple food has been used only in terms of grain and on other food material. The name of the grain consumed by the inhabitants for the major part of the year has been treated a staple food of the inhabitants, where it was not possible to pin-point the foodgrain or in other words, where the inhabitants have been using more than one type of foodgrain more than one names have been given.

Land Use.—As already stated the total area of the land in its 5 broad categories has been compiled from the revenue records. In the first category, types of land under forests has been indicated and in the second and third information about cultivated area, irrigated or un-irrigated has been shown. The irrigated area has been further split up as per the sources of irrigation. Forth being the area under cultivable waste which includes meadows, groves and pastures etc. Lastly, the area not available for cultivation such as residential area, paths and unculturable waste etc. has been given.

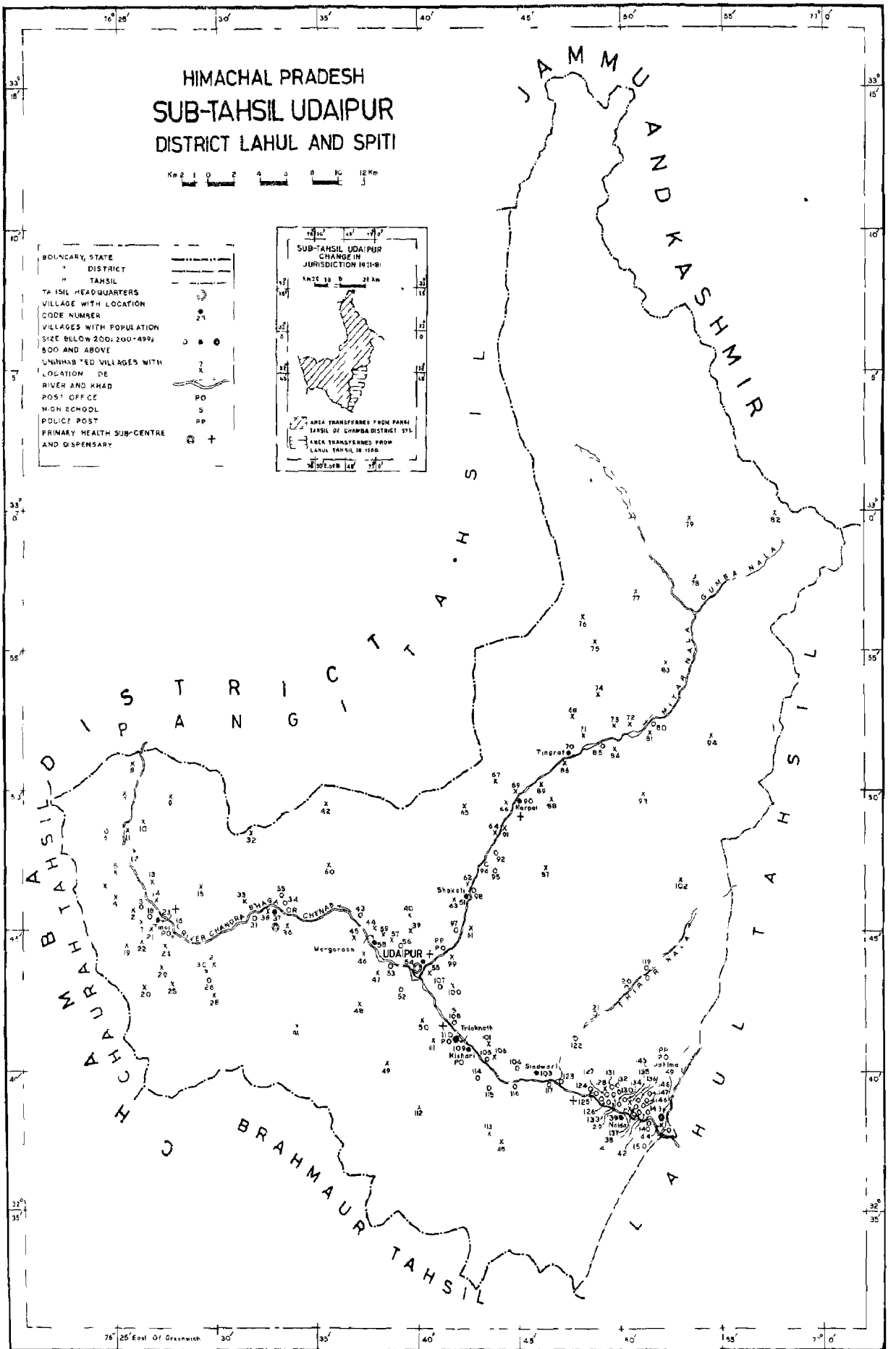
Abbreviations used for various sources of irrigation are detaled below :

1.	Government Kuhl/Canal	.. GC
2.	Private Kuhl/Canal	.. PC
3.	Well (without electricity)	.. W
4.	Well (with electricity)	.. WE
5.	Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
6.	Tubewell (with electricity)	.. TWE
7.	Tank	.. Tk
8.	River	.. R
9.	Lake	.. L
10.	Waterfall	.. Wf
11.	Others	.. O

Abbreviations used for the information collected in Part C of the Village Directory are explained below :

1.	Copies of newspapers coming in the village	.. N
2.	Motor cycles/scooters available in the village	.. M
3.	Cars/jeeps available in the village	C
4.	Tractors available in the village	T

UDAIPUR
SUB-TAHSIL



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वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

उप-तहसील : उदयपुर Sub-Tahsil: Udaipur

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	अड़त Arat	105	211
2.	औहड़ Auhar	101	207
3.	बेलिंग Beling	144	1/26
4.	भा-बारिंग Bha-Baring	131	1/13
5.	भा-चवेर Bha-Chewar	135	1/17
6.	भुजण्ड़ Bhujund	3	109
7.	भरौर Bharaur	18	124
8.	भयाड़ Bihar	137	1/19
9.	छालिंग Chaling	85	191
10.	चमरट Chamrat	96	202
11.	चम्बक Chembak	127	1/10
12.	छोगाजिंग Chhogjing	121	1/3
13.	छोखंग Chokhang	122	1/4
14.	दन्दक Dandak	125	1/7
15.	धार आहन Dhar Ahan	73	179
16.	धार भंटगाहर Dhar Bhatgahar	27	133
17.	धार भिमवाग Dhai Bhimwag	35	141
18.	धार भीतर Dhar Bhitar	76	182
19.	धार चणूह Dhar Chanooh	93	199
20.	धार चेटाल Dhar Chetal	68	174
21.	धार छनेड़ Dhar Chhaned	1	107
22.	धार चूरगाहर Dhar Churgahar	19	125
23.	धार चुरदरुण Dhar Churdrun	82	188
24.	चुतुरादरण Dhar Chutradrun	74	180
25.	धार दरुण Dhar Daraone	77	183
26.	धार धान्दल Dhar Dhandal	32	138
27.	धार डुगाह Dhar Dugah	60	166
28.	धार गुरधार Dhar Ghardhar	67	173
29.	धार गिलडिंग Dhar Gilding	113	219
30.	धार गुम्बा Dhar Gumba	78	184
31.	धार हलिट Dhar Holiat	99	205
32.	धार जटल Dhar Jhatol	87	193
33.	धार झोलिंग Dhar Jholang	118	224
34.	धार जुटगाहर Dhar Jutgahar	15	121
35.	धार कांगल पनगाह Dhar Kangal Pangah	41	147
36.	धार करपट Dhar Karpat	88	194
37.	धार खंगड़ Dhar Khangar	112	218

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

उप-तहसील: उदयपुर Sub-Tahsil: Udaipur

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदस्बत नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
38.	आर. एफ. कुन्दल Dhar Kundal	20	126
39.	धार कुन्दरी Dhar Kundri	83	189
40.	धार लमगर Dhar Lamgarh	94	200
41.	धार मुशगाहर Dhar Mushgar	49	155
42.	धार परला भीतर Dhar Paila Bhitar	75	181
43.	धार फुटगाहर Dhar Phatgahar	100	206
44.	धार तलदर Dhar Taldar	42	148
45.	धार टाली Dhar Talli	9	115
46.	धार टमलू Dhar Tamlu	65	171
47.	धार टाण्डा Dhar Tanda	30	136
48.	धार टैंटी Dhar Tenti	102	208
49.	धार थानपटन Dhar Than Pattan	79	185
50.	धार सैंरण Dhar Sairun	40	146
51.	धार सलपट Dhar Salpat	48	154
52.	धार शंगडू Dhar Sangru	63	169
53.	डी. पी. एफ. अखोरू D.P.F. Akhoru	7	113
54.	आर. एफ. अड़त D.P.F. Arat	59	165
55.	डी. पी. एफ. बरदंग D.P.F. Bardang	50	156
56.	डी. पी. एफ. भियाडी D.P.F. Bhiyari	114	220
57.	डी. पी. एफ. भजुण्ड D.P.F. Bhujund	2	108
58.	डी. पी. एफ. भरौर D.P.F. Bharaur	17	123
59.	डी. पी. एफ. भुखेन D.P.F. Braknai	24	130
60.	डी. पी. एफ. छालिंग D.P.F. Chaling	84	190
61.	डी. पी. एफ. चिमरिट D.P.F. Chamrat	95	201
62.	डी. पी. एफ. छनेड़ D.P.F. Chhaned	4	110
63.	डी. पी. एफ. चुरपट D.P.F. Churput	69	175
64.	डी. पी. एफ. धनवाणी D.P.F. Dhanwani	31	137
65.	डी. पी. एफ. धरेल D.P.F. Dharel	6	112
66.	डी. पी. एफ. डीबरी D.P.F. Dibri	91	197
67.	डी. पी. एफ. गुरधार D.P.F. Ghardhar	66	172
68.	डी. पी. एफ. गिलडिंग D.P.F. Gilding	115	221
69.	डी. पी. एफ. हरसेर D.P.F. Harsar	28	134
70.	डी. पी. एफ. हुलगा D.P.F. Hulega	61	167
71.	डी. पी. एफ. झोलंग D.P.F. Jholang	116	222
72.	डी. पी. एफ. कैण D.P.F. Kain	22	128
73.	डी. पी. एफ. करपट D.P.F. Karpat	89	195
74.	डी. पी. एफ. खंजर D.P.F. Khanjar	81	187

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवो की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

उप-तहसील: उदयपुर Sub-Tahsil: Udaipur

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
75.	डी. पी. एफ. खपराना D.P.F. Khaprana	106	212
76.	डी. पी. एफ. कुन्दल D.P.F. Kundel	25	131
77.	डी. पी. एफ. लोबर D.P.F. Lobar	52	158
78.	डी. पी. एफ. लोहनी D.P.F. Lohni	16	122
79.	डी. पी. एफ. फरगाहर D.P.F. Phigahar	107	213
80.	डी. पी. एफ. रनसानी D.P.F. Ransani	12	118
81.	डी. पी. एफ. सैरुण D.P.F. Sairun	39	145
82.	डी. पी. एफ. सलग्रां D.P.F. Salgaraon	38	144
83.	डी. पी. एफ. शकोली D.P.F. Shakoli	62	168
84.	डी. पी. एफ. शिलिंग D.P.F. Shiling	92	198
85.	डी. पी. एफ. सिन्दवाड़ी D.P.F. Sindwari	104	210
86.	डी. पी. एफ. टाली D.P.F. Talli	10	116
87.	डी. पी. एफ. टमलू D.P.F. Tamlu	64	170
88.	डी. पी. एफ. टान्डा D.P.F. Tanda	29	135
89.	डी. पी. एफ. तैहतलो D.P.F. Tehtlo	13	119
90.	डी. पी. एफ. ठाणी D.P.F. Thani	72	178
91.	डी. पी. एफ. ठुठयाला D.P.F. Thuthiyala	8	114
92.	धार त्रिलोक नाथ D.P.F. Triloknath	111	217
93.	डी. पी. एफ. तमरु D.P.F. Tumru	97	203.
94.	डी. पी. एफ. उदयपुर D.P.F. Udaipur	55	161
95.	डी. पी. एफ. उरगोस D.P.F. Urgus	71	177
96.	ड्रेलड़ा Dreldra	134	1/16
97.	गालिंग Galing	141	1/23
98.	घारी Ghari	98	204
99.	गवाड़ी Guari	120	1/2
100.	हरसर Harsar	26	132
101.	हरुका Haruka	108	214
102.	जाहलंमा Jahlma	149	1/31
103.	जसरथ Jasrath	140	1/22
104.	झोलंग Jholang	117	223
105.	जुण्डा Junde	142	1/24
106.	कमरी Kamri	124	1/6
107.	करपट Karpat	90	196
108.	कंवाग Kuang	133	1/15
109.	खंजर Khanjar	80	186

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

उप-तहसील : उदयपुर Sub-Tahsil: Udaipur

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
110.	खरोटी Khuruti	138	1/20
111.	किशोरी Kishori	109	215
112.	कुरचेड़ Kurched	34	140
113.	ले-बारिंग Leh-Baring	132	1/14
114.	ले-चवेर Leh-Chewar	136	1/18
115.	लोमच Lomach	145	1/27
116.	लिंगचा Lingcha	128	1/10
117.	मंण्डग्रा Margaraon	58	164
118.	मूरिंग Murang	126	1/8
119.	नैन गाहर Naingahar	119	1/1
120.	नाल्डा Nalda	139	1/21
121.	ओथंग Othang	147	1/29
122.	फूहड़ा Phura	150	1/31
123.	आर. एफ. छनेड़ R.F. Chhaned	5	111
124.	आर. एफ. दारेड़ R.F. Daredh	43	149
125.	आर. एफ. धान्दल Dhandal	33	139
126.	आर. एफ. कैण R.F. Kain	21	127
127.	आर. एफ. कराकून R.F. Krakun	11	117
128.	आर. एफ. कुरयाल R.F. Khurial	44	150
129.	आर. एफ. रतली R.F. Ratoli	46	152
130.	आर. एफ. रियाड़न R.F. Riodhan	56	162
131.	आर. एफ. रुमास R.F. Rumas	36	142
132.	आर. एफ. सलकोट R.F. Salkot	45	151
133.	आर. एफ.सलपट R.F. Salpat	47	153
134.	आर. एफ. सुनाली R.F. Sunali	14	120
135.	आर. एफ. सुथल R.F. Suthal	57	163
136.	सलंग्रा Salgaraon	37	143
137.	सलपट Salpat	53	159
138.	शकोली Shakoli	51	157
139.	शेलिंग Sheling	130	1/12
140.	शवर Shenwar	129	1/11
141.	सिन्दवाड़ी Sindwari	103	209
142.	तलजोन Taljon	143	1/25
143.	थिरोट Thirot	123	1/5
144.	तिबोक Tibok	146	1/28

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

उप-तहसील: उदयपुर Sub-Tahsil: Udaipur

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
145.	तिन्दी Tindi	23	129
146.	तिंगरट Tingrat	70	176
147.	त्रिलोकनाथ Triloknath	110	216
148.	उदयपुर Udaipur	54	160
149.	उवांग Uwang	86	192
150.	यंग थंग Yang Thang	148	130

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+ Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है) Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में) Total area of the village (in Hectares)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या Total Population and number of households	शैक्षणिक Educational	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी Medical	पीने का पानी (पेय) Drinking water (Potable)	डाक एवं तार Post and Telegraph	मंडी के दिन Day or days of the market/hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	धार छनेड़ Dhar Chhaned (107)	3,679	Uninhabited					
2	डी. पी.एफ. भुजण्ड D.P.F. Bhujund (108)	52	Uninhabited					
3	भुजण्ड Bhujund (109)	87	112 (20)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
4	डी.पी.एफ. छनेड़ D.P.F. Chhaned (110)	70	Uninhabited					
5	आर.एफ. छनेड़ R.F. Chhaned (111)	430	Uninhabited					
6	डी. पी.एफ. धरेल D.P.F. Dharel (112)	292	1 (1)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
7	डी. पी.एफ अखोरू D.P.F. Akhoru (113)	238	Uninhabited					
8	डी.पी.एफ. ठुठयाला D.P.F. Thuthiyala (114)	331	Uninhabited					
9	धार टाली Dhar Talli (115)	3,302	Uninhabited					
10	डी पी.एफ. टाली D.P.F. Talli (116)	239	Uninhabited					
11	आर. एफ. कराकून R.F. Krakun (117)	54	Uninhabited					
12	डी.पी.एफ. रनसानी D.P.F. Ransani (118)	274	Uninhabited					
13	डी. पी. एफ. तहतली D.P.F. Tehtlo (119)	169	Uninhabited					
14	आर.एफ. सुरनाली R.F. Surnali (120)	57	Uninhabited					
15	धार जुटगाहर Dhar Jutgahar (121)	1,015	Uninhabited					
16	डी. पी. फ. लोहनी D.P.F. Lohni (122)	223	67 (14)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	T, O	—(10+Kms.)	—
17	डी. पी.एफ. भरोर D.P.F. Bharaur (123)	102	Uninhabited					

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)						
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	3,674	5	—	1
		Uninhabited			52	—	—	—	—	—	2
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (190)	—	Kathu, Wheat	80	—	—	—	7	—	3
		Uninhabited			66	—	—	—	4	—	4
		Uninhabited			430	—	—	—	—	—	5
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (186)	—	Kathu, Wheat	280	—	—	—	12	—	6
		Uninhabited			230	—	—	—	8	—	7
		Uninhabited			317	—	—	—	14	—	8
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	3,294	8	—	9
		Uninhabited			229	—	—	—	10	—	10
		Uninhabited			49	—	—	—	5	—	11
		Uninhabited			260	—	—	—	14	—	12
		Unihhabited			166	—	—	—	3	—	13
		Uninhabited			56	—	—	—	1	—	14
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1,015	—	—	15
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (186)	—	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	203	PC (2)	1	1	16	—	16
		Uninhabited			99	—	1	1	1	—	17

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हबबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा संम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	भरोर Bharaur (124)	50	72 (10)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
19	धार चूरागहर Dhar Chor-gahar (125)	445		Uninhnbited				
20	आर. एफ. कुन्डल Dhar Kundal (126)	1,294		Uninhabited				
21	आर. एफ कैण R.F. Kain (127)	144		Uninhabited				
22	डी. पी.एफ. कैण D.P.F. Kain (128)	114		Uninhabited				
23	तिन्दी Tindi (129)	86	329 (56)	P, M, H.	D	T	PO	—
24	डी. पी.एफ. भखुनेई D.P.F. Braknai (130)	469		Unihhabited				
25	डी. पी.एफ. कुन्दल D.P.F. Kundel (131)	208		Uninhabited				
26	हरसर Harsar (132)	53	13 (2)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	C	—(10+Kms.)	—
27	धार भटगाहर Dhar Bhatgahar (133)	1,105		Uninhabited				
28	डी. पी.एफ. हरसर D.P.F. Harsar (134)	44		Uninhabited				
29	डी. पी. एफ.टान्डा .P.F. Tanda (135)	259		Uninhabited				
30	धार टाण्डा Dhar Tanda (136)	287		Uninhabited				
31	डी. पी. एफ. धनवार्णी D.P.F. Dhanwani (137)	188	32 (6)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	C	—(10+Kms.)	—
32	धार धान्डल Dhar Dhandal (138)	2,055		Uninhabited				
33	आर. एफ. धाडल R.F. Dhandal (139)	186		Uninhabited				
34	कुरछेड Kurched (140)	320	54 (9)	P	—(10+Kms.)	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	—
35	धार भिमवाग Dhar Bhimwag (141)	2,520	45 (12)		—(10+Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	—
36	आर.एफ. रुमास R.F.Rumas (142)	142		Uninhabited				

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)						टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड सं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigatetd	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (188)	—	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	P C(10)	2	34	4	—	18
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	439	6	—	19
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1,294	—	—	20
		Uninhabited			142	—	—	—	2	—	21
		Uninhabited			111	—	—	—	3	—	22
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (184)	—	Barley, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(32)	—	40	14	Devi Markul Temple	23
		Uninhabited			457	—	—	—	12	—	24
		Uninhabited			208	—	—	—	—	—	25
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (184)	—	Barley, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	45	5	—	26
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1,103	2	—	27
		Uninhabited			43	—	—	—	1	—	28
		Uninhabited			250	—	—	—	9	—	29
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	287	—	—	30
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (173)	—	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	144	PC(4)	—	29	11	—	31
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,033	22	—	32
		Uninhabited			177	—	—	3	6	—	33
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (170)	—	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	P C (5)	—	304	11	—	34
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (168)	—	Kathu, Wheat Barley	—	—	1	2,520	8	—	35
		Uninhabited			135	—	—	—	7	—	36

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+ Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market / hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	सलग्रां Salgaraon (143)	253	212 (30)	P	PHS	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	—
38	डा. पी.एफ. सलग्रां D.P.F. Salgaraon (144)	24		Uninhabited				
39	डी. पी.एफ सरुण D.P.F. Sarun- (145)	52		Uninhabited				
40	धार सरुण Dhar Sarun (146)	12,945		Uninhabited				
41	धार कागल पनगाह Dhar Kangal Pangah (147)	2,458		Uninhabited				
42	धार तलदर Dhar Taldar (148)	5,946		Uninhabited				
43	आर.एफ. दारेड R.F. Daredh (149)	195	106 (13)	—(10+Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	—
44	आर.एफ. कुरमाल R.F. Khurnal (150)	124		Uninhabited				
45	आर.एफ. सलकोट R.F. Salkot (151)	327		Uninhabited				
46	आर.एफ रतोली R.F. Ratoli (152)	143		Uninhabited				
47	आर.एफ. सलपट R.F. Salpat (153)	269		Uninhabited				
48	धार सलपट Dhar Salpat (154)	2,384		Uninhabited				
49	धार मुशगहरद् Dhar Mushgar (155)	2,927		Uninhabited				
50	डी. पी.एफ. बुरदग D.P.F. Bardang (156)	259		Uninhabited				
51	शकोली Shakoli (157)	182	471 (65)	P(2)	—(5—10 kms.)	T, N	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
52	डी पी. एफ.लाबर D.P.F.Lobar (158)	484	17 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	T	—(10+ Kms.)	—
53	सलपट Salpat (159)	37	131 (17)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
54	उदयपुर Udaipur (160)	71	358 (111)	P, M	D	T, C	PO	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)						टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्पदा स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड सं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा बगबन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आवासी-गेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Wower Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
(—10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (171)	—	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	GC (18)	—	213	22	—	37
		Uninhabited			24	—	—	—	—	—	38
		Uninhabited			52	—	—	—	—	—	39
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	12,945	—	—	40
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,440	18	—	41
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	5,895	51	—	42
—(+0Kms.)	FP	Manali (165)	—	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	—	—	185	10	—	43
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	124	—	—	44
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	311	16	—	45
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	143	—	—	46
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	267	2	—	47
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,317	67	—	48
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,916	11	—	49
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	257	2	—	50
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (149)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (52)	—	113	17	—	51
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (155)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	467	13	—	52
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (160)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (7)	—	23	7		53
BS	KR	Manali (156)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	GC (12)	—	28	31	Markula Temple (Centuries old) N 9: 51	54

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5+10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)

Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms., and 10 + Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55	डी.पी. एफ. उदयपुर	D.P.F. Udaipur (161)	125		Uninhabited			
56	आर.एफ. रियाडन	R.F. Riodhan (162)	202	28 (7)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Km.s)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—
57	आर.एफ. सुथल	R.F. Suthal (163)	117		Uninhabited			
58	मड़पा	Margaraon (164)	316	450 (65)	P(2), M	—(—5 Kms.)	T, N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
59	डी.पी.एफ. अड़त	D.P.F. Arat (165)	118		Uninhabited			
60	धार दुगाह	Dhar Dugah (166)	3,612		Uninhabited			
61	डी. पी.एफ. हुलगा	D.P.F. Hulega (167)	194		Uninhabited			
62	डी. पी.एफ. शकोली	D.P.F. Shakoli (168)	257		Uninhabited			
63	धार संगड़	Dhar Sangrh (169)	2,358		Uninhabited			
64	डी. पी. एफ. टमलू	D.P.F. Tamlu (170)	193		Uninhabited			
65	धार टमलू	Dhar Tamlu (171)	2,142		Uninhabited			
66	डी. पी.एफ. गुरधार	D.P.F. Ghordhar (172)	114		Uninhabited			
67	धार गुरधार	Dhar Ghordhar (173)	3,800		Uninhabited			
68	धार चेतल	Dhar Chetal (174)	2,752		Uninhabited			
69	डी. पी.एफ. चूरपट	D.P.F. Churput (175)	132		Uninhabited			
70	तिगरट	Tingrat (176)	208	238 (40)	P,M	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	
71	डी. पी.एफ. उरगोस	D.P.F. Urgus (177)	254		Uninhabited			
72	डी. पी.एफ. ठाणी	D.P.F. Thani (178)	98		Uninhabited			
73	धार आहण	Dhar Ahan (179)	1,356		Uninhabited			
74	चतुरादरण	Dhar-Chutradrun (180)	2,842		Uninhabited			
75	धार परला, भीतर	Dhar Parla-Bhitar (181)	1,932		Uninhabited			
76	धार भीतर	Dhar Bhitar (182)	1,333		Uninhabited			

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक्-पृथक् वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल--हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)						लोकेशन कोड सं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आवासीवेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	123	2	—	55
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (159)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	—	—	193	9	—	56
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	117	—	—	57
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (161)	—	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (44)	—	167	105	—	58
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	117	1	—	59
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	3,471	141	—	60
		Uninhabited			190	—	—	—	4	—	61
		Uninhabited			250	—	—	—	7	—	62
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,354	4	—	63
		Uninhabited			105	—	—	—	88	—	64
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,140	2	—	65
		Uninhabited			114	—	—	—	—	—	66
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	3,780	20	—	67
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,741	11	—	68
		Uninhabited			130	—	—	—	2	—	69
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (178)	—	Kathu, Barley, Wheat	—	PC(28)	—	110	70	—	70
		Uninhabited			244	—	—	—	10	—	71
		Uninhabited			82	—	1	15	—	—	72
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1,353	3	—	73
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,818	24	—	74
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1,919	13	—	75
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1,308	25	—	76

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not avilable within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms. 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)		कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)		Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
77	धार दरणे	Dhar Daraone (183)	559		Uninhabited				
78	धार गुम्भा	Dhar Gumbha (184)	19,592		Uninhabited				
79	धार थान पटन	Dhar Than Pattan (185)	16,327		Uninhabited				
80	खंजर	Khanjar (186)	294	53 (7)	P —(10+Kms.)		T, C	—(10+Kms.)	
81	डी. पी.एफ. खंजर	D.P.F. Khanjar (187)	101		Uninhabited				
82	धार चरदरुण	Dhar Churdrun (188)	19,632		Uninhabited				
83	धार कुन्दरी	Dhar Kundri (189)	334		Uninhabited				
84	डी. पी.एफ. छालिंग	D.P.F. Chaling (190)	187		Uninhabited				
85	छालिंग	Chaling (191)	66	107 (14)	P —(10+Kms.)		T, C	—(10+Kms.)	
86	उवांग	Uwang (192)	147		Uninhabited				
87	धार झटल	Dhar Jhatul (193)	610		Uninhabited				
88	धार करपट	Dhar Karpat (194)	2,020		Uninhabited				
89	डी. पी.एफ. करपट	D.P.F. Karpat (195)	251		Uninhabited				
90	करपट	Karpat (196)	257	267(37)	P	D	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	—
91	डी. पी.एफ. डीबरी	D.P.F. Dibri (197)	106		Uninhabited				
92	डी. पी.एफ. शिलिंग	D.P.F. Shiling (198)	142	37 (6)	—(—5Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	—
93	धार चनूह	Dhar Chanooh (199)	2,987		Uninhabited				
94	धार लमगर	Dhar Lamgarh (200)	13,527		Uninhabited				
95	डी. पी.एफ. चमरट	D.P.F. Chamrat (201)	91	98(20)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
96	चमरट	Chamrat (202)	128	121 (18)	P —(5—10 Kms.)		T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
97	डी. पी.एफ. तमरु	D.P.F. Tumru (203)	364	2 (1)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
98	घारी	Ghari (204)	113	157 (27)	P —(5—10 Kms.)		T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल--हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)					टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Waterway)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	557	2	—	77
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	19,540	52	—	78
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	16,313	14	—	79
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (188)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(10)	—	254	30	—	80
		Uninhabited			96	—	—	—	5	—	81
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	19,620	12	—	82
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	330	4	—	83
		Uninhabited			175	PC(2)	—	—	10	—	84
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (184)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(14)	—	40	12	—	85
		Uninhabited			138	—	—	—	9	—	86
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	603	7	—	87
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,000	20	—	88
		Uninhabited			247	—	—	—	4	—	89
—(10+ Kms.)	FP	Manali (172)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(23)	—	191	43	—	90
		Uninhabited			98	—	—	—	8	—	91
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (168)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	141	PC(1)	—	—	—	—	92
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	2,974	13	—	93
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	13,516	11	—	94
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (171)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	91	—	—	—	—	—	95
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (166)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(16)	—	97	15	—	96
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (171)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	359	—	—	—	5	—	97
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (164)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(8)	—	94	11	—	98

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
99	धार होलट	Dhar Holat (205)	3,619	Uninhabited				
100	धार फटगाहर	Dhar Phatgahar (206)	980	Uninhabited				
101	औहड़	Auhar (207)	286	Uninhabited				
102	धार टेंटी	Dhar Tenti (208)	1,157	Uninhabited				
103	सिन्दवाड़ी	Sindwari (209)	295	264 (58) P	—(10+Kms.)	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	—
104	डी. पी.एफ. सिन्दवाड़ी	D.P.F. Sindwari (210)	286	8 (1) —(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	C	—(10+Kms.)	—
105	अडत	Arat (211)	51	74 (16) P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
106	डी. पी.एफ. खपराना	D.P.F. Khaprana (212)	149	Uninhabited				
107	डी. पी.एफ. फटगाहर	D.P.F. Phatgahar (213)	1,125	114 (45) P, M	—(—5 Kms.)	T,R	—(—5 Kms.)	—
108	हरुका	Haruka (214)	164	169 (33) P, M, H	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
109	किशोरी	Kishori (215)	96	238 (35) P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T,C	PO	—
110	त्रिलोकनाथ	Trilok Nath (216)	188	662 (101) P(2)	D	T,C	PO	—
111	धार त्रिलोकनाथ	Dhar Trilok Nath (217)	362	Uninhabited				
112	धार खंगड़	Dhar Khangar (218)	4,053	Uninhabited				
113	धार गिल्डिंग	Dhar Gilding (219)	5,180	Uninhabited				
114	डी. पी.एफ. भियाड़ी	D.P.F. Bhiyari (220)	187	61 (10) —(—5Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	T,C	—(10+Kms.)	—
115	डी. पी.एफ. गिल्डिंग	D.P.F. Gilding (221)	276	11 (2) —(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	T,C	—(10+Kms.)	—
116	डी. पी.एफ. झोलंग	D.P.F. Jholang (222)	713	5 (1) —(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	C	—(10+Kms.)	—
117	झोलंग	Jholang (223)	63	121 (16) P	—(10+Kms.)	T,C	—(10+Kms.)	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक्-पृथक् वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)					टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बंकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		Uninhabited			358	—	—	3,227	34	—	99
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	979	1	—	100
		Uninhabited			—	PC (3)	—	280	3	—	101
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1,138	19	—	102
BS	KR	Manali (140)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(25)	—	257	13	—	103
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (141)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	247	PC (6)	—	32	1	—	104
BS	KR	Manali (145)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (6)	—	39	6	—	105
		Uninhabited			147	—	—	—	2	—	106
BS	KR	Manali (155)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	1,110	PC (1)	—	2	12	—	107
BS	KR	Manali (152)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (14)	—	127	23	N3	108
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (153)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(24)	—	64	8	—	109
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (155)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (59)	—	120	9	Trilok Nath Temple (centuries old)	110
		Uninhabited			357	—	—	1	4	—	111
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	4,048	5	—	112
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	5,173	7	—	113
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (151)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	168	PC (3)	—	11	5	—	114
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (152)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	249	PC (4)	—	14	9	—	115
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (142)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	702	PC (1)	—	—	10	—	116
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (141)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(14)	—	44	5	—	117

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10 + कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms. 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
118	धार झोलंग Dhar Jholang (224)	20,055			Uninhabited			
119	नन गाहर Naingahar (1/1)	16	80(9)	P	—(10+Kms.)	N	—(10+Kms.)	—
120	गवाड़ी Guari (1/2)	12	20 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	N	—(10+Kms.)	—
121	छोगाजिंग Chhogjing (1/3)	6	27 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	N	—(10+Kms.)	—
122	छोखंग Chokhang (1/4)	34	154 (30)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(10+Kms.)	—
123	थिरोट Thirot (1/5)	20	129 (27)	P	—(10+Kms.)	T	—(10+Kms.)	—
124	कमरी Kamri (1/6)	23	125 (16)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(10+Kms.)	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	—
125	दन्दक Dandak (1/7)	6	45 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	PHS, D	T, C	—(10+Kms.)	—
126	मूरिंग Murang (1/8)	23	107 (19)	P, M	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(10+Kms.)	—
127	चम्बक Chembak (1/9)	15	74 (7)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	C, S	—(10+Kms.)	—
128	लिंगचा Lingcha (1/10)	16			Uninhabited			
129	शेंवर Shenwar (1/11)	7	8 (1)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	S, O	—(10+Kms.)	—
130	शेलिंग Sheling (1/12)	20	60 (8)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	S	—(10+Kms.)	—
131	भा-बारिंग Bha-Baring (1/13)	7	56 (8)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(10+Kms.)	—
132	ले-बारिंग Leh-Baring (1/14)	13	91 (15)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
133	क्वांग Kuang (1/15)	7	36 (5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(10+Kms.)	—
134	ड्रेलड़ा Dreldra (1/16)	7	24 (4)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	S	—(10+Kms.)	—
135	भा-चवेर Bha-Chewar (1/17)	5	43 (4)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	—
136	ले चवेर Le-Chewar (1/18)	4			Uninhabited			
137	भयाड़ Bihar (1/19)	8			Uninhabited			

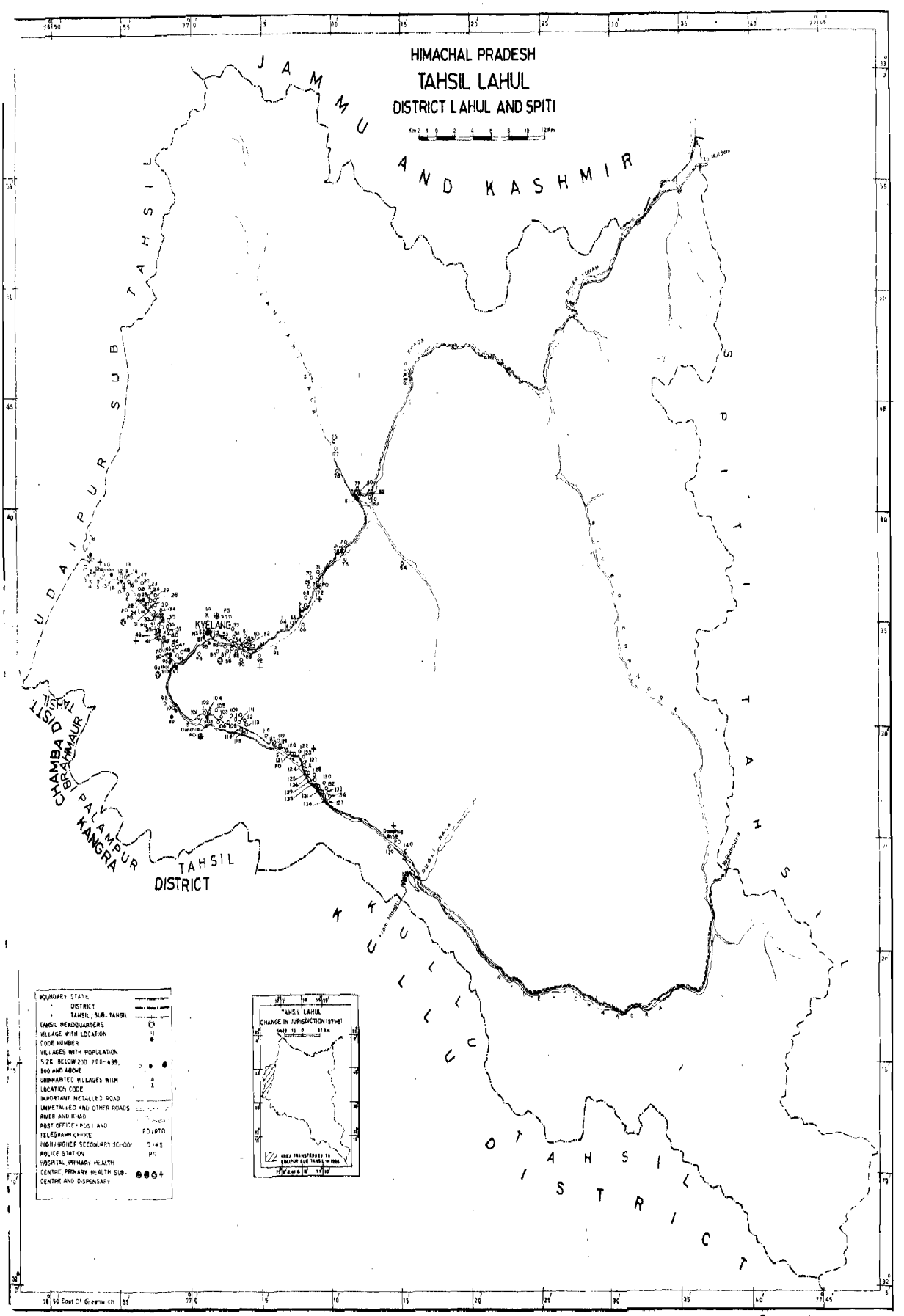
संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल---हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)							
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
Communications (Bus-stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	—	20,055	—	118
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (153)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (7)	—	5	4	—	119
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (149)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	7	1	—	120
—(10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (145)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	2	1	—	121
—(10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (143)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (12)	—	0	2	—	122
BS	KR	Manali (138)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (8)	—	10	2	—	123
BS	KR	Manali (136)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (7)	—	12	4	—	124
BS	KR	Manali (136)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	2	1	—	125
BS	KR	Manali (134)	—	Wheat, Barley Kathu	—	PC (11)	—	10	2	N2	126
BS	KR	Manali (135)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (6)	—	8	1	—	127
		Uninhabited			—	PC (4)	—	11	1	—	128
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (134)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	2	1	—	129
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (135)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(10)	—	9	1	—	130
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (134)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	3	1	—	131
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (134)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (6)	—	6	1	—	132
BS	KR	Manali (134)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	3	1	—	133
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (130)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	3	1	—	134
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (134)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	2	—	—	135
		Uninhabited			—	PC (2)	—	2	—	—	136
		Uninhabited			—	PC (1)	—	6	1	—	137

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (— 5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10 + कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available if not avilable within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms. 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of th nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जन संख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
138	खरोंटी Khuruti (1/20)	5	5 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	N, S	—(10+Kms.)	—
139	नाल्दा Nalda (1/21)	47	258 (35)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
140	जसरथ Jasrath (1/22)	23	127 (19)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
141	गालिंग Galing (1/23)	10	16 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
142	जुण्डा Junde (1/24)	21	153 (25)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
143	तलजोन Taljon (1/25)	19	131 (13)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
144	बेलिंग Beling (1/26)	2	Uninhabited					
145	लोमच Lomach (1/27)	5	42 (5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
146	तिबोक Tibok (1/28)	4	18 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
147	ओथंग Othang (1/29)	36	63 (8)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
148	यंगथंग Yang thang (1/30)	25	102 (20)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5— 10 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
149	जाहलमा Jahlma (1/31)	73	505 (98)	P,M,H	RP	T,C	P O	—
150	फूहड़ा Phura (1/32)	14	133 (17)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
	जोड़ Total	191,780	7,937(1,336)	H(3), M(8), P(36)	D(5), PHS(2), RP(1) O(1)	—	—	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस, ठहराव रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि०मी०में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)					टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड क.
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादी-देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
BS	KR	Manali (132)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (1)	—	3	1	—	138
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (134)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC(25)	—	18	4	—	139
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (131)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (9)	—	10	4	—	140
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (132)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	5	1	—	141
BS	KR	Manali (131)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (14)	—	6	1	Kurdus Temple (centuries old)	142
BS	KR	Manali (130)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (8)	—	8	3	—	143
		Uninhabited			—	PC (1)	—	1	—	—	144
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (132)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	1	—	—	145
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (132)	—	Wheat, Barley Kathu	—	PC (1)	—	2	1	—	146
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (131)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (10)	—	25	1	—	147
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (132)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (10)	—	13	2	—	148
BS	KR	Manali (129)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (30)	—	34	9	—	149
BS	KR	Manali (127)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (7)	—	4	3	Hindiba Temple N 3 : M1 (centuries old)	150
—	—	—	—	—	—	10,058	PC(649), GC (30)	6	159,424	21,613	N17, M1, T1

LAHUL TAHSIL



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वर्ग क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : लाहौल

Tahsil : Lahul

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदवस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	बागचा Bagche	132	14/2
2.	बरबोग Barbog	85	9/1
3.	बार-गोम्पा Bar-Gompa	62	7/17
4.	बारिंग Baring	36	5/14
5.	बरनम Barnam	3	2/3
6.	बरयो Baryo	80	8/15
7.	भा-गारंग Bha-Garang	37	5/15
8.	भा-सुमनम Bha-Sumnam	48	6/11
9.	बिलिंग Biling	51	7/1
10.	बोग Bog	73	8/8
11.	बोकर Bokar	53	7/3
12.	बोक्टा Bokta	47	6/10
13.	छेलिंग Cheling	88	9/4
14.	छरजी Chharzi	93	9/9
15.	छिकाबे Chhika be	76	8/11
16.	छवाग मूरती Chhuwag Murti	23	5/1
17.	छोकर Chokhur	129	13/13
18.	दालंग Dalang	101	12/1
19.	डम्फुग Damphug	138	14/9
20.	डंगर Dangar	31	5/9
21.	दारबा दंगमा Darcha Dangma	83	8/18
22.	दारचा सुमदो Darcha Sumdol	82	8/17
23.	दीपे-मारंग Depe-Marang	42	6/5
24.	दिलबुद Dilbud	64	7/14
25.	दुवांशा Duansha	16	4/5
26.	गाजंग Gajang	94	10/1
27.	गैमूर Gemur	72	8/7
28.	गैमूर गोम्पा Gemur Gompa	71	8/6
29.	घम्बाड़ी Ghambari	4	2/4
30.	गोम्पाथन Gompathan	120	13/4
31.	गुन्धल Gondhla	103	12/3

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

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Tahsil : Lahul

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
32.	गोरम Gorum	10	3/4
33.	ग्रमिस Grimus	55	7/5
34.	गुमलिंग Gumling	58	7/8
35.	गुमरंग Gumrang	54	7/4
36.	गोशाल Gushal	96	11/1
37.	गुस्क्यार Guskyar	56	7/6
38.	जगदंग Jagdang	122	13/6
39.	जगला Jagle	111	12/11
40.	जमयालिंग Jamyaling	135	14/6
41.	जिस्पा Jispa	74	8/9
42.	जोबरंग Jobrang	1	2/1
43.	जोलिंग Jholing	91	9/7
44.	जुगलिंग Jungling	118	13/2
45.	कारदंग Kardang	95	10/2
46.	कारिंग Karing	27	5/5
47.	कथल Kathal	127	13/11
48.	खरचद-कोनमा Kharchud-Konma	133	14/4
49.	खरचद-योगमा Kharchud-Yongma	134	14/5
50.	केलद Kelad	68	8/3
51.	केवक Kewak	128	13/12
52.	केलंग Kyelang	52	7/2
53.	खांगसर Khangsar	69	8/4
54.	खांगसर Khangsar	108	12/8
55.	खांगसर Khangsar	119	13/3
56.	खिनिंग Khinang	107	12/7
57.	खोकसर Khoksar	139	14/10
58.	खुरपानी Khorpani	115	12/15
59.	खवागलिंग Khawagling	123	13/7
	कियांगचा Kiangcha	112	12/12
	किरकिचा Kirkircha	15	4/4
	किरतिंग Kirting	18	4/7

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवो की सूची

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Tahsil : Lahul

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
63.	कोलांग Kolong	67	8/2
64.	कोठी Kothi	8	3/2
65.	क्रोजिंग Krozing	38	6/1
66.	क्वारिंग Kwaring	65	7/15
67.	क्योर Kyor	60	7/10
68.	लबरंग Labrang	125	13/9
69.	लपशक Labshak	28	5/6
70.	लालिंग Laling	136	14/7
71.	लपचंग Lapchang	87	9/13
72.	ले-गारंग Leh-Garang	40	6/3
73.	ले-सुमनम Leh-Sumnam	49	6/12
74.	लिडूर Lindur	7	3/1
75.	लिंगर Lingar	6	2/6
76.	लिंगक्यूम Lingkyam	81	8/16
77.	लोट Lot	26	5/4
78.	मगवान Magwan	59	7/9
79.	मेह Mai	70	8/5
80.	मालंग Malang	39	6/2
81	मंगसंग Mangsingh	78	8/13
82.	मरबज Marbaj	35	5/13
83.	मेलबाक Melbak	13	4,2
84.	मेलिंग Meling	21	4/10
85.	मछलिंग Muchhling	24	5/2
86.	मुलिंग Muling	100	11,5
87.	मुरतिचा Murticha	113	12/13
88.	नूपे-मारंग Nupe-Marang	41	6/4
89.	पड़ाक Parak	12	4/1
90.	परनदास Parandas	44	6/7
91.	पसप्राक Pasprag	86	9/2
92.	फुगथल Phugthal	104	12/4
93.	फुंकियार Phunkiyar	46	6/9

वर्ण क्रम अनुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : लाहौल

Tahsil : Lahul

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड सं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त सं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
94.	पियुकर Piukar	92	9/8
95.	पूरद Purd	106	12/6
96.	रालिंग Raling	114	12/14
97.	रांगबे Rangbe	30	5/8
98.	रांगचा Rangcha	131	14/2
99.	रंगयो Rangyo	79	8/14
100.	रापे Rape	2	2/2
101.	रपरिंग Rapring	9	3/3
102.	राशिल Rashil	5	2/5
103.	रतल Retil	124	13/8
104.	रोपसंग Ropsang	117	13/1
105.	रोरिंग Roring	77	8/12
106.	रवालिंग Rualing	19	4/8
107.	रूलिंग Ruring	22	4/11
108.	सकर Sakar	109	12/9
109.	सरखंग Sarkhang	130	14/1
110.	शंशा Shansha	11	3/5
111.	शाशन Shashin	121	13/5
112.	शिपटिंग Shipting	98	11/3
113.	शुगू Shugu	110	12/10
114.	शूलिंग Shuiling	116	12/16
115.	शूरथंग Shurtang	126	13/10
116.	सतींगिरी Sitingiri	63	7/13
117.	तांडी Tandi	50	6/13
118.	टेलांगबे Telangbe	20	4/9
119.	तेलिंग Teling	137	14/8
120.	ठपाक Thapak	14	4/3
121.	थोला पियासो Thola Pyasu	90	9/6
122.	ठोलंग Tholung	43	6/6
123.	थोरंग Thorang	102	12/2
124.	तिला Tila	45	6/8
125.	टिलिंग Tiling	105	12/5

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गावों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : लाहोल

Tahsil : Lahul

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड सं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त सं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
126.	तिंगल Tingal	75	8/10
127.	तिनू Tinno	66	8/1
128.	तो-कारिंग To-Karing	25	5/3
129.	तोजिंग Tozing	33	5/11
130.	तोपचिलिंग Tupcluling	97	11/2
131.	ताऊल गोम्पा Tyul Gompa	61	7/11
132.	वरगुल Wargul	99	11/4
133.	वारी Wari	34	5/12
134.	याला पियासो Yala Pyasu	89	9/5
135.	यंग किरतिंग Yang Kirting	17	4/6
136.	यंगरंग Yangrang	29	5/7
137.	यंग-तोजिंग Yang Tozing	32	5/10
138.	यारी खोकसर Yari Khoksar	140	14/11
139.	योचे Yoche	84	8/14
140.	युरनाथ Yurnath	57	7/7

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available with in the Village, a dash(—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms, 5—10 Kms, and 10+Kms, of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है) Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)		कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में) Total area of the village (in Hectares)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या Total Population and number of households		शैक्षणिक Educational	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी Medical	पीने का पानी (पेय) Drinking water (Potable)	डाक एवं तार Post and Telegraph	मंडी के दिन Day or days of the market/ hat, if any
1	2		3	4		5	6	7	8	9
1	जोबरंग	Jobrang (21/1)	61	193	(34)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
2	रापे	Rape (2/2)	27	149	(21)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
3	बरनम	Barnam (2/3)	4	6	(2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	O	—(—5 Kms.)	—
4	घम्बाड़ो	Ghambari (2/4)	8			Uninhabited				
5	राशिल	Rashil (2/5)	25	97	(12)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
6	लिंगर	Lingar (2/6)	16	55	(6)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
7	लिंडूर	Lindur (3/1)	43	103	(13)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
8	कोठी	Kothi (3/2)	25	30	(5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
9	रपरिंग	Rapring (3/3)	21	49	(6)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
10	गोरम	Gorum (3/4)	83	238	(30)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
11	शंशा	Shansha (3/5)	149	453	(80)	P,M,H,	D	T	PO	—
12	पड़ाक	Parak (4/1)	9	9	(2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
13	मेलबाक	Melbak (4/2)	6			Uninhabited				
14	ठपाक	Thapak (4/3)	38	61	(5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
15	किरकिचा	Kirkircha (4/4)	8			Uninhabited				
16	ठवांशा	Duansha (4/5)	29	98	(11)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
17	यंग किरतिंग	Yangkirting (4/6)	17	51	(5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
18	किरतिंग	Kirting (4/7)	34	320	(61)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
19	रवालिंग	Rualing (4/8)	20	55	(6)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
20	टेलांगबे	Telang-Be 4/9)	28	46	(5)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
21	मेलिंग	Meling (4/10)	27	61	(5)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
22	रलिंग	Roring (4/11)	25	90	(16)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	PO	—
23	छवांग-मूरती	Chhuwag Murti (5/1)	3			Uninhabited				
24	मूछलिंग	Muchhling (5/2)	4			Uninhabited				
25	तो-कारिंग	To-Karing (5/3)	3	6	(1)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,O	—(—5 Kms.)	—
26	लोट	Lot (5/4)	39	244	(40)	P,M	PHS	T	PO	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to th nearest hectar)						टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड सं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (119)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (29)	—	27	5	—	1
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (114)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barely	—	PC (12)	—	12	3	—	2
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (113)	—	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (2)	—	2	—	—	3
		Uninhabited			—	PC (3)	—	5	—	-	4
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (117)	ED	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (13)	—	9	3	Shiva Temple (4 years old)	5
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (112)	—	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (9)	—	6	1	—	6
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (119)	—	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (16)	—	23	4	Budha Temple (400 years old)	7
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (117)	ED	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (6)	—	16	3	—	8
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (117)	ED	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (10)	—	9	2	—	9
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (116)	ED	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (33)	—	38	12	—	10
BS	KR	Manali (112)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Rice	—	PC (46)	—	65	38	Shiva Temple (Ancient) N3;M2	11
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (111)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (2)	—	6	1	—	12
		Uninhabited			—	PC (1)	—	4	1	—	13
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (110)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (8)	—	26	4	—	14
		Uninhabited			—	PC (4)	—	4	—	—	15
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (110)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (12)	—	15	2	—	16
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (110)	ED	Wheat, Barely, Kathu	—	PC (6)	—	8	3	—	17
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (110)	ED	Kathu, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (16)	—	13	5	—	18
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (109)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (9)	—	9	2	—	19
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (109)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (14)	—	12	2	—	20
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (108)	ED	Wheat, Kathu, Barley	—	PC (11)	—	14	2	—	21
BS	KR	Manali (107)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (8)	—	13	4	N2 ; M1	22
		Uninhabited			—	PC (3)	—	—	—	—	23
		Uninhabited			—	PC (3)	—	—	1	—	24
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (116)	—	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (3)	—	—	—	—	25
BS	KR	Manali (116)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (31)	—	—	8	N2	26

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dah (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10 + Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है) Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)		कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में) Total area of the village (in Hectares)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या Total Population and number of households	शैक्षणिक Educational	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी Medical	पीने का पानी (पेय) Drinking water (Potable)	डाक एवं तार Post and Telegraph	मंडी के दिन Day or days of the Market/ hat, if any
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27	कारिंग Karing	(5/5)	16	43 (5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
28	लपशाक Labshak	(5/6)	32	96 (10)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
29	यंगरंग Yangrang	(5/7)	30	52 (6)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
30	रांगबे Rangbe	(5/8)	33	120 (18)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
31	डंगर Dangar	(5/9)	10	Uninhabited					
32	यंग तोज़िंग Yang-Tozing	(5/10)	8	15 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
33	तोज़िंग Tozing	(5/11)	14	54 (9)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(5—10Kms.)	—
34	वारी Wari	(5/12)	36	66 (9)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
35	मरबल Marbaj	(5/13)	35	50 (8)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
36	बारिंग Baring	(5/14)	9	14 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
37	भा-गारंग Bha-Garang	(5/15)	6	15 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
38	करोज़िंग Krozing	(6/1)	15	52 (9)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
39	मालंग Malang	(6/2)	32	119 (23)	P,M,H,	—(—5 Kms.)	T	PO	—
40	ले-गारंग Leh-Garang	(6/3)	9	Uninhabited					
41	नूपे मारंग Nupe-Marang	(6/4)	8	Uninhabited					
42	डोपे मारंग Depe-Marang	(6/5)	9	27 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
43	ठोलंग Tholung	(6/6)	48	254 (31)	P	D	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
44	परनदास Parandas	(6/7)	8	Uninhabited					
45	तिला Tila	(6/8)	4	Uninhabited					
46	फुंकियार Phunkiyar	(6/9)	6	35 (7)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
47	बोकटा Bokta	(6/10)	4	16 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
48	भा-सुमनम Bha-Sumnam	(6/11)	23	44 (7)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
49	ले-सुमनम Leh-Sumnam	(5/12)	22	27 (6)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
50	तांडी Tandi	(66/13)	48	349 (76)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	PO	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in heatares rounded to the nearest hectare)					टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आवादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communi-cations (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste (inclu-ding gauchar and groves)	Area not available for culti-vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or arch-aeological interest)	Loca tion Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (116)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	P C (13)	—	—	3	—	27
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (117)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (25)	—	—	7	—	28
—(— 5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (116)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (24)	—	—	6	Nag Temple (Ancient)	29
B S	KR	Manali (113)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barely	—	P C (26)	—	—	7	—	30
		Uninhabited			—	P C (7)	—	—	3	—	31
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (112)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	P C (6)	—	—	2	—	32
B S	KR	Manali (112)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (11)	—	—	3	—	33
—(— 5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (112)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barely	—	P C (25)	—	—	11	—	34
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (112)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (30)	—	—	5	To Nag Temple (Ancient)	35
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (111)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (7)	—	—	2	—	36
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (110)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (5)	—	—	1	—	37
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (112)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (13)	—	—	2	—	38
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (112)	ED	Rice Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (30)	—	—	2	N 2: T 1	39
		Uninhabited			—	P C (8)	—	—	1	—	40
		Uninhabited			—	P C (7)	—	—	1	—	41
B S	KR	Manali (112)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (8)	—	—	1	—	42
B S	KR	Manali (112)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (38)	—	—	10	N 1; C 1	43
		Uninhabited			—	P C (7)	—	—	1	—	44
		Uninhabited			—	P C (4)	—	—	—	—	45
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (111)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (5)	—	—	1	—	46
—(—5 Kms).	FP	Manali (111)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (4)	—	—	—	—	47
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (111)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (21)	—	—	2	—	48
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (111)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (21)	—	—	1	—	49
B S	PR	Manali (108)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	P C (30)	—	—	18	N 1; M 2	50

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (— 5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)

Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash(—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.,—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51	बिलिंग Biling (7/1)	54	494 (97)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
52	केलंग Kyelang (7/2)	242	1,901 (508)	P,M,H,PUC	H	T, O	PTO	—
53	बोकर Bokar (7/3)	4	16 (9)	—(—5 Kms..)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
54	गुमरंग Gumrang (7/4)	39	79 (11)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
55	ग्रिमिस Grimus (7/5)	10	102 (13)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
56	गुस्क्यार Guskyar (7/6)	10	81 (14)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
57	युरनाथ Yurnath (7/7)	23	60 (10)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
58	गुमलिंग Gumling (7/8)	9	50 (6)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
59	मंगवान Magwân (7/9)	5	35 (6)	P, M	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	— (—5 Kms.)	—
60	क्योर Kyor (7/10)	14	55 (7)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
61	ताउल-गोम्पा Tyul-Gompa(7/11)	1	15 (11)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
62	बारगोम्पा Bar-Gompa (7/12)	2	22 (3)	—(5—10Kms.)	—(5—10Kms.)	S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
63	सतींगिरी Sitingiri (7/13)	16	335 (16)	—(5—10Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
64	दिलबुद Dilbud (7/14)	2	Uninhabited					
65	क्वारिंग Kwaring (7/15)	54	132 (18)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T,S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
66	तिनू Tinno (8/1)	54	173 (27)	P	RP(2) CWC, CHW	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
67	कोलांग Kolong (8/2)	63	143 (24)	P(2)M,H	RP, CHW	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
68	केलद Kelad (8/3)	19	126 (21)	—(—5Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
69	खांगसर Khangsar (8/4)	72	111 (25)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T, C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
70	मेह Mai (8/5)	20	47 (8)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T, C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
71	गेमूर-गोम्पा Gemur-Gompa (8/6)	12	1 (1)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
72	गेमूर Gemur (8/7)	7	114 (31)	—(—5 Kms.)	D	T, C, N	PO	—
73	बोग Bog (8/8)	15	82 (19)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T, C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
74	जिस्पा Jispa (8/9)	46	221 (44)	P, M	RP(2) CHW	T, C	PO	—
75	तिंगल Tingal (8/10)	5	10 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी०-में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e, area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)						टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड सं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communi-cations (Bus stop, Railway, station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irriga-ted by source	Unirri-gated	Cultu-rable waste (including gaucher -and groves)	Area not available for culti-vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest)	Loca. tion Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
BS	PR	Manali. (113)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (23)	—	23	8	—	51
BS	PR	Manali (115)	ED,EO	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (67)	—	163	12	Shansher Budha Temple No. 200: M 2: C 6 (Ancient)	52
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Malani (118)	ED	Barley, Rice, Kathu	—	PC (1)	—	3	—	Budha Temple (150 years old)	53
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (120)	ED	Barley, Rice, Kathu	—	PC (19)	—	18	2	Budha Temple (Ancient)	54
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (119)	ED	Barley, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	6	—	—	55
BS	PR	Manali (117)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (5)	—	4	1	—	56
BS	PR	Manali (116)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (10)	—	11	2	—	57
—(—5 Kms..)	FP	Manali (117)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	4	1	—	58
BS	KR	Manali (118)	ED	Barley, Rice, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	2	—	—	59
BS	KR	Manali (119)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (6)	—	6	2	—	60
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (121)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	—	—	—	1	Budha Temple (200 years old)	61
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (120)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC (1)	—	—	1	—	62
BS	KR	Manali (120)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC (8)	—	5	3	—	63
		Uninhabited			—	—	—	1	1	—	64
BS	KR	Manali (125)	—	Wheat, Barley, Rice	—	PC (18)	—	29	7	—	65
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (130)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (23)	—	26	5	Budha Temple (centuries old)	66
BS	KR	Manali (130)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (20)	—	39	4	Budha Temple (Centuries old)N4	67
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (130)		Wheat, Barley Kathu	—	PC. (5)	—	12	2	—	68
—(—5 Kms.)	KR	Manali (131)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (50)	—	15	7	Budha Temple (centuries old)	69
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (135)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (10)	—	9	1	—	70
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (132)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (1)	—	5	6	Budha Temple (Ancient)	71
BS	KR	Manali (132)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	2	2	N5	72
BS	KR	Manali (132)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (6)	—	7	2	—	73
BS	KR	Manali (139)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (18)	—	17	11	Budha Temple (Ancient)	74
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (139)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (2)	—	1	2	Budha Temple (300 years old)	75

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है) Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)			कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में) Total area of the village (in Hectares)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या Total Population and number of house-holds	शैक्षणिक Educational	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी Medical	पीने का पानी (पेय) Drinking water (Potable)	डाक एवं तार Post and Telegraph	मंडी के दिन Day or days of the market/ hat if any
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
76	छिकाबे	Chhikabe	(8/11)	5	38 (6)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
77	रोरिंग	Roring	(8/12)	14	82 (19)	P	CHW	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
78	मंगसंग	Mangsing	(8/13)	4	4 (1)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
79	रंगयो	Rangyo	(8/14)	8	50 (13)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
80	बरयो	Baryo	(8/15)	2	12 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
81	लिंगक्यूम	Lingkyam	(8/16)	7	19 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	RP	T, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
82	दारचा सुमद्रो	Darcha Sumdol	(8/17)	10	185 (42)	P	CHW	T, C	PO	—
83	दारचादंगमा	Darcha Dangma	(8/18)	38	113 (22)	P, M	CHW	T, C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
84	योचे	Yoche	(8/19)	23	74 (14)	P	CHW	T, C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
85	बरबोग	Barbog	(9/1)	13	25 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
86	पसप्राक	Pasprag	(9/2)	11	40 (7)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
87	लपचंग	Lapchang	(9/3)	32	75 (13)	P	PHS	T, S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
88	छेलिंग	Cheling	(9/4)	21	54 (6)	—(—5)Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
89	याला-पियासो	Yala Pyasu	(9/5)	5	1 (1)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	O	—(—5 Kms.)	—
90	थोला-पियासो	Thola-Pyasu	(9/6)	13	45 (8)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
91	झोलिंग	Jholing	(9/7)	5	11 (2)	—(5—10Kms.)	—(5—10 Kms.)	T, S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
92	पियुकर	Piukar	(9/8)	55	177 (35)	P	D	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
93	छरजी	Chharzi	(9/9)	5	Uninhabited					
94	गाजंग	Gajang	(10/1)	25	145 (31)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T, S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
95	कारदंग	Kardang	(10/2)	75	225 (46)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
96	गोशाल	Gushal	(11/1)	150	400 (70)	P, M	PHS	T	PO	—
97	तोपचिलिंग	Tupchiling	(11/2)	8	360 (103)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
98	शिपटिंग	Shipting	(11/3)	28	55 (8)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
99	वरगुल	Wargul	(11/4)	52	292 (56)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
100	मूलिंग	Muling	(11/5)	41	220 (25)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T	—(5—10 Kms.)	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक्-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल--हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)					टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, एतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादी देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communi-cations (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-Mrri-gated	Cultu-rable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for culti-vation	Remarks (including any place of religious historical or archaeolo-gical interest)	Loca-tion Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (152)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	2	—	—	76
BS	KR	Manali (151)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (7)	—	6	1	—	77
BS	KR	Manali (151)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (2)	—	1	1	—	78
BS	KR	Manali (145)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	3	1	—	79
BS	KR	Manali (145)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (1)	—	—	1	—	80
BS	KR	Manali (144)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (5)	—	3	1	—	81
BS	KR	Manali (144)	—	Wheat, Barley Kathu	—	PC (5)	—	3	2	—	82
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (147)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (12)	—	20	6	Budha Temple (Ancient) N 3	83
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (149)	—	Wheat, harley, Kathu	—	PC (13)	—	7	3	—	84
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (115)	EA, EO	Wheat, Rice, Kathu	—	PC (4)	—	8	1	—	85
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (116)	ED	Barley, Wheat, Rice	—	PC (4)	—	6	1	—	86
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (117)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (14)	—	15	3	Budh a Temple (150 years old)	87
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (118)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Rice	—	PC (8)	—	12	1	—	88
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (119)	—	Wheat, Barley, Rice	—	PC (2)	—	2	1	—	89
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (119)	—	Wheat, Barley, Rice	—	PC (6)	—	6	1	Budha Temple (200 years old)	90
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (120)	—	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (3)	—	2	—	Budha Temple (200 years old)	91
—(5—01 Kms.)	FP	Manali (121)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (22)	—	27	6	Budha Temple (200 years old)	92
		Uninhabited			—	PC (1)	—	3	1	—	93
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (113)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Kathu	—	PC (12)	—	12	1	Budha Temple (150 years old	94
—(—5 Kms).	KR	Manali (114)	ED	Wheat, Barley, Rice	—	PC (22)	—	47	6	Budha Temple (300 years old)	95
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (108)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC (127)	—	—	23	C 1	96
BS	KR	Manali (107)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC (5)	—	2	1	Guru Ghantal Temple (centuries old)	97
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (114)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC (25)	—	2	1	—	98
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (115)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (44)	—	3	5	Bergul Temple (Ancient)	99
—(10+ Kms.)	KR	Manali (115)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Barley	—	PC (33)	—	—	8	—	100

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि०मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash(—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms.and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
101 दालंग	Dalang (12/1)	18	78(19)	P	CHW	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
102 थोरंग	Thorang (12/2)	21	133 (26)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
103 गुन्धल	Gondhla (12/3)	84	410 (92)	P,M,H	PHC	T,C	PO	—
104 फुगथल	Phogthal (12/4)	11	49 (6)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
105 टिलिंग	Tilling (12/5)	14	46 (7)	P	CHW	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
106 पूरद	Purd (12/6)	31	126 (35)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
107 खिनिंग	Khinang (12/7)	30	99 (13)	P	CHW	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
108 खांगसर	Khangsar (12/8)	43	140 (19)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
109 सकर	Sakar (12/9)	11	27 (5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
110 शुगू	Shugu (12/10)	13	50 (5)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
111 जगला	Jagle (12/11)	34	50 (9)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
112 कियांगचा	Kiangcha (12/12)	5	39 (5)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
113 मुरतिचा	Murticha (12/13)	15	15 (2)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(— 5Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
114 रालिंग	Raling (12/14)	17	48 (8)	—(— 5 Kms.)	CHW	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
115 खुरपानी	Khorpani (12/15)	11	37 (4)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—10 Kms.)	—
116 शूलिंग	Shuiling (12/16)	46	169 (34)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
117 रोपसंग	Ropsang (13/1)	40	84 (13)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5Kms.)	—
118 जुंगलिंग	Jungling (13/2)	10	25 (4)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
119 खांगसर	Khangsar (13/3)	4	39 (10)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
120 गोम्पाथन	Gompathan (13/4)	12	53 (7)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
121 शाशनि	Shashin (13/5)	30	131 (33)	P,M,H	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	PO	—
122 जगदंग	Jagdang (13/6)	23	42 (9)	P	CHW	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
123 खवागलिंग	Khawagling (13/7)	13	63 (20)	—(— 5 Kms.)	D	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—

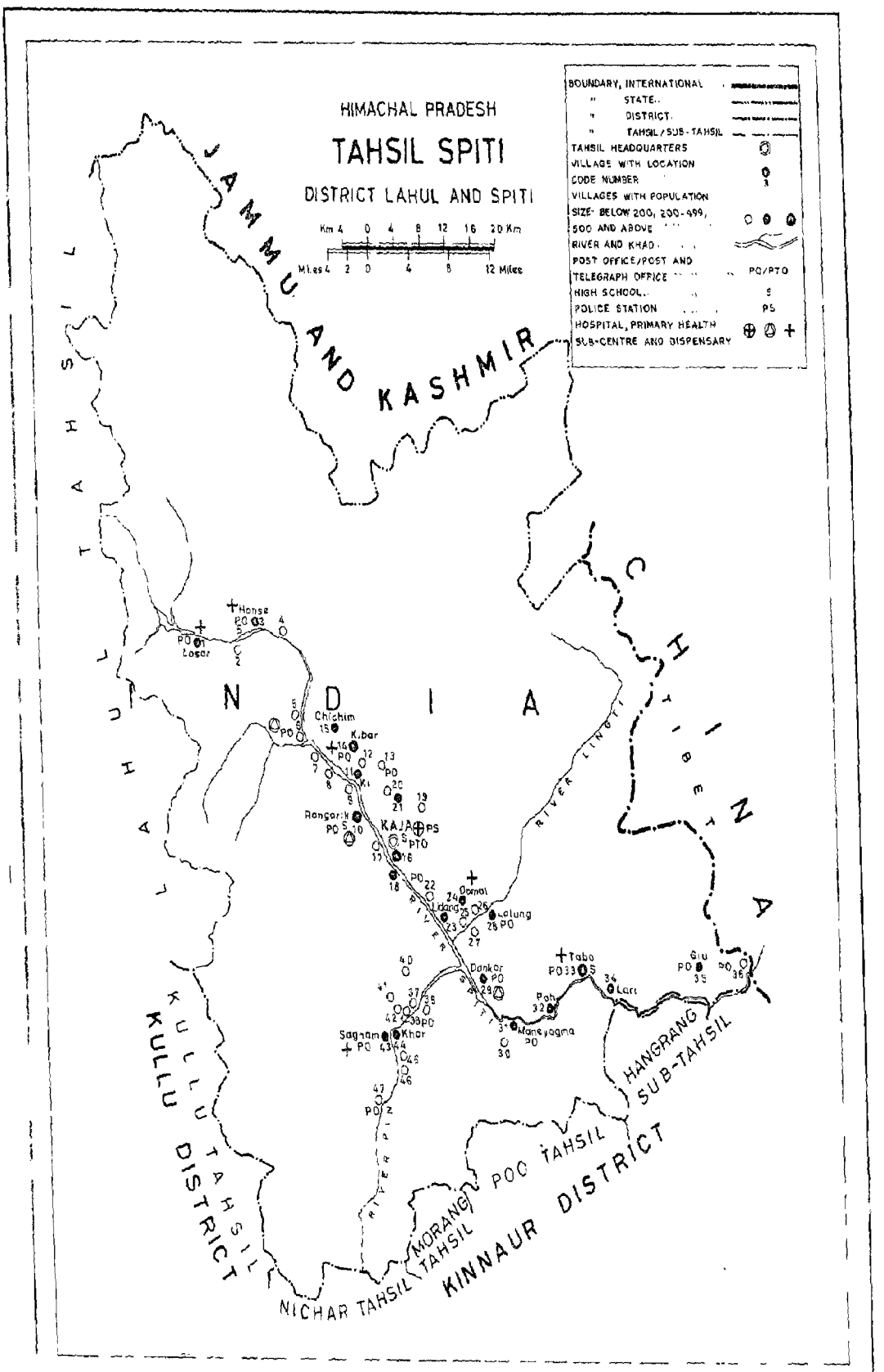
संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)						टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं (जैसे कि आबादीवेहड़, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
BS	PR	Manali (100)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(9)	—	8	1	Budha Temple (centuries old)	101
BS	PR	Manali (98)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(10)	—	10	1		102
BS	PR	Manali (96)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(30)	—	47	7	Budha Temple (centuries old)N3	103
BS	PR	Manali (96)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(5)	—	5	1	Sholvar Devta Temple (Ancient)	104
BS	PR	Manali (96)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(8)	—	5	1	—	105
BS	PR	Manali (96)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(7)	—	21	3	—	106
BS	PR	Manali (96)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(20)	—	8	2	Budha Temple (centuries old)	107
BS	PR	Manali (95)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(14)	—	27	2	—	108
BS	PR	Manali (95)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(4)	—	6	1	—	109
BS	PR	Manali (94)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(4)	—	8	1	—	110
BS	PR	Manali (93)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(8)	—	21	5	—	111
BS	PR	Manali (94)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(1)	—	3	1	—	112
BS	PR	Manali (93)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(5)	—	10	—	—	113
BS	PR	Manali (93)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(5)	—	12	—	—	114
BS	PR	Manali (91)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(3)	—	6	2	—	115
BS	PR	Manali (90)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(20)	—	19	7	N1: N3	116
BS	PR	Manali (87)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(13)	—	22	5	Devta Milkan Temple (Ancient)	117
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (88)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(4)	—	5	1	—	118
—(— 5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (88)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	2	—	—	119
BS	PR	Manali (86)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(4)	—	7	1	—	120
BS	PR	Manali (86)	ED	Rice, Wheat Kathu	—	PC(12)	—	15	3	Gompa Ghepen Devta (centuries old) N 1	121
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (86)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(7)	—	14	2	Gompa Ghempen Devta (centuries old)	122
BS	PR	Manali (85)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(7)	—	5	1	—	123

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डेश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the Market/ hat, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
124 रतिल	Rétil (13/8)	15	39 (8)	—(— 5 Kms.)	CHW	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
125 लबरंग	Labrang (13/9)	6	7 (1)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
126 शूरथंग	Shurtang (13/10)	20	27 (4)	P	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
127 काथल	Kathal (13/11)	10			Uninhabited			
128 केवक	Kewak (13/12)	7	18 (3)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(—) 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
129 छोकर	Chokhur (13/13)	4	14 (2)	—(— 5 Kms)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
130 सरखंग	Sarkhang (14/1)	7	19 (3)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(— 5 Kms.)	—
131 रंगचा	Rangcha (14/2)	4	25 (5)	—(— 5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
132 बागचा	Bagche (14/3)	5	12 (3)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
133 खरचद-कोनमा	Kharchud- Konma (14/4)	3	10 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
134 खरचद-योगमा	Kharchud-Yongma (14/5)	4	24 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(— 5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
135 जमयालिंग	Jamyaling (14/6)	4	9 (3)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
136 लालिंग	Laling (14/7)	5	14 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
137 तेलिंग	Teling (14/8)	25	162 (38)	P,M	CHW	T,C	—(—5 Kms.)	—
138 डम्फुग	Damphug (14/9)	26	398 (117)	—(—5 Kms.)	D,CHW	T,C	PO	—
139 खोखसर	Khoksar(14/10)	11	70 (14)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,C	—(—5Kms.)	—
140 यारी खोखसर	Yari Khoksar (14/11)	15	31 (12)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	C,N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
जोड़	Total	3,372	13,801(2,673)	PUC(1),H(6), M(12),P(63)	H(1),D(6) PHC(1), PHS(3), CWC(1),CHW(14), O(6)	—	—	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल---हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)					टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०.
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communications (Bus stop, Railway sation, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Remarks (inluding any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (86)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(4)	—	10	1	—	124
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (86)	ED	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(6)	—	—	—	Budha Temple (centuries old)	125
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (84)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(5)	—	14	1	—	126
		Uninhabited			—	PC(1)	—	8	1	—	127
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (87)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	5	—	—	128
BS	PR	Manali (87)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	1	1	Chockar Budha Temple (Ancient)	129
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (81)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	4	1	—	130
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (81)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(1)	—	2	1	—	131
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (81)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	3	—	—	132
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (81)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(1)	—	1	1	—	133
—(— 5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (80)	—	Rice, wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	2	—	—	134
BS	PR	Manali (81)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	2	—	—	135
BS	PR	Manali (80)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(2)	—	2	1	—	136
BS	PR	Manali (80)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(10)	—	14	1	Budha Temple (Ancient)	137
BS	PR	Manali (71)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(8)	—	17	1	Budha Temple (centuries old)	138
BS	PR	Manali (69)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(7)	—	3	1	Devta temple (Ancient)	139
BS	PR	Manali (71)	—	Rice, Wheat, Kathu	—	PC(7)	—	8	—	—	140
—	—	—	—	—	—	PC(1,640)	—	1,318	414	N 228	C 8 : T 1 M10

SPITI TAHSIL



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वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : स्पीति

Tahsil : Spiti

क्रम सं०. Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	चोबरंग Chabrang	25	17/10
2.	चीचम Chichim	15	16/9
3.	चुत Chut	41	19/5
4.	डंकर Dankar	29	18/1
5.	डंम्थूल Domal	24	17/9
6.	गेते Gete	12	16/6
7.	गियू Giu	35	18/1/1
8.	गुलिंग Guling	38	19/2
9.	गुगंरी Gungri	42	19/6
10.	हल Hal	6	15/6
11.	हंसा Hanse	3	15/3
12.	हिकिम Hikim	20	17/5
13.	काजा Kaja (Kaze)	16	17/1
14.	कौरिक Kauirik	36	18/1/2
15.	क्यूलिंग Keuling	18	17/3
16.	खर Khar	44	19/8
17.	खुरीक Khurik	9	16/3
18.	की Ki	11	16/5
19.	क्याटो Kiato	4	15/4
20.	क्यामों Kiamo	2	15/2
21.	किबर Kibar	14	16/8
22.	कोमिक Komik	19	17/4
23.	क्वांग Kuang	17	17/2
24.	लालुंग Lalung	28	17/13
25.	लंगजा Langja	21	17/6
26.	लरा Lara	22	17/7
27.	लरी Lari	34	18/6
28.	लिदांग Lidang	23	17/8
29.	लोसर Losar	1	15/1
30.	माने गोगमा Manegogma	30	18/2
31.	माने योगमा Maneyogma	31	18/3
32.	मोरंग Morang	7	16/1
33.	मुद Mud	47	19/11
34.	पांगमो Pangmo	5	15/5
35.	फार Phar	40	19/4
36.	पोह Poh	32	18/4
37.	रमा Rama	27	17/12
38.	रंगरीक Rangarik	10	16/4
39.	सगनम Sagnam	43	19/7
40.	संगलुगं Sanglung	26	17/11
41.	शिलिंग Shilling	37	19/1
42.	सुमलिंग Sumling	8	16/2
43.	ताबो Tabo	33	18/5
44.	टांगती Tangti	39	19/3
45.	टाशीगंग Tashigang	13	16/7
46.	तिलिंग Tiling	46	19/10
47.	तवनम Todnam	45	19/9

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश(--) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash(—) has has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+ Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है) Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)			कुल क्षेत्र फल (हैक्टेयरों में) Total area of the village (in Hectares)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या Total Population and number of households		शैक्षणिक Educational	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी Medical	पीने का पानी (पेय) Drinking water (Potable)	डाक एवं तार Post and Telegraph	मंडी के दिन Day or days of the markets/ hat, if any
1	2			3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	लोसर	Losar	(15/1)	70	406	(88)	P (2), M,O	D	T.S,	PO	—
2	क्यामो	Kiamo	(15/2)	31	126	(24)	P	CHW	T,S,	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
3	हन्सा	Hanse	(15/3)	55	364	(83)	P, M, H,O	D	C,S	PO	—
4	क्याटो	Kiato	(15/4)	28	151	(30)	P	CHW	T,S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
5	पांगमो	Pangmo	(15/5)	48	89	(20)	P	CHW	T,N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
6	हल	Hal	(15/6)	29	175	(44)	P	PHS	T,N	PO	—
7	मोरंग	Morang	(16/1)	12	33	(10)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
8	सुमलिंग	Sumling	(16/2)	17	82	(19)	P	CHW	T	—(—5 Kms.)	—
9	खुरीक	Khurik	(16/3)	38	129	(36)	P	—(—5Kms.)	T,N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
10	रंगरीक	Rangarik	(16/4)	84	842	(211)	P,M,H	PHS	T,S,	PO	—
11	की	Ki	(16/5)	23	221	(64)	P	CHW	T,N,	—(—5-10 Kms.)	—
12	गेते	Gete	(16/6)	2	27	(7)	P	CHW	S	—(0—5 Kms.)	—
13	टाशीगंग	Tashigang	(16/7)	12	169	(30)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T,S	PO	—
14	किब्बर	Kibar	(16/8)	85	500	(121)	P,M	D	T,N	PO	—
15	चीचम	Chichim	(16/9)	70	299	(73)	P,M.	CHW	T,S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
16	काजा	Kaja	(17/1)	61	850	(245)	P (2), M,H,O	H	T,C,N	PTO	—
17	क्वांग	Kuang	(17/2)	50	69	(21)	P	—(5—10Kms.)	S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
18	क्यूलिंग	Keuling	(17/3)	29	200	(45)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	T, R, C	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
19	कोमिक	Komik	(17/4)	18	93	(20)	P	CHW	S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
20	हिकिम	Hikim	(17/5)	34	164	(54)	PM	CHW	S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
21	लंगजा	Langja	(17/6)	36	225	(55)	P	CHW	T,S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात् भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक्-पृथक् वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)					टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान	लोकेशन कोड नं.
					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)		
Communi-cations (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irriga-ted by source	Un-irriga-ted	Cul-turable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for culti-vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeolo-gical interest)	Loca-tion Code No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
BS	KR	Manali (146)	—	Barley, Peas, Rice		PC (58)	—	2	10	Kunjum Top (centuries old) Lossar Gompa (centuries old)	1
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (152)	—	Barley,Peas, Rice,	—	PC (26)	—	1	4	-	2
BS	KR	Manali (112)	—	Barley,Peas, Rice	- -	PC (38)	—	—	17	NI	3
BS	KR	Manali (164)	—	Barley,Peas,Rice	- -	PC (25)	-	--	3	NI	4
BS	KR	Manali (174)	—	Barley,Wheat, Rice	- -	PC(44)	—	1	3	ThakurDev Temple (300 years old) Shila Temple (300 years old)	5
BS	KR	Manali (178)	-	Barley,Wheat, Rice	—	PC (23)	--	4	2	NI	6
BS	KR	Manali (182)		Barley,Peas,Wheat	—	PC (8)	—	-	4		7
BS	KR	Manali (186)	—	Barley,Wheat	—	PC (15)	—	1	1	—	8
BS	KR	Manali (189)	--	Barley, Wheat,Rice	—	PC (33)	—	2	3	—	9
BS	KR	Manali (194)	—	Barley,Wheat,Rice	---	PC (71)	-	3	10	Bodh Monastery (1500 years old)	10
BS	KR	Manali (206)	—	Barley,Wheat	—	PC (19)	—	2	2	Bodh Monastery (centuries old)	11
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (208)	—	Barley, Peas	—	PC(1)	—	1	—	—	12
—(5—10Kms.)	FP	Manali (212)	--	Barley, Wheat,Rice	—	PC (8)	—	3	1	—	13
BS	KR	Manali (214)	—	Barley, Wheat	—	PC (67)	—	11	7	Gompha Monas-tery (100 years old)	14
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (220)	--	Barley, Wheat,Rice	—	PC (54)	-	4	12	-	15
BS	KR	Manali (202)	ED	Barley	-	PC (46)	-	1	14	No MI	16
—(5Kms.)	FP	Manali (197)	—	Barley,Wheat,Rice	---	PC (42)	—	3	5	Gompha Mona-stery (50 years old)	17
—(5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (202)	—	Balrey,Wheat,Rice	—	PC (17)	—	4	8	Bodh Monastery (50 years old)	18
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (207)	-	Barley,Wheat	-	PC (16)	—		2	Bodh Monastery (50 years old)	19
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (210)	—	Barley, Wheat	—	PC (28)	—	1	5	Tangyud Monas-tery (100 years old)	20
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (216)	- -	Barley, Wheat	—	PC (31)	--	—	5	Bodh Monastery (100 years old)	21

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो डैश (—) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी० 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि०मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total Population and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22 लरा	Lara (17/7)	23	132 (31)	P(2)	—(—5 Kms.)	T,N	PO	—
23 लिदांग	Lidang (17/8)	16	278 (72)	P	CHW	T,S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
24 डैम्मुल	Domal (17/9)	34	301 (61)	P	D	S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
25 छोबरंग	*Chabrang (17/10)*	*4*	*22 (10)*	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
26 संगलुंग	Sanglung (17/11)	3	13 (2)	—(—5 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	S	—(—5 Kms).	—
27 रमा	Rama (17/12)	10	62 (16)		—(—5 Kms).	S	—(—5 Kms).	—
28 लालुंग	Lalung (17/13)	58	354 (87)	P	CHW	T	PO	—
29 डंकर	Dankar (18/1)	57	475 (87)	P(2), M	PHS	T,S	PO	—
30 माने-गोगमा	Mane gogma (18/2)	28	184 (33)	P	—(5—10 Km).	S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
31 माने-योगमा	Mane yogma (18/3)	53	224 (49)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T,S	PO	—
32 पोह	Poh (18/4)	60	256 (58)	P	—(5—10 Kms.)	T,N	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
33 ताबो	Tabo (18/5)	48	538 (115)	P,M,H	D	T,C,N	PO	—
34 लरी	Lari (18/6)	26	215 (42)	P	CHW	T,N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
35 गियु	Giu (11/1/1)	56	210 (51)	P	—(10+ Kms.)	T,S	PO	—
36 कौरिक	Kauirik (18/1/2)	13	118 (35)	—(10+ Kms.)	CHW	T	PO	—
37 शिलिंग	Shilling (19/1)	7	197 (40)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—(—5 Kms.)	C,S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
38 गुलिंग	Guling (19/2)	14	69 (18)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	C,N	PO	—
39 टांगती	Tangti (19/3)	33	159 (34)	P(2)	CHW	T,C,N	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
40 फार	Phar (19/4)	30	196 (41)	P	CHW	S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
41 चुत	Chut (19/5)	11	132 (29)	P	—(—5 Kms.)	S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
42 गुंगरी	Gungri (19/6)	28	143 (38)	P	CHW	S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
43 सगनम	Sagnam (19/7)	50	241 (58)	P,M	D	S	PO	—
44 खर	Khar (19/8)	22	261 (39)	P	CHW	S,N	—(—5 Kms.)	—
45 तदनम	Todnam (19/9)	18	31 (8)	—(5—10 Kms.)	—(5—10Kms.)	S	—(—5 Kms.)	—
46 तिलिंग	Tiling (19/10)	24	157 (32)	P	CHW	C,S	—(5—10 Kms.)	—
47 मुद	Mud (19/11)	31	180 (51)	P	CHW	S, N	PO	—
	जोड़ Total	1,589	10,362 (2,437)	H (4), M(10), P(47), O(3)	H(1), D (6), PHS(3), CHW (20)	—	—	—

संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव), रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हैक्टयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)					वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चारगाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल है)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है जैसे कि आबादी-देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय सम्बन्धी स्थान)	लोकशन कोड नं०
Communi-cations (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food					Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irriga-ted	Cultu-rable waste (inclu-ding gauchar and groves)	Area not avail-able for culti-vation	Remarks (in-cluding any place of re-ligious, histo-rical or archa-eological interest)	Loca-tion Code No.
10	11	12	13	14					15	16	17	18	19	20	1
BS	KR	Manali (206)	—	Barley, Wheat,Rice					—	PC (19)	—	1	3	Bodh Monastery) (40 years old)	22
BS	KR	Manali (210)	—	Barley ,Wheat					—	PC (14)	—	—	2	Bodh Monastery (50 years od)	23
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (222)	—	Barley, Wheat, Rice					—	PC (31)	—	1	2	Bodh Monastery (60 years old)	24
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (222)	—	Barley, Wheat,Rice					—	PC (3)	—	—	1	—	25
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (224)	—	Barley,Wheat, Rice					—	PC (2)	—	—	1	Bodh Monastery centuries old)	26
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (229)	—	Barley,Wheat					—	PC (9)	—	—	1	Bodh Monastery (60 years old)	27
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (226)	—	Barley,Wheat					—	PC (53)	—	—	5	Bodh Monastery (100 years old)	28
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (232)	—	Barley,Wheat,Rice					—	PC (50)	—	—	7	Bodh Monastery (90 years old)	29
—(—5 Kms.)	FP	Manali (227)	—	Barley,Wheat, Rice					—	PC (21)	—	—	7	Fort (A ncient) Temple (30 years old)	30
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (229)	—	Barley,Wheat,Rice					—	PC (38)	—	6	9	Bodh Monastery (60 years old)	31
BS	KR	Manali (235)	—	Barley, Wheat,Peas					—	PC (48)	—	3	9	—	32
BS	KR	Manali (244)	—	Barley,Wheat, Peas					—	PC (38)	—	1	9	—	33
BS	KR	Manali (249)	—	Barley, Wheat,Rice					—	PC (22)	—	1	3	—	34
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Rampur (245)	—	Barley, Wheat,Peas					—	PC (38)	—	1	17	Bodh Monastery (60 years old)	35
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Rampur (257)	—	Barley,Wheat,Peas					—	PC (8)	—	3	2	Bodh Monastery (60 years old)	36
—(10+ Kms.)	FP	Manali (232)	—	Barely, Wheat					—	PC (6)	—	—	1	—	37
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (234)	—	Barely, Wheat					—	PC (11)	—	—	3	—	38
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (234)	—	Barley,Wheat					—	PC (27)	—	—	6	Bodh Monasetry 40 years old)	39
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (236)	—	Barley,Wheat					—	PC (22)	—	—	8	Bodh Monastery (65 years old)	40
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (235)	—	Barley,Wheat					—	PC (9)	—	—	2	—	41
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (236)	—	Barley ,Wheat					—	PC (22)	—	—	6	Bodh Monastery (100 years old)	42
—(10+Kms).	FP	Manali (239)	—	Barely, Wheat,Peas					—	PC (43)	—	—	7	—	43
—(10+KmI).	FP	Manali (241)	—	Barley,Wheat,Peas					—	PC (17)	—	—	5	—	44
—(10+Kms).	FP	Manali (245)	—	Barley, Wheat,Peas					—	PC (15)	—	—	3	—	45
—(5—10 Kms.)	FP	Manali (247)	—	Barley,Wheat,Peas					—	PC (19)	—	—	5	—	46
—(10+Kms.)	FP	Manali (251)	—	Barley, Wheat,Peas					—	PC (25)	—	—	6	Bodh Monastery (40 years old)	47
—	—	—	—	—					—	PC(1,280)	—	61	248	N15: M1	

TAHSILWISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATI

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	तहसील/उप-तहसील का नाम Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	शैक्षिक EDUCATI									
		प्राथमिक स्कूल Primary School		माध्यमिक स्कूल Middle School		हाई एवं उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल Matriculation/ Secondary School		उच्च माध्यमिक/ पी. यू. सी., इंटर-मीडियट/जूनियर कालेज Higher Secondary/ PUC/Inter-mediate/ Junior College		महाविद्यालय (स्नातक और उससे अधिक) College (Graduate and above)	
		ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	उदयपुर उप-तहसील Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	33	36	8	8	3	3	..	..	..	..
2.	लाहौल तहसील Lahul Tahsil	62	63	12	12	6	6	1	1	..	..
3.	स्पीति तहसील Spiti Tahsil	42	47	10	10	4	4	..	..	..	..
	जिला District	137	146	30	30	13	13	1	1	..	..

चिकित्सा MEDICAL						पीने का पानी DRINKING WATER					
परिवार केन्द्र Family Planning Centre		प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य उपकेन्द्र Primary Health Sub-centre		सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्त्ता Community Health Worker		अन्य Others	वे गांव जिन में कोई भी चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। Villages with no Medical facility	नल Tap	कुआं Well	टैंक Tank	नल-कूप Tube-well	नदी River
ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संख्या Num-ber	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions					
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	58	45	..	..	..	1
..	..	3	3	14	14	4	6	101	122	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	20	20	..	..	17	27	..	..	..	1
..	..	8	8	34	34	5	7	176	194	..	..	..	2

शिष्ट 1

DIX I

सुविधाओं का तहसीलवार सार

ONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES

ONAL					चिकित्सा MEDICAL							
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कक्षा/केन्द्र Adult literacy Class/ Centres		अन्य Others		वे गांव जिनमें कोई भी शैक्षिक सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है Villages with no educational facilities	औषधालय Dispensary		अस्पताल Hospital		प्रसूति एवं शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र/प्रसूति गृह/शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/ Maternity Home/ Child Welfare Centre		प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र/स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र Primary Health Centre/Health Centre	
ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions		ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti-tutions
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	32	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	65	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
..	..	3	3	5	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	102	17	17	2	2	1	1	1	1

					डाक व तार POST AND TELEGRAPH					संचार COMMUNICATIONS					बिजली की आपूर्ति POWER SUPPLY	
झरना Fountain	नहर (कूहल) Canal (Kuhl)	अन्य Others	एक से अधिक स्रोत More than one source	वे गांव जिनमें पीने के पानी की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है Villages with no drinking water facility of any type	डाक घर P.O.	तार घर T.O.	डाक व तार घर P.T.O.	डाक और दूरभाष P.O. & Phone	तार घर एवं दूरभाष T.O. & Phone	डाक व तारघर एवं दूरभाष P.T.O. & Phone	दूरभाष Phone	बस स्टाप Bus Stop	रेलवे स्टेशन Railway Station	नौगम्य जल मार्ग Navigable waterway	उपलब्ध Available	अनुपलब्ध Notavailable
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
..	25	16	30	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	8	57
..	57	19	70	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	83	44
..	8	43	30	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	46
..	90	78	130	7	33	..	2	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	92	147

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APPENDIX II

गैर-नगरपालिका नगरों (जनगणना नगर) में भूमि उपयोग सम्बन्धी आंकड़े

Land Utilisation Data in respect of Non-Municipal Towns (Census Towns)

		भूमि उपयोग (अर्थात विभिन्न प्रकार के भूमि उपयोग में आने वाला क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में निकटतम इकाई तक) Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in acres/hectares rounded to the nearest unit)					
क्रम सं०	नगर और तहसील का नाम (कोष्ठकों में)	कुल क्षेत्रफल	वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि (चरागाह एवं उपवन सहित)	खेती के लिए अनुपलब्ध भूमि
Sl. No.	Name of Town and Tahsil within brackets	Total Area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivatio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

There is no town in Lahul & Spiti district.

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APPENDIX III

ग्रामों की तहसीलवार सूची जहां शैक्षणिक, चिकित्सा, पीने के पानी, डाक व तार, बाजार/हाट के दिन या दिनों के नाम, संचार तथा बिजली की आपूर्ति की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

Tahsilwise list of villages where no educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, day or days of market/ hat, communication and power supply facilities are

जिला : लाहौल स्पीति

District : Lahul and Spiti

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	कोड नं० Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	
1	2	3	
उप-तहसील : उदयपुर Sub-Tahsil : Udaipur			
1	6	डी. पी. एफ. धरेल	D.P.F. Dharel
2	35	धार भिमवांग	Dhar Bhimwag
3	43	आर. एफ. दारेड़	R.F. Daredh
4	56	आर. एफ. रियाड़न	R.F. Riodhan
5	95	डी. पी. एफ. चमरट	D.P.F. Chamrat
6	97	डी. पी. एफ. तमरू	D.P.F. Tumru
7	135	भा-चवेर	Bha-Chewar
तहसील : लाहोल Tahsil : Lahul			
Nil	Nil	Nil	
तहसील : स्पीति Tahsil : Spiti			
Nil	Nil	Nil	

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APPENDIX IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूचि

List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

उप-तहसील : उदयपुर
Sub-Tahsil : **Udaipur**

क—अनुसूचित जाति

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—6*	23	तिन्दी Tindi
	54	उदयपुर Udaipur
	70	तिगरट Tingrat
	107	डी. पी. एफ. फटगाहर D.P.F. Phtgahar
	123	थिरोट Thirot
	148	यंगथंग Yangthang
	149	जाहलमां Jahlma
6—10	58	मड़ग्रां Margaraon
	109	किशोरी Kishori
11—15	—	—
16—20	—	—
21—30	139	नालडा Nalda
31+	—	—

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Castes population.

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APPENDIX IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची

List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

तहसील : लाहोल
Tahsil : Lahul

क—अनुसूचित जाति

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*	11	शंशा Shansha
	19	रवालिंग Rualing
	30	रांगबे Rangbe
	43	ठोलंग Tholung
	50	तांडी Tandi
	51	बिलिंग Biling
	74	जिस्पा Jispa
	82	दारचा समदो Darcha Sumdol
	96	गोशाल Gushal
	97	तोपचिलिंग Tupchiling
	101	दालंग Dalang
	103	गुन्धल Gondhla
	120	गोम्पाथन Gompathan
	121	शाशन Shashin
	137	तेलिंग Teling
	138	डम्पुग Damphug
	140	यारी खोखसर Yari Khoksar
6—10	52	केलंग Kyelang
	63	सतींगिरी Sitingiri
	69	खांगसर Khangsar
	98	शिपटिंग Shipting
11—15	—	—
16—20	—	—
21—30	10	गोरम Gorum
	18	किर्तिंग Kirting
	100	मुलिंग Muling
31+	36	बारिंग Baring

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Castes population.

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APPENDIX IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जतियों की जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूचि

List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

तहसील : स्पीति

Tahsil : Spiti

क—अनुसूचित जाति

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*	1	लोसर Losar
	10	रंगरीक Rangarik
	16	काजा Kaja (Kaze)
	19	कौमिक Komik
	22	लरा Lara
	23	लिदांग Lidang
	33	ताबो Tabo
	36	कौरिक Kauirik
	43	सगनम Sagnam
	46	तिलिंग Tiling
	47	मुद Mud
6—10	—	—
11—15	—	—
16—20	—	—
21—30	—	—
31+	—	—

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Castes population.

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APPENDIX IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची

List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

उप-तहसील : उदयपुर

Sub-Tahsil : **Udaipur**

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जाति

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*	35	धार भिवबाग Dhar Bhimwag
6—15	—	—
16—25	107	डी. पी. एफ. फटगाहर D.P.F. Phtgahar
	114	डी. पी. एफ. भियाड़ी D.P.F. Bhiyari
26—35	148	यंगथंग Yangthang
36—50	16	डी. पी. एफ. लोहनी D.P.F. Lohni
	108	हरुका Haruka
51+	3	भुजण्ड Bhujund
	6	डी. पी. एफ. धड़ेल D.P.F. Dharel
	18	भरौर Bharaur
	23	तिंडी Tindi
	26	हरसर Harsar
	31	डी. पी. एफ. धनवाणी D.P.F. Dhanwani
	34	कुरचेड़ Kurched
	37	सलग्रां Salgaraon
	51	शकोली Shakoli
	52	डी. पी. एफ. लोबड़ D.P.F. Lobar
	53	सलपट Salpat
	54	उदयपुर Udaipur
	58	मारग्रां Margaraon
	70	टिंगरट Tingrat
	80	खनजार Khanjar
	85	छालिंग Chaling
	90	करपट Karpat
	92	डी. पी. एफ. शिलिंग D.P.F. Shiling
	96	चमरट Chamrat
	97	डी. पी. एफ. तमरू D.P.F. Tumru

तहसील : लाहौल
Tahsil : **Lahul**

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
51 +—Concld.	98	घारी Ghari
	103	सिन्दवाड़ी Sindwari
	104	डी. पी. एफ. सिन्दवाड़ी D.P.F. Sindwari
	105	अड़त Arat
	109	किशोरी Kishori
	110	त्रिलोकनाथ Triloknath
	115	डी. पी. एफ. गिल्डिंग D.P.F. Gilding
	116	डी. पी. एफ. जोलंग D.P.F. Jholang
	117	जोलंग Jholang
	119	नैनगाहर Naingahar
	120	गबाड़ी Guari
	121	छोगजिंग Chhogjing
	122	छोखंग Chokhang
	123	थिरोट Thirot
	124	कामरी Kamri
	125	दन्दक Dandak
	126	मूरंग Murang
	127	चम्बक Chembak
	129	शेंवर Shenwar
	130	शिलिंग Sheling
	131	भा-बारिंग Bha-Baring
	132	ले-बारिंग Leh-Baring
	133	कवांग Kuang
	134	ड्रेलडा Dreldra
	135	भा-चबेर Bha-Chewar
	138	खरोटी Khurutti
	139	नाल्डा Nalda
	140	जसरथ Jasrath
	141	गालिंग Galing
	142	जुण्डा Junde
	143	तलजोन Taljon
	145	लोमच Lomach
	146	तिबोक Tibok
	147	ओथंग Othang
	149	जाहलमा Jahlma
	150	फूहड़ा Phura

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribes population.

परिशिष्ट 4

APPENDIX IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची

List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

तहसील : लाहौल

Tahsil : **Lahul**

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जाति

B –SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियाँ (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*		—
6—15	63	सतींगिरी Sitingiri
16—25	106	पूरद Purd
26—35	50	तांडी Tandi
36—50	138	डुम्फग Damphug
	82	दरचा सूमदों Darcha Sumdol
	99	वरगुल Wargul
	137	तेंलिंग Teling
51 +	1	जोबरंग Jobrang
	2	रापे Rape
	3	बरनम Barnam
	5	राशील Rashil
	6	लिंगर Lingar
	7	लिंडूर Lindur
	8	कोटी Kothi
	9	रापरिंग Rapring
	10	गोरम Gorum
	11	शांशा Shansha
	12	पड़ाक Parak
	14	ठपाक Thapak
	16	ठवांशा Duansha
	17	यंग किरतिंग Yangkirting
	18	किरतिंग Kirting
	19	रवालिंग Rualing
	20	तेलंगबे Telangbe
	21	मेलिंग Meling
	22	रूलिंग Ruring
	25	तो-कारिंग To-Karing
	26	लोट Lot
	27	कारिंग Karing
	28	लपशक Labshak
	29	यंगरंग Yangrang
	30	रांगबे Rangbe
	32	यंग तोजिंग Yang Tozing

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जाति

तहसील : लाहौल

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

Tahsil : Lahul

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
51+—contd.		
	33	तोजिंग Tozing
	34	वारी Wari
	35	मरबल Marbaj
	36	बारिंग Baring
	37	भा-गारंग Bha-Garang
	38	करोजिंग Krozing
	39	मालिंग Malang
	42	दीपे-मारंग Depe-Marang
	43	थोलंग Tholung
	46	फुंकियार Phunkiyar
	47	बोकटा Bokta
	48	भा-सुमनम Bha-Sumnam
	49	ले-सुमनम Leh-Sumnam
	51	बिलिंग Biling
	52	केलंग Kyelang
	53	बोकर Bokar
	54	गुमरंग Gumrang
	55	ग्रमिस Grimus
	56	गुस्क्यार Guskyar
	57	युरनाथ Yurnath
	58	गुमलिंग Gumling
	59	मागवन Magwan
	60	क्योर Kyor
	61	ताउल-गोम्पा Tyul-Gompa
	62	बार-गोम्पा Bar-Gompa
	65	क्वारिंग Kwaring
	66	तिन्नू Tinno
	67	कोलांग Kolong
	68	केलद Kelad
	69	खंगसर Khangsar
	70	मेह Mai
	71	गेमूर-गोम्पा Gemur-Gompa
	72	गैमूर Gemur
	73	बोग Bog
	74	जिस्पा Jispa
	75	तिंगल Tingal
	76	छिकाबे Chhikabe
	77	रोरिंग Roring

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जाति

तहसील : लाहोल

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

Tahsil : Lahul

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
51+ Contd.		
	78	मंगसंग Mangsingh
	79	रंगयो Rangyo
	80	बरयो Baryo
	81	लिंगक्यूम Lingkyam
	83	दारचा दंगमा Darcha Dangma
	84	योचे Yoche
	85	बरबोग Barbog
	86	पसप्रांक Pasprag
	87	लपचंग Lapchang
	88	छेलिंग Cheling
	89	याला पियासो Yala Pyasu
	90	थोला पियासो Thola Pyasu
	91	जोलिंग Jholing
	92	पियुकर Piukar
	94	गाजंग Gajang
	95	कारदंग Kardang
	96	गोशाल Gushal
	97	तोपचिलिंग Tupchiling
	98	शिपटिंग Shipting
	100	मूलिंग Muling
	101	दालंग Dalang
	102	थोरंग Thorang
	103	गुन्थला Gondhla
	104	फुंगथल Phugthal
	105	तिलिंग Tiling
	107	खिनिंग Khinang
	108	खंगसर Khangsar
	109	सकर Sakar
	110	शुगु Shugu
	111	जगला Jagle
	112	क्यांगचा Kiangcha
	113	मुरतिचा Murticha
	114	रालिंग Raling
	115	खुरपानी Khorpani
	116	शूलिंग Shuiling
	117	रोपसंग Ropsang
	118	जुंगलिंग Jungling
	119	खंगसर Khangsar
	120	गोम्पा-थान Gompa Than
	121	शाशन Shashin
	122	जगदंग Jagdang

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जाति

तहसील : लाहोल

Tahsil : Lahul

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
51+ Concld.		
	123	खवागलिंग Khawagling
	124	रतल Retil
	125	लबरंग Labrang
	126	शूरथंग Shurtang
	128	केवक Kewak
	129	छोकर Chokhur
	130	सरखंग Sarkhang
	131	रंगचा Rangcha
	132	बागचे Bagche
	133	खरचद-कोनमा Kharchud-Konma
	134	खरचद योगमा Kharchud-Yongma
	135	जमयालिंग Jamyaling
	136	लालिंग Laling
	139	खोखसर Khoksar
	140	यारी खोखसर Yari Khoksar

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribes population.

परिशिष्ट 4

APPENDIX-IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या के अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूचि

List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

तहसील: स्पीति

Tahsil : Spiti

ख--अनुसूचित जन-जाति

B--SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*	—	—
6—15	—	—
16—25	13	ताशीगंग Tashigang
	37	शिलिंग Shilling
26—35	23	लिदांग Lidang
36—50	10	रंगरीक Rangarik
	16	काजा Kaja(Kaze)
	33	ताबो Tabo
	36	कौरिक Kauirik
	41	चुत Chut
	44	खर Khar
51+	1	लोसर Losar
	2	क्यामो Kiamo
	3	हन्सा Hanse
	4	क्याटो Kiato
	5	पांगमो Pangmo
	6	हल Hal
	7	मोरंग Morang
	8	सुमलिंग Sumling
	9	खुरीक Khurik
	11	की Ki
	12	गेते Gete
	14	किब्बर Kibar
	15	चीचम Chichim
	17	क्वांग Kuang
	18	क्युलिंग Keuling
	19	कोमिक Komik
	20	हिकिम Hikim
	21	लंगजा Langja
	22	लरा Lara

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जाति
B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

तहसील : लाहोल
Tahsil ; Lahul

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	लोकेशन कोड नं०. Location Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village
1	2	3
51+—concld.		
	24	डोमल Domal
	25	चोबरंग Chabrang
	26	संगलुंग Sanglung
	27	रमा Rama
	28	लालुंग Lalung
	29	डंकर Dankar
	30	माने-गोगमा Mane-Gogam
	31	माने-योगमा Mane-Yogma
	32	पोह Poh
	34	लरी Lari
	35	गियु Giu
	38	गुलिंग Guling
	39	टांगती Tangti
	40	फार Phar
	42	गुंगरी Gungri
	43	सगनम Sagnam
	45	तोदनम Todnam
	46	तिलिंग Tiling
	47	मुद Mud

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribes population.

SECTION II—TOWN DIRECTORY

There is no town
in the district as such
no information for town
directory has been given

PART B—PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Primary Census Abstract:—In this part basic population figures in respect of each village in case of rural areas and form each block in case of urban areas have been presented in 28 columns for each tahsil/town separately. Information relating to persons seeking/available for work is not being presented as contemplated earlier in columns 29 and 30 of this statement. In Census terminology this statement is called Primary Census Abstract.

2. This Abstract can broadly be divided into five parts. In the first part which contains first two columns, locational particulars in respect of each village/block have been given. The first column relates to code number which has been assigned to each village within each tahsil in a particular geographical order and for each block within a town. In the second column, name of each village in English and Hindi, has been given alongwith its Hadbast Number. In urban areas, the block number has been given in this column.

3. The second part of the statement relates to the information pertaining to total area, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, sexwise distribution of population, sexwise population of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and literacy figures of each village and for each block in case of urban areas. In other words, this part primarily deals with demographic and social aspect. The 3rd column deals with the total area of the village in hectares as maintained in the village revenue records. For urban areas total area in sq. kms. down toward has been presented. In column 4, total number of occupied residential houses have been presented. In this column information relating to vacant and other houses which are being used for non-residential purposes, has not been included. This information is based on Abridged Houselist of 1981 enumeration unlike such other particulars which are based on Houselist. Column 5 deals with the total number of households in the village/block. Columns 6—8 deals with the 1981 Census total and sexwise population figures of that village/block. These columns include houseless and institutional population also. In columns 9—12 sexwise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been presented. Columns 13—14 deals with sexwise literacy figures.

4. The fourth part from columns 15—26 deals with the working population. In columns 15—16 sexwise main workers have been given whereas from columns 17—24 information relating to these workers into 4 broad categories of workers by sex have been presented. These categories include workers engaged as Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household Industry and the remaining workers which fall under the industrial classification in category III, IV, V(b), VI to IX. It may be noted here that particulars about these categories of workers are not being presented in the Primary Census Abstract itself separately. In columns 25—26 sexwise particulars of marginal workers have been presented. These workers are other than the main workers and were engaged in economic pursuits for only some of portion of the year. The definition of which has been given in the analytical portion of this book. This information is being presented in the Primary Census Abstract for the first time.

5. The fifth part deals with the persons who are economically inactive and are dependent on others. This information has been presented in columns 27 and 28.

6. The district abstract of this information has been presented first and thereafter data in respect of each tahsil has been presented by rural and urban components separately.

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां		साक्षर		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ward in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	जिला : लाहौल-स्पीति														
8	LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT														
	योग Total	13,688·0	6,374	6,415	32,103	18,171	13,929	518	205	11,793	11,973	7,913	2,150	12,003	6,964
	ग्रामीण Rural	13,688·0	6,374	6,446	32,100	18,171	13,929	518	205	11,793	11,973	7,913	2,150	12,003	6,964
	शहरी Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	उप-तहसील : उदयपुर														
1	SUB-TAHSIL : UDAIPUR														
	योग Total	1,917·4	1,323	1,336	7,937	4,431	3,506	93	60	3,370	3,153	1,822	408	2,721	1,420
	ग्रामीण Rural	1,917·4	1,323	1,336	7,937	4,431	3,506	93	60	3,370	3,153	1,822	408	2,721	1,420
	शहरी Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसैसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V, (बी) और IV से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
7,913	**2,150**	**12,003**	**6,964**	**4,499**	**5,059**	**202**	**248**	**36**	**8**	**7,266**	**1,649**	**807**	**1,680**	**5,361**	**5,285**
7,913	**2,150**	**12,003**	**6,964**	**4,499**	**5,059**	**202**	**248**	**36**	**8**	**7,266**	**1,649**	**807**	**1,680**	**5,361**	**5,285**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,822	408	2,721	1,420	1,414	1,177	6	3	10	2	1,291	238	273	758	1,437	1,328
1,822	408	2,721	1,420	1,414	1,177	6	3	10	2	1,291	238	273	758	1,437	1,328
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No,	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 धार छनेड़	Dhar Chhaned (107)	3,679			Uninhabited						
2 डी. पी.एफ. भुजण्ड	D.P.F. Bhujund (108)	52			Uninhabited						
3 भुजण्ड	Bhujund (109)	87	20	20	112	60	52	—	—	60	52
4 डी.पी.एफ. छनेड़	D.P.F. Chhaned (110)	70			Uninhabited						
5 आर.एफ. छनेड़	R.F. Chhaned (111)	430			Uninhabited						
6 डी. पी.एफ. धरेल	D.P.F. Dharel (112)	292	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
7 डी. पी.एफ. अखोरू	D.P.F. Akhoru (113)	238			Uninhabited						
8 डी.पी.एफ. ठुठियाल	D.P.F. Thuthiyala (114)	331			Uninhabited						
9 धार टाली	Dhar Talli (115)	3,302			Uninhabited						
10 डी.पी.एफ. टाली	D.P.F. Talli (116)	239			Uninhabited						
11 आर. एफ. कराकून	R.F. Krakun (117)	54			Uninhabited						
12 डी.पी.एफ. रनसानी	D.P.F. Ransani (118)	274			Uninhabited						
13 डी. पी. एफ. तहतली	D.P.F. Tehtlo (119)	169			Uninhabited						
14 आर.एफ. सुरनाली	R.F. Surnali (120)	57			Uninhabited						
15 धार जुटगाहर	Dhar Jutgahar (121)	1,015			Uninhabited						
16 डी. पी. एफ. लोहनी	D.P.F. Lohni (122)	223	14	14	67	46	21	—	—	16	15
17 डी. पी.एफ. भरौर	D.P.F. Bharaur (123)	102			Uninhabited						
18 भरौर	Bharaur (124)	50	10	10	72	35	37	—	—	35	37
19 धार चूरगाहर	Dhar Churgahar (125)	445			Uninhabited						
20 धार कुन्दल	Dhar Kundal (126)	1,294			Uninhabited						
21 आर.एफ. कैण	R.F. Kain (127)	144			Uninhabited						
22 डी. पी.एफ. कैण	D.P.F. Kain (128)	114			Uninhabited						
23 तिन्दी	Tindi (129)	86	56	56	329	185	144	7	3	169	141
24 डी. पी.एफ. बकनई	D.P.F. Baknai (130)	469			Uninhabited						
25 डी. पी.एफ. कुन्दल	D.P.F. Kundel (131)	208			Uninhabited						
26 हरसर	Harsar (132)	53	2	2	13	8	5	—	—	8	5
27 धार भटगाहर	Dhar Bhatgahar (133)	1,105			Uninhabited						
28 डी. पी.एफ. हरसर	D.P.F. Harsar (134)	44			Uninhabited						

साक्षर		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (a)		अन्य कर्मकार (III,IV,V (बी) और VI से IX)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	26	27	28
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
30	6	37	21	29	21	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	23	31
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
1	—	1	—			—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
18	1	38	8	8	4	—	—	—	—	30	4	—	—	8	13
						Uninhabited									
16	—	16	24	9	24	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	19	13
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabitsd									
97	11	96	71	64	70	—	—	—	—	32	1	2	12	87	61
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
1	—	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward		Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	डी. पी. एफ. डान्डा	D.P.F. Tanda	(135) 259			Uninhabited						
30	धार डाण्डा	Dhar Tanda	(136) 287			Uninhabited						
31	डी. पी. एफ. धनवाणी	D.P.F. Dhanwani	(137) 188	6	6	32	14	18	—	—	13	18
32	धार धान्दल	Dhar Dhandal	(138) 2,055			Uninhabited						
33	आर. एफ. धान्दल	R.F. Dhandal	(139) 186			Uninhabited						
34	कुरचेड़	Kurched	(140) 320	9	9	54	28	26	—	—	19	19
35	धार भिमवाग	Dhar Bhimwag	(141) 2,529	11	12	45	32	13	—	—	1	—
36	आर.एफ. रूमास	R.F. Rumas	(142) 142	—		Uninhabited						
37	सलगरां	Salgaraon	(143) 253	30	30	212	123	89	—	—	108	76
38	डी. पी.एफ. संलगरां	D.P.F. Salgaraon	(144) 24			Uninhabited						
39	डी. पी.एफ. सेरण	D.P.F. Sairun	(145) 52			Uninhabited						
40	धार सेरण	Dhar Sairun	(146) 12,945			Uninhabited						
41	धार कांगल पनगाह	Dhar Kangal Pangah	(147) 2,458			Uninhabited						
42	धार तलदार	Dhar Taldar	(148) 5,946			Uninhabited						
43	आर. एफ. डरेड	R.F. Daredh	(149) 195	13	13	106	81	25	—	—	—	—
44	आर.एफ. कुरयाल	R.F Khurial	(150) 124			Uninhabited						
45	आर.एफ. सलकोट	R.F. Salkot	(151) 327			Uninhabited						
46	आर.एफ. रतोली	R.F. Ratoli	(152) 143			Uninhabited						
47	आर.एफ. सलपट	R.F. Salpat	(153) 269			Uninhabited						
48	धार सलपट	Dhar Salpat	(154) 2,384			Uninhabited						
49	धार मुशमाहर	Dhar Mushgar	(155) 2,927			Uninhabited						
50	डी. पी.एफ. बुरडग	D.P.F. Bardang	(156) 259			Uninhabited						
51	सकोली	Shakoli	(157) 182	65	65	471	243	228	—	—	241	228
52	डी. पी. एफ. लोबर	D.P.F. Lobar	(158) 484	2	2	17	9	8	—	—	9	8
53	सलपट	Salpat	(159) 37	17	17	131	68	63	—	—	68	63
54	उदयपुर	Udaipur	(160) 71	111	111	358	216	142	5	1	161	109
55	डी. पी.एफ. उदयपुर	Udaipur	(161) 125			Uninhabited						
56	आर. एफ. रियाडल	R.F. Riodhan	(162) 202	7	7	28	19	9	—	—	—	—

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
2	—	8	8	7	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	10
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
3	—	23	16	14	11	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	5	10
—	—	28	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	11	—	—	4	2
						Uninhabited									
23	—	83	45	59	36	—	—	—	—	24	9	—	1	40	43
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
8	—	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	3	—	11	12	11
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
90	14	107	4	96	4	1	—	—	—	10	—	56	139	80	85
1	—	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
27	8	42	40	39	40	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	7	17	16
128	38	146	65	22	34	—	—	—	—	124	31	22	31	48	46
						Uninhabited									
2	2	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	7	—	—	—	2

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आवास आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
57	आर. एफ. सुथल R.F. Suthal (163)	117			Uninhabited						
58	मड़ग्रों Margaraon (164)	316	65	65	450	230	220	15	10	213	210
59	डी. पी. एफ. अड़त R.F. Arat (165)	118			Uninhabited						
60	धार डुगाह Dhar Dugah (166)	3,612			Uninhabited						
61	डी. पी. एफ. हुलगा D.P.F. Hulega (167)	194			Uninhabited						
62	डी. पी.एफ. शकौली D.P.F. Shakoli (168)	257			Uninhabited						
63	धार शंगड़ Dhar Sangru (169)	2,358			Uninhabited						
64	डी. पी.एफ. टमलू D.P.F. Tamlu (170)	193			Uninhabited						
65	धार टमलू Dhar Tamlu (171)	2,142			Uninhabited						
66	डी. पी.एफ. गुरधार D.P.F. Ghordhar (172)	114			Uninhabited						
67	धार गुरधार Dhar Ghordhar(173)	3,800			Uninhabited						
68	धार चेतल Dhar Chetal (174)	2,752			Uninhabited						
69	डी. पी.एफ. चुरपट D.P.F. Churput (175)	132			Uninhabited						
70	तिंगरट Tingrat (176)	208	40	40	238	112	126	2	—	110	126
71	डी. पी.एफ. उरगोस D.P.F. Urgus (177)	254			Uninhabited						
72	डी. पी.एफ. ठाणी D.P.F. Thani (178)	98			Uninhabited						
73	धार आहण Dhar Ahan (179)	1,356			Uninhabited						
74	धार चतुरादरुण Dhar Chutradrun(180)	2,842			Uninhabited						
75	धार परला भीतर Dhar Parla Bhitar (181)	1,932			Uninhabited						
76	धार भीतर Dhar Bhitar (182)	1,333			Uninhabited						
77	धार दरुण Dhar Daraone (183)	559			Uninhabited						
78	धार गुम्बा Dhar Gumba (184)	19,592			Uninhabited						
79	धार थान पटन Dhar Than Pattan (185)	16,327									
80	खंजर Khanjar (186)	294	7	7	53	26	27	—	—	26	27
81	डी. पी.एफ. खंजर D.P.F. Khanjar (187)	101			Uninhabited						
82	धार चरदरुण Dhar Churdrun (188)	19,632			Uninhabited						
83	धार कुन्दरी Dhar Kundri (189)	334			Uninhabited						
84	डी. पी.एफ. छालिंग D.P.F. Chaling (190)	187			Uninhabited						

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Uninhabited												
89	15	114	65	99	64				—	15	1	—	1	116	154
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
36	10	56	56	47	54				—	9	2	—	2	56	68
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
6	3	13	12	11	12				—	2	—	—	—	13	15
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									
						Uninhabited									

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward		Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km^2	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
85	छालिंग	Chaling (191)	66	14	14	107	57	50	—	—	55	50
86	उवांग	Uwang (192)	147				Uninhabited					
87	धार जटल	Dhar Jhatul (193)	610				Uninhabited					
88	धार करपट	Dhar Karpat (194)	2,020				Uninhabited					
89	डी. पी.एफ. करपट	D.P.F. Karpat (195)	251				Uninhabited					
90	करपट	Karpat (196)	257	37	37	267	158	109	—	—	107	105
91	डी. पी.एफ. डीबरी	D.P.F. Dibri (197)	105				Uninhabited					
92	डी. पी.एफ. शिलिंग	D-P.F. Shiling (198)	142	6	6	37	19	18	—	—	17	17
93	धार चनूह	Dhar Chanooh (199)	2,987				Uninhabited					
94	धार लमगर	Dhar Lamgarh (200)	12,527				Uninhabitsd					
95	डी. पी.एफ. चमरट	D.P.F. Chamrat (201)	91	20	20	98	83	15	—	—	—	—
96	चमरट	Chamrat (202)	128	18	18	121	60	61	—	—	57	61
97	डी. पी.एफ. तमरू	D.PF. Tumru (203)	364	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
98	घारी	Ghari (204)	113	27	27	157	92	65	—	—	65	55
99	धार होलट	Dhar Holat (205)	3,619				Uninhabited					
100	धार फटगाहर	Dhar Phtgahar (206)	980				Uninhabited					
101	औहड़	Auhar (207)	286				Uninhabited					
102	धार टैंटी	Dhar Tenti (208)	1,157				Uninhabited					
103	सिन्दवाड़ी	Sindwari (209)	295	58	58	264	151	113	—	—	103	101
104	डी. पी.एफ. सिन्दवाड़ी	D.P.F Sindwari (210)	286	1	1	8	4	4	—	—	4	4
105	अडड़	Arat (211)	51	15	16	74	41	33	—	—	23	29
106	डी. पी.एफ. खपराना	D.P.F. Khprana (212)	149				Uninhabited					
107	डी.पी.एफ. फटगाहर	D.P.F. Phatgahar (213)	1,125	45	45	114	90	24	6	—	21	5
108	हरुका	Haruka (214)	164	27	33	169	142	27	—	—	48	21
109	किशोरी	Kishori (215)	96	35	35	238	121	117	9	11	112	106
110	त्रिलोकनाथ	Triloknath (216)	188	101	101	662	363	299	—	—	339	297
111	डी.पी.एफ. त्रिलोकनाथ	D.P.F. Triloknath (217)	362				Uninhabited					
112	धार खांगड़	Dhart Khangar (218)	4,053				Uninhabited					

साक्षर		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VII से X)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
						मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS									
Literates		Total Main Workers (I–IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
21	6	33	23	27	23	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	24	26
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
28	5	115	49	58	47	—	—	—	—	57	2	—	1	43	59
Uninhabited															
—	—	14	10	12	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	5	7
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
16	—	77	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	10	—	1	6	4
21	—	37	35	22	35	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	11	22	15
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
12	—	63	35	35	29	—	—	—	—	28	6	3	8	26	22
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
65	11	103	67	46	56	—	—	—	—	57	11	1	1	47	45
1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2
17	5	26	25	10	19	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	—	15	8
Uninhabited															
51	6	76	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	10	—	2	14	12
82	—	110	17	10	13	—	—	—	—	100	4	—	—	32	10
25	4	72	72	63	72	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	1	46	44
155	14	187	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	1	184	175	115
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
113	धार गिलडिंग	Dhar Gilding (219)	5,180			Uninhabited						
114	डी. पी.एफ. भियाडो	D.P.F. Boiyari (220)	187	9	10	61	45	16	—	—	10	9
115	डी. पी.एफ. गिलडिंग	D.P.F. Gilding (221)	276	2	2	11	6	5	—	—	6	5
116	डी. पी.एफ. जोलंग	D.P.F. Jholang (222)	713	1	1	5	3	2	—	—	3	2
117	झोलंग	Jholang (223)	63	14	16	121	64	57	—	—	64	57
118	धार झोलंग	Dhar Jholang (224)	20,055			Uninhabited						
119	नैन गाहर	Naingahar (1/1)	16	9	9	80	34	46	—	—	34	46
120	गवाड़ी	Guari (1/2)	12	3	3	20	8	12	—	—	8	12
121	छोगजिंग	Chhogjing (1/3)	6	3	3	27	14	13	—	—	14	13
122	छोखंग	Chokhang (1/4)	34	30	30	154	77	77	—	—	44	56
123	थिरोट	Thirot (1/5)	20	27	27	129	84	45	1	—	51	32
124	कमरी	Kamri (1/6)	23	16	16	125	67	58	—	—	65	57
125	दन्दक	Dandak (1/7)	6	3	3	45	20	25	—	—	20	25
126	मूंरग	Murang (1/8)	23	19	19	107	62	45	—	—	31	32
127	चम्बक	Chembak (1/9)	15	7	7	74	32	42	—	—	30	42
128	लिंगचा	Lingcha (1/10)	16			Uninhabited						
129	शेंवर	Shenwar (1/11)	7	1	1	8	3	5	—	—	3	5
130	शेलिंग	Sheling (1/12)	20	8	8	60	29	31	—	—	29	31
131	भा-बारिंग	Bha-Baring (1/13)	7	8	8	56	24	32	—	—	9	23
132	ले. बारिंग	Leh-Baring (1/14)	13	15	15	91	51	40	—	—	51	40
133	ख्वांग	Khang (1/15)	7	5	5	36	18	18	—	—	18	18
134	ड्रेलडा	Drelda (1/16)	7	4	4	24	14	10	—	—	14	10
135	भा-चेंवर	Bha-Chewar (1/17)	5	4	4	43	24	19	—	—	24	19
136	ले-चेंवर	Le-Chewar (1/18)	4			Uninhabited						
137	भयाड़	Bihar (1/19)	8			Uninhabited						
138	खरोटी	Khroti (1/20)	5	2	2	5	1	4	—	—	1	4
139	नाल्डा	Nalda (1/21)	47	35	35	258	135	123	32	23	104	100
140	जसरथ	Jasrath (1/22)	23	19	19	127	65	62	—	—	64	62

साक्षर	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)	काश्तकार (I)	खेतिहर मजदूर (II)	पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसैसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत, V(a)	अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(b) & VI से IX)	सीमित कर्मकार	काम न करने वाले
Literates	Total Main Workers (I—IX)	Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)	Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers

पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Uninhabited															
14	1	40	10	4	4	—	—	—	—	36	6	—	—	5	6
1	1	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
2	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
33	15	36	37	32	37	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	6	22	14
Uninhabited															
15	17	24	20	9	17	—	—	—	—	15	3	6	17	4	9
2	1	5	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	2	3
8	1	7	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	8	1	3
26	17	50	19	11	2	—	—	—	—	39	17	8	38	19	20
36	5	55	16	15	2	1	—	—	—	39	14	9	14	20	15
38	9	36	22	27	20	—	—	—	—	9	2	11	14	20	22
11	5	8	13	6	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	8	8
24	6	39	26	6	15	—	—	—	—	33	11	6	9	17	10
23	13	16	16	14	15	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	12	8	14
Uninhabited															
1	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
10	3	15	3	13	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	21	8	7
6	6	18	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	12	4	1	19	5	8
28	9	26	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	34	6	6
9	3	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	15	3	3
7	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	1	2
11	3	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	7	3
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
63	22	75	78	68	78	—	—	—	—	7	—	23	10	37	35
32	—	30	34	27	34	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	7	24	21

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर वार्ड का/ कि०मी० में Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km².	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
141	गालिंग Galing	(1/23)	10	2	2	16	8	8	—	—	8	8
142	जुण्डा Jundeा	(1/24)	21	24	25	153	83	70	—	—	76	70
143	तलजोन Taljon	(1/25)	19	13	13	131	63	68	—	—	58	68
144	बेलिंग Beling	(1/26)	2			Uninhabited						
145	लोमच Lomach	(1/27)	5	5	5	42	21	21	—	—	21	21
146	तिबोक Tibok	(1/28)	4	2	2	18	10	8	—	—	10	8
147	ओथंग Othang	(1/29)	36	8	8	63	29	34	—	—	29	34
148	यंगथंग Yang Thang	(1/30)	25	19	20	102	59	43	1	4	17	16
149	जाहलमा Jahlma	(1/31)	73	98	98	505	295	210	15	8	180	174
150	फूहड़ा Phura	(1/32)	14	17	17	133	65	68	—	—	64	68

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—X)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन', प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V,(बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
6	—	4	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	4
52	15	47	27	28	22	—	—	1	1	18	4	—	11	36	32
45	14	35	43	22	41	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	28	25
Uninhabited															
14	3	8	15	7	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	6
4	—	3	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
17	12	19	18	16	18	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	16
15	2	45	34	7	13	—	—	—	—	38	21	—	—	14	9
166	51	198	103	63	73	1	1	9	—	125	29	15	54	82	53
30	10	31	40	28	40	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	15	26	13

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/Ward in Km²	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	लाहौल तहसील Lahul Tahsil										
	योग Total	33·7	2,627	2,673	13,801	7,556	6,245	343	138	5,082	5,470
	ग्रामीण Rural	33·7	2,627	2,673	13,801	7,556	6,245	343	138	5,082	5,470
	शहरी Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		कास्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—X)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,898	1,325	5,003	3,184	1,924	2,479	99	89	15	6	2,965	610	451	826	2,102	2,235
3,898	1,325	5,003	3,184	1,924	2,479	99	89	15	6	2,965	610	451	826	2,102	2,235
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Kms²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	जोबरंग	Jobrang	(2/1)	61	34	34	193	86	107	—	—	70	102
2	रापे	Rape	(2/2)	27	21	21	149	64	85	—	—	64	85
3	बरनम	Barnam	(2/3)	4	2	2	6	4	2	—	—	4	2
4	गम्बाड़ी	Ghambari	(2/4)	8			Uninhabited						
5	राशिल	Rashil	(2/5)	25	12	12	97	36	61	—	—	36	61
6	लिंगर	Lingar	(2/6)	16	6	6	55	25	30	—	—	25	30
7	लिंडुर	Lindur	(3/1)	43	13	13	103	45	58	—	—	45	58
8	कोठी	Kothi	(3/2)	25	5	5	30	17	13	—	—	17	13
9	रपरिंग	Rapring	(3/3)	21	6	6	49	21	28	—	—	21	28
10	गोरम	Gorum	(3/4)	83	30	30	238	107	131	31	26	77	105
11	शंशा	Shansha	(3/5)	149	76	80	453	226	227	3	—	186	218
12	पड़ाक	Parak	(4/1)	9	2	2	9	6	3	—	—	4	3
13	मेलबाक	Melbak	(4/2)	6			Uninhabited						
14	ठपाक	Thapak	(4/3)	38	5	5	61	21	40	—	—	21	40
15	किरकिचा	Kirkircha	(4/4)	8			Uninhabited						
16	ट्वांशा	Duansha	(4/5)	29	11	11	98	42	56	—	—	39	56
17	यंगकिर्तिंग	Yangkirting	(4/6)	17	5	5	51	27	24	—	—	26	24
18	किर्तिंग	Kirting	(4/7)	34	61	61	320	183	137	43	37	133	98
19	रवालिंग	Rualing	(4/8)	20	6	6	55	21	34	1	—	20	34
20	ढेलांगबे	Telangbe	(4/9)	28	5	5	46	13	33	—	—	13	33
21	मेलिंग	Meling	(4/10)	27	5	5	61	23	38	—	—	23	38
22	रूरिंग	Ruring	(4/11)	25	16	16	90	48	42	—	—	20	23
23	छवाग-मूरती	Chhuwag-Murti	(5/1)	3			Uninhabited						
24	मूछलिंग	Muchhling	(5/2)	4			Uninhabited						
25	तोकारिंग	To-Karing	(5/3)	3	1	1	6	4	2	—	—	4	2
26	लोट	Lot	(5/4)	39	39	40	244	107	137	—	—	89	134
27	कारिंग	Karing	(5/5)	16	5	5	43	18	25	—	—	18	25
28	लपशक	Labshak	(5/6)	32	10	10	96	50	46	—	—	50	46

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
23	19	48	64	32	57	—	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	38	43
24	21	33	46	30	46	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	31	39
1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Uninhabited															
17	14	20	40	19	39	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	21
12	9	13	18	13	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
20	12	28	42	28	41	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	16
11	2	12	10	11	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3
14	8	13	17	12	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7	9
53	20	65	83	57	83	—	—	—	—	8	—	13	15	29	33
117	54	146	161	88	148	—	—	—	—	58	13	15	7	65	59
4	—	3	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Uninhabited															
17	7	9	27	8	27	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	13
Uninhabited															
25	17	21	35	17	35	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	21	21
14	12	15	20	14	18	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	12	4
94	23	123	84	42	70	—	—	—	—	81	14	—	—	60	53
10	10	13	22	10	20	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	8	12
5	13	9	20	8	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	13
13	12	11	23	9	23	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	15
21	4	36	27	5	22	—	—	—	—	31	5	—	—	12	15
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
57	33	61	10	34	1	—	—	—	—	27	9	12	87	34	40
8	7	8	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	7	6
28	7	27	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	33	10	13

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	यंगरंग Yangrang	(5/7)	30	5	6	52	21	31	—	—	21	
30	रांगबे Rangbe	(5/8)	33	17	18	120	53	67	—	2	53	65
31	डंगर Dangar	(5/9)	10	Uninhabited							
32	यंग तोजिंग Yang Tozing	(5/10)	8	2	2	15	7	8	—	—	7	8
33	तोजिंग Tozing	(5/11)	14	9	9	54	26	28	—	—	26	28
34	वारी Wari	(5/12)	36	9	9	66	28	38	—	—	28	38
35	मरबल Marbaj	(5/13)	35	8	8	50	22	28	—	—	22	28
36	बारिंग Baring	(5/14)	9	2	2	14	8	6	1	—	7	6
37	भा-गारंग Bhagarang	(5/15)	6	2	2	15	8	7	—	—	8	7
38	करोजिंग Krozing	(6/1)	15	9	9	52	19	33	—	—	18	33
39	मालंग Malang	(6/2)	32	23	23	119	52	67	—	—	52	67
40	ले-गारंग Leh Garang	(6/3)	9	Uninhabited							
41	नुपे मारंग Nupe Marang	(6/4)	8	Uninhabited							
42	दीपे मारंग Depe Marang	(6/5)	9	2	2	27	14	13	—	—	14	13
43	ठोलंग Tholung	(6/6)	48	31	31	254	110	144	1	—	107	143
44	परनदास Parandas	(6/7)	8	Uninhabited							
45	तिला Tila	(6/8)	4	Uninhabited							
46	फुंकियार Phunkiyar	(6/9)	6	7	7	35	20	15	—	—	20	15
47	बोकटा Bokta	(6/10)	4	3	3	16	7	9	—	—	7	9
48	भा-सुमनम Bha-Sumnam	(6/11)	23	7	7	44	18	26	—	—	18	26
49	ले-सुमनम Leh-Sumnam	(6/12)	22	6	6	27	8	19	—	—	8	19
50	तांडी Tandi	(6/13)	48	76	76	349	196	153	6	8	51	68
51	बिलिंग Biling	(7/1)	54	97	97	494	286	208	3	2	142	139
52	केलंग Kyelang	(7/2)	242	507	508	1,901	1,325	576	138	23	599	427
53	बोकर Bokar	(7/3)	4	8	9	16	7	9	—	—	7	9
54	गुमरंग Gumrang	(7/4)	39	11	11	79	36	43	—	—	36	43
55	ग्रमिस Grimus	(7/5)	10	13	13	102	51	51	—	—	50	51
56	गुस्क्यार Guskyar	(7/6)	10	14	14	81	49	32	—	—	40	32
57	युरनाथ Yurnath	(7/7)	23	10	10	60	31	29	—	—	29	27

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I–IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसैसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III,IV,V(बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I–IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household industry, Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
10	2	11	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	23	6	8
31	15	32	5	27	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	7	44	14	18
Uninhabited															
5	2	7	6	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
15	10	15	11	12	11	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	9	10	8
20	15	16	14	12	14	1	—	—	—	3	—	10	17	2	7
15	13	14	13	10	11	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	9	4	6
3	3	4	6	1	4	1	—	—	—		2	—	—	4	—
5	2	2	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2
10	12	7	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	13	7	13
33	15	29	13	17	8	—	1	—	1	12	3	2	33	21	21
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
7	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	5	5
64	36	49	40	31	28	1	—	3	—	14	12	7	55	54	49
Uninhabited															
Uninhabited															
8	4	7	5	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	10	5
2	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	3	3
5	8	13	2	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	15
5	3	4	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	4	7
48	38	140	72	24	22	—	—	2	—	114	50	—	18	56	63
138	40	149	111	44	67	—	—	—	—	105	44	69	15	68	82
883	163	1,083	270	117	169	—	—	—	—	966	101	37	51	205	255
6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	8	3	—
17	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	21	33	11	10
25	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	31	39	17	12
35	7	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	27	26	6	5
19	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	23	26	3	3

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward		Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km^2	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
58	गुमलिंग	Gumling	(7/8)	9	5	6	50	22	28	—	—	20	28
59	मगवान	Magwan	(7/9)	5	6	6	35	20	15	—	—	19	15
60	क्योर	Kyor	(7/10)	14	7	7	55	26	29	—	—	26	29
61	ताउल-गोम्पा	Tyul-Gompa	(7/11)	1	11	11	15	6	9	—	—	6	9
62	बारगोम्पा	Bargompa	(7/12)	2	3	3	22	10	12	—	—	10	12
63	सतिंगिरी	Sitingiri	(7/13)	16	16	16	335	313	22	35	—	25	22
64	दिलबुद	Dilbud	(7/14)	2			Uninhabited						
65	क्वारिंग	Kwaring	(7/15)	54	18	18	132	62	70	—	—	62	64
66	तिनु	Tinno	(8/1)	54	27	27	173	84	89	—	—	84	89
67	कोलांग	Kolong	(8/2)	63	24	24	143	63	80	—	—	60	80
68	केलद	Kelad	(8/3)	19	21	21	126	52	74	—	—	50	74
69	खांगसर	Khangsar	(8/4)	72	25	25	111	52	59	3	4	49	55
70	मेह	Mai	(8/5)	20	8	8	47	22	25	—	—	22	25
71	गेमूर-गोम्पा	Gemur-Gompa	(8/6)	12	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
72	गेमूर	Gemur	(8/7)	7	31	31	114	68	46	—	—	47	38
73	बोग	Bog	(8/8)	15	19	19	82	46	36	—	—	45	36
74	जिस्पा	Jispa	(8/9)	46	44	44	221	105	116	2	1	85	107
75	तिंगल	Tingal	(8/10)	5	2	2	10	5	5	—	—	5	5
76	छिकाबे	Chhika-Be	(8/11)	5	6	6	38	15	23	—	—	15	23
77	रोरिंग	Roring	(8/12)	14	19	19	82	47	35	—	—	23	23
78	मंगसंग	Mangsingh	(8/13)	4	1	1	4	2	2	—	—	2	2
79	रंगयों	Rangyo	(8/14)	8	13	13	50	27	23	—	—	17	23
80	बरयो	Baryo	(8/15)	2	2	2	12	7	5	—	—	7	5
81	लिंगक्यूम	Lingkyam	(8/16)	7	3	3	19	8	11	—	—	8	11
82	दारचा सुमदो	Darcha-Sumdol	(8/17)	10	42	42	185	103	82	1	—	42	44
83	दारचा-दांगमा	Darcha-Dangma	(8/18)	38	22	22	113	52	61	—	—	49	61
84	योचे	Yoche	(8/19)	23	14	14	74	31	43	—	—	31	43
85	बरबोग	Barbog	(9/1)	13	3	3	25	15	10	—	—	15	10

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(a)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
13	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	14	17	5	9
11	2	10	5	3	—	5	5	—	—	2	—	-	1	10	9
6	2	19	18	—	—	9	18	1	—	9	—	—	—	7	11
4	—	3	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	3	3
—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
225	3	301	16	—	—	12	16	—	—	289	—	—	—	12	6
						Uninhabited									
14	12	38	35	—	—	36	35	—	—	2	—	—	—	24	38
38	26	45	66	41	63	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	1	35	22
35	12	38	59	28	58	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	24	21
27	13	33	49	25	48	—	—	—	—	8	1	5	1	14	24
24	16	33	42	29	42	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	16	16
10	4	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
16	7	42	13	5	7	—	—	—	—	37	6	1	—	25	33
21	8	25	17	19	15	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	2	21	17
50	22	58	35	33	32	—	—	—	—	25	3	—	2	47	79
—	—	5	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	—	11	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10
10	5	31	28	12	19	—	—	—	—	19	9	—	—	16	7
—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9	3	17	15	5	15	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	10	8
4	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
1	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6
20	7	78	41	10	16	1	1	—	—	67	24	—	—	25	41
27	12	27	41	20	41	2	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	21	20
16	8	16	28	13	26	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	14	15
9	1	7	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	6

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्र-फल हैक्टयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी०में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	आवास आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
86	पसप्रांक	Pasprag	(9/2)	11	6	7	40	18	22	—	—	17	42
87	लपचंक	Lapchang	(9/3)	32	10	13	75	33	42	—	—	32	22
88	छेलिंग	Cheling	(9/4)	21	6	6	54	30	24	—	—	30	24
89	याला-पियासो	Yala-Pyasu	(9/5)	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
90	थोला-पियासो	Thola-Pyasu	(9/6)	13	8	8	45	23	22	—	—	23	22
91	जोलिंग	Jholing	(9/7)	5	2	2	11	6	5	—	—	6	5
92	पियुकर	Piukar	(9/8)	55	30	35	177	94	83	—	—	92	83
93	छरजो	Chharzi	(9/9)	5	Uninhabited								
94	गाजंग	Gajang	(10/1)	25	31	31	145	91	54	—	—	47	46
95	कारदंग	Kardang	(10/2)	75	46	46	225	116	109	—	—	116	109
96	गोशाल	Gushal	(11/1)	150	63	70	400	187	213	1	—	175	213
97	तोपचिलिंग	Tupchiling	(11/2)	8	95	103	360	242	118	7	3	127	78
98	शिपटिंग	Shipting	(11/3)	28	8	8	55	21	34	2	2	19	32
99	वरगुल	Wargul	(11/4)	52	56	56	292	169	123	—	—	54	59
100	मुलिंग	Muling	(11/5)	41	25	25	220	108	112	38	29	66	83
101	दालंग	Dalang	(12/1)	18	15	19	78	47	31	2	—	32	31
102	थोरंग	Thorang	(12/2)	21	18	26	133	61	72	—	—	48	56
103	गुन्धला	Gondhla	(12/3)	84	92	92	410	241	169	14	—	158	166
104	फुगतल	Phugthal	(12/4)	11	6	6	49	25	24	—	—	25	24
105	तिलिंग	Tiling	(12/5)	14	7	7	46	18	28	—	—	18	28
106	पूरद	Purd	(12/6)	31	35	35	126	76	50	—	—	15	13
107	खिनिंग	Khinang	(12/7)	30	13	13	99	48	51	—	—	48	51
108	खांगसर	Khangsar	(12/8)	43	19	19	140	68	72	—	—	61	72
109	सकर	Sakar	(12/9)	11	5	5	27	10	17	—	—	10	17
110	शुगू	Shugu	(12/10)	13	5	5	50	22	28	—	—	22	28
111	जगला	Jagle	(12/11)	34	9	9	50	24	26	—	—	24	26
112	क्यांगचा	Kiangcha	(12/12)	5	5	5	39	18	21	—	—	18	21
113	मुरतिचा	Murticha	(12/13)	15	2	2	15	10	5	—	—	10	5
114	रालिंग	Raling	(12/14)	17	8	8	48	20	28	—	—	19	28

साक्षर	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)	काश्तकार (I)	खेतिहर मजदूर (II)	पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(a)	अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX)	सीमित कर्मकार	काम न करने वाले
Literates	Total Main Workers (I—IX)	Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)	Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers

पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
12	—	9	14	8	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8
18	8	17	19	14	16	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	16	23
17	2	13	12	10	12	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	12
1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	4	12	13	11	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	9
4	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
53	13	47	47	32	43	2	3	2	—	11	1	3	1	44	35
Uninhabited															
34	11	60	31	14	22	—	—	—	—	46	9	1	2	30	21
73	37	56	62	34	59	4	1	3	1	15	1	1	—	59	47
108	40	107	132	75	125	—	—	—	—	32	7	—	1	80	80
72	7	198	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	71	—	1	44	46
14	8	14	21	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	13
47	21	125	83	30	39	—	—	—	—	95	44	—	—	44	40
77	32	64	64	50	61	—	—	1	1	13	2	4	2	40	46
25	8	38	22	20	22	6	—	—	—	12	—	3	7	6	2
43	15	35	36	15	26	—	—	—	—	20	10	10	8	16	28
141	48	177	98	65	91	1	—	—	—	111	7	33	46	31	25
15	8	16	15	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	5
9	7	11	24	9	24	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	5	4
6	2	55	39	9	9	—	—	—	—	46	30	—	1	21	10
24	7	33	41	33	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12	10
32	16	38	32	26	30	3	—	—	—	9	2	—	1	30	39
5	2	6	7	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9
10	6	12	15	11	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	13
7	1	15	11	15	11	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	9	15
4	—	16	11	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	9
5	1	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	4
10	3	14	17	13	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	11

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward		Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
115	खुरपानी	Khorpani	(12/15)	11	4	4	37	19	18	—	—	17	17
116	शुलिंग	Shuiling	(12/16)	46	34	34	169	91	78	—	—	90	78
117	रोपसंग	Ropsang	(13/1)	40	13	13	84	39	45	—	—	35	45
118	जुंगलिंग	Jungling	(13/2)	10	4	4	25	12	13	—	—	11	13
119	खांगसर	Khangsar	(13/3)	4	10	10	39	24	15	—	—	13	8
120	गोम्पा-थान	Gompathan	(13/4)	12	7	7	53	34	19	1	—	25	19
121	शाशन	Shashin	(13/5)	30	33	33	131	65	66	1	—	56	64
122	जगदंग	Jagdang	(13/6)	23	9	9	42	19	23	—	—	19	23
123	खवागलिंग	Khawagling	(13/7)	13	20	20	63	34	29	—	—	27	29
124	रतल	Retil	(13/8)	15	8	8	39	21	18	—	—	21	18
125	लबरंग	Labrang	(13/9)	6	1	1	7	5	2	—	—	5	2
126	शुरथंग	Shurtang	(13/10)	20	4	4	27	13	14	—	—	13	14
127	काथल	Kathal	(13/11)	10	Uninhabited								
128	केवक	Kewak	(13/12)	7	3	3	18	9	9	—	—	9	9
129	छोकर	Chokhur	(13/13)	4	2	2	14	7	7	—	—	7	7
130	सरखांग	Sarkhang	(14/1)	7	3	3	19	11	8	—	—	11	8
131	रांचा	Rangcha	(14/2)	4	5	5	25	14	11	—	—	14	11
132	बागचे	Bagche	(14/3)	5	3	3	12	6	6	—	—	6	6
133	खरचद-कोनमा	Kharchud-Konma	(14/4)	3	2	2	10	6	4	—	—	6	4
134	खरचद योगमा	Kharchud-Yongma	(14/5)	4	3	3	24	14	10	—	—	14	10
135	जमयालिंग	Jamyaling	(14/6)	4	3	3	9	5	4	—	—	5	4
136	लालिंग	Laling	(14/7)	5	2	2	14	8	6	—	—	8	6
137	तेलिंग	Teling	(14/8)	25	38	38	162	106	56	2	1	39	39
138	डम्पुग	Damphug	(14/9)	26	117	117	398	254	144	6	—	71	66
139	खोखसर	Khoksar	(14/10)	11	14	14	70	31	39	—	—	26	39
140	यारो खोखसर	Yari-Khoksar	(14/11)	15	12	12	31	22	9	1	—	21	9

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX) Total Main Workers (I—IX)		कास्तकार (I) Cultivators (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II) Agricultural Labourers (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(ए) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से XI) Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)		सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers		काम न करने वाले Non-Workers	
Literates															
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
11	4	7	9	5	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	9
42	9	59	57	54	57	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	32	21
20	13	24	33	23	33	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	12
6	—	7	11	5	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	2
9	1	19	11	9	5	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	5	4
20	10	23	10	13	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	11	8
52	26	43	43	22	40	—	—	—	1	21	2	—	—	22	23
12	4	17	18	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5
28	12	28	25	13	24	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	6	4
9	5	14	15	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
4	—	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
7	2	12	10	11	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
Uninhabited															
5	1	7	6	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
4	3	5	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
2	1	6	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
8	1	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	4
2	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	4
3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1
6	3	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	4	4
4	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
4	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3
55	13	77	12	7	2	3	—	—	—	67	10	11	22	18	22
87	15	195	65	14	—	—	—	—	—	181	65	6	31	53	48
20	9	17	9	8	8	1	—	—	—	8	1	8	23	6	7
11	1	20	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	2	3

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/ Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि० मि० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
स्पीति तहसील	Spiti Tahsil										
योग	Total	15·9	2,424	2,437	10,362	6,184	4,178	82	7	3,341	3,350
ग्रामीण	Rural	15·9	2,424	2,437	10,362	6,184	4,178	82	7	3,341	3,350
शहरी	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

मुख्य कर्मकार
MAIN WORKERS

साक्षर		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		कास्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से XI)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2,193	**417**	**4,279**	**2,360**	**1,161**	**1,403**	**97**	**156**	**11**	**—**	**3,010**	**801**	**83**	**96**	**1,822**	**1,722**
2,193	**417**	**4,279**	**2,360**	**1,161**	**1,403**	**97**	**156**	**11**	**—**	**3,010**	**801**	**83**	**96**	**1,822**	**1,722**
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	लोसर	Losar	(15/1)	70	88	88	406	215	191	3	—	152	175
2	क्यामो	Kiamo	(15/2)	31	24	24	126	69	57	—	—	58	57
3	हन्सा	Hanse	(15/3)	55	83	83	364	243	121	—	—	111	93
4	क्याटो	Kiato	(15/4)	28	30	30	151	91	60	—	—	58	41
5	पांगमो	Pangmo	(15/5)	48	20	20	89	36	53	—	—	36	53
6	हल	Hal	(15/6)	29	44	44	175	96	79	—	—	64	64
7	मोरंग	Morang	(16/1)	12	10	10	33	12	21	—	—	12	21
8	सुमलिंग	Sumling	(16/2)	17	19	19	82	42	40	—	—	40	40
9	खुरीक	Khurik	(16/3)	38	36	36	129	61	68	—	—	56	68
10	रंगरीक	Rangarik	(16/4)	84	211	211	842	532	310	11	—	180	204
11	की	Ki	(16/5)	23	64	64	221	145	76	—	—	104	68
12	गेते	Gete	(16/6)	2	7	7	27	12	15	—	—	12	15
13	ताशीगंग	Tashi Gang	(16/7)	12	30	30	169	110	59	—	—	17	15
14	किब्बर	Kibar	(16/8)	85	115	121	500	289	211	—	—	147	153
15	चीचम	Chichim	(16/9)	70	71	73	299	148	151	—	—	116	137
16	काजा	Kaja (Kaze)	(17/1)	61	245	245	850	624	226	40	6	231	173
17	क्वांग	Kuang	(17/2)	50	21	21	69	44	25	—	—	24	19
18	क्युलिंग	Keuling	(17/3)	29	45	45	200	106	94	—	—	44	65
19	कोमिक	Komik	(17/4)	18	19	20	93	48	45	1	—	47	45
20	हिकिम	Hikim	(17/5)	34	54	54	164	96	68	—	—	93	68
21	लंगजा	Langja	(17/6)	36	52	55	225	142	83	—	—	77	76
22	लरा	Lara	(17/7)	23	31	31	132	72	60	4	—	41	47
23	लिदांग	Lidang	(17/8)	16	72	72	278	189	89	1	—	51	42
24	डोमल	Domal	(17/9)	34	61	61	301	171	130	—	—	124	124
25	चोबरंग	Chabrang	(17/10)	4	10	10	22	17	5	—	—	10	4
26	संगलुंग	Sanglung	(17/11)	3	2	2	13	6	7	—	—	6	7
27	रमा	Rama	(17/12)	10	16	16	62	33	29	—	—	33	29
28	लालुंग	Lalung	(17/13)	58	87	87	354	197	157	—	—	113	127
29	डंकर	Dankar	(18/1)	57	87	87	475	274	201	—	—	135	154

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार M A I N W O R K E R S										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		कास्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III,IV,V (बी) और VI से IX)					
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a)		Other Workers (III, IV,V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
114	48	154	107	76	87	1	4	—	—	77	16	—	—	61	84
31	13	48	33	36	31	1	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	21	24
105	17	174	75	33	55	1	—	—	—	140	20	—	—	69	46
39	2	45	44	20	31	—	—	—	—	25	13	—	—	46	16
8	4	24	25	20	20	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	12	28
35	6	68	43	17	14	2	9	—	—	49	20	—	—	28	36
6	6	7	11	5	10	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	10
21	5	23	27	13	22	—	1	—	—	10	4	—	—	19	13
28	4	30	43	20	42	1	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	31	25
183	32	403	191	59	119	2	3	—	—	342	69	—	—	129	119
72	5	66	44	20	29	1	3	—	—	45	12	—	2	79	30
3	6	5	8	4	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	7
48	7	88	40	36	27	22	8	—	—	30	5	—	—	22	19
97	16	207	125	28	51	4	14	—	—	175	60	—	2	82	84
45	23	103	93	51	71	3	1	—	—	49	21	—	—	45	58
433	77	506	77	25	25	1	—	1	—	479	52	—	1	118	148
15	1	29	21	—	—	7	9	—	—	22	12	—	—	15	4
33	15	64	60	—	—	3	26	—	—	61	34	—	—	42	34
14	1	21	25	16	22	1	3	1	—	3	—	5	2	22	18
30	3	44	40	25	26	8	13	—	—	11	1	10	6	42	22
38	8	104	49	32	30	7	13	—	—	65	6	7	2	31	32
27	11	50	16	11	6	—	1	1	—	38	9	4	26	18	18
44	4	155	48	19	16	—	—	—	—	136	32	3	14	31	27
46	8	113	81	50	63	11	10	2	—	50	8	—	—	58	49
9	—	13	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	3	1
1	1	4	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
8	4	20	19	16	15	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	13	10
33	9	135	104	50	74	2	6	—	—	83	24	—	—	62	53
65	20	178	117	26	31	—	—	—	—	152	86	—	1	96	83

तहसील : स्पीति

Tahsil : Spiti

प्राथमिक

PRIMARY CENSUS

जनगणना सार

ABSTRACT

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टयरों और शहर/वार्ड का कि०मी० में	आवास आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30 माने-गोगमा	Mane Gogma (18/2)	28	33	33	184	105	79	—	—	59	73
31 माने-योगमा	Mane Yogma (18/3)	53	49	49	224	110	114	—	—	107	114
32 पोह	Poh (18/4)	60	58	58	256	134	122	—	—	104	114
33 ताबो	Tabo (18/5)	48	115	115	538	353	185	12	—	120	103
34 लरी	Lari (18/6)	26	42	42	215	122	93	—	—	57	65
35 गिउ	Giu (18/1/1)	56	51	51	210	111	99	—	—	77	96
36 कौरिक	Kaurik (18/1/2)	19	35	35	118	82	36	4	—	24	21
37 शिलिंग	Shilling (19/1)	7	40	40	197	121	76	—	—	21	22
38 गुलिंग	Guling (19/2)	14	18	18	69	40	29	—	—	40	29
39 टांगती	Tangti (19/3)	33	33	34	159	88	71	—	—	69	66
40 फार	Phar (19/4)	30	41	41	196	124	72	—	—	62	60
41 चुत	Chut (19/5)	11	29	29	132	91	41	—	—	27	30
42 गुंगरी	Gungri (19/6)	28	38	38	143	63	80	—	—	63	80
43 सगनम	Sagnam (19/7)	50	58	58	241	132	109	3	—	114	106
44 खर	Khar (19/8)	22	39	39	261	189	72	—	—	55	42
45 तोदनम	Todnam (19/9)	18	8	8	31	17	14	—	—	17	14
46 तिलिंग	Tiling (19/10)	24	32	32	157	89	68	1	—	60	57
47 मुद	Mud (19/11)	31	51	51	180	93	87	2	1	73	74

साक्षर		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)	
Literates		Total Main Workers (I—IX)	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16
18	1	31	36
16	1	65	63
36	7	82	63
145	15	224	87
19	6	79	34
36	6	77	45
39	1	76	18
23	7	99	53
14	2	24	14
25	2	56	36
16	—	88	36
10	3	78	24
1	—	32	43
60	3	82	68
39	—	167	54
—	—	12	12
32	7	63	47
33	—	63	54

ABSTRACT

साक्षर	मुख्य कर्मकार M A I N W O R K E R S						सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले	
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX			
Literates	Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
18	1	31	36	22	33	—	1	—	—	9	2	44	8	30	35
16	1	65	63	28	33	—	—	—	—	37	30	—	—	45	51
36	7	82	63	23	32	6	4	2	—	51	27	—	—	52	59
145	15	224	87	—	—	—	—	1	—	223	87	3	8	126	90
19	6	79	34	15	—	1	—	—	—	63	34	6	9	37	50
36	6	77	45	40	34	1	9	—	—	36	2	—	14	34	40
39	1	76	18	—	—	7	7	3	—	66	11	—	—	6	18
23	7	99	53	11	12	—	—	—	—	88	41	—	—	22	23
14	2	24	14	17	12	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	16	15
25	2	56	36	37	33	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	1	32	34
16	—	88	36	27	32	—	—	—	—	61	4	—	—	36	36
10	3	78	24	14	14	—	—	—	—	64	10	—	—	13	17
1	—	32	43	31	42	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	31	37
60	3	82	68	54	65	—	—	—	—	28	3	—	—	50	41
39	—	167	54	35	34	—	—	—	—	132	20	—	—	22	18
—	—	12	12	11	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2
32	7	63	47	39	40	—	—	—	—	24	7	—	—	26	21
33	—	63	54	45	44	1	1	—	—	17	9	—	—	30	33

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—In this section the Primary Census data for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the district and for each tahsil, has also been given with a view to compare this data with the total population.

क्रम सं०	राज्य/जिला//नं० सं०/नगर/ तहसील/उप-तहसील/शहर	कुल ग्रामीण शहरी	आ० जा० सदस्यों सहित परिवारों की संख्या	कुल अनुसूचित जाति जनसंख्या			साक्षर			कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		
Serial No.	State/District/U.A./City/ Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of House-holds with S.C. Members	Total Scheduled Castes Population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
				व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	लाहोल-स्पीति जिला	**कु० T**	**204**	**723**	**518**	**205**	**358**	**322**	**36**	**535**	**408**	**127**
	Lahul & Spiti District	**ग्रा० R**	**204**	**723**	**518**	**205**	**358**	**322**	**36**	**535**	**408**	**127**
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	उदयपुर उप-तहसील	**कु० T**	34	153	93	60	56	50	6	88	54	34
1	Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	ग्रा० R	34	153	93	60	56	50	6	88	54	34
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	लाहोल तहसील	**कु० T**	130	481	343	138	239	214	25	363	275	88
2	Lahul Tahsil	ग्रा० R	130	481	343	138	239	214	25	363	275	88
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	स्पीति तहसील	**कु० T**	40	89	82	7	63	58	5	84	79	5
3	Spiti Tahsil	ग्रा० R	40	89	82	7	63	58	5	84	79	5
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

मुख्य कर्मकार
MAIN WORKERS

काश्तकार (I)			खेतिहर मजदूर (II)			पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (a)			अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (b) और VI से IX)			सीमित कर्मकार			काम न करने वाले		
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs V (a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
197	**88**	**109**	—	—	—	**2**	**2**	—	**336**	**318**	**18**	**21**	**13**	**8**	**167**	**97**	**70**
197	**88**	**109**	—	—	—	**2**	**2**	—	**336**	**318**	**18**	**21**	**13**	**8**	**167**	**97**	**70**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	32	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	22	3	10	9	1	55	30	25
63	32	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	22	3	10	9	1	55	30	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	55	77	—	—	—	1	1	—	230	219	11	11	4	7	107	64	43
132	55	77	—	—	—	1	1	—	230	219	11	11	4	7	107	64	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	81	77	4	—	—	—	5	3	2
2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	81	77	4	—	—	—	5	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

क्रम सं०	राज्य/जिला/नं०सं०/नगर/तहसील/उप-तहसील/शहर	कुल ग्रामीण शहरी	अ० ज० जा० सदस्यों सहित परिवारों की संख्या	कुल अनुसूचित जन-जाति जनसंख्या			साक्षर			कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		
Serial No.	State/District/U.A./City Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of House-holds with S.T. Members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
				व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	लाहोल-स्पीति जिला Lahul & Spiti District	**कु० T**	**4,544**	**23,766**	**11,793**	**11,973**	**7,624**	**5,588**	**2,036**	**12,214**	**6,484**	**5,730**
		ग्रा० R	**4,544**	**23,766**	**11,793**	**11,973**	**7,624**	**5,588**	**2,036**	**12,214**	**6,484**	**5,730**
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	उदयपुर उप-तहसील Udaipur Sub-Tahsil	कु० T	1,004	6,523	3,370	3,153	1,887	1,489	398	2,983	1,791	1,192
		ग्रा० R	1,004	6,523	3,370	3,153	1,887	1,489	398	2,983	1,791	1,192
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	लाहोल तहसील Lahul Tahsil	कु० T	1,883	10,552	5,082	5,470	4,054	2,789	1,265	5,604	2,878	2,726
		ग्रा० R	1,883	10,552	5,082	5,470	4,054	2,789	1,265	5,604	2,878	2,726
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	स्पीति तहसील Spiti Tahsil	कु० T	1,657	6,691	3,341	3,350	1,683	1,310	373	3,627	1,815	1,812
		ग्रा० R	1,657	6,691	3,341	3,350	1,683	1,310	373	3,627	1,815	1,812
		श० U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

मुख्य कर्मकार
MAIN WORKERS

काश्तकार (I) Cultivators (I)			खेतिहर मजदूर (II) Agricultural Labourers (II)			पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (ए) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V (a)			अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX) Other Workers (III, IV V(b) & VI to IX)			सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers			काम न करनेवाले Non-Workers		
व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
9,260	**4,341**	**4,919**	**409**	**165**	**244**	**41**	**33**	**8**	**2,504**	**1,945**	**559**	**2,292**	**676**	**1,616**	**9,260**	**4,633**	**4,627**
9,260	**4,341**	**4,919**	**409**	**165**	**244**	**41**	**33**	**8**	**2,504**	**1,945**	**559**	**2,292**	**676**	**1,616**	**9,260**	**4,633**	**4,627**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,527	1,382	1,145	9	6	3	13	11	2	434	392	42	1,000	261	739	2,540	1,318	1,222
2,527	1,382	1,145	9	6	3	13	11	2	434	392	42	1,000	261	739	2,540	1,318	1,222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,237	1,839	2,398	173	84	89	18	13	5	1,176	942	234	1,171	381	790	3,777	1,823	1,954
4,237	1,839	2,398	173	84	89	18	13	5	1,176	942	234	1,171	381	790	3,777	1,823	1,954
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,496	1,120	1,376	227	75	152	10	9	1	894	611	283	121	34	87	2,943	1,492	1,451
2,496	1,120	1,376	227	75	152	10	9	1	894	611	283	121	34	87	2,943	1,492	1,451
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—