CENSUS 1981

PARTS XIII—A & B
VILLAGE & TOWN
DIRECTORY

SERIES—7
HIMACHAL PRADESH

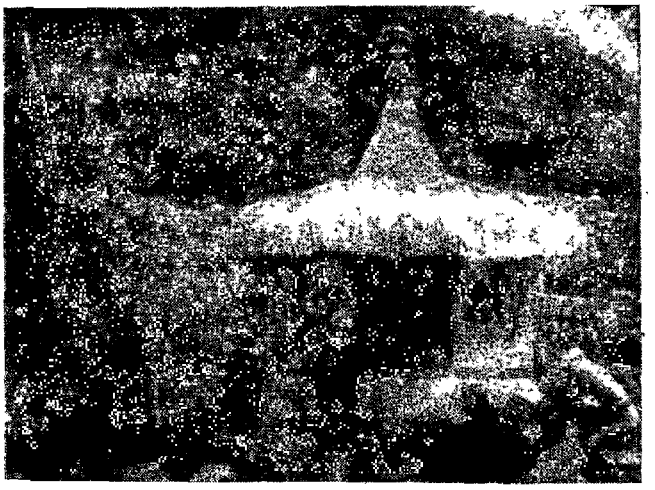
VILLAGE & TOWNWISE
PRIMARY CENSUS
ABSTRACT

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

KULLU DISTRICT

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Director of Census Operations
Himachal Pradesh

MOTIF ON THE COVER



'Rath' of Raghunathji

Kullu is a land of gods and goddesses. Almost in each village there is a big or a small temple of deity. Raghunathji is the presiding deity of the district. During 'Dussehra' celebrations which last for a week the deities of the nearby villages pay their homage to Raghunathji. During princely days the erstwhile state had overlordship of Raghunathji and the raja ruled the state on his behalf in the capacity of a vice regent. It is said that the idol of Raghunathji was brought from Ayodhya and enthroned at Kullu during the time of Raja Jagat Singh (1637-1672 AD) in order to relieve the later from a curse which had been inflicted by a Brahmin who had earlier suffered at the hands of the raja. The celebrations of "Dussehra" which is a state festival, start with the procession of Raghunathji placed in a "rath" and come to a close with its departure to the temple.

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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 upto 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 villages 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 upto 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 coordination 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 data collected at 1981 Census has to be tabulated and finalised so that the utility of the data is not minimised for data users and the present volume is an endeavour towards that end. In the recent past the need for a handy census publication has grown because it serves as a ready reckoner to various administrators and planners for taking policy decisions. The scholars who are engaged in projects such as sociology, anthropology cannot do without the basic statistics and there are yet others who are keen to know how many are we and how distributed. This handbook contains information down to the village level in the rural areas and ward level in the urban areas which are the smallest units of administration.

2. The District Census Handbooks in respect of each district of the Pradesh were brought out for the first time in 1951 Census. Prior to this the census reports contained data upto district/tahsil/town level only. With the change of time the necessity of data for the lowest administrative unit i. e. "Village" was felt by the Government as well as by the various data using agencies. Keeping this object in view, the publication of the District Census Handbooks form a part of publication of the Census programme as a State Government publication.

3. The District Census Handbook is constantly referred as the most reliable single source of information on population data. Apart from bare statistics on population, we have tried to give brief historical background, geographical conditions, land and the people, other important activities and detail of recent changes that have taken place during the last decade in the district. The analytical note given in the beginning of this book will enable the reader to form a background of the district. It contains two parts. Part-A comprises of Village and Town Directory whereas in Part-B village and townwise Primary Census Abstract have been given. The information in the village and Town Directory has been collected through the revenue agency/civic authorities and has been cross checked from other concerned implementing agencies. Primary Census Abstract is based upon the data collected during the population count.

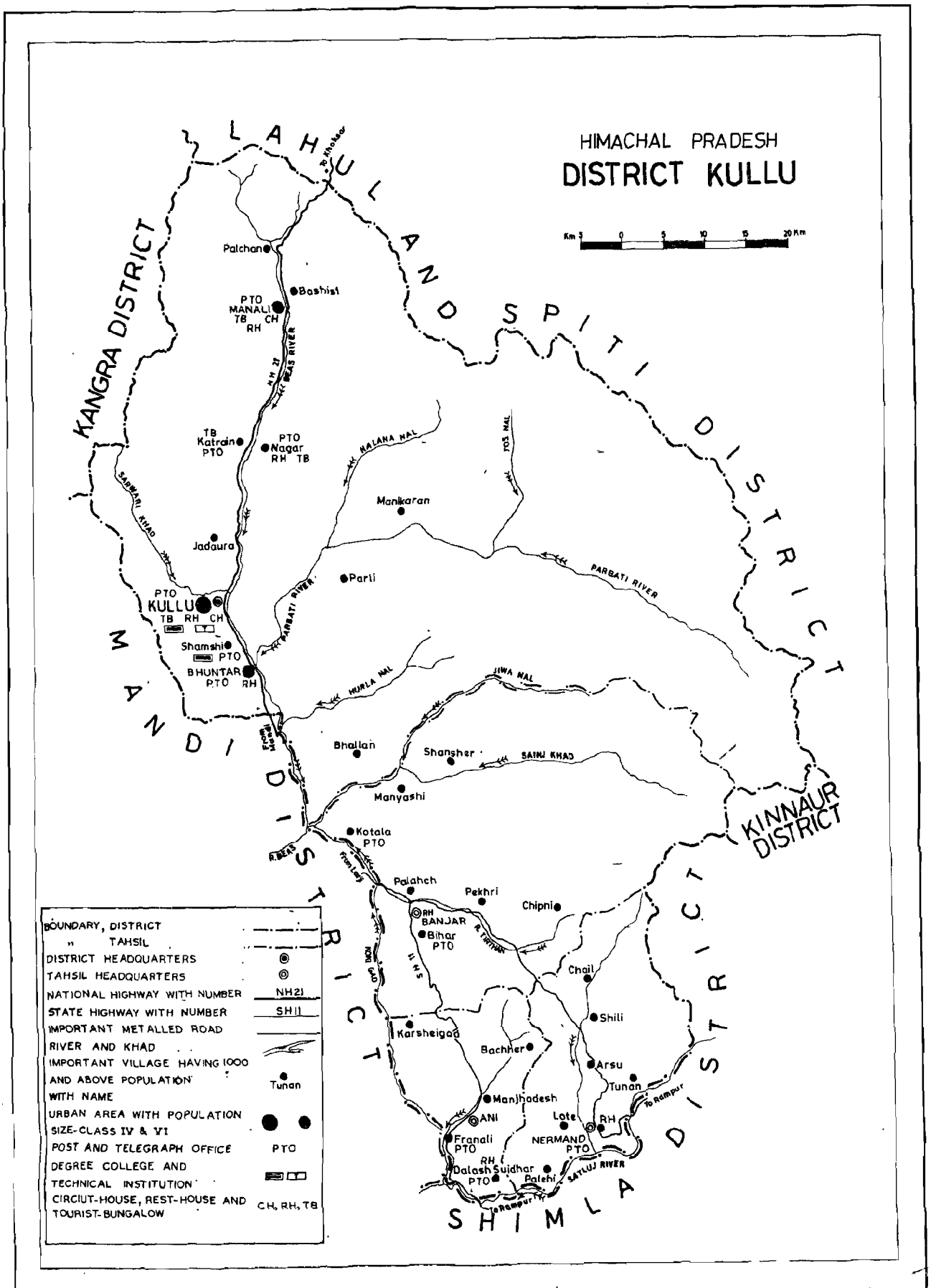
4. Initially, this work was undertaken under the guidance of Shri K. L. Negi, IAS who deserves all credit for the 1981 Census Operations in Himachal Pradesh. He had to leave the organisation for taking up other important assignment, before the present volume could be made ready for the press.. I owe a great deal of gratitude to all my office colleagues, hundreds of enumerators and supervisors who worked in the field during 1981 Census. It is not possible to mention their names here as also large number of Tabulators/Checkers/Supervisors who prepared initial tables for this publication. I am grateful to them all. During 1981 Census and subsequent compilation of data of this book, we had the privilege of having the constant and enlightened guidance and encouragement from Shri P. Padmanabha, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, which has enabled us to bring out this book in time.

5. I shall feel greatly rewarded if the book comes to the expectation of data users.

Shimla,
the 21st. September, 1983.

K. C. Suri
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Himachal Pradesh.

DISTRICT KULLU



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

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IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			State	District
POPULATION	**TOTAL**	**Persons**	**4,280,818**	**238,734**
		Males	**2,169,931**	**124,449**
		Females	**2,110,887**	**114,285**
	RURAL	Persons	3,954,847	221,810
		Males	1,988,331	114,571
		Females	1,966,516	107,239
	URBAN	Persons	325,971	16,924
		Males	181,600	9,878
		Females	144,371	7,046
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (1971-81)			23.71	24.10
AREA (Sq. Kms.)			55,673	5,503
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Per Sq. Km.)			77	43
SEX RATIO (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)			973	918
LITERACY RATE		Persons	42.48	33.82
		Males	53.19	47.47
		Females	31.46	18.96
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION			7.61	7.09
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION				
(i) Main Workers		Persons	34.36	45.09
		Males	49.59	55.98
		Females	18.72	33.23
(ii) Marginal Workers		Persons	8.01	7.20
		Males	3.02	2.21
		Females	13.14	12.64
(iii) Non-Workers		Persons	57.63	47.71
		Males	47.39	41.81
		Females	68.14	54.13
BREAK-UP OF MAIN WORKERS (PERCENTAGE AMONG MAIN WORKERS)				
(i) Cultivators		Persons	68.08	80.54
		Males	60.19	73.60
		Females	89.57	93.29
(ii) Agricultural Labourers		Persons	2.72	1.74
		Males	3.10	1.96
		Females	1.71	1.33

		State	District
(iii) Household Industry	Persons	1.84	0.89
	Males	2.24	1.16
	Females	0.73	0.39
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	27.36	16.83
	Males	34.47	23.28
	Females	7.99	4.99
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	24.62	28.41
	Males	24.79	28.24
	Females	24.44	28.60
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	4.61	3.10
	Males	4.60	3.14
	Females	4.62	3.06
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES		771,573	46,266
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	18,721	169
	Inhabited	16,807	169
	Uninhabited	1,914	—
NUMBER OF TOWNS		*47*	*3*

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Kullu was made into a separate district in 1963 when it was in the composite Punjab. Prior to that it was a tahsil of Kangra district. After formation of the district it comprised of 4 tahsils and sub-tahsils namely Kullu, Banjar, Ani and Nermand. While the first one was a full fledged tahsil, the later ones were sub-tahsils. It has not witnessed any jurisdictional change eversince it was formed a district. The district has 169 villages (Phatties) and 3 towns. The most populous village in the district is Kharal with a population of 6,747 persons and the most populous town is Kullu with a total population of 11,869 persons as per 1981 Census.

Physical Features : Kullu was once a big state next in importance only to Kashmir and Kangra. After the British occupation of the Punjab Hills in 1846 it formed a part of the British territory. The district in its present form lies between 31°58'00" north latitude and 77°06'4" east longitude. On the north and north-east it is bounded by Lahul & Spiti and Kangra districts, on the east and south-east by Kinnaur and Shimla districts and in the south-west by Mandi district. The total area of the district is 5,503 sq. kms. which constitutes 9.88 percent of the total area of the state. Total population of the district is 238,734 persons. In terms of area and population the district occupies 5th and 10th position in the state. The total area of the state of Kullu in the princely days varied between 17,000 to 25,000 sq. kms. The state under the Rajas included the upper Beas valley from the Rohtang pass to Bajaura, Lahul and a portion of Satluj valley and consisted of seven Waziris or provinces which were as under :

1. Waziri Parol or Kullu proper.
2. Waziri Rupi, the tract between Parvati and Sainj nullahs on the left bank of the Beas including the hills of the upper Parvati valley tract known as Kanawar.
3. Waziri Saraj, the northern portion of the state, divided into outer and inner Saraj by the Jalauri range.
4. Waziri Lag Maharaja, the right bank of the Sarvari nullah and Sultanpur and of the Beas from there to Bajaura.
5. Waziri Lag Sari, the tract between the Phojal and Sarvari nullahs on the right bank of the Beas.
6. Waziri Banghal, a portion of Chhota Banghal.
7. Waziri Lahul, the tract of south-eastern Lahul.

The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang who visited the Indian sub-continent from 629 to 645 A. D. described the country known as Kuluta situated at 700 Li (187 Kms) to the north-east of Jullundur with a circuit of 3,000 Li (800 Kms).

History : The original name of Kullu was Kuluta as first pointed out by Sir A. Cunningham. There is a mention of the word 'Kuluta' in old Sanskrit literature such as Vishnu Purana, Ramayana, Mahabharta, Markandey Purana and Vrihad Samhita. In the Rajtrangini this name is also referred to. Further on the coin most probably of the first or second century there is also a mention of Kalutosya, the full line of which reads "Rajna Kalutosya Virayasasya" which means Varyasasya the king of Kuluta. The country named as Kuluta is referred to in Hiuen Tsiang's (a Chinese traveller) travels in India during the reign of Harsha in the 7th century A. D.

The first Raja of Kullu whose name appears on the coin of first century A. D. was Viryasa. His name however, does not occur in the Vansavali. According to the Vansavali there was a line of kings ruling over Kullu with "Pal" as surname for about 2,000 years. The original capital of the state was at Jagatsukh from where the early Rajas ruled for twelve generations. In the reign of Raja Visudh Pal the capital was transferred to Nagar and in the reign of Jagat Singh (1660 A.D.) Sultanpur came into being as the capital of the state.

The founder of the Pal dynasty, Behangamani and his descendants ruled for 87 generations. The last ruler was Ajit Singh who was despосed by the Sikhs in 1840. However, Kullu was not always independent of the foreign control. Sometimes it remained a tributary to the rulers of Chamba and Suket and sometimes to that of Kangra. The state was occupied by the Raja of Chamba during the reign of Sridedhesvar Pal who was the 31st Raja of Kullu. The state was, however, liberated in the year 780 A. D. when Raja Jareshvar Pal regained control over Kullu. Raja Bhoop Pal who was 43rd in succession

and ruled around 900 A. D. was over powered by the Raja of Suket and made to pay a tribute. Later the area of the state was annexed by Suket and it remained a part of that state for almost three generations. However, in the time of Raja Surat Pal, Kullu again became independent. About 1125 A. D. Kullu state was invaded by the Tibetans and the state became a tributary to Tibet. However, Raja Sikandar Pal with the help of Rajput king of Delhi drove out the Tibetans as far as the Mansarovar lake. The state also remained a tributary to the Bushahr and Banghal for some years on different occasions.

The 42nd ruler Raja Udharan Pal was the first in the line of 'Pal' Rajas who reigned between 1418 to 1428 A. D. as per inscriptions on the mask of Hirma Devi at Dhungari and the Sandhya temple at Jagatsukh. His successor was Raja Kailash Pal who ruled till 1450 A. D. After that for about half a century 'Pal' Rajas seem to have been driven out of the state towards Hardwar by the local Ranas and Thakurs. His 3rd or 4th descendant Raja Sidh Singh got an opportunity and came back to Kullu as the people of the state were sick of the tyranny and exactions of the local Ranas and Thakurs. The people acclaimed him as Raja in 1500 A. D. as per inscription on the mask of Vishnu at Sajla.

Sidh Singh fought hard against the local Ranas and Thakurs and won over some of them and made them loyal to himself. The Rana of Parol was got murdered and the Tibetans who had made permanent settlements at the head of all the ravines flanking the trade routes from Ladakh and Tibet to Rampur Bushahr through Kullu valley were driven out. In 1530 A. D. an attack on Kullu by the Tibetans was repulsed and they were driven out. Sidh Singh died in 1532 and he was succeeded by his son Bahadur Singh.

Bahadur Singh settled at Makarsa (Makraha) where he built a palace for himself and rehabilitated the town. The place was initially founded on the left bank of Beas by Makar one of the two sons of Vidura of the Mahabharta who had married a daughter of Tandi the local demon chief in the south of the Rohtang pass. Makar was brought up by Vyasa Rishi. The capital of the state, however, continued to be at Nagar. Bahadur Singh and his son Partap Singh extended the territories of Kullu state by conquering Rupi and Lag area including the Sarvari valley, the right bank of Beas from Raison to Bajaura, half of inner Saraj, the north - western portion of outer Saraj with a portion of Chhota Banghal. The jurisdiction of Kullu state extended by Bahadur Singh remained unchanged up to the accession of Raja Jagat Singh in 1637.

Nagar seems to have been the capital of Kullu right from the reign of Bahadur Singh, but, he and the other Rajas who succeeded him continued to reside at Makaraha. Though there is no mention in the chronology of Kullu, it is probable that Kullu like most other hill states was subjugated by Akbar, the great Mughal Emperor in 1556 A. D. All the hill Rajas paid tributes to the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. In shahi farmans, the Raja of Kullu was mentioned as the Zamindar of Kullu. During the reign of Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan, Kullu was ruled by Parbat Singh, Prithi Singh and Kalyan Singh and their reign covered a period of 62 years from 1575 to 1637 A. D.

The most notable ruler of the state was Jagat Singh who came to the throne in 1637 and ruled till 1672. He was the most powerful Raja of the dynasty and during his time the territorial limits were extended. During his time the entire area of Lag was annexed. It was also in his reign that the capital of Kullu was transferred from Nagar to Sultanpur. Aurangzeb, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi recognised Jagat Singh as the Raja of Kullu. At that time outer Saraj formed a part of Suket and Bushahar. Jagat Singh invaded the area and captured the forts of Naraingarh, Sirigarh and Himri.

During the reign of Raja Jagat Singh a local Brahmin was sent by the Raja to Oudh to bring the idol of Raghunathjee from Ayodhya to Sultanpur so that he is relieved of the curse. This was done and the idol was placed on the throne of Kullu and the Raja became the first servant of Raghunathjee. Since then the throne of Kullu is occupied by Raghunathjee and the Raja acts as his agent in the matters of the affairs of the state. All local gods of Kullu once in a year at the time of Dussehra pay their homage to Raghunathjee in the open compound of Dhalpur near Sultanpur.

Jagat Singh after an eventful reign of 35 years died and was succeeded by his equally capable son Bidhi Singh. He conquered some areas in the north and also the tract of Lahul. His son Man Singh was also one of the outstanding ruler of the state. He reigned from 1688 to 1719 A. D. During this period, he fought many battles with the rulers of Mandi. He also completed the conquest of outer Saraj and annexed Chhota and Bara Banghal from Mandi state. The ruler of Ladakh was forced by him to fix a boundary between Kullu and Ladakh at Lingti. Spiti was also made to pay tributes to Kullu. Thus, in the time of Man Singh, Kullu was at the zenith of its power and glory. Territorial jurisdiction of the state during his time covered an area of about 25,600 sq. kms. In addition to Kullu proper, it comprised of Lahul & Spiti, Bara and Chhota Banghal and towards the south the jurisdiction extended nearly to Shimla and the town of Mandi.

With the decline of Mughal authority and power at the Centre, the Gurkhas started conquering all the hill states right upto the river Sutlej in the first half of the eighteenth century. On the other hand, Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra had also become overlord of the area between Sutlej and Ravi. Raja Sansar Chand had also been appointed Governor of Jallandhar by the Afgan kings and he became quite powerful. Because of the emergence of these two forces, the Raja of Kullu had to pay a tribute to the Gurkhas for Shangri area and to Raja Sansar Chand for Kullu proper. Since the tribute was nominal, it did not have much impact and the Raja of Kullu enjoyed complete autonomy within his jurisdictions. It was in the year 1806 that the Gurkhas with the aid of other hill chiefs invaded Kangra and defeated Raja Sansar Chand. Raja Sansar Chand sought the help of Maharaja Ranjit Singh against the Gurkhas and in the year 1809 they were driven away beyond the river Sutlej and Ranjit Singh became the overlord of all hill states including Kullu. The Gurkhas were finally defeated and driven out of the country by Britishers.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh the authority and power of the Sikhs declined swiftly because of the internal dissension and intrigues. In 1846 the Sikhs were defeated by the Britishers and they had to cede the territory of Jallandhar Doab alongwith Kullu and other states of Kangra to the later. Since then Kullu became a sub-division of Kangra district. The Raja of Kullu and his successors had to remain contented with Jagirs. The successors of Jagat Singh were Bidhi Singh, Man Singh, Raj Singh (1719 A. D.), Jai Singh (1731 A. D.), Tedhi Singh (1742 to 1767 A. D.), Pritam Singh (1801 A. D.), Bikram Singh (1806 A. D.), Ajit Singh (1816 A. D.), Kishan Singh, Ajit Singh (1840 A. D.), Thakur Singh, Gyan Singh, Dalip Singh, and Bhagwant Singh.

The People : The predominant population of the district comprises of Hindus followed by Budhists and a sprinkling of others belonging to Sikhs, Jains and Christians. As in other parts of the state predominant castes among the Hindus are Rajputs (Kanets, Khashas), Brahmins, Khatris and Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Castes mostly comprise of Koli, Chamar and Dumna. Though there is no authentic record of the history of early settlements of these castes in the district yet stray mention of the existence of Kulindas, Khashas and Vedic Aryans is available in the Mahabharta and Bhagwat. There is also a reference about the existence of non-Aryān people in some parts of the district as is evident from the battle fought by Bhimsen of the Mahabharta with demon king Tandi and subsequent marriage of the former with Hadimba the sister of the later. From their union Ghatotkach was born who fought in the Mahabharta war. Hence up to the Mahabharta the people of the area constituted the Aryans as well as non-Aryans flock. As one of the trade routes of the Tibetans passed through Kullu it may safely be construed that it might have been a centre of spiritual and political activities. According to the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsiang Kullu was a distinct state during the 7th century A.D. and there were about 20 Budhists Sanghrmas where some 1,000 priests mostly studied the Mahayana. Hieun Tsiang also refers to a *stupa* which Ashoka the great had built at Kullū to commemorate the Budha's visit to the valley. He also noticed stone chambers facing one another and hollowed in the rocks along the precipitous sides of the mountains wherein dwelt the Arhats and the Rishis. Budhism, therefore, flourished in the valley magnificently in the old days. He also refers to the existence of the Deva temples belonging to different sects. Sociology of the area was also influenced by Ladakh and Tibet because of their frequent contacts with the people of Kullu. The

local deities which are found almost in every revenue estate play a very important role in the daily lives of the people. These gods and godesses are held in great esteem by the people of all castes. On all social occasions like births and marriages and in ailments and disputes arising out of routine matters the settlements are made by these deities through their oracles and their decisions are accepted and blessings invariably obtained. With the spread of education and link with the outside world during the post independence period, marked changes have been noticed in the daily life of the people. Various developmental activities have changed the economic structure of the people especially the economically weaker sections of the society and the inter dependence of the low caste on the so called higher caste has been reduced. The tenants of the yester years have become the owners of the land under their cultivation. But still the caste system is prevailing in the district.

The valleys in the district have surpassed most of the other places in the hills due to natural beauty and splandour and remain the abode of gods and godesses. The district is known as "Dev Bhumi" in the local terminology. General appearance of the land is distinct as compared to the other parts of the state. There are high mountains with clusters of multi-storeyed houses standing as close together as the ground can admit. In the valley of the Beas the mountains stand back on either side at distances forming plateaux running down with a gentle slope from their bases to the river banks. These plateaux are cultivable and watered by channels brought out of the mountain gorges. This part of the valley is remarkably beautiful and because of this it is perhaps the prettiest in the state.

Dress : There is no distinction according to the castes hierarchy in the matter of dress of the people. Men's dress comprises a wollen cap with a coloured band which is known as 'Kulvi' cap. Headgear of women is a square cloth coloured in design which is known as "Dhatu" in the local terminology. Men put on a loose coat and a woollen Pyjama. However, the women have a typical attire known as "Pattu" which is put on by them in the fashion of a "Saree". The spread of education and contact with the people of other districts and states has brought about a noticeable change in their way of life especially among the new generation. Since most of area is mountainous nature controls the habits of the people in the matter of their dress. During summer, men wear loose woollen trousers, jacket and coat. In winter in addition to these a blanket is also wrapped round the body. The waist is bound by a muffler type small 'Pattu'. Women cover their waists by a 'Pattu' with multi-coloured designs woven artistically on the boarders. In winter woollen trousers are used, however, in summer months Salwar-Kameej and Churidar Pyjama known as "Suthan" are used. Besides "Dhatu" for the headgear Kulvi cap and "Thipi" is also used. Gradually the Pyjamas are being replaced by pants and in the case of women the headgear is being replaced by "Dupatta". Among the women and belles different types of gold and silver ornaments are commonly used.

Housing and Furniture : In the rural areas of the district the houses are generally built of stones perched with layers of wooden beams which make a building some what quake resistant. The walls are plastered with clay and the roofs are covered with slates supported by timber. The houses are generally two storeyed but in the high hills where the conditions of living are influenced by the vagaries of weather. multistroyed houses are also common. The ground floor is used for tending the cattle, sheep and goats. The first and subsequent floors are used for living purposes. The doors and windows are generally small and there is no adequate arrangement for cross ventilation. The wood is used in generosity because Deodar and Pine trees forests are in abundance due to which timber is cheap. In the towns, however, housing pattern is quite different as compared to the rural areas where the houses are made of dressed stones, bricks, concerete and G. I. Sheets on the roofs are generally used. With the construction of the roads, spread of education and a large number of persons in service the living condition of the people has undergone a remarkable change. Now modern houses with separate cattle sheds, kitchens and bath rooms are being built. Almost all the villages have their own deities housed in Pucca temples.

In the old days there used to be no household furniture worth the name in the houses. However, locally prepared mats of dried paddy stacks, skins of banana trees and long leaves on

which druggets made of goat hair called "Shela" household. With the change of time cots, are still very commonly used in each chairs and tables and other wooden furniture like almirahs is being used. The service class people and economically sound agriculturists and horticulturists have started a modicum of furniture like Sofa sets, steel almirahs, radio sets, heaters etc. Utensils generally used are of Brass, bronze and aluminium. The use of stainless steel utensils is also picking up. Only 69.82 percent of the total villages have the facilities of electricity and the use of table lamps, electric iron, heaters for cooking and heating purposes is finding favour with the people.

Food : The staple food of the people in the district is wheat, maize, rice and barley. With the spread of education and prosperity, barley is not preferred now and it has been replaced by chapaties made of wheat and maize. In some areas Cheena, Kangni, Koda, Bathu, Ogla and Fafra are also grown and consumed. Since most of the area falls in hills the climatic conditions are cool to a greater extent. The people are, therefore, forced to depend heavily on non-vegetarian diet. Sheep and goat meat is, therefore, taken by a majority of the people. In the high hills flesh of the slaughtered goats is dried up and cooked as and when it is desired to have non-vegetarian dishes. The agriculturist classes have four meals a day. The morning meal consists of maize or wheat chapaties generally taken either with lassi, salt or tea. The mid-day meal consists of chapaties made of maize, wheat or Koda and is taken either with vegetables or curry or with some dal. In the evening the menu consists of the mid-day meal except with the addition of tea in case of those who can afford. In the dinner generally boiled rice or Cheena or Kangni is taken with dal or curry. There is no organised effort to rear poultry birds but due to high cost of sheep and goats people have started keeping poultry birds. As in other parts of the state milk is being replaced by tea and pure ghee by hydrogenated oils. In the community feasts at the time of births and marriages dishes of rice, dals and vegetables are served. The sweet dishes consist of sweetened fried rice, Halwa and Kheer.

Climate : Climate of the district is cool and dry and the year unfolds three broad seasons viz. cold season from October to February, hot season from March to June and rainy season from July to September. Snowfall generally occurs in December and January at high elevations and most of the regions are cut off from the district headquarters since the mountain passes are closed. The district receives moderate rainfall and bulk of it is received during the months of July, August, December, and January. August is the wettest month throughout the district. From climatic point of view the most enjoyable altitude is between 1500 to 1800 metres as this range is neither too hot nor too cold. Because of this the tourist resorts situated in this range offer great potentiality.

River System : The Satluj and the Beas are the principal rivers of the district and the entire drainage of the district is received by these two rivers. The Beas rises from the Pir Panjal range near Rohtang pass at a height of over 3900 metres above the mean sea level and flows southwards for about 120 Kms. till it reaches Larjee. In this area its tributaries are on the east bank spread out in the shape of a fan based on the length of the river between Bhuin and Larjee. On the right of west bank the main afluents are the Salang, Manalsu, Sujoin and Fozal nullahas and the Sarvary. On the east at Bhuntar comes in the Parvati which at its junction is as large as the river Beas itself. The Parvati also receives the water of the Malana nullah at Jari and other tributaries of the Parvati are also on its right bank. The Parvati after flowing in the north-westerly direction follows a south-westerly course before merging with the Beas. Between its basin and that of the Sainj nullah lies the Hurlagad which rises from a glaciated area. It joins the Beas opposite Bajaura. The Sainj is the fairly large river flowing to west from Supa Kuni a high peak on the Spiti boundary. It joins the Beas at Larjee. The Tirthan stream joins the Sainj a little above the junction of the latter with the Beas. The river Beas and its tributaries are at its lowest during the winter months of December, January and February and highest during June, July and August. July and August also witness these rivers in flood.

The Satluj river on the southern side of the district facing Rampur tahsil of Shimla district rises from Mansarovar and touches the district in Nermand tahsil opposite to Rampur tahsil of

Shimla district. It receives the waters of Kurpan, Ani and Jibhi khuds. These streams rise from Jalori range.

Forests : Forests occupy a prominant place in the economy of the district and these are administered by the forest division, Kullu. Extensive tracts of forests exist throughout the district which are richly wooded. Forests constitute a major proportion of the total land. During the year 1980-81 the forests occupied an area of 355,693 hectares of land. The reserve forests were spread over an area of 15,618 hectares while the protected forests constituted for 193,495 hectares of land. Unclassified forests accounted for 146,580 hectares. During the year 1980-81 as much as 37,338 cubic metres of timber valued at Rs. 17.92 lakhs and fuel worth Rs. 2.43 lakhs were extracted. Besides this medicinal herbs worth Rs. 4.33 lakhs, were also extracted. The forests of Kullu district are rich in various kinds of medicinal herbs like Karu, Dhoop, Muskwala and Kakarsingi. Mushrooms are also available in plenty and extracted in large quantity.

Deodar attains considerable dimensions in the upper Beas and Parvati valleys. All the higher ranges have dense forests while in the valleys as one descends lower, the growth of forests is less. Deodar, Kail, Cheel, Walnut, Horse chestnut and oak are better classes of trees found in abundance in the forests. Rae, Tosh and Ardar which stand beautiful from artistic point of view are also available in plenty. But these are not useful for building purposes because the timber gets rotten when exposed to rain.

The Kullu forests considerably resemble those in the adjacent parts of Kangra and Mandi with the exception that in quality these are better. Cheel Pine is found best in quartzite rock and it is available in the Parvati and Tirthan valleys. Wild olive and mulberry are found on lower levels. Extensive forests of common Himalayan oak are found largely in the Hurla valley above 2,400 metres elevation. Spruce and silver fir forests also exists. The oak, spruce and silver fir trees attain a height of about 61 metres. Hazal, Hornbeam, Yew and Bird Cherry are also found. Birch, Moru, Ban and Rhododendron are found in greater quantity alongwith Willows, Ash, wild, Apple and Juniper. Tree growth is replaced by Alpine pastures ascending to the limit of vegetation and snow line. These grazing grounds are used for grazing sheep and goats during the summer and also by the ponies where the slope is not too steep. During winter when these up lands are snow covered the forest work ceases till the return of spring. There are many shrubs and plants which provide food, medicines and dyes. Wild strawberry, rasberry and barberry are also found. Different types of forest species found in the district are as under :

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name
1	2
Cedrela serrata	Duri or dari
Aesculusindica	Gun or Khaner
Acer caesium	Mandar
Pistacia integorrima	Kakrain or Kakar
Rhus cotinus	Tung
Rhus wallichii	Rikhal, Arkhal
Dalbergia sissoo	Tali or Shih and Shishu
Pyrus pashia	Kainth or Shegal
Pyrus lanta	Pala
Prunus puddum	Paja
Prunus padus	Jaman
Prunus armeniaca	Shari
Prunus persica	Aru, Malaru
Cotoneaster bacillaris	Reunsh
Prinsepia utilis	Bhekhal
Rubus ellipticus	Anchu, Achla
Rubus paniculatus	Thisri
Pieria evalifolia	Ailan or Arban
Rhododendron campanulatum	Shargar, Kashmiri Pata
Fraxinus floribunda	Angu
Buxus sempervirens	Shamshad
Ulmus villosa	Maran
Morus indica	Chun, Chimo
Ficus rxburghii	Trembala or Trimul
Ficus palmata	Phagra
Populus ciliata	Phalsh
Alnus nepalensis	Koi or Kosh
Querous semecarpifolia	Kreu or Kharshu
Taxus baccata	Phatish or Rakhal
Cedrus deodara	Kelon or Kelo
Abias webbaiana	Tos
Picea morinda	Rai
Cupressus terulesa	Dedidiar

The uses to which the timber of these trees are put are as under :

1. Deodar (cedar, cedrus deodara) : It has a strength and resistance which few soft woods can equal. In its natural state, no white ant would attack it and its timber can last for centuries. Thus, it is an excellent constructional wood and also an excellent wood for pencil making.

2. *Kail(Pinus excelsa):* It is valued much as a constructional timber, but is very much inferior in strength and durability to deodar and does well only as wood for inside construction, away from contact with water.

3. *Chil (Pinus longifolia) :* Chiefly valued for collection of resin and turpentine.

4. *Spruce (Picia morinda rai) and Silver fir (Albies pindrow-tosh)* : As structural wood they are much inferior. They are used for sleeper-wood by railways after treatment of preservatives like creosote. Their chief use is found in manufacture of news print and battery separaters, air-craft components and for fabrication of packing cases.

5. *Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo)* : It ranks among the finest cabinet and furniture woods of India and is also good as constructional wood. It also makes good firewood.

6. *Walnut (Juglans regia-akhrot)* : Some varieties are valued for fruit. The wild varieties are valued for their wood, which is used for the manufacture of rifle and gun-butts and stocks. It is also a good furniture and cabinet wood and is yielding excellently to carving. The bark of its roots are used for cleaning teeth and painting lips locally known as "Dandasa".

7. *Maple, bird-cherry and horse chestnut* : Maple and bird-cherry are also sought for rifle and gun parts. They are popular as woods for the manufacture of textile components such as bobbins and shuttles. Horse-chestnut fruit is consumed locally. Its wood has been found very suitable for the manufacture of match splints.

8. *Mulberry (Chun-morus serrata, Shahtoot or root-morus alba)* : The wood is used for sports goods. Leaves are used for cocoon rearing.

9. *Willow and Poplar* : Willow yields a good wood for cricket bats. Poplar is good for second class cricket bats, but its real value lies in being very suitable for match boxes and match splints and also as raw material for paper pulp. The trees are good soil binders.

10. *Kikar (Babul-Acacia arabica) and Khair (Acacia catechu)* : Kikar is an excellent fire wood. Its bark provides a very good tanning material, and wood is used for making carts, agricultural implements, tool handles and pit props in mining operations. Khair is valued for katha.

11. *Eucalyptus* : It promises to be an excellent raw material for news print and rayon. The tall boles make excellent poles for electric transmission posts. It also provides good fire wood.

12. *Oak* : White, brown and green oaks provide good fuel wood.

Fauna : The district provides habitation and sustenance for numerous fauna. The mountains, forests and streams, abundant food, shelter and water and large stretches of uninhabited and comparatively inaccessible country provide favourable factors for sheltering many kinds of wild life.

Brown and black bear, the spotted and white leopard, musk deer, wild cat, flying squirrel, hyaena, wild pig, jackal, fox and marton are found in the district. In game birds the climatic conditions prevailing in the district are most favourable for their regeneration. Hill pheasant and monals are found in the higher ranges. The white crested pheasant, koklas and the cheer, red jungle fowl, black and wood partridge, chukor are very common in lower hills. Snipe, wood cock and teal are also found. In winter the snow pheasant and snow partridge are also found along with the wild duck and geese. Eagles, vultures, kites and hawks inhabit the upper fastnesses and occasional specimens have been secured by bird fanciers. Due to considerable pressure on rhe forests and reckless felling of trees, many places have been denuded resulting in the fast disappearance of wild animals and birds.

Geology : The district of Kullu forms a transitional zone between the lesser and the greater Himalayas and presents a typical rugged mountainous terrain with moderate to high relief. The altitude vary from 1,300

metres to over 6,000 metres from the mean sea level. The high reaches are bestowed with magnificent snow peaks and glaciers. The important glaciers in this district are Kalihen, Beaskund, Saraomga, Trichu, Parvati, Dibbi and Mantalai. These vary in length from 3 to 16 Kms. and from 500 to 800 metres in width.

The rivers that drain the area are the Beas and its tributary the Parvati. The Beas originates from Beas Rishi near Rohtang Jot and the Parvati from the glacier of the same name from Pur Parvati Pass.

The rock types found in the district are phyllite, slate, quartzite limestone, schists and granites and have been classified on the basis of their physical characters and mode and period of formation. These are named either on rock types or after local names where these were first studied. These groups are central gneiss, Kullu formation, Banjar formation and tourmaline granites. Central gneiss are presumably the oldest rocks made over 1,500 million years old and comprised various types of gneissic and schistose rocks within layers of quartzite, granites and pegmatites. The Larji formation contains thick layers of gray dolomite and pink limestone besides slates, phyllite and quartzite. The tourmaline granites are inferred to occur as intrusive and are the probable source of high radio activity in the area where rocks and many hot springs are seen. The following minerals exist in the district:

Beryl : White and blueish coloured crystals of Beryl are found in some of the pegmatites occuring in the central gneiss in Saraonga valley and north-east of Dando Dee Thack in the Parvati valley. Beryl is the source of beryllium metal and its transparent green variety emerald is a precious gem stone.

Building Stone : The area abounds in variety of building material such as quartzite and granite. A number of slate quarries producing roofing slate for local use which are located in the rocks of the central gneiss Kullu and Banjar formations.

Kyanite : It is a silicate of aluminium and is used for refractory bricks. The mineral occurs as blue blades in the central gneiss at a number of places in the Parvati valley.

Copper : It is used in electric industry and for making household utensils of brass. Occurance of copper ore was reported from Chashikni, Jhari, Maol, Saond and Satghar.

Limestone : Several thick bands of grey limestone dolomite inter-bedded with limestone occur in the Larjee formation in southern parts of Kullu valley. The dolomite ward is well exposed on the ridge east of the Beas between Hurla and south of Larjee and also in the Garsha Saiji valleys respectively. Limestone is the main raw material for cement.

Landuse Pattern and Tenancy : The district is spread over the valleys and high elevations. The cultivation is possible in small terraces of holdings in the high hills and the stream/khad basins in most parts of the district. In the valleys the cultivation is spread over a vast area. Except the valley area and stream/khad basins most of the land is either under shrub forests or grassy land with Chil trees upto the height of 1,500 metres from the mean sea level and Kail, Deodar, Spruce, Poplar on the high altitudes. It is only in the valleys that the land is mostly flat and fertile and the cultivation of cereals is done. Settlement operations in the district were carried out at different times. Prior to the land reforms, most of the holdings were in the hands of land-lords who had leased out the same to the tenants on payment of rent in kind or cash. With the framing of tenancy laws the land lordism has almost been abolished and after the implementation of Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reform Act most of the cultivators have become the owners of the land held by them on tenancy except in the case of minors, widows, disabled and service personnel. Before the introduction of Land Reform Laws the tenants in addition to paying different types of rents also used to render services to the land-lords. With the introduction of land reform laws the tenants have been relieved of the miserable plight to a greater extent and there has been a marked change in their social status.

Agriculture : The economy of the district is basically agrarian and about 79 percent of the workers were engaged in agricultural activities. The elevation of the district varies from 900 metres to 4,000 metres above the mean sea level. The agro climatic conditions in the district varies considerably. The average rainfall also varies

in the valleys as well as on the high altitudes. The texture of the soil is generally sandy lome and clay lome. Colour in the soil also varies from dark to brown. The soil in general is acidic in nature and the terrain except the valley area is hilly. Depth of the soil varies from 50 to 150 cms. However, the agro climatic conditions provide a range of potentialities for growing cash crops like off season vegetables, seed potatoes, pulses and temperate fruits apart from the cereals, millets and oil seeds. Among the cereals, wheat, maize, paddy and barley are extensively grown. Because of the hilly terrain cultivation by irrigation is limited. Of the total cropped area of 54,165 hectares during the year 1979-80 only 2,410 hectares of land was under irrigation. Kuhls are the only source of irrigation and these too are limited and only serve the low lying areas. The agriculture in the district is, therefore, wholly dependant on the vagaries of nature. In order to increase the agricultural production the use of improved varieties of seeds and chemical fertilisers has been introduced by the government which has benefitted the people. The government has taken various measures from time to time to improve the production and the following schemes programmes are in existence in the districts :

(i) The Cereal Seed Multiplication Farm at Sainj is being maintained by the National Seed Corporation and it has contributed a lot in meeting the improved seed requirements of the farmers. In addition, the improved varieties of seeds are also procured from other districts.

(ii) The Potato Development Stations at Hamptā (Kullu) and Kuna (Ani) with an area of 24 acres and 10 acres were established during the year 1964 and 1963 respectively. Besides the research work, certified and disease free seed is made available to the farmers from these stations.

(iii) Vegetable Research Station at Katrain is being maintained by the Indian Agriculture Research Institute. The research station was established during the pre-Independence period and concentrated efforts are being made to produce vegetable seeds of tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, peas, capsicum, spinach and turnips. In addition, two Vegetable Research Sub-Stations at Baragaon (Kullu) and Sarsai are also functioning in the district.

(iv) The Himachal Pradesh Krishi Mahavidyala is also maintaining the Regional Research Station at Bajauli. The crops mainly grown at this station are maize, wheat and barley.

Seeds : The role of Agriculture Department in introducing the improved varieties of seed is considerable. In addition, equal emphasis is also being laid on the mixed farming system so as to ensure the increase in production and income of the agriculturists. Wheat is the main rabi crop of the district. The various wheat varieties introduced are Sonalika, S-308, RR-21 and RD-1553. These varieties are suitable for timely and late sowing in unirrigated conditions in the valleys, lower and mid hill areas as well as in temperate tract. These varieties are frost resistant. These mature early and are also easy in thrashing. VL-421 is newly released high yielding variety which is recommended for low and medium rainfed conditions in the low and mid hills. Another variety known as Shailza is also being recommended for timely sowing under irrigated conditions in the valleys and low hill areas. It is double dwarf variety of wheat.

Maize is one of the main important creal crop of the district. Apart from local varieties of maize, two improved varieties have been introduced. Early composite variety has been recommended for the low and mid hills. The plant is medium tall with thick stem. Average yield is 33 quintals per hectare as compared to 24 quintals per hectare of local variety. Another being the Vijay variety which matures within 110 to 120 days. The plant is tall, vigorous and has dark green leaves. The improved variety of the paddy is HIMDHAN was released in 1978 by the Himachal Pradesh Agriculture University Palampur. This variety can be grown successfully upto 1,500 metres height from the mean sea level. Another variety introduced is CHINA 988. This is being grown both in irrigated as well as rainfed areas. It is a short duration crop which has very fast germination capacity and withstands drought conditions considerably. The other varieties being sown are Norina 18, R-575 and T-23. T-23 is a selection from deshi groups of varieties suitable for cultivating under irrigated conditions up to an altitude of 1,000 metres.

The vegetables grown during the kharif season are tomato, peas, cauliflower and cabbage. The varieties of peas being grown are Kinnauri and Boon Villa. Recently Arkel variety of peas has been introduced and is being preferred by the people due to its early maturity and high

yield. A new variety of Onion N-53 has been introduced in the district on large scale. These two crops have great potentiality in the district due to the availability of suitable climate and extensive market. The seed potato is also being grown in certain pockets of the district and the popular varieties are Kufri Chandermukhi and Kufri Jyoti.

Fertilisers are distributed to the cultivators through the departmental depots and private dealers, but, the work has now been transferred to the HIMFED. Entire transport charges are being subsidised. In addition, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being given various incentives for the purchase of fertilisers under the composite plan. Plant protection measures go a long way in increasing the crop production and under the various schemes being implemented by the State Agriculture Department, chemical pesticides are being made available to the farmers and technical advice is also being made. For the distribution of chemical pesticides, the main centre is located at the district headquarters and the sub-centres are also functioning at block headquarters. The chemical pesticides are supplied to the cultivators on no profit no loss basis. In addition, these pesticides are made available to the cultivators through the registered dealers also in order to ensure economic returns to the cultivators. The vegetable marketing centres are functioning at Bajaura, Pathikuhl and Bhuntar. The various potato procuring centres also set up at important places in the district during the season. In addition, regular markets are functioning at Chauri Behal (Manali) and Bhang (Manali).

Irrigation : Due to hilly terrain, the sources of irrigation in the district are kuhls or diversion channels from the perennial khads and streams. Of the total cropped area of 54,165 hectares, only 2,410 hectares of land were under irrigation. The cultivable area is, therefore, mostly dependent upon rainfall which is erratic. In order to improve the irrigation facilities in the district, the State Government has undertaken various medium and small lift irrigatton schemes. During the period 1974-75 to 1981-82, nine irrigation (lift as well as flow) schemes covering 11 villages were completed.

Horticulture : Due to its agro-climatic conditions, the district is most suitable for the growing of stone, citrus and temperate fruits. Since last many decades, Kullu apples are well known throughout the country. Bright colour and good crisp may be attributed to the suitable soil, proper rainfall, and bright sunshine of spring and early summer.

Pioneer of fruit growing in Kullu area was Late Capt. R. C. Lee of Bundrole orchard who after retiring from the Army travelled in the Himalayas and was struck by the similarity of climatic conditions between Kullu and his native place Devones (U. K.). He purchased land at Bundrole and set up an apple orchard in the year 1870 and obtained plants from his native country. He was followed by Capt. A. T. Banon.

The other European settlers and western missions like Col. Rannite made successful attempts for the apple growing in the valley. Shortly afterwards several other settlers and local inhabitants raised apple orchards at Manali, Raison, Naggar and Bajaura. Some of the initial apple varieties like Cox's orange, Newton and other Pippines and Marry Lousie, Seckle and William pears continued to be popular even at present. The common hill plum 'Alubokhara' is useful as stock for grafting plums which bear heavy crop. Cooking plum like victoria, yellow mangnum are known for their flavour and sweetness which become suitable for desert. Wild cherry is the local produce of Kullu. Plums are ready for the market in June. Straw berry grow luxuriantly but needs heavy watering. There are also wild varieties of almonds pistachio-nut pomegrenate etc. But these items are not grown in abundance. Walnut available in the district is of two varieties i.e. hard and the other with a thin shell called "Kagzi".

For the cultivation of apples and pears, no other part of India can be compared with Kullu (Banon, Major H.M. sunshine orchards leaflet). Almost a century has elapsed since these words were written by the author of 'The Himalayas Beas Besin' and many parts of the country have become famous for quality apples i.e. Kashmir for its lovely delicious varieties and unique colour. Kotgarh apples are also known throughout the country for their deliciousness but Kullu still occupies the most important place among the apple growing areas of the State as well as of the country.

Development of horticulture has gone a long way in ameliorating the economic conditions of those engaged in this occupation. In order to give fillip to the horticultural activities in the district, steps are being taken by the Government as well as by the orchardists to improve the system of laying of orchards and maintaining and upkeep of the fruit trees. Fruit plants are made available to the growers by the Government from the progeny-cum demonstration orchards. In addition, private registered nurseries are also functioning in the district to cope with the demand of fruit plants.

The following progeny-cum-demonstration orchards are functioning in the district :

Name of progeny-cum-demonstration orchard	Varieties
1	2
1. Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchard-Sheobagh (Kullu)	Delicious group of apple mainly golden, almonds, plum, pear and cherry
2. Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchard-Lugri Bhatti (Kullu)	Cherry, plums and apple
3. Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchard-Banjar (Kullu)	Apple, apricot and plum
4. Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchard-Chowai (Ani)	Apple, plum, apricot
5. Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchard (Nermand)	Plum and apple

The Himachal Pradesh Krishi Mahavidyalaya is also maintaining a research station covering an area of 17 hectares at Jhiri (near Bajaura). The research work at this station is mainly confined to temperate fruit plants especially the dwarf varieties of apples.

The research work and the extension work has been entrusted to separate officers of the Horticultural Department. The activities relating to the extension are being looked after by the District Horticulture Officer while the research and development of progeny-cum-demonstration orchards is with the Horticulture Development Officer. The bifurcation of these activities have been introduced in the State as a whole with a view that the research activities may not suffer in any way.

Among the other fruits, mention has to be made of the plum orchards in the district. In fact, the plum plantation is mainly concentrated in the lower reaches while the apples are planted in the valley as well as in the higher reaches. The persimmon locally known as Japanese fruit is mostly grown in the Kullu tahsil of the district. Apricot plantation is confined to small number of villages in the district. The plantation of almond and walnut trees is also finding favour with the orchardists but the area under plantation of these fruits is not much. Regarding the varieties of various fruits it may be mentioned that with the passage of time the old varieties have been replaced by new ones in respect of all the fruits. Initially, the sour varieties of apples were planted but these were replaced by delicious group after 1952. The delicious group consists of royal, rich-a-red and golden. In addition, there are also other varieties like raspipan, ambri etc. The dwarf varieties of delicious groups are also being adopted due to their early maturity with regard to their fruit bearing period and more number of plants per hectare. Metheley variety of plum has been replaced by a better variety i. e. sentaroza. This variety has better market potentialities as it gives better flavour and can be preserved. Hachoya and kahun varieties of persimmon are being replaced by more commercial type varieties. Although this fruit is available in abundance in Kullu tahsil, but, the area has not increased much due to lack of demand from the outside market. During the year 1980-81, about 12,397 hectares of land was under horticulture and the total fruit production was estimated at about 25,500 tonnes.

Animal Husbandry : Next to agriculture, livestock is the most important source of income as well as wealth in the agriculture based economy. Every household invariably keeps a few cows or buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs and ponies. Besides providing a source of supplementing the income, livestock also serves as a source of balanced diet for the people in the rural as well as urban areas. Milk, meat and eggs provide protein for the human diet and manure for the fields. In addition, as the use of mach-

inery is not possible due to hilly terrain, bullocks are mainly utilised for ploughing the fields. Hence, importance of livestock can hardly be minimised.

The livestock population of Kullu district increased from 322,642 in 1972 to 327,491 in 1977, thus, showing an increase of 1.50 percent during five years.

The improvement of breed of livestock is the main concern of the department of Animal Husbandry in the district which, indeed, has taken a considerable stride in this direction. As on 31st March 1981 there were 9 veterinary hospitals, 4 in Kullu tahsil, 2 each in Ani and Banjar tahsils and 1 in Nermand tahsil. In addition, 26 veterinary dispensaries were also functioning in the district. Of this, 14 were in Kullu tahsil, 5 in Nermand tahsil, 4 in Ani tahsil and 3 in Banjar tahsil. 4 artificial insemination centres, 2 each in rural and urban areas of Kullu tahsil were functioning. In addition the artificial insemination facilities were available in 17 hospitals and dispensaries in the district. The hill cattle development scheme is in operation in the district. The main object of the scheme is to improve the breed of the hill cows with the semen of exotic bulls with a view to improve the breed of the cows resulting into higher milk yield.

Among the milch animals cows are more important and the number of buffaloes available in the district is quite small. The local cows are of non-descriptive breed and efforts are being made to replace the local breed by jersey. The people are quite responsive for rearing the jersey breed cows due to higher milk yield as well as long lactation period. The jersey cows are being made available to the local people from the adjoining areas. For further rearing, the jersey semen is being supplied and subsidy on fodder is being given for the maintenance of jersey heifers of 4 to 28 months age. The department is successful in realising the importance of rearing of jersey cows to the local people and about 5 per cent of the total cows in the district are of jersey breed.

Sheep and goats are also found in quite good number in the district. These animals are generally being kept not for milk purposes, but, for meeting the requirements of meat, wool and local manure. The department of Animal Husbandry is also making concerted efforts for improving the local variety of sheep by making available the improved rams to the progressive farmers. The exotic varieties of sheep found in the district are Russian marino Rambulitlee. The local people are very enthusiastic about the improved breed of sheep due to their better wool yield. In addition to the meeting of their requirements through the government agencies, the improved varieties of the rams are also being purchased from the shepherds who visit the district during the winter months. Goats available in the district are of mainly local breed. These are mainly maintained for meeting the requirements of meat as well as for the manure purposes. Mules are generally deployed for transporting the goods from the villages to the road head side and vice-versa, hence, they play an important role in shaping the economy of the people as well as of the area. The department of Animal Husbandry is providing subsidy to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the block agency for the purchase of mules. The cattle fairs play an important role in bringing a distinct improved breed of cattle to the knowledge of the people. The fairs are organised at different places in the district. During the Dussehra festival, the cattle fair is also held at Kullu. Such fairs are organised at Bhuntar in June, Mohal (Kullu) in September and at Banjar during August/ September. In these fairs, purchase of cows and bullocks takes place.

The department is arranging the supply of feed to the interested parties from the neighbouring states/other departmental agencies. Subsidy for the purchase of feed is made available only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the various component plan schemes. In order to ensure adequate production of fodder, seeds of oats, barseem, cowpeas, losen and nappier are being supplied on no profit no loss basis to the interested persons.

Poultry : Poultry rearing plays an important role in supplementing the income of the person as well as to the much required nourished diet to the people. Under this programme, the various schemes were implemented in the district which

include supply of exotic breed of birds, imparting training to the breeders and supply of feed and other materials for the setting up of poultry farms.

The exotic breed of birds especially of whiteleg horn-260 has been completely saturated. The breeding birds are being supplied to the breeders under the special composite plan to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to the other farmers of the society under the Integrated Rural Development in collaboration with the block agency. The training programmes covering the management of breed, feeding and disease control for a duration of 8-10 days are being organised in the district at various intervals. The trainees are given a sum of Rs. 8/- per day. In addition to the local people rearing the poultry birds, one poultry farm at Raison having 1,500 birds is being maintained in the district.

Sheep breeding farm : The sheep breeding farm was started under the Indo-German Project during the year 1963 at Nagwain which falls under the territorial jurisdiction of Mandi district. The administrative control of the farm was transferred to the District Animal Husbandary Office, Kullu in 1971. The main activities of this farm are confined to the sheep research and breeding. Initially, German landmarino which is mainly a mutton breed was propagated, but, subsequently this breed was not found suitable to the conditions obtaining in the district. Now, Rambulitlee and Russian marino are being maintained at this farm. At the end of the year 1980-81, about 129 sheep were maintained at this farm. Of these, 89 were of pure Russian breed and the remaining 40 of cross breed. In addition, a private Angora rearing farm was established at Mohal (Kullu) in the year 1964. The Indian Council of Animals Research is also maintaining Fur Animal Division at Garsha.

Fisheries : Kullu district is honey-combed by the perennial rivers and nullahs with considerable flow of water. There is a lot of scope for pisciculture in the district. At present fish is found in the following nullahs and rivers.

a) Beas upto Bajaura	82 Kms. 101 Kms. upto Largi.
b) Solang	21 Kms.
c) Manalsu	30 Kms.
d) Alaini & Tributary	26 Kms.
e) Jagatsukh	16 Kms.
f) Chhaki	80 Kms.
g) Sujain	20 Kms.
h) Fojal	48 Kms.
i) Parbati including Malana etc.	113 Kms.
j) Gadsa	33 Kms.
k) Thirthan & Tributaries	99 Kms.
l) Kurpan	64 Kms.
m) Ani	48 Kms.

The important varieties of fish found in the district are trout and Himalayan barbel. The fish farms are located at Patli Kuhl, Maheli, Nagini (Banjar tahsil). Under the various five year plans efforts were made to develop this industry for commercial and sports purposes. Various incentives are being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the development of pisciculture. In addition, finger lings are stocked in the various nullahs and streams and illicit catching is being prevented.

Industry : Due to its location the district is not having any large scale or medium industrial units. The small scale units such as shawl making, carpet weaving, hosiery, knitting, and poolas making are mostly concentrated in Kullu tahsil. The district is also known in the country for its multi-coloured caps and shawls.

An industrial estate was set up at Shamshi with a provision of 35 industrial plots. This industrial estate could not flourish due to lack of infrastructural facilities etc. At the end of 1979-80, the following industrial training schools run by various agencies were functioning in the district.

(i) The Rural Industrial Training Institute, Kullu: It was initially started during the year 1938 and is having the training facilities of handloom weaving and design. There is a provision of 16 seats and the duration of the course is one year.

(ii) Girls Industrial Training Institute, Kullu : The institute provides training in cutting and tailoring and embroidery. The former course has 32 seats and the later has 20 seats. Both the courses are of one year duration.

(iii) the tailoring centres are being run by the Industry Department and are located at (i) Jari (ii) Katrain (iii) Banjar (iv) Nermand and (v) Ani. In addition to these centres, the block agency and, the Welfare Department of the State Government are also running the tailoring centres at various places in the district. In fact, the location of the tailoring centres is mainly governed by the availability of trainees.

(iv) The Handicraft and Handloom Corporation of the Government of India is also running a production-cum-training centre of Shawls at Badah.

(v) Under the rural artisan programme run by the district industry centre, Kullu, the following training centres are functioning in the district.

Name of the Centre	No. of seats available	Duration of course
1	2	3
i) Carpet Weaving Centre, Raison	6	One year
ii) Shawl Weaving Centre, Kratsu (Kullu)	6	One year
iii) Automobile Repair, Workshop, Kullu	6	One year
iv) Crapentary Centre, Garsa	4	One year
v) Shawl Weaving Centre, Givlchi (Banjar)	11	One year
vi) Poola Making Centre, Banjar	6	4 months
vii) Tailroing Centre, Talara (Banjar)	10	One year
viii) Shawl Weaving Centre, Nermand	10	One year
ix) Hosiery Knitting Centre, Kullu	7	6 months

(vi) Training to the rural youth seeking self employment is being organised in collaboration with the block agency under the national pattern scheme. The programme envisages the grant of stipend to the trainees who are attending the course according to the distance from their places of residence. On the completion of the training, the equipment is provided at subsidised rates to these rural youths. In addition, the district industry centre is also providing marginal money as well as arranging loans from the banks.

(vii) The Industrial Training Institute, Shamshi was started during the year 1961-62 and provides training facilities in 14 trades viz. (i) Fruit preservation, (ii) Welding, (iii) Electrician, (iv) Motor mechanic, (v) Civil Draughtsman, (vi) Fitter, (vii) Stenography (Hindi), (viii) Stenography (English), (ix) Masonry, (x) Carpentary, (xi) Upholstery (xii) Tailoring, (xiii) Wiremen, and (xiv) Turner.

During the year 1977, 2 units were set up at Buran and Shamshi for the extraction of essential oils from the herbs. The fruit preservation units are functioning at Katrain, Shamshi and Banjar. In addition, tooth paste and shampoo of herbal oil unit is also working in the district. Under woollen textiles, one unit of 4 powerlooms has been sanctioned. The units for the manufacture of T-chest buttons, packing cases, gunbutts, pencil making, wood wool for packing of apples, cardboards, handloom accessories, P.V.C. shoes and angora wool units are also functioning. Kullu being an industrially backward district enjoys the various benefits/subsidised grants by the Central as well as State Government by way of arranging loans from the banks at preferential rate of interest, margin money on fixed capital, arranging raw materials etc. subsidy of capital investment and subsidy on transportation charges on the import of raw materials. In addition, the district is also enjoying concessions of electric tariff, sales tax, central sales tax and income tax.

At present carpets, shawls, herb, oils and Dhoop are being exported from the district. Mineral water which has been found at Kalath (Kullu) at a distance of 32 kms. towards Manali is also being exported. The contract for the bottling of the mineral water has been given to East India Hotel Limited. In addition, fruit juices, jelley, angora woollen shawls and poolas are also being exported. During the year 1979-80, 18 small scale industrial units were provided loans amounting to Rs. 0.75 lacs, in addition to the central subsidy of Rs. 2.09 lacs given to 17 small scale industrial units.

Electricity : The availability of abudant power helps the development of various industries. In addition, the electricity for the domestic use

has become indespensable because of the dwindling of the forest wealth. Presently no hydro-electric or diesel generating station is functioning in the district. The power requirements are met from the Bhakra Project and other projects in the State. The number of villages electrified increased from 27 in 1972 to 93 in March, 1981.

As already mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the district has a number of perennial rivers and streams which are most suitable for the various electricity projects. In the Beas basin, Parvati project is one of the major Hydel project which is under consideration of the Government. The investigation work on this project was initiated in 1968. The project envisages a storage dam of 168 metres height near the confluence of Dibi-Bokri stream and Parvati River at an elevation of 3,525 metres. This project with total installed capacity of 1,900 MW has been proposed to be taken up for construction under two stages. Under the project, 3 power houses are proposed to be set up at Sainj, Larji and Nakthan. Other projects which are proposed to be taken up in the district are Malana Hydel Project with 50 MW capacity, Sarvari Hydel Project with 10 MW capacity, Dhungan Hydel Project with 24 MW capacity and Allian Hydel Project with 48 MW capacity.

Transport : The district is not connected with any railway line and the nearest railway station is Jogindar Nagar on the Pathankot-Jogindar Nagar narrow gauge line which is 130 Kms. from Kullu, the district headquarters town. The district has been extensively linked with the roads where regular buses ply. National Highway No. 21 passes through Kullu tahsil. The entire transport system thus depends upon the availability of good roads. Except few routes, the vehicles of State Road Transport Corporation ply in the district in addition to the neighbouring state transport undertakings on the inter-state routes. At the end of March, 1981, the district was having 107 Kms. of double lane roads, 380 Kms. motorable single lane roads and 41 Kms. of jeepable roads. The important roads in the district are as follows :

1. National Highway 21 which starts from Kiratpur Sahib and leads upto Leh. The road is being maintained by the GREF authorities from Manali onwards.
2. Kullu-Banjar-Ani road.
3. Kullu-Manikaran road.
4. Kullu-Sainj road.
5. Kullu-Garsa road.
6. Kullu-Panala road.
7. Kullu-Dalighat road.
8. Kullu-Manali road via left bank of the Beas River.

Trade Commerce and Banking : Kullu remained a trade centre right from the ancient days when it used to serve as a trade route with Yarkand. Trade and commerce activities are mainly related to the export of surplus from the district and import of essential goods such as foodgrains, cloth, salt, merchandise and sugar. The main items of export are timber, apple and other fruits. In addition, herbs and shawls are also being sent from the district. The availability of banking services not only helps in pooling the deposits from the public, but, is also being considered as one of the important infrastructure for the growth of trade and industry. During the last 10 years, branches of various banks have been started in the district. At the end of the year 1981, the following places were being served by the various banks :

(i) Punjab National Bank : 1. Kullu, 2. Naggar, 3. Faujal, 4. Banjar, 5. Ani, 6. Nermand, 7. Jagar.

(ii) State Bank of India : 1. Kullu, 2. Bhuntar, 3. Manali, 4 Katrain.

(iii) United Commercial Bank : 1. Kullu, 2. Raison, 3. Manali.

(iv) Union Bank of India : Kullu.

(v) New Bank of India. : 1. Kullu, 2. Manali.

(vi) State Bank of Patiala : 1. Kullu 2. Patlikuhl.

(vii) Central Bank of India : 1. Bhuntar, 2. Manikaran.

(viii) Jammu and Kashmir Bank : Kullu.

(ix) Himachal Gramin Bank 1. Shamshi, 2. Haripur, 3. Garsa, 4. Bahang.

(x) Kangra Central Cooperative Bank : 1, Kullu, 2, Manali, 3. Banjar, 4. Ani, 5. Nermand.

In addition, Punjab National Bank has been declared as a Lead bank in Kullu district. As

such it acts as a liaison between the public and the other banks on the one hand and between the Government and the beneficiaries on the other. The lead bank prepares the credit plan of the district to be implemented for the developmental activities by various Government agencies and also identifies places for the opening of new branches. During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 47.77 lacs was advanced under differential rate of interest and another Rs. 2.42 crores were distributed under the priority sector. For the uplift of poor families under the Rural Integrated Development, 600 families were identified for making advances under the differential rate of interest.

Places of historical, archaeological and tourist interest: Kullu district is famous for its places of historical and tourist interest. The district has a number of places suitable for hiking and mountaineering, rest and relaxation, scenic beauty and religious places like Manikaran and Vashishth Kund.

Kullu : Kullu has great charm for the tourists from the ancient times. It is situated on the confluence of Sarvari and Beas Rivers and remained a seat of the administration of the erstwhile Kullu state. It now serves as the district headquarters of the same name. The entire valley had been the abode of those who sought intellectual and aesthetic unison with the nature. The entire valley is famous for beautiful scenery which has few parallels in the country. It is also known as silver valley in winter when the snow shines or in spring when all the fruit trees are laden with fruits. Every season has its own charm and adds to the beauty of the place. During winter season, the snow clad peaks look very beautiful while during the rainy season these mountains overcast with clouds have own charm. This valley of gods becomes more beautiful with multi coloured flowers during the spring season. Kullu town is known for Dussehra festival where the deities of the valley pay their allegiance to the main deity i. e. Raghunathji. Kullu town has all the facilities of boarding and lodging required by the tourists. It is located on the National Highway No. 21 and is also connected by Air with Delhi and Chandigarh.

Manikaran : The village of Manikaran lies towards the head of Parvati valley on the right bank of the Parvati River. The place is at a distance of 43 Kms. from Kullu and is situated at a height of about 1,850 metres from the mean sea level. There are many hot water springs on the banks of river Parvati. The water of these springs is so hot that if rice or *khichri* wrapped in a piece of cloth are put in the water, the same can be cooked within a few minutes. The water is considered healthy and beneficial for the cure of various skin diseases. From these springs, water is carried by small channels to other places where the people take bath. The place was also visited by the Sikh Gurus. There is a temple and a gurdwara in the village where the visitors can stay. In addition, the village has also got a beautiful P. W. D. Rest House.

Vashishth : Vashishth village is situated on the Manali-Keylong road at a distance of 3 kms. north of Manali. The place is known for hot water springs. Besides, the religious sanctity, hot water springs are also useful for curing various skins diseases. The village has old temples associated with Shri Ram Chandra and Vashishth Muni. For the facility of the tourists, the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation has constructed bathrooms and the place has become a centre of great attraction.

Manali : Manali is located on the National Highway No. 21 on the Kullu-Leh road at a distance of 40 kms. from Kullu. The place is about 2,134 metres above mean sea level. For the lavish display of natural scenery, Manali is one of the principal show places of Kullu. North, south and west is an ostentation of pinnacles and ridges which in fine weather, stand out in bold relief against the skyline. Deep purplish, crevices, overhung by scarped cliffs reach down towards the valleys. The place has become a great attraction for the tourists. Several apple orchards of great repute thrive around Manali. It has got all the facilities of boarding and lodging for the tourists.

Jagatsukh : Jagatsukh, the original name of which was Nast, was the ancient capital of the erstwhile Kullu state. The capital was transferred from this place to Naggar during the time of Vishudh Pal. It lies on the left bank of Beas and the road from Naggar to Manali runs

through the village. It is about 12 kms. from Naggar and 6 kms. from Manali. The remains of an old fort are still traceable on a spur above Jagatsukh. There are some ancient temples at Jagatsukh which have been declared as protected monuments. The place is also famous for the apple orchards.

Fairs and Festivals : Some of the important fairs and festivals held and observed in Kullu district are as under :

Dusschra Festival: Kullu is famous for its Dussehra festival. The festival is held in Kullu town in September-October during Dussehra days. Total duration of the fair is of seven days. The fair starts with the worship of Raghunathji by two *Pujas* and seven *artis*. Incantations are chanted. All the gods and goddesses of the valley come to Kullu town to pay their homage to Raghunathji alongwith their attendants who are *Purohits*, *Kardars* and *Goors* and fan fares. The gods and goddesses placed in their *Raths* bow before the Raghunathji three times soon after their arrival in the town. Thereafter Raghunathji's idol placed in a *Rath* is brought out of the temple at Sultanpur and is taken to Dhalpur Maidan in procession. The other gods and goddesses carried by their attendants follow the *Rath* of Raghunathji. Five animals are sacrificed which include a he buffalo, a fish, a cock, a pig and a ram. Throughout the period of fair, cultural activities like staging of dramas, folk dances (Nattis), exhibitions organised by the various departments of the government, cinema and circus shows, poetic symposium are held. People belonging to all religions irrespect of their caste and creed participate in the fair. It attracts many tourists from various parts of the country and has become a source of attraction to the foreign tourists. In the fair eatables, sweet-meats, cloth, blankets, shawls, wood, pasham, leather goods, animals, general merchandise are bought and sold.

Sainj Fair : This fair is held in Raila on 21st of Baisakh (April-May) for one day. The significance and legend of the fair is religious and recreational. Idol of Devta Laxminarayan is brought from Raila to Sainj. Thereafter the fair starts with folk dances and songs rythemical with the beat of drums and trumpets.

Diar Kahika Fair : This fair is held in village Diar on 24th Ashad (June-July) every 3rd year for a day. The fair is entirely religious and dedicated to the god Trijuginarayan who is considered to be the most propitiate among the gods of Kullu valley and is the only exception not participating in the Dussehra at Kullu. The main attractions of the fair are folk dances and songs.

Shamshi Virshu : This fair is held on 1st Baisakh (April 13) for one day in village Khokhan. The fairs is religious and seasonal. The legend connected with the fair is that Kamindi Devi daughter of Surya the Sun God moved by the alluring beauties of the hill springs used to dance at this place with her girl friends who were daughters of *Rishis* and *Munis*. The local inhabitants also regard themselves as the progeny of the daughters of those *Rishis* and *Munis*. The goddess is worshiped outside and then it is taken inside the temple. The people offer young yellow sheets of barley which are specially sown for the occasion to be offered to the Devi alongwith garlands. Then a he got is sacrificed. Thereafter the women sing and dance around the *Rath* carrying the Devi. The Devi is also danced about. Men-folk stay on as spectators and onlookers.

Mela Bhuntar : The fair is held on 1st Ashad (June-July) for 3 days in village Bhuntar. The fair is seasonal and religious. The fair was started by the Devta of the Ilaqua Suraj Pal. Palaghamiar a Devta from Mardo also attends. From this day the use of food grains from the newly harvested crops starts after cooked food offerings are made to the gods and then the meal is shared by other relatives and friends. This is known as *Tahoolikhana* in the local terminology.

Luhri Lavi : This fair is held on Kartik 21 and 22 (October-November) for two days and one night in village Dingidhar at Luhri. The significance of the fair is religious and commercial. The fair is held in honour of Devta Jogeshwar and Khegro Maya. The Devtas are worshipped. Natti dances, mimicking, folk dance performances at night are resorted to.

Ani Fair : This fair is held on the 27th Vaisakh (April-May) for two days in village

Faranali at Ani. In the fair deities of the adjoining villages participate. The main attractions of the fair are folk dances and other cultural programmes.

Dalash Fair : This fair is held in the month of Bhadon for three days and nights in village Soidhar at Dalash. The fair is altogether religious and is held in honour of Devta Jogeshwar Mahadev of Dalash and Bungli Nag. The devtas are worshipped and natti dances, cultural programmes and sports tournaments are performed.

Ganter Fair : This fair is held on Poh 3 for one day. The fair is mainly religious and it is said that Ranas and Thakurs the then rulers of Kullu valley were at logger head and used to be constantly at war with one another. To commemorate the battle a ram used to be sacrificed. The practice of ram sacrifice is still in vogue.

Ghatasani Fair : This fair is held on Chait 4 (March-April) for two days in village Dawra. The legend connected with the fair is that once mother Parvati asked Lord Shiva to forget Rama saying that even Rama could change. To prove this she went toRam a in the guise of Seeta to deceive him. When Lord Rama saw her he could see through the game and addressed Parvati as mother and enquired as to why she has left his guru i. e. Lord Shiva. The fair starts with the worship of Vishnu Bhagwan and the village Devi. Natti dances, folk songs and other cultural programmes are the main attractions of the fair.

Dhoongri Fair : This fair is held on Jaisth two (May-June) for three days in the memory of Devi Harimba who meditated at Dhoongri and was married to Bheema one of the five Pandvas. She had a son from him who was named Ghatotkach. He fought in the battle of Mahabharta. The fair starts with the worship of goddess Harimba.

Bhadoli Fair : This fair is held once in three years, dates whereof are decided by the Brahmins. The fair is held for four days. The fair is commemorated in the memory of Lord Paras Ram who is stated to have meditated here. On the first day of the fair reception of Devis and Devtas and their attendants takes place. On the second day Devis and Devtas are propitiated through songs and dances. On the 3rd day they are carried in a procession around the village. On the 4th day the fair comes to an end after serving community meal.

Buddhi Diwali : This fair is held on Maghar Amawas for three days in village Nermand. The fair is associated with the battle of Mahabharta which is said to have started on that day. The fair is also held to commemorate the killings of two demons Dano and Asur who resided at village Nermand in the form of snakes. The fair starts with a brief recital of Mahabharta and story of Raja Bali in folk songs. Two ropes of munj grass signifying the snake demons are cut into pieces by the Kashtriyas.

Administrative Changes : As already mentioned Kullu appeared as a separate district in 1963. There has been no intra district jurisdictional change after 1971 Census. However, some minor changes in the jurisdiction of tahsils in the district were affected during the decade 1971-81. Three Phattis from tahsil Banjar were transferred to tahsil Kullu. During the decade Bhuntar comprising of Phattis Khokhan, Silihar and Shamshi was declared a Notified Area Committee which formed an urban unit for census purposes.

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/subtahsil/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.

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.

In 1981 Census there has been a further slight innovation wherein the District Census Handbook consists of only one volume which contains village/townwise Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district.

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 contained the information regarding agriculture, medical and health etc. Fourth part consisted village/town directory.

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.

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 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 the 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.

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 board 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 percent 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.

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.

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 boundary and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village account.

1 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 sub-hadbast number	Kangra and Hamirpur districts and Bangana tahsil of Una district.
3.	"Phatti" having a distinct sub-hadbast number	Kullu and Lahul & Spiti districts (except villages transferred from Pangi tahsil).

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 members households or multi-members households. 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 (Amendent) 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 ahd 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.

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

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Badhi, 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, Rehgar, 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, Gondil, 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. Phrera, Pherera
45. Rehar, Rehara
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

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. Kanaura, Kinnara
6. Lahaula
7. Pangwala
8. Swangla

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 passed any minimum educational standard. Children upto 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 at least 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 construction, 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 any body else. This definition of a single worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees and also a member of producers co-operative which one of the partner of members of said producers co-operative is a single worker.

Family Worker : A family worker is a member who works 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 or household of the relative.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Population : Table given below indicates the growth of population during the last 80 years from 1901 to 1981 according to the present jurisdictions of Kullu district. The figures reveal that the district had an overall growth rate of 99.64 percent during the last 80 years as compared to the state growth rate of 122.93 percent. The population of the district increased from 119,585 persons during 1901 to 238,734 persons at 1981 Census. The district population showed a moderate increase upto 1961. Thereafter, the growth rate was much higher. During 1911-21, the district witnessed a negative growth rate to the extent of 2.22 percent. During the subsequent census (1931), the population increased by 7.70 percent. The growth rate again slipped down to 4.40 percent in 1941. At 1951 Census, the growth rate touched 6.19 percent and again in 1961 Census the population increased by 4.97 percent. The increase in population was the highest in 1971 when the growth rate touched the level of 25.79 percent. The abrupt increase in the growth rate of 1971 can partly be attributed to the carving of the new district of Kullu from May, 1963. as well as to the availability of greater medical care to the people and over all health and hygienic consciousness amongst the people which has resulted in the decline of mortality whereas the tempo of control of family size has not matched to counterbalance the growth in population. The growth rate for 1981 Census works out to 24.10 percent which is slightly higher than the state figure but less than the percentage increase observed in 1971. In terms of growth rate, the district ranks 5th amongst the districts of the State. To sum up it may be mentioned that the increase in the population of the district has remained quite erratic and no specific reason can be assigned in the absence of the detailed study of the factors governing the population growth.

Decadal variation in population since 1901

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decade Variation	Percentage decade Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	119,585	*	*	—	—
1911	124,803	62,122	62,681	+5,218	+4.36
1921	122,027	60,558	61,469	—2,776	—2.22
1931	131,425	65,528	65,897	+9,398	+7.70
1941	137,202	71,093	66,109	+5,777	+4.40
1951	145,688	75,073	70,615	+8,486	+6.19
1961	152,925	78,612	74,313	+7,237	+4.97
1971	192,371	100,201	92,170	+39,446	+25.79
1981	238,734	124,449	114,285	+46,363	+24.10

*Sexwise Population for 1901 Census is not available.

2. The table given below gives the sex ratio i. e. number of females per thousand males since 1901. The ratio of females per 1,000 males appears to be pretty erratic. In 1911, there were 1,009 females per 1,000 males and this ratio increased to 1,015 in 1921 but slightly decreased to 1,006 in 1931. It dwindled to 930 in 1941 and this ratio improved in the next two censuses i. e. 1951 and 1961. In 1971 it slipped to 920. The sex ratio in the district as per 1981 Census comes to 918 as against 973 for the state.

Sex ratio since 1901

Year	Females per 1,000 Males
1	2
1901	N.A.
1911	1,009
1921	1,015
1931	1,006
1941	930
1951	941
1961	945
1971	920
1981	918

Table 1 shows the sex-wise population of the district as per 1981 Census. The tahsil-wise break-up of the population separately for the rural and urban areas alongwith the number of total and inhabited villages and towns has been given in the table as on the sunrise of the 1st March, 1981 which is the reference date of 1981 Census. The population of the district comes to 238,734 (124,449 males and 114,285 females).

Of the total population, 221,810 persons have been returned from the rural areas. Of this 114,571 are males and the remaining 107,239 females. 16,924 persons (9,878 males and 7,046 females) have been reported from the urban areas. In terms of percentages 92.91 percent persons have been returned from the rural areas and 7.09 percent from the urban areas. The corresponding figures for the State are 92.39 percent and 7.61 percent. The entire rural population is spread over in 169 villages and the urban population is settled in three towns. There is no uninhabited village in the district. There is a predominance of males both in the rural and urban areas of the district.

Tahsilwise, Kullu tahsil has a total population of 137,177 persons spread over in 85 villages and 3 towns. The males are slightly more than females i. e. 72,514 are males and 64,663 females. Of the total population, 120,253 persons (62,636 males and 57,617 females) have been returned from the rural areas and the remaining 16,924 (9,878 males and 7,046 females) from the towns of Kullu, Bhuntar and Manali. In terms of percentages the rural/urban break up being 87.66 percent and 12.34 percent respectively. This is the only tahsil which have the urban places. It has got the highest number of villages i.e. 85 amongst the tahsils of the district.

Banjar tahsil is entirety rural and has a population of 34,006 persons spread over in 41 villages. Of the total population, 17,339 are males and 16,667 females.

Ani tahsil is also entirely rural and has a population of 32,757 persons, males being 16,844 and females 15,913. It has got 16 villages only. Both in terms of population and number of villages, the tahsil is the smallest in the district.

Nermand tahsil is also entirely rural and has returned a population of 34,794 persons spread over in 27 villages. The males/females being 17,752 and 17,042 respectively.

In terms of pecentages, Kullu tahsil shares a proportion of 57.46 percent of the district followed by Nermand (14.58 percent), Banjar (14.24 percent) and Ani (13.72 percent).

TABLE 1

Population, number of villages and towns, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Population									No. of villages		No. of Towns
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total	Inhabited	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Kullu	137,177	72,514	64,663	120,253	62,636	57,617	16,924	9,878	7,046	85	85	3
2.	Banjar	34,006	17,339	16,667	34,006	17,339	16,667	—	—	—	41	41	—
3.	Ani	32,757	16,844	15,913	32,757	16,844	15,913	—	—	—	16	16	—
4.	Nermand	34,794	17,752	17,042	34,794	17,752	17,042	—	—	—	27	27	—
	Total	238,734	124,449	114,285	221,810	114,571	107,239	16,924	9,878	7,046	169	169	3

Table 2 shows the tahsilwise distribution of population during 1971 and 1981 and the percentage decadal variation separately for the rural and urban areas. The table shows that the population of Kullu district increased from 192,371 in 1971 to 238,734 in 1981 thereby showing an increase of 24.10 percent during the last decade. The rural population during this period increased from 181,613 persons to 221,810, thus, showing a growth rate of 22.13 percent. The urbanites increased from 10,758 in 1971 to 16,924 in 1981, thus, showing a growth rate of 57.32 percent. The rural and urban growth rate for the State comes to 22.88 percent and 34.76 percent, respectively.

Tahsilwise, Kullu tahsil has regitsered a growth rate of 25.82 percent with the absolute increase of 28,150 persons which is the highest among the tahsils of the district. The rural population increased by 22.37 percent whereas the urban population has increased by 57.32 percent. The higher growth rate in respect of the urban areas can partly be attributed to the notification of Bhuntar Notified Area Committee during the period 1971-81. Ani tahsil is the second highest with regard to the growth rate i. e. 23.90 percent. In terms of absolute figures, the population increased by 6,318. Nermand tahsil has registered a growth rate of 21.57 percent while the population of Banjar tahsil increased by 20.23 percent during the period 1971-81.

TABLE 2

Decadal change in distribution of population

Sl. No.	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	11
1.	Kullu	109,027	98,269	10,758	137,177	120,253	16,924	25.82	22.37	57.32
2.	Banjar	28,284	28,284	—	34,006	34,006	—	20.23	20.23	—
3.	Ani	26,439	26,439	—	32,757	32,757	—	23.90	23.90	—
4.	Nermand	28,621	28,621	—	34,794	34,794	—	21.57	21.57	—
Total		192,371	181,613	10,758	238,734	221,810	16,924	24.10	22.13	57.32

Table 3 reveals the distribution of villages by population ranges in the district. Of the 169 inhabited villages in the district, 114 villages constituting 67.46 percent of the total villages have a population ranging between 500-1,999 persons. 30 villages comprising 17.75 percent of the total villages have a population ranging between 2,000-4,999 persons. Yet another 22 villages or 13.02 percent have a population ranging between 200-499 persons. Only 2 villages each has a population less than 200 while one village i.e. Kharal of Kullu tahsil falls in the population range of 5,000-9,999. It may, however, be worthwhile to mention here that the size of villages is slightly different in this district as compared to the other districts of the State. As already mentioned in the introductory portion of this book, Phatti has been taken as the census unit with regard to Kullu district which has more than one habitation.

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	2	1.18
200—499	22	13.02
500—1,999	114	67.46
2,000—4,999	30	17.75
5,000—9,999	1	0.59
10,000+	—	—
Total	169	100.00

Table 4 indicates the distribution of villages by density range. The maximum number of villages i. e. 103 comprising 60.95 percent of the total villages fall in the density range of 301-500 persons per sq. km. Another 52 villages or 30.77 percent of the total villages fall in the density range of 501 persons and above. 12 villages comprising 7.10 percent of the total villages fall in the density range of 201-300 persons per sq. km. 2 villages constituting 1.18 percent of the total number of villages fall in the density range of 101-200 persons. In other words, as many as 91.72 percent of total number of villages fall in the density range of 301 persons and above. The density pattern obtaining in the rural areas of the district is different as compared to the other districts of the State where the concentration of villages in the lower ranges of the density is more conspicuous.

TABLE 4

Distribution of villages by density

Range of Density (Per Sq. Km.)	Total No. of Villages in each density range	Percentage of Villages in each density range
1	2	3
—10	—	—
11—20	—	—
21—50	—	—
51—100	—	—
101—200	2	1.18
201—300	12	7.10
301—500	103	60.95
501+	52	30.77
Not Known	—	—
Total	169	100.00

Table 5 deals with the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population in the rural areas of the district. There are only 2 villages comprising 1.18 percent of the total villages in the district having returned no Scheduled Castes population. 8 villages comprising 4.73 percent of the total villages have Scheduled Castes population ranging upto 5 percent. 12 villages or 7.10 percent of the total villages have Scheduled Castes population ranging between 6-10 percent and 11-15 percent in each range. 20 villages comprising 11.83 percent of the total villages have Scheduled Castes population ranging between 16-20 percent. 54 villages or 31.96 percent of the total number of villages have Scheduled Castes population ranging between 31-50 percent. Next to it are 50 villages constituting 29.59 percent of the total villages having Scheduled Castes population between 21-30 percent. 11 villages or 6.51 percent of the total villages have Scheduled Castes population between 51-75 percent.

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
Nil	2	1.18
—5	8	4.73
6—10	12	7.10
11—15	12	7.10
16—20	20	11.83
21—30	50	29.59
31—50	54	31.96
51—75	11	6.51
76+	—	—
Total	169	100.00

TABLE 5 A

Proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population during the last 3 Censuses in Himachal Pradesh and Kullu District

Year	Himachal Pradesh			Kullu District		
	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Proportion of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Proportion of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	2,812,463	643,851	22.89	152,925	39,883	26.08
1971	3,460,434	769,572	22.24	192,371	48,361	25.14
1981	4,280,818	1,053,958	24.62	238,734	67,831	28.41

Table 5A shows the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population during the last 3 censuses in the state and the district. In 1961 Census, the Scheduled Castes population comprised 26.08 percent of the total population in the district against the state percentage of 22.89 percent. Like the state, share of the Scheduled Castes population in the district slightly decreased to 25.14 percent in 1971 Census. At 1981 Census, the percentage of the Scheduled Castes population both in the state as well in the district increased and constituted 28.41 percent of the district population against the state figure of 24.62. It is evident from the above figures that percentage of Scheduled Castes in the district has remained higher as compared to the state since 1961.

Table 6 gives the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population in the villages of the district. No Scheduled Tribes population has been returned from 79 villages or 46.75 percent of the total villages. Another 63 villages constituting 37.28 percent of the total villages have a Scheduled Tribes population upto 5 percent only. Yet another 18 villages comprising 10.65 percent of the total villages have Scheduled Tribes population in the range of 6-15 percent. The remaining 9 villages comprising 5.32 percent of the total villages have Scheduled Tribes population ranging between 16-25 percent.

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
Nil	79	46.75
—5	63	37.28
6—15	18	10.65
16—25	9	5.32
26—35	—	—
36—50	—	—
51—75	—	—
76+	—	—
Total	169	100.00

TABLE 6 A

Proportion of Scheduled Tribes population during the last 3 Censuses in Himachal Pradesh and Kullu District

Year	Himachal Pradesh			Kullu District		
	Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes Population to total Population	Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes Population to total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	2,812,463	122,326	4.35	152,925	—	—
1971	3,460,434	141,610	4.09	192,371	—	—
1981	4,280,818	197,263	4.61	238,734	7,400	3.10

Table 6A deals with the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population during the last 3 censuses in Himachal Pradesh and in Kullu district. In 1961 and 1971 Censuses, no Scheduled Tribes population was returned due to the application of area restrictions for identifying the Scheduled Tribes. In 1981 Census, 7,400 persons or 3.10 percent of the total population of the district belonged to Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes obtaining in the district is slightly less than the state figure of 4.61 percent but higher than the other districts of the state except Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Chamba which have tribal areas. This is mainly due to the reasons that persons belonging to Lahaula Tribe are found in Kullu and Manali areas.

TABLE 7

Proportion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population in towns

Name of the Town	Total Population	Total Scheduled Castes Population	Total Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhuntar (N. A. C.)	2,754	438	167	15.90	6.06
Kullu (M. C.)	11,869	1,668	601	14.05	5.06
Manali (N. A. C.)	2,301	359	594	15.60	25.81
All Towns	16,924	2,465	1,362	14.57	8.05

Table 7 gives the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes poulation in the towns of the district. Kullu Municipal Committee with a population of 11,869 persons has 1,668 Scheduled Castes and 601 Scheduled Tribes. In terms of percentages, the Scheduled Castes constitute a proportion of 14.05 percent and Scheduled Tribes 5.06 percent of the total population of the towns. Bhuntar Notified Area Committee with a population of 2,754 persons has 438 Scheduled Castes and 167 Scheduled Tribes which constitute 15.90 percent and 6.06 percent respectively. Manali Notified Area Committee which has a population of 2,301 persons has 359 Scheduled Castes and 594 Scheduled Tribes. In terms of percentages as many as 25.81 percent of the towns population belong to the Scheduled Tribes and 15.60 percent to Scheduled Castes. The higher percentage of Scheduled Tribes population in the towns can be attributed to a good number of people belonging to Lahaula Tribe who have settled at Manali for business purposes which is a gate way to the Lahul Valley. All the three towns put together have 14.57 percent Scheduled Castes population and 8.05 percent Scheduled Tribes population against the state figures of 17.34 percent and 0.96 percent respectively.

Table 8 gives the literacy rate by population ranges of the villages. The maximum number of villages i. e. 114 falling in the population range of 500-1,999 persons have a literacy percentage of 29.74 percent. Another 30 villages in the population range of 2,000-4,999 persons have a combined literacy rate of 32.96 percent. 22 villages in the population range of 200-499 persons have a literacy rate of 28.81 percent. 2 villages each having a population of less than 200 have a combined literacy rate of 22.92 percent. The remaining 1 village i. e. Kharal of Kullu tahsil has the highest literacy rate of 35.59 percent among the villages of the district. The table given below reveals that the smaller villages have a lower literacy rate as compared to the bigger villages.

TABLE 8

Literacy rates by population ranges of villages

Range of Population	No. of Villages in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3
Less than 200	2	22.92
200—499	22	28.81
500—1,999	114	29.74
2,000—4,999	30	32.96
5,000—9,999	1	35.59
10,000+	—	—
Total	169	31.06

Table 8A gives the proportion of sex-wise literates to total population since 1961 Census. During this period the district has made rapid progress in the field of literacy. The literacy rate which was only 13.10 percent in 1961 increased to 24.38 percent in 1971 and 33.82 percent in 1981 as compared to the state figures of 21.26 percent, 31.96 percent and 42.48 percent respectively. Among the males, the literacy rate inereased from 21.79 percent in 1961 Census to 47.47 percent in 1981. The female literacy rate which was only 3.91 percent in 1961 increased to 18.96 percent in 1981. Among the districts Kullu ranks 9th in the state and requires concerted efforts to come up to the level of other districts.

TABLE 8 A

Proportion of literates to total population by Sex since 1961

Year	Proportion of Literates		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1961	13.10	21.79	3.91
1971	24.38	36.65	11.04
1981	33.82	47.47	18.96

Table 9 deals with the literacy rate for the towns in the district. Kullu Municipal Committee has 72.67 percent literate while Bhuntar Notified Area Committee has 66.81 percent and Manali Notified Area Committee 60.06 percent literates. All the three towns combined together, the urban literacy percentage comes to 70.00 percent as compared to the urban literacy rate of 67.44 percent for the state.

TABLE 9

Literacy rate for towns

Name of Town	Literacy Rate
1	2
Bhuntar (N. A. C.)	66.81
Kullu (M. C.)	72.67
Manali (N. A. C.)	60.06
All Towns	70.00

Table 10 deals with the tahsilwise rural and urban population, percentage of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, literates, main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers in the district. The data has been provided separately for the males and females. As already stated in the preceding paragraphs, the total population of the district as per 1981 Census comes to 238,734. Out of this, 221,810 persons have been reported from the rural areas and only 16,924 from the urban areas. Kullu tahsil with a population of 137,177 is the biggest among the tahsils of the district followed by Nermand having a population of 34,794 closely followed by Banjar with 34,006 persons and Ani with a population of 32,757. Except Kullu tahsil, the remaining tahsils of the district are entirely rural.

The scheduled castes population of the district comes to 67,831 comprising 28.41 percent of the total population. Of this, 65,366 persons have been reported from the rural areas and only 2,465 from the urban areas. In terms of percentages, the scheduled castes comprise a proportion of 29.47 percent in the rural areas and 14.57 percent in the urban areas, 7,400 persons have been returned under scheduled tribes. Out of this, 6,038 persons have been returned from the rural areas and 1,362 from the urban areas. In terms of percentages, the scheduled tribes comprise 3.10 percent of the district population. The rural/urban percentage being 2.72 percent and 8.05 percent respectively.

Tahsilwise, Nermand tahsil has the highest percentage of scheduled castes population with 42.92 percent, but, it has a very marginal tribal population with 0.26 percent.

Ani tahsil has 29.54 percent scheduled castes population while the tribal population is only 0.47 percent.

Banjar tahsil has a scheduled castes population of 27.39 percent while the percentage for tribal population comes to only 0.46 percent.

Kullu tahsil has a scheduled castes population of 24.72 percent, rural/urban ratio being 26.15 percent and 14.57 percent, respectively. The tribal population percentages in the tahsil and for rural/urban are 5.16 percent, 4.75 percent and 8.05 percent respectively. The higher percentage of scheduled tribes population in Kullu tahsil can be attributed to the concentration of persons belonging to Lahaulas tribe in and around Manali town of the tahsil.

The total literacy as per 1981 Census is 33.82 percent, rural literacy being 31.06 percent and urban 70.00 percent. Among the districts of the state, Kullu district ranks 9th in the state. The total male literacy in the district and the percentage of rural and urban break up are 47.47 percent, 44.98 percent and 76.34 percent respectively. The female literacy rate in the district,

TABLE

Literates, Workers, Non-Workers, Scheduled

Name of Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Scheduled Castes Population to total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population to total Population	Literates to total Population		Percen-
		P	M	F			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kullu	T	137,177	72,514	64,663	24.72	5.16	37.71	50.80	23.04
	R	120,253	62,636	57,617	26.15	4.75	33.17	46.77	18.38
	U	16,924	9,878	7,046	14.57	8.05	70.00	76.34	61.11
Banjar	T	34,006	17,339	16,667	27.39	0.46	31.81	46.55	16.48
	R	34,006	17,339	16,667	27.39	0.46	31.81	46.55	16.48
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ani	T	32,757	16,844	15,913	29.54	0.47	26.88	41.17	11.76
	R	32,757	16,844	15,913	29.54	0.47	26.88	41.17	11.76
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nermand	T	34,794	17,752	17,042	42.92	0.26	26.98	40.74	12.65
	R	34,794	17,752	17,042	42.92	0.26	26.98	40.74	12.65
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	T	238,734	124,449	114,285	28.41	3.10	33.82	47.47	18.96
	R	221,810	114,571	107,239	29.47	2.72	31.06	44.98	16.19
	U	16,924	9,878	7,046	14.57	8.05	70.00	76.34	61.11

10

Castes/Tribes population in the district

tage

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
43.68	55.34	30.61	6.51	2.36	11.17	50.19	57.70	41.78	49.81	42.30	58.22
44.54	55.10	33.07	7.28	2.61	12.35	51.82	57.71	45.42	48.18	42.29	54.58
37.56	56.85	10.50	1.07	0.76	1.51	38.63	57.61	12.01	61.37	42.39	87.99
43.76	59.03	27.88	12.44	1.68	23.63	56.20	60.71	51.51	43.80	39.29	48.49
43.76	59.03	27.88	12.44	1.68	23.63	56.20	60.71	51.51	43.80	39.29	48.49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.85	54.67	34.46	8.23	3.22	13.52	53.08	57.89	47.98	46.92	42.11	52.02
44.85	54.67	34.46	8.23	3.22	13.52	53.08	57.89	47.98	46.92	42.11	52.02
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.16	56.86	47.27	3.85	1.16	6.66	56.01	58.02	53.93	43.99	41.98	46.07
52.16	56.86	47.27	3.85	1.16	6.66	56.01	58.02	53.93	43.99	41.98	46.07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45.09	55.98	33.23	7.20	2.21	12.64	52.29	58.19	46.87	47.71	41.81	54.13
45.67	55.91	34.72	7.67	2.33	13.37	53.34	58.24	48.10	46.66	41.76	51.90
37.56	56.85	10.50	1.07	0.76	1.51	38.63	57.61	12.01	61.37	42.39	87.99

rural/urban areas being 18.96 percent, 16.19 percent and 61.11 percent respectively.

Tahsilwise, Kullu tahsil has total literacy of 37.71 percent, male literacy being 50.80 percent and female 23.04 percent. The rural literacy rate in the tahsil comes to 33.17 percent while in the urban areas it is 70.00 percent. For male, the literacy rate is 46.77 percent in the rural areas and 76.34 percent in the urban areas. Regarding the female literacy rate, it is 18.38 percent in the rural areas and 61.11 percent in the urban areas.

Banjar tahsil ranks second in the district with regard to the literacy. The literacy rate for the tahsil as a whole comes to 31.81 percent, male literacy being 46.55 percent and the female 16.48 percent.

Nermand tahsil has a literacy rate of 26.98 percent, male literacy being 40.74 percent and female 12.65 percent.

Ani tahsil has the lowest literacy percentage of 26.88 percent, male literacy being 41.17 percent and female 11.76 percent.

Out of total population of 238,734 persons 107,645 persons constituting 45.09 percent are main workers. The rural main workers being 101,289 or 45.67 percent and the urban main workers being 6,356 or 37.56 percent of the total urban population. Of the total main workers, 69,669 are male main workers and 37,976 female main workers. In terms of percentages, 55.98 percent of the male and 33.23 percent of the female have been returned as main workers. The rural/urban main workers are 55.91 percent and 56.85 percent for males and 34.72 percent and 10.50 percent for females. Both in the rural and the urban areas, the male main workers are much higher than the females.

Tahsilwise, Nermand tahsil has the highest percentage of main workers i. e. 52.16 percent, male/female main workers being 56.86 percent and 47.27 percent respectively.

In Ani tahsil, the total main workers are 44.85 percent of the total population. The male main workers being 54.67 percent and the female main workers 34.46 percent.

In Banjar tahsil, the total main workers are 43.76 percent, male main workers being 59.03 percent and female 27.88 percent.

In Kullu tahsil, the total main workers constitute a proportion of 43.68 percent of the total population. The rural and urban break up being 44.54 percent and 37.56 percent, respectively. The male main workers constitute a proportion of 55.34 percent in the tahsil as a whole, 55.10 percent in the rural areas and 56.85 percent in the urban areas. Of the female total population in the tahsil, the main workers constitute 30.61 percent 33.07 percent in the rural areas and 10.50 percent in the urban areas.

The above figures show that except Nermand tahsil, the proportion of main workers to total population is less than 50 percent. In the case of males, this proportion varies between 54:67 percent to 59.03 percent which shows that large number of male population is either too young or too old or not fully engaged. The female proportion is much lower as compared to the males both in the rural as well as the urban areas of the district.

Of the total population, 17,196 persons in the district comprising 7.20 percent are marginal workers. The rural/urban break up being 7.67 percent and 1.07 percent, respectively. The male marginal workers comprise 2.21 percent of the total male population of the district, the rural/urban break up being 2.33 percent and 0.76 percent respectively. The female marginal workers in the rural areas comprise 13.37 percent while in urban areas it comes only to 1.51 percent.

Tahsilwise, Banjar tahsil has the highest percentage of marginal workers i. e. 12.44 percent male marginal workers being 1.68 percent and female 23.63 percent.

Ani tahsil ranks second in the district with regard to the proportion of marginal workers to total population. It has 8.23 percent marginal workers, male/female break - up of marginal workers being 3.22 percent and 13.52 percent, respectively.

Kullu tahsil has 6.51 percent marginal workers, male marginal workers being 2.36 percent and female 11.17 percent. The rural/urban break up is 7.28 percent and 1.07 percent respectively. The male marginal workers comprise 2.61 percent in the rural areas and 0.76 percent in the urban areas while the female constitute a proportion of 12.35 percent in the rural areas and 1.51 percent in the urban areas.

Nermand tahsil has the lowest percentage of marginal workers i. e. 3.85 percent. The male propor ion being 1.16 percent and females 6.66 percent.

The above figures in the table reveal that female marginal workers are much higher than the male marginal workers and the urban marginal workers are much lower as compared to the rural marginal workers. This is mainly due to the fact that the female population in the district apart from attending domestic chores also attend to some productive work such as agricultural and horticultural activities in order to supplement the income of the household. Therfore, mostly they are part-time workers. In the urban areas, the people have mainly the wholetime work because of the predominance of government and other official activities and business communities habitating there and in between fall the young and aged who constitute the non-workers.

Combining the main and marginal workers, it is observed that in Kullu district 52.29 percent of the total population fall in the category of workers. The rural/urban break up being 53.34 and 38.63 percent, respectively. Among the male population the percentage of workers for the total, rural and urban comes to 58.19 percent, 58.24 percent and 57.61 percent, respectively.

Among the females 45.87 percent of the total female population fall in the category of workers. The percentage for the rural areas comes to 48.10 percent while for the urban areas it is 12.01 percent.

Tahsilwise, Banjar tahsil has the maximum percentage of workers i. e. 56.20 percent, male and female break up being 60.71 percent and 51.51 percent respectively and Nermand tahsil has 56.01 percent of the total population as workers, males being 58.02 percent and females 53.93 percent.

Ani tahsil has 53.08 percent workers, male workers being 57.89 percent and females 47.98 percent.

Kullu tahsil is at the bottom with regard to the percentage of workers to total population. It has 50.19 percent workers in the tahsil as a whole, rural workers being 51.82 percent and urban 38.63 percent. The break up for the total, rural and urban areas for the male workers being 57.70 percent, 57.71 percent and 57.61 percent, respectively. The female break up being 41.78 percent for the tahsil, 45.42 percent for the rural areas and 12.01 percent for the urban areas.

Of the total population, 113,893 persons (103,506 in the rural areas and 10,387 in the urban areas) have been classified as non-workers. In terms of percentages 47.71 percent of the district population fall in this category. The rural/urban break up being 46.66 percent and 61.37 percent, respectively. Among the males, the non-workers constitute 41.81 percent in the district as a whole, 41.76 percent in the rural areas and 42.39 percent in the urban areas while in case of females this percentage comes to 54.13 percent for the total, 51.90 percent in the rural and 87.99 percent in urban areas.

Tahsilwise, Kullu tahsil has a non-working population to the extent of 49.81 percent, the rural/urban break up being 48.18 percent and 61.37 percent, respectively. Of this, male non-working population is 42.30 percent. The rural/urban break-up being 42.29 percent and 42.39 percent, respectively. The female non-workers constitute a proportion of 54.58 percent in the rural areas and 87.99 percent in the urban areas against 58.22 pereent for the tahsil as a whole. Ani tahsil has a non-working population of 46.92 percent, males being 42.11 percent, and females 52.02 percent. Nermand tahsil has a non-working population of 43.99 percent male non-working population being 41.98 percent and female non-working population 46.07 percent. Banjar tahsil has a non-working population of 43.80 percent, male non-working population being 39.29 percent and females 48.49 percent.

TABLE 11

Distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having one or more of the following amenities							
			Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communi-cation	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kullu	85	85(100.00)	39(45.88)	85(100.00)	41(48.24)	—	50(58.82)	46(54.12)	68(80.00)
2	Banjar	41	39(95.12)	20(48.78)	41(100.00)	28(68.29)	—	19(46.34)	3(7.32)	21(51.22)
3	Ani	16	16(100.00)	13(81.25)	16(100.00)	14(87.50)	—	12(75.00)	—	13(81.25)
4	Nermand	27	26(96.30)	16(59.26)	27(100.00)	19(70.37)	—	12(44.44)	—	16(59.26)
	Total	169	166(98.22)	88(52.07)	169(100.00)	102(60.36)	—	93(55.03)	49(28.99)	118(69.82)

It is evident that the non-workers constitute a significant proportion which has a direct impact upon the standard of living. Due to limited availability of agricultural land and limited scope of industries and trading activities most of the people are not having the work during the major part of the year.

Tables 11 and 12 deal with the distribution of villages according to the availability of various amenities and the proportion of rural population being served by these amenities.

Kullu district has 169 inhabited villages with a rural population of 221,810 persons. Of this, 166 villages in the district or 98.22 percent covering a total population of 99.35 percent have educational facilities of one type or the other in the village itself. Similarly, 88 villages constituting 52.07 percent of the total villages having a population of 140,945 (63.54 percent) have got medical facilities of one type or the other. All the villages are covered under the drinking water supply facilities. 102 villages constituting 60.36 percent of the total villages covering a population of 73.35 percent are having the post and telegraph facilities. 93 villages or 55.03 percent of the total villages with a population of 141,776 (63.92 percent) have communication facilities. This apart, 49 villages or 28.99 percent of the total villages covering a population of 74,178 or 33.44 percent of the total population have been linked with pucca roads. Regarding power electric supply, 118 villages comprising 69.82 percent of the total villages with a population of 174,719 or 78.77 percent of the total population of the district have the facilities of electricity and power.

Tahsilwise, all the villages of Kullu tahsil have the educational institutions of one type or the other. 39 villages comprising 45.88 percent of total villages covering a population of 72,838 constituting 60.57 percent of the tahsil population have medical institutions of one type or the other. All the villages in the tahsil have drinking water facilities. 41 villages comprising 48.24 percent of the total villages covering a population of 80.225 persons have got post and telegraph facilities. 50 villages comprising 58.82 percent of the total number of inhabited villages with a population of 81,721 or 67.96 percent have been linked with bus service facilities. 46 villages or 54.12 percent covering a population of 71,540 comprising 59.49 percent of the rural population of the tahsil have been linked with pucca roads. 68 villages comprising 80.00 percent of the total villages of the tahsil covering a population of 104,344 or 86.87 percent have got power and electricity facilities.

In Banjar tahsil out of 41 villages, 39 villages comprising 95.12 percent of the total villages covering a population of 32,861 or 96.63 percent have educational institutions of one type or the other in the village itself. 20 villages or 48.78 percent of the total villages covering a population of 16,545 (48.65 percent) have got medical

TABLE 12

Proportion of rural population served by different amenities

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total Population of inhabited villages in the tahsil	Proportion of rural population served by the amenity of							
			Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kullu	120,253	120,253	72,838	120,253	80,225	—	81,721	71,540	104,344
			(100.00)	(60.57)	(100.00)	(66.71)		(67.96)	(59.49)	(86.77)
2	Banjar	34,006	32.861	16,545	34,006	26,288	—	16,608	2,638	20,559
			(96.63)	(48.65)	(100.00)	(77.30)		(48.84)	(7.76)	(60.46)
3	Ani	32,757	32,757	28,232	32,757	29,555	—	26,021	—	25,980
			(100.00)	(86.19)	(100.00)	(90.22)		(79.34)		(79.31)
4	Nermand	34,794	34,501	23,330	34,794	26,626	—	17,426	—	23,826
			(99.16)	(67.05)	(100.00)	(76.52)		(50.08)		(68.48)
	Total	221,810	220,372	140,945	221,810	162,694	—	141,776	74,178	174,709
			(99.35)	(63.54)	(100.00)	(73.35)		(63.92)	(33.44)	(78.77)

facilities of one type or the other. All the 41 villages have been covered under the drinking water supply facilities. 28 villages or 68.29 percent of the total with a population of 26,288 (77.30 percent) have got post and telegraph facilities. 19 villages or 46.34 percent covering a population of 16,608 comprising 48.84 percent of the rural population have got communication facilities and 3 villages (7.32 percent) covering a population of 2,638 comprising 7.76 percent of population have got pucca roads. 21 villages or 51.22 percent of the total villages covering a population of 20,559 (60 46 percent) have got electricity supply.

In Ani tahsil all the 16 villages have got educational facilities of one type or the other. 13 villages or 81.25 percent of the total villages covering a population of 28,232 comprising 86.19 percent of the tahsil population have got medical institutions of one type or the other in the village itself. All the 16 villages have been covered under the drinking water facilities. 14 villages (87.50 percent) covering a population of 29,555 (90.22 percent) have got post and telegraph facilities. 12 villages or 75.00 percent covering a population of 26,021 (79.44 percent) have got communication facilities. None of the villages in the tahsil is linked with pucca road. 13 villages or 81.25 percent of the total villages covering a population of 25,980 (79.31 percent) have got electricity facilities.

In Nermand tahsil out of 27 villages, 26 villages (96.30 percent) covering a population of 34,501 or 99.16 percent have got educational facilities of one type or the other. 16 villages or 59.26 percent of the total villages of the tahsil covering a population of 23,330 or 67.05 percent of the tahsil population have got medical facilities of one type or the other. All the villages have the drinking water facilities. 19 villages (70.37 percent) covering a population of 26,626 (76.52 percent) have the facilities of post and telegraph etc. in the village itself. In the matter of communication, 12 villages of the tahsil covering a population of 17,426 (50.08 percent) have been linked by bus service. None of villages in the tahsil is connected by pucca road. 16 villages constituting 59.26 percent of the total villages covering 68.48 percent of the tahsil population have the power and electricity facilities.

Table 13 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available.

TABLE 13

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

Villages not having the amenity of	Number of villages where the amenity is not available and available at the distance of			
	--5 Kms.	5—10 Kms.	10+ Kms.	Total (Cols. 2—4)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Educational	3	—	—	3
2 Medical	54	14	13	81
3 Drinking Water	—	—	—	—
4 Post & Telegraph	54	10	3	67
5 Market/Hat	—	—	—	—
6 Communication	41	18	17	76

No educational institution is located in three villages of the district but these institutions are available within 5 Kms. distance. In 81 villages medical facilities are not available. This facility is available within 5 Kms. in respect of 54 villages. Another 14 villages have got this facility within a distance of 5-10 Kms. and the remaining 13 villages have to avail this facility beyond a distance of 10 Kms. As already stated, the drinking water facilities are available in all the villages. Post and telegraph offices are not available in 67 villages. Of these villages, 54 villages have got this facility within a distance of 5 Kms. 10 villages have to avail this facility within a distance of 5-10 Kms., and the remaining 3 villages have this facility beyond 10 kms. Of the 76 villages in the district which are not having communication facilities, 41 villages avail this facility within a distance of 5 Kms. For 18 villages, this facility is available within a distance of 5-10 Kms. and the remaining 17 villages have to avail this facility beyond a distance of 10 Kms.

TABLE 14

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

Distance range from the nearest town (in Kms.)	No. of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Educational	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	17	16 (94.12)	8 (47.06)	17 (100.00)	9 (52.94)	—	8 (47.06)	7 (41.18)	16 (94.12)
6—15	40	40 (100.00)	17 (42.50)	40 (100.00)	20 (50.00)	—	26 (65.00)	24 (60.00)	34 (85.00)
16—50	88	87 (98.86)	48 (54.55)	88 (100.00)	54 (61.36)	—	44 (50.00)	18 (20.45)	52 (59.09)
51+	24	23 (95.83)	15 (62.50)	24 (100.00)	19 (79.17)	—	15 (62.50)	—	16 (66.67)
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	169	166 (98.22)	88 (52.07)	169 (100.00)	102 (60.36)	—	93 (55.03)	49 (28.99)	118 (69.82)

Table 14 depicts the distribution of villages according to distance from the nearest town and the availability of different amenities. There are 17 villages in the district situated within a distance range of less than 5 Kms. from the nearest town. Of this, 16 or 94.12 percent of the villages have the educational facilities within the village itself, 8 villages or 47.06 percent have medical facilities. All the villages have drinking water facilities. 9 villages have post and telegraph facilities. 8 villages have communication facilities, 7 villages have approach by pucca road and 16 villages are electrified. Another 40 villages fall in the distance range of 6-15 Kms. from the nearest town. Of the aforesaid villages, all have educational facilities. 17 villages or 42.50 percent

have medical facilities. All the villages have drinking water facilities. 20 villages have post and telegraph facilities, 26 villages have communication facilities and 24 villages have approach by pucca road. 34 villages or 85.00 percent are electrified. 88 villages fall in the distance range of 16.50 Kms. from the nearest town in the district. Of these villages, 87 or 98.86 percent have educational facilities of one type or the other in the village itself. 48 villages or 54.55 percent have medical institutions of one type or the other. All the villages have drinking water facilities. 54 villages or 61.36 percent have post and telegraph facilities. 44 villages have communication facility while 18 villages have approach by pucca road. 52 villages have been connected with power supply. The remaining 24 villages fall in the distance range of 51 Kms. and above from the nearest town. Of these villages, 23 have educational institutions of one type or the other in the village itself. 15 villages or 62.50 percent have medical facilities. The drinking water facilities are available in all villages. 19 villages or 79.19 percent have post and telegraph facility. 15 villages have communication facility and 16 villages have been electrified.

To sum up, out of 169 villages in the district, 166 villages have educational facilities, 88 villages have medical facilities, all the villages have been provided with drinking water facilities. 102 villages have post and telegraph facilities. 93 villages have communication facility and 49 villages have approach by pucca road. 118 villages have power supply in the village itself.

Table 15 deals with the distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. There are 24 villages which fall in the population range upto 499. Of these, 22 villages have educational facilities in the village itself, 8 villages have medical facilities and all the villages have drinking water facilities. 6 villages have post and telegraph facility, 3 villages have communication facility and only one village is connected by pucca road. 9 villages have been supplied with electric power. The overwhelming number of villages of the district i. e. 114 fall in the population range of 500-1,999 persons. Of this, 113 villages have educational facilities and 54 villages have medical facilities. All the villages have drinking water facilities and 69 villages have post and telegraph facility. 66 villages have communication facility and 33 villages are linked by pucca road. 81 villages or 71.05 percent of the villages of this range are electrified. 30 villages fall in the population range between 2,000-4,999. All the villages in this range have educational institutions of one type or the other in the village itself. 25 villages have medical facilities. and all the villages have drinking water facilities. 26 villages enjoy post and telegraph facility and 23 villages have communication facility. 15 villages are linked by pucca road.

TABLE 15

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							
		Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
—499	24	22 (91.67)	8 (33.33)	24 (100.00)	6 (25.00)	—	3 (12.50)	1 (4.17)	9 (37.50)
500—1,999	114	113 (99.12)	54 (47.37)	114 (100.00)	69 (60.53)	—	66 (57.89)	33 (28.95)	81 (71.05)
2,000—4,999	30	30 (100.00)	25 (83.33)	30 (100.00)	26 (86.67)	—	23 (76.67)	15 (50.00)	27 (90.00)
5,000+	1	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	—	1 (100.00)	—	1 (100.00)
Total	169	166 (98.22)	88 (52.07)	169 (100.00)	102 (60.36)	—	93 (55.03)	49 (28.99)	118 (69.82)

27 villages have been electrified. The remaining one village i. e. Kharal of Kullu tahsil has a population of more than 5,000. This village has all the amenities in the village itself except that it is not linked by pucca road.

Table 16 shows the tahsilwise main staple food of the majority of the villagers. The main staple food of the people as a whole in Kullu and Nermand tahsils is maize, wheat and rice while in Banjar tahsil the staple food consists of wheat, maize and Barley and in Ani tahsil it is wheat, barley and maize.

TABLE 16

Main staple food in the majority of villages in each tahsil

Sl. No.	Name of tahsil	Main staple food
1	2	3
1	Kullu	Maize, Wheat, Rice
2	Banjar	Wheat, Maize, Barley
3	Ani	Wheat, Barley, Maize
4	Nermand	Rice, Wheat, Maize

Table 17 reveals the distribution of villages according to land use. Kullu district with 169 villages has a total land area of 48,175 hectares. Of this, 41,030 hectares or 85.17 percent of the total land area are cultivable. 2,394 hectares or 5.83 percent of the cultivable area are having irrigation facility.

Tahsilwise, in Kullu tahsil 85 villages put together have a total area of 24,165 hectares. Of this, 20,595 or 85.23 percent of the total area has been classified as cultivable. 810 hectares or 8.79 percent of the cultivable area are having irrigation facility.

In Banjar tahsil the total area is 8,753 hectares. Of this, 7,269 hectares or 83.05 percent of the total area are cultivable. The irrigation facilities are available to 63 hectares or 0.87 percent of the cultivable area.

In Ani tahsil the 16 villages have a total area of 7,067 hectares. Of this, 6,240 hectares or 88.30 percent fall under the category of cultivable area. 108 hectares or 1.73 percent of cultivable area have irrigation facility.

TABLE 17

Distribution of villages according to land use

Sl. No.	Name of tahsil	No. of Inhabited Villages	Total area (in hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kullu	85	24,165	20,595 (85.23)	1,810 (8.79)
2	Banjar	41	8,753	7,269 (83.05)	63 (0.87)
3	Ani	16	7,067	6,240 (88.30)	108 (1.73)
4	Nermand	27	8,190	6,926 (84.57)	413 (5.96)
	Total	169	48,175	41,030 (85.17)	2,394 (5.83)

In Nermand tahsil, the total area of all the 27 villages comes to 8,190 hectares. Of this, 6,926 hectares or 84.57 percent of the total area are cultivable and 413 hectares or 5.96 percent of the cultivable area are receiving the irrigation facilities.

Amenities such as educational institutions, medical institutions, source of drinking water, post and telegraph, communication and power supply available in the villages are shown in Appendix I of the Village Directory. In the district as a whole there are 327 primary schools spread over in 165 villages. 73 villages have in all 77 middle schools. 25 villages have got equal number of high or higher secondary schools. One village has got higher secondary school. In 35 villages, there are 47 Adult Literacy Centres. 3 villages have equal number of educational institutions and the 3 villages i. e. 2 in Banjar and one in Nermand tahsil have no educational institution in the village itself.

Tahsilwise, in Kullu tahsil 85 villages have got 172 primary schools, 35 villages have 38 middle schools, 13 villages have equal number of high/higher secondary schools. 13 villages have 16 Adult Literacy Centres while two institutions covered under others have been reported from 2 villages. In Banjar tahsil 39 villages have 62 primary schools, 15 villages have got middle

schools one in each village and 3 villages have high schools one in each while one village has higher secondary school. 9 Adult Literacy Centres have been returned from 8 villages while the remaining 2 villages have no educational institutions of any sort. In Ani tahsil, 15 villages have 43 primary schools, 11 villages have middle schools one in each and 5 villages have got high schools one in each village. 2 Adult Literacy Centres have been reported from 2 villages. In Nermand tahsil, 26 villages have 50 primary schools. 12 villages have 13 middle schools and 4 villages have high schools one in each while 20 Adult Literacy Centres have been reported from 12 villages. One village has other institution while one village is devoid of any educational institution in the village itself. There are 40 villages having 43 dispensaries and 2 villages having a hospital in each, 5 villages each having Primary Health Centre and 2 villages each having Maternity and Child Welfare centre. 45 villages have 50 Primary Health Sub-centres while 10 villages have equal number of Community Health Workers while 9 villages have 12 other medical institutions. There are 81 villages in the district which have no medical facility of any sort.

Tahsilwise, in Kullu tahsil 17 villages have a dispensary each and one village has a hospital as well as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. 3 villages have a Primary Health Centre in each while 15 Primary Health Sub-centres have been returned from 14 villages. 3 villages have equal number of Community Health Workers and 8 other medical institutions have been reported from 6 villages. 46 villages have no medical institutions in the village itself. In Banjar tahsil, 5 villages have 5 dispensaries one in each and one village has Primary Health Centre. 11 Primary Health Sub-centres have been reported from 10 villages. 6 villages have equal number of Community Health Workers one in each and 3 other medical institution have been returned from 2 villages. There are 21 villages in the tahsil where no medical institutions is located. In Ani tahsil, 10 villages have 13 dispensaries and one village has a hospital. 7 villages have 10 Primary Health Sub-centres. 3 villages have no medical facility of any kind. In Nermand tahsil, 8 dispensaries one in each have been reported from 8 villages. One Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been reported from one village and one Primary Health Centre has been reported from a village. 14 Primary Health Sub-centres one in each village have been reported from 14 villages. A Community Health Worker and other institution have also been reported from one villageeach. There are 11 villages in the tahsil where no medical facilities or whatsoever are available. In the district, as a whole tap water is available in 136 villages. 14 villages have got well water. 5 villages have tank water for drinking purposes. 2 villages have tube-well water and 33 villages depend upon river water for drinking purposes. 63 villages have canal for drinking water purposes. 193 villages have water other sources of drinking and 152 villages have got more than one drinking water source. All the villages in the district have drinking water facilities of one type or the other.

Tahsilwise, in Kullu tahsil 73 villages are having tap water, 9 villages have well water, one village has tank water, 2 villages have tube-well water, 23 villages have river water and 42 villages have canal water available for drinking purposes. 88 villages have other sources of drinking water and 81 villages have more than one source of drinking water. In Banjar tahsil 29 villages have tap water, 2 villages each have tank and canal water, 3 villages river water and 49 villages have other sources of drinking water. 30 villages have drinking water from more than one source.

Ani tahsil has 15 villages with tap water and 21 villages with other sources of water and 16 villages have drinking water from more than one source.

In Nermand tahsil there are 19 villages having tap as the source of drinking water, 5 villages have well water, 2 villages have tank water, 7 villages have river water and 14 villages have canal water. There are 35 villages which have drinking water from other sources and 25 villages have drinking water from more than one source.

In the entire district, there are 87 villages with post offices, 4 villages with post offices and telephone, 10 villages with post office, telegraph and telephone facilities and one village has got telephone facility.

Tahsilwise, in Kullu tahsil 35 villages have post offices, one village has post office with phone and 5 villages have post offices, telegraph and telephone facilities. In Banjar tahsil 26 villages have post offices and 2 villages have post office and telephone and telegraph facilities. In Ani tahsil, 10 post offices have been reported from equal number of villages while two village have each post office and telephone and telegraph facilities. In Nermand tahsil, 16 villages have post offices, one village each has post office and telephone and telegraph facilities.

Communication wise 93 villages in the district have bus stops. Of these, 50 villages are in Kullu tahsil, 19 in Banjar tahsil and 12 each in Ani and Nermand tahsils. Out of 118 villages electrified in the district 68 are in Kullu tahsil, 21 in Banjar tahsil, 13 in Ani tahsil and 16 in Nermand tahsil.

TABLE 18

Growth, Density and sex-ratio of urban population in the district in relation to the state

Census year	District						State					
	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density (population per sq. km.)	Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density (Population per sq. km.)	Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951	145,688	3,694	2.54	—	N.A.	716	2,385,981	153,827	6.45	+78.66	N.A.	664
1961	152,925	4,886	3.20	+32.27	943	770	2,812,463	178,275	6.34	+15.89	1,254	650
1971	192,371	10,758	5.59	+120.18	1,111	696	3,460,434	241,890	6.99	+35.68	1,556	749
1981	238,734	16,924	7.09	+57.32	1,449	713	4,280,818	325,971	7.61	+34.76	1,537	795

Table 18 deals with the growth rate, density, sex ratio of urban population in the district in relation to the state population during the last four decades. As already mentioned in the earlier paragraphs, the district has a predominantly rural population. The total population of the district has increased from 145,688 persons in 1951 to 238,734 persons in 1981 Census, thus, showing a growth rate of 63.87 percent during 1951-81. During the same period, the urban population increased from 3,694 to 16,924, thus, showing an increase of 358.15 percent during the last 30 years. The population of the state increased by 79.42 percent and that of urban areas by 111.91 percent during the same period. The share of the urban population in the district increased from 2.54 percent in 1951 to 7.09 percent in 1981 against the corresponding state figures of 6.45 percent to 7.61 percent. The decadal percentage variation in urban population in respect of Kullu district is much higher as compared to the state figure. The higher increase may be attributed to the notification of Manali as Notified Area Committee in 1971 and of Bhuntar in 1981 Census. The density of population which was 943 persons per sq. km. in 1961 increased to 1,449 persons per sp. km. in 1981 Census. The corresponding figures for the state increased from 1,254 to 1,537. This shows that the towns of the district are of small size and have a sufficient spread over. The number of females per 1,000 males in the urban areas of the district increased from 716 in 1951 to 770 in 1961 but this ratio again slipped down to 696 in 1971 and again rose to 713 in 1981. On the other hand, the sex-ratio in the urban areas of the state slipped down in 1961 but again stepped up in 1971 and 1981.

Table 19 deals with the number of places taken as new towns and number of places declassified as urban areas at 1981 Census.

Bhuntar was declared as Notified Area Committee during 1981 Census. The population of the town as per 1981 Census comes to 2,754. No urban place in the district was declassified during the period under report.

TABLE 19

New towns/towns declassified in 1981 Census

Name of town	Population 1981 Census
1	2
(a) Added	
1 Bhuntar	2,754
(b) Declassified	
—	—

Table 20 shows the per capita receipt and expenditure in the towns of the district. All the three towns put together have the per capita receipts of Rs. 104.66. Of this, Rs. 75.16 are raised through taxes and the remaining Rs. 29.50 from other sources. The total per capita expenditure is Rs. 106.17. Of this, the per capita expenditure on the general administration being Rs. 52.02, on public health Rs. 19.02, on public works Rs. 12.28, on public institutions Rs. 3.32 and on rest of the items Rs. 19.53. Kullu Municipal Committee is the only Class IV town in the district which has per capita receipt of Rs. 96.72. Of this, Rs. 69.54 are raised through the taxes and the remaining Rs. 27.18 from other sources. On the expenditure side, the total per capita expenditure comes to Rs. 98.52, Rs. 46.63 being spent on general administration, Rs. 19 82 on public health and conveniences, Rs. 16.87 on public works, Rs. 0.67 on public institutions and Rs. 14.53 on rest of the other items. Manali Notified Area Committee is a Class VI town in the district. It has got the highest per capita receipt and expenditure in the district. Of the total receipts of Rs. 180.70, taxes contribute Rs. 129.12 and Rs. 51.58 from other sources. On the expenditure side, the per capita expenditure being Rs. 181.88. Of this, Rs. 70.58 are being spent on general administration, Rs. 22.82 on public health and conveniences, Rs. 3.17 on public works, Rs. 20.95 on public institutions and the remaining Rs. 64.36 on rest of the items. Bhuntar Notified Area Committee is another Class VI town in the district. The total per capita receipt of this town is Rs 75.34. Of this, Rs. 54.32 are through the taxes and the remaining Rs. 21.02 from other sources. Against the total per capita exdenditure of Rs. 75.93, Rs. 59.73 are being spent on the general administration, Rs. 12.42 on public health, Rs. 0.15 on public works and Rs. 3.63 on the other activities.

TABLE 20

Per capita receipt and expenditure in towns

Class, name and civic status of the town	Per capita								
	Receipt				Expenditure				
	Total receipt	Receipt through taxes	Receipt from all other sources	Total expenditure	General administration	Expenditure on public health and conveniences	Public works	Expenditure on public institutions	Other aspects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VI. Bhuntar (N.A.C.)	75.34	54.32	21.02	75.93	59.73	12.42	0.15	—	3.63
IV. Kullu (M.C.)	96.72	69.54	27.18	98.52	46.63	19.82	16.87	0.67	14.53
VI. Manali (N.A.C.)	180.70	129.12	51.58	181.88	70.58	22.82	3.17	20.95	64.36
Total	104.66	75.16	29.50	106.17	52.02	19.02	12.28	3.32	19.53

Table 21 shows the number of schools per 10,000 of population in the towns of the district. All the three towns put together, the number of educational institutions above high school level comes to 0.50 while the number of high or equavalent with middle schools comes to 2.36. The ratio of primary institutions comes to 4.14 for every 10,000 population.

Of the three towns only Kullu Municipal Committee has 0.84 institutions above high/higher secondary for 10,000 population. Regarding higher seconday/matriculation institutions and middle and junior secondary institutions, Bhuntar has 3.63, Kullu 1.69 and Manali 4.35 institutions each. In respect of primary institutions, the ratio comes to 3.63 in Bhuntar, 4.21 in Kullu and 4.35 in Manali.

TABLE 21

Schools per ten thousand population in towns

Class, Name and civic statsus of the town	Number per ten thousand population			
	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PUC Junior College	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary/ Middle	Primar..
1	2	3	4	5
VI. Bhuntar (N. A. C.)	—	3.63	3.63	3.63
IV. Kullu (M. C.)	0.84	1.69	1.69	4.21
VI. Manali (N. A. C.)	—	4.35	4.35	4.35
Total	0.59	2.36	2.36	4.14

Table 22 deals with the number of beds available in the medical institutions in the town. All the three towns put together have 7.33 beds for every 1,000 population. Townwise, Bhuntar Notified Area Committee has 3.63 beds while Kullu has 7.08 and Manali 13.04 beds.

TABLE 22

Number of beds in medical institutions in towns

Class, name and civic status of the town	No. of beds in medical institutions per one thousand population
1	2
VI. Bhuntar (N. A. C.)	3.63
IV. Kullu (M. C.)	7.08
VI. Manali (N. A. C.)	13.04
Total	7.33

Table 23 deals with the most important commodities manufactured, exported and imported in the towns of the district. As already mentioned, the district is predominantly an agricultural one and the towns of the district are of very small size and do not have much commercial activities. However, the district is known for the manufacture of Kullu shawls and Kullu caps. In Kullu town Kullu shawls and Kullu caps are manufactured and these are also exported. Among the imports foodgrains are the principal items. In Bhuntar Notified Area Committee Kullu shawls and Kullu caps are manufactured and fruits mainly apples and plums are exported. Foodgrains are imported in the town. Manali Notified Area Committee is the most favourite tourist resort and has little industrial and commercial activities. Mostly fruit packing cases are manufactured and potatos are exported. Like other towns, foodgrains are the principal items of import.

TABLE 23

Most important commodity manufactured, imported and exported in towns

Class, name and civic status of the town	Most important commodity		
	Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1	2	3	4
VI. Bhuntar (N.A.C.)	Kullu Shawls and Kullu caps	Fruits mainly Apples and Plums	Foodgrains
IV. Kullu (M.C.)	Kullu Shawls and Kullu caps	Kullu Shawls and Kullu caps	Foodgrains
VI. Manali (N.A.C.)	Fruit Packing Cases	Potatos	Foodgrains

There are 6 statements which deal with the various aspects of the urban areas. Each one of them is being separately discussed as under :

Statement-I deals with the status and growth history of the towns in the district. Of the three towns, Kullu is the oldest and is enjoying the urban status since 1951 Census when it had a population of 3,694. The town registered a growth rate of 32.27 percent during 1951-61 and in the subsequent census i. e. 1971 it recorded the highest growth rate of 83.3 percent. The population further increased to 11,869 at 1981 Census. The abrupt increase during 1961-71 is partly attributed to the creation of Kullu district and opening of district offices at Kullu. Manali was treated as a town for the first time in 1971 Census. The population of the town increased from 1,800 to 2,301 thus showing a growth rate

of 27.83. Bhuntar Notified Area Committee another Class VI town was declared as an urban area at 1981 Census. The population of the town comes to 2,754. In terms of density i. e. number of persons per sq. km., Kullu Municipal Committee with a density of 1,777 persons is at the top followed by Bhuntar with 1,377 persons and Manali has a density of 767 persons per sq. km. With regard to sex-ratio, Kullu has got the lowest figure of 701 females per 1,000 males while Bhuntar has the maximum sex -ratio i. e. 759 females per 1,000 males.

Statement-II deals with the physical aspects of the towns as in 1979. Kullu Municipal Committee, the district headquarters town, is situated at a distance of 232 kms. from Shimla according to Himachal Pradesh Road Transport Corporation. Chandigarh at a distance of 278 kms. is the nearest city and the nearest railway station is at Jogindarnagar at a distance of 130 kms. Bhuntar Notified Area Committee is situated on National Highway No. 21 at a distance of 221 kms. from Shimla and 11 kms. from Kullu which is the district, sub-divisional and tahsil headquarters of the town. The nearest city for the town is Chandigarh at a distance of 267 kms. and the nearest railway station is at-Jogindarnagar at a distance of 119 kms. Bhuntar is the only town in the state which has a Civil Aerodrome. Manali Notified Area Committee is situated on National Higway No. 21 and is at a distance of 272 kms. from Shimla, the state headquarters and 40 kms. from Kullu which is the district, sub-divisional and tahsil headquarters of the referent town. The nearest city for the town is Chandigarh which is at a distance of 318 kms. Jogindarnagar at a distance of 170 kms. is the nearest railway station.

Statement - III deals with the municipal finances for the year 1978-79. Of the three towns of the district, Kullu Municipal Committee has the highest receipts amounting to Rs. 1,148 thousand followed by Manali Rs. 415.8 thousand. Bhuntar Notified Area Committee has the lowest total receipts with 207.5 thousand. The maximum receipts in respect of Kullu Municipal Committee are through taxes amounting to Rs. 825.4 thousand followed by Rs. 205.2 thousand from other sources, Rs. 85 thousand from government grants and Rs. 32.4 thousand from municipal properties etc. On the expenditure side, it has total expenditure of Rs. 1,169.3 thousand. The break-up of the expenditure under various heads are general administration Rs. 553.4 thousand, on public health and conveniences Rs. 235.2 thousand, public works Rs. 200.02 thousand, public institutions Rs. 8 thousand and on rest of the items Rs. 116.9 thousand. Manali Notified Area Committee has total annual receipts of Rs. 415.8 thousand. The break-up of the receipts are Rs. 297.1 thousand from taxes, Rs. 13.7 thousand from municipal properties, Rs. 55 thousand from governments grants, and Rs. 50 thousand from other sources. On the expenditure side it has annual total expenditure of Rs. 418.5 thousand, the break-up of the expenditure is Rs. 162.4 thousand on general administration, Rs. 52.5 thousand on public health, Rs. 48.7 thousand on public safety, Rs. 48.2 thousand on public institutions and Rs. 99.4 thousand on other items and Rs. 7.3 thousand on public works.

Bhuntar Notified Area Committee has total receipts of Rs. 207.5 thousand. The break-up of the receipts are Rs. 149.6 thousand from taxes, Rs. 40 thousand from the government grants, Rs. 17.9 thousand from other sources. It has total expenditure of Rs. 209.1 thousand and the break-up of the expenditure being Rs. 164.5 thousand on general administration, Rs. 34.2 thousand on public health and Rs. 10 thousand on public safety and the remaining on public works.

Statement-IV deals with civic and other amenities available in the towns in 1979. Kullu Municipal Committee has pucca road length of 24.25 kms. and katcha road length of 2 kms. With regard to sewerage the open surface drains are in more vogue. 47 public and 200 private water borne latrines are being maintained apart from 2 public and 300 service latrines. The night soil is disposed off through basket and septic tank. Tap water is the source of drinking water supply and is being supplied through storage reservoir with a capacity of 3.59 lac litres. The fire fighting arrangements are available within the town. There are 2,033 domestic electric connections, 34 industrial, 979 commercial connections in addition to 325 street light points. 2 connections fall in the category of others.

Bhuntar has a pucca road length of 3 kms. The sewerage system in the town is open surface drains. There are 12 water borne, 20 service and one other category latrines maintained privately. The method of disposal of night soil is basket and septic tank. Tap water is supplied from the reservoir with a capacity storage of 0 59 lac litres. Bhuntar depends upon Kullu for fire-fighting services. There are 520 domestic, 31 industrial and 311 commercial connections apart from 35 street light points and one connection falling in other category.

Manali has a pucca road length of 4 kms. The sewerage system in the town is sewerage and open surface drains. There are 24 public and 397 privately managed water borne latrines. The method of disposal of night soil is sewerage and septic tank. The tap water is the source of drinking water which is supplied through the service reservoir with a capacity of 5.91 lac litres. The town has its own fire fighting services. There are 359 domestic electric connections, 8 industrial, 374 commercial, 122 street light points and one connection falls in the category of others.

Statement - V deals with various amenities available in the towns of the district as in 1979. Kullu town has one hospital with 84 beds and one family welfare centre. It has one arts and science college. The nearest ayurvedic medical college is at Paprola in Kangra district at a distance of 156 kms. and the nearest engineering college is at Chandigarh at a distance of 278 kms. The nearest Polytechnic is at Sundarnagar in Mandi district at a distance of 100 kms. it has 3 vocational training institutions, one higher secondary school, 2 secondary, 1 matriculation and 2 junior secondary and middle schools and 5 primary schools. For recreational purposes, the town has one each of stadium, cinema house and auditorium. It has 2 public libraries and 4 reading rooms.

Bhuntar has one hospital with 10 beds and one dispensary. The nearest arts and science college is at Kullu at a distance of 11 kms. and the nearest ayurvedic medical college is at Paprola at a distance of 145 kms. For engineering college, Chandigarh at a distance of 267 kms. is the nearest place and for polytechnic, Sundarnagar at a distance of 89 kms. is the nearest place. It has 2 vocational training institutions, a secondary/ matriculation, junior secondary and middle school and primary school each. For recreational purposes, the town has a cinema house and a reading room.

Manali has 2 hospitals with 30 beds and one family welfare centre. Kullu at a distance of 40 kms. is the nearest station for arts and science college while the nearest ayurvedic medical college is at Paprola at a distance of 196 kms. For engineering college and polytechnic the nearest stations being at Chandigarh at a distance of 318 kms. and at Sundarnagar at a distance of 140 kms. respectively. It has got one each of secondary level, middle level and primary level school.

Statement-VI deals with trade, commerce, industry and banking as in 1979. Kullu imports foodgrains, petroleum products and sugar and the most important commodities exported are Kullu shawls and caps, fruits mainly apples and plums and packing cases. Kullu shawls and caps, packing cases and wooden furniture are being manufactured in the town. It has 7 banks and 6 non-agricultural credit societies.

Bhuntar Notified Area Committee imports foodgrains, sugar and kerosene and exports fruits, Kullu shawls and caps and fruit packing cases. The important items manufactured are Kullu shawls and caps, fruit packing cases and hosiery products. The town has three banks and one each of agricultural credit and non-agricultural credit society.

Manali Notified Area Committee imports foodgrains, sugar and edible oils and exports potatos, apples and wollen shawls and carpets. Of the manufactured items mention may be made of fruit packing cases, Kullu shawls and caps, wollen carpets and hosiery products. It has 4 banks and an agricultural credit society.

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 telegraph, communication, power supply and market etc. In this part, it has been sought to ascertain whether the above facilities exists 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.

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 and 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) Parmanent 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.

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 news papers inflow to the village.

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 has 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 practitioners 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 brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 km. 5—10 kms. and 10+kms. of the nearest place where the most modest medical amenity iike 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	Tubewell water	TW
5	Hand pump	HP
6	Fountain	F
7	Canal/Kuhl	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 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 waterway available to the village, the abbreviations adoped are given as under :

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

If any one 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 state 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 food-grain or in other words, where the inhabitants have been using more than one type of food-grain 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. Fourth 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 un-culturable waste etc. has been given.

Abbreviations used for various sources of irrigation are detailed 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 news papers 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

TAHSIL KULLU

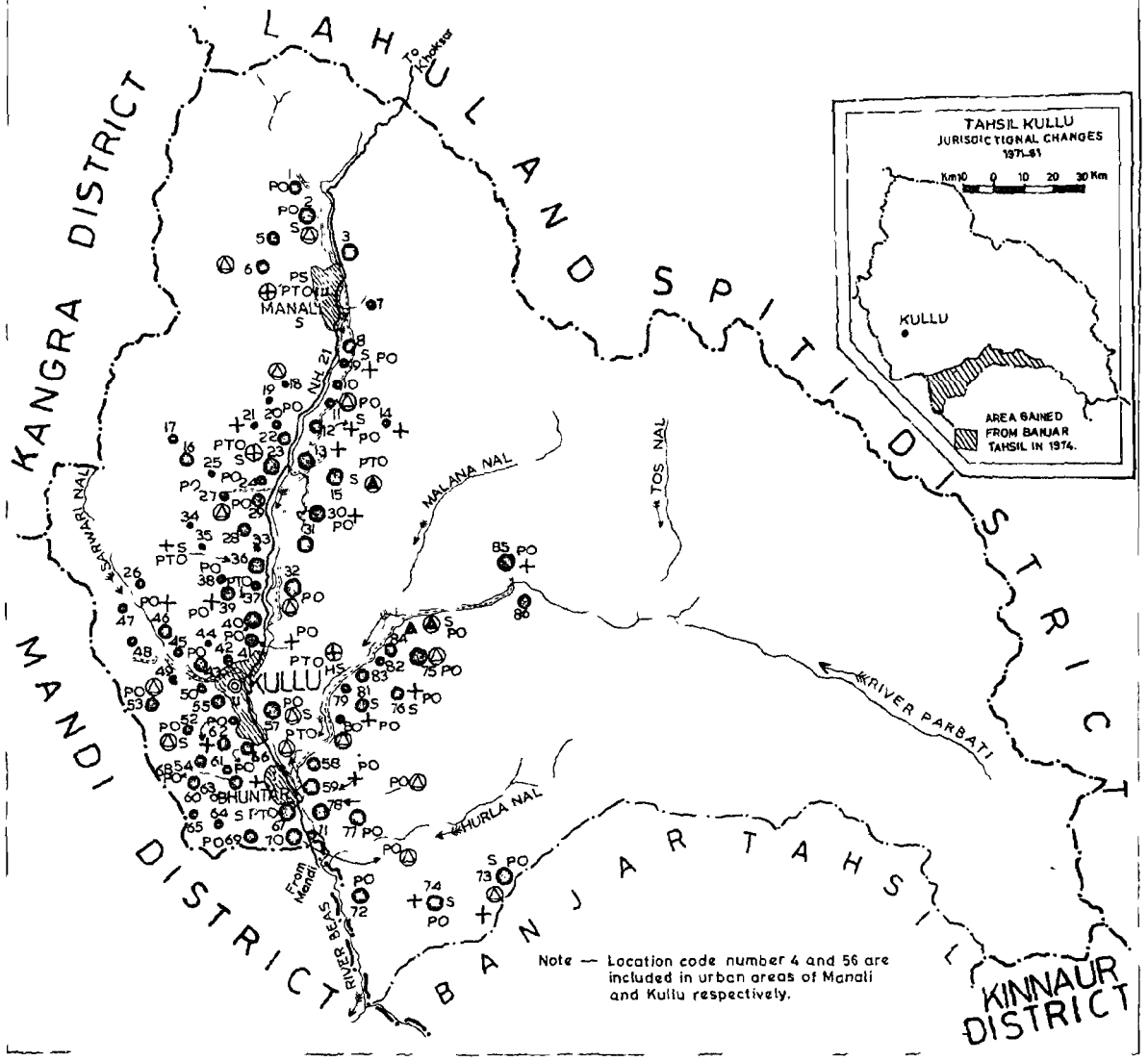
HIMACHAL PRADESH

KULLU TAHSIL

DISTRICT KULLU

Km 5 0 5 10 Km

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
TAHSIL	
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	◎
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	2
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000 AND ABOVE	○ ● ◉ ◉ ◉
AREA WITH LOCATION	7
NATIONAL HIGHWAY WITH NUMBER	NH 21
METALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND KHAD	
POST OFFICE/POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/PTO
HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S/HS
POLICE STATION	PS
HOSPITAL, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PRIMARY HEALTH SUB CENTRE, DISPENSARY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE	⊕ ◭ ◬ + ▲



Note — Location code number 4 and 56 are included in urban areas of Manali and Kullu respectively.

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

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : कुल्लू

Tahsil : Kullu

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	बजौरा	Bajaura	70	36/89
2	बलह	Balh	52	33/73
3	बलह	Balh	60	34/79
4	बंदरोल	Bandrol	37	27/56
5	बनोगी	Banogi	40	26/53
6	बडाग्रां	Baragran	20	22/37
7	बाडाहार	Barahar	61	34/80
8	बाड़ी	Bari	22	22/36
9	बशिष्ट	Bashist	3	20/23
10	बसतोरी	Bastori	42	26/52
11	बैंची	Benchi	36	27/58
12	भलाण	Bhalan	74	42/106
13	भलयाणी	Bhalyani	53	33/75
14	भूलग	Bhulang	65	35/86
15	भुमतिर	Bhumtir	54	33/76
16	ब्यासर	Biyasar	38	27/55
17	बराधा	Bradha	83	39/99
18	बरेहमन	Brahman	51	33/74
19	बराण	Bran	16	22/29
20	बरुआ	Buruwah	2	21/25
21	चौंग	Chong	80	38/96
22	द्वाड़ा	Dawara	24	22/34
23	ढालपुर	Dhalpur	56	34/78
24	दयार	Diar	77	37/92
25	ढोभी	Dobhi	29	28/61
26	डुंघलग	Dughllag	43	30/67
27	डुंखरी गाहर	Dunkhri Gahar	46	30/65
28	फलाण	Fhallan	45	30/66
29	गाहर	Gahar	49	32/71
30	गोजरा	Gojra	9	20/20
31	ग्रांमग	Gramg	50	32/72
32	हलाण	Halan	21	22/32
33	हलाण	Hallan	13	24/42
34	हाट	Hat	71	36/90
35	जदौड़ा	Jadaura	39	26/54
36	जगत सुख	Jagat Sukh	8	20/21
37	जालू	Jallu	81	38/97
38	जंना	Jana	31	24/46

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : कुल्लू

Tahsil : Kullu

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2		3	4
39	जारी	Jari	84	39/100
40	कायस	Kais	32	25/47
41	करजां	Karjan	11	23/40
42	कशावरी	Kashawari	59	25/49
43	कटरांई	Katrain	23	22/35
44	खराल	Kharal	57	25/50
45	खड़ीहार	Kharihar	62	34/81
46	खोखन	Khokhan	68	35/87
47	मझाट	Majhat	44	30/68
48	मलाणा	Malana	14	24/44
49	मनाली	Manali	4	21/26
50	मण्डल गढ़	Mandal Garh	28	28/62
51	मनीकरण	Manikaran	85	40/101
52	मांझली	Manjhli	76	37/93
53	मांझली हार	Manjhli Har	35	27/57
54	माशना	Mashna	48	31/70
55	मेहा	Meha	25	22/33
56	मोहल	Mohal	66	35/84
57	नगर	Nagar	15	24/43
58	नसोगी	Nasogi	5	21/27
59	नाथन	Nathan	30	24/45
60	नियुल	Neol	69	35/88
61	पलचाण	Palchan	1	21/24
62	पनगान	Pangan	17	22/38
63	प्रीणी	Parini	7	20/22
64	पार्ली	Parli	75	37/94
65	पीज	Peej	55	34/77
66	फोजल	Phojal	27	29/63
67	पिछली हार	Pichhli-Har	26	29/64
68	पिछली	Pichli	47	31/69
69	पीणी	Pini	58	25/48
70	रैलाह	Railah	73	42/105
71	राजगिरी	Rajgiri	63	35/82
72	रतोचा	Ratocha	79	38/95
73	रियाड़ा	Riyara	18	22/30
74	रोट	Rote	72	42/107
75	सजलोह	Sajloh	10	23/39
76	सारी	Sari	41	26/51

वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : कुल्लू

Tahsil : Kullu

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village		लोकेशन कोड़ नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2		3	4
77	शलीण	Shallin	6	21/28
78	शमशी	Shamshi	67	35/85
79	शाट	Shat	82	38/98
80	शेगली	Shegli	19	22/31
81	शिलीहार	Shilhihar	64	35/83
82	शिलीहार	Shilihar	78	37/91
83	शिलीहार	Shilihar	34	27/60
84	शिराड़ी	Shirari	33	27/59
85	सोइल	Soil	12	23/41
86	सोसन	Sosan	86	40/102

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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	पलचाण Palchan	(21/24) 171	1,129 (177)	P (4)	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	PO	—	BS
2	बरुआ Buruwah	(21/25) 588	2,327 (439)	P (4),M,H,AC	PHS	T,N,O	PO	—	BS
3	बशिष्ट Bashist	(20/23) 242	2,410 (536)	P (2), O	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
4	मनाली Manali	(21/26) 170	1,114 (195)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
5	नसोगी Nasogi	(21/27) 187	1,510 (290)	P (3)	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
6	शलीण Shallin	(21/28) 151	1,206 (262)	P (3)	PHS	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
7	प्रीणी Parini	(20/22) 233	984 (196)	P	—(—5 Kms)	N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
8	जगत सुख Jagat Sukh	(20/21) 246	1,626 (322)	P,M,H	D	T,C,S	PO	—	BS
9	गोजरा Gojra	(20/20) 112	576 (137)	P	—(—5 Kms)	C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
10	सजलोह Sajloh	(23/39) 101	587 (125)	P	—(—5 Kms)	Tk,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
11	करजां Karjan	(23/40) 115	670 (119)	P,AC	PHS	T,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
12	सोइल Soil	(23/41) 206	1,123 (212)	P,M,H	D	T,C,N	PO Phone	—	BS
13	हलाण Hallan	(24/42) 461	2,394 (489)	P (3), M	D	T,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
14	मलाणा Malana	(24/44) 179	784 (134)	P	D	C,N	—(10+Kms)	—	BS
15	नगर Nagar	(24/43) 519	2,427 (472)	P (3),M,H, AC	PHC, RP (3)	T,R,C,N	PTO, Phone	—	BS
16	बराण Baran	(22/29) 207	1,366 (296)	P (3), M	CHW	T,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
17	पनगान Pangan	(22/38) 83	604 (128)	P,M	—(5—10 Kms)	T,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
18	रियाड़ा Riyara	(22/30) 98	444 (93)	P	PHS	T,N	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(5—10 Kms)
19	शेगली Shegli	(22/31) 67	284 (59)	P (2)	—(5—10 Kms)	T,C,N	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
20	बडांग्रा Baragran	(22/37) 160	994 (203)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,R,C,N	PO	—	BS
21	हलाण Halan	(22/32) 111	398 (76)	P	D	T,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
22	बाड़ी Bari	(22/36) 98	1,252 (211)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS

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 संबंधी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
				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)	
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
PR, KR	Manali (10)	ED, EO	Wheat,Koda,Maize	—	—	142	8	21	Temple Vias Rishi N1 : M1	1
PR, KR	Manali (10)	ED, EO	Wheat,Maize,Koda	—	PC (3)	398	41	146	Temple Rishi Jamlu Devta Gautam N15 : M1 : C2	2
PR	Manali (4)	ED, EO	Maize,Koda,Wheat	—	PC (52)	146	8	36	Temple Vishisat (500 years old) N30 : M2 : C1	3
FP	Kullu (4)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (19)	109	26	16	Temple Devi Hadimba, Temple Katak Devta	4
KR	Manali (2)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (46)	107	14	20	Temple Sapadi Mahadev M4 : C1 Shankhu Nera	5
PR	Manali (6)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (36)	88	8	19	Temple Devta Shadli Rikhi (100 years old)	6
PR	Manali (5)	ED	Rice	—	PC (107)	69	22	35	Cave Arjun (300 years old)	7
PR	Manali (6)	ED	Rice,Maize	—	PC (131)	79	9	27	Temple Gaitri Devi (400 years old) M4 : C1	8
PR	Manali (10)	ED	Rice,Maize	—	PC (53)	40	11	8	Temple Karti riwari (200 years old) M3 : C1 : T1	9
PR, KR	Manali (11)	ED	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (64)	20	13	4	Temple Vishun T2	10
PR, KR	Manali (13)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (78)	24	11	2	Temple Jamlu M3	11
PR, KR	Manali (15)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (26)	156	21	3	Temple Devta M4 : C1 : T2	12
PR, KR	Manali (18)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (118)	261	27	55	Temple Gori Shankar M5: C1: T3	13
PR	Manali (24)	—	Rice,Wheat,Koda	—	—	129	33	17	Temple Jamlu	14
PR, KR	Kullu (29)	ED, EO	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	GC (116)	287	50	66	Temple Shiva Temple Devi Tripura Sunderse N15 : M2 : C3 : T1	15
PR	Manali (13)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (49)	116	13	29	Temple Brani Mahadev Nilkanth (4,000 years old) N4 : M2 : C3: T1	16
PR	Manali (14)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (20)	42	11	10	Temple Jagthamb (5,000 years old)	17
FP	Manali (17)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	—	67	16	15	Temple Jamlu (5,000 years old)	18
FP	Manali (24)	—	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	—	53	5	9	Temple Jamlu (4,000 years old)	19
PR, KR	Manali (16)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (47)	79	13	21	Temple Jamlu (4,000 years old)	20
FP	Manali (27)	ED	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	GC (4)	85	8	14	Temple Dhamal (5,000 years old)	21
PR	Manali (19)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (20)	58	6	14	N4 : M6 : T4	22

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 Locattion 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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railay station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	कटराई Katrain (22/35)	218	2,306 (516)	P,M,H,AC	H,RP	T,R,C,N	PTO, Phone	—	BS
24	द्वाड़ा Dawara (22/34)	133	699 (143)	P	RP	R,C,N	PO	—	BS
25	मेहा Meha (22/33)	62	276 (56)	P	—(5—10 Kms)	T,C,N	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(5—10 Kms)
26	पिछलीहार Pichhlihar (29/64)	228	966 (195)	P (2)	—(5—10 Kms)	C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
27	फोजल Phojal (29/63)	183	822 (179)	P (2), M,AC	PHS	T,R,C,N	PO	—	BS
28	मण्डल गढ़ Mandal Garh (28/62)	287	1,243 (240)	P (2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
29	डोभी Dobhi (28/61)	199	1,300 (272)	P	CHW,RP	T,R,C,N	PO	—	BS
30	नाथन Nathan (24/45)	528	2,194 (466)	P (3), M	D	T,R,C,N	PO	—	BS
31	जाना Jana (24/46)	565	2,105 (463)	P (3)	—(—5 Kms)	T,R,C	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
32	कायस Kais (25/47)	836	3,878 (777)	P (7), M,AC	PHS (2)	T,Tw,C,S,N	PO	—	BS
33	शिराड़ी Shirari (27/59)	115	465 (92)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,C	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
34	शिलीहार Shilihar (27/60)	176	424 (96)	P	—(—5 Kms)	N,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
35	मांझलीहार Manjhlihar (27/57)	70	365 (70)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
36	बैंची Benchi (27/58)	217	2,010 (389)	P (2),M,H,AC	D	T,R,C	PTO, Phone	—	BS
37	बंदरोल Bandrol (27/56)	107	786 (146)	P,AC	—(—5 Kms)	T,C	PTO, Phone	—	BS
38	ब्यासर Biyasar (27/55)	100	566 (110)	P,AC	—(—5 Kms)	C,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
39	जदौड़ा Jadaura (26/54)	222	1,129 (206)	P	D	T,C	PO	—	BS
40	बनोगी Banogi (26/53)	278	2,701 (359)	P (2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	PO	—	BS
41	सारी Sari (26/51)	237	1,057 (221)	P (2), M	D	T,W	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
42	बसतोरी Bastori (26/52)	212	901 (173)	P (2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
43	डुगलग Dughllag (30/67)	310	1,508 (271)	P (3), M	—(5—10 Kms)	T,S,O	PO	—	BS
44	मझाट Majhat (30/68)	96	422 (84)	P	—(5—10 Kms)	T,S,N	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(5—10 Kms)
45	फलाण Fhallan (30/66)	201	747 (129)	P	—(5—10 Kms)	T,S,N,O	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
46	डुंखरी गाहर Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	214	1,073 (188)	P (3), M	D	R,C,S,N, O	PO	—	—(10+Kms)

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 संबंधी 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)		
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
PR	Kullu	(20)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (25)	136	32	25	Temple Jamlu, N4 : M10 : C4 : T3	23
PR	Kullu	(19)	ED,	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (30)	71	12	20	Temple Devta Bishnu, N4 : M6	24
FP	Kullu	(28)	ED	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (5)	41	9	7	—	25
FP	Kullu	(24)	ED, EO	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	GC (11)	167	18	32	Devta Harinaraur (2000 years old)	26
PR	Kullu	(22)	ED, EO	Wheat,Rice,Maize	—	GC (17)	105	24	37	Temple Devi Jawalamukhi, N5	27
FP	Kullu	(18)	ED, EO	Wheat,Rice,Maize	—	GC (2)	209	30	46	Temple Devta Kali Nag, (5000 years old) N2 : C1	28
PR	Kullu	(17)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (30)	116	13	40	Lerae Mahadev, N20: M10: C1: T129	
PR	Kullu	(20)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (123)	405	—	—	Temple Ghodho, N4: M5: C1: T1	30
PR, KR	Kullu	(19)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (6)	361	134	64	Temple Giri Narain, C1 : T1	31
PR	Kullu	(7)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (79)	564	86	107	Devi Bardha Devi N40 : M2 : C2 : T2	32
PR	Kullu	(15)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (52)	50	1	12	Devta Kali Nag, N10: M1: C2: T2:	33
FP	Kullu	(20)	—	Maize,Wheat,Barley	—	—	141	18	17	—	34
FP	Kullu	(16)	—	Maize,Wheat,Barley	—	—	51	8	11	—	35
PR	Kullu	(13)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (59)	111	22	25	Temple DevtaV ir Nath, N20 : M3 : C8 : T3	36
PR	Kullu	(12)	ED, EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (1)	80	6	20	N3 : C1	37
FP	Kullu	(20)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	86	2	12	—	38
PR, KR	Kullu	(6)	ED	Maize,Koda,Wheat	—	GC (1)	173	10	38	—	39
PR	Kullu	(8)	ED	Maize,Koda,Wheat	—	GC (8)	226	5	39	Temple Kashu Narain, C1 : T1	40
FP	Kullu	(4)	ED	Wheat,Maize,Koda	—	—	181	9	47	Devi Jagan Nath (100 years old)	41
FP	Kullu	(5)	—	Maize,Koda,Wheat	—	—	153	13	46	—	42
PR	Kullu	(6)	ED, EO	Wheat,Maize	—	PC (1)	245	18	46	Temple Bhaga Sidh, N : 25	43
FP	Kullu	(10)	ED	Wheat,Maize	—	PC (1)	78	2	15	Temple Narain, N3	44
FP	Kullu	(16)	ED	Wheat,Maize	—	—	170	5	26	Falami Narain, N3	45
FP	Kullu	(20)	ED, EO	Wheat,Maize	—	PC (4)	173	10	27	N5	46

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 no 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 Locattion 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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
47	पिछली Pichli	(31/69) 267	873 (135)	P(2)	—(10+Kms)	S,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
48	माशना Mashna	(31/70) 190	587 (100)	P	—(10+Kms)	S,N	—(10+Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
49	गाहर Gahar	(32/71) 210	568 (93)	P	—(10+Kms)	S,N	—(10+Kms)	—	BS
50	ग्रामग Gramg	(32/72) 175	621 (119)	P(2)	—(10+Kms)	T,S,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
51	बरेहमन Brahman	(33/74) 139	566 (96)	P	—(10+Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
52	बलह Balh	(33/73) 120	668 (120)	P,M,H	PHS	T,C,N	PO	—	BS
53	भलयाणी Bhalyani	(33/75) 418	1,353 (241)	P,M	PHS	T,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
54	भुमतिर Bhumtir	(33/76) 212	750 (134)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(5—10 Kms)
55	पीज Peej	(34/77) 466	1,851 (317)	P(2),M	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
56	ढालपुर Dhalpur	(34/78)							Fully included
57	खराल Kharal	(25/50) 1,362	6,747(1,327)	P(7),M,H	PHS	T,W	PO	—	BS
58	पीणीं Pini	(25/48) 287	1,137 (240)	P(2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
59	कशावरी Kashawari	(25 49) 442	2,185 (433)	P(3),M	D	T,R,C	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
60	बलह Balh	(34/79) 322	1,647 (286)	P(2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
61	बाड़ाहार Barahar	(34/80) 296	822 (157)	P(3)	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
62	खड़ीहार Kharihar	(34/81) 240	1,058 (191)	P(2),M	D	T,W	PO	—	BS
63	राजगिरी Rajgiri	(35/82) 30	176 (32)	P	—(10+Kms)	T,R,N	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
64	शिलीहार Shilhihar	(35/83) 159	793 (139)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,R,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
65	भूलंग Bhulang	(35/86) 140	925 (183)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
66	मोहल Mohal	(35/84) 159	1,348 (266)	P,M	RP	T	PO	—	BS
67	शमशी Shamshi	(35/85) 214	3,460 (654)	P,AC,O	PHS	T,W,HP	PTO, Phone	—	BS
68	खोखन Khokhan	(35/87) 229	1,289 (254)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,W,C,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
69	नियुल Neol	(35/88) 195	1,304 (196)	P(2)	—(10+Kms)	T,S,N	PO	—	BS
70	बजौरा Bajaura	(35/89) 393	2,219 (418)	P,M	PHS	T,W,R,C,N	PO	—	BS

ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन / Approach to Village	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में) / Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	विद्युत प्रदाय / Power Supply	मुख्य खाद्यान्न / Staple food	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 संबंधी स्थान) / Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
				वन / Forest	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित / Irrigated by source	असिंचित / Unirrigated	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं) / Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि) / Area not available for Cultivation		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
FP	Kullu (29)	—	Maize,Wheat	—	GC (4)	201	8	54	Temple Phugni Devi	47
FP	Kullu (20)	—	Maize,Wheat	—	GC (4)	149	5	32	—	48
PR	Kullu (16)	ED	Maize,Wheat	—	—	149	6	55	—	49
PR	Kullu (15)	ED	Maize,Wheat	—	GC (4)	128	7	36	—	50
FP	Kullu (14)	ED	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	PC (1)	109	5	24	—	51
PR	Kullu (9)	ED	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	PC (3)	78	11	28	Devta Gahri, N7 : M1	52
FP	Kullu (12)	ED	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	—	346	—	72	Laxmi Narain	53
FP	Kullu (7)	—	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	—	173	14	25	—	54
KR	Kullu (4)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat	—	—	338	52	76	Temple Sujligra Chakrar Devta Jaghi, N50 : M2 : T1	55
in Urban Area										56
KR	Kullu (1)	ED	Maize,Koda,Barley	—	GC (24)	958	108	272	Devta Jagan Nath	57
FP	Kullu (23)	—	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (9)	231	16	31	Devta Bagha Sidh	58
FP	Kullu (16)	ED, EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (34)	309	41	58	Devta Mahadev, N2 : C1 : T2	59
PR, KR	Kullu (5)	ED	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (10)	252	14	46	Temple Pirdi Than, N50 : M13 : C10 : T4	60
FP	Kullu (8)	—	Wheat,Maize	—	—	225	18	53	Temple Narain	61
KR	Kullu (9)	ED	Maize,Wheat	—	—	176	15	49	Prashar Rishi	62
FP	Kullu (14)	—	Maize,Wheat	—	—	25	—	5	Temple Narain	63
FP	Kullu (12)	—	Maize,Wheat	—	—	121	3	35	Temple Bud Bramhana	64
FP	Bhuntar (7)	—	Maize,Wheat	—	GC (1)	113	2	24	Temple Naina Devi	65
PR	Bhuntar (5)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	PC (30)	112	2	15	Temple Runpal, M5 : C5	66
PR	Bhuntar (1)	EA	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	GC (54)	230	2	28	Temple Devi Jawalamukhi, N250 : M25 : C12 : T75	67
KR	Bhuntar (1)	EA	Maize,Wheat	—	—	177	24	28	Temple Hat Brahmna (4000 years old), N10	68
KR	Bhuntar (12)	EA	Wheat,Maize	—	—	156	4	35	Temple Gahri Devta (200 years old)	69
PR, KR	Bhuntar (5)	EA	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	PC (30)	277	20	66	N20 : C2	70

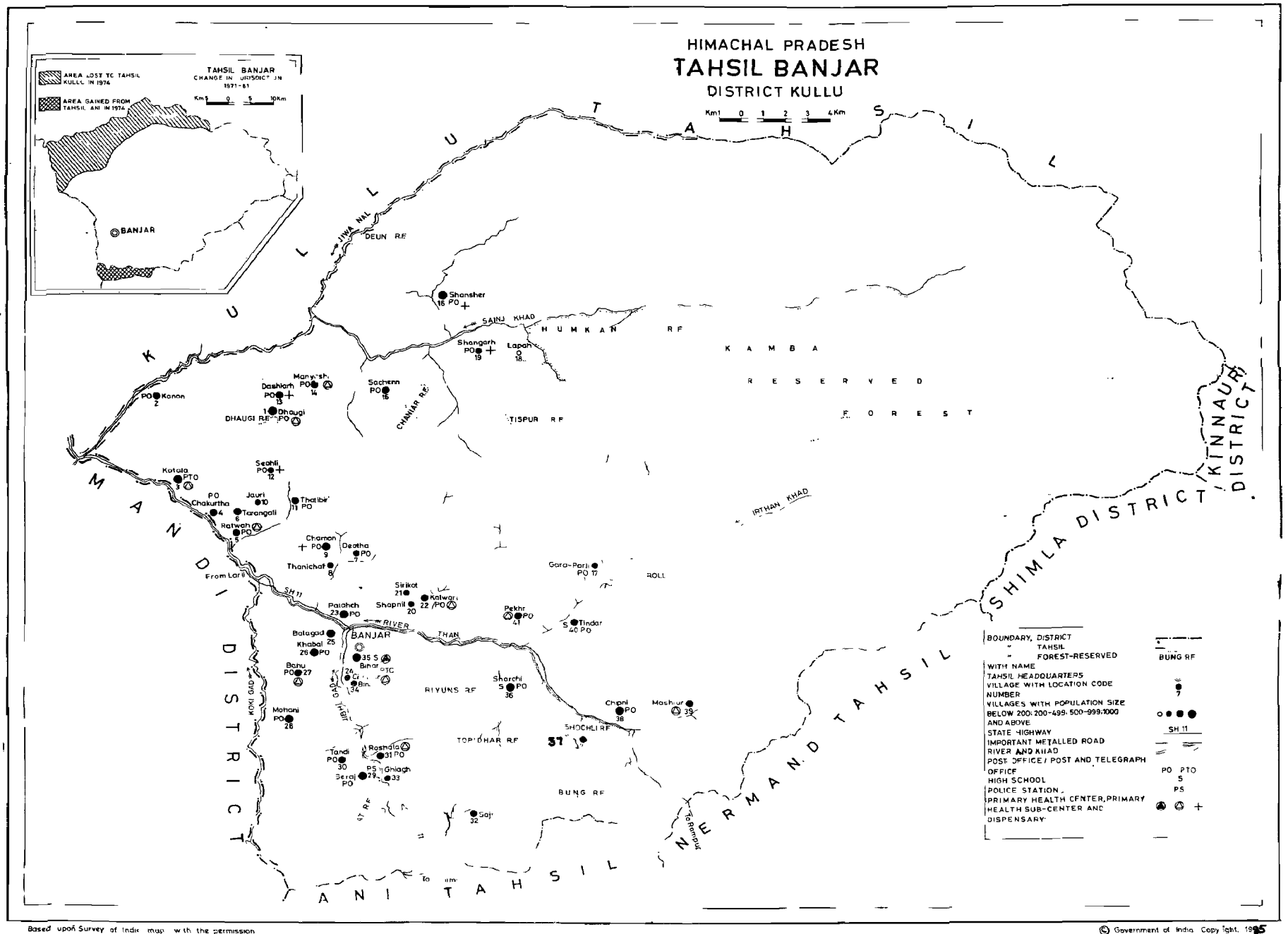
ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (डैश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)

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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
71	हाट Hat	(36/90) 154	917 (183)	P,M	—(5—10 Kms)	T;W,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
72	रोट Rote	(42/107) 706	3,498 (616)	P(5),M(2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,W,C,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
73	रैलाह Railah	(42/105) 559	2,225 (392)	P(4), M(2),H	PHC, D	T,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
74	भलाण Bhalan	(42/106) 425	2,208 (441)	P(3),M, H	D	T,C,N	PO	—	BS
75	पार्ली Parli	(37/94) 517	2,496 (467)	P(6),M	PHS	T,R,C,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
76	मांझली Manjhli	(37/93) 367	1,801 (357)	P,M,H,AC	D	T	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
77	दयार Diar	(37/92) 681	3,044 (565)	P(3),M,AC(3)	CHW,RP	T	PO	—	BS
78	शिलीहार Shilhihar	(37/91) 876	4,385 (800)	P(3)	PHS	T,W,Tw, HP,R,C,N	PO	—	BS
79	रतोचा Ratocha	(38/95) 211	691 (126)	P(2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(5—10 Kms)
80	चौंग Chong	(38/96) 270	977 (182)	P(2)	PHS	T,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
81	जालू Jallu	(38/97) 237	1,129 (228)	P,M,H	D	T,C,N	PO	—	BS
82	शाट Shat	(38/98) 219	940 (181)	P(2),M	—(—5 Kms)	T,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
83	बराधा Bradha	(39/99) 312	1,518 (339)	P(2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
84	जरी Jari	(39/100) 363	1,578 (307)	P(3),M,H,AC(2)	PHC,MCW	T,C,N	PO	—	BS
85	मनीकरण Manikaran	(40/101) 809	2,724 (557)	P(6),M(2)	D	T,R,C,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
86	सोसन Sosan	(40/102) 395	1,022 (217)	P(3)	—(—5 Kms)	T,R,C,S,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
	योग Total	24,165	120,253 (23,058)	PC 172, M (38), H (13), AC (16), O (2)	H (1), PHC (3), D (17), PHS (15), CHW (3), RP (8), MCW (1)				

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 संबंधी 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)		
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
PR, KR	Bhuntar (6)	EA	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	PC (6)	114	11	23	Temple Mahadev (500 yeors old), N6 : T2	71
KR	Bhuntar (6)	ED	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	PC (26)	498	71	111	Devta Shyania Kal, M1	72
KR	Kullu (21)	—	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	GC (3)	383	43	130	Temple Laxmi Narain	73
PR,KR	Kullu (35)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	GC (13)	285	29	98	Darbashu Rishi, N16 : T13	74
KR	Kullu (19)	—	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (7)	392	70	48	Nard Muni Ji	75
KR	Bhuntar (11)	—	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	PC (1)	322	1	43	Temple Hawai (100 years old), M4 : C2 : T4	76
PR	Bhuntar (7)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	PC (25)	558	5	93	Temple Dyars (200 year old)	77
PR, KR	Bhuntar (1)	EA	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	GC (23)	692	57	104	N5 : M7 : C5 : T4	78
FP	Bhuntar (12)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	GC (4)	158	20	29	N4	79
PR	Bhuntar (12)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	GC (6)	215	12	37	Temple Devi Chongasan	80
PR	Bhuntar (15)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	GC (6)	190	14	27	N6	81
PR	Bhuntar (15)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	GC (6)	168	13	32	Devta Gumbal, N4	82
PR, KR	Bhuntar (18)	ED, EO	Wheat,Rice,Maize	—	GC (9)	240	23	40	Temple Laxmi Narain, N10	83
PR	Bhuntar (22)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	GC (10)	276	34	43	Temple Kali Nag, N30 : M1 : C2	84
KR	Bhuntar (35)	ED, EO	Maize,Wheat,Barley	—	GC (12)	573	63	161	Temple Manikaran Temple Ramchanderji	85
KR	Bhuntar (30)	ED	Maize,Wheat,Barley	—	PC (1)	294	42	58	Temple Jogthamb	86
					PC (761) GC (1049)	17,039	1,746	3,570	N687 : M134 : C74 : T 52	

TAHSIL BANJAR



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वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : बन्जार

Tahsil : Banjar

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	बाहू	Bahu	27	9/27
2	बलागड़	Balagad	25	7/23
3	बिहार	Bihar	35	11/33
4	बीणी	Bini	34	11/32
5	चकरठा	Chakurtha	4	1/2
6	चमौन	Chamon	9	5/19
7	चेथर	Chether	24	7/22
8	चिपणी	Chipni	38	14/38
9	दशीयाड़	Dashiarh	13	2/5
10	देऊठा	Deotha	7	5/14
11	धाऊगी	Dhaugi	1	1/4
12	गाड़ा पार ली	Garaparli	17	41/103
13	घियाग	Ghiagh	33	10/30
14	जौरी	Jauri	10	5/17
15	कलवारी	Kalwari	22	4/12
16	कनौन	Kanon	2	1/3
17	खावल	Khabal	26	8/24
18	कोटला	Kotla	3	1/1
19	लपाह	Lapah	18	3/8
20	मनयाशी	Manyashi	14	2/6
21	मशियार	Mashiar	39	14/39
22	मोहनी	Mohani	28	8/25
23	पलाच	Palahch	23	4/13
24	पेखड़ी	Pekhri	41	13/36
25	रशाला	Rashala	31	10/31
26	रतवाह	Ratwah	5	6/21
27	सचेण	Sachenn	15	2/7
28	सजवाड़	Sajwar	32	10/29
29	सेहुली	Seohli	12	5/16
30	सिराज	Seraj	29	8/26
31	शानगढ़	Shangarh	19	3/9
32	शैशर	Shansher	16	41/104
33	शपनील	Shapnil	20	4/11
34	शरची	Sharchi	36	12/34
35	सिल्ही	Shilhi	37	12/35
36	श्रीकोट	Sirikot	21	4/10
37	तान्दी	Tandi	30	9/28
38	तरंगली	Tarangali	6	6/20
39	थनीचेड़	Thanichar	8	5/15
40	थाटीबीड़	Thatibir	11	5/18
41	टिन्डर	Tindar	40	13/97

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 Locattion 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 संबंधी Medical	पीने का पानी (पेय) Drinking water (Potable)	डाक एवं तार Post and Telegraph	भंडी के दिन Day or days of the Market hat if any	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	धाऊगी Dhaugi	(1/4) 397	1,057 (200)	P (2), AC	PHS,CHW	T,O	PO	—	BS
2	कनौन Kanon	(1/3) 235	789 (138)	P (2)	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	PO	—	BS
3	कोटला Kotla	(1/1) 302	1,313 (255)	P (3), M,AC	PHS(2),CHW	T,O	PTO, Phone	—	BS
4	चकूरठा Chakurtha	(1/2) 327	779 (151)	P (3)	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	PO	—	BS
5	रतवाह Ratwah	(6/21) 125	643 (123)	P (2)	PHS	T	PO	—	BS
6	तरंगली Tarangli	(6/20) 148	682 (121)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,C	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
7	देऊता Deotha	(5/14) 148	473 (87)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
8	थनीचेड़ Thani Char	(5/15) 168	376 (72)	P	CHW	O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
9	चमौन Chamon	(5/19) 303	1,218 (225)	P (2), M	D	T,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
10	जौरी Jauri	(5/17) 151	495 (97)	P	—(—5 Kms)	O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(5—10 Kms)
11	थाटी बीड़ Thati Bir	(5/18) 166	817 (152)	P (2), M	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
12	सेहूली Seohli	(5/16) 96	390 (77)	P	D	O	PO	—	—(10+Kms)
13	दशाहड़ Dashiarh	(2/5) 171	829 (167)	—(—5 Kms)	D	T,R,N,O	PO	—	BS
14	मनयाशी Manyashi	(2/6) 208	601 (119)	P,M	PHS	T,C,N,O	PO	—	BS
15	सचेहण Sachenn	(2/7) 233	914 (170)	P (2)	—(5—10 Kms)	T,N,O	PO	—	BS
16	शैंशर Shansher	(41/104) 368	1,783 (328)	P,M	D	T,O	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
17	गाड़ा पारली Gara Parli	(41/103) 217	490 (95)	P, AC	—(10+Kms)	T,O	PO	—	—(10+Kms)

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 संबंधी 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)		
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
KR	Bhuntar (34)	ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	PC (13)	264	74	46	Temple Laxmi Narian	1
KR	Bhuntar (30)	ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	PC (2)	166	32	35	Temple Brahma Devta (200 years old) Temple Laxmi Devi (200 years old) N2	2
PR	Bhuntar (26)	ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	PC (1)	183	71	47	Mandir Shesh Nag (100 years old) N4	3
KR	Bhuntar (37)	ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	201	85	41	Temple Shesh Nag N5	4
PR	Bhuntar (32)	ED	Wheat,Maize,Rice	—	PC (4)	92	12	17	Mandir Markanda and Adhi Brahmna	5
PR	Bhuntar (37)	ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	102	24	22	Temple Devi Durga and Gtoch Kach	6
KR	Bhuntar (42)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	95	35	18	Temple Dore Narain	7
KR	Bhuntar (45)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	95	53	20	Temple Laxmi Narain Devta Jamlu	8
KR	Bhuntar (42)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	212	31	60	Temple Buggura Mahavir Temple Devi Jalpa	9
KR	Bhuntar (40)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	119	16	16	Temple Chhamihu Nag (100 years old)	10
KR	Bhuutar (37)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	135	7	24	Temple Devta Baskay Nag Badha	11
KR	Bhuntar (42)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	69	16	11	Temple Karlla Nag (1000 years old)	12
KR	Bhuntar (35)	ED	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	PC(1)	114	29	27	—	13
KR	Bhuntar (38)	ED	Wheat,Maize,Rice	—	PC(22)	135	29	22	Temple Devieri	14
KR	Bhuntar (38)	—	Wheat,Maize,Rice	—	PC(2)	162	28	41	Temple Devi Pandir (500 years old)	15
KR	Bhuntar (50)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	PC(14)	228	43	83	Devta Mahavir Rishi (100 years old) N2	16
FP	Bhuntar (70)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	135	28	54	Devta Mahavir Rishi (100 years old)	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 Locattion 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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	लपाह् Lapah	(3/8) 100	173 (33)	P	—(—5 Kms)	N,O	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
19	शानगढ़ Shangarh	(3/9) 166	463 (89)	P,M	D	T,N,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
20	शपनील Shapnil	(4/11) 72	260 (40)	P,AC	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
21	श्रीकोट Sirikot	(4/10) 138	339 (59)	P	CHW	O	—(5—10 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
22	कलवारी Kalwari	(4/12) 268	978 (175)	P(3),M,AC (2)	PHS	T,O	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
23	पलाच Palahch	(4/13) 356	1,460 (255)	P (2),M	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
24	चेथर Chether	(7/22) 107	493 (91)	P, AC	PHS	O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
25	बलागढ़ Balagad	(7/23) 407	1,906 (345)	P (2)	—(—5 Kms)	O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
26	खाबल Khabal	(8/24) 206	1,152 (221)	P, M	—(—5 Kms)	T,N,O	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
27	बाहू Bahu	(9/27) 159	661 (139)	P (2)	PHS	T,Tk,O	PO	—	BS
28	मोहनी Mohani	(8/25) 202	1,101 (192)	P, M	—(5—10 Kms)	T,Tk,O	PO	—	BS
29	सिराज Seraj	(8/26) 305	1,784 (297)	P (3)	—(—5 Kms)	O	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
30	तान्दी Tandi	(9/28) 203	953 (195)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,R,N,O	PO	—	BS
31	रशाला Rashala	(10/31) 97	504 (118)	P,M,AC	PHS	T	PO	—	BS
32	सज्वाड़ Sajwar	(10/29) 149	631 (96)	P (2)	—(5—10 Kms)	T,O	—(5—10 Kms)	—	BS
33	घियाग Ghiagh	(10/30) 65	316 (59)	—(—5 Kms)	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
34	बीणी Bini	(11/32) 102	481 (86)	P, AC	—(—5 Kms)	T,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
35	बिहार Bihar	(11/33) 265	1,786 (448)	P(3),M,H, PUC	PHC, RP (2)	T,O	PTO, Phone	—	BS
36	सरची Sharchi	(12/34) 332	1,381 (237)	P(3),M,H	CHW	T,O	PO	—	BS
37	शिली Shilhi	(12/35) 138	618 (86)	P	—(—5 Kms)	N,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
38	चिपणी Chipni	(14/38) 248	1,187 (190)	P,M	—(—5 Kms)	T,R,N,O	PO	—	BS

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 संबंधी 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)		
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste (in-cluding gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cul-tivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeolo-gical interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
FP	Bhuntar	(45) —	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	68	15	17	Temple Laprela Devi (100 years old)	18
KR	Bhuntar	(35) —	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	PC (1)	118	31	16	Temple Shanjshul	19
FP	Bhuntar	(45) —	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	56	4	12	Temple Seryveri	20
FP	Bhuntar	(48) —	Wheat,Maize,Rice	—	—	110	12	16	Temple Shired Nag	21
KR	Bhuntar	(52) ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Rice	—	—	197	17	54	Temple Laxmi Narain	22
KR	Bhuntar	(42) ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Rice	—	—	241	59	56	Temple Esheir Maha Devi 500 years old) N3	23
KR	Bhuntar	(40) —	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	85	6	16	Temple Devta Narain	24
KR	Bhuntar	(42) ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	336	21	50	Temple Devta Markanda (100 years old)	25
KR	Bhuntar	(48) ED	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	175	3	28	Temple Pujaels	26
KR	Bhuntar	(50) ED	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	126	6	27	Temple Laxmi Narain, Temple Mahakali (400 years old)	27
KR	Bhuntar	(55) ED,EO	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	166	5	31	Temple Markand and Shesh Nag (500 years old)	28
KR	Bhuntar	(60) —	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	240	13	52	Temple Longshree and Shamchur	29
KR	Bhuntar	(54) ED	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	146	18	39	Temple Lomash and Jhibhi	30
KR	Bhuntar	(50) EA	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	PC (1)	72	6	18	Temple Shesh Nag (500 years old)	31
KR	Bhuntar	(62) —	Maize,Wheat	—	—	107	9	33	Temple Kansari, Narain, Madhri	32
KR	Bhuntar	(54) EA	Wheat,Maize	—	—	45	6	14	Temple Sharings Rishi, N2 : M1	33
KR	Bhuntar	(45) EA	Maize,Wheat	—	—	71	13	18	Temple Narain (100 years old), N1	034
KR	Bhuntar	(45) EA	Wheat,Maize	—	—	203	22	40	Temple Sharinga Rishi, N100 : M4 : C1	35
KR	Bhuntar	(45) ED,EO	Maize,Wheat,Barley	—	PC (2)	223	18	89	Temple Gora Durga	36
KR	Bhuntar	(50) —	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	101	10	27	Temple Shesh Nag (200 years old)	37
KR	Bhuntar	(50) ED	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	171	24	53	Temple Laxmi Narain (400 years old)	38

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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	मशियार Mashiar	(14/39) 252	948 (154)	P	PHS	N,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
40	टिन्डर Tindar	(13/27) 298	541 (94)	P,M,H	RP	N,O	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
41	पेखड़ी Pekhri	(13/36) 355	841 (145)	P (2)	PHS,CHW	T,N,O	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
	योग Total	8,753	34,006 (6,321)	P (62) M (15) PHC (1) PHS (11) H (3) PUC (1) D (5) CHW (6) AC (9) RP (3)					

Note :- "The area of a village is based on the information supplied by the revenue Patwari".

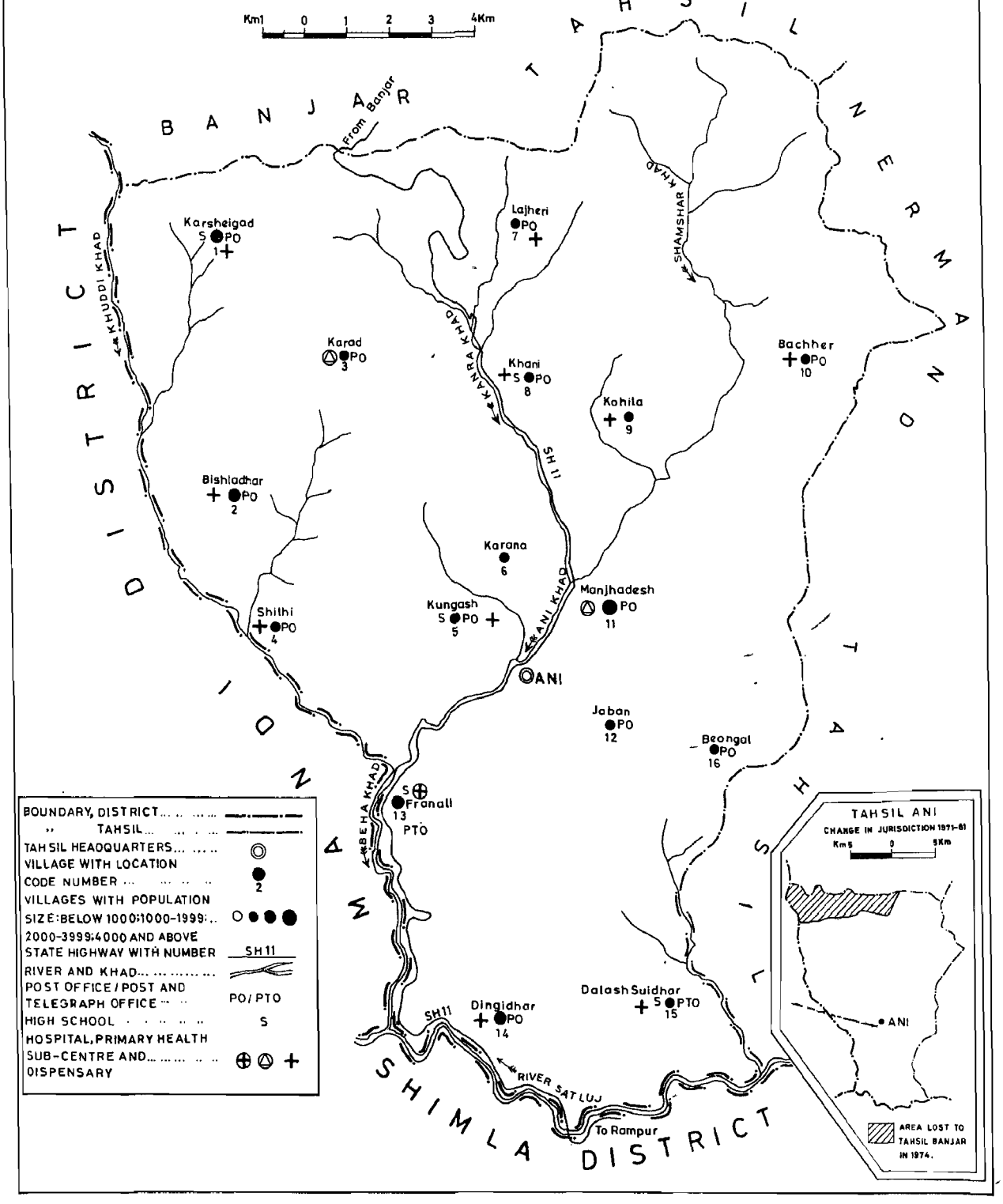
ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक् पृथक् वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल-हैक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित) Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)						टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक, और पुरातत्वीय संबंधी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
				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)			
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation		Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	1
KR	Bhuntar (56)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	184	8	60	Temple Bishnu Narain		39
KR	Bhuntar (50)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	183	52	63	Temple Laxmi Narain (100 years old)		40
KR	Bhuntar (56)	—	Wheat,Maize,Barley	—	—	239	45	71	Temple Hanspuri Devta, Temple Langshree Narain (200 years old)		41
					PC (63)	6,170	1,036	1,484	N138 : M5 : C1		

TAHSIL ANI

HIMACHAL PRADESH

TAHSIL ANI

DISTRICT KULLU



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वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : आनी

Tahsil : Ani

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	बछेर	Bachher	10	21/67
2	ब्युंगल	Beongal	16	25/79
3	विशलाधार	Bishladhar	2	23/73
4	दलाश सोईधार	Dalash Suidhar	15	25/80
5	डिंगीधार	Dingidhar	14	25/82
6	फरानाली	Franali	13	25/81
7	जाबन	Jaban	12	25/78
8	कराड़	Karad	3	23/74
9	करानां	Karana	6	24/77
10	करसाई गाड़	Karshei Gad	1	23/72
11	खणी	Khani	8	22/70
12	कोहिला	Kohila	9	22/69
13	कुंगश	Kungash	5	24/76
14	लझेरी	Lajheri	7	22/71
15	मांझादेश	Majhadesh	11	21/68
16	शिल्ही	Shilhi	4	24/75

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)

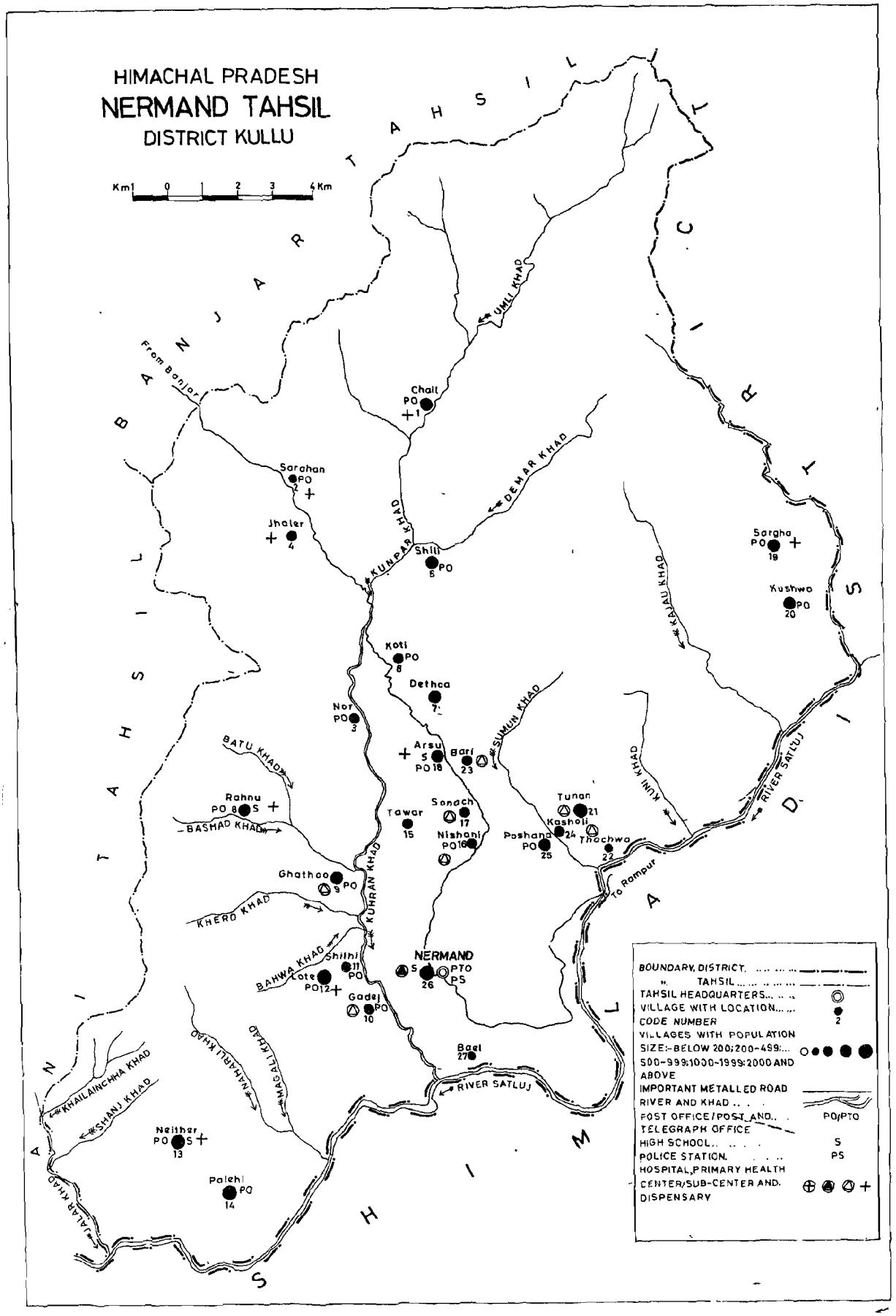
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash(—)has been shown in the Column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

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 households	शैक्षणिक Educational	चिकित्सा संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	करसाई गाड़ Karsheigad	(23/72) 647	3,315 (557)	P(4),M,H	D	T,N,O	PO	—	BS
2	विशलाधार Bishladhar	(23/73) 517	2,371 (417)	P(2),M	D (2)	T,N,O	PO	—	BS
3	कराड़ Karad	(23/74) 328	1,839 (304)	P(3),M	PHS	T,N,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
4	शिल्ही Shilhi	(24/75) 385	1,494 (269)	P(2)	D(2)	T,O	PO	—	BS
5	कुंगश Kungash	(24/76) 393	1,793 (304)	P(2),M,H	D	T,O	PO,Phone	—	—5(—Kms)
6	करना Karana	(24/77) 326	1,481 (253)	P(2)	—(—5 Kms)	N,O	—(—5 Kms	—	—(—5 Kms)
7	लझेरी Lajheri	(22/71) 398	1,991 (328)	P(3),M	D(2) PHS	T,O	PO	—	BS
8	खणी Khani	(22/70) 283	1,556 (253)	P(2),M,H	D	T,O	PO	—	BS
9	कोहिला Kohila	(22/69) 407	1,721 (283)	P(3)	D,PHS	T,O	—(5—10 Kms)	—	BS
10	बछेर Bachher	(21/67) 331	1,623 (275)	P(3),M	D	T,O	PO	—	—(10+Kms)
11	मांझादेश Manjhadesh	(21/68) 894	4,106 (773)	P(5),M	PHS(2)	T,O	PO	—	BS
12	जावन Jaban	(25/78) 376	1,754 (319)	P(2),M,AC	—(—5Kms)	T,O	PO	—	BS
13	फरानाली Franali	(25/81) 501	2,326 (446)	P(3),M,H	H,PHS	T,N,O	PTO Phone	—	BS
14	डिंगीधार Dingidhar	(25/82) 607	2,568 (437)	P(4)	D,PHS(3)	T,O	PO, Phone	—	BS
15	दलाश सोईधार Dalash Suidhar	(25/80) 375	1,529 (277)	P(3),M,H	D,PHS	T,O	PTO Phone	—	BS
16	ब्युंगल Beongal	(25/79) 299	1,290 (226)	AC	—(—5Kms)	T,O	PO	—	BS
	योग Total	7,067	32,757 (5,721)	P(43) M(11) H(5) AC(2)	H(1) D(13) PHS(10)				

Note : "The area of a village is based on the information supplied by the revenue Patwari".

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 संबंधी 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)		
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, archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
KR	Rampur (67)	—	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	PC (1)	551	23	72	Temple Devta Khudijal, N5	1
KR	Rampur (63)	ED	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	FC (5)	406	36	70	Temple Karian, Bias Rishi Takrasi Nag	2
KR	Rampur (67)	—	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	—	261	19	48	Temple Chatri Nag (500 years old)	3
KR	Rampur (58)	ED	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	O (12)	307	31	35	Temple Bari Devi (150 years old)	4
KR	Rampur (58)	ED,EO	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	O (12)	293	39	49	Temple Bisam Mahadev (500 years old), N15	5
KR	Rampur (63)	ED,EO	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	O (3)	263	22	38	—	6
KR	Rampur (74)	ED	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	—	328	48	22	Temple Pinjri Devta (500 years old)	7
KR	Rampur (70)	ED	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	—	217	31	35	Temple Thakur Muslidhar (500 years old)	8
KR	Rampur (75)	ED	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	O (1)	315	40	51		9
FP	Rampur (78)	—	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	O (3)	269	14	45	Temple Shesh Nag (300 years old)	10
KR	Rampur (71)	ED,EO	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	O (4)	690	44	156	Temple Shamsher Mahadev (500 years old), N25 : T1	11
KR	Rampur (84)	ED	Maize,Rice,Wheat	—	O (6)	324	11	35	Temple pachhla Devi (500 years old)	12
KR	Rampur (58)	ED	Wheat,Rice,Maize	—	PC (30)	352	50	69	Temple Bari Durga (500 years old)	13
KR	Rampur (50)	ED	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (4)	485	67	51	Kurukshetra Mahadev Temple Baina Mahadev N5	14
KR	Rampur (64)	ED,EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (25)	293	24	33	Temple Jagesher Mahadev Kasumba Devi, N15	15
KR	Rampur (66)	ED	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (2)	249	30	18	Temple Kui Kanda Nag	16
					PC (67) O (41)	5,603	529	827	N65 : T1	

TAHSIL NERMAND



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वर्ण क्रमानुसार गांवों की सूची

LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : निरमंड

Tahsil : Nermand

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village		लोकेशन कोड़ नं० Location Code No.	हदवस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2		3	4
1	अरसू	Arsu	18	18/53
2	बाइल	Bael	27	20/59
3	बाड़ी	Bari	23	18/52
4	चैल	Chail	1	15/40
5	देथवा	Dethoa	7	16/46
6	गड़ेज	Gadej	10	20/60
7	घाठू	Ghathoo	9	21/65
8	झलेर	Jhaler	4	15/42
9	कशोली	Kasholi	24	18/51
10	कोटी	Koti	6	16/44
11	कुशवा	Kushwa	20	17/48
12	लोट	Lote	12	20/62
13	निथर	Neither	13	20/63
14	निरमंड	Nermand	26	20/58
15	निशानी	Nishani	16	19/56
16	नोर	Nor	3	15/43
17	पलेही	Palehi	14	20/64
18	पोशना	Poshana	25	19/57
19	राहणु	Rahnu	8	21/66
20	सराहन	Sarahan	2	15/41
21	सरघा	Sargha	19	17/47
22	शिलही	Shilhi	11	20/61
23	शिली	Shili	5	16/45
24	सोहच	Sohach	17	18/54
25	तवार	Tawar	15	19/55
26	थाचवा	Thachwa	22	17/50
27	तूनन	Tunan	21	17/49

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 Locattion 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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	चैल Chail	(15/40) 312	1,451 (279)	P(2),M,AC(4)	D	T,C,N,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
2	सराहन Sarahan	(15/41) 87	459 (90)	P	D,PHS	T,N,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
3	नोर Nor	(15/43) 184	893 (171)	P(2),AC	—(5—10 Kms)	N,O	PO	—	BS
4	झलेर Jhaler	(15/42) 176	709 (138)	P	D	T,C,N,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
5	शिली Shili	(16/45) 298	1,331 (241)	P(2),AC(3)	—(10+Kms)	N,O	PO	—	BS
6	कोटी Koti	(16/44) 195	704 (153)	P (2)	—(5—10 Kms)	N,O	PO	—	BS
7	देथवा Dethoa	(16/46) 301	1,037 (198)	P,AC	—(10+Kms)	N,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
8	राहणु Rahnu	(21/66) 345	1,522 (304)	P(3),M,H,AC	D,PHS	T,N	PO	—	—(10+Kms)
9	घाठू Ghathoo	(21/65) 416	1,736 (333)	P (2)	PHS	T,C,N	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
10	गड़ेज Gadej	(20/60) 146	651 (129)	P	PHS	T,R,C	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
11	शिल्ही Shilhi	(20/61) 288	915 (184)	P (2), AC	—(5—10 Kms)	T,N,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
12	लोट Lote	(20/62) 543	2,067 (393)	P (4), M	PHS, D	T,N	PO	—	—(—5 Kms)
13	नियर Neither	(20/63) 530	2,444 (485)	P(3),M(2),H, AC	PHS, D	T,C,N	PO, Phone	—	BS
14	पलेही Palehi	(20/64) 646	2,491 (453)	P (4), M	—(10+Kms)	T,C,N	PO	—	BS
15	तवार Tawar	(19/55) 264	817 (145)	P, AC	—(10+Kms)	T,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
16	निशानी Nishani	(19/56) 216	726 (139)	P, AC (2)	PHS	T,R,C,N	PO	—	BS
17	सोहच Sohach	(18/54) 269	928 (177)	P	PHS	T,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	BS
18	अरसू Arsu	(18/53) 239	1,016 (192)	P,M,H,AC	PHS,D	T,R,C,N	PO	—	BS
19	सरघा Sargha	(17/47) 279	1,043 (225)	P,M	D, PHS	N,O	PO	—	—(10+Kms)
20	कुशवा Kushwa	(17/48) 182	1,078 (203)	P,M	—(10+Kms)	N	PO	—	—(10+Kms)

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 संबंधी 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)		
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
FP	Rampur (41)	—	Barley,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (10)	226	9	67	Temple Sundru Nag (1,000 years old), Temple Shivji, Temple Chalasna Devi	1
KR	Rampur (40)	—	Barley,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (7)	58	4	18	Temple Devta Jaland (1,000 years old)	2
KR	Rampur (35)	—	Wheat,Maize,Rice	—	PC (19)	107	21	37	Temple Nore Gshwa (105 years old)	3
KR	Rampur (36)	—	Barley,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (12)	115	13	36	Temple Devta Riasi Nag	4
KR	Rampur (35)	—	Barley,Wheat,Koda	—	PC (4)	201	23	70	Temple Deep (1,000 years old)	5
KR	Rampur (34)	—	Barley,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (13)	118	23	41	Temple Mool (1,000 years old)	6
KR	Rampur (32)	—	Wheat,Barley,Maize	—	PC (26)	196	26	53	Temple Doatha Kot (1,000 years old)	7
KR	Rampur (30)	—	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (18)	218	48	61	Devta Chambu Devta, Katmori Nag	8
KR	Rampur (26)	ED,EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (36)	258	47	75	Shanshah Nag Sharsheru Kuai Kanther Nag Dhalu N4	9
FP	Rampur (14)	ED,EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (74)	44	11	17	Devi Kopal (2,000 years old)	10
FP	Rampur (24)	ED,EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (7)	214	31	36	N5	11
FP	Rampur (28)	ED,EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (1)	449	28	65	Temple Duraha (2,000 years old), N5	12
KR	Rampur (24)	ED,EO	Rice,Barley,Wheat	—	PC (26)	410	22	72	Budha Mahadev Chabri Devi Temple, (150 years old), N20	13
KR	Rampur (36)	ED,EO	Rice,Barley,Wheat	—	PC (17)	478	89	62	Temple Sevta Nag	14
KR	Rampur (25)	ED	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (18)	184	23	39	N6	15
KR	Rampur (25)	ED	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (2)	173	16	25	Temple Sunair (1,000 years old)	16
KR	Rampur (25)	ED,EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (12)	189	29	39	Temple Shatal (500 years old)	17
KR	Rampur (30)	ED	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (2)	192	13	32	Temple Tungur (1,000 years old), N25	18
KR	Rampur (20)	—	Wheat,Maize	—	—	203	11	65	Temple Kusamba Nag Devta (1,000 years old)	19
KR	Rampur (16)	—	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (2)	142	5	33	Devi Dyasan (1,000 years old)	20

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 Locattion 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 संबंधी 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	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग) Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	तूनन Tunan	(17/49) 479	2,826 (542)	P(3),M,AC	PHS	T	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
22	थाचवा Thachwa	(17/50) 38	293 (71)	—(—5 Kms)	—(—5 Kms)	T,C	Phone	—	—(—5 Kms)
23	बाड़ी Bari	(18/52) 226	741 (149)	P	PHS	T,W,Tk,S, N,O	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(10+Kms)
24	कशोली Kasoli	(18/51) 154	681 (121)	P(2),M	PHS	W,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
25	पोशना Poshana	(19/57) 268	1,476 (307)	P(3),M	—(5—10 Kms)	W,O	PO	—	—(5—10 Kms)
26	निरमंड Nermand	(20/58) 1,040	4,330 (901)	P(4),M,H, AC(3),O	PHC,CWC,PH S,SMP,CHW	T,W,Tk,R, C,N	PTO, Phone	—	BS
27	बाइल Bael	(20/59) 69	429 (90)	P	—(—5 Kms)	T,W,R,C,N	—(—5 Kms)	—	—(—5 Kms)
	योग Total	8,190	34,794 (6,813)	P(50) M(13) H(4) AC(20) O (1)	PHC(1) PHS (14) D(8) CWC(1) CHW(1) SMP(1)				

Note : "The area of a village is based on the information supplied by the revenue Patwari".

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 संबंधी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
				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)		
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Cultu-rable waste-(including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical, archaeological interest)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
KR	Rampur (5)	ED	Maize,Wheat,Rice	—	PC (8)	347	31	83	Jahru Nag (Kharag), Jahru Nag (Tunun) Devi Dysana (1,000 years old)	21
KR	Rampur (2)	ED,EO	Rice,Maize,Wheat	—	PC (6)	23	3	6	Jagat Khana, Hunuman Temple	22
FP	Rampur (32)	—	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	—	160	12	54	—	23
FP	Rampur (5)	ED	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (6)	109	10	29	—	24
KR	Rampur (6)	ED	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (14)	202	19	33	—	25
KR	Rampur (17)	ED,EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (35)	837	58	110	Temple Parshu Ram Anvitra & Chandi Mata (2,000 years old), N200	26
FP	Rampur (15)	ED,EO	Rice,Wheat,Maize	—	PC (38)	12	13	6	Temple Dev Dak Thourp (2,000 years old), N5	27
					PC (413)	5,875	638	1,264	N274	

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

शैक्षिक, चिकित्सा एवं अन्य
Tahsilwise Abstract of Educational,

शै-
EDUCA-

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	तहसील का नाम Name of Tahsil	प्राथमिक स्कूल Primary School		माध्यमिक स्कूल Middle School		हाई एवं उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल Matriculation/Secondary School	
		ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	कुल्लू Kullu	85	172	35	38	13	13
2	बंजार Banjar	39	62	15	15	3	3
3	आनी Ani	15	43	11	11	5	5
4	निरमंड Nermand	26	50	12	13	4	4
	योग Total	165	327	73	77	25	25

सुविधाओं का तहसीलवार सार

Medical and Other Amenities

क्षिक TIONAL								
उच्च माध्यमिक/पी०यू०सी/ इंटरमिडियट/जुनियर कालेज Higher Secondary/PUC/ Intermediate/Junior College		महाविद्यालय (स्नातक और उससे अधिक) College (Graduate & above)		प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कक्षाएँ/केन्द्र Adult Literacy Class/Centres		अन्य Others		वह गांव जिनमें कोई भी शैक्षिक सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है Village with no educational facilities
ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	—	—	—	13	16	2	2	—
1	1	—	—	8	9	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	12	20	1	1	1
1	1	—	—	35	47	3	3	3

परिशिष्ट

APPENDIX

शैक्षिक, स्वास्थ्य एवं अन्य

Tahsilwise Abstract of Educational,

चिकि-

MEDI-

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	तहसील का नाम Name of Tahsil	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 Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	कुल्लू Kullu	17	17	1	1	1	1	3	3
2	बंजार Banjar	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1
3	आनी Ani	10	13	1	1	—	—	—	—
4	निरमंड Nermand	8	8	—	—	1	1	1	1
	योग Total	40	43	2	2	2	2	5	5

1

1

सुविधाओं का तहसीलवार सार

Medical and Other Amenities

तसा

CAL

परिवार नियोजत केन्द्र		प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र		सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ती		अन्य		वह गांव जिनमें कोई भी चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है
Family Planning centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Community Health Worker		Others		Villages with no medical facility
ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institution	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	-
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
—	—	14	15	3	3	6	8	46
—	—	10	11	6	6	2	3	21
—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	14	14	1	1	1	1	11
—	—	45	50	10	10	9	12	81

शैक्षिक, चिकित्सा एवं अन्य
Tahsilwise Abstract of Educational,

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	तहसील का नाम Name of Tahsil	पीने का पानी DRINKING WATER									
		नल Tap	कुआं Well	टैंक Tank	नलकूप Tubewell	नदी River	झरना Fountain	नहर Canal	अन्य Others	एक से अधिक स्रोत More than one source	वह गांव जिसमें पीने के पानी की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है Villages with no drinking water facility of any type
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	कुल्लू Kullu	73	9	1	2	23	—	47	88	81	—
2	बंजार Banjar	29	—	2	—	3	—	2	49	30	—
3	आनी Ani	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	—
4	निरमंण्ड Nermand	19	5	2	—	7	—	14	35	25	—
	योग Total	136	14	5	2	33	—	63	193	152	—

I

सुविधाओं का तहसीलवार सार

Medical and other Amenities

डाक व तार POST AND TELEGRAPH							संचार COMMUNICATION			बिजली की आपूर्ति POWER SUPPLY	
डाक घर	तार घर	डाक व तार घर	डाक व दूरभाष	तार घर और दूरभाष	डाक व तार घर एवं दूरभाष	दूरभाष	बस स्टाप	रेलवे स्टेशन	नौगम्य जलमार्ग	उपलब्ध	अनुपलब्ध
P. O.	T. O.	P.T.O.	P. O. & Phone	T. O. & Phone	P.T.O & Phone	Phone	Bus stop	Railway station	Navigable Water way	Available	Not available
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
35	—	—	1	—	5	—	50	—	—	68	17
26	—	—	—	—	2	—	19	—	—	21	20
10	—	—	2	—	2	—	12	—	—	13	3
16	—	—	1	—	1	1	12	—	—	16	11
87	—	—	4	—	10	1	93	—	—	118	51

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APPENDIX II

ग्राम निदेशिका

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

गैर—नगरपालिका नगरों (जनगणना नगरों) में भूमि उपयोग सम्बन्धी आंकड़े

Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (Census towns)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	नगर और तहसील का नाम कोष्ठकों में Name of town and Tahsil with in brackets	भूमि उपयोग (अर्थात् 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 units)					
		कुल क्षेत्रफल Total area	वन Forest	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित Irrigated by sources	असिंचित Unirrigated	कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि (चरागाह एवं उपवन सहित) Culturable waste (including gochar and groves)	खेती के लिए अनुउपलब्ध क्षेत्र Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NIL							

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APPENDIX III

ग्रामों की तहसीलवार सूची जहां शैक्षिक, 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 & telegraph, day or days market/hat, communication and power supply facilities are available

जिला कुल्लू

DISTRICT KULLU

कम सं० Sl. No.	तहसील Tahsil	कोड नम्बर Code Number	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4
		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 सूची

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

तहसील : कुल्लू

Tahsil : Kullu

क—अनुसूचित जातियां

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*	1	पलचाण Palchan
	14	मलाणा Malana
	18	रियाड़ा Riyara
	52	वलह Balh
	61	वाड़ाहार Barahar
	63	राजगिरी Rajgiri
6—10	21	हलाण Halan
	26	पिछलीहार Pichhlihar
	35	मंझलीहार Manjhlihar
	39	जदौड़ा Jadaura
	48	माशना Mashna
	49	गाहर Gahar
	50	ग्रामग Gramg
	51	बरेहमन Brahman
	53	भलयाणी Bhalyani
11—15	2	वरूआ Buruwah
	6	शलीण Shallin
	8	जगतसुख Jagatsukh
	9	गोजरा Gojra
	16	वराण Bran
	25	मेहा Meha
	41	सारी Sari
	47	पिछली Pichli
	76	मंझली Manjhli
16—20	7	प्रीणी Parini
	10	सजलोह Sajloh
	13	हलाण Hallan
	17	पनगान Pangan
	28	मण्डल गढ़ Mandal Garh
	34	शिलीहार Shilihar

*Excldes villages having 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 : कुल्लू

Tahsil : **Kullu**

क—अनुसूचित जातियां

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of village
1	2	3
16—20 Contd.	40	बनोगी Banogi
	42	बसतोरी Bastori
	44	मझाट Majhat
	45	फलाण Fhallan
	46	डुंखरी गाहर Dunkhri Gahar
	69	नियुल Neol
	84	जरी Jari
21—30	3	बशिष्ट Bashist
	4	मनाली Manali
	5	नसोगी Nasogi
	11	करजां Karjan
	15	नगर Nagar
	20	बड़ांग्रां Baragran
	22	बाड़ी Bari
	23	कटरांई Katrain
	24	द्वाड़ा Dawara
	27	फोजल Phojal
	30	नाथन Nathan
	31	जाना Jana
	33	शिराड़ी Shirari
	38	ब्यासर Biyasar
	43	डुघलग Dughllag
	54	भुमतिर Bhumtir
	55	पीज Peej
	57	खराल Kharal
	62	खड़ीहार Kharihar
	67	शमशी Shamshi
	72	रोट Rote
	73	रैलाह Railah
	75	पारली Parli
	79	रतोचा Ratocha
	82	शाट Shat

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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 : कुल्लू

Tahsil : **Kullu**

क—अनुसूचित जातियां

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of village
1	2	3
21—30 Contd.	85	मनीकरण Manikaran
	86	सोसन Sosan
31+	12	सोइल Soil
	29	डोभी Dobhi
	32	कायस Kais
	36	बैंची Benchi
	37	बंदरोल Bandrol
	58	पीणी Pini
	59	कशावरी Kashawari
	60	बलह Balh
	64	शिलीहार Shilhihar
	65	भूलंग Bhulang
	66	मोहल Mohal
	68	खोखन Khokhan
	70	बजौरा Bajaura
	71	हाट Hat
	74	भलाण Bhalan
	77	दयार Diar
	78	शिलीहार Shilhihar
	80	चौंग Chong
	81	जालू Jallu
	83	बराधा Bradha

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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 : बंजार

Tahsil : **Banjar**

क—अनुसूचित-जातियां

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*	24	चेथर Chether
	27	बाहू Bahu
6—10	12	सेहली Seohli
	18	लपाह Lapah
	33	घियाग Ghiagh
10—15	28	मोहनी Mohani
	31	रशाला Rashala
	41	पेखड़ी Pekhri
16—20	30	तान्दी Tandi
	32	सजवाड़ Sajwar
	35	बिहार Bihar
	40	टिन्डर Tindar
21—30	3	कोटला Kotla
	4	चकूरठा Chakurtha
	5	रतवाह Ratwah
	8	थनीचेड़ Thanichar
	13	दशाहड़ Dashiarh
	14	मनयाशी Manyashi
	17	गाड़ापारली Garaparli
	21	श्रीकोट Sirikot
	25	बलागड़ Balagad
	26	खाबल Khabal
	29	सिराज Seraj
	34	बिणी Bini
	37	शिलो Shilhi
	39	मशियार Mashiar

*Excludes villages having no Scheduled Castes Population.

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APPENDIX IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनसूचित 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 : बंजार

Tahsil : **Banjar**

क—अनुसूचित जातियां

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of village
1	2	3
31+	1	धाऊगी Dhaugi
	2	कनौन Kanon
	6	तरंगाली Tarangli
	7	देऊठा Deotha
	9	छमोन Chamon
	10	जौरी Jauri
	11	थाटीबीड़ Thati bir
	15	सचेहण Sachen
	16	शैंशर Shansher
	19	शानगढ़ Shangarh
	22	कलवारी Kalwari
	23	पलाच Palarch
	36	सरची Sharchi
	38	चिपणी Chipni

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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 : आनी

Tahsil : **Ani**

क—अनुसूचित जातियां

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of village
1	2	3
0—5*	—	—
6—10	—	—
11—15	—	—
16—20	8	खणी Khani
	13	फरानाली Franali
21—30	1	करशाईगाड़ Karsheigad
	2	बेशलाधार Bishladhar
	4	शिल्ही Shilhi
	6	करना Karana
	7	लझेरी Lajheri
	9	कोहिला Kohila
	10	छेर Bachher
	15	दलाशसाईधार Dalash Suidhar
31+	3	करड़ Karad
	5	कुंगश Kungash
	11	मांझादेश Manjhadesh
	12	जाबन Jaban
	14	डंगीधार Dingidhar
	16	ब्यूंगल Beongal

*Excludes villages having 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 : निरमंड

Tahsil : Nermand

क—अनुसूचित जातियां

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of villages
1	2	3
0—5*	—	—
6—10	—	—
11—15	—	—
16—20	2	सराहन Sarahan
21—30	19	सरघा Sargha
31+	1	चैल Chail
	3	नोर Nor
	4	झलेर Jhaler
	5	शिली Shili
	6	कोटी Koti
	7	देथवा Dethoa
	8	राहणु Rahnu
	9	घाठू Ghathoo
	10	गढ़ेज Gadej
	11	शिलही Shilhi
	12	लोट Lote
	13	निथर Neither
	14	पलेही Palehi
	15	तवार Tawar
	16	निशानी Nishani
	17	शोहच Sohach
	18	अरसू Arsu
	20	कुशवा Kushwa
	21	तूनन Tunan
	22	थाचवा Thachwa
	23	बाड़ी Bari
	24	कशोली Kasholi
	25	पोशना Poshna
	26	निरमंड Nermand
	27	बाइल Bael

*Excludes villages having no Scheduled Castes Population.

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APPENDIX IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में श्रेणियों के अनुसार अनसुचित 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 : कुल्लू

Tahsil : **Kullu**

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जातियां

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of villages
1	2	3
0—5*	1	पलचाण Palchan
	2	बरूआ Buruwah
	13	हलाण Hallan
	15	नगर Nagar
	17	पनगान Pangan
	25	मेहा Meha
	28	मण्डलगढ़ Mandal Garh
	31	जाना Jana
	39	जदौड़ा Jadaura
	40	बनोगी Banogi
	41	सारी Sari
	43	डुगलग Dughllag
	46	डुंखरी गाहर Dunkhri Gahar
	57	खराल Kharal
	59	कशावरी Kashawari
	60	बलह Balh
	62	खड़ीहार Kharihar
	65	भूलंग Bhulang
	70	बजौरा Bajaura
	72	रोट Rote
	73	रैलाह Railah
	74	भलाण Bhalan
	75	पारली Parii
	76	मंझली Manjhli
	77	दयार Diar
	78	शिलीहार Shilhihar
	79	रतोचा Ratocha
	80	चौंग Chong
	81	जालू Jallu
	82	शाट Shat
	83	बराधा Bradha
	84	जरी Jari
	85	मनीकरण Manikaran

*Excludes villages having 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 : कुल्लू

Tahsil : Kullu

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जातियां

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of villages
1	2	3
6—15	5	नसोगी Nasogi
	6	शलीण Shallin
	8	जगत सुख Jagat Sukh
	11	करजां Karjan
	12	सोइल Soil
	16	ब्राण Bran
	22	बाडी Bari
	23	कटराई Katrain
	27	फोजल Phojal
	30	नाथन Nathan
	32	कायस Kais
	33	शिराड़ी Shirari
	37	बंदरोल Bandrol
	66	मोहल Mohal
	67	शमशी Shamshi
	68	खोखन Khokhan
	69	नियुल Neol
	71	हाट Hat
16—25	3	बशिष्ट Bashist
	7	प्रीणी Parini
	9	गोंजरा Gojra
	10	सजलोह Sajloh
	18	रियाड़ा Riyara
	20	बड़ाग्रां Baragran
	24	द्वाड़ा Dawara
	29	डोभी Dobhi
	36	बैंची Benchi
26—35	—	—
36—50	—	—
51+	—	—

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 : बंजार

Tahsil : **Banjar**

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जातियां

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of villages
1	2	3
0—5*	1	धाऊगी Dhaugi
	2	कनौन Kanon
	3	कोटला Kotala
	5	रतवाह Ratwah
	6	तरंगली Tarangali
	11	थातीबीड़ Thatibir
	13	दशाहड़ Dashiarh
	14	मनयाशी Manyashi
	30	तान्दी Tandi
	31	रशाला Rashala
	35	बिहार Bihar
	41	पेखड़ी Pekhri
6—15	—	—
16—25	—	—
26—35	—	—
36—50	—	—
51+	—	—

*Excludes villages having 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 : आनी

Tahsil : **Ani**

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जातियां

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of villages
1	2	3
0—5*	4	शिली Shilhi
	11	मांझादेश Manjhadesh
	12	जावन Jaban
	13	फरानाली Franali
	14	डिंगीधार Dingidhar
	15	दलाश सोइधार Dalash Suidhar
6—15	—	—
16—25	—	—
26—35	—	—
36—50	—	—
50+	—	—

*Excludes villages having 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 : निरमंड

Tahsil : **Nermand**

ख—अनुसूचित जन-जातियां

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या श्रेणियां (प्रतिशत) Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentage)	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्रामों के नाम Name of villages
1	2	3
0—5*	1	चैल Chail
	6	कोटी Koti
	10	गडेज Gadej
	11	शिलही Shilhi
	12	लोट Lote
	14	पलेही Palehi
	16	निशानी Nishani
	19	सरघा Sargha
	21	तूनन Tunan
	25	पोशना Poshana
	26	निरमंड Nermand
	27	बाइल Bael
6—15	—	—
16—25	—	—
26—35	—	—
36—50	—	—
51+	—	—

*Excludes villages having no Scheduled Tribes population.

SECTION II—TOWN DIRECTORY

As already dealt in the preceding pages, the information about Town Directory is being presented in six statements each dealing with a particular set of information in respect of all the urban areas of the district. In addition to these statements another statement IV-A depicting the data for the slum areas of the towns having a population of 50,000 or more has also been included. Certain improvisations have been carried out in comparison to 1971 Town Directory in most of the statements keeping in view the requirement of the data for various purposes and convenience for its analysis.

The statement I relate to status and growth of the towns since 1901 Census. This statement has been divided into two parts. The first from columns 1 to 5 deals with the locational and area particulars, whereas columns 6 to 19 deal with the demographic particulars. The column 6 gives number of households including houseless households, whereas columns 7 to 15 give population of the towns since 1901. The column 16 gives density of population per sq. km. as per 1981 Census. Columns 17 to 19 depict sex ratio in three censuses since 1961 Census. In this statement class of the town, area in sq. kms. and number of households, density and sex ratio since 1961 are the new additions.

Statement II - deals with the physical aspects and location of towns. Broadly, this statement can be divided into two parts, first dealing with rainfall and temperature data (columns 3-5) while, in the second part (columns 6-12) name and distance from State headquarter, District Headquarter, Sub-division/Tahsil headquarter, nearest city with a population of 1 lakh and more, Railway Station, Bus route and Navigable river/canal (if within 10 kms.) have been presented in respect of each town. In column 2, the class of the town has been added this time to facilitate the analysis.

The rainfall data has been obtained from the Rainfall Table published by the Revenue Department and is based on the average of last 10 years from 1971 to 1979. Information for other columns have been obtained from the local bodies.

Statement III - Data relating to civic administration status and municipal finance for the year 1978-79 has been presented in this statement. In column 3, the civic administration status in 1980 has been given whereas in columns 4 to 10 income of the local body from various sources has been presented and in columns 11 to 17 expenditure on various items is given. These figures have been given in '00' with a view to save the printing space. The class of the town has been added in column 2. Information for this statement has been collected from the concerned local body.

Statement IV - contains 19 columns. Columns 2 to 6 are the new additions of this statement. The statement on the one hand depicts general information about the towns like, class of the town, population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population and road length in kms., on the other hand elicit information relating to system of sewerage, Number of different types of latrines, method of disposal of night soil, protected water supply, availability of fire fighting service and number of electric connections of different types. System of sewerage and method of disposal of night soil are being presented upto two methods whereever available in order of importance and information on number of private latrines is based on estimates as no actual information was available with the local authorities. The categorization of electric connections is based on the record maintained by the Himachal Pradesh, Electricity Board. The source of this information, being the public works department, local bodies and Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board.

Statement IV-A Information relating to civic and other amenities in respect of slum areas of those towns where the population exceeds 50,000 has been presented. Shimla is the only town which falls under this category. This information is required to be presented in respect of each slum separately. The information relates to population of the slum, paved roads, system of sewerage, number of latrines, method of disposal of night soil, number of tap points/public tyrants and number of domestic connections, road

lighting points and others. The main source for this information is the concerned local body. Since there is no such town in the district as such this statement has not been included here.

Statement V - In this statement information relating medical facilities, educational facilities recreational and cultural facilities has been presented. Broadly this statement can be divided into 4 parts. In part one, particulars relating to class and population has been given. Part two which contains columns 4 and 5 relates to various types of medical facilities and number of beds in each type of medical institution. Columns 6 to 15 deals with the various types of educational facilities available. Where these facilities were not available the distance from the nearest place where it is available has been given. It may also be mentioned here that in case of composite schools like Hr. Secondary Schools having high, middle and primary classes the same have been considered against each level. In column 15 the 'other' includes institutions like Sanskrit institutions etc. The fourth part deals with the columns 17 to 20 wherein particulars relating to recreational and culture facilities have been presented.

Columns 2 and 3 deal with class of town and columns 15 and 16 deal with Adult Literacy Centres and working women's hostel with number of seats are the new additions this time. Information for this statement has been collected from the Chief Medical Officer, District Education Officer, Industries department, Social Welfare department and the respective local bodies.

Statement VI-The statement depicts information relating to three most important commodities imported, exported and manufactured and number of agricultural and non-agricultural Credit Societies. All the columns of the 1971 Town Directory have been retained and column relating to class of the town has been added this time. The commodities have been mentioned in order of volume. Information for this statement has been primarily collected from the industries department, concerned banks, cooperative department and the concerned local body.

For determining the class of towns the population of each town during 1981 Census has been considered. The following are the ranges for determining the class of the town.

Population range	*Class*
1	2
Less than 5,000	VI
5,000-9,999	V
10,000-19,999	IV
20,000-49,999	III
50,000-99,999	II
1 Lakh and above	I

The details of abbreviations used in each statement is given below

Statement I

(i) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(ii) Municipal Committee	M. C.
(iii) Notified Area Committee	N. A. C.
(iv) Cantonment Board	C. B.
(v) Census Towns	C. T.

Statement II

River and Canal

(i) River	R
(ii) Canal	C

Statement IV

Roads

(i) Pucca Road	PR
(ii) Kutcha Road	KR

System of Sewerage

(iii) Sewer	S
(iv) Open surface drains	OSD
(v) Box surface drains	BSD
(vi) Sylk drains	SD
(vii) Cess pool method	CD
(viii) Pit system	Pt.

Latrines

(ix) Public latrines	Pb.
(x) Private latrines	Pr.

Method of disposal of night soil

(xi) Head load	HL
(xii) Baskets	B
(xiii) Wheel barrows	WB
(xiv) Septic tank latrines	ST
(xv) Sewerage	S
Protected water supply	

Source and capacity of storage system

(xvi) Over head tank	OHT
(xvii) Service reservoir	SR
(xviii) River infiltration gallery	IG
(xix) Borewell pumping system	BWP
(xx) Pressure tank	PT
(xxi) Tubewell water/Hand pump	TW
(xxii) Tap water	T
(xxiii) Well water	W
(xxiv) Tank water	TK

Statement V

Medical Institutions

(i) Hospital	H
(ii) Dispensaries	D
(iii) Health Centre/Primary Health Centre	HC
(iv) Family Planning Centre	FC
(v) T. B. Clinic	TB
(vi) Nursing Home	NH
(vii) Others	O
(viii) Ayurvedic Institutions	A
(ix) Homeopathic Institutions	Hom.
(x) Unani	U

Educational Institutions

(xi) Arts College only	A
(xii) Science College only	S
(xiii) Arts and Science Colleges only	AS
(xiv) Commerce College only	C
(xv) Arts and Commerce College only	AC
(xvi) Arts, Science and Commerce College	ASC
(xvii) Law College	L

Vocational Training Institutions

(xviii) Shorthand	SH
(xvii) Typewriting	Type
(xx) Short & Typewriting	Sh. Type
(xxi) Others	O

Schools/Libraries etc.

(xxii) Primary School	Pr.
(xxiii) Nursery School	Nr.
(xxiv) Adult literacy centres	ALC
(xxv) Public Library	PL
(xxvi) Reading Room	RR

विवरण
STATEMENT
प्रस्थिति एवं
Status and

क्रम सं०	नगर की श्रेणी, नाम तथा नागरिक प्रशासनिक प्रस्थिति	लोकेशन कोड नं०	तहसील का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग कि० मी० में)	परिवारों की संख्या बेघर परिवारों सहित (1981 जनगणना)
Sl. No.	Class, name and civic administration status of town	Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil	Area (in sq. .kms.)	Number of households including houseless households (In 1981 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	VI भुंतर (अ. क्षे.स.) Bhuntar (N. A. C.)	7/1	Kullu	2.00	679
2	IV कुल्लू (न. पा.) Kullu (M. C.)	7/II	Kullu	6.68	3,271
3	VI मनाली (अ. क्षे. स.) Manali (N. A. C.)	7/III	Kullu	3.00	632

1

I

वृद्धि इतिहास

Growth History

निम्नलिखित जनगणनाओं में नगर और जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर									घनत्व (1981 जनगणना)	स्त्री / पुरूष अनुपात		
										1961 जनगणना	1971 जनगणना	1981 जनगणना
Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of									Density	Sex Ratio		
1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	(1981 Census)	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,754	1,377	—	—	759
—	—	—	—	—	3,694	4,886 (+32 27)	8,958 (+83.34)	11,869 (+82.50)	1,777	770	698	701
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	2,301 (+27.83)	767	—	685	722

विवरण

STATEMENT

नगरों का भौतिक पक्ष

Physical Aspects and

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	नगर की श्रेणी और नाम Class and name of town	भौतिक पक्ष Physical Aspects			निम्नलिखित स्थानों के नाम Name of and road	
		वर्षा (मि० मी० में) Rainfall in (m.m.)	तापमान (सेंटीग्रेड में) Temperature (in centigrade)		राज्य मुख्यालय State H.Q.	जिला मुख्यालय District H.Q.
			अधिकतम Maximum	न्यूनतम Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	VI भुंतर VI Bhuntar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Shimla (221)	Kullu (11)
2	IV कुल्लू IV Kullu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Shimla (232)	Kullu (0)
3	VI मनाली VI Manali	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Shimla (272)	Kullu (40)

Note : 1. Rainfall and temperature data in respect of columns 3, 4 and 5 are not available.

2. The distances referred in the Statement are according to Himachal Road Transport Corporation.

2

II

एवं स्थिति, 1979

Location of Towns, 1979

और सड़क मार्ग से दूरी (कि० मी० में)
distance (in Kms.) from

उप-मण्डल/तहसील मुख्यालय Sub-divisional/ Tahsil H.Q.	एक लाख और उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला निकटतम शहर Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	रेलवे स्टेशन Railway station	बस मार्ग Bus route	नौगम्य नदी/नहर (यदि 10 कि०मी० के अन्तर्गत हो) Navigable river/canal (if within 10 Kms.)
8	9	10	11	12
Kullu (11) /Kullu (11)	Chandigarh (267)	Jogindar Nagar (119)	Bhuntar (0)	—
Kullu (0) /Kullu (0)	Chandigarh (278)	Jogindar Nagar (130)	Kullu (0)	—
Kullu (40) /Kullu (40)	Chandigarh (318)	Jogindar Nagar (170)	Manali (0)	—

विवरण
STATEMENT
नगरपालिका वित्त
Municipal

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	नगर की श्रेणी और नाम Class and name of town	नागरिक प्रशासनिक प्रस्थिति (1980 में) Civic administration status (in 1980)	आय (रुपयों में '00) Receipt (in Rs. '00)				
			करों आदि के द्वारा प्राप्ति Receipt through taxes etc.	कराधान के अलावा नगरपालिका को सम्पति और बिजली से प्राप्त राजस्व Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	सरकारी अनुदान Government grant	ऋण Loan	अग्रिम Advance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 VI भुंतर VI Bhuntar		अ०क्षे०स०N.A.C.	1,496	—	400	—	—
2 IV कुल्लू IV Kullu		न०पा० M.C.	8,254	324	850	—	—
3 VI मनाली VI Manali		अ०क्षे०स०N.A.C.	2,971	137	550	—	—

Note : 1. In case of towns where total expenditure exceeds total receipts, the additional expenditure is met through the opening balance of the previous year.

3

III

स्थिति, 1978-79

Finance, 1978-79

		व्यय (रुपयों में "00) Expenditure (in Rs. "00)						
अन्य स्रोत (लिखें)	कुल आय	सामान्य प्रशासन	जन सुरक्षा	जन स्वास्थ्य और सुविधाएं	लोक निर्माण	जन संस्थान	अन्य (लिखें)	कुल व्यय
Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General Administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public Institutions	Other (specify)	Tolal Expenditure
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 Composition fee—66 2 Misc.—113	2,075	1,645	100	342	4	—	—	2,091
1 Tehbazari fee—569 2 Water rate—419 3 Stationary and Printing—419 4 Misc.—645	11,480	5,534	556	2,352	2,002	80	1 Advance and deposits—715 2 Reserve for unforseen charges—406 3 Honorarium to V. A. S.—48	11,693
1 Misc—500	4,158	1,624	487	525	73	482	1 Advance and deposits—912 2 Misc.—82	4,185

विवरण

STATEMENT

नागरिक और अन्य

Civic and Other

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	नगर की श्रेणी और नाम Class and name of town	नागरिक प्रशासनिक प्रस्थिति (1980 में) Civic administration status (in 1980)	जनसंख्या Population	अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि० मी० में) Road length (in Kms.)	जल-मल निकासी व्यवस्था System of sewerage	शौचालयों की संख्या Number of latrines		
							पानी वाले Water borne	सेवा Service	अन्य Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	VI भुंतर VI Bhuntar	N.A.C.	2,754	SC—438 ST—167	PR—3.00	OSD	Pb.— Pr. 12	— 20	— 1
2	IV कुल्लू IV Kullu	M.C.	11,869	SC—1,668 ST—601	PR—14.25 KR—2.00	OSD	Pb. 47 Pr. 200	2 300	12 —
3	VI मनाली VI Manali	N.A.C.	2,301	SC—359 ST—594	PR—4.00	S,OSD	Pb. 24 Pr. 397	—	—

Note : 1 The data in respect of private latrines furnished in cols. 8 to 10 are based on estimates, as no official records are maintained by the local bodies.

2* In case this service is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district if in the same state or other state alongwith distance from the town where available is mentioned.

4
IV
सुविधाएं, 1979
Amenities, 1979

मल निकासी की व्यवस्था Method of disposal of night soil	सुरक्षित पानी की आपूर्ति Protected water supply: आपूर्ति का स्रोत Source of supply	संचयन की पद्धति तथा लिटरों में उसकी क्षमता (कोष्ठकों में) System of storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	*अग्नि शमन सेवा *Fire fighting service	विद्युतीकरण (कनैक्शनों की संख्या) Electrification (Number of Connections): घरेलू Domestic	औद्योगिक Industrial	वाणिज्यिक Commercial	सड़कों में प्रकाश (प्वाइन्ट) Road lighting (points)	अन्य Others
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
B,ST	T	SR (59,059)	Kullu (11 kms)	520	31	311	35	1
B,ST	T	SR (358,897)	Yes	2,033	34	979	325	2
S,ST	T	SR (590,590)	Yes	359	8	374	122	1

विवरण

STATEMENT

चिकित्सा, शैक्षिक, मनोरजन एवं

Medical, Educational, Recreational and

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	नगर की श्रेणी और नाम Class and name of town	जनसंख्या Population	*चिकित्सा सुविधाएं *Medical facilities		शैक्षिक Educational		
			अस्पताल/ डिस्पैंसरी/टी० बी० क्लीनिक आदि Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B.Clinics etc.	कालम 4 में नोट किए गए चिकित्सा संस्थानों में शैय्यायों की संख्या Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Column 4	कला/विज्ञान/ वाणिज्य कालेज (डिग्री स्तर और उससे ऊपर के स्तर वाले) Arts/Science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	आयुर्विज्ञान कालेज Medical College	इंजीनियरिंग कालेज Engineering College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	VI भुंतर VI Bhuntar	2,754	H (1) D (1)	10 —	Kullu (11 Kms.)	Paprola, Kangra district, (145 Kms.)	Chandigarh, Chandigarh U.T. (267 Kms.)
2	IV कुल्लू Iv Kullu	11,869	H (1) FC (1)	84 —	AS (1)	Paprola, Kangra district (156 Kms.)	Chandigarh, Chandigarh U.T. (278 Kms.)
3	VI मनाली VI Manali	2,301	H (2) FC (1)	30 —	Kullu (40 Kms.)	Paprola, Kangra district (196 Kms.)	Chandigarh, Chandigarh U.T. (318 Kms.)

Note : 1 *If a medical or educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district if in the same state or other state and its distance from the town where facility is available are mentioned.

2 *In case of composite schools like Middle Schools with Primary classes or Higher Secondary schools with high, middle and primary classes these have been included in High, Middle and Primary schools. For example if in a town, there are 2 Primary schools (I to V); 1 Middle school (VI to VIII) and 1 higher Secondary school (I to XI) with high, middle and primary classes, the number of primary schools have been shown as 3 and that of Middle schools 2. Similarly 1 High school and 1 Higher Secondary-school has been shown in the statement although there are only 4 institutions.

3 One Hospital (Leprosy Hospital) and one vocational training institution (I. T. I) are located just beyond the present boundaries of Bhuntar N.A.C. but for all purposes considered as belonging to the referrent town. Therefore, these have been included in the statement.

5
V

सांस्कृतिक सुविधाएं, 1979
Cultural Facilities, 1979

सुविधाएं facilities								मनोरंजन एवं सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं की संख्या Number of recreational and Cultural facilities			
पोलिटैकनिक Polytechnics	मान्यता प्राप्त शार्ट हैन्ड/टाइप राइटिंग और व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान Recogised shorthand, type writting and vocational training institution	उच्च माध्यमिक/ इन्टरमिडियेट/ पी०यू०सी० (प्री-यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज)/ जूनियर कालेज Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University College)/ Junior College level	माध्यमिक/ मैट्रिकु-/ लेशन Secondary/ Matriculation	उच्च प्राथमिक और मिडल स्कूल Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	प्राथमिक स्कूल Primary Schools	प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कक्षाएं/केन्द्र, अन्य (लिखें) Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	कार्यरत महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल और उसमें सीटों की संख्या Working womens hostels with number of seats	स्टेडियम Stadium	सिनेमा Cinema	रंगशाला/ ड्रामा/ समाज सदन Auditoriam Drama/ Community halls	वाचनालयों सहित सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों की संख्या Public libraries including reading rooms
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sundar Nagar, Mandi district (89) Kms)	0 (2)	Kullu (11 Kms.)	1	1	Pr.—1	ALC (1)	—	—	1	—	RR (1)
Sundar Nagar, Mandi district (100 Kms.)	0 (4)	1	2	2	Pr.—5	N.A.	—	1	1	1	PL (2) RR (4)
Sundar Nagar, Mandi district (140 Kms.)	0 (1)	Kullu (40 Kms.)	1	1	Pr.—1	Sayal (1 Km.)	—	—	—	—	—

विवरण

STATEMENT

व्यापार, वाणिज्य, उद्योग

Trade, Commerce, Industry

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	नगर की श्रेणी और नाम Class and name of town	सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तीन आयतित वस्तुओं के नाम Name of three most important commodities imported			सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तीन निर्यातित वस्तुओं के नाम Name of three most important commodities exported		
		पहली 1st.	दूसरी 2nd.	तीसरी 3rd.	पहली 1st.	दूसरी 2nd.	तीसरी 3rd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	VI भुंतर VI Bhuntar	Foodgrains	Sugar	Kerosene	Fruits mainly Apples and Plums	Kullu Shawls and Kullu Caps	Fruit packing cases
2	IV कुल्लू IV Kullu	Foodgrains	Petrolium Products	Sugar	Kullu Shawls and Kullu Caps	Fruits mainly Apples and Plums	Packing cases for Apples
3	VI मनाली VI Manali	Foodgrains	Sugar	Edible Oils	Potatoes	Apples	Wool, woollen Shawls and carpets

6
VI

और बैंक, 1979-
and Banking, 1979

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तीन विनिर्मित वस्तुओं के नाम Name of three most important commodities manufactured			बैंकों की संख्या	कृषि ऋण समितियों की संख्या	कृषि ऋण न देने वाली समितियों की संख्या
पहली 1st.	दूसरी 2nd.	तीसरी 3rd.	Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of non-Agricultural Credit Societies
9	10	11	12	13	14
Kullu Shawls and Kullu Caps	Fruit packing cases	Hosiery products	3	1	1
Kullu Shawls and Kullu Caps	Packing cases for Apples	Wooden Furniture	7	—	6
Fruit packing cases	Kullu Shawls and Kullu Caps	Handicraft products such as woollen carpets and Hosiery Articles	4	1	—

परिशिष्ट 5

APPENDIX V

जनसंख्या सहित बाह्य वृद्धि दर्शाते हुए शहर

Towns showing their outgrowths with population

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	लोकेशन कोड के साथ शहर का नाम Name of the town with location code	मुख्य शहर की जनसंख्या Population of core town	बाह्य वृद्धि Outgrowth	बाह्य वृद्धि की जनसंख्या Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
1	भुंतर Bhuntar (7/1)	2,754	—	—
2	कुल्लू Kullu (7/II)	11,869	—	—
3	मनाली Manali (7/III)	2,301	—	—

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 from 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.

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.

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 to ward 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.

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 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.

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.

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 Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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 House-holds	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
	जिला कुल्लू District Kullu										
	कुल Total	5,503.0	46,266	46,495	238,734	124,449	114,285	35,146	32,685	3,906	3,494
	ग्रामीण Rural	5,491.3	41,741	41,913	221,810	114,571	107,239	33,827	31,539	3,129	2,909
	शहरी Urban	11.7	4,525	4,582	16,924	9,878	7,046	1,319	1,146	777	585
1	तहसील कुल्लू Tahsil Kullu										
	कुल Total	258.2	27,466	27,640	137,177	72,514	64,663	17,673	16,235	3,712	3,360
	ग्रामीण Rural	246.5	22,941	23,058	120,253	62,636	57,617	16,354	15,089	2,935	2,775
	शहरी Urban	11.7	4,525	4,582	16,924	9,878	7,046	1,319	1,146	777	585

सार
ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: 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)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं०
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		Location Code No.
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	1
																7
59,076	21,671	69,669	37,976	51,277	35,426	1,363	506	811	150	16,218	1,894	2,747	14,449	52,033	61,860	
51,535	17,365	64,053	37,236	51,082	35,321	1,337	496	692	116	10,942	1,303	2,672	14,343	47,846	55,660	
7,541	4,306	5,616	740	195	105	26	10	119	34	5,276	591	75	106	4,187	6,200	
																1
36,838	14,897	40,130	19,792	25,516	17,548	1,026	428	590	138	12,998	1,678	1,709	7,223	30,675	37,648	
29,297	10,591	34,514	19,052	25,321	17,443	1,000	418	471	104	7,722	1,087	1,634	7,117	26,488	31,448	
7,541	4,306	5,616	740	195	105	26	10	119	34	5,276	591	75	106	4,187	6,200	

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग. 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	पलचाण Palchan	(21/24)	171	177	177	1,129	603	526	20	16	26	27
2	बरूआ Buruwah	(21/25)	588	435	439	2,327	1,171	1,156	180	175	35	37
3	बशिष्ट Bashist	(20/23)	242	533	536	2,410	1,373	1,037	338	267	236	201
4	मनाली Manali	(21/26)	170	195	195	1,114	579	535	163	144	—	—
5	नसोगी Nasogi-I	(21/27)	187	290	290	1,510	779	731	161	177	97	97
6	शलीण Shallin	(21/28)	151	236	262	1,206	682	524	72	60	72	65
7	प्रीणी Parini	(20/22)	233	196	196	984	526	458	101	79	93	77
8	जगतसुख Jagatsukh	(20/21)	246	313	323	1,626	821	805	126	120	59	57
9	गोजरा Cojra	(20/20)	112	137	137	576	287	289	29	47	64	63
10	सजलोह Sajloh	(23/39)	101	125	125	587	287	300	55	55	59	69
11	करजां Karjan	(23/40)	115	119	119	670	301	369	67	75	14	28
12	सोइल Soil	(23/41)	206	212	212	1,123	569	554	187	162	59	60
13	हलाण Hallan	(24/42)	461	489	489	2,394	1,241	1,153	242	214	23	14
14	मलाणा Malana	(24/44)	179	134	134	784	391	393	13	12	—	—
15	नगर Nagar	(24/43)	519	472	472	2,427	1,287	1,140	332	284	43	64
16	बराण Bran	(22/29)	207	295	296	1,366	718	648	111	97	81	92
17	पनगान Pangan	(22/38)	83	128	128	604	325	279	60	55	7	4
18	रियाड़ा Riyara	(22/30)	98	92	93	444	231	213	1	—	36	34
19	शेगली Shegli	(22/31)	67	56	59	284	146	138	—	—	—	—
20	बड़ाग्रां Baragran	(22/37)	160	203	203	994	496	498	117	102	95	89
21	हलाण Halan	(22/32)	111	72	76	398	204	194	13	12	—	—
22	बाड़ी Bari	(22/36)	98	211	211	1,252	667	585	184	158	77	75
23	कटरांई Katrain	(22/35)	218	515	516	2,306	1,222	1,084	309	308	124	112
24	द्वाडा Dawara	(22/34)	133	143	143	699	350	349	75	79	56	57
25	मेहा Meha	(22/33)	62	56	56	276	140	136	13	16	2	3
26	पिछलीहार Pichhlihar	(29/64)	228	195	195	966	498	468	49	50	—	—

साक्षर	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		कास्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसैसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं०
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		Location Code No.
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
256	57	348	96	218	91	—	—	7	—	123	5	31	230	224	200	1
512	137	627	279	492	264	33	12	8	—	94	3	2	58	542	819	2
679	199	786	349	355	311	30	14	11	4	390	20	20	73	567	615	3
242	83	299	220	245	201	12	12	6	1	36	6	31	120	249	195	4
388	172	431	348	309	313	42	28	6	1	74	6	13	75	335	308	5
276	75	412	302	211	240	27	26	3	—	171	36	5	5	265	217	6
244	66	269	205	218	182	4	1	6	3	41	19	11	8	246	245	7
450	191	428	312	346	289	8	1	6	—	68	22	—	163	393	330	8
164	65	162	189	146	187	—	2	—	—	16	—	7	4	118	96	9
173	70	147	182	119	179	8	2	2	—	18	1	—	1	140	117	10
179	102	128	35	107	34	2	—	2	—	17	1	6	94	167	240	11
335	164	290	207	247	202	5	1	—	—	38	4	9	63	270	284	12
650	251	618	553	509	528	3	4	2	—	104	21	4	5	619	595	13
1	—	159	2	153	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	102	249	130	142	14
767	362	728	485	568	454	13	17	9	—	138	14	3	82	556	573	15
321	111	406	402	300	363	46	19	5	2	55	18	4	8	308	238	16
168	71	118	91	92	89	2	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	207	188	17
97	28	144	122	119	117	8	3	3	—	14	2	—	1	87	90	18
77	33	79	57	78	56	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	67	81	19
254	147	284	30	193	22	3	—	—	1	88	7	—	3	212	465	20
85	17	115	114	87	96	13	15	4	—	11	3	—	—	89	80	21
435	284	290	85	120	16	8	20	18	4	144	45	2	19	375	481	22
740	382	645	83	309	31	45	3	13	10	278	39	6	5	571	996	23
179	86	205	193	145	174	13	7	—	—	47	12	1	2	144	154	24
37	15	85	82	85	81	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	55	54	25
78	5	364	297	362	297	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	134	171	26

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रि F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	फोजल Phojal (29/63)	183	179	179	822	437	385	82	87	52	49
28	मंडलगढ़ Mandalgarh (28/62)	287	240	240	1,243	668	575	109	88	8	10
29	डोभी Dobhi (28/61)	199	272	272	1,300	669	631	209	193	145	124
30	नाथन Nathan (24/45)	528	422	422	2,194	1,104	1,090	294	280	88	91
31	जाना Jana (24/47)	565	463	463	2,106	1,050	1,056	245	233	12	10
32	कायस Kais (25/43)	836	777	777	3,878	2,028	1,850	717	701	149	130
33	शिराड़ी Shirari (27/59)	115	92	92	465	236	229	70	65	21	15
34	शिलीहार Shilihar (27/60)	176	96	96	424	247	177	38	30	—	—
35	मांझलीहार Manjhlihar (27/57)	70	70	70	365	203	162	18	19	—	—
36	बैंची Benchi (27/58)	217	389	389	2,010	1,048	962	437	409	227	223
37	बंदरोल Bandrol (27/56)	107	146	146	786	417	369	139	136	53	54
38	ब्यासर Biyasar (27/55)	100	110	110	566	282	284	57	64	—	—
39	जदौड़ा Jadaura (26/54)	222	206	206	1,129	584	545	37	30	5	4
40	बनोगी Banogi (26/53)	278	357	359	2,701	1,728	973	322	225	21	2
41	सारी Sari (26/51)	237	215	221	1,057	544	513	77	71	3	4
42	बसतोरी Bastori (26/52)	212	172	173	901	463	438	85	78	—	—
43	डुगलग Dughllag (30/67)	310	269	271	1,508	781	727	193	195	1	—
44	मझाट Majhat (30/68)	96	84	84	422	197	225	42	44	—	—
45	फलाण Fhallan (30/66)	201	129	129	747	343	404	75	71	—	—
46	डुंखरी गाहर Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	214	183	188	1,073	557	516	73	96	1	—
47	पिछली Pichli (31/69)	267	135	135	873	442	431	46	57	—	—
48	माशना Mashna (31/70)	190	98	100	587	289	298	30	30	—	—
49	गाहर Gahar (32/71)	210	91	93	568	295	273	24	21	—	—
50	ग्रामग Gramg (32/72)	175	119	119	621	298	323	24	27	—	—
51	बरेहमन Brahman (33/74)	139	96	96	566	265	301	19	14	—	—

सार

ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: 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)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
159	43	244	10	188	5	2	1	5	—	49	4	—	—	193	375	27
161	31	423	216	409	216	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	245	359	28
337	197	392	355	276	328	26	15	—	3	90	9	9	—	268	276	29
558	238	601	439	490	413	19	14	7	3	85	4	7	100	496	551	30
417	106	566	606	487	593	2	7	16	3	61	3	—	1	484	449	31
720	241	1,184	727	927	702	81	5	15	5	161	15	60	231	784	892	32
125	65	141	90	120	89	1	—	1	—	19	1	—	—	95	139	33
83	14	152	69	138	65	1	1	—	—	13	3	10	3	85	105	34
89	13	115	95	112	95	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	88	67	35
512	280	600	463	453	439	12	5	9	1	126	23	1	31	447	463	36
212	99	233	174	212	172	3	—	—	—	18	2	—	28	184	167	37
103	19	181	177	177	177	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	101	107	38
148	26	338	255	316	255	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	246	290	39
1,157	150	1,275	48	408	35	47	10	20	1	800	2	—	—	453	925	40
319	103	296	122	203	105	19	3	7	—	67	14	8	8	240	383	41
180	14	300	213	294	211	1	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	163	225	42
374	118	396	328	275	300	1	3	17	2	103	23	44	143	341	256	43
83	27	82	115	76	114	—	1	—	—	6	—	20	35	95	75	44
114	22	150	236	122	235	—	—	5	1	23	—	—	—	193	168	45
170	46	269	161	227	157	9	1	3	1	30	2	81	178	207	177	46
104	9	220	183	173	181	4	1	—	—	43	1	1	45	221	203	47
73	8	168	170	168	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	128	48
99	11	170	145	160	145	—	—	—	—	10	—	14	9	111	119	49
77	16	142	171	131	171	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	2	154	150	50
113	83	132	166	126	165	1	1	—	—	5	—	6	2	127	133	51

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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 Household	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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
52	बलह Balh	(33/73)	120	120	120	668	339	329	22	13	—	—
53	भलयाणी Bhalyani	(33/75)	418	241	241	1,353	653	700	43	50	—	—
54	भुमतिर Bhumtir	(33/76)	212	134	134	750	374	376	83	88	—	—
55	पीज Peej	(34/77)	466	317	317	1,851	908	943	195	221	—	—
56	ढालपुर Dhalpur	(34/78)									Fully included	
57	खराल Kharal	(25/50)	1,362	1,325	1,327	6,747	3,425	3,322	978	947	123	118
58	पीणी Pini	(25/48)	287	235	240	1,137	604	533	297	262	—	—
59	कशावरी Kashawari	(25/49)	442	433	433	2,185	1,127	1,058	468	405	4	5
60	बलह Balh	(34/79)	322	282	286	1,647	859	788	255	255	15	12
61	बाड़ाहार Barahar	(34/80)	296	151	157	822	439	383	25	20	—	—
62	खड़ीहार Kharihar	(34/81)	240	189	191	1,058	551	507	120	115	3	3
63	र जगिरी Rajgiri	(35/82)	30	31	32	176	88	88	4	4	—	—
64	शिलीहार Shilhihar	(35/83)	159	138	139	793	407	386	247	231	—	—
65	भूलंग Bhulang	(35/85)	140	183	183	925	476	449	305	267	2	2
66	मोहल Mohal	(35/84)	159	263	266	1,348	729	619	293	251	40	36
67	शमशी Shamshi	(35/86)	314	654	654	3,460	2,009	1,451	558	429	236	234
68	खोखन Khokhan	(35/87)	229	251	254	1,289	651	638	308	291	48	46
69	नियुल Neol	(35/88)	195	195	196	1,304	696	608	134	104	63	38
70	बजौरा Bajaura	(36/89)	393	418	418	2,219	1,167	1,052	635	556	31	44
71	हाट Hat	(36/90)	154	182	183	917	477	440	291	254	42	49
72	रोट Rote	(42/107)	706	616	616	3,498	1,769	1,729	506	487	3	2
73	रैलाह Railah	(42/105)	559	390	392	2,225	1,181	1,044	270	266	9	6
74	भलाण Bhalan	(42/106)	425	439	441	2,208	1,155	1,053	446	400	15	6
75	पारली Parli	(37/94)	517	465	467	2,496	1,300	1,196	286	251	7	6
76	मांझली Manjhli	(37/93)	367	357	357	1,801	887	914	118	112	7	2
77	दयार Diar	(37/92)	681	563	565	3,044	1,519	1,525	642	624	13	11

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ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं०
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		Location Code No.
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	1
206	116	158	196	109	190	1	—	2	1	46	5	79	56	102	77	52
331	135	316	405	282	405	—	—	3	—	31	—	7	6	330	289	53
190	47	201	145	186	145	2	—	3	—	10	—	2	70	171	161	54
465	131	511	366	435	356	—	—	32	8	44	2	1	1	396	576	55
in M. C. Kullu																56
1,675	726	1,734	766	1,264	720	40	8	38	7	392	31	138	739	1,553	1,817	57
166	21	367	242	271	157	—	—	9	—	87	85	10	45	227	246	58
515	199	613	300	371	94	45	23	3	2	194	181	73	304	441	454	59
387	177	475	404	295	350	24	14	16	7	140	33	7	4	377	380	60
174	44	240	167	216	163	—	—	3	—	21	4	12	60	187	156	61
258	85	324	137	288	136	4	—	15	1	17	—	21	138	206	232	62
35	5	45	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	48	33	40	63
101	8	218	16	190	5	—	1	4	—	24	10	25	95	164	275	64
113	17	284	2	277	1	—	—	3	—	4	1	61	314	131	133	65
379	147	363	55	131	28	28	3	23	2	181	22	10	161	356	403	66
1,336	525	1,185	330	313	234	31	28	12	5	829	63	54	139	770	982	67
318	99	333	212	191	194	14	3	4	1	124	14	17	49	301	377	68
304	51	416	280	319	254	7	1	1	—	89	25	14	25	266	303	69
583	211	590	85	337	71	33	5	3	—	217	9	67	297	510	670	70
210	83	287	33	144	23	16	2	4	—	123	8	1	71	189	336	71
867	297	972	416	805	403	21	2	12	2	134	9	24	470	773	843	72
441	92	685	128	628	124	3	1	3	—	51	3	18	352	478	564	73
518	211	571	132	379	125	20	—	12	—	160	7	37	35	547	886	74
467	112	788	446	753	443	2	—	1	—	32	3	20	155	492	595	75
477	167	422	194	384	192	—	—	2	—	36	2	23	141	442	579	76
836	395	817	502	642	465	48	24	10	1	117	12	39	136	563	887	77

लोकेशन कोड नं • Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
78	शिलीहार Shilhihar	(37/91)	876	799	800	4,385	2,187	2,198	754	738	33	40
79	रतोचा Ratocha	(38/95)	211	126	126	691	343	348	86	81	3	—
80	चोंग Chong	(38/96)	270	182	182	977	483	494	150	159	6	6
81	जालू Jallu	(38/97)	237	228	228	1,129	600	529	247	218	26	22
82	शाट Shat	(38/98)	219	180	181	940	490	450	136	121	9	8
83	बराधा Bradha	(30/99)	312	338	339	1,518	784	734	362	337	6	7
84	जरी Jari	(39/100)	363	307	307	1,578	857	721	165	136	31	29
85	मनीकरण Manikaran	(40/101)	809	555	557	2,724	1,484	1,240	308	267	6	2
86	सोसन Sosan	(40/102)	395	215	217	1,022	549	473	137	101	—	—

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: 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)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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		
ष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
64	481	1,181	397	877	326	43	38	14	10	247	23	61	414	945	1,387	78
54	26	167	141	164	141	—	—	—	—	3	—	55	72	121	135	79
25	109	199	45	163	42	—	—	3	—	33	3	67	152	217	297	80
37	144	304	206	188	181	28	4	6	2	82	19	18	87	278	236	81
73	74	215	138	157	104	—	—	1	1	57	33	84	50	191	262	82
63	160	436	263	341	233	2	—	7	2	86	28	9	34	339	437	83
69	173	462	294	303	249	7	—	—	5	152	40	6	12	389	415	84
51	117	908	323	734	304	15	3	4	1	155	15	44	301	532	616	85
35	53	390	227	338	223	—	1	2	—	50	3	—	—	159	246	86

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग किमी० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House-holds	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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7/1	BHUNTAR (N. A. C.)	669	679	2,754	1,566	1,188	245	193	80	87
	Total of Ward No. 1 (SHAMSHI)	236	236	915	511	404	90	88	34	41
	Block No. 1	98	98	390	209	181	33	27	26	32
	Black No. 2	138	138	525	302	223	57	61	8	9
	Total of Ward No. 2 (BHUNTAR)	211	218	936	536	400	94	56	9	7
	Block No. 3	103	105	488	284	204	45	17	9	7
	Block No. 4	108	113	448	252	196	49	39	—	—
	Total of Ward No. 3 (BHUIN)	222	225	903	519	384	61	49	37	39
	Block No. 5	111	114	438	257	181	44	39	37	39
	Block No. 6	111	111	465	262	203	17	10	—	—
7/II	KULLU M. C.	3,226	3,271	11,869	6,976	4,893	892	776	376	225
	Total of Ward No. 1 (UPPER AKHARA)	187	189	850	468	382	54	64	63	45
	Block No. 1	187	189	850	468	382	54	64	63	45
	Total of Ward No.2 (MIDDLE AKHARA)	183	184	841	479	382	46	37	15	10
	Block No. 2	183	184	841	479	362	46	37	15	10
	Block No. 3 (MIDDLE & LOWER AKHARA)	99	99	452	256	196	18	15	19	10
	Block No. 3	99	99	452	256	196	18	15	19	10
	Total of Ward No. 4 (LOWER AKHARA)	196	200	784	458	326	31	24	6	3
	Block No. 4	196	200	784	458	326	31	24	6	3
	Total of Ward No.5(LOWER SULTANPUR)	224	224	946	506	440	29	29	9	8
	Block No. 5	224	224	946	506	440	29	29	9	8
	Total of Ward No.6(UPPER SULTANPUR)	724	247	920	508	412	30	21	62	27
	Block No. 6	247	247	920	508	412	30	21	62	27
	Total of Ward No. 7 (SARWARI)	295	303	1,048	635	413	35	31	28	22
	Block No. 7	215	216	774	453	321	21	22	25	21
	Block No. 8	80	87	274	182	92	14	9	3	1
	Total of Ward No. 8 (NAJABBADI)	280	280	1,004	599	405	90	80	20	14
	Block No. 9	280	280	1,004	599	405	90	80	20	14

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		कास्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसैसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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	1
1,150	690	857	68	29	5	10	—	15	1	803	62	36	39	673	1,081	
385	226	276	19	2	1	6	—	1	—	267	18	9	11	226	374	
155	102	95	8	—	—	4	—	1	—	90	8	2	1	112	172	
230	124	181	11	2	1	2	—	—	—	177	10	7	10	114	202	
406	268	299	25	10	2	1	—	3	—	285	23	5	6	232	369	
216	140	155	12	5	1	1	—	—	—	149	11	4	6	125	186	
190	128	144	13	5	1	—	—	3	—	136	12	1	—	107	183	
359	196	282	24	17	2	3	—	11	1	251	21	22	22	215	338	
168	80	145	12	6	1	2	—	8	1	129	10	14	21	98	148	
191	116	137	12	11	1	1	—	3	—	122	11	8	1	117	190	
5,505	3,120	3,951	526	120	70	10	5	76	25	3,745	426	32	53	2,993	4,314	
381	249	244	12	6	—	1	—	9	2	228	10	7	16	217	354	
381	249	244	12	6	—	1	—	9	2	228	10	7	16	217	354	
394	281	283	30	15	2	—	—	1	2	267	26	—	10	196	322	
394	281	283	30	15	2	—	—	1	2	267	26	—	10	196	322	
194	129	147	8	—	—	—	—	5	1	142	7	3	2	106	186	
194	129	147	8	—	—	—	—	5	1	142	7	3	2	106	186	
367	221	258	31	1	—	—	—	—	2	257	29	—	—	200	295	
367	221	258	31	1	—	—	—	—	2	257	29	—	—	200	295	
417	333	265	44	—	—	2	—	—	—	263	44	—	—	241	396	
417	333	265	44	—	—	2	—	—	—	263	44	—	—	241	396	
436	282	248	63	10	14	1	3	2	3	235	43	6	16	254	333	
436	282	248	63	10	14	1	3	2	3	235	43	6	16	254	333	
477	232	348	26	2	1	1	—	13	2	332	23	11	3	276	384	
327	171	245	19	—	—	1	—	1	—	243	19	—	—	208	302	
150	61	103	7	2	1	—	—	12	2	89	4	11	3	68	82	
489	281	339	46	11	—	1	—	5	1	322	45	—	—	260	359	
489	281	339	46	11	—	1	—	5	1	322	45	—	—	260	359	

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Tootal of Ward No.9(LOWER DHALPUR)	428	449	1,351	883	468	73	42	9	3	
	Block No. 10	428	449	1,351	883	468	73	42	9	3	
	Total of Ward No. 10 (SHISHMAMGI)	440	440	1,447	873	574	284	259	61	28	
	Block No. 11	440	440	1,447	874	574	284	259	61	28	
	Total of Ward No. 11 (MIDDLE DHALPUR)	499	508	1,700	994	706	108	88	65	48	
	Block No. 12	285	295	983	581	402	39	36	33	15	
	Block No. 13	214	223	717	413	304	69	52	32	32	
	Total of Ward No. 12(SHASTRI NAGIAR)	48	148	526	317	209	94	86	19	7	
	Block No. 14	148	148	526	317	209	94	86	19	7	
	N. A. C. MANALI	630	632	2,301	1,336	965	182	177	321	273	
	Total of Ward No. 1	203	204	749	414	335	83	89	64	54	
	Block No. 1	203	204	749	414	335	83	89	64	54	
	Total of Ward No.	194	194	757	447	310	66	58	119	94	
	Block No. 2	90	90	325	198	127	28	25	27	21	
	Block No. 3	104	104	432	249	183	38	33	92	73	
	Total of Ward No. 3	233	234	795	475	320	33	30	138	125	
	Block No. 4	128	128	454	243	211	26	24	103	91	
	Block No. 5	105	106	341	232	109	7	6	35	34	

सार
ABSTRACT

साक्षर	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: 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)	सीमित कर्मकार	काम न करने वाले	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
741	339	618	32	10	—	—	-	—	—	608	32	—	—	265	436	
741	339	618	32	10	—	—	—	—	—	608	32	—	—	265	436	
614	231	462	76	38	4	1	—	23	5	400	67	1	2	410	496	
614	231	462	76	38	4	1	—	23	5	400	67	1	2	410	496	
786	441	595	144	22	48	3	2	9	5	561	89	4	2	395	560	
456	275	364	57	—	—	2	—	3	—	359	57	1	1	216	344	
330	166	231	87	22	48	1	2	6	5	202	32	3	1	179	216	
209	101	144	14	5	1	—	—	9	2	130	11	—	2	173	193	
209	101	144	14	5	1	—	—	9	2	130	11	—	2	173	193	
886	496	808	146	46	30	6	5	28	8	728	103	7	14	521	805	
295	198	232	72	18	25	1	—	1	3	212	44	5	6	177	257	
295	198	232	72	18	25	1	—	1	3	212	44	5	6	177	257	
295	166	285	50	28	5	4	5	16	3	237	37	2	5	160	255	
142	75	134	24	7	1	—	—	14	2	113	21	2	1	62	102	
153	91	151	26	21	4	4	5	2	1	124	16	—	4	98	153	
296	132	291	24	—	—	1	—	11	2	279	22	—	3	184	293	
154	88	118	17	—	—	1	—	11	2	106	15	—	—	125	194	
142	44	173	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	7	—	3	59	99	

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	तहसील बंजार 2 Tahsil Banjar										
	कुल Total	87.9	6,296	6,321	34,006	17,339	16,667	4,742	4,572	93	64
	ग्रामीण Rural	87.9	6,296	6,321	34,006	17,339	16,667	4,742	4,572	93	64
	शहरी Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

सार
ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: 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)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
																2
8,071	2,747	10,236	4,646	8,741	4,517	79	30	87	8	1,329	91	291	3,939	6,812	8,082	
8,071	2,747	10,236	4,646	8,741	4,517	79	30	87	8	1,329	91	291	3,939	6,812	8,082	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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 House-holds	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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	धाउगी Dhaugi	(1/4)	397	200	200	1,057	541	516	175	163	26	23
2	कनौन Kanon	(1/3)	235	138	138	789	401	388	127	123	8	5
3	कोटला Kotala	(1/1)	302	255	255	1,313	669	644	191	196	2	2
4	चकूरठा Chakurtha	(1/2)	327	151	151	779	402	377	89	92	—	—
5	रतवाह Ratwah	(6/21)	125	122	123	643	324	319	74	77	4	2
6	तरंगली Tarangali	(6/20)	148	121	121	682	338	344	140	150	5	4
7	देऊठा Deotha	(5/14)	148	87	86	473	225	248	76	83	—	—
8	थनीचेड़ Thanichar	(5/15)	168	72	72	376	191	185	59	54	—	—
9	चमौन Chamon	(5/19)	303	225	225	1,218	616	602	254	248	—	—
10	जौरी Jauri	(5/17)	151	96	97	495	257	238	94	93	—	—
11	थाटी बीड़ Thati Bir	(5/18)	166	151	152	817	419	398	173	158	3	1
12	सेहली Seohli	(5/16)	96	76	77	390	188	202	13	11	—	—
13	दशाहड़ Dashiarh	(2/5)	171	167	167	829	427	402	102	93	22	15
14	मनयाशी Manyashi	(2/6)	208	119	119	601	307	294	78	81	4	2
15	सचेहण Sachenn	(2/7)	233	170	170	914	493	421	157	142	—	—
16	शैंशर Shansher	(41/104)	368	228	228	1,183	616	567	329	301	—	—
17	गाड़ापारली Garaparli	(41/103)	217	88	95	490	267	223	62	56	—	—
18	लपाह Lapah	(3/8)	100	33	33	173	90	83	7	8	—	—
19	शानगढ़ Shangarh	(8/9)	166	87	89	463	227	236	85	83	—	—
20	शापनील Shapnil	(4/11)	72	39	40	260	142	118	—	—	—	—
21	श्री कोट Siri Kot	(4/10)	138	59	59	339	183	156	40	37	—	—
22	कलवारी Kalwari	(4/12)	268	174	175	978	473	505	178	177	—	—
23	पलाच Palahch	(4/13)	356	255	255	1,460	704	756	352	336	—	—
24	चेथर Chether	(7/22)	107	91	91	493	255	238	5	10	—	—
25	बलागड़ Balagad	(7/23)	407	345	345	1,906	960	946	263	235	—	—
26	खाबल Khabal	(8/24)	206	221	221	1,152	627	525	163	145	—	—
27	बाहू Bahu	(9/27)	159	139	139	661	321	340	13	16	—	—

सार
ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं०
		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		Location Code No.
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	1
220	75	297	34	238	31	6	1	1	1	52	1	18	130	226	352	1
167	54	224	55	181	53	15	1	1	—	27	1	1	2	176	331	2
328	89	340	135	246	132	1	—	5	—	88	3	31	18	298	491	3
176	49	248	95	237	90	2	4	1	—	8	1	4	76	150	206	4
192	87	186	175	159	166	2	2	1	4	24	3	4	11	134	133	5
201	112	183	12	118	11	3	—	7	—	55	1	5	57	150	275	6
92	36	128	23	115	23	2	—	3	—	8	—	—	95	97	130	7
57	22	124	116	121	116		—	—	—	3	—	—	8	67	61	8
290	112	362	219	303	211	—	1	10	—	49	7	7	65	247	318	9
96	15	154	21	146	20	2	1	3	—	3	—	—	88	103	129	10
213	84	247	116	229	116	—	—	1	—	16	—	27	116	146	166	11
92	14	124	78	121	78	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	56	63	68	12
249	99	271	151	179	140	5	3	1	—	86	8	1	65	155	186	13
141	48	196	13	150	12	—	—	6	—	40	1	2	182	109	99	14
218	66	316	152	302	145	5	5		—	9	2	4	113	173	156	15
183	25	428	206	406	206	—	—	3	—	19	—	1	155	187	206	16
54	4	202	139	161	139	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	65	84	17
37	3	61	59	60	59	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	29	24	18
107	32	163	143	155	143		—	—		8	—	—	1	64	92	19
88	30	60	—	57	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	62	76	56	20
82	15	100	—	96	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	48	79	108	21
250	130	210	83	175	78	8	—	4	—	23	5	42	155	221	267	22
344	152	420	27	382	27	1	—	4	—	33	—	2	375	282	354	23
124	39	144	53	131	53	—	—	2	—	11	—	14	109	97	76	24
561	262	519	324	429	314	5	3	4	1	81	6	38	110	403	512	25
315	70	361	149	329	149	—	—	2	—	30	—	5	105	261	271	26
205	76	189	12	170	8	1	1	—	—	18	3	9	181	123	147	27

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग किमी० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House-holds	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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	मोहनी Mohani	(8/25)	202	190	192	1,101	602	499	67	66	—	—
29	सिराज Seraj	(8/26)	305	296	297	1,784	885	899	203	192	—	—
30	तान्दी Tandi	(9/28)	203	192	195	953	506	447	104	82	—	1
31	रशाला Rashala	(10/31)	97	117	118	504	252	252	33	30	8	1
32	सजवाड़ Sajwar	(10/29)	149	96	96	631	308	323	57	67	—	—
33	घियाग Ghiagh	(10/30)	65	59	59	316	165	151	10	10	—	—
34	बीणी Bini	(11/32)	102	86	86	481	227	254	51	48	—	—
35	बिहार Bihar	(11/33)	265	447	418	1,786	932	854	181	184	9	6
36	सरची Sharchi	(12/34)	332	237	237	1,381	679	702	221	216	—	—
37	शिली Shilhi	(12/35)	138	86	86	618	321	297	64	67	—	—
38	चिपणी Chipni	(14/38)	248	189	190	1,187	608	579	220	208	—	—
39	मशियार Mashiar	(14/39)	252	154	154	948	471	477	126	123	—	—
40	टिन्डर Tindar	(13/37)	298	94	94	541	276	265	41	46	—	—
41	पेखड़ी Pekhri	(13/36)	355	145	145	841	444	397	65	65	2	2

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: 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)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
318	103	377	169	346	169	—	—	1	—	30	—	5	147	220	183	28
417	109	472	440	440	436	8	3	1	—	23	1	4	67	409	392	29
294	86	298	279	264	277	—	—	1	—	33	2	10	11	198	157	30
137	60	155	28	97	25	2	—	2	—	54	3	1	131	96	93	31
94	18	209	254	199	254	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	99	69	32
103	24	90	55	75	55	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	75	96	33
139	62	114	70	94	66	1	1	2	1	17	2	27	111	86	73	34
641	303	561	303	258	274	7	2	10	—	286	27	1	2	370	549	35
312	92	398	110	350	105	—	—	—	—	48	5	6	344	275	248	36
94	7	215	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	212	105	85	37
161	39	374	86	347	85	—	—	6	1	21	—	—	215	234	278	38
42	5	267	176	256	175	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	2	203	299	39
83	20	183	4	166	—	3	2	—	—	14	2	—	156	93	105	40
154	29	267	82	242	76	—	—	2	—	23	6	9	158	168	157	41

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	तहसील आनी										
3	Tahsil Ani										
	कुल Total	70.8	5,702	5,721	32,757	16,844	15,913	5,031	4,645	47	32
	ग्रामीण Rural	70.8	5,702	5,721	32,757	16,844	15,913	5,031	4,645	47	32
	शहरी Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

सार
ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		कास्तकार (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	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
																3
6,934	1,872	9,209	5,483	8,219	5,409	68	17	45	2	877	55	542	2,152	7,093	8,278	
6,934	1,872	9,209	5,483	8,219	5,409	68	17	45	2	877	55	542	2,152	7,093	8,278	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	करसाई गाड़ Karsei Gad(23/72)	647	557	557	3,315	1,709	1,606	429	357	—	—
2	बिशलाधार Bishladhar(23/73)	517	413	417	2,371	1,189	1,182	248	242	—	—
3	कराड Karad (23/74)	328	301	304	1,839	952	887	296	274	—	—
4	शिल्ही Shilhi (24/75)	385	267	269	1,494	766	728	221	199	4	1
5	कुंगश Kungash (24/76)	393	304	304	1,793	919	874	354	319	—	—
6	करना Karana (24/77)	326	253	253	1,481	782	699	206	178	—	—
7	लझेरी Lajheri (22/71)	398	326	328	1,991	1,002	989	214	210	—	—
8	खणी Khani (22/70)	283	253	253	1,556	801	755	141	136	—	—
9	कोहिला Kohila (22/69)	407	283	283	1,721	885	836	245	229	—	—
10	बछेर Bachher (21/67)	331	275	275	1,623	857	766	262	205	—	—
11	मांझा देश Manjha Desh(21/68)	894	771	773	4,106	2,139	1,967	827	776	18	9
12	जाबन Jaban (25/78)	376	315	319	1,754	888	866	297	279	7	6
13	फरानाली Franali (25/81)	501	444	446	2,326	1,237	1,089	212	212	3	3
14	डिंगीधार Dingidhar (25/82)	607	437	437	2,568	1,307	1,261	664	634	7	8
15	दलाश सोईधार Dalash Suidhar (25/80)	375	277	277	1,529	751	778	191	197	8	5
16	ब्यूंगल Beongal (25/79)	299	226	226	1,290	660	630	224	198	—	—

सार
ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: 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)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
680	136	855	224	801	224	1	—	2	—	51	—	137	464	717	918	1
439	104	682	486	648	484	1	—	2	—	31	2	64	156	443	540	2
388	142	472	159	445	154	2	1	1	—	24	4	111	286	369	442	3
322	82	442	448	406	447	1	—	1	—	34	1	—	—	324	280	4
436	159	469	387	402	380	1	—	10	—	56	7	58	15	392	472	5
375	56	342	15	306	15	—	—	10	—	26		60	33	380	651	6
309	31	619	147	592	146	—	1	1	—	26	—	1	448	382	394	7
325	54	432	224	398	221	1	—	4	—	29	3	58	171	311	360	8
336	71	496	348	460	348	20	—	—	—	16	—	2	2	387	486	9
284	72	528	260	494	259	—	1	—	—	34	—	17	165	312	341	10
711	198	1,263	923	1,132	912	1	1	3	—	127	10	2	128	874	916	11
406	150	462	399	355	374	21	9	—	1	86	15	20	113	406	354	12
555	145	716	416	555	409	9	2	—	—	152	5	3	5	518	668	13
646	211	662	328	537	322	9	1	9	1	107	4	6	164	639	769	14
396	155	410	434	348	430	—	—	—	—	62	4	—	—	341	344	15
326	106	359	285	340	284	1	1	2	—	16	—	3	2	298	343	16

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग 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
	तहसील निरमंड										
4	Tahsil Nermand										
	कुल Total	81.8	6,802	6,813	34,794	17,752	17,042	2,700	7,233	54	38
	ग्रामीण Rural	81.8	6,802	6,813	34,794	17,752	17,042	7,700	7,233	54	38
	शहरी Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

सार
ABSTRACT

साक्षर		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
		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	स्त्रीया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रिया F	पुरुष M	स्त्रीयां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
																4
7,233	2,155	10,904	8,055	8,801	7,952	190	31	89	2	1,014	70	205	1,135	7,453	7,852	
7,233	2,155	10,904	8,055	8,801	7,952	190	31	89	2	1,014	70	205	1,135	7,453	7,852	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम Name of Village/Town/Ward		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग किमी० 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	स्त्रीयां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	चैल Chail	(15/40)	312	279	279	1,451	762	682	266	217	1	—
2	सराहन Sarahan	(15/41)	87	90	90	459	232	227	37	38	—	—
3	नोर Nor	(15/43)	184	171	171	893	452	441	253	222	—	—
4	झलेर Jhaler	(15/42)	176	138	138	709	361	348	126	123	—	—
5	शिल्ली Shilli	(16/45)	298	241	241	1,331	697	634	216	199	—	—
6	कोटी Koti	(16/44)	195	153	153	704	353	351	122	115	—	—
7	देथवा Dethoa	(16/46)	301	198	198	1,037	516	521	316	306	—	—
8	राहणु Rahnu	(21/66)	345	304	304	1,522	769	753	692	352	—	—
9	घाठू Ghathoo	(21/65)	416	333	333	1,736	888	848	444	416	—	—
10	गड़ेज Gadej	(20/60)	146	127	129	651	312	339	112	101	5	4
11	शिलही Shilhi	(20/61)	288	184	184	915	462	453	158	144	2	4
12	लोट Lote	(20/62)	543	393	393	2,067	1,044	1,023	410	406	5	3
13	नियर Neither	(20/63)	530	485	485	2 444	1,212	1,232	549	554	—	—
14	पलेही Palehi	(20/64)	646	453	453	2,491	1,253	1,238	427	404	4	3
15	तवार Tawar	(19/55)	264	145	145	817	426	391	199	173	—	—
16	निशानी Nishani	(19/56)	216	139	139	726	356	370	142	146	—	1
17	शोहच Sohach	(18/54)	269	177	177	928	499	429	263	210	—	—
18	अरसू Arsu	(18/53)	239	192	192	1,016	509	507	229	219	—	—
19	सरघा Sargha	(17/47)	279	219	225	1,043	559	484	139	114	1	—
20	कुशवा Kushwa	(17/48)	182	203	203	1,078	561	517	209	178	—	—
21	तूनन Tunan	(17/49)	479	540	542	2,826	2,429	1,397	753	733	1	1
22	थाचवा Thachwa	(17/50)	38	71	71	293	160	133	67	53	—	—
23	बाड़ी Bari	(18/52)	226	149	149	141	384	357	134	121	—	—
24	कशोली Kasholi	(18/51)	154	121	121	681	354	327	195	173	—	—
25	पोशना Poshana	(19/57)	268	307	307	1,476	776	700	386	350	6	4
26	निरमंड Nermand	(20/58)	1,040	900	901	4,330	2,198	2,132	1,049	1,069	24	15
27	बाइल Bael	(20/59)	69	90	90	429	228	201	107	97	5	2

साक्षर		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS: काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX)		सीमित कर्मकार		काम न करने वाले		लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.
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	1
255	47	464	459	445	459	—	—	—	—	19	—	18	1	280	229	1
62	12	157	155	144	151	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	75	72	2
168	63	282	301	273	301	3	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	168	140	3
92	36	239	174	225	173	—	—	—	—	13	1	1	66	122	108	4
249	25	427	431	409	431	1	—	—	—	17	—	10	—	260	203	5
83	22	216	75	211	75	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	152	137	124	6
206	81	286	320	257	312	3	2	1	—	25	6	—	—	230	201	7
261	97	443	288	391	281	7	3	4	—	41	4	24	58	302	407	8
228	63	527	370	439	360	62	8	4	—	22	2	5	72	356	406	9
159	71	188	182	163	175	4	5	—	—	21	2	1	14	123	143	10
193	80	280	299	268	298	1	1	—	—	11	—	4	7	178	147	11
457	106	543	168	462	164	21	1	7	—	53	3	8	160	493	695	12
645	212	652	682	577	680	7	—	5	—	63	2	5	27	555	523	13
631	233	670	457	621	453	11	—	8	—	30	4	16	43	567	738	14
212	57	250	262	211	262	1	—	1	—	37	—	4	1	172	128	15
188	50	193	237	177	235	2	2	3	—	11	—	8	2	155	131	16
189	32	271	160	256	160	—	—	1	—	14	—	11	86	217	183	17
226	92	281	311	231	309	3	—	3	—	44	2	8	10	220	186	18
189	24	310	220	271	219	19	—	2	—	18	1	15	106	234	158	19
166	33	338	223	310	223	6	—	1	—	21	—	1	—	222	294	20
443	52	922	540	851	538	8	1	4	—	59	1	18	164	489	693	21
88	32	87	24	52	20	—	—	2	—	33	4	5	38	68	71	22
132	22	224	262	216	262	1	—	1	—	6	—	4	8	156	87	23
120	16	218	232	198	232	—	—	9	—	11	—	1	—	135	95	24
401	92	389	356	270	355	23	1	2	—	94	—	—	—	387	344	25
1,094	465	1,117	721	771	685	6	6	23	1	317	29	36	120	1,045	1,291	26
96	40	121	146	102	136	1	1	2	—	16	9	—	—	107	55	27

परिशिष्ट 6

APPENDIX VI

प्रत्येक शहरी ब्लाक का सीमा विवरण

Statement showing jurisdiction of enumerator's block in the urban areas

शहर का कोड नं० सहित नाम Name of Town with Location Code No.	वार्ड नं० Ward No.	ब्लाक नं० Block No.	जनगणना मकानों के अनुसार प्रत्येक ब्लाक Jurisdiction of each Block in te Census House Nos.
1	2	3	4
भुन्तर (अ० क्षे० स०) (7/I)			
Bhuntar (N. A. C.) (7/I)	1	1	House No. 1 to 74
		2	House No. 75 to 205
	2	3	House No. 1 to 90
		4	House No. 91 to 157
	3	5	House No. 1 to 109
		6	House No. 110 to 224
कुल्लू (न० पा०) (7/II)			
Kullu M. C.) (7/II)	1	1	House No. 1 to 159
	2	2	House No. 1 to 139
	3	3	House No. 1 to 127
	4	4	House No. 1 to 133
	5	5	House No. 1 to 160
	6	6	House No. 1 to 174
	7	7	House No. 1 to 178
		8	House No. 1 to 54
	8	9	House No. 1 to 168
	10	10	House No. 1 to 195
	10	11	House No. 1 to 219
	11	12	House No. 1 to 217
		13	House No. 1 to 98
	12	14	House No. 1 to 96
मनाली (अ० क्षे० स०) (7/III)			
Manali (N. A. C. (7/III)	1	1	House No. 1 to 295
	2	2	House No. 1 to 296
		3	House No. 1 to 257
	3	4	House No. 1 to 226
		5	House No. 1 to 173

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Primary Census Abstract of 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.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
OF
SCHEDULED CASTES

क्रम सं०	राज्य/जिला/तहसील/उप-तहसील/शहर/सं० सं०/नगरीय क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण शहरी	अनुसूचित जाति सदस्यों सहित परिवारों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों की कुल जनसंख्या			साक्षर			मुख्य MAIN कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		
Sl. No.	State/District/Tahsil/Sub-tahsil/Town/Urban Agglomeration/Urban Areas	Total Rural Urban	No. of Households with S.C. Members	Total Population of Scheduled Castes			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
	कुल्लू जिला											
–	KULLU DISTRICT	T	13,419	67,831	35,146	32,685	14,317	11,384	2,933	31,335	20,259	11,076
		R	12,808	65,366	33,827	31,539	13,233	10,680	2,553	30,470	19,540	10,930
		U	611	2,465	1,319	1,146	1,084	704	380	865	719	146
	कुल्लू तहसील											
1	Kullu Tahsil	T	6,900	33,908	17,673	16,235	7,591	5,962	1,629	14,862	10,072	4,790
		R	6,289	31,443	16,354	15,089	6,507	5,258	1,249	13,997	9,353	4,644
		U	611	2,465	1,319	1,146	1,084	704	380	865	719	146
	भुन्तर (अ० क्षे० स०)											
	Bhuntar (N.A.C.)	U	104	438	245	193	172	125	47	149	137	12
	कुल्लू (न० पा०)											
	Kullu (M.C.)	U	428	1,668	892	776	729	474	255	596	494	102
	मनाली (अ० क्षे० स०)											
	Manali (N.A.C.)	U	79	359	182	177	183	105	78	120	88	32
	बंजार तहसील											
2	Banjar Tahsil	T	1,740	9,314	4,742	4,572	1,880	1,464	416	4,150	2,901	1,249
		R	1,740	9,314	4,742	4,572	1,880	1,464	416	4,150	2,901	1,249
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	आनी तहसील											
3	Ani Tahsil	T	1,790	9,676	5,031	4,645	1,972	1,583	389	4,356	2,781	1,575
		R	1,790	9,676	5,031	4,645	1,972	1,583	389	4,356	2,781	1,575
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	निरमंड तहसील											
4	Nermand Tahsil	T	2,989	14,933	7,700	7,233	2,874	2,375	499	7,967	4,505	3,462
		R	2,989	14,933	7,700	7,233	2,874	2,375	499	7,967	4,505	3,462
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

कर्मकार WORKERS																	
काश्तकार (I)			खेतीहर मजदूर (II)			पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसैसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V (ए)			अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) 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
26,388	16,093	10,295	897	677	220	543	485	58	3,507	3,004	503	4,890	785	4,105	31,606	14,102	17,504
26,341	16,061	10,280	882	669	213	488	438	50	2,759	2,372	387	4,856	768	4,088	30,040	13,549	16,521
47	32	15	15	8	7	55	47	8	748	632	116	34	17	17	1,566	583	983
11,117	6,995	4,122	657	487	170	359	306	53	2,729	2,284	445	2,478	475	2,003	16,568	7,126	9,442
11,070	6,963	4,107	642	479	163	304	259	45	1,981	1,652	329	2,444	458	1,986	15,002	6,543	8,459
47	32	15	15	8	7	55	47	8	748	632	116	34	17	17	1,566	583	983
2	1	1	3	2	1	8	8	—	136	126	10	17	9	8	272	99	173
33	27	6	6	3	3	38	30	8	519	434	85	13	5	8	1,059	393	666
12	4	8	6	3	3	9	9	—	93	72	21	4	3	1	235	91	144
3,807	2,585	1,222	38	27	11	73	70	3	232	219	13	1,107	61	1,046	4,057	1,780	2,277
3,807	2,585	1,222	38	27	11	73	70	3	232	219	13	1,107	61	1,046	4,057	1,780	2,277
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,090	2,538	1,552	44	34	10	42	41	1	180	168	12	765	162	603	4,555	2,088	2,467
4,090	2,538	1,552	44	34	10	42	41	1	180	168	12	765	162	603	4,555	2,088	2,467
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,374	3,975	3,399	158	129	29	69	68	1	366	333	33	540	87	453	6,426	3,108	3,318
7,374	3,975	3,399	158	129	29	69	68	1	366	333	33	540	87	453	6,426	3,108	3,318
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
OF
SCHEDULED TRIBES

क्रम सं० / Sl. No.	राज्य/जिला/तहसील/उप-तहसील/शहर/नं० सं०/नगरीय क्षेत्र / State/District/Tahsil/Sub-tahsil/Town/Urban Agglomeration/Urban Areas	कुल ग्रामीण शहरी / Total Rural Urban	अनुसूचित जन-जातियों सदस्यों सहित परिवारों की संख्या / No. of Households with S.T. Members	अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की कुल जनसंख्या / Total Population of Scheduled Tribes			साक्षर / Literates			मुख्य MAIN: कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX) / 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
	कुल्लू जिला											
7	KULLU DISTRICT	T	1,735	7,400	3,906	3,497	3,633	2,372	1,261	2,916	1,874	1,042
		R	1,326	6,038	3,129	2,909	2,791	1,810	981	2,563	1,581	982
		U	409	1,362	777	585	842	562	280	353	293	60
	कुल्लू तहसील											
1	Kullu Tahsil	T	1,651	7,072	3,712	3,360	3,489	2,268	1,221	2,782	1,775	1,007
		R	1,242	5,710	2,935	2,775	2,647	1,706	941	2,429	1,482	947
		U	409	1,362	777	585	842	562	280	353	293	60
	भुन्तर (अ० क्ष० स०)											
	Bhuntar (N.A.C.)	U	32	167	80	87	97	52	45	36	30	6
	कुल्लू (न० पा०)											
	Kuullu (M. C.)	U	210	601	376	225	417	299	118	124	104	20
	मनाली (अ० क्ष० स०)											
	Manali (N.A.C.)	U	167	594	321	273	328	211	117	193	159	34
	बंजार तहसील											
2	Banjar Tahsil	T	40	157	93	64	75	52	23	64	51	13
		R	40	157	93	64	75	52	23	64	51	13
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	आनी तहसील											
3	Ani Tahsil	T	17	79	47	32	40	27	13	34	22	12
		R	17	79	47	32	40	27	13	34	22	12
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	निरमंड तहसील											
4	Nermand Tahsil	T	27	92	54	38	29	25	4	36	26	10
		R	27	92	54	38	29	25	4	36	26	10
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए
OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

कर्मकार WORKERS																	
काश्तकार (I)			खेतीहर मजदूर (II)			पारिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसैसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत V (ए)			अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) 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	30
1,725	943	782	106	65	41	69	45	24	1,016	821	195	291	63	228	4,193	1,969	2,224
1,679	905	774	101	62	39	44	28	16	739	586	153	264	55	209	3,211	1,493	1,969
46	38	8	5	3	2	25	17	8	277	235	42	27	8	19	982	476	506
1,653	900	753	102	62	40	67	43	24	960	770	190	273	62	211	4,017	1,875	2,142
1,607	862	745	97	59	38	42	26	16	683	535	148	246	54	192	3,035	1,399	1,636
46	38	8	5	3	2	25	17	8	277	235	42	27	8	19	982	476	506
6	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	28	24	4	14	5	9	117	45	72
13	10	3	—	—	—	11	7	4	100	87	13	5	—	5	472	272	200
27	23	4	5	3	2	12	9	3	149	124	25	8	3	5	393	159	234
30	20	10	—	—	—	2	2	—	32	29	3	11	—	11	82	42	40
30	20	10	—	—	—	2	2	—	32	29	3	11	—	11	82	42	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	5	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	18	16	2	2	1	1	43	24	19
15	5	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	18	16	2	2	1	1	43	24	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	18	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	5	—	5	51	28	23
27	18	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	5	—	5	51	28	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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APPENDIX VII

नगरीय/ग्रामीण प्राथमिक जनगणना सार

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

कुल अनुसूचित जाति एंव अनुसूचित जन-जाति जनसंख्या—नगरीय ब्लाकवार

Total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population-Urban Blockwise

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	नगरीय ब्लाक/ वार्ड/शहर का नाम Name of Town/ Ward/Urban Block	कुल जनसंख्या Total Population	अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes	अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	भुन्तर (अ० क्षे० स०)			
7/I	BHUNTAR (N.A.C.)	2,754	438	167
	Total of Ward No. 1	915	178	75
	Block No. 1	390	60	58
	Block No. 2	525	118	17
	Total of Ward No. 2	936	150	16
	Block No. 3	488	62	16
	Block No. 4	448	88	—
	Total of Ward No. 3	903	110	76
	Block No. 5	438	83	76
	Block No. 6	465	27	—
	कुल्लू (न० पा०)			
7/II	KULLU (M.C.)	11,869	1,668	601
	Total of Ward No. 1	850	118	108
	Block No. 1	850	118	108
	Total of Ward No. 2	841	83	25
	Block No. 2	841	83	25
	Total of Ward No. 3	452	33	29
	Block No. 3	452	33	29
	Total of Ward No. 4	784	55	9
	Block No. 4	784	55	9
	Total of Ward No. 5	946	58	17
	Block No. 5	946	58	17
	Total of Ward No. 6	920	51	89
	Block No. 6	920	51	89
	Total of Ward No. 7	1,048	66	50
	Block No. 7	774	43	46
	Block No. 8	274	23	4
	Total of Ward No. 8	1,004	170	34
	Block No. 9	1,004	170	34
	Total of Ward No. 9	1,351	115	12
	Block No. 10	1,351	115	12
	Total of Ward No. 10	1,447	543	89
	Block No. 11	1,447	543	89

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APPENDIX VII

नगरीय/ग्रामीण प्राथमिक जनगणना सार

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

कुल अनुसूचित जाति एंव अनुसूचित जन-जाति जनसंख्या–नगरीय ब्लाकवार

Total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population-Urban Blockwise

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	नगरीय ब्लाक/ वार्ड/शहर का नाम Name of Town/ Ward/Urban Block	कुल जनसंख्या Total Population	अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes	अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	Total of Ward No. 11	1,700	196	113
	Block No. 12	983	75	49
	Block No. 13	717	121	64
	Total of Ward No. 12	526	180	26
	Block No. 14	526	180	26
	मनाली (अ० क्षे० स०)			
7/III	MANALI (N.A.C.)	2,301	359	594
	Total of Ward No. 1	749	172	118
	Block No. 1	749	172	118
	Total of Ward No. 2	757	124	213
	Block No. 2	325	53	48
	Block No. 3	432	71	165
	Total of Ward No. 3	795	63	263
	Block No. 4	454	50	194
	Block No. 5	341	13	69