CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-03 **HIMACHAL PRADESH**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

KULLU DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

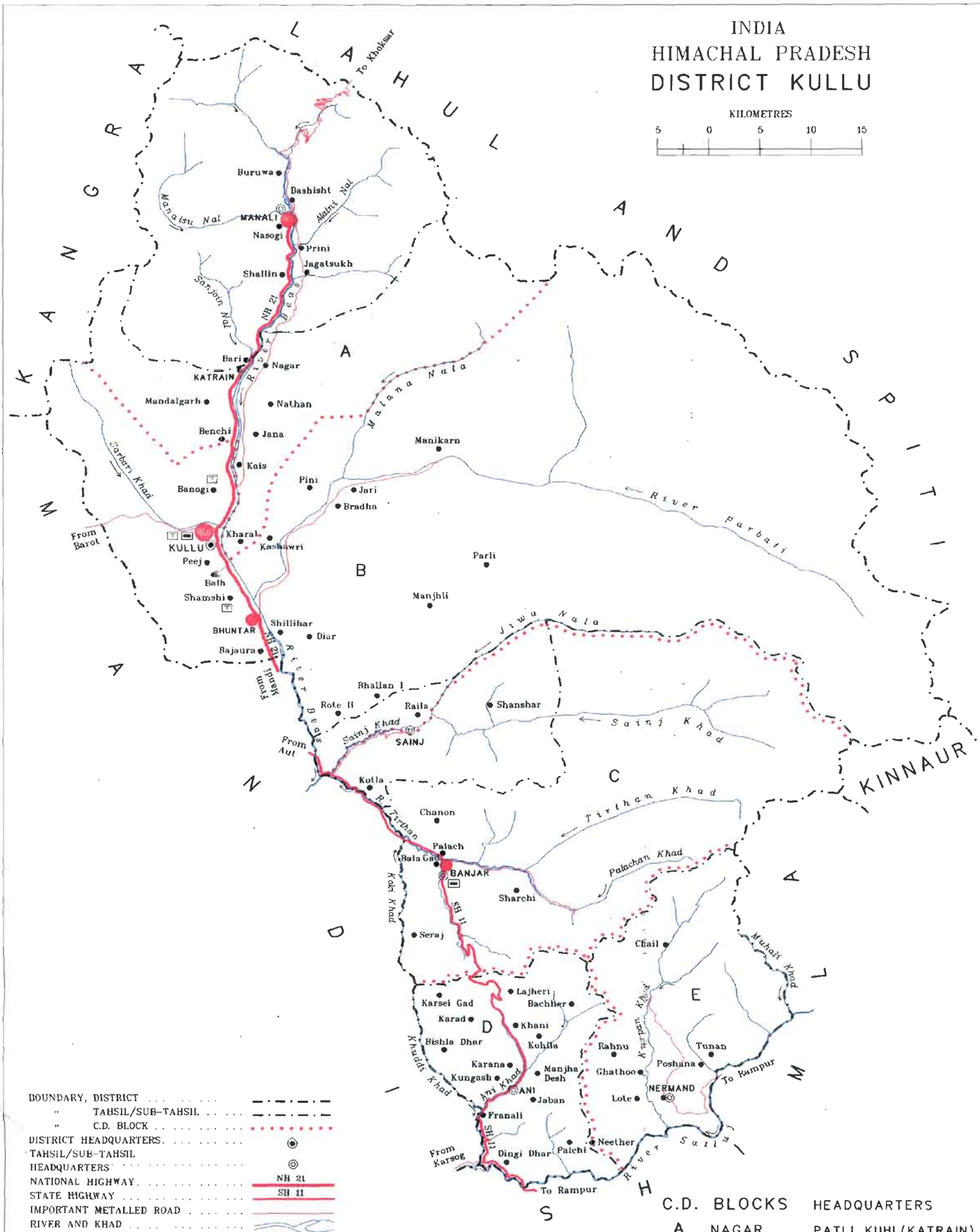
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VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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PEOPLE ORIENTED

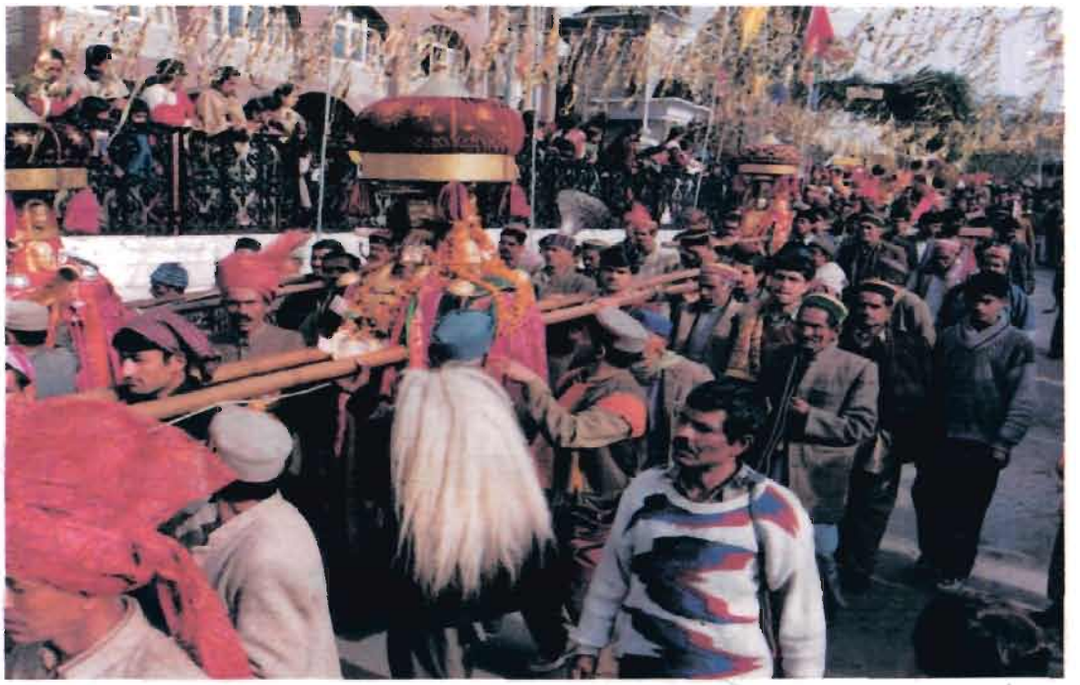
Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh

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Kullu Dushehra

Kullu Dussehra is different in certain ways from Dussehra celebrationin in other parts of the country. It presents cultural ethos of the people and their deep rooted religious beliefs which manifest during this festival with traditional songs, dances and colourful dress. It begins on Vijayadashmi and lasts for a week. The Rathayatra of Raghunathjee from Sultanpur to Dhalpur starts in the afternoon. It is obligatory that Devi Hadimba of Dhungi, a village near Manali where her famous temple exists, first arrives at the Raghunathjee temple. Several gods and goddesses from various parts of Kullu and Mandi districts also visit to pay homage to the Raghunathjee. The main attraction of Kullu Dussehra is Rathayatra of Ragunathjee. A silver Chhatra at the top and Kalsas on four corners of the Ratha add a special charm to the Ratha. The Ratha is profusely decked with flowers and garlanded on the Pratipada day, just after Purnima. The effigies of Ravana, Kumbhkarana and Meghnatha are not burnt on the occasion.

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Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at gross-root level The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc

2 The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA The 1971 census-DCHB series was 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 The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tehsil/town levels New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns

3 The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tehsil/taluk/PS level presentation It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit

4 The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in village Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given This includes educational facilities (namely primary, middle, high, higher secondary schools and colleges), medical facilities (viz Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank,

credit societies and recreational facilities In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums' The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio-demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs

5 The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structured under the supervision of Shri R L Bisotra, Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh Thereafter, efforts have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991 The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R G Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr I C Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division Dr R P Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl Director(EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables The draft of DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S L Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R K Mehta, Assistant Director, I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible

D.K. Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
Dated 17 10 2006

Preface

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India has in his foreword to this series of publications, not only provided the reader with historical background of the District Census Handbooks but also amply elaborated the scope and coverage envisaged for this country-wide project In fact, this is the most important district level publication which provides reliable data at grass root level for the purpose of planning, administrative requirements as well as of academic development in socio-demographic field The each of the District Census Handbook contains the salient results on the data gathered at the actual enumeration of head-count and in addition contain a wealth of other non-census information in respect of each village and town of the district

Continuing the tradition of the earlier Censuses, the 2001 series of the District Census Handbooks is comprised of two parts but the present series is more informative in terms of coverage and contents Part-A contains Village Directory which provides information on infrastructural amenities and land use data at village level i.e name and location of villages, area, population, number of households, important civic amenities/ facilities available in villages like educational, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph and telephone, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural & non-agricultural credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communications, approach to the village, nearest town & distance, power supply, news paper/magazine and most important commodity manufactured in the villages Similarly, the comprehensive statements and their analysis of Town Directory provide valuable information on growth, physical, economic, civic and development aspects in respect of each town of the district C D block being the lowest administrative unit for developmental planning, it is assumed that the data provided at this level would be extremely useful to the planners for formulating micro level developmental plans

Part-B in the District Census Handbook contains Village and Town Primary Census Abstract This provides information on area, number of households, sex-wise total population, child population in age-group 0-6, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literates, workers, non-workers and divisions of workers into four industrial categories i e cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industries and other workers in respect of each village and town of the district

Besides the brief history and other major characteristics of the district, inset tables and appendixes based on village directory, housing tables and PCA and their analysis added in the District Census Handbook provide glimpse of availability of amenities to villages, conditions of housing, assets available with households and demographic profile of population at Tehsil/C D Block level which are of much utility for demarcation of areas of surplus and deficit to reorient the planning process

The District Census Handbook was the joint venture of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Census Organisation of the Government of India The design of 2001 District Census Handbooks was evolved centrally by the Census Commissioner, India and accordingly these books have been prepared by my office In earlier Censuses, the cost of publication of these books were met by the State Government but now these are being printed centrally by the Census Organisation In accomplishing this task, we have had the ready and whole hearted co-operation of the staff at various levels of different departments of the State Government The data so supplied by these field level officers have been cross checked with the data obtained from various departments and an attempt had been made to reconcile the discrepancies to make it more reliable I am grateful to all Heads of Departments of the State Government, officers and staff engaged in the conduct of 2001 Census for their co-operation to accomplish this task

The compilation of such a huge amount of varied data in a single volume requires proper planning and close monitoring We had the honour of having enlightened guidance and encouragement of Sh J K Banthia, I A S , the former Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India and I owe special thanks to Sh J K Banthia I am equally grateful to Sh D K Sikri, I A S , the present Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for guiding and encouraging for the publication of this District Census Handbook I am also thankful to Dr R P Singh, Consultant (Map), Sh R G Mitra, the former Deputy Registrar General (C & T) and Dr I C Aggarwal, Asstt Registrar General (SS) and Sh S L Jain, Deputy Director of S S Division for providing technical guidance and finalising this report

The 2001 Census Operations in Himachal Pradesh were carried out under the dynamic direction of Dr R L Bisotra, I A S , former Director of Census Operations All credit for successful conduct of Census Operations in the State, despite topographical and climatic conditions in the State, goes to him The work of two District Census Handbooks was initiated under his able guidance he was recalled by the State Government in March, 2004 for taking up another assignment but before this books was finalised I owe my deep sense of gratitude to Dr R L Bisotra, I A S , the former Director of Census Operations for the successful conduct of the Census Operations in the state

The data presented in the District Census Handbook required a concerted team work of officers and staff members of this Directorate whq were involved with it at various stages of its planning, supervision, field work,computerisation, preparation of manuscript, maps and C R C for printing I express my appreciation for the painstaking dedicated service rendered by all of them and also whose names have been acknowledged separately However, the special mention may be made of S/Shri L R Katiyar and A S Negi, Asstt Directors for preparing the draft report of this publication S/Shri R K Sharma, Statistical Investogator, Gr-II and R D Bali, Statistical Investigator, Gr-III for drafting of analytical notes and checking of Village and Town Directory Primary Census Abstract included in this publication was scrutinized by Census Section under the supervision of Sh C M Azad, Statistical Investigator, Gr-II The whole manuscript of the District Census Handbook was edited and finalised by me Maps appearing in this publication were prepared by Map Section under the guidance of Smt Veena Thakur, Sr Geographer Camera Ready Copy of District Census Handbook was prepared under the supervision of Sh Sohan Lal Quami, Sr Tech Asstt (Ptg) I express my appreciation for the painstaking dedicated service rendered by them and all other my colleagues in the Directorate associated with this project

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

Shimla-171001
Dated 19th May, 2006

K.S Thakur
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Acknowledgement

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District Highlights – 2001 Census

1 The economy of the district is mainly based on agricultural activities and more than 78 per cent of the main workers are working as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers

2 District is well known for its famous Dussehra Festival

3 This district is known as Dev Bhumi in local dialect as each village has its own deity known as Deo, Devta or Devi

4 District is known for some of its beautiful traditional handicrafts in weaving, Multicoloured caps and shawls of Kullu are well known in the country

5 Manali is one of the most attractive tourist place not only of Himachal Pradesh but of International fame also

6 Kharal village in Kullu tahsil has the highest population 10,000 and above in the district

7 Each village of the district has drinking water facility of tap water

8 All the villages of the district are electrified

9 Kullu tehsil has highest rural population (44 42 per cent to District Rural Population) and Sainj sub-tehsil has lowest rural population (5 91 per cent)

10 Kullu district tops in the state regarding decadal growth rate during 1991-2001

11 Kullu ranks 9th in the state with regard to total population, ranks 7th in sex -ratio, 10th in the density and ranks 5th in order of area

12 Famous Hadimba temple situated at Manali town

13 Airport at Bhuntar town

14 Malana village is famous for its own ancient democratic system and Malana Hydel Power Project is located near village

15 Largi Hydel Power Project under construction

Important Statistics in the District

IMPORTANT STATISTICS 2001

			STATE		DISTRICT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	20,118		172	
		Inhabited	17,495		172	
		Uninhabited	2,623		-	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	56		4	
		Census Towns	1		-	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	1,217,428		76,707	
		Institutional	2,527		150	
		Houseless	1,634		45	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	6,077,900		381,571	
		Males	3,087,940		198,016	
		Females	2,989,960		183,555	
	RURAL	Persons	5,482,319		351,478	
		Males	2,756,073		181,131	
		Females	2,726,246		170,347	
	URBAN	Persons	595,581		30,093	
		Males	331,867		16,885	
		Females	263,714		13,208	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
			595,581	9 8	30,093	7 9
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	+907,023	+17 5	+79,139	+26 2
		Males	+470,473	+18 0	+40,487	+25 7
		Females	+436,550	+17 1	+38,652	+26 7
AREA (in sq km)				55,673		5,503
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)				109		69
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1,000 males)		Total		968		927
		Rural		989		940
		Urban		795		782
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	4,041,621	76 5	239,649	72 9
		Males	2,278,386	85 3	143,655	84 0
		Females	1,763,235	67 4	95,994	69 9
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION		Persons	1,502,170	24 7	107,897	28 3
		Males	763,333	24 7	55,346	28 0
		Females	738,837	24 7	52,551	28 6

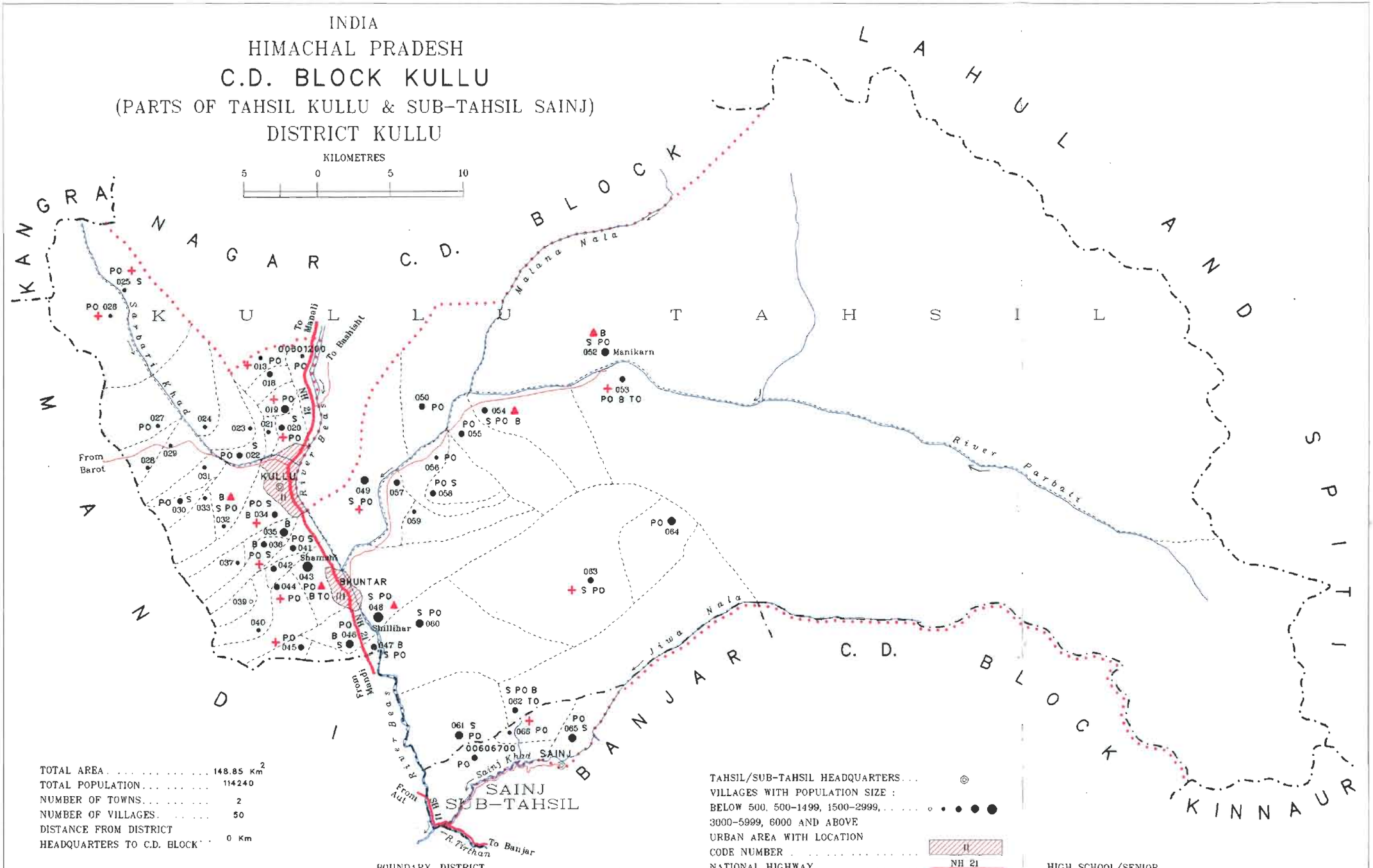
INDIA

HIMACHAL PRADESH

C.D. BLOCK KULLU

(PARTS OF TAHSIL KULLU & SUB-TAHSIL SAINJ)

DISTRICT KULLU



TOTAL AREA	148.85 Km²
TOTAL POPULATION	114240
NUMBER OF TOWNS	2
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	50
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO C.D. BLOCK	0 Km

1. Boundaries shown are updated upto 31st December, 1999.
2. C.D. Block boundary excludes Statutory Towns.
3. C.D. Block Headquarters is located at Kullu.

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
" C.D. BLOCK
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER 00601200

TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS ◎
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 500, 500-1499, 1500-2999, 3000-5999, 6000 AND ABOVE ○ ● ● ● ●
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER II
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 21
STATE HIGHWAY SH 11
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND KHAD
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE PO/TO

HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND DISPENSARY ▲ +
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK B

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		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION	Persons	244,587	4 0	11,351	3 0
	Males	122,549	4 0	5,664	2 9
	Females	122,038	4 1	5,687	3 1
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	2,992,461	49 2	216,513	56 7
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	1,686,658	54 6	119,395	60 3
	Females	1,305,803	43 7	97,118	52 9
(i) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	1,963,882	32 3	166,715	43 7
	Males	1,333,361	43 2	100,140	50 6
	Females	630,521	21 1	66,575	36 3
(ii) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	1,028,579	16 9	49,798	13 0
	Males	353,297	11 4	19,255	9 7
	Females	675,282	22 6	30,543	16 6
(iii) NON-WORKERS	Persons	3,085,439	50 8	165,058	43 3
	Males	1,401,282	45 4	78,621	39 7
	Females	1,684,157	56 3	86,437	47 8
CATEGORY OF WORKERS					
(MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	1,954,870	65 3	164,646	76 0
	Males	834,312	49 5	78,736	66 0
	Females	1,120,558	85 8	85,910	88 5
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	94,171	3 1	5,590	2 6
	Males	55,658	3 3	2,952	2 5
	Females	38,513	3 0	2,638	2 7
(iii) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD	Persons	52,519	1 8	2,733	1 3
INDUSTRY	Males	34,034	2 0	1,613	1 3
	Females	18,485	1 4	1,120	1 1
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	890,901	29 8	43,540	20 1
	Males	762,654	45 2	36,094	30 2
	Females	128,247	9 8	7,450	7 7

Note Villages fully covered as out growths (OGs) and such villages therefore are not included under the item, "Number of villages"

Definition of Census Town :

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns -

i) A minimum population of 5,000 ,
ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile)

Ranking of Tehsils/Sub-tehsils in the District

Serial number	In Terms of	Manali (T)		Kullu (T)		Sainj (ST)		Banjar (T)		Ani (ST)		Nermand (T)	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Total Population	44,212	4	179,646	1	20,682	6	38,638	5	50,476	2	47,917	3
2	Total area (in sq kms)	35 5	6	207 9	1	37 9	5	62 7	4	78 5	2	78 4	3
3	Density of population per sq km	1,245	1	864	2	546	6	616	4	643	3	611	5
4	Sex Ratio	832	6	924	5	952	3	971	1	962	2	949	4
5	Proportion Urban	16 6	1	12 6	2	0 0	-	3 3	3	0 0	-	0 0	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	16 3	6	26 2	5	30 9	3	26 5	4	30 9	2	44 8	1
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	10 1	1	3 6	2	1 0	3	0 1	5	0 1	5	0 3	4
8	Proportion Literate	76 8	1	74 5	2	68 1	6	72 3	3	69 7	4	69 1	5
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	60 2	3	52 8	6	67 8	1	62 7	2	59 7	4	55 5	5
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100 0	1	100 0	1	100 0	1	96 8	2	100 0	1	100 0	1
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	68 4	2	72 3	1	50 0	4	32 3	5	64 7	3	30 5	6
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0 0	-	1 5	4	7 1	2	45 2	1	5 9	3	0 0	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	84 2	2	69 2	5	100 0	1	77 4	3	100 0	1	73 1	4
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	84 2	1	69 2	3	57 1	4	54 8	5	76 5	2	46 2	6
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	78 9	1	63 1	2	35 7	3	25 8	6	35 3	4	26 9	5
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100 0	1	100 0	1	100 0	1	100 0	1	100 0	1	100 0	1
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	5 3	1	4 6	2	0 0	-	0 0	-	0 0	-	0 0	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	78 9	1	70 8	3	35 7	5	3 2	6	47 1	4	76 9	2

STATEMENT-I
NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/TEHSIL/SUB-TEHSIL THEIR RURAL/URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of district/tehsil/ sub-tehsil	Name of district/ tehsil/ sub-tehsil headquarters	Whether urban /rural	Distance from tehsil/sub-tehsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in kms)
1	2	3	4	5
	Kullu District	Kullu	Urban*	-
1	Manali (T)	Manali	Urban*	40
2	Kullu (T)	Kullu	Urban*	-
3	Sainj (ST)	Sainj	Rural	35
4	Banjar (T)	Banjar	Urban*	53
5	Ani (ST)	Ani	Rural	104
6	Nermand (T)	Nermand	Rural	179

Note 1 No railway line exists in the district
2 Astrick in column 4 denotes that the district/tehsil headquarters is a statutory town

STATEMENT-2
NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/C D BLOCK THEIR RURAL/URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of district/C D block	Name of district/ C D block headquarters	Whether Urban/rural	Distance from C D block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in kms)
1	2	3	4	5
	Kullu District	Kullu	Urban*	-
1	Nagar	Patli Kuhal	Rural	23
2	Kullu	Kullu	Urban*	-
3	Banjar	Banjar	Urban*	53
4	Ani	Ani	Rural	104
5	Nermand	Nermand	Rural	179

Note Astrick in column 4 denotes that the district/ C D block headquarters is a statutory town

STATEMENT- 3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kullu	Total	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
		1991	302,432	157,529	144,903	63,698	26 68
		2001	381,571	198,016	183,555	79 139	26 17
	Rural	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	141,994	72,920	69,074	4,792	3 49
		1961	148,039	75,852	72,187	6,045	4 26
		1971	181,613	93,857	87,756	33,574	22 68
		1981	221,810	114,571	107,239	40,197	22 13
		1991	281,421	145,753	135,668	59,611	26 87
		2001	351,478	181,131	170,347	70 057	24 89
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	3,694	2,153	1,541	-	-
		1961	4,886	2,760	2,126	1,192	32 27
		1971	10,758	6,344	4,414	5,872	120 18
		1981	16,924	9,878	7,046	6,166	57 32
		1991	21,011	11,776	9,235	4,087	24 15
		2001	30,093	16,885	13,208	9,082	43 22

*Sex-wise population for 1901 Census is not available

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND TEHSILS/SUB-TEHSILS, 2001

Serial number	District/ Tehsil/Sub-tehsil/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometres	Population per square kilometre	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	**Kullu**	**Total**	**5,503 0**	**69**	**172**	-	**4**	-	**76,902**	**381,571**	**198,016**	**183,555**
		Rural	**5,489 1**	**64**	**172**	-	-	-	**69,483**	**351,478**	**181,131**	**170,347**
		Urban	**13 9**	**2,165**	-	-	**4**	-	**7,419**	**30,093**	**16,885**	**13,208**
2	Manali (T)	Total	35 5	1,245	19	-	1	-	9 627	44,212	24,129	20,083
		Rural	32 5	1,168	19	-	-	-	8,068	37,947	20,135	17,812
		Urban	3 0	2,088	-	-	1	-	1,559	6,265	3,994	2,271
3	Manali (NP)	Urban	3 0	2,088	-	-	1	-	1,559	6,265	3,994	2,271
4	Kullu (T)	Total	207 9	864	65	-	2	-	35,626	179,646	93,383	86,263
		Rural	199 2	789	65	-	-	-	30,109	157,080	81,191	75,889
		Urban	8 7	2,594	-	-	2	-	5,517	22,566	12,192	10,374
5	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	6 7	2,732	-	-	1	-	4,521	18,306	9,861	8,445
6	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	2 0	2,130	-	-	1	-	996	4 260	2,331	1 929
7	Sainj (ST)	Total	37 9	546	14	-	-	-	3 837	20 682	10,596	10 086
		Rural	37 9	546	14	-	-	-	3,837	20,682	10 596	10,086
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Banjar (T)	Total	62 7	616	31	-	1	-	7,103	38,638	19,603	19,035
		Rural	60 4	619	31	-	-	-	6,760	37,376	18,904	18,472
		Urban	2 2	574	0	-	1	-	343	1,262	699	563
9	Banjar (NP)	Urban	2 2	574	-	-	1	-	343	1,262	699	563
10	Ani (ST)	Total	78 5	643	17	-	-	-	10,565	50,476	25,722	24,754
		Rural	78 5	643	17	-	-	-	10,565	50,476	25,722	24 754
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Nermand (T)	Total	78 4	611	26	-	-	-	10,144	47,917	24,583	23,334
		Rural	78 4	611	26	-	-	-	10,144	47,917	24,583	23,334
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-5
C D BLOCKWISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nagar	37	37	87,080	45,056	42 024
2	Kullu	50	50	114,240	59,542	54 698
3	Banjar	42	42	51,765	26,228	25,537
4	Ani	17	17	50,476	25,722	24,754
5	Nermand	26	26	47,917	24,583	23,334
	District (Rural) Total	**172**	**172**	**351,478**	**181,131**	**170,347**

STATEMENT- 6
POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS)/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Town *	Urban status	Name of tehsil where town # is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Banjar	NP	Banjar	1,262	699	563
2	Bhuntar	NP	Kullu	4,260	2,331	1,929
3	Kullu	M Cl	Kullu	18,306	9,861	8,445
4	Manali	NP	Manali	6,265	3,994	2,271
District (Urban) Total				**30,093**	**16,885**	**13,208**

* In case of the towns having outgrowth an asterisk mark is placed against their names to indicate that they have outgrowths which are not separate towns

\# In case the U A /town is spread over more than one tehsil/district indicated accordingly
Urban status of U A /town is indicated as per the standard abbreviation for civic status

STATEMENT-7
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT C.D BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Serial number	Name of C D block	Name of village (with Hadbast number in brackets)	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tehsil head-quarters	Whether it is C D block head-quarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Commu-nication	Banking	
							Senior Secon-dary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Subcentre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Nagar	Bashisht (20/23)	598300	5,762	No	No	-	-	-	-	Yes	No	1	-
2	Nagar	Kais (25/47)	601700	6,094	No	No	-	-	-	1	Yes	No	1	-
3	Nagar	Kharal (25/50)	603800	10,559	No	No	1	-	-	1	Yes	No	-	-
4	Kullu	Shamshi (35/85)	604300	8,038	No	No	-	-	1	-	Yes	No	3	1
5	Kullu	Bajaura (36/89)	604600	5,212	No	No	1	-	-	-	Yes	No	-	1
6	Kullu	Shillhar (37/91)	604800	7,728	No	No	1	-	1	-	Yes	No	-	-
7	Ani	Manjha Desh (21/68)	612100	6,082	No	No	1	-	-	-	Yes	No	-	-
8	Nermand	Nermand (20/58)	614500	6,200	Yes	Yes	1	-	1	-	Yes	No	1	1

STATEMENT-8
STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tehsil head-quarters	Whether it is C D block head-quarters	Amenities available								
						Educational			Medical		Improved drinking water	Communi-cation	Banking	
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	Banjar	40404000	1,262	yes	yes	1	1	-	1	Yes	No	3		
2	Bhuntar	40403000	4,260	No	No	1	-	-	1	Yes	No	4		

STATEMENT-9
HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF TEHSILS/SUB-TEHSILS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Serial number	District/Tehsil/Sub-tehsil/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Kullu**	**Total**	**45**	**234**	**151**	**83**	**150**	**3,045**	**2,465**	**580**
		Rural	**14**	**57**	**41**	**16**	**82**	**2,250**	**1,765**	**485**
		Urban	**31**	**177**	**110**	**67**	**68**	**795**	**700**	**95**
2	Manali (T)	Total	22	58	47	11	91	1,904	1,466	438
		Rural	8	25	20	5	38	1,367	952	415
		Urban	14	33	27	6	53	537	514	23
3	Manali (NP)	Urban	14	33	27	6	53	537	514	23
4	Kullu (T)	Total	22	166	98	68	45	1,027	912	115
		Rural	5	22	15	7	30	769	726	43
		Urban	17	144	83	61	15	258	186	72
5	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	12	124	71	53	12	225	153	72
6	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	5	20	12	8	3	33	33	-
7	Sainj (ST)	Total	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Banjar (T)	Total	-	-	-	-	4	29	17	12
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	29	17	12
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Banjar (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Ani (ST)	Total	1	10	6	4	5	35	24	11
		Rural	1	10	6	4	5	35	24	11
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Nermand (T)	Total	-	-	-	-	4	40	36	4
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	40	36	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and scope of the District Census Handbook :

The need of data at the grass root level for the administrative and planning purposes at sub micro level as well as academic studies prompted the innovation of District Census Handbook District Census Handbook is a unique publication from the Census organization which provides most authentic details of census and non-census information from village and town level to district level The District Census Handbook was firstly introduced during the 1951 Census, which brought out the Census data down to the town/village level Till then the census data was presented mostly up to district/tehsil/sub-tehsil/ town level only

The District Census Handbook of 1951, apart from the census data, it contained general information of the district like, physical, economic, socio-cultural and administrative aspects of the district including both types of data, census as well as non-census

The 1951 pattern of District Census Handbook continued uninterrupted till 1961 In 1961 the scope of the District Census Handbook was made more comprehensive by including additional items such as on climate, geology, agriculture, industry, forests and number of cross tables picked from various series of census tables Till date it is regarded as a model District Census Handbook The entire presentation was divided into four parts First part dealt with the land and the people and the second part contained census tables Whereas third part contained information regarding agriculture, medical and health while fourth part contained village/town directory

During 1971 it was realized that the combination of census as well as non-census data in a single publication, resulted in unnecessary delay in the publication of census results and in order to avoid inordinate delay, it was decided that census data should be delinked from the non-census data and the publication should be brought out in two volumes Thus, District Census Handbook was splited into two volumes First volume dealt with the village and town directory and also village/town-wise Primary Census Abstract of the district whereas second volume dealt with the non-census data, social, economic and cultural tables

In the 1981 Census in order to streamline and to overcome delay in bringing out the publication, the second part of 1971 District Census Handbook was omitted Thus, 1981 District Census Handbook consists of single volume which contains village/ town directory in Part-A and town/village wise Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in Part-B

In the 1991 Census too, with a view to avoiding delay in bringing out the publication, District Census Handbook was brought out in a single volume in two parts as the data given therein are closely inter related Part-A includes Village and town Directory, while Part-B includes Village and Town Primary Census Abstract In the 1971 Census as well as in the 1981 Census, the Village Directory format in District Census Handbook Part-A had 20 columns while in 1991 Village Directory, the number of columns has been reduced to 18 by deleting two Columns of staple food and remarks Moreover, in 1991 District Census Handbook, village and town directory as well as Primary Census Abstract were published first time at C D Block level instead of tehsil/sub-tehsil level due to demand for framing development plans at block level

In 2001 Census, the same pattern has again been followed though the number of columns in village directory format has been raised to 23 for providing some additional information in the villages The additional non-census data and census data include information on agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies, co-operative societies, recreational and cultural facilities, number of commercial and co-operative banks The number of gram panchayats alongwith their constituent villages, notes on fertility, mortality and migration, main religions, marital status and mother tongues etc based on 1991 Census are provided in the form

of separate annexure at the end of the book In 2001 District Census Handbook too, Part-A village directory will contain information about the name of the village, location code, total area of the village, total population and number of households in the village, amenities like education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraphs, communications, number of banks commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies, co-operative societies, recreational and cultural facilities, mode of transportation and communication, approach road, nearest town, power supply, availability of newspapers and most important articles, commodity manufactured This part also contains information about land use in the village, forests, agriculture, irrigational sources, culturable wastes etc Similarly, the town directory contains seven statements which would deal with area of the town, number of households, population, rate of growth of the town during the last nine decades, density of population of the town, sex-ratio, status of civic administration, its finances and other socio-cultural, educational, and developmental activities and the amenities that might have been undertaken or provided Part-B would contain the town/village wise Primary Census Abstract which includes information/data about the total area of the village, total number of households, population and its sex-wise break-up, also the break-up of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literacy The break-up of the working population by sex into four industrial categories viz (i) cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, (iii) workers in household industries, and (iv) other workers Apart from the aforesaid data, the Primary Census Abstract will contain the 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 heads of urban bodies and the revenue agency supplemented by the concerned departments The information so collected from the various sources have been thoroughly scrutinized so as to ensure its authenticity It is hoped that because of this extra validation, information provided in the 2001 District Census Handbook should become more reliable and can be used without any hitch by scholars and planners alike A number of new tables based on P C A are also included and an effort has been made to correlate the data with the geography of the district These endeavours should make the District Census Handbook definitely more useful than even before The village and town directory as also the primary census abstract included in this handbook should quench the thirst of the planners involved in micro level planning Similarly additional data revealing civic and other amenities in towns is oriented to minimum need programme Scholars and planners alike should benefit from the data on amenities by size of the town

(ii) Brief History of the District .

Ancient people regarded Kullu as the farthest limit of human habitation and in the traditional folklore, it is often referred to as Kulanthpith means the end of habitable world The original name of Kullu was Kulata which finds mention in the Vishnu Purana, Ramayana and other Hindu mythological literatures Kullu was most probably the most ancient state next to Kashmir and Kangra The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang (A D 629-645) described the country of Kiu-lu-to (Kullu) situated at 117 miles to the north-east of Jalandhar which exactly corresponds with the position of Kulata

Kullu has been one of the oldest principalities of Punjab Hills According to the known history, it was founded in the first century of Christian era by one Behangamani Pal whose forefathers originally came from Tripura and had migrated from there to Allahabad and then to Mayapuri near Hardwar Many legends are associated with the name of Behangamani Pal It appears that the people of the higher valley of Kullu at that time were suffering under the repressive regime of the Thakurs of Spiti and their keen desire to overthrow the Thakurs was smoldering in their hearts Behangamani Pal organized what may be rightly called the upper valley's first revolution sparked off at Jagatsukh A renowned astrologer of village Paljhot is believed to have helped him a lot and his endeavours duly blessed by the powerful Goddess Hadimba, were crowned with success This goddess is respected upto now as the 'grandmother and the patron-deity' by the Rajas of Kullu Pal dynasty was thus established It's original capital was established at Jagatsukh and nearly ten generations ruled from there, till it was shifted to Nagar which remained as the seat of the Government

for as many as 1,400 years till it was finally moved to Kullu

Their rule continued till about 1,450 when reference is available of Raja Kelas Pal After this, there was long break of about 50 years It appears that the Thakurs and the Ranas might have captured power during this period, forcing the Pal Rajas to flee from the valley It was again in the fifteenth century that the name of the Sidh Singh appears as the Raja of Kullu There is almost identical legend about Sidh Singh as marked the name of Behangamani Pal He too rallied the people against the Thakurs and established the old Pal dynasty, duly blessed by the goddess Hadimba

Reference may be made to Raja Jagat Singh (1637-1672) who conquerred the fort of the Madankot which belonged to Jhina Rana, above Manali and also that of Baragarh opposite to Nagar, where Rana Bhosal held his sway It was during his regime that the famous idol of Raghunathji was brought from Ayodhya and installed at the temple of Raghunathji at Sultanpur Kullu This of course a historic turn of events, in-as-much as the Rajas who had till then Shaiv and Shktik adopted Vaishnava Dharma Not only this, the Raja gave away the whole kingdom to Raghunathji by placing the image on the 'gaddi' (throne) and himself became the vice-regent of Raghunathji Since then, the Rajas of Kullu ruled the State in the name of Raghunathji Since then, all local gods of Kullu once in a year at the time of Dussehra pay their homage to Raghunathji in open compound of Dhalpur near Sultanpur

Jagat Singh was succeeded by his equally capable son Bidhi Singh who conquered some areas in the north and also the tract of Lahul His son Man Singh was also one of outstanding ruler of the state He ruled from 1688 to 1719 A D During this period, he fought many battles with ruler of Mandi and completed the conquest of outer Saraj as well as annexed Chhota and Bara Banghal from Mandi state The ruler of Ladakh was forced to fix boundary between Kullu and Ladakh at Lingti The territorial jurisdiction of Kullu at 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 south the jurisdiction extended nearly to Shimla and the town Mandi

Like other hill states, Kullu had its ups and downs till it was ceded to British in 1846 alongwith other trans-Satluj states The Raja of Kullu and his successors had to remain contented with Jagirs In the year of 1849 Kullu was made a sub-division of the then Kangra district by the British government

Prior to 30th July,1963, it was sub-division of the Kangra district and it was the then Punjab government which upgraded this sub-division to the status of district The jurisdictions of this district remained the same as of the erstwhile sub-division of that name On the reorganization of composite Punjab on the Ist November, 1966 Kullu district alongwith some other districts was transferred to Himachal Pradesh In 1971 Census, this district was comprised of one tehsil of Kullu and three sub-tehsils of Banjar, Ani and Nermand besides two towns of Kullu (MC) and Manali (NAC) The total number of villages were 169 in the district

During the decade of 1971-81, no jurisdictional changes took place at district level However, some minor changes in the jurisdiction of tehsils in the district were effected during 1971-81 Three phattis from Tehsil Banjar were transferred to Kullu tehsil Banjar and Nermand which were sub-tehsils in 1971 Census attained the status of Tehsils in 1981 Census During the decade Bhuntar comprising the parts of Phattis Khokhan,Silihar and Shamshi was declared Notified Area Committee thereby raising number of towns to three in the district However, at the time of 1981 Census, the number of tehsils and villages remained unchanged

During the decade of 1981-91 no new area was added to district but a sub-tehsil Sainj was created by annexing 11 Phattis from Banjar tehsil and 3 from Kullu (2 partly and 1 fully) Ani and Nermand the other two tehsils of the district were also slightly readjusted One Phatti Palehi of Nermand tehsil was transferred to Ani and a partly Phatti Karsai Gad of Ani transferred to Banjar Tehsil Banjar N A C was also created from Bihar Phatti of Banjar tehsil At the time of 1991 Census Kullu district was having 5 tehsils/sub-tehsils and 4 towns On account of transfer of partly villages from one tehsil to other, the number of villages has increased to 172 in 1991 against 169 in 1981

After 1991 Census, one new tehsil of Manali with its headquarters at Manali has been carved out of

Kullu tehsil by transferring its 19 villages and Manali town in 1998 Now the present Kullu district is comprised of four tehsils and two sub-tehsils, four towns and 172 inhabited villages This district does not have any uninhabited village since its inception

(iii) Administrative set-up :

Kullu district forms the eastern part of central Himachal Pradesh micro region and is a centrally located district of the state with its headquarters at Kullu The area of the district is 5,503 Sq kms as per Survey of India which remained unchanged since its creation in 1963 The district has 4 tehsils namely Manali, Kullu, Banjar and Nermand and 2 sub-tehsils of Ani and Sainj with their administrative headquarters at the same places as the names of tehsils/sub-tehsils are named after their headquarters From the developmental point of view, the district has been divided into 5 community development blocks, namely Nagar, Kullu, Banjar, Ani and Nermand and headquarters of C D blocks are also known by the same names C D blocks of Ani and Nermand are co-terminus with their tehsil/sub-tehsil boundary while Banjar C D block is constituted of Banjar tehsil and Sainj except three villages viz Raila, Bhalan and Rote which belong to Kullu C D block Kullu C D block in addition to these above three villages of Sainj is comprised of 47 villages of Kullu tehsil Nagar C D block consists whole of Manali tehsil and 18 villages of Kullu tehsil

The district has 180 Gram Panchayats as per information provided by the Department of Panchayati Raj Institutions of the State Government The distribution of these Gram Panchayats C D blockwise are as Nagar (37), Kullu (60), Banjar (30), Ani (28) and Nermand (25)

The district has total number of 172 villages All these villages are inhabited and spread over 4 tehsils and two sub-tehsils Manali is comprised of 19 villages, Kullu (65 villages), Sainj (14 villages), Ani (17 villages) and Nermand (26 villages) There are four towns in the district namely Banjar Nagar Panchayat,Bhuntar Nagar Panchayat, Kullu Municipal Council and Manali Nagar Panchayat

During the decade of 1991-2001, Kullu district has not undergone any jurisdictional changes at district level However, new tehsil of Manali has been carved out of Kullu tehsil by annexing its 19 villages including Manali Nagar Panchayat after 1991 Census

The statement of jurisdictional changes during 1991-2001 and number of villages and towns in each tehsil/sub-tehsil is given below

Name of district/ tehsil/ sub-tehsil	Number of villages as per		Number of Towns as per		Changes since 1991 and Govt Notification number
	1991 Census	2001 Census	1991Census	2001 Census	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kullu District	**172**	**172**	**4**	**4**	-
1 Manali tehsil	-	19	-	1	New tehsil Manali created
2 Kullu tehsil	84	65	3	2	Vide Notification No 3-18/93-GAB-Part-III dated 31 3 1998 (Manali NP now in Manali (T) as per above notification) 19 villages transferred to new tehsil Manali as per Notification
3 Sainj sub-tehsil	14	14	-	-	-
4 Banjar tehsil	31	31	1	1	-
5 Ani sub-tehsil	17	17	-	-	-
6 Nermand tehsil	26	26	-	-	-

For administrative purpose, the Deputy Commissioner is administrative head of the district He is responsible for general administration and maintenance of law and order He is assisted by one Additional Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner and other district officers For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into four sub-divisions viz Manali, Kullu, Banjar and Ani and each sub-division is headed by Sub-divisional Officer (Civil) Each tehsil is under

the charge of Tehsildar while the incharge of sub-tehsil is Naib-tehsildar assisted by Office Kanungo

Besides this, Block Development Officer is posted in each community development block to supervise and co-ordinate the development works assigned to Gram Panchayats in rural areas

The head of the district police force is Superintendent of Police assisted by Additional Superintendent of Police and two Deputy Superintendents of Police In addition to these, every department maintains its districts officers to implement the schemes pertaining to it

(iv) Physical Features

Location and size

Kullu district is located in the eastern part of central Himachal Pradesh The district lies between 31° 20' 25" to 32° 25' 0" north latitude and 76° 56' 30" to 77°52' 20" east longitude It is bounded on the north and east by Lahul & Spiti district, on the south-east by Kinnaur district, on the south by Shimla district, on the south-west and west by Mandi district and on the north-west by Kangra district

The headquarters of the district is situated at an altitude of 1,200 metres above the mean sea level on the confluence of Sarvary rivulet and Beas river The total area of the district is 5,503 Sq kms District ranks 5th in order of area and 9th in order of population among the districts of the state The area of district constitutes 9 88 per cent of the total area of the state while its contains 6 26 per cent of the total population

Physiography ·

The Kullu district 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 varies between 1,089 metres to over 6,632 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, Beas Kund, Saraomaga, Trichu, Parvati, Dibbi and Mantalai These vary in length from 3 to 16 kms and from 500 to 800 metres in width

Geology ·

The rock types found in the district are phyllite, slate, quartzite lime stone, 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 presumably the oldest rocks made over 1,500 million years old and comprised various types of gnessic rocks within layers of quartizite, granites and pegmatites The largi formation contains thick layers of grey dolomite and pink limestone besides slate 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 many hot water springs have occurred in this area

On the basis of physiography, climate, soil cover, geology and natural vegetation, the district has been divided into 5 sub-micro regions which are given as below

1 Kullu Valley : The valley mainly spreads on the both banks of Beas river and also on the lower parts of its major tributaries like Parvati and Tirthan rivers It covers maximum parts of Manali,Kullu tehsils and Sainj sub-tehsil and a small part of Banjar tehsil This region is surrounded by Kullu forests from almost all corners Mandi district forms its south-western limit This valley is mainly formed by Beas river and is narrow in the north and becomes more wider in Kullu and in the central and southern parts of Manali tehsils whereas the parts of this valley falling in Sainj sub-tehsil and Banjar tehsil are undulating

This region in the district is comparatively plain and fertile and the elevation varies from 1,089 metres and 2,980 metres above the mean sea level Slope rises gradually as one moves away from the river banks and these slopes are densely covered with apple orchards Most of the area of this region falls below 2,000 metres The Beas rises in the Pir Panjal range near Rohtang pass and it enters the region near Rohla from the north This river flows through central part of the region and flows towards southern direction upto Aut The Tirthan river, after meeting with the

Koki and Sainj khads join the Beas river from south and then the combined course flows towards west Major tributary of the Beas river in this region is the Parvati river which also receives the water of Malana Nalla and Tos Nalla and joins then Beas on its left Bank near Bhuntar town Other minor tributaries are Manalsu, Solang, Phojal, Debar,Sanjoin,Sirir Nalls and Sarwari Khad on the right side and Chaki, Pakhnoj, Duhangan, Aliaini and Hurla Nalls on the left side The climate of this valley is warm during summers and cool during winters Upper areas of this valley receives snow fall during the month of December and January Snow clad peaks look very beautiful The geology of this region is mainly composed of middle proterozoic formations The northern fringe of this region contains Granites(unclassified), while south-eastern part has Shali–Deoban and Largi groups and Rampur- Banjar formations Soil of this region are mainly covered with orthents–ochrepts (58) while in the northern extreme, it contains Udalfs (20) type of soil Higher slopes of this region are covered with mixed vegetation mainly of Deodars This valley in the state, with its natural charm and grandeur is famous for the scenic beauty beyond expression

2. Kullu Forests · This region is formed by the area surrounding Kullu valley which spreads over parts of Manali, Kullu and Banjar tehsils and Sainj sub-tehsil

The topography of the region is rugged and undulating with an altitude varying from 2,800 metres to 4,953 metres above the mean sea level It contains many Dhars and rivulets/streams originating from the higher reaches of the region and all of them ultimately merge with the Beas river from both sides The climate of this region is cool and dry During winter the high reaches receive snowfall

Geology of this region is mainly composed of Jutogh group/Vaikrita group and central gneiss and granites (unclassified) while in central and southern parts, geological formations of Nagthat, Mulh and Manikaran quartzites are also observed Soils of this region are mainly covered with orthents-ochrepts (58) type while Udalfs (20) and glaciers and Snow cap (103) types of soils occur in the northern and eastern parts of this region

Except few patches in the western part adjoining Kangra district, the whole area of this region is densely covered by forests Thickness of the forests is more on the higher altitude while it decreases with the lower altitude Most part of these forests extends between the elevation of 2,800 metres to 4,000 metres The forests contain species like Chir, Kail, Silver Fir, Walnut, Horse chestnut, Oak and Deodar These forests play an important role to improve the economy of the district as these forests provide valuable timber, medicinal herbs, resin and fire woods etc

3. Kullu Greater Himalaya · This region comprises the crest of greater Himalaya which passes through north and eastern Kullu district It covers eastern parts of Kullu and Manali tehsils,north-eastern tip of Sainj Sub-tehsil and northern, eastern and south-eastern parts of Banjar tehsil This region is surrounded by Lahul & Spiti district from north to east, by Shimla district and Satluj basin from south and by Kullu forests from west Its south-eastern boundary is formed by Kinnaur district

This region is very rugged and mountainous and also has many Dhars Some of the important Dhars are Ali Ratni Dhar (5,269 metres), Ghodil Dhar (4,220 metres), Sirkhand Dhar (5,159 metres) and Dharing Dhar (4,183 metres) Elevation in this region varies between 4,012 metres and 6 632 metres above the mean sea level Pin Parvati Pass (5 319 metres) is an important physical feature in this region and is situated on the boundary line between Kullu and Lahul & Spiti districts in the east The region contains many glaciers viz Dudhon glacier, Parvati glacier, Tichu glacier, Sara Umga glacier and Dibi ka glacier on the north and north-eastern parts Parvati river which originates from the Parvati glacier, is the major tributary of the Beas river in this region Another tributary Tirthan river also takes birth in the region from Sirkhand Dhar The climate of this region is severe and dry

The main geological structure of this region is Granites (unclassified), Haimanta group and Jutogh group and central gneiss The region is covered by udalfs (20), orthents-ochrepts (58) and glaciers and snow cap (103) types of soils The region has no vegetation cover

This region covers a huge unmeasured and uninhabited area due to its rugged terrain and unfavourable climatic conditions

4 Satluj Basin : This region embraces the southern part of Kullu district including the entire Ani and Nermand tehsils It is bounded by Kullu forests and Kullu Greater Himalaya in the north, Mandi district in the west while Shimla district encloses it from south to east

The region is hilly and also has two important Dhars Jalori Dhar and Sirkhand Dhar which run along the northern boundary of Ani and Nermand from west to north-east direction Altitude of this region varies between 1,059 metres and 5,148 metres above the mean sea level

Slope rises in this region from the bed of Satluj river and its tributaries Maximum height of 5,148 metres is attained at the boundary line between Nermand and Banjar tehsils in the extreme north of the region Satluj river, the second main river of the district enters the region at Kindla in the north-east and runs along the southern boundary of the region and separates it from Shimla district It leaves the region at Behna in the south-west The whole water is drained by the rivulets/streams viz Ani, Khuddi, Beha and Kurpan Khads etc , which originate from these two Dhars and flow from north to south direction and ultimately merge in Satluj river in this region

The climate is hot in summers and cool in winters Maximum rainfall is received during monsoon Higher reaches receive snowfall during winter

Geologically speaking western parts of this region are mainly formed by Jutogh group/vaikrita group and central Gneiss formations while in eastern part, the geological structure is formed by Nagthat, Muth and manikaran formations Udalfs-ochrepts (24) type of soils are found in the western part of this region while Orthents-Ochrepts (58) type of soils cover the south and eastern parts In this region, upper areas are covered with densely mixed jungles mainly chir, kail, oak and deodar

5. Pir Panjal : This region is situated in the extreme northern and north western parts of the district and occupying only a small part of Manali tehsil It makes its boundary with Kangra district in the west, Lahul & spiti district in the north and east and Kulu forests in the south while Kullu Greater Himalaya touches it from the south-east direction

The region is characterized with high snow covered mountains, glaciers and passes The altitude of this region varies between 3,685 metres and 5,932 metres above the mean sea level Maximum height of 5,932 metres in this region is attained by Hanuman Tibba which is situated on the boundary line between Kullu and Kangra districts in the west Rohtang pass(3,978 metres) is situated in the northern part, is one of the major Physical feature of this region besides other passes viz , Thanod,Taintu Ka Jot (4,996 metres) and Hamta Jot (4,268 metres) This region contains many Dhars Some of these are Beas Kunder Dhar, Shiti Dhar, Kara Dhar, Rohan Dhar and Satbehui Dhar Western part of this region is comparatively higher in elevation than eastern part Beas river which is the main river of Kullu district, originates in the Pir Panjal range from Beas Rishi spring near Rohtang pass and flows towards south

The geological structure of this region is mainly formed by granites (unclassified) formations and it has Udalfs (20) type of soil cover which is high base status of humid regions The region is without vegetation cover

This region covers very small unmeasured area of the district and is un-inhabited due to its tough and rugged terrain and climatic conditions The only motorable road is border road which connects this region as well as district with Lahul & Spiti district Rohtang pass in this region is a place of tourist interest as the crest of this pass affords a wide spread panorama of mountain scenery

Drainage (River System) ·

Beas is the principal river of the district The Satluj however touches the fringes of the district boundary in the Nermand and Ani tehsils and the entire drainage of the district is received by these two rivers The river Beas originates from the Beas Kund a small spring of Pir Panjal Ranges at Rohtang Pass at a height of 3,900 metres approximately and flows southwards for about 120 kms , till it reaches Larjee In this area 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 of the main affluent are the Solang, Manalsu, Sujoin and Fozal nullahs and the Sarvary at Kullu 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 then flows a south-westerly course before

merging with 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 originates from Supa Kuni a high peak located on the boundary of Spiti and after running through the Sainj valley, it merges with river Beas at Larji The Tirthan stream joins the Sainj a little above the junction of the latter with the Beas The flow of 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 In July and August these rivers and their tributaries are in flood and over-flow their banks

The Satluj river which forms the southern boundary of the district and separating it from Shimla district rises from Mansarover and touches the district in Nermand tehsil opposite to Rampur tehsil of Shimla district Its main tributaries from the Kullu district are Kurpan and Ani which originate from Bashleo and Jalori Peaks These rivers and their tributaries are the life line of the district and these are useful for generation of electric power and raising fishery activities

Climate .

The climate of the district is cool and dry There are 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 higher hills 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 1,500 to 1,800 metres as this range is neither too hot nor too cold The normal annual rainfall received in the district during the last ten years is given below in the Statement-A

STATEMENT-A

NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR 10 YEARS

Serial number	Year	Normal rainfall (millimetres)
1	2	3
1	1990	1,155 4
2	1991	594 5
3	1992	621 0
4	1993	872 4
5	1994	960 4
6	1995	1 038 1
7	1996	1,044 8
8	1997	1 052 4
9	1998	886 3
10	1999	2,191 5
	Total	**10,416 8**
	Average	***1,041 6***

Source District Statistical Abstract Kullu-2000

There are three rainfall recording stations in the district These stations are Kullu, Banjar and Tinder However, month-wise data in respect of Kullu is not available The month-wise rainfall and number of rainy days recorded during the year of 1999 is given below in the Statement-B

STATEMENT-B

MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED DURING 1999 (RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES)

Month	Kullu	Banjar	Tinder	Total rainy days for the month (station-wise) Banjar	Tinder
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	N A	85 0	-	5	-
February	N A	30 0	-	2	-
March	N A	25 0	-	2	-
April	N A	-	-	-	-
May	N A	115 0	-	10	-
June	N A	98 0	-	8	-
July	N A	392 0	483 6	16	16
August	N A	259 0	620 8	15	18
September	N A	27 0	48 0	2	5
October	N A	-	-	-	-
November	N A	-	-	-	-
December	N A	8 00	-	1	-

Note Upto June, 1999 there were only two stations but Tinder new station was added in the rainfall data

Source Director of Land Records HP, Shimla

The Statement-C shows monthwise maximum and minimum temperature recorded in Celsius degree during the year 1997 at Bhuntar and Manali centers of the district

STATEMENT-C

MEAN MINIMUM AND MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN CELSIUS DEGREE DURING 1997

	Bhuntar		Manali	
Month	Mean minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Mean maximum
1	2	3	4	5
January	(-)1 3	19 6	(-) 7 1	16 5
February	0 0	22 6	(-) 5 0	16 0
March	3 2	28 4	-	-
April	5 7	31 3	-	-
May	8 7	33 0	4 0	27 0
June	12 0	34 0	8 0	29 0
July	15 9	35 0	11 0	31 0
August	14 2	32 2	11 0	29 0
September	10 0	31 6	-	-
October	7 1	28 2	3 0	22 0
November	1 8	25 6	(-) 2 0	20 0
December	(-) 0 3	18 6	-	-

Source District Statistical Abstract Kullu-2000

Wind characteristics depends upon season, as it is hot during the months of May and June and coldest in the months of December and January During the monsoon period the land becomes fresh and green and the small water channels in the hills begin to swell

Minerals .

The district does not possess minerals of commercial significance and reserve of a few minerals are found in the parts of district but their minning is not economically viable The following minerals are found in the district which are used locally

i) **Beryl :** white and blueish coloured crystals of beryl are found in Saraouga valley and north-east of Dando Dee Thack in the Parvati valley Beryl is the source of beryllium and its transparent green variety emerald is a precious gem stone

ii) **Building Stone .** The area abounds in variety such as quartizite 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

iii) **Kyanite :** It is a silicate of aluminium and is used for refractory bricks The mineral occurs at a number of places in Parvati valley It is found in the form of blue blades and associated with central gnesis formations

iv) **Copper** · Occurrence of copper ore is reported from Chashikni, Jhari, Maol, Saon and Satgahr but deposit of copper ore is not in large quantity

v) **Limestone** · Limestone is the main raw material for cement It occurs in the Larji formation in southern parts of Kullu valley and also in the Garsha saiji valleys Limestone found in this district is yet to be exploited for commercial use as no cement plant has been set-up in the district or nearby area

Soil .

The texture of soil ranges from sandy loam to clay loam and the colour of the soil also varies from brown to dark brown The soil is acidic in nature and Terrain is hilly except the valleys The soils of the district have been classified into three groups First group is comprised of Orthents-Ochrepts (58) soils and are recently formed soils having shallow black, brown and alluvial characteristics These soils cover major areas of the district embracing western, central and south-eastern parts of the district Udalfs and Udalfs-Ochrepts types of soils are found in northern and southern fringes of the district The glaciated and snow cap type of soils are found in very high altitude areas of western Kullu and Manali tehsils

Forests :

Forests occupy a prominent 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 The forests of Kullu district are rich in various kinds of medicinal herbs like Karu, Dhoop, Muswala and Kakar Singi Mushrooms are also available in plenty and extracted in large quantity

Deodar attains considerably 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 quartizite 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 return of spring There are many shrubs and plants which provide food, medicines and dyes Wild strawberry, rasberry and barberry are also found

The following statement shows the area of forest coverage in the district based on the assessment (1999) of the Forest Department of the State

STATEMENT-D

FOREST COVER IN SQ KM IN KULLU DISTRICT

Geographical Area	Forest area (1999-2000)	Forest cover		
		Dense forests	Open forests	Total
1	2	3	4	5
5,503	5,065	1,631	343	1,974

Source Forest Report of the State-1999

The percentage of forest cover comes to 35 9 per cent of the total geographical area of the district while the proportion of both dense and open forests to total forest area is 39 0 per cent according to the Forest Department

Flora .

The following various species of the plants and forest trees are generally found in Kullu district

Botanical Name	Local Name
Cedrela serrata	Durior Dari
Aesculusindica	Gun or Khaner
Acer caesimum	Mandar
Pistacia integorrima	Kakiain oi Kakai
Rhus cotinus	Tung
Rhus wallichii	Rikhal,Arkhal
Dalbergia sissoo	Tali oi Shih and Shishu
Pyrus pashia	Kainth or Shegal
Pyrus lanta	Pala
Prunus padus	Paja
Prunus padus	Jaman
Prunus armeniaca	Shari
Prunus persica	Aiu, Malaru
Contoneaster bacillaris	Reunsh
Prinsepia utilis	Bhekhal
Rubus ellipticus	Anchu, Achla
Rubus paniculatus	Thisri
Pieria evalifolia	Ailan or Aiban
Rhododendron campanulatum	Shargar, Kashmiri Pata
Fraxinums floribunda	Angu
Buxus sempervirens	Shamshad
Ulmus villosa	Maran
Morus indica	Chun,Chimo
Ficus rxburghii	Trembala or Trimul
Ficus palmate	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

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 area provide favourable condition foi 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 The climatic conditions prevailing in the district are most favourable for their regeneration game birds Hill pheasant and monal 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 alongwith 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 the forests and reckless felling of trees many places have been denuded resulting in the fast disappearance of wild animals and birds

Land, Land Use Pattern and Tenancy :

The district is comprised of many fertile valleys as well as high elevation areas 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 The cultivation of crops is confined mostly to flat valleys areas while orchards cover the upper slopes of the valleys and river basins 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 land reforms, most of the holdings are 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 reforms 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 and economic

Agriculture :

The economy of the district is basically depends on Agriculture, and more than 80 per cent of the workers are engaged in Agricultural activities The elevation of Kullu district ranges from 914 metres to 4,084 metres above sea level with varied Agro-climatic conditions The texture of soil ranges from sandy loam to clay loam and the colour of the soil also varies from brown to dark brown Generally the sandy soil is acidic in nature and the terrain except the valley is all hilly Depth of the soil varies from 50 to 150 cms But despite this all 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

The holdings are small and cultivation is done by traditional techniques of farming leading to low production The mechanization of agricultural operation is not possible due to small size and terraced fields

The data of land utilization for the year 1998-99 as recorded by the District land Record Office of the Kullu district is given below

STATEMENT-E

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS FOR THE 1998-99

Serial number	Classification of Area	Tehsilwise Land Utilisation (In Hectares)						
		Kullu	Manali	Sainj	Banjar	Ani	Nermad	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Total Geographical Area	20,789	3,551	3 789	6,267	7,850	7 844	50 090
3	Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Barren and unculturable land	1,080	50	-	-	-	-	1 130
5	Land put to non-agricultural uses	1,836	379	603	1,024	952	1 177	5 971
6	Culturable waste	2,197	496	590	758	1 447	977	6 465
	Total Cropped area	**26,884**	**3,658**	**4,612**	**6,881**	**9,110**	**9,879**	**61,024**

Source District Statistical Abstract, Kullu-2000

Out of the total 61,024 hectares cropped area, 24,500 hectares were under double cropping pattern while 5,971 hectares were put-under non-agricultural uses during 1998-99

The statement given below shows the area under main crops in each tehsil/sub-tehsil of the district during 1998-99

STATEMENT-F

TEHSILWISE AREA UNDER MAIN CROPS (HECT)

Serial number	Name of the crop	Tehsilwise Area (1998-99)						
		Kullu	Manali	Sainj	Banjar	Ani	Nermad	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cereals	18,573	2,562	3,424	5,667	6 804	8 492	45 522
2	Pulses	1,157	153	269	364	339	562	2 844
3	Others	834	59	209	179	418	133	1,512

Source District Statistical Abstract, Kullu-2000

Potato is the main cash crop of Kullu district and area under this cash crop was 950 hectares during 1998-99 The following statement shows the production and export of Potato to other areas

STATEMENT-G

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF POTATO (M TONNES)

Year	Production	Export
1	2	3
1996-1997	5,950	5,225
1997-1998	6,580	5,450
1998-1999	6,220	5,162
1999-2000	5,310	4,500

Source District Statistical Abstract, Kullu-2000

The following table shows the area under major crops (in Hect) and production of major crops (M Tonnes) during year 1996-97

STATEMENT-H

Serial number	Name of Crop	Area (Hectares)	Production in (M Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	Rice	2,166	2,165
2	Maize	17,047	31 615
3	Wheat	20,458	47,652
4	Barley	2,938	1,815
5	Common Millets	1,771	690
6	Pulses	3,101	549
7	Potato	1,014	7,500
8	Onion	24	4
9	Tomato	220	N A
10	Chilies	174	36
11	Ginger	1	1
12	Edible oil	636	364

Crop Insurance Scheme ·

In order to provide insurance to all crops and all farmers, the Government has introduced 'Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojna' in the state from Ravi 1999-2000 season Under the scheme all the loanees and non-loanees farmers shall be covered and the Government shall bear 50 per cent premium Initially maize, rice, wheat, barley and potato crops have been brought under this scheme, but other annual horticultural crops will also be included in next three years

Irrigation ·

To increase the crop production the importance of irrigation is well established Multiple cropping and to accelerate the growth in production depends upon irrigation The source of irrigation are Kuhls, lifts and tanks where rain water is stored During the year 1999, the total net cultivated area in the district was 35,524 hectares and out of this area only 2,267 hectares was under irrigation In order to increase agricultural production steps like opening of new Kuhls, supply of improved seeds and fertilizers etc are being taken by the state government

The following statement shows the area irrigated by the different sources of irrigation from 1997-98

to 1998-99 in the district as well as in tehsil/sub-tehsils

STATEMENT-I

GROSS IRRIGATED AREA CROP-WISE IN HECTARES

Crops	1997-98 Total Area	1997-98 Irrigated Area	1998-99 Total Area	1998-99 Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4	5
A Main Crops				
Rice	2,007	1,644	1,752	1,442
Maize	16,523	29	15,602	8
Wheat	20,938	440	23,179	330
Barley	3,194	147	3,334	74
Pulses	3,360	34	2,986	6
Oilseed	802	19	601	12
B Non-food crop				
Potato	898	13	950	22

Source District Statistical Abstract, Kullu- 2000

The major source of irrigation in the district is Kuhls and lift irrigation where water is lifted from the streams/rivers by electric motor The other sources of irrigation are not in use due to the hilly terrain More than half of the total irrigated area falls in Kullu and Manali Tehsils which constitutes the main Kullu valley

Among the crops, paddy is mainly irrigated while irrigated area under other crops is insignificant as revealed by the statement given below

STATEMENT-J

IRRIGATED AREA SOURCE-WISE FROM 1995-96 TO 1998-99

Agriculture Year	Source wise irrigated Area (Hect) Canal	Tank	Well	Tube-well	Others including Kuhls & lift irrigation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	-	-	-	-	2,596	2,596
1996-97	-	-	-	-	N A	N A
1997-98	-	-	-	-	2,665	2,665
1998-99	-	-	-	-	2,267	2,267
Tehsilwise irrigated Area for the year 1998-99						
Kullu	-	-	-	-	1,063	1,063
Manali	-	-	-	-	446	446
Sainj	-	-	-	-	42	42
Banjar	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ani	-	-	-	-	148	148
Nirmand	-	-	-	-	566	566
Total	-	-	-	-	**2,267**	**2,267**

Source Statistical Abstract Kullu-2000

Horticulture .

Horticulture occupies an important place in the economy of the district Agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the district offer a great scope for the production of temperate and sub-tropical fruits especially apple, peach, apricot, chestnut, almonds, japani phal, cherries, goose berries and olive With a view to augment income of farming community, special efforts are being made to bring more area under orchards in the valley and higher ranges also

In order to meet the increasing demand for improved fruit plants a number of progeny-cum-demonstration orchards besides some private nurseries have been set up at various places Regional Horticulture Research Station of Dr Y S Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry at Bajaura has done a commendable job to achieve the target in the horticulture field All these efforts have been successful to improve the economic conditions of the people

During the year 1998-99 the area and fruits production are given below

STATEMENT-K

Serial number	Name of Fruits	Area (Hect)	Production (M Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	Apple	19 035	98,219
2	Other Temperate fruits	3 667	13,006
3	Sub-Tropical fruits	107	25
4	Nuts and Dry fruits	1,059	272
5	Citrus fruits	361	22
	Total	**24,229**	**111,544**

H P M C - a state public undertaking is marketing fresh fruits and vegetables, processing the unmarketable surplus and marketing the processed products

Animal Husbandry .

Livestock is an important source of income. Every household invariably keeps a few cows, buffaloes sheep, goats etc Besides providing a source of income, livestock also serves as a source of balanced diet for the people Milk, meat and eggs provide protein for the human diet and manure for the fields Bullocks are utilized for ploughing the fields as mechanisation in farming activities is not much possible due to small holdings and hilly terrain

Sheep and goats are also found in quite good number in the district These animals are very useful

for milk, meat, wool and manure purposes The exotic varieties of sheep found in the district are Russian marina Rambulitlee which yield more wool of better quality To boost the income of farmers, rabbit farming is being popularized in the district yielding superior quality of wool The department of Animal Husbandry is also making efforts for improving the local variety of cow, sheep etc The local cattle fairs play an important role in bringing a distinct improved breed of cattle to the knowledge of the people As per the livestock census of 1992, the position of livestock in the district was as under

STATEMENT-L

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY(ACCORDING TO 1992 LIVESTOCK CENSUS)

Serial number	Particulars of Live-stock and Poultry	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cattle	158,010	883	158 893
2	Buffaloes	771	1	772
3	Sheep	110,581	88	10,669
4	Goats	56,579	36	56,615
5	Horses and Ponies	871	81	952
6	Others	317	83	400
7	Poultry	19,384	2,245	21,629

Source Statistical Abstract, Kullu- 2000

For prevention of common infectious diseases of livestock, veterinary aid is of paramount importance The district has wide net of veterinary institutions and has 15 veterinary hospitals, 72 dispensaries, one mobile veterinary dispensary and 6 other institutions during 1998-99 These institutions are providing veterinary aid for common ailment and also helping in prevention and control of contagious diseases The district has five artificial insemination centers and two poultry and sheep breeding farms

The Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative milk producer's Federation is implementing dairy development activities in the state This Federation has several milk collecting centers and is engaged in processing and distribution of milk and products in the market

Fisheries .:

Most of the habitation in Kullu district is found in the interior valleys having rivers, streams and nullahs which provide ample scope for development of pisciculture in the district The main source of these rivers/streams and nallahs are perennial snow covered peaks of inner Himalayas The crystal clear water of these rivers containing lot of minerals is most favourable for the growth of fisheries The most favoured fish is trout which was introduced in this district as far back in 1909 by G C L Hovel and General Orborn Since then this variety of fish has spread to larger area in the main river Beas and its tributaries During the year 2000-2001, the production of trout fish has increased by 34 per cent and 21 per cent increase in reservoir fish

A hatchery was set up at Chhaki Nullah near Nagar at Mahili Looking at the successful experiment of trout fish, other farms at Sujjain Nullah and Patli Kuhl were also established in the years 1941 and 1943 respectively These cold water hatcheries of Kullu proved as models not only for the state but for the country as a whole

Ova fisheries are being supplied to other states like Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh etc In addition to trout, Himalayan Barbel and Gurgoli are also found in the river waters of this area

The Government of India had not only increased substantially the subsidy component being paid to the beneficiaries under the on going fish farming development schemes but also initiated number of new schemes The beneficiary now is entitled for the financial assistance of Rs 40,000/- per hectare for pond construction, Rs 20 000/- per hectare for pond renovation, Rs 6,000/- per hectare for the Ist year inputs, Rs 4,000/- per unit under running water fish culture, Rs 16,000/- per hectare under integrated fish farming and Rs 5 00 lacs for setting fish feed unit During the year 1999-2000, there were 212 registered fishermen in the district and the total fish production was 1,699 quintals, whose approximate value was Rupees 84 94 lacs

STATEMENT-M

FISHERIES

Serial number	Items	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4
1	Number of licensed fishermen registered	200	212
2	Production of fish (Quintals)	1 527	1 699
3	Estimated value of fishes (in lakh)	76 35	81 91
4	Fishing offences detected	119	109
5	Penalties realised (Rs)	10 205	10 010

Source District Statistical Abstract, Kullu-2000

Industries .

Though district is centrally located yet it is locked from almost all directions by lofty mountains Besides this, the district is not having any basic raw materials and minerals except lime stone for setting of large and medium scale industrial unit The district has bright potential for establishing industrial units for processing of fruit products as Kullu district is one major producer of apple and other fresh fruits in the state However, the district is known for some of its beautiful traditional handicrafts in weaving multi coloured caps and shawls of Kullu are well known in the country M/s D S Foods Ltd Raison is medium scale industrial unit of the district

The information of large and medium industrial units as provided by General Manager, District Industries Office, Kullu is given in following statement

LARGE & MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Name of large & medium industrial units	Year of establish-ment	Name of product manu-factured	Quantity	Employ-ment	Invest-ment (in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
M/s D S Foods Ltd. Raison District Kullu (HP)	23-8-1999	1 Natural Spring water	80,000 Litres/day	30	711 79
		2 Beverages	480 Litres/day		

Handicrafts ·

Art of weaving occupies a place of pride in the crafts of the district This household industry is certainly of the very ancient origin in the state The state is rich in producing wool The wool spinning and weaving is important industry of many households in this district

In the series of weaving, Kullu shawls are famous among the handicrafts of district Kullu caps and mufflers are considered popular gifts of this district and are much in demand in the state and in other parts of the country Plain shawls of Pashmina locally known as 'Loi' are woven by all households Shawls are of two kinds, one is plain and other is of different designs The shawls are woven from home spun-yarn as well as from the imported yarn called "*Ruffle*" The designed shawls known as "*Phulwali*" are of recent origin and their prices depend on the quality of material used and design pattern woven on them by the craftsman

Another allied craft is the weaving of Pattoos and tweed cloth (Patti) '*Patti*' is used for making coats, long coats (*Cholas*) and caps etc Kullu caps are made of coloured woollen cloth with a velvety circular band of shaneel etc around it '*Pullans*', foot wear like the bed room slippers made of fibres and wool are other products of handicrafts of upper riches of inner and outer Seraj '*Pattoos*' are also made of local wool These are thicker and heavier than shawls Ordinary thick and soft one is called "*Dohru*" are mostly used as bed blankets The "*Pattoos*" woven of fine wool with coloured strips are used by women folk as a dress in the rural areas

The weavers of Kullu district have also formed Co-operative Society to encourage the export of handicraft goods Bhutti weavers co-operative society is one of the oldest co-operative society which provides technical and financial assistance to its members and has opened sale out lets in different parts of the state

Basketry ·

Basketry is another handicraft of the district which plays a vital role in fruit economy of the district Baskets are made of a high altitude species of bamboo called '*Nargal*' Baskets and Kilta, are useful for collection of fruits in the orchards as well as for packing and day to day working also

The economic census conducted in 1998 by the department of Economics and Statistics shows the number of enterprises in the district as below

STATEMENT-N

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISES

Agricultural			Non-Agricultural		
Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
817	3	820	7,678	2 139	9,817

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Agricultural			Non-Agricultural		
Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
34	2	36	4 520	1 634	6 154

TOTAL ENTERPRISES

Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3
13,049	3,778	16,827

The number of workers engaged in these enterprises and establishments were 38,204 persons according to this economic survey

Trade, Commerce and Banking :

Kullu remained a trade centre 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 items The main items are timber, potatoes, off season vegetables apple and other fruits In addition herbs, Kullu cap, coat, 'Pattu' and shawls are also being sent from the district The import includes essential goods such as foodgrains, cloth, salt and sugar

The banking services have a great role in economic growth by financing agricultural, industrial and other self employment activities etc The district has adequate banking facilities Most of the banks are concentrated at district, tehsil and block headquarters

There are 62 branches of commercial and co-operative banks working in the district by the end of March, 1999 The Punjab National Bank has been declared as a lead bank in the district 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 It also acts as a laison between the public and other banks on the one hand and between government and beneficiaries on the other

During the year 1998-99, the banks have distributed advance loans for different purposes under lead bank scheme as given below

STATEMENT-O

Serial number	Items	Loan amount (Rs in lacs)
1	2	3
1	Agriculture	913
2	Business	168
3	Industry	223
4	Transport	432
5	Other (Misc)	963
	Total	**2,699**

Transport :

The district headquarters is situated on National Highway No 21 It also served better by state highway No 11 and 14 and other metalled and unmetalled roads Total road length in the district was 1,235 kms by 31 3 99 Motorable road length was only 913 kms in the district Kullu is well connected with the different places of the state and other places outside the state Himachal Road Transport Corporation Kullu started its operation during the year 1976-77 During the year 1997, the depot has the fleet of 90 buses The following long route services were also introduced

Manali-Amritsar, Manali-Delhi, Kullu-Nermand, Manali-Jawalaji, Manali-Dehradun, Manali-Chamba, Kullu-Shimla, Kullu-Trilokinath, Manali-Jammu, Kullu-Leh, Kullu-Keylong etc

H R T C has introduced some new schemes for the benefit of the people of the state as detailed below

(i) Smart Card Scheme Smart Card is obtainable on payment of Rs 50/- and valid upto one year Passengers get a discount of 10 per cent and senior citizens get discount of 20 per cent

(ii) Group Discount Scheme A group of 4 to 10 persons travelling more than 100 kms will get a discount of 10 per cent and a group of more than 10 persons will get a discount of 15 per cent

(iii) Courier Service H R T C has introduced courier service through its buses from booking office to booking office w e f 1 11 2000

The district is not connected with railway line and the nearest railway station is at Jogindarnagar on the Pathankot-Jogindarnagar narrow gauge line which is 130 kms from the district headquarters However, this district has net work of roads where regular buses ply The following table shows length and growth of metalled and unmetalled roads from 1995-99

STATEMENT-P

METALLED AND UNMETALLED ROADS IN KMS

Year	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
1	2	3	4
1995-96	377	475	852
1996-97	392	481	873
1997-98	402	493	895
1998-99	417	496	913

Source Statistical Abstract Kullu-2000

In addition to these motorable roads, the district has 29 kms Jeepable and 291 kms less than Jeepable roads

During the period from 1-1-1999 to 31-12-1999, 1,207 vehicles were registered in the district The table given below indicates sub-divisionwise number and type of motor vehicles registered from 1-1-99 to 31-12-1999

STATEMENT-Q
MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING 1 1 1999 TO 31 12 1999

Serial number	Category of Vehicles	Sub-division wise number of vehicles registered				
		Kullu	Manali	Banjar	Ani	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Buses	12	-	-	-	12
2	Trucks	27	10	1	7	45
3	Motor Cycle	55	41	2	3	101
4	Scooter	141	118	5	6	270
5	Jeeps	28	25	12	2	67
6	Pvt Cars	93	233	30	34	390
7	Tractors	32	22	3	5	62
8	Petrol Tankers	4	-	-	-	4
9	Delivery Vans	5	-	-	-	5
10	Maxi Cab (taxies etc)	-	65	-	-	65
11	Deptt Cars/ Jeeps	9	1	-	-	10
12	Mini Trucks	-	4	3	-	7
13	Three Wheelers	150	-	-	-	150
14	Pvt Buses	6	2	4	-	12
15	Others	-	-	3	4	7
	Total	**562**	**521**	**63**	**61**	**1,207**

Source Statistical Abstract, Kullu-2000

Electricity and Power ·

The development of agriculture and industries can hardly be accelerated without the availability of power The electricity for domestic purpose has become essential

Before independence the electricity was confined to only few towns of the district Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board was set up in September, 1971 In the field of rural electrification, the state has made remarkable achievements, inspite of the fact that Himachal Pradesh was a late starter in the field of rural electrification and also because of very difficult and mountainous terrain, it is a matter of satisfaction that all the inhabited villages of the state were electrified by the end of June, 1988 Intensive rural electrification schemes are also in operation for electrification of houses All the villages and urban areas of the district stood electrified long back

The state has a vast hydel power generation potential The following Hydel projects are also going on in the district

i) Larji Hydel Project (126 MW) This project is likely to be commissioned in 2003-04

ii) Parvati Hydro Electric Project (2,051 MW) This Hydel project is being installed on Parvati river, a tributary of Beas river The electricity generated during 1999-2000 was 1,201 3 million units

iii) Malana Hydro Electric Project (86 MW) This project has been commissioned in March, 2002

During the year 1999-2000, the total consumption of power was 57,760 KW The following table shows the consumption under different purposes and number of consumers

STATEMENT-R

Serial number	Items	Consumption in K W	No of consumers	Total consumers
1	2	3	4	5
1	Domestic	34,783	75 469	87 205
2	Commercial	17,192	9,902	
3	Industrial	4,052	1 605	
4	Agriculture	189	200	
5	Public	531	22	
6	Misc	1,013	7	
	Total	**57,760**	**87,205**	

Source Statistical Abstract Kullu-2000

Gram Panchayats ·

There were 181 Gram Panchayats during the year 1998 in the district A Gram Panchayat is constituted by one Pradhan, one Up-Pradhan and five members duly elected by voters of the village through election The number of members varies as per population of the Gram Panchayat

In view of the provisions of the constitutional 73rd amendment Act and Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the Panchayati Raj institutions have been devolved functions, powers and responsibilities relating to 15 departments of the state government As such Panchayats are involved in large number of civil works viz , construction of school rooms paths,

irrigation and water supply schemes, culverts etc and lot of funds are being released to the Panchayats for execution of these works These developmental works are being executed by the Gram Panchayats with very little technical help from the Junior Engineer of the concerned development block who are not able to supervise each work In addition, the state government has decided that the Gram Panchayats shall prepare micro plans proposing development interventions that reflect the needs in their area by way of improving rural connectivity, planning in connection with education, health and veterinary care facilities, drinking water, sanitation etc It has also been decided that every Gram Sabha shall hold four general meetings in each year on Ist Sunday of January, April, July and October

Keeping in view many fold increase in the functions of the Gram Panchayats, it has been decided to provide them technical assistance by creating a post of Technical Sahayak for every 2 to 3 Panchayats The technical assistant will be the employee of the Gram Panchayat who will be paid honorarium @ Rs 1,200/- PM from the Sabha funds for which Gram Panchayats have been allowed to charge one per cent contingency for the works executed through them pertaining to any scheme

The functionaries of the Panchayati Raj Institutions have to discharge various administrative, judicial and financial functions In order to make them aware about their functions, powers and responsibilities, training has to be imparted to them and as such a proposal for funding the training programme has been sent to government of India In the meantime the two training institutes of the department have been directed to impart training to newly elected Pradhans of Gram Panchayats

The funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being provided as per the recommendation of Ist State Finance Commission With a view to strengthen the financial position of the PRIs, and to raise resources through taxes and levies, the State Government on Ist November, 1999 have empowered the Gram Panchayats to levy taxes and fees at their own level for which maximum rates of such taxes, fees and duties have been notified by the Government under the provision of Section 100 of Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994

(v) Concepts and Definitions

Census Concepts :

Building

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings

Permanent Houses :

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete

Semi-permanent Houses .

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material

Temporary Houses :

Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood Rool may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene

Dwelling Room .

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway, a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i e it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth

of at least 1 5 meters and a height of 2 meters A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc , is regarded as a dwelling room In a situation where a census house is used as a shop or office etc and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households

Census House :

A 'census house' is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc It may be occupied or vacant It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storeyed ownership flats In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees Each such building was treated as a separate building But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house In case of hostels, hotels, etc , even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/Hotel building was treated as one census house but if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel was treated as a separate census house In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound,

whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc Though each of the huts was a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc , these were treated as separate census houses On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e g , the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc , only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building

Village .

The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries is treated as one village

Rural-Urban Area ·

The data in tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets are presented separately for rural and urban areas The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously i) A minimum population of 5,000, ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq km (1,000 per sq mile) For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq km and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account Apart from these, the outgrowths (OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations' Examples of outgrowths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc , that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread Thus, the town level data wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns

City :

Towns with population of 100,000 and above are called cities

Urban Agglomeration

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc , may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites (a) The core town or atleast one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town, and (b) The total population of all the constituents (i e , towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census) With these two basic criteria having

been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths, ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths, and iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread

Household :

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household Each such person was to be treated as a separate household The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households

Institutional Household :

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen

Houseless Household :

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc , are treated as Houseless Households

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories In pursuance of these provisions the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Castes in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Mazhabi or Sikligar Caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion Subsequently, in September 1956 by an amendment the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State are given below

Scheduled Castes

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, Gandil, Gondola
28 Hali
29 Hesi
30 Jogi
31 Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer
32 Kamoh, Dagoli
33 Karoack
34 Khatik
35 Kori, Koli
36 Lohar
37 Marija, Marecha
38 Mazhabi
39 Megh
40 Nat
41 Od
42 Pasi
43 Perna
44 Phrera,Pherera
45 Rehar,Rehara
46 Sanhai
47 Sanhal
48 Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh
49 Sansoi
50 Sapela
51 Sarde,Sarera,Sarare,Siryare,Sarehde
52 Sikligar
53 Sipi
54 Sirkiband
55 Teli
56 Thathiar, Thathera

Scheduled Tribes

1 Bhot,Bodh
2 Gaddi [excluding the territories specified in sub section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966) other than the Lahaul & 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

Language and Mother-tongue

As per the census concept each language is a group of mother tongues The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics

Literate

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates

Literacy Rate :

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age-group seven years and above For different age-groups the percentage of literates in that age-group gives the literacy rate

Educational Level

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration

Main Worker :

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i e six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'

Marginal Worker :

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i e in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal Worker'

Non-worker .

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i e last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non-Worker'

Cultivator ·

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc , and other crops such as sugarcane tobacco, groundnuts, tapioca, etc , and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops–tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca)

Agricultural Labourer

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works

Household Industry Worker

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi Barber, etc or merely trade or business even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household

Other Worker :

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a 'Other Worker (OW)' The

type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc In fact, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'

Work Participation Rate :

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population

Population Density :

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex-ratio :

Number of females per 1,000 males in a population

(vi) Non-Census Concepts :

Improved Drinking Water ·

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states

System of Sewerage :

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sylk pattern drain, etc , in these towns

Type of latrine and method of disposal of night soil :

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging The system of underground sewerage provided for the street sewerage which are connected to the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing) Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging This system generally exists in cities and big towns Where the streets sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device The dry type of latrines are of service type latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds

Fertility :

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) ·

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the

mid year population, normally expressed per 1,000 population

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Crude Death Rate (CDR) :

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1,000 population

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Natural Growth Rate ·

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) :

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1,000 women

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR) :

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1,000 married women

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

General Fertility Rate (GFR) :

Number of live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)

Number of live births per 1,000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year

$$GMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) :

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period

$$TFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} ASFR}{1{,}000}$$

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period

$$TMFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} ASMFR}{1{,}000}$$

Age-specific Mortality Rate (ASMR) .

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1,000 population of the same age group

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

q1

Probability of dying between birth and age 1 This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year

q2

Probability of dying between birth and age 2

q5

Probability of dying between birth and age5 This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) .

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz , Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz , Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate These are defined as

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) .

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1,000 live births of the same year

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Early neo-natal Mortality Rate .

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Late neo-natal Mortality Rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Post neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (PMR) :

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1,000 births in a year

$$PMR = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1,000$$

Still Birth Rate (SBR) .

$$= \frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1\,000$$

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1,00,000 live births in a given year

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age-group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 1,00,000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population)

Number of currently married females in the age group15-44 years per 1,000 persons of all ages

Child-woman ratio (0-4)

1 Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1,000 women in the age group 15-49 years

Child-woman ratio (5-9) :

2 Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1,000 women in the age group 15-49 years

Migration :

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth

Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/ migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration

(i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place of residence after three or four months All such workers are treated as migrants Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational course that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant

(ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one place to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides She/he is not considered as migrant

(iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relatives house is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of the mother

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others' The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'

Internal and International migration .

The migrational movements are of three types (i) Migration within the state itself with its components (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration) (b) Migration from one district of state to another district of state (inter district migration), (ii) Migration from one state to another State of the country (inter-state migration), (iii) Migration from one country to another country The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration The present name of the country, state or district and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth or last residence were recorded

Rural-Urban components of migration

Rural or Urban status in respect of migrants have been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban

Civic status of urban units

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e g , Municipal Corporation/ Corporation, Municipal Committee/Municipal council Municipality etc

Size-class of UA/town :

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 100,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs/ towns These Class I UAs/towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/ Town These are M7 (5,000,000 and above), M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999), M5 (1,000,000-1,999,999) M4 (500,000-999,999), M3 (300,000-499,999), M2 (200,000-299,999) & M1 (100,000-199,999) towns with, 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000-19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5,000 and 9,999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 population are Class VI towns

Slum area .

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation, or b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and

design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals

Mega city :

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities

(vii) 2001 Census Findings - Population, its Distribution :

(a) Distribution of population in Rural-Urban Areas :

According to the 2001 Census, the total population of Kullu district is 381,571 comprising 198,016 males and 183,555 females This population of the district forms 6 28 per cent of the state population and ranks at 9th place among the districts Out of the total population of the district 92 1 per cent lives in rural areas while 7 9 per cent lives in urban areas Rural population of the district is distributed among 6 tehsils, sub-tehsils and urban population is spread over in 4 towns The total urban population in the district is 30,093 persons comprising 16,885 males and 13,208 females The total rural population in this district comes to 351,478 persons and is composed of 181,131 males and 170,347 females as per 2001 Census This rural population is distributed in 172 villages All the villages of the district are inhabited and the majority of villages are of large size consisting several hamlets The concentration of villages are mainly along the valleys of rivers and streams

(b) Size-class and Civic Status of towns

The statement below gives the position and number of urban units according to size-class of population as per 2001 Census

Serial number	Size-class of town	Name and civic status of town	Urban Population		
			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	VI	Banjar NP	1 262	699	563
2	VI	Bhuntar NP	4 260	2 331	1 929
3	IV	Kullu MCl	18 306	9 861	8,445
4	V	Manali NP	6 265	3 994	2,271

Population Growth, Density and Sex-ratio

Population Growth :

Kullu district witnessed a positive growth rate in each decade with 4 4, 7 7, 4 4, 6 2, 5 0, 25 8, 24 1, 26 7 and 26 2 per cent during the period 1901 to 2001 except the year 1921 when there was decline in growth rate which was 2 2 According to the 1991 Census the total population of the district was 302,432 There has been net addition of 79,139 persons during 1991-2001 The decadal growth rate of the district comes to 26 2 per cent The growth rate for the rural and urban areas of the district are 24 9 and 43 2 per cent respectively The growth rate of rural population is slow in the district due to interior location of the district and lack of industrial development The population of the district ranks 9th in the state The higher growth rate of population during the last 4 decades is perhaps due to immigration and also due to improvement in health services, expansion of educational facilities and hygienic consciousness

Density :

The density of population in Kullu district is 69 persons per Sq Km against the state average of 109 persons At tehsil/sub-tehsil level, the density of population varies between 1,245 persons in Manali tehsil and 546 persons in Sainj sub-tehsil In rural areas it comes to 64 persons per Sq Km while in urban areas it comes to 2,165 persons In urban areas, the density of population varies between 2,732 persons in Kullu Municipal Council and 574 persons in Banjar Nagar Panchayat

Sex Ratio :

There are 927 females for every thousand males in Kullu district The sex ratio figures for rural and

urban areas of the district are 940 and 782 respectively It is also observed that, the proportion of females in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas Sex-ratio in age-group 0-6 comes to 960 females per 1,000 males in the district as a whole In rural areas, this proportion is 967 females while in urban areas the sex-ratio of Child population works out to 855 females per 1,000 males

Work Participation Rate :

The work participation rate is defined as percentage of total workers to total population According to 2001 Census, the total workers including main and marginal workers constitute 56 7 per cent of total population of the district Of the total workers the share of the main workers is 43 7 per cent and marginal workers is 13 1 per cent The remaining 43 3 per cent of population belongs to the category of non-workers

As per 2001 Census among the main workers male participation rate in the district is 50 6 per cent and corresponding proportion of females is 36 3 per cent The proportion of female marginal workers is substantially higher than males, as the females are attending to one or other economic activities in addition to their household duties to improve the family income Majority of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities Of the total 216,513 workers in the district 76 0 per cent of these total workers are categorized as cultivators, 2 6 per cent agricultural labourers, 1 3 per cent in household industries and 20 1 per cent in other services

Literacy :

A person who can read and write in any language is taken as literate in Census All children of age below 7 years are treated as illiterate

As per 2001 Census Kullu district has reported 239, 649 persons as literates constituting 72 9 per cent of the total population excluding the population of 0-6 years The proportion of male and female in the district is 84 0 and 60 9 per cent respectively The literacy rate of males is much higher than that of females The difference of male/female literacy rate is 23 1 points in the district

The total literacy rates of rural and urban area is 71 6 and 88 0 per cent respectively The proportion of male and female literates in rural areas is 83 2 and 59 1 per cent respectively In urban areas this proportion is 91 8 and 83 1 per cent respectively The difference between male and female literacy rates in urban areas is about 8 7 points as against 24 1 points in rural areas It is thus clear that females are better educated in urban areas than their counterparts in rural areas

Availability of University Education in the District .

There are three colleges in the district one is situated in Banjar and other two in Kullu town Banjar town is having Arts College whereas Kullu town is having one private Arts College and other Govt Arts/Science/Commerce College

(c) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population 2001 ·

Of the 381,571 total population of the district 28 3 per cent of the total population belong to Scheduled Castes and 3 0 per cent to Scheduled Tribes The percentage of Scheduled castes population constitute 29 4 per cent in rural areas and 14 9 per cent in urban areas of the district The proportion of Scheduled Tribes is 2 7 and 6 7 in rural and urban areas respectively The Scheduled Tribes population in the district is mainly concentrated in Manali and Kullu tehsils

Brief analysis of PCA data

TABLE 1 DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF TEHSILS/SUB-TEHSILS BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001

Serial number	Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001							
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Manali (T)	29,696	27,263	2,433	44,212	37,947	6,265	48 9	39 2	157 5	8 2	14 2
2	Kullu (T)	141 462	123,921	17,541	179,646	157,080	22,566	27 0	27 6	29 0	12 4	12 6
3	Sainj (ST)	15,592	15,592	-	20,682	20,682	-	33 0	33 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
4	Banjar (T)	31,962	30,925	1,037	38,638	37,376	1,262	21 0	21 0	22 0	3 2	3 3
5	Ani (ST)	43,167	43,167	-	50,476	50,476	-	17 0	17 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
6	Nermand (T)	40,553	40,553	-	47,917	47 917	-	18 2	18 2	0 0	0 0	0 0
	District Total	**302,432**	**281,421**	**21,011**	**381,571**	**351.478**	**30,093**	**26 2**	**24 9**	**43 2**	**7 0**	**7 9**

Table 1 The growth rate of each tehsil /sub-tehsil in the Kullu district for total, rural and urban areas and the percentage of urban population to total population is given in the table The decadal growth rate of the district is 26 2 per cent during 1991-2001 In absolute terms, the population of district has increased from 302,432 in 1991 to 381,571 in 2001 Census resulting net increase of 79,139 persons The rural and urban growth rate of district being 24 9 and 43 2 per cent respectively Out of the total population of the district 92 1 per cent lives in the rural areas while 7 9 per cent in the urban areas of the district The urban population is concentrated mostly in Manali and Kullu tehsils Sub-tehsils Sainj, Ani and tehsil Nermand are entirely rural Manali tehsil has shown the highest decadal growth rate of 48 9 per cent while Ani sub-tehsil has shown the lowest growth rate of 17 0 per cent Manali tehsil which has single town of Manali shows highest growth of 157 5 per cent in urban population during 1991-2001 while its rural population has grown by 39 2 per cent

TABLE 2 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	District / C D block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200		Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nagar	37	87,080	45 056	42,024	0 (0 0)	-	-	2 (5 4)	417	371
2	Kullu	50	114,240	59 542	54,698	0 (0 0)	-	-	1 (2 0)	188	175
3	Banjar	42	51 765	26 228	25 537	1 (2 4)	94	89	2 (4 8)	367	341
4	Ani	17	50,476	25,722	24 754	0 (0 0)	-	-	0 (0 0)	-	
5	Nermand	26	47,917	24 583	23,334	0 (0 0)	-	-	0 (0 0)	-	-
District (Rural) Total		**172**	**351,478**	**181,131**	**170,347**	**1 (0 6)**	**94**	**89**	**5 (2 9)**	**967**	**887**

TABLE 2 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1,000-1,999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2 000-4,999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5 000-9 999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10 000 and above	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9 (24 3)	3 584	3 633	8 (21 6)	6,177	5 983	15 (40 5)	23 152	21 318	2 (5 4)	6 400	5 456	1 (2 7)	5,326	5 233
8 (16 0)	3 453	3,192	21 (42 0)	16,579	15,808	17 (34 0)	28 103	25 764	3 (6 0)	11 219	9 759	0 (0 0)	-	
14 (33 3)	5 378	5,239	18 (42 9)	12,540	12,153	7 (16 7)	7,854	7 715	0 (0 0)	-	-	0 (0 0)	-	
0 (0 0)	-	-	1 (5 9)	910	863	15 (88 2)	21 649	20,972	1 (5 9)	3 163	2 919	0 (0 0)		-
4 (15 4)	1,501	1 521	14 (53 8)	9 476	8,947	7 (26 9)	10 378	9,894	1 (3 8)	3 228	2 972	0 (0 0)	-	-
35 (20 3)	**13,916**	**13,585**	**62 (36 0)**	**45,682**	**43,754**	**61(35 5)**	**91,136**	**85,693**	**7(4 1)**	**24,010**	**21,106**	**1 (0 6)**	**5,326**	**5,233**

Table 2 It presents the number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population of 2001 The 2001 Census presents data upto the C D Block level Kullu district has 5 C D blocks, namely Nagar, Kullu, Banjar, Ani and Nermand As per 2001 Census all the 172 villages in the Kullu district are inhabited with a rural population of 351,478 persons comprising of 181,131 males and 170,347 females

Among the C D Blocks, Kullu claims the highest population i e 114,240 persons residing in 50 villages which is followed by Nagar Block with 87,080 persons living in 37 villages, Banjar Block with 51,765 persons residing in 42 villages, Ani and Nermand Block follow the suit with 50,476 persons in 17 villages and 47,917 persons distributed in 26 villages respectively

Regarding the distribution of villages by population ranges, one village or 0 6 per cent of total villages fall in population range of less than 200 persons 5 or 2 9 per cent of villages are covered by population range of 200-499 persons, 35 or 20 3 per cent villages by population range of 500-999 persons, 62 or 36 0

per cent villages by range of 1,000-1,999 persons, 61 or 35 5 per cent villages fall in the range of 2,000-4,999, 7 or 4 1 per cent villages in population range of 5,000-9,999 persons There is a solitary village relating to Nagar Block in the district, which falls in population range of 10,000 & above The majority of villages in district are of larger size as compared to other districts

TABLE 3 NEW TOWNS, DE-NOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWN IN 2001 CENSUS

Nil

Table 3 : This table relates to new towns added, towns declassified or wholly merged with other town during the 2001 Census In Kullu district no new town has been added, declassified or wholly merged with other town during the decade 1991-2001 4 Towns exist in the district which have been continuing from the previous Census

TABLE 4 · DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	-	0 0	-	0 0
11-20	-	0 0	-	0 0
21-50	-	0 0	-	0 0
51-100	-	0 0	-	0 0
101-200	-	0 0	-	0 0
201-300	2	1 2	1,177	0 3
301-500	19	11 0	21,261	6 0
501 +	151	87 8	329,040	93 6
Not known	-	0 0	-	0 0
District Total	**172**	**100 0**	**351,478**	**100 0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district		**707 3**		

Table 4 . It depicts distribution of villages by population density and their percentage in each density range and percentage share of population The table reveals that the maximum number of villages i e 151 falls in the density range of 501 persons and above per sq km and another 19 villages constituting 11 0 per cent are in the density range of 301-500 persons per sq km The remaining 2 villages i e 1 2 per cent falls in the density range of 201-300 persons per sq km The highest percentage of population in the district 93 6 per cent falls in the density range of 501 + persons followed by 6 per cent in the density range of 301-500 persons & 0 3 per cent in density range of 201-300 persons respectively The villages of this district are not only bigger but also densely populated as the density range of 101-200 and below it, do not have even a single village under them

TABLE 5 SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2001

Census year	Himachal Pradesh			Kullu District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	884	899	600	*	*	*
1911	889	905	499	1,009	1,009	-
1921	890	908	490	1 015	1,015	-
1931	897	915	521	1,006	1,006	-
1941	890	907	542	930	930	-
1951	912	932	664	941	947	716
1961	938	961	650	945	952	770
1971	958	976	749	920	935	696
1981	973	989	795	918	936	713
1991	976	990	831	920	931	784
2001	968	989	795	927	940	782

* Sexwise population for 1901 Census is not available

Table 5 : This table reflects the pattern of sex ratio since 1901 in the state and district Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males In Kullu district there are 927 females for every thousand of males This is lower than that of state average sex ratio of 968 as per 2001 Census In rural and urban area this ratio comes to 940 and 782 females in the present Census respectively

From the statement it is observed that the rural sex ratio of Kullu district was above the equality line from 1911 to 1931 but in subsequent decades it declined and it varies from 930 to 952 during the period 1941 to 2001 In case of urban areas, the sex ratio has slight increasing trend though it could not cross the value of 800 females in any of the decade Urban population was recorded first time in 1951 with sex ratio of 716 females against the sex ratio of 782 in 2001 But between this period, it has up and down swing

As regards the sex ratio at the state level it has increased by 84 points whereas the sex ratio at the district level declined by 82 points during last 90 years Similarly sex ratio for the rural areas at the state level increased by 90 points and at the district level it decreased by 69 points But in case of urban areas for the state as a whole for the last 50 years it has increased by 131 points whereas in case of district level it has increased by 66 points only

TABLE 6 SEX RATIO BY TEHSILS/ SUB-TEHSILS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Manali (T)	832	885	569
2	Kullu (T)	924	935	851
3	Sainj (ST)	952	952	-
4	Banjar (T)	971	977	805
5	Ani (ST)	962	962	-
6	Nermand (T)	949	949	-
	District Total	**927**	**940**	**782**

Table 6 : It shows the proportion of female per 1,000 males for each tehsil and town of the district The overall sex ratio for the rural area comes to 940 females whereas the sex ratio for urban area comes to 782 Regarding rural areas Banjar (ST) comes at the top with 977 females and is followed by Ani (ST) with 962 females Sainj (ST) with 952 females, Nermand (T) with 949 females, Kullu with 935 females and Manali (T) at the last with 885 females As regards the urban area, Kullu tehsil comes at the top with 851 females followed by Banjar tehsil with 805 females and Manali tehsil with 569 females The remaining tehsils/sub-tehsils are entirely rural

TABLE 7 SEX RATIO BY C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Nagar	933
2	Kullu	919
3	Banjar	974
4	Ani	962
5	Nermand	949
	District (Rural) Total	**940**

Table 7 : This shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males for each C D Block The overall sex ratio for all the C D Block comes to 940 females per 1,000 males, Banjar Block with 974 females comes at top and is followed by Ani Block with 962 females, Nermand Block with 949 females, Nagar Block with 933 females and Kullu Block with 919 females per 1,000 males

TABLE 8 SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	-	0 0	-	0 0
700-749	2	1 2	6,896	2 0
750-799	5	2 9	22,783	6 5
800-849	3	1 7	5,627	1 6
850-899	14	8 1	22,488	6 4
900-949	50	29 1	95,123	27 1
950-999	60	34 9	141,417	40 2
1,000-1,099	35	20 3	54,791	15 6
1,100+	3	1 7	2,353	0 7
District Total	**172**	**100 0**	**351,478**	**100 0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District		**940**		

Table 8 : It reflects the sex ratio of rural population by ranges, 2001 The maximum number of villages i e 60 of total inhabited villages accounting for 34 9 per cent falls in the sex ratio range of 950-999 females It is closely followed by 50 villages constituting 29 1 per cent of villages falling in the sex ratio range of 900-949 females There are 35 villages comprising of 20 3 per cent of villages which falls in the sex ratio range of 1,000-1,099, 14 villages

or 8 1 per cent of villages in sex ratio range of 850-899, 5 villages or 2 9 per cent of villages in sex ratio range of 750-799, 3 villages each or 1 7 per cent of village in sex ratio range of 800-849 and 1,100 + females respectively There are only 2 villages or 1 2 per cent of villages which are covered by sex ratio range of 700-749

The highest population 141,417 or 40 2 per cent of population relates to sex ratio range of 950-999 while second position is occupied by the sex ratio range of 900-949 with 95,123 persons or 27 1 per cent of total rural population and the lowest number of population 2,353 or 0 7 per cent of population relates to sex ratio range of 1,100+

TABLE 9 SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Banjar	NP	805
2	Bhuntar	NP	828
3	Kullu	M Cl	856
4	Manali	NP	569
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district			**782**

Table 9 : The table shows the sex ratio in each town of the district For the district the sex-ratio comes to 782 females per 1,000 males The highest sex-ratio 856 females per 1,000 males has been reported in Kullu Municipal Council and lowest being 569 in Manali Nagar Panchayat The main reason for low sex ratio in urban areas is possibly due to influx of male workers engaged in various services who do not bring their families

TABLE 10 SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR TEHSIL/ SUB-TEHSIL, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population in 0-6 age-group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Manali (T)	Total	5,048	2,624	2,424	924
		Rural	4 428	2,280	2,148	942
		Urban	620	344	276	802
2	Kullu (T)	Total	25,498	13,084	12,414	949
		Rural	23,111	11,805	11,306	958
		Urban	2,387	1,279	1,108	866
3	Sainj (ST)	Total	3,414	1,725	1,689	979
		Rural	3,414	1,725	1,689	979
		Urban	-	-	-	
4	Banjar (T)	Total	6,122	3 099	3 023	975
		Rural	5 970	3 019	2,951	977
		Urban	152	80	72	900
5	Ani (ST)	Total	6 305	3 214	3,091	962
		Rural	6 305	3 214	3 091	962
		Urban	-	-	-	
6	Nermand (T)	Total	6,433	3,209	3 224	1 005
		Rural	6 433	3,209	3 224	1 005
		Urban	-	-	-	
District Total		**Total**	**52,820**	**26,955**	**25,865**	**960**
		Rural	**49,661**	**25,252**	**24,409**	**967**
		Urban	**3,159**	**1,703**	**1,456**	**855**

Table 10 : It depicts tehsilwise sex ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 There are 4 tehsils and two sub-tehsils in Kullu district Of all the tehsils and sub-tehsils (rural area) Nermand tehsil heads in sex ratio with 1,005 females for 1,000 males followed by Sainj sub-tehsil with 979 females, Banjar tehsil with 977 females, Ani sub-tehsil with 962 females and Kullu tehsil with 958 females, lastly, Manali tehsil comes at the bottom with 942 females per 1,000 males Of the urban areas Banjar (NP) which falls in Banjar tehsil tops the district in sex ratio with 900 females followed by Kullu (M Cl) & Bhuntar (NP) which are located in Kullu tehsil with 866 females and Manali (NP) which falls in Manali tehsil with 802 females per 1,000 males

Kullu district as a whole has the sex ratio of 960 females rural being 967 and urban 855 females per 1,000 males respectively

TABLE 11 SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Total population in 0-6			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nagar	11,439	5 789	5,650	976
2	Kullu	17 130	8,837	8,293	938
3	Banjar	8 354	4 203	4 151	988
4	Ani	6,305	3 214	3 091	962
5	Nermand	6 433	3,209	3 224	1 005
District (Rural) Total		**49,661**	**25,252**	**24,409**	**967**

Table 11 : It shows the C D block wise sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 The overall sex ratio for rural area of the district comes to 967 females C D block wise Nermand C D block with 1,005 females comes at the top and is followed by Banjar block with 988 females, Nagar block with 976 females, Ani block with 962 females and Kullu block with 938 females per 1,000 males

TABLE 12 SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	3	1 7	279	0 6
700-749	5	2 9	909	1 8
750-799	7	4 1	1,418	2 9
800-849	16	9 3	4,273	8 6
850-899	17	9 9	5,403	10 9
900-949	26	15 1	8,540	17 2
950-999	19	11 0	10,956	22 1
1,000-1,099	46	26 7	12,528	25 2
1,100+	33	19 2	5,355	10 8
District (Rural) Total	**172**	**100 0**	**49,661**	**100 0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District			**967**	

Table 12 : It shows the sex ratio of rural population in the age-group 0-6 by ranges, 2001 There are 172 villages in the whole district which have a population of 49,661 persons Out of 172 villages, 46 villages or 26 7 per cent of villages which falls in the sex ratio range of 1,000-1,999 have a population of 12,528 persons (25 2 per cent) It is closely followed by 33 villages or 19 2 per cent of villages which falls in sex ratio 1,100+ ,which have a population of 5,335 persons (10 8 per cent), 26 villages or 15 1 per cent of villages which fall in sex ratio range of 900-949 having a population of 8,540 persons (17 2 per cent), 19 villages or 11 0 per cent of villages which fall in the sex ratio of 950-999 with a population of 10,956 (22 1 per cent) 17 villages or 9 9 per cent of villages which fall in the sex ratio 850-899 and have a population of 5,403 persons (10 9 per cent) 16 villages or 9 3 per cent of villages which fall in the sex ratio 800-849 and have a population of 4,273 persons (8 6 per cent) 7 villages or 4 1 per cent villages which fall in the sex ratio range of 750-799 have a population of 1,418 persons (2 9 per cent) There are only 5 inhabited villages or 2 9 per cent of villages which fall in the sex ratio range of 700-749 having population of 909 persons (1 8 per cent) The remaining 3 villages or 1 7 per cent of villages which fall in the sex ratio range of less than 700 female accounts for population of only 279 persons (0 6 per cent)

TABLE 13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Manali	NP	620	344	276	802
2	Kullu	M Cl	1,885	1,020	865	848
3	Bhuntar	NP	502	259	243	938
4	Banjar	NP	152	80	72	900
	District (Urban) Total		**3,159**	**1,703**	**1,456**	**855**

Table 13 : It shows town wise sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 The overall sex ratio for the urban area of the district comes to 855 females Town wise Bhuntar (NP) with 938 females comes at the top and is followed by Banjar (NP) with 900 females, Kullu (M Cl) with 848 females and Manali (NP) with 802 females per 1,000 males

TABLE 14 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN TEHSILS/SUB-TEHSILS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	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	7	8
1	Manali (T)	Total	44 212	7 207	1 460	16 3	10 1
		Rural	37,947	6,619	3 804	17 1	10 0
		Urban	6 265	588	656	9 1	10 5
2	Kullu (T)	Total	179 646	47 001	6 444	26 2	3 6
		Rural	157 080	43 396	5 120	27 6	3 3
		Urban	22 566	3 605	1 324	16 0	5 9
3	Sainj (ST)	Total	20,682	6 381	206	30 9	1 0
		Rural	20 682	6 381	206	30 9	1 0
		Urban	-	-	-	0 0	0 0
4	Banjar (T)	Total	38,638	10 221	47	26 5	0 1
		Rural	37 376	9,935	20	26 6	0 1
		Urban	1 262	286	27	22 7	2 1
5	Ani (ST)	Total	50 476	15 597	52	30 9	0 1
		Rural	50 476	15,597	52	30 9	0 1
		Urban	-	-	-	0 0	0 0
6	Nermand (T)	Total	47 917	21 190	142	44 8	0 3
		Rural	47,917	21 490	142	44 8	0 3
		Urban	-	-	-	0 0	0 0
	District Total	**Total**	**381,571**	**107,897**	**11,351**	**28 3**	**3 0**
		Rural	**351,478**	**103,418**	**9,344**	**29 4**	**2 7**
		Urban	**30,093**	**4,479**	**2,007**	**14 9**	**6 7**

Table 14 : It depicts the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in tehsils 2001

In the district out of total population of 381,571 which lives in the district 351,478 or 92 1 per cent belong to the rural area and the remaining 30,093 or 7 9 per cent is urban population The total Scheduled Castes population is 107,897 persons constituting 28 3 per cent of the district population In rural areas this proportion is 29 4 per cent while in urban areas the proportion of Scheduled Castes is only 14 9 per cent as per 2001 Census The concentration of Scheduled Castes is more in rural areas as revealed by these figures The population of Scheduled Tribes comes to 11,351 forming only 3 0 per cent of total urban population in the district As regards rural and urban areas the proportion of Scheduled Tribes comes to 2 7 and 6 7 per cent respectively

At tehsil/sub-tehsil level the highest percentage of 44 8 Scheduled Castes is found in Nermand tehsil and is followed by Ani and Sainj tehsils both of them have proportion of 30 9 per cent Banjar tehsil has 26 5 per cent, Kullu tehsil with 26 2 per cent and lastly Manali tehsil with 16 3 per cent Scheduled

Castes There is no urban area in Sainj & Ani sub-tehsils and Nermand tehsil

As regards the Scheduled Tribes, the highest percentage of 10 1 has been recorded in Manali tehsil and is followed by Kullu tehsil with 3 6 per cent and 1 0 per cent Scheduled Tribes in Sainj sub-tehsil In remaining tehsils/sub-tehsils, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes is less than 1 0 per cent

TABLE 15 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	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	7
1	Nagar	87,080	19,617	6,889	22 5	7 9
2	Kullu	114,240	32,004	2 050	28 0	1 8
3	Banjar	51,765	14,710	211	28 4	0 4
4	Ani	50,476	15 597	52	30 9	0 1
5	Nermand	47,917	21,490	142	44 8	0 3
District (Rural) Total		**351,478**	**103,418**	**9,344**	**29 4**	**2 7**

Table 15 : This table depicts number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in C D Blocks In Kullu district Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 29 4 per cent and 2 7 per cent of the total rural population respectively The percentage of Scheduled Castes is higher in Nermand (44 8 per cent) and Ani (30 9 per cent) C D block than district rural average of 29 4 per cent Nagar C D block has lowest proportion of 22 5 per cent Scheduled Castes and is followed by Banjar C D Block (28 4 per cent) and Kullu (28 0 per cent) C D block The proportion of Scheduled Tribes is higher in Nagar C D block (7 9 per cent) and Kullu (1 8 per cent) The other C D blocks have negligible proportion of Scheduled Tribes population

TABLE 16 PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	4	2 3	-	0 0
Less than 5	5	2 9	221	0 2
5-10	17	9 9	1 325	1 3
11-20	33	19 2	12 222	11 8
21-30	51	29 7	30 457	29 5
31-40	33	19 2	28 803	27 9
41-50	18	10 5	17 855	17 3
51-75	11	6 4	12 535	12 1
76 and above	-	0 0	-	0 0
District Total	**172**	**100 0**	**103,418**	**100 0**

Table 16 . It depicts the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in the villages In the district 4 or 2 3 per cent of villages have no Scheduled Castes population Among the remaining 168 villages the share of Scheduled Castes population is less than 5 0 per cent in 5 or 2 9 per cent of villages, 5 - 10 per cent in 17 or 9 9 per cent of villages 11-20 per cent in 33 or 19 2 per cent of villages, 21-30 per cent in 51 or 29 7 per cent of villages, 31-40 per cent in 33 or 19 2 per cent of villages, 41-50 per cent in 18 or 10 5 per cent of villages 51-75 per cent in 11 or 6 4 per cent of villages In the rural areas of district the Scheduled Castes population at the time of 2001 Census is 103,418 The highest number of Scheduled Castes population i e 30,457 or 29 5 per cent of total population has been returned by 51 villages in percentage range of 21-30 whereas the lowest population i e 221 or 0 2 per cent is recorded in 5 villages having range of less than 5 per cent

TABLE 17 PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	84	48 8	-	0 0
Less than 5	60	34 9	1,794	19 2
5-10	11	6 4	2,529	27 1
11-20	13	7 6	3,605	38 6
21-30	4	2 3	1,416	15 2
31-40	-	0 0	-	0 0
41-50	-	0 0	-	0 0
51-75	-	0 0	-	0 0
76 and above	-	0 0	-	0 0
District Total	**172**	**100 0**	**9,344**	**100 0**

Table 17 . It depicts the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in the villages In the Kullu district 84 or 48 8 per cent of villages have not returned any Scheduled Tribes population Among the remaining 88 villages, the share of Scheduled Tribes population is less than 5 0 per cent, in 60 or 34 9 per cent of villages, 5-10 per cent in 11 or 6 4 per cent of villages, 11-20 per cent in 13 or 7 6 per cent of villages, 21-30 per cent in 4 or 2 3 per cent villages None of the villages fall in the percentage range of 31- 40 and above in the district Out of Scheduled Tribes population of 9,344 persons, the highest number of tribe population 3,605 or 38 6 per cent have been returned in the percentage range of 11-20 followed by 2,529 (27 1 per cent) in range of 5-10, 1794 or 19 2 per cent in range less than 5 and lastly 1,416 persons or 15 2 per cent in range of 21 -30

TABLE 18 . NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of 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	7
1	Manali (NP)	6,265	588	656	9 4	10 5
2	Kullu (M Cl)	18,306	3,076	1,191	16 8	6 5
3	Bhuntar (NP)	4,260	529	133	12 4	3 1
4	Banjar (NP)	1,262	286	27	22 7	2 1
	District(Urban) Total	**30,093**	**4,479**	**2,007**	**14 9**	**6 7**

Table 18 . This table depicts the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the towns In Kullu district Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 14 9 per cent and 6 7 per cent of the total population respectively The percentage of Scheduled Castes is higher in Banjar (22 7 per cent) NP and Kullu (16 8 per cent) M Cl than the district urban average of 14 9 per cent Bhuntar (NP) has the lowest proportion of 12 4 per cent Scheduled Castes followed by Manali (NP) with 9 4 per cent The proportion of Scheduled Tribes is higher in Manali (NP) 10 5 per cent followed by Kullu (M Cl) 6 5 per cent, Bhuntar (NP) 3 1 per cent and Banjar (NP) 2 1 per cent comes at the bottom

TABLE 19 SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN C D BLOCK, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Nagar	955	1 016
2	Kullu	949	1,006
3	Banjar	976	884
4	Ani	956	793
5	Nermand	938	1 219
	District (Rural) Total	**953**	**1,012**

Table 19 : Table represents the C D blockwise sex ratio for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas of the Kullu district The sex ratio for the Scheduled Castes for the district as a whole is 953 females It is 976 in Banjar C D block which is the highest in the district whereas the lowest sex ratio of 938 has been recorded in Nermand C D block In case of Scheduled Tribes the sex ratio for the district as a whole is 1,012 which favours the males It is 1,219 in C D block Nermand which is the highest in the district whereas the lowest sex ratio is 793 in Ani C D block It is observed that in case of Scheduled Tribes sex ratio is above the equality line in all C D blocks except Banjar and Ani The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is below equality line in all C D blocks

TABLE 20 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Manali (NP)	642	802
2	Kullu (M Cl)	921	1,071
3	Bhuntar (NP)	889	985
4	Banjar (NP)	959	929
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district		**878**	**968**

Table 20 It represents town wise sex ratio for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in ubran areas of the district The sex ratio for the Scheduled Castes for the district as a whole is 878 females It is 959 in Banjar (NP) which is the highest in the district whereas the lowest sex ratio of 642 has been recorded in Manali (NP) In case of Scheduled Tribes the sex ratio for the district as a whole is 968 It is 1,071 in Kullu (M Cl) which is the highest in the district and which favoures males whereas the lowest sex ratio is 802 in Manali (NP) It is observed that in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the sex ratio is below the equality line in all the towns except Kullu (M Cl) where sex ratio is 1,071 females which favoures the males

TABLE 21 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY TEHSILS/SUB-TEHSILS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tehsil/ Sub-tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Manali (T)	Total	30,062	18 445	11,617	14,150	5,684	8,466	76 8	85 8	65 8	20 0
		Rural	25,491	15,303	10 188	12,456	4,832	7,624	76 0	85 7	65 0	20 7
		Urban	4,571	3,142	1,429	1,694	852	842	81 0	86 1	71 6	14 4
2	Kullu (T)	Total	114,861	68,411	46,450	64,785	24 972	39,813	74 5	85 2	62 9	22 3
		Rural	96,774	58,224	38,550	60,306	22,967	37,339	72 2	83 9	59 7	24 2
		Urban	18,087	10,187	7,900	4,479	2,005	2,474	89 6	93 4	85 3	8 1
3	Sainj (ST)	Total	11,764	7,158	4,606	8,918	3,438	5 480	68 1	80 7	54 8	25 8
		Rural	11,764	7,158	4,606	8,918	3,438	5,480	68 1	80 7	54 8	25 8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
4	Banjar (T)	Total	23,523	13,975	9,548	15,115	5,628	9,487	72 3	84 7	59 6	25 0
		Rural	22,483	13,367	9,116	14,893	5,537	9,356	71 6	84 2	58 7	25 4
		Urban	1,040	608	432	222	91	131	93 7	98 2	88 0	10 2
5	Ani (ST)	Total	30,789	18,406	12,383,	19,687	7,316	12,371	69 7	81 8	57 2	24 6
		Rural	30,789	18,406	12,383	19,687	7 316	12,371	69 7	81 8	57 2	24 6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
6	Nermand	Total	28,650	17,260	11,390	19,267	7,323	11 944	69 1	80 8	56 6	24 1
		Rural	28,650	17,260	11 390	19 267	7,323	11,944	69 1	80 8	56 6	24 1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
District Total		**Total**	**239,649**	**143,655**	**95,994**	**141,922**	**54,361**	**87,561**	**72 9**	**84 0**	**60 9**	**23 1**
		Rural	**215,951**	**129,718**	**86,233**	**135,527**	**51,413**	**84,114**	**71 6**	**83 2**	**59 1**	**24 1**
		Urban	**23,698**	**13,937**	**9,761**	**6,395**	**2,948**	**3,447**	**88 0**	**91 8**	**83 1**	**8 7**

Table 21 . It deals with the tehsilwise literacy rate separately for males and females excluding the children in the age-group 0-6 besides the number of literates and illiterates The general literacy rate for the district as a whole comes to 72 9 per cent It is higher than the rural literacy rate of 71 6 per cent for the district and lower than the urban literacy of 88 0 per cent for the urban areas of the district At district level, literacy rate for males is 84 0 per cent and females 60 9 per cent whereas it is 83 2 per cent for males and 59 1 per cent for females in rural areas In urban areas of the district, it is 91 8 per cent for males and 83 1 per cent for females

The gap in male/female literacy rate for the district as a whole is 23 1 per cent For rural areas it is 24 1 per cent and for the urban areas it is 8 7 per cent The highest gap in male/female literacy rate is found in the Sainj (ST) with 25 8 per cent and it is lowest in Manali (T) with 20 0 per cent Urban literacy for the district is higher than the rural as well as district rate of literacy In case of tehsils, Manali (T) with 76 8 per cent literacy comes at the top followed by Kullu (T) with 74 5 per cent literacy, Banjar (T) with 72 3 per cent literacy, Ani (ST) with 69 7 per cent literacy, Nermand (T) with 69 1 per cent literacy and Sainj (ST) with 68 1 per cent literacy There is no urban area in Sainj (ST), Ani (ST) and Nermand (T)

TABLE 22 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nagar	55,567	32,995	22,572	31,513	12,061	19,452	73 5	84 0	62 1	22 0
2	Kullu	70,337	42,768	27,569	43,903	16,774	27,129	72 4	84 3	59 4	24 9
3	Banjar	30,608	18,289	12,319	21,157	7,939	13,218	70 5	83 0	57 6	25 4
4	Ani	30,789	18,406	12,383	19,687	7,316	12,371	69 7	81 8	57 2	24 6
5	Nermand	28,650	17,260	11,390	19,267	7,323	11,944	69 1	80 8	56 6	24 1
District (Rural) Total		**215,951**	**129,718**	**86,233**	**135,527**	**51,413**	**84,114**	**71 6**	**83 2**	**59 1**	**24 1**

Table 22 : It reveals number of literates, illiterates and the literacy rate in the rural areas at C D block level in the district 71 6 per cent of the total rural population excluding the age-group of 0-6 years are literates in the district The proportion of males and females comes to 83 2 and 59 1 per cent respectively This shows a wide gap of 24 1 per cent between male and female literacy in district At C D block level Nagar C D block has the highest rural literacy rate of 73 5 per cent while 84 0 per cent males and 62 1 per cent females are literates in the block The lowest literacy in the rural areas is noted in Nermand C D block (69 1 per cent) There are wide variations in male and female literacy in all the C D blocks of the district The maximum difference of 25 4 point is found in Banjar C D block and lowest is found in Nagar C D block (22 0 per cent)

TABLE 23 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	-	0 0	-	0 0
1-10	-	0 0	-	0 0
11-20	1	0 6	1,101	0 3
21-30	-	0 0	-	0 0
31-40	-	0 0	-	0 0
41-50	2	1 2	2,919	0 8
51-60	15	8 7	19,266	5 5
61-70	60	34 9	116,970	33 3
71-80	84	48 8	191,226	54 4
81-90	10	5 8	19,996	5 7
91-99	-	0 0	-	0 0
100	-	0 0	-	0 0
District Total	**172**	**100 0**	**351,478**	**100 0**
Literacy rate for District		**71 6**		

Table 23 . It depicts distribution of villages by literacy rate In the rural areas of the district maximum number 84 or 48 8 per cent of villages with a population of 191,226 (54 4 per cent of population) falls in the literacy range of 71-80 per cent

60 villages or 34 9 per cent of villages with a population of 116,970 (33 3 per cent of population) falls in the literacy rate range of 61-70 Another 15 villages or 8 7 per cent of villages with a population of 19,266 (5 5 per cent of population) falls in the literacy rate range of 51-60, 10 villages or 5 8 per cent of villages with a population of 19,996 (5 7 per cent of population) falls in the literacy rate range of 81-90 2 other villages or 1 2 per cent of villages with a population of 2 919 (0 8 per cent of population) falls in the literacy rate of 41-50 The remaining one village or 0 6 per cent of villages with a population of 1,101 (0 3 per cent of population) falls in the literacy rate range of 11-20 Literacy ranges below 11 0 per cent, 21-30 91 0 and above per cent do not have any village within their limit There is much improvement in rural literacy and the proportion of rural literates comes to 71 6 per cent, as a whole, in the district

TABLE 24 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Manali (NP)	4,571	3,142	1,429	1 694	852	842	81 0	86 1	71 6	11 5
2	Kullu (M Cl)	14,719	8,260	6 459	3,587	1 601	1 986	89 6	93 4	85 2	8 2
3	Bhuntar (NP)	3,368	1,927	1,441	892	404	488	89 6	93 0	85 5	7 5
4	Banjar (NP)	1,040	608	432	222	91	131	93 7	98 2	88 0	10 2
District (Urban) Total		**23,698**	**13,937**	**9,761**	**6,395**	**2,948**	**3,447**	**88 0**	**91 8**	**83 1**	**8 7**

Table 24 : It reveals number of literates, illiterates and the literacy rate in urban areas at the town level 88 0 per cent of the total urban population excluding the age-group 0-6 are literates in the district The proportion of males and females comes to 91 8 per cent and 83 1 per cent respectively This shows a gap of 8 7 per cent between male and female literacy in the district At the town level Banjar (NP) has the highest urban literacy of 93 7 per cent while 98 2 per cent males and 88 0 per cent females are literates in the block The lowest literacy in the urban areas is noted in Manali (NP) where 81 0 per cent are literates There are variations in the male and female literacy in all the towns The maximum difference of 14 5 point is found in Manali (NP) and the lowest i e 7 5 point is found in Bhuntar (NP)

TABLE 25 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nagar	10,996	6,636	4 360	8,621	3,399	5 222	65 9	77 8	53 1	21 4
2	Kullu	17,205	10,553	6,652	14 799	5,865	8,934	64 3	76 9	51 1	25 8
3	Banjar	7,457	4 564	2,893	7,253	2,880	4 373	61 9	71 5	18 8	25 7
4	Ani	8,902	5,309	3,593	6 695	2 665	4 030	65 8	76 7	51 5	22 2
5	Nermand	11,653	7,152	4,501	9,837	3 938	5 899	63 6	75 5	50 9	21 6
District (Rural) Total		**56,213**	**34,214**	**21,999**	**47,205**	**18,747**	**28,458**	**64 4**	**76 4**	**51 7**	**24 7**

Table 25 : It relates to number and percentage of literates and illiterates at C D block level During 2001 Census, the literacy percentage has come to 64 4 per cent, as a whole, for the district Among males 76 4 and females 51 7 per cent are literate Nagar C D block has shown highest percentage of 65 9 per cent literates followed by Ani block (65 8 per cent) and lowest is found in Banjar (61 9 per cent) Male literacy is highest in Nagar (77 8 per cent) C D block but in case of female literacy Ani block ranks first with

54 5 per cent and is followed by Nagar block with 53 4 per cent Gap between male and female literacy is highest in Kullu C D block (25 8 per cent) followed by Banjar by 25 7 per cent whereas in the district the gap is 24 7 per cent

TABLE 26 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	-	0 0	-	0 0
1-10	-	0 0	-	0 0
11-20	-	0 0	-	0 0
21-30	1	0 6	10	0 0
31-40	4	2 4	720	0 7
41-50	13	7 7	3,520	3 4
51-60	47	28 0	23,569	22 8
61-70	73	43 5	55,949	54 1
71-80	28	16 7	19,246	18 6
81-90	2	1 2	404	0 1
91-99	-	0 0	-	0 0
100	-	0 0	-	0 0
District Total	**168**	**100 0**	**103,418**	**100 0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural)		**64 4**		

Table 26 · Table 26 gives distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for Scheduled Castes population in the district There is not a single illiterate village among all the villages inhabited by Scheduled Castes Two villages (1 2 per cent) have 0 4 per cent of Scheduled Castes population which falls in the literacy range of 81-90 The largest number of 73 villages (43 5 per cent) having 54 1 per cent population fall in the literacy range of 61-70 47 villages (28 0 per cent) having 22 8 per cent population fall in the the literacy range of 51-60 In other 28 villages (16 7 per cent) having 18 6 per cent of Scheduled Castes population fall in the literacy range of 71-80 followed by 13 villages (7 7 per cent) having a 3 4 per cent of Scheduled Castes population which fall in the literacy range of 41-50 The lowest rate of 5 villages (3 0 per cent) having 0 7 per cent of population ranges between 21-40 per cent

TABLE 27 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Manali (NP)	418	282	136	170	76	94	78 7	85 7	67 3	18 4
2	Kullu (M Cl)	2 022	1,168	854	1,054	433	621	75 6	83 4	67 1	16 2
3	Bhuntar (NP)	332	192	140	197	88	109	73 5	80 7	65 4	15 3
4	Banjar (NP)	218	121	97	68	25	43	86 2	96 0	76 4	19 7
	Kullu (Urban)	**2,990**	**1,763**	**1,227**	**1,489**	**622**	**867**	**76 5**	**84 2**	**67 6**	**16 6**

Table 27 . It reveals number and percentage of Scheduled Castes literates and illiterates by sex in towns 76 5 per cent of the total urban population excluding the age group 0-6 are literates in the district The proportion of males and females comes to 84 2 per cent and 67 6 per cent respectively This shows a gap of 16 6 per cent between male and female literacy in the district At the town level Banjar (NP) has the highest urban literacy of 86 2 per cent where 96 0 per cent males and 76 4 per cent females are literate in the town The lowest literacy in the urban areas is noted in Bhuntar (NP) where 73 5 per cent are literate There are variations in the male and female literacy in all the towns The maximum difference of 19 7 point is found in Banjar (NP) and the lowest i e 15 3 point is found in Bhuntar (NP)

TABLE 28 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nagar	4,779	2,675	2,104	2,110	742	1,368	76 5	86 5	66 8	19 7
2	Kullu	1,499	816	683	551	206	345	80 6	88 5	72 9	15 6
3	Banjar	146	85	61	65	27	38	78 5	89 5	67 0	22 4
4	Ani	40	22	18	12	7	5	93 0	100 0	85 7	14 3
5	Nermand	109	54	55	33	10	23	82 6	90 0	76 4	13 6
District (Rural) Total		**6,573**	**3,652**	**2,921**	**2,771**	**992**	**1,779**	**77 6**	**87 1**	**68 4**	**18 7**

Table 28 : It relates to number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates and illiterates at C D block level During 2001 Census, the literacy percentage has come to 77 6 per cent, as a whole, for the district Among males 87 1 and females 68 4 per cent are literate Ani C D block has shown the highest percentage of 93 0 per cent literates followed by Nermand block with 82 6 per cent and lowest is found in Nagar (76 5 per cent) Male literacy is highest in Ani C D block with male literacy accounting for 100 0 per cent and female literacy 85 7 per cent Gap between male and female literacy is highest in Banjar C D block (22 4 per cent) followed by Nagar (19 7 per cent) whereas in the district the gap is 18 7 per cent

TABLE 29 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	4	4 5	6	0 1
1-10	-	0 0	-	0 0
11-20	-	0 0	-	0 0
21-30	-	0 0	-	0 0
31-40	-	0 0	-	0 0
41-50	-	0 0	-	0 0
51-60	2	2 3	10	0 1
61-70	7	8 0	258	2 8
71-80	34	38 6	6,770	72 5
81-90	20	22 7	2,210	23 7
91-99	-	0 0	-	0 0
100	21	23 9	90	1 0
District Total	**88**	**100 0**	**9,344**	**100 0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural)		**77 6**		

Table 29 : It depicts the distribution of the villages by literacy rate ranges for Scheduled Tribes population in the district There is no literate among the Scheduled Tribes in 4 (4 5 per cent) villages having Scheduled Tribes population of 6 persons in the district 21 (23 9 per cent) villages have all the literate Scheduled Tribes population having 90 persons (1 0 per cent) only The largest number 34 (38 6 per cent) villages fall in the literacy rate range of 71-80 per cent and is followed by 20 (22 7 per cent) villages in literacy rate range of 81-90 per cent, 7 villages (8 0 per cent) in 61-70 per cent and 2 villages (2 3 per cent) in 51-60 per cent The proportion of Scheduled Tribes living in the above category of villages are 72 5, 23 7, 2 8 and 0 1 per cent respectively

TABLE 30 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Manali (NP)	483	291	192	173	73	100	80 2	85 8	73 0	12 8
2	Kullu (M Cl)	974	486	488	217	89	128	89 5	94 9	84 7	10 2
3	Bhuntar (NP)	105	57	48	28	10	18	84 0	89 1	78 7	10 4
4	Banjar (NP)	22	11	11	5	3	2	100 0	100 0	100 0	0 0
	Kullu (Urban)	**1,584**	**845**	**739**	**423**	**175**	**248**	**86 2**	**91 3**	**81 1**	**10 1**

Table 30 : It reveals number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates and illiterates by sex in towns 86 2 per cent of the total urban population excluding the age group 0-6 is literate in the district The proportion of males and females comes to 91 3 per cent and 81 1 per cent respectively This shows a gap of 10 1 per cent between male and female literacy in the district At the town level Banjar (NP) has the highest urban literacy of 100 0 per cent while all the males and females are literate in the NP The lowest literacy in the urban areas is noted in Manali (NP) where 80 2 per cent are literate There are variations in the male and female literacy in all the towns The maximum difference of 12 8 point is found in Manali (NP) and the lowest i e 10 2 point is found in Kullu (M Cl)

TABLE 31 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN TEHSILS/SUB-TEHSILS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Manali (T)	Persons	44,212	20,503	46 4	6 110	13 8	26 613	60 2	17 599	39 8
		Males	24,129	13,245	54 9	2,666	11 0	15,911	65 9	8,218	34 1
		Females	20,083	7,258	36 1	3,444	17 1	10,702	53 3	9 381	46 7
2	Kullu (T)	Persons	179,646	75,765	42 2	19,164	10 7	94,929	52 8	84 717	47 2
		Males	93,383	46,429	49 7	7,963	8 5	54,392	58 2	38,991	41 8
		Females	86,263	29,336	34 0	11,201	13 0	40,537	47 0	45 726	53 0
3	Sainj (ST)	Persons	20,682	8,655	41 8	5,375	26 0	14,030	67 8	6,652	32 2
		Males	10,596	5,292	49 9	2,013	19 0	7,305	68 9	3 291	31 1
		Females	10,086	3,363	33 3	3,362	33 3	6,725	66 7	3 361	33 3
4	Banjar (T)	Persons	38,638	17,587	45 5	6,645	17 2	24,232	62 7	14,406	37 3
		Males	19,603	9,754	49 8	2,734	13 9	12,488	63 7	7 115	36 3
		Females	19,035	7,833	41 2	3,911	20 5	11,744	61 7	7 291	38 3
5	Ani (ST)	Persons	50,476	22,524	44 6	7 590	15 0	30,114	59 7	20,362	40 3
		Males	25,722	13,421	52 2	2 113	8 2	15,534	60 4	10,188	39 6
		Females	24,754	9,103	36 8	5,477	22 1	14,580	58 9	10,174	41 1
6	Nermand (T)	Persons	47,917	21,681	45 2	4,914	10 3	26,595	55 5	21,322	44 5
		Males	24,583	11,999	48 8	1 766	7 2	13,765	56 0	10,818	44 0
		Females	23,334	9,682	41 5	3,148	13 5	12 830	55 0	10 504	45 0
District Total		**Persons**	**381,571**	**166,715**	**43 7**	**49,798**	**13 1**	**216,513**	**56 7**	**165,058**	**43 3**
		Males	**198,016**	**100,140**	**50 6**	**19,255**	**9 7**	**119,395**	**60 3**	**78,621**	**39 7**
		Females	**183,555**	**66,575**	**36 3**	**30,543**	**16 6**	**97,118**	**52 9**	**86,437**	**47 1**

Table 31 · This table presents number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in tehsils Out of total population of 381,571 persons in the district 166,715 or 43 7 per cent have been classified as main workers, another 49,798 persons or 13 1 per cent as marginal workers In other words 216,573 or 56 7 per cent of the population of the district has been returned as total workers and 165,058 or 43 3 per cent as non-workers Sexwise analysis of working population shows that among the males 50 6 per cent are main workers and 9 7 per cent marginal workers While among the females 36 3 per cent are main workers and 16 6 as marginal workers

A glance at the tehsilwise position of working population shows that main workers to total poplation varies from 41 8 per cent to 46 4 per cen In case of males it varies from 48 8 per cent to 54 9 per cent whereas in case of females it varies between 33 3 and 41 5 per cent

The participation in the marginal activities of work is 13 1 per cent in the district 9 7 per cent males and 16 6 per cent females have been returned as marginal workers Predominance of females in the marginal activities of work in comparison to their menfolks may be seen in the light of fact that apart from attending to domestic chores they also assist in agricultural operations

TABLE 32 · NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nagar	Persons	87,080	38,132	43 8	11,597	13 3	49 729	57 1	37 351	42 9
		Males	45,056	22,674	50 3	4,814	10 7	27 488	61 0	17 568	39 0
		Females	42,024	15,458	36 8	6 783	16 1	22,241	52 9	19 783	47 1
2	Kullu	Persons	114,240	50,096	43 9	14 443	12 6	64 539	56 5	49 701	43 5
		Males	59 542	29,960	50 3	5 782	9 7	35 742	60 0	23 800	40 0
		Females	54,698	20 136	36 8	8 661	15 8	28 797	52 6	25 901	47 4
3	Banjar	Persons	51,765	23,229	44 9	10 453	20 2	33 682	65 1	18 083	34 9
		Males	26,228	12 938	49 3	4 327	16 5	17 265	65 8	8 963	34 2
		Females	25,537	10,291	40 3	6,126	24 0	16,417	64 3	9 120	35 7
4	Ani	Persons	50,476	22,524	44 6	7 590	15 0	30 114	59 7	20 362	40 3
		Males	25,722	13,421	52 2	2,113	8 2	15,534	60 4	10 188	39 6
		Females	24,754	9,103	36 8	5,477	22 1	14,580	58 9	10 171	41 1
5	Nermand	Persons	47,917	21,681	45 2	4,914	10 3	26 595	55 5	21 322	44 5
		Males	24,583	11,999	48 8	1,766	7 2	13 765	56 0	10 818	44 0
		Females	23,334	9,682	41 5	3 148	13 5	12,830	55 0	10 501	45 0
District (Rural) Total		**Persons**	**351,478**	**155,662**	**44 3**	**48,997**	**13 9**	**204,659**	**58 2**	**146,819**	**41 8**
		Males	**181,131**	**90,992**	**50 2**	**18,802**	**10 4**	**109,794**	**60 6**	**71,337**	**39 4**
		Females	**170,347**	**64,670**	**38 0**	**30,195**	**17 7**	**94,865**	**55 7**	**75,482**	**44 3**

Table 32 . It shows number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in C D blocks In the district ,as a whole, 44 3 per cent of rural population constitutes main workers The proportion of male workers is 50 2 per cent and 38 0 per cent are female workers C D blockwise Nagar block has 43 8 per cent main workers, males and females break-up being 50 3 per cent and 36 8 per cent respectively In Kullu block the main workers are 43 9 per cent of the total population, males/ females break-up being 50 3 per cent and 36 8 per cent respectively In Banjar block, the total main workers are 44 9 per cent of the total population and males/females break-up being 49 3 per cent and 40 3 per cent respectively In Ani block the total main workers are 44 6 per cent, males being 52 2 per cent and females 36 8 per cent respectively In Nermand block the total main workers are 45 2 per cent males being 48 8 per cent and females 41 5 per cent respectively

13 9 per cent marginal workers have been recorded in the rural areas of the district males/ females break-up being 10 4 per cent and 17 7 per cent respectively

In the district 58 2 per cent of population constitutes the total workers, males and females ratio being 60 6 per cent and 55 7 per cent respectively

C D blockwise Nagar block has 57 1 per cent total workers of total population, males and females being 61 0 per cent and 52 9 per cent respectively In Kullu block, total workers constitute 56 5 per cent, males and females being 60 0 per cent and 52 6 per cent respectively In C D block Banjar, it is 65 1 per cent, males and females constitute 65 8 per cent and 64 3 per cent respectively In Ani block the total workers are 59 7 per cent, males being 60 4 per cent and females 58 9 per cent respectively In Nermand block, it is 55 5 per cent, males and females constitute 56 0 per cent and 55 0 per cent respectively

The rural areas of the district has a non-working population of 41 8 per cent males being 39 4 per cent and females 44 3 per cent Nermand block with 44 5 per cent non-workers comes at the top followed by Kullu with 43 5 per cent, Nagar with 42 9 per cent, Ani with 40 3 per cent Banjar block with 34 9 per cent non-workers comes at the bottom

TABLE 33 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Manali (NP)	Persons	6,265	3,261	52 1	345	5 5	3,606	57 6	2,659	42 4
		Males	3,994	2,788	69 8	126	3 2	2,914	73 0	1,080	27 0
		Females	2,271	473	20 8	219	9 6	692	30 5	1,579	69 5
2	Kullu (M Cl)	Persons	18,306	5,946	32 5	281	1 5	6,227	34 0	12,079	66 0
		Males	9,861	4,810	48 8	209	2 1	5 019	50 9	4 842	49 1
		Females	8,445	1,136	13 5	72	0 9	1 208	14 3	7,237	85 7
3	Bhuntar (NP)	Persons	4,260	1,390	32 6	170	4 0	1,560	36 6	2 700	63 4
		Males	2,331	1,187	50 9	115	4 9	1 302	55 9	1 029	44 1
		Females	1,929	203	10 5	55	2 9	258	13 4	1,671	86 6
4	Banjar (NP)	Persons	1,262	456	36 1	5	0 4	461	36 5	801	63 5
		Males	699	363	51 9	3	0 4	366	52 4	333	47 6
		Females	563	93	16 5	2	0 4	95	16 9	468	83 1
		Persons	**30,093**	**11,053**	**36 7**	**801**	**2 7**	**11,854**	**39 4**	**18,239**	**60 6**
District (Urban) Total		**Males**	**16,885**	**9,148**	**54 2**	**453**	**2 7**	**9,601**	**56 9**	**7,284**	**43 1**
		Females	**13,208**	**1,905**	**14 4**	**348**	**2 6**	**2,253**	**17 1**	**10,955**	**82 9**

Table 33 : It shows number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in town In the district as a whole 36 7 per cent of urban population constitute main workers The proportion of male workers is 54 2 per cent and 14 4 per cent are female workers Manali (NP) has 52 1 per cent workers, males and females workers being 69 8 per cent and 20 8 per cent respectively In Kullu (M Cl) the main workers are 32 5 per cent, males and females break up being 48 8 per cent and 13 5 per cent respectively In Bhuntar (NP) the total main workers are 32 6 per cent of total population and males/females break up being 50 9 per cent and 10 5 per cent respectively In Banjar (NP) the total main workers are 36 1 per cent, males being 51 9 per cent and females 16 5 per cent respectively

In the district 39 4 per cent of population constitutes the total workers, males and females ratio being 56 9 per cent and 17 1 per cent respectively Town wise Manali (NP) has 57 6 per cent total workers to total population, males and females being 73 0 per cent and 30 5 per cent respectively In Kullu

(M Cl), total workers constitutes 34 0 per cent, males and females being 50 9 per cent and 14 3 per cent respectively In Bhuntar (NP) it is 36 6 per cent, males and females being 55 9 per cent and 13 4 per cent respectively In Banjar (NP), it is 36 5 per cent, males and females break-up being 52 4 per cent and 16 9 per cent respectively

The urban areas of the district has a non working population of 60 6 per cent, males being 43 1 per cent and females 82 9 per cent Kullu (M Cl) with 66 0 per cent non-workers comes at the top followed by Banjar (NP) with 63 5 per cent, Bhuntar (NP) with 63 4 per cent, Manali (NP) with 42 4 per cent non-workers comes at the bottom

TABLE 34 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TEHSILS/SUB-TEHSILS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tehsils/Sub-tehsils	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Manali (T)	Persons	44,212	26,613	15 207	850	330	10 226
				(60 2)	(57 1)	(3 2)	(1 2)	(38 1)
		Males	24 129	15,911	7,072	391	150	8 298
				(65 9)	(44 4)	(2 5)	(0 9)	(52 2)
		Females	20 083	10 702	8 135	459	180	1,928
				(53 3)	(76 0)	(4 3)	(1 7)	(18 0)
2	Kullu (T)	Persons	179,646	94,929	66 617	3,447	1 136	23 129
				(52 8)	(70 2)	(3 6)	(1 5)	(24 7)
		Males	93,383	54,392	32 343	1,876	810	19 363
				(58 2)	(59 5)	(3 4)	(1 5)	(35 6)
		Females	86,263	40 537	34 274	1 571	626	1 066
				(47 0)	(84 5)	(3 9)	(1 5)	(10 0)
3	Sainj (ST)	Persons	20 682	14 030	12,729	123	71	1 107
				(67 8)	(90 7)	(0 9)	(0 5)	(7 9)
		Males	10,596	7 305	6 200	91	43	971
				(68 9)	(84 9)	(1 2)	(0 6)	(13 3)
		Females	10 086	6,725	6 529	32	28	136
				(66 7)	(97 1)	(0 5)	(0 4)	(2 0)
4	Banjar (T)	Persons	38,638	24 232	21,548	238	260	2 186
				(62 7)	(88 9)	(1 0)	(1 1)	(9 0)
		Males	19,603	12 488	10 343	110	171	1 831
				(63 7)	(82 8)	(1 1)	(1 4)	(14 7)
		Females	19 035	11,744	11 205	98	89	352
				(61 7)	(95 4)	(0 8)	(0 8)	(3 0)
5	Ani (S T)	Persons	50,476	30,114	26 819	318	101	2 876
				(59 7)	(89 1)	(1 1)	(0 3)	(9 6)
		Males	25 722	15,534	12,841	179	82	2 432
				(60 4)	(82 7)	(1 2)	(0 5)	(15 7)
		Females	24,754	14,580	13,978	139	19	444
				(58 9)	(95 9)	(1 0)	(0 1)	(3 0)
6	Nermand (T)	Persons	47 917	26 595	21 726	614	535	3 720
				(55 5)	(81 7)	(2 3)	(2 0)	(14 0)
		Males	24 583	13,765	9 937	275	357	3 196
				(56 0)	(72 2)	(2 0)	(2 6)	(23 2)
		Females	23 334	12 830	11 789	339	178	524
				(55 0)	(91 9)	(2 6)	(1 4)	(4 1)
	District Total	**Persons**	**381,571**	**216,513**	**164,646**	**5,590**	**2,733**	**43,544**
				(56 7)	**(76 0)**	**(2 6)**	**(1 3)**	**(20 1)**
		Males	**198,016**	**119,395**	**78,736**	**2,952**	**1,613**	**36,094**
				(60 3)	**(65 9)**	**(2 5)**	**(1 4)**	**(30 2)**
		Females	**183,555**	**97,118**	**85,910**	**2,638**	**1,120**	**7,450**
				(52 9)	**(88 5)**	**(2 7)**	**(1 2)**	**(7 7)**

Note Per cent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Table 34 : It shows the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities in tehsils The relative importance of main spheres of economic activity may be gauged from the pattern of distribution of total workers(main plus marginal) according to the broad four industrial categories viz cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers The economic activity of the

district is primarily agriculture which is supported by the fact that the cultivators (76 0 per cent) and agricultural labourers (2 6 per cent) together constitute 78 6 per cent of total workers of the district as against the district average of 56 7 per cent The agricultural sector has absorbed more than three fourth of the total workers It may be seen that less than one fourth of the workers are engaged in the work other than agriculture

The tehsilwise distribution of workers in 4 category of works of economic activities is shown in the table The proportion of both cultivators and agricultural labourers differ considerably from tehsil to tehsil The population of cultivators varies between 90 7 per cent for Sainj sub-tehsil and 57 1 per cent in Manali tehsil The proportion of agricultural labourers varies between 3 6 per cent in Kullu tehsil and 0 9 per cent in Sainj sub-tehsil Such variations within the district are due to differences in fertility of soil and resultant cropping patterns Both cultivators and agricultural labourers together, the proportion of females is higher than the males In case of two other categories viz household industry workers and other workers, their participation rate comes to 1 3 per cent and 20 1 per cent respectively The proportion of male workers is higher than the female workers in both these categories

TABLE 35 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C D BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Nagar	Persons	87,080	49,729	36,202	2,441	626	10,460
				(57 1)	(72 8)	(4 9)	(1 3)	(21 0)
		Males	45,056	27,488	17,520	1,189	319	8,460
				(61 0)	(63 7)	(4 3)	(1 2)	(30 8)
		Females	42,024	22,241	18,682	1,252	307	2,000
				(52 9)	(84 0)	(5 6)	(1 4)	(9 0)
2	Kullu	Persons	114,240	64,539	49,301	1,792	997	12,449
				(56 5)	(76 4)	(2 8)	(1 5)	(19 3)
		Males	59,542	35,742	23,720	1,030	531	10,461
				(60 0)	(66 4)	(2 9)	(1 5)	(29 3)
		Females	54,698	28,797	25,581	762	466	1 988
				(52 6)	(88 8)	(2 6)	(1 6)	(6 9)
3	Banjar	Persons	51,765	33,682	30,454	352	308	2,568
				(65 1)	(90 4)	(1 0)	(0 9)	(7 6)
		Males	26,228	17,265	14,634	225	203	2,203
				(65 8)	(84 8)	(1 3)	(1 2)	(12 8)
		Females	25,537	16,417	15,820	127	105	365
				(64 3)	(96 4)	(0 8)	(0 6)	(2 2)
4	Ani	Persons	50,476	30,114	26,819	318	101	2,876
				(59 7)	(89 1)	(1 1)	(0 3)	(9 6)
		Males	25,722	15,534	12,841	179	82	2,432
				(60 4)	(82 7)	(1 2)	(0 5)	(15 7)
		Females	24,754	14,580	13,978	139	19	444
				(58 9)	(95 9)	(1 0)	(0 1)	(3 0)
5	Nermand	Persons	47,917	26,595	21,726	614	535	3,720
				(55 5)	(81 7)	(2 3)	(2 0)	(14 0)
		Males	24,583	13,765	9,937	275	357	3,196 •
				(56 0)	(72 2)	(2 0)	(2 6)	(23 2)
		Females	23,334	12,830	11,789	339	178	524
				(55 0)	(91 9)	(2 6)	(1 4)	(4 1)
District (Rural) Total		**Persons**	**351,478**	**204,659**	**164,502**	**5,517**	**2,567**	**32,073**
				(58 2)	**(80 4)**	**(2 7)**	**(1 3)**	**(15 7)**
		Males	**181,131**	**109,794**	**78,652**	**2,898**	**1492**	**26,752**
				(60 6)	**(71 6)**	**(2 6)**	**(1 4)**	**(24 4)**
		Females	**170,347**	**94,865**	**85,850**	**2,619**	**1,075**	**5,321**
				(55 7)	**(90 5)**	**(2 8)**	**(1 1)**	**(5 6)**

Note Per cent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Table 35 : It gives the distribution of rural workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in C D blocks The relative importance of main spheres of economic activity in 5 C D blocks of Kullu district may be gauged from the pattern of distribution of total workers according to the broad four fold classification namely, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other economic activities The economy of the rural areas is primarily dependent on agriculture as supported by the fact that cultivators (80 4 per cent) and agricultural labourers (2 7 per cent) together constitute 83 1 per cent of the total workers in the rural areas of the district as against the district average of (58 2 per cent) 17 0 per cent are engaged in non-agricultural activities Among these (1 3 per cent) are engaged as household industry workers and 15 7 per cent as other workers C D blockwise distribution of workers in 4 categories is given in the table Banjar C D block has highest proportion of agriculture workers employing 91 4 per cent as cultivators and agricultural labourers together and is followed by Ani (90 2 per cent), Nermand (84 0 per cent) and Kullu (79 2 per cent) The percentage of 77 7 (cultivators and agricultural labourers) of the total workers is found in Nagar C D block

TABLE 36 . DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS , 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Number (Percentage)				
1	Manali (NP)	Persons	6,265	3,606	7	11	25	3,563
				(57 6)	(0 2)	(0 3)	(0 7)	(98 8)
		Males	3,994	2,914	5	9	18	2,882
				(73 0)	(0 2)	(0 3)	(0 6)	(98 9)
		Females	2,271	692	2	2	7	681
				(30 5)	(0 3)	(0 3)	(1 0)	(98 4)
2	Kullu (M Cl)	Persons	18,306	6,227	76	54	95	6 002
				(34 0)	(1 2)	(0 9)	(1 5)	(96 4)
		Males	9,861	5,019	55	39	71	4,854
				(50 9)	(1 1)	(0 8)	(1 4)	(96 7)
		Females	8,445	1,208	21	15	24	1,148
				(14 3)	(1 7)	(1 2)	(2 0)	(95 0)
3	Bhuntar (NP)	Persons	4,260	1,560	23	8	42	1 487
				(36 6)	(1 5)	(0 5)	(2 7)	(95 3)
		Males	2,331	1,302	10	6	30	1 256
				(55 9)	(0 8)	(0 5)	(2 3)	(96 5)
		Females	1,929	258	13	2	12	231
				(13 4)	(5 0)	(0 8)	(4 7)	(89 5)
4	Banjar (NP)	Persons	1,262	461	38	0	4	419
				(36 5)	(8 2)	(0 0)	(0 9)	(90 9)
		Males	699	366	14	0	2	350
				(52 4)	(3 8)	(0 0)	(0 5)	(95 6)
		Females	563	95	24	0	2	69
				(16 9)	(25 3)	(0 0)	(2 1)	(72 6)
District (Urban) Total		**Persons**	**30,093**	**11,854**	**144**	**73**	**166**	**11,471**
				(39 4)	**(1 2)**	**(0 6)**	**(1 4)**	**(96 8)**
		Males	**16,885**	**9,601**	**84**	**54**	**121**	**9,342**
				(56 9)	**(0 9)**	**(0 6)**	**(1 3)**	**(97 3)**
		Females	**13,208**	**2,253**	**60**	**19**	**45**	**2,129**
				(17 1)	**(2 7)**	**(0 8)**	**(2 0)**	**(94 5)**

Table 36 : It presents town wise distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity In the urban area of the district, total workers (main + marginal) constitute 39 4 per cent of the total population Among these workers, cultivators are 1 2 per cent and agricultural labourers 0 6 per cent,

household industry workers claim 1 4 per cent while the proportion of other workers is 96 8 per cent In urban areas of the district the percentage of other workers is much higher than other economic activity The proportion of cultivators varies between 0 2 per cent in Manali (NP) to 8 2 per cent in Banjar (NP) Similarly for other workers, the lowest proportion is 90 9 per cent in Banjar (NP) while 98 8 per cent is highest in Manali (NP) The percentage of agricultural labourers and household industry workers together is quite low i e 2 8 per cent only in the district The agricultural labourers have been recorded only in Manali (NP), Kullu (M Cl) and Bhuntar (NP) Household industry workers varies in towns between 0 7 per cent in Manali (NP) and 2 7 per cent in Bhuntar (NP)

Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory Data

TABLE 37 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	No of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Nagar	37	37	34	37	29	30	29	12	3	27	37
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(91 9)	(100 0)	(78 4)	(81 1)	(78 4)	(32 4)	(8 1)	(73 0)	(100 0)
2	Kullu	50	50	43	50	35	49	33	11	6	30	50
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(86 0)	(100 0)	(70 0)	(98 0)	(66 0)	(22 0)	(12 0)	(60 0)	(100 0)
3	Banjar	42	41	28	42	35	25	24	3	15	12	12
		(100 0)	(97 6)	(66 7)	(100 0)	(83 3)	(59 5)	(57 1)	(7 1)	(35 7)	(28 6)	(100 0)
4	Ani	17	17	17	17	17	11	13	7	9	6	17
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(64 7)	(76 5)	(41 2)	(52 9)	(35 3)	(100 0)
5	Nermand	26	26	18	26	19	16	12	6	4	7	26
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(69 2)	(100 0)	(73 1)	(61 5)	(46 2)	(23 1)	(15 4)	(26 9)	(100 0)
District Total		**172**	**171**	**140**	**172**	**135**	**131**	**111**	**39**	**37**	**82**	**172**
		(100 0)	**(99 4)**	**(81 4)**	**(100 0)**	**(78 5)**	**(76 2)**	**(64 5)**	**(22 7)**	**(21 5)**	**(47 7)**	**(100 0)**

Note Percentages are given in brackets

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved' or otherwise if the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to Improved drinking water source However the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly

\# Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways

Table 37 · It shows C D blockwise distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities like education, medical, improved drinking water, post office, telephone, transport, communications, banks, agricultural credit societies, approach by pucca road and power supply Out of 172 inhabited villages in the district, 171 villages or 99 4 per cent have been provided with the education facility of one type or the other Similarly 140 villages in the district constituting 81 4 per cent have medical facilities of one type or the other Improved drinking water facilities are available in all the villages Regarding post office facilities which includes post offices, telegraph offices, post and telegraph offices also, 135 villages constituting 78 5 per cent of villages have been provided with the post office facility within the village As regards telephone facility, 131 or 76 2 per cent villages have been provided with telephone facilities, 111 or 64 5 per cent with transport facility, 39 or 22 7 per cent with bank facility, 37 or 21 5 per cent with the agricultural credit societies Similarly there are 82 or 47 7 per cent villages which have been linked with pucca road and lastly all the villages have been provided with electricity supply There is a single village in Banjar C D block which does not have education facility while this facility is available in all blocks Telephone facility is available in all villages except one village in Kullu C D block Next position is occupied by Nagar block with 81 1 per cent of villages having telephone facility The lowest percentage of villages with this facility has been found in Banjar (59 5) block

TABLE 38 · NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Nagar	87,080	87,080	80,246	87,080	79,890	73,074	81,021	36,729	12,639	76 656	87,080
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(92 2)	(100 0)	(91 7)	(83 9)	(93 0)	(42 2)	(14 5)	(88 0)	(100 0)
2	Kullu	114,240	114,240	101,674	114,240	94,609	113,136	89,334	35,896	20,972	82,059	114,240
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(89 0)	(100 0)	(82 8)	(99 0)	(78 2)	(31 4)	(18 4)	(71 8)	(100 0)
3	Banjar	51,765	51,582	38,628	51,765	44,867	33,682	32,025	3,748	20,742	14 314	51 765
		(100 0)	(99 6)	(74 6)	(100 0)	(86 7)	(65 1)	(61 9)	(7 2)	(40 1)	(27 7)	(100 0)
4	Ani	50,476	50,476	50,476	50,476	50,476	33,214	40,364	19,212	24,389	16,460	50 476
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(65 8)	(80 0)	(38 1)	(48 3)	(32 6)	(100 0)
5	Nermand	47,917	47,917	36,354	47,917	39,695	32,656	24,950	15,441	4 588	14,566	47 917
		(100 0)	(100 0)	(75 9)	(100 0)	(82 8)	(68 2)	(52 1)	(32 2)	(9 6)	(30 4)	(100 0)
District Total		**351,478**	**351,295**	**307,378**	**351,478**	**309,537**	**285,762**	**267,694**	**111,026**	**83,330**	**204,055**	**351,478**
		(100 0)	**(99 9)**	**(87.5)**	**(100 0)**	**(88 1)**	**(81 3)**	**(76 2)**	**(31 6)**	**(23 7)**	**(58 1)**	**(100 0)**

Note Percentages are given in brackets

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved or otherwise If thehousehold has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a handpump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source' However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly

\# Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways

Table 38 : It elaborates proportion of rural population served by different amenities Out of rural population of 351,478 persons in the district, 351,295 or 99 9 per cent have educational facility of one type or the other within villages Similarly 307,378 or 87 5 per cent enjoy medical facilities, Regarding drinking water facilities, all the villages have been provided with improved drinking water facility Post office facilities are available to 309,537 persons or 88 1 per cent Telephone facility is available to 285,762 or 81 3 per cent Transport communication facility is available to 267,694 or 76 2 per cent 111,026 or 31 6 per cent have been provided with the bank facility Agricultural credit societies are available to 83,330 or 23 7 per cent 204,055 or 58 1 per cent have the approach to pucca road All the villages have been provided with the facility of electricity The position of availability of these amenities at C D block level is almost similar to the district pattern

TABLE 39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Cols 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1 Education				
(a) Primary School	-	1	-	1
(b) Middle School	30	16	4	50
(c) Degree College	12	13	147	172
2 Medical				
(a) Hospital	12	13	146	171
(b) PHC	38	28	94	160
3 Post Office	26	9	2	37
4 Telephone	7	8	26	41
5 Bus Service	34	9	18	61
6 Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	36	27	79	142
(b) Cooperative Bank	29	29	101	159
7 Agricultural Credit Societies	20	16	99	135

Table 39 · It presents the distribution of villages not having certain amenities within the village The villagers have to go out of their villages to avail these facilities Such villages have been presented according to various distance ranges in this table Out of 172 inhabited villages only one village is not having primary school and the children of this village have to travel for schooling between 5-10 kms , as many as 50 are deprived of middle school and all the villages of Degree college Of the total villages of the district, 30 avail the facility of middle school at a distance of less than 5 kms , 16 at a distance of 5-10 kms and remaining 4 at a distance of 10+ kms In respect of degree college 12 avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 kms , 13 between 5-10 kms and rest 147 villages at a distance of 10+ kms

171 villages have been deprived of the hospital facility within the village and 160 villages are deprived of PHC facilities in their villages Of these 12 villages have the facility of hospital within 5 kms while in respect of 13 villages the inhabitants have to cover a distance of 5-10 kms to avail this facility Similarly overwhelming number i e 146 villages have this facility at a distance of 10+ kms In case of PHC, 38 avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 kms , 28 at a distance of 5-10 kms and the habitants of remaining 94 villages have to travel a distance of more than 10 kms to avail this facility

Regarding Post Office, 37 villages do not have this facility in the village itself Of these majority i e 26 have this facility at a distance of less than 5 kms , another 9 villages avail it at a distance of 5-10 kms In the remaining 2 villages habitants have to travel a distance of 10+ kms

As regards Telephone facilities, there are 41 villages in the district which are without telephone facilities Of these 7 avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 kms , 8 at a distance of 5-10 kms and remaining 26 have to traverse a distance of 10+ kms

For bus service, out of 61 villages which do not have this facility, 34 avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 kms , 9 at a distance between 5-10 kms and 18 at a distance of 10+kms

In the entire disrict 142 villages are deprived of Commercial banks and 159 of Cooperative banks Of the 142 villages which are deprived of Commercial banks 36 avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 kms , 27 between 5-10 kms and remaining 79 at a distance of 10+kms Regarding Cooperative banks out of 159 villages 29 villages avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 kms , another 29 villages at a distance between 5-10 kms and remaining 101 at a distance of 10+kms

135 villages do not have agricultural credit societies For 20 villages this facility is available at less than 5 kms distance 16 villages avail this facility at a distance of 5-10 kms and the remaining 99 villages at a distance of 10+ kms

TABLE 40 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	11	11	7	9	10	6	3	1	6
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(63 6)	(81 8)	(90 9)	(54 5)	(27 3)	(9 1)	(54 5)
5 -15	73	73	57	53	65	49	15	11	41
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(78 1)	(72 6)	(89 0)	(67 1)	(20 5)	(15 1)	(60 3)
16 - 50	69	68	57	54	44	43	12	16	27
	(100 0)	(98 6)	(82 6)	(78 3)	(63 8)	(62 3)	(17 4)	(23 2)	(39 1)
51+	19	19	19	19	12	13	9	9	5
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(63 2)	(68 4)	(47 4)	(47 4)	(26 3)
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District total	**172**	**171**	**140**	**135**	**131**	**111**	**39**	**37**	**82**
	(100 0)	**(99 4)**	**(81 4)**	**(78 5)**	**(76 2)**	**(64 5)**	**(22 7)**	**(21 5)**	**(47 7)**

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office, Post and telegraph office

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways

Table 40 : It deals with the distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory towns and availability of different amenities Of the total 172 inhabited villages in the district, there are 11 villages which have nearest towns upto a distance of 5 kms All these villages, are having the educational facility of one type or the other Another 7 villages forming 63 6 per cent have the medical facility within

the village, 9 villages forming 81 8 per cent have facility of post office within the village 10 or 90 9 per cent have the facility of telephone 6 villages constituting 54 5 per cent have been linked by transport service 3 villages comprising 27 3 per cent have been provided with bank facilities, while only one or 9 1 per cent have been provided with agricultural credit societies 6 villages comprising 54 5 per cent have been provided with pucca road

There are 73 inhabited villages in the district which fall in the distance range of 5-15 kms All villages have been provided with the educational facilities 57 villages comprising 78 1 per cent have been provided with medical facilities 53 villages constituting 72 6 per cent enjoy the post office facility 65 villages comprising 89 0 per cent have been provided with the telephone facility 49 villages constituting 67 1 per cent have been linked with transport communications 15 villages comprising 20 5 per cent have bank facility 11 villages comprising 15 1 per cent are having agricultural credit societies, while 44 villages or 60 3 per cent are approachable by pucca road

There are another 69 inhabited villages which fall in the distance range of 16-50 kms Of these, 68 villages or 98 6 per cent have educational facility, 57 villages or 82 6 per cent have the medical facility 54 villages or 78 3 per cent have post office facility, 44 villages or 63 8 per cent have telephone facility,43 villages or 62 3 per cent have transport communications facility 12 villages or 17 4 per cent have bank facility 16 villages constituting 23 2 per cent have been provided with agricultural credit societies 27 villages constituting 39 1 per cent have been provided with pucca road

There are 19 villages in the district which are situated beyond 50 kms from the nearest town Of these all the villages enjoy the facility of education, medical and post office in village itself 12 villages comprising 63 2 per cent have been provided telephone facility 13 villages constituting 68 4 per cent have been linked by bus service 9 villages each comprising of 47 4 per cent have been provided with the facility of bank and agricultural credit societies 5 villages constituting 26 3 per cent have been connected by pucca road

TABLE 41 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communi-cations $	Banks	Agricul-tural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	6	5	1	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	6
	(100 0)	(83 3)	(16 7)	(100 0)	(16 7)	(33 3)	(0 0)	(0 0)	(0 0)	(0 0)	(100 0)
500-999	35	35	27	35	24	26	17	6	6	12	35
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(77 1)	(100 0)	(68 6)	(74 3)	(48 6)	(17 1)	(17 1)	(34 3)	(100 0)
1,000-1,999	62	62	47	62	43	47	38	7	13	30	62
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(75 8)	(100 0)	(69 4)	(75 8)	(61 3)	(11 3)	(21 0)	(48 4)	(100 0)
2,000-4,999	61	61	59	61	59	49	48	21	16	33	61
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(96 7)	(100 0)	(96 7)	(80 3)	(78 7)	(34 4)	(26 2)	(54 1)	(100 0)
5,000-9,999	7	7	5	7	7	6	7	5	2	6	7
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(71 4)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(85 7)	(100 0)	(71 4)	(28 6)	(85 7)	(100 0)
10,000 +	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)	(0 0)	(0 0)	(100 0)	(100 0)
District total	**172**	**171**	**140**	**172**	**135**	**131**	**111**	**39**	**37**	**82**	**172**
	(100 0)	**(99 4)**	**(81 4)**	**(100 0)**	**(78 5)**	**(76 2)**	**(64 5)**	**(22 7)**	**(21 5)**	**(47 7)**	**(100 0)**

\# Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office, Post and telegraph office

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved or otherwise If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a handpump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source' However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly

Table 41 : It deals with the distribution of villages by population ranges and amenities available therein In Kullu district out of a total of 172 inhabited villages, 6 falls in population range of 1-499 persons Of these, 5 have educational facility, 1 has medical facility, all 6 have improved drinking water facility, 1

village has post office, 2 have telephone facility and 6 have power supply Out of remaining 166 villages, 35 fall in the population range of 500-999 persons Of these all the villages have educational facility, 27 have medical facility, all villages have improved drinking water and electricity facility, 24 villages have post office facility, 26 have telephone facility, 17 have transport communications facility, 6 villages each have banks and agricultural credit societies 12 villages have been linked by pucca road

Another 62 villages fall in population range of 1,000- 1,999, of these all villages have been provided with educational, improved drinking water and electricity facilities, 47 have medical facility, 43 have post office facility, 47 have telephone facility 38 villages enjoy the benefit of transport communications 7 villages have bank facility Other 13 have agricultural credit societies, 30 villages have been linked by pucca road 61 villages fall in the population range of 2,000-4,999 persons Out of these all villages have got educational improved drinking water facilities and power supply 59 villages have got medical and post office facility, 49 have telephone facility, 48 have got transport communications facility, 21 villages have been provided with bank facility, 16 with agricultural credit societies and 33 villages have been linked with pucca road 7 villages fall in the population range of 5,000-9,999 All these villages have education, improved drinking water, post office, transport communication and power supply facilities Out of these 7 villages 5 have medical and bank facility, 6 have telephone and approach by pucca road 2 villages have been provided with the agricultural credit societies

The remaining one bigger size of village falls in the population range of 10,000+ This village is having all types of facilities except the facility of bank and agricultural credit society

TABLE 42 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nagar	37	10,200	81 6	17 2
2	Kullu	50	14,885	78 0	1 2
3	Banjar	42	9,014	63 9	0 5
4	Ani	17	7,850	82 0	0 8
5	Nermand	26	7,745	76 1	7 2
	District Total	**172**	**49,694**	**76 5**	**6 4**

Note Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table 42 : It presents C D Blockwise distribution of villages according to land use It also gives details of cultivable area Cultivable area includes irrigated as well as unirrigated area It further elaborates that what is the extent of cultivable area under irrigation Kullu district with 172 inhabited villages has a total area of 49,694 hectares according to village papers Of this, the cultivable area is 76 5 per cent of the total land area and out of this only 6 4 per cent of cultivable area is irrigated which is very low The area figures have been collected from the revenue record maintained for each village by the State Government

A look at the land use pattern at the C D Block level shows that in Ani block 82 0 per cent of the total area has been brought under cultivation followed by Nagar block with 81 6 per cent, Kullu block with 78 0 per cent Nermand Block with 76 1 per cent and lastly Banjar Block with 63 9 per cent

As regards availability of irrigational facility, its percentage varies between 17 2 per cent in Nagar C D block to 0 5 per cent in Banjar C D block Only Nagar Block has comparatively better position with 17 2 per cent of its total cultivable area having the facility of irrigation

TABLE 43 PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Banjar (NP)	1 152 1	43 6	1 108 5	861 3	120 4	0 0	687 0	0 0	53 9
2	Bhuntar (NP)	606 8	12 0	594 8	606 8	201 2	142 2	221 9	0 0	38 5
3	Kullu (M Cl)	1,260 7	151 4	1,109 3	1 260 7	279 2	301 8	291 6	5 5	382 6
4	Manali (NP)	2,952 6	679 8	2,272 8	2 952 6	176 1	342 8	1,149 6	0 0	1,281 1
	District Total	**1,515 8**	**237 1**	**1,278 7**	**1,503 6**	**240 0**	**275 1**	**477 3**	**3 4**	**507 8**

Table 43 : It shows per capita receipt and expenditure in the statutory towns of the district The per capita total receipts in all the 4 towns of the district is Rs 1,515 8 out of which Rs 237 1 is derived through the taxes and the remaining Rs 1,278 7 from other sources Infact, the scope of taxation is very limited and civic bodies of these towns have to depend by and large on government grants Only Manali (NP) in the district have in built capacity to sustain in case the government grants fall short of their requirements On the expenditure side, the per capita total expenditure is Rs 1,503 6 out of which Rs 240 0 is spent on the general administration, Rs 275 1 on public health and conveniences, Rs 477 3 on public works, Rs 3 4 on public institutions and Rs 507 8 on others

TABLE 44 SCHOOLS/COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior/ Secondary/ Middle	Secondary/ Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Banjar (NP)	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9
2	Bhuntar (NP)	7 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	0 0
3	Kullu (M Cl)	4 4	2 2	1 6	0 5	1 1
4	Manali (NP)	6 4	6 4	6 4	3 2	0 0
	District Total	**5 3**	**3 3**	**3 0**	**1 7**	**1 0**

Table 44 : It depicts various types of educational institutions for every 10,000 population in each town of the district In all the 4 towns of the district, there are 5 3 primary schools, 3 3 middle schools, 3 0 secondary/matriculation schools, 1 7 senior secondary schools and 1 0 college A close look at the table would reveal that smaller town like Banjar (NP) is having comparatively better educational facilities than the bigger towns of the district

TABLE 45 NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Banjar (NP)	396
2	Bhuntar (NP)	23
3	Kullu (M Cl)	147
4	Manali (NP)	144
	District Total	138

Table 45 It depicts the number of beds per 10,000 population available in the medical institutions of the towns As a whole, the number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population comes to 138 Townwise break-up reveals that Banjar (NP) has 396 beds per 10,000 population followed by Kullu (M Cl) with 147 beds and Manali (NP) with 144 beds Bhuntar (NP) is having only 23 beds

TABLE 46 PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
		NIL		

There is no notified/recognised slums in the Urban areas of the district

TABLE 47 . MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Banjar (NP)	Jute Shoes Shawls, Red Chillies	Apples, Wooden Furniture Beds Medicinal Herbs
2	Bhuntar (NP)	Shawls, Caps, Hosiery Goods	Apples, Shawls, Caps Potatoes
3	Kullu (M Cl)	Shawls Caps, Carpets, Fruit Packing Cases Wooden Furniture	Apples, Plums Wooden Packing Cases Woollen Shawls Caps
4	Manali (NP)	Wooden Furniture Woollen Shawls	Potato Seeds, Apples Raw Wood Wooden Furniture

Table 47 It deals with the most important commodities manufactured and exported in the towns Jute shoes, shawls and red chillies are manufactured in Banjar (NP) It exports apples,wooden furniture, beds and medicinal herbs Bhuntar (NP) is manufacturer of Shawls, caps and hosiery goods whereas it exports apples, shawls, caps and potatoes Kullu (M Cl) manufactures Shawls, caps, carpets, fruit packing cases and wooden furniture while it exports apples, plums, wooden packing cases, woollen shawls and caps Manali (NP) manufactures, wooden furniture and woollen shawls This town exports potato seeds, apples, raw wood and wooden furniture

Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India 2001

TABLE 48 HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	785	725	60	274	270	4	36	30	6
	One room	20,762	20,260	502	8 632	8,425	207	396	364	32
	Two rooms	21,904	21,172	732	6,966	6 800	166	616	490	126
	Three rooms	7,862	7,219	643	1,815	1,735	80	464	358	106
	3+ rooms	14,199	12,769	1,430	2 396	2 267	129	1 395	1 163	232
	Median number of rooms	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
Rented	No exclusive room	128	83	45	29	20	9	10	8	2
	One room	6,577	4,613	1,964	980	719	261	395	244	151
	Two rooms	3,219	1,765	1,454	349	248	101	250	122	128
	Three rooms	709	261	448	47	30	17	69	20	49
	3+ rooms	423	214	209	28	20	8	50	25	25
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Others	No exclusive room	60	59	1	21	21	-	1	-	1
	One room	951	801	150	187	159	28	25	11	11
	Two rooms	503	397	106	92	75	17	21	10	11
	Three rooms	159	135	24	13	11	2	14	11	3
	3+ rooms	121	92	29	16	15	1	8	3	5
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
	District Total	**78,362**	**70,565**	**7,797**	**21,845**	**20,815**	**1,030**	**3,750**	**2,862**	**888**

Data source Census of India 2001, H- series 'Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets'

Table 48 : This depicts the number of households by tenure status and number of rooms occupied in the district The total number of households in the district stands at 78,362 comprising of 70,565 rural and 7,797 urban Out of these, 21,845 households belong to Scheduled Castes and 3,750 to Scheduled Tribes 65,512 households are living in their own houses constituting 83 6 per cent of total households Of these households, the largest number of households 21,904 have occupied double roomed accommodation and is followed by single roomed accommodation occupied by 20,762 households Next position is claimed by 14,199 households occupying three plus roomed accommodation Number of households in owned accommodation occupying three rooms rank at fourth place with 7,862 households while 785 households are without any exclusive room

11,056 households living in the rented accommodation account for 14 1 per cent of total number of households in the district The largest number of 6,577 households are living in single room accommodation followed by 3,219 households in double roomed accommodation Households with three rooms and three plus are in small numbers while 128 households are without any exclusive room

Other households numbering 1,794 and forming only 3 per cent of total households are distributed as one room accommodation occupied by 951 households followed by two room accommodation occupied by 503 households, three rooms accommodation occupied by 159 households, 31 rooms accommodation occupied by 121 households 60 households are without any exclusive room

TABLE 49 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Serial number	District/ Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Perma-nent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Manali (T)	81 1	16 9	2 0	82 0	16 4	1 6	76 3	19 6	4 1
2	Kullu (T)	87 8	11 1	1 1	87 9	11 0	1 1	87 5	11 6	0 9
3	Sainj (ST)	83 1	16 3	0 6	83 1	16 3	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
4	Banjar (T)	77 1	20 5	2 4	77 1	20 5	2 4	77 4	20 9	1 7
5	Ani (ST)	97 3	2 7	0 0	97 3	2 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
6	Nermand (T)	93 3	6 0	0 7	93 3	6 0	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
	District Total	**87 9**	**11 0**	**1 1**	**88 2**	**10 8**	**1 0**	**84 9**	**13 6**	**1 5**

Data source Census of India 2001, H- series "Tables on Houses Household amenities and Assets'

Note

Permanent 1 Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i e where, burnt bricks, GI Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concreate are used for roof

Semi permanent 2 Semi-permanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials

Temporary 3 Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i e where grass leaves reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass leaves reeds, bamboo hatch mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc are used for roofs

Table 49 · It depicts percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses The data presented in the table reveals that 87 9 per cent of the households of the Kullu district are living in the houses made up of pucca material The residences of 11 0 per cent households are of semi permanent nature and residences of 1 1 per cent households are made up of temporary material

In the rural areas the percentage of households living in permanent houses is 88 2 per cent, 10 8 per cent in semi-permanent and only 1 0 per cent in temporary houses Districtwise percentage in urban areas indicates that the majority of households i e 84 9 per cent are living in houses constructed of pucca material, 13 6 per cent in semi permanent structure and 1 5 per cent in temporary houses constructed of kutcha material

At tehsil/sub-tehsil level, the lowest percentage of 77 1 households occupying permanent structure is found in Banjar tehsil while highest percentage 97 3 per cent is seen in Ani sub-tehsil Similarly the lowest percentage of 2 7 of households occupying semi permanent structure is found in Ani sub-tehsil while highest percentage of 20 5 exists in Banjar tehsil The proportion of temporary houses is quite low in all tehsils/sub-tehsils and the highest is 2 4 per cent in Banjar tehsil followed by 2 0 per cent in Manali tehsil , 1 1 per cent in Kullu tehsil, 0 7 per cent in Nermand tehsil, 0 6 per cent in Sainj sub-tehsil while in the remaining one i e Ani sub-tehsil it is 0 0 per cent

TABLE 50 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Serial number	Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Manali (T)	Total	9,081	8,319 (91 6)	8,685 (95 6)	2,932 (32 3)	3,388 (37 3)	4,972 (54 8)
		Rural	7,758	7,070 (91 1)	7,394 (95 3)	2,117 (27 3)	2 521 (32 5)	3 911 (50 4)
		Urban	1,323	1,249 (94 4)	1,291 (97 6)	815 (61 6)	867 (65 5)	1 061 (80 2)
2	Kullu (T)	Total	36,156	33,226 (91 9)	34 369 (95 1)	11,728 (32 4)	12 992 (35 9)	14,167 (39 2)
		Rural	30,217	27,418 (90 7)	28 541 (94 5)	7,128 (23 6)	8,335 (27 6)	8 607 (28 5)
		Urban	5,939	5,808 (97 8)	5,828 (98 1)	4,600 (77 5)	4,567 (76 9)	5 560 (93 6)
3	Sainj (ST)	Total	3,847	3,349 (87 1)	3,186 (82 8)	543 (14 1)	455 (11 8)	583 (15 2)
		Rural	3,847	3,349 (87 1)	3 186 (82 8)	543 (14 1)	455 (11 8)	583 (15 2)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banjar (T)	Total	7,492	6 088 (81 3)	5,930 (79 2)	1,480 (19 8)	1 156 (15 4)	1 458 (19 5)
		Rural	6,957	5,562 (80 0)	5,404 (77 7)	1 028 (14 8)	797 (11 5)	980 (14 1)
		Urban	535	526 (98 3)	526 (98 3)	452 (84 5)	359 (67 1)	478 (89 4)
5	Ani (ST)	Total	10 871	9,792 (90 1)	9,315 (85 7)	2 614 (24 0)	1,730 (15 9)	2,566 (23 6)
		Rural	10,871	9,792 (90 1)	9,315 (85 7)	2,614 (24 0)	1 730 (15 9)	2 566 (23 6)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Nermand (T)	Total	10,915	9,048 (82 9)	10 138 (92 9)	3,431 (31 4)	2 344 (21 5)	3 123 (28 6)
		Rural	10,915	9,048 (82 9)	10,138 (92 9)	3,431 (31 4)	2 344 (21 5)	3 123 (28 6)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total		**Total**	**78,362**	**69,822 (89 1)**	**71,623 (91 4)**	**22,728 (29 0)**	**22,065 (28 2)**	**26,869 (34 3)**
		Rural	**70,565**	**62,239 (88 2)**	**63,978 (90 7)**	**16,861 (23 9)**	**16,182 (22 9)**	**19,770 (28 0)**
		Urban	**7,797**	**7,583 (97 3)**	**7,645 (98 1)**	**5,867 (75 3)**	**5,883 (75 5)**	**7,099 (91 1)**

Data source Census of India 2001, H- series 'Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets'

* Based on the improved drinking water source drinking water supply has been classified as Improved or otherwise If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a handpump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source' However the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly

Note Percentage is given in brackets after the number of households
Bathroom means bathroom within the house
Toilet means toilet within the house
Drainage means closed and open drainage

Table 50 : It shows percentage of households having improved drinking water source, electricity, bath room, toilet and drainage facility The table indicates that 89 1 per cent households in the entire district have been provided with the improved drinking water supplied from the tap or handpump/tubewell The rural and urban break-up being 88 2 per cent and 97 3 per cent respectively 91 4 per cent households have the provision of electricity in their houses 90 7 per cent rural households have the facility of electricity as against 98 1 per cent in urban areas The bath room facility is available to only 29 0 per cent households within their premises As regards rural areas, 23 9 per cent households are having bathroom facility whereas this proportion in urban areas comes to 75 3 per cent Toilet and drainage facilities in the district are available to 28 2 per cent and 34 3 per cent households respectively Their percentage is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas The distribution of households by the availability of these amenities at tehsil level is almost similar with slight variation

TABLE 51 . NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Serial number	Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Manali (T)	Total	9,081	3,790 (41 7)	150 (1 7)	-	4 (0 1)	7 (0 1)
		Rural	7,758	3,736 (48 2)	144 (1 9)	-	4 (0 0)	5 (0 1)
		Urban	1,323	54 (4 1)	6 (0 4)	-	-	2 (0 1)
2	Kullu (T)	Total	36,156	21,838 (60 4)	229 (0 6)	3 (0 0)	62 (0 2)	4 (0 0)
		Rural	30,217	21,663 (71 7)	194 (0 7)	2 (0 0)	60 (0 2)	3 (0 0)
		Urban	5,939	175 (3 0)	35 (0 6)	1 (0 0)	2 (0 0)	1 (0 0)
3	Sainj (S T)	Total	3,847	3,519 (91 5)	35 (0 9)	1 (0 0)	3 (0 1)	-
		Rural	3,847	3,519 (91 5)	35 (0 9)	1 (0 0)	3 (0 1)	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banjar (T)	Total	7,492	6,730 (89 8)	63 (0 8)	1 (0 0)	25 (0 3)	7 (0 1)
		Rural	6 957	6 649 (95 6)	60 (0 9)	1 (0 0)	23 (0 3)	7 (0 1)
		Urban	535	81 (15 1)	3 (0 6)	-	2 (0 4)	-
5	Ani (ST)	Total	10,871	8,499 (78 2)	103 (1 0)	3 (0 0)	12 (0 1)	2 (0 0)
		Rural	10,871	8,499 (78 2)	103 (1 0)	3 (0 0)	12 (0 1)	2 (0 0)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Nermand (T)	Total	10,915	7,987 (73 2)	128 (1 1)	-	18 (0 2)	3 (0 0)
		Rural	10,915	7,987 (73 2)	128 (1 1)	-	18 (0 2)	3 (0 0)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total		**Total**	**78,362**	**52,363 (66 8)**	**708 (0 9)**	**8 (0 0)**	**124 (0 2)**	**23 (0 0)**
Percentage in brackets		**Rural**	**70,565**	**52,053 (73 8)**	**664 (0 9)**	**7 (0 0)**	**120 (0 2)**	**20 (0 0)**
		Urban	**7,797**	**310 (4 0)**	**44 (0 6)**	**1 (0 0)**	**4 (0 1)**	**3 (0 0)**

TABLE 51 . NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Serial number	Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Cooking gas (L P G)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13	14
1	Manali (T)	Total	9,081	3 662 (40 3)	93 (1 0)	1 239 (13 6)	3 (0 0)	133 (1 5)
		Rural	7,758	2,872 (37 0)	9 (0 1)	887 (11 4)	3 (0 0)	98 (1 3)
		Urban	1,323	790 (59 7)	84 (6 4)	352 (26 6)	-	35 (2 7)
2	Kullu (T)	Total	36,156	10,126 (28 0)	221 (0 6)	3,457 (9 6)	7 (0 0)	209 (0 6)
		Rural	30,217	5,689 (18 8)	219 (0 7)	2,218 (7 3)	4 (0 0)	165 (0 6)
		Urban	5,939	4,437 (74 7)	2 (0 0)	1,239 (20 9)	3 (0 1)	44 (0 7)
3	Sainj (S T)	Total	3,847	163 (4 2)	4 (0 1)	118 (3 1)	-	4 (0 1)
		Rural	3,847	163 (4 2)	4 (0 1)	118 (3 1)	-	4 (0 1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banjar (T)	Total	7,492	359 (4 8)	4 (0 1)	284 (3 8)	-	19 (0 3)
		Rural	6,957	114 (1 6)	4 (0 1)	97 (1 4)	-	2 (0 0)
		Urban	535	245 (45 8)	-	187 (34 9)	-	17 (3 2)
5	Ani (S T)	Total	10,871	1,627 (15 0)	189 (1 7)	380 (3 5)	2 (0 0)	54 (0 5)
		Rural	10,871	1,627 (15 0)	189 (1 7)	380 (3 5)	2 (0 0)	54 (0 5)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Nermand (T)	Total	10,915	2,190 (20 1)	6 (0 1)	560 (5 1)	9 (0 1)	14 (0 1)
		Rural	10,915	2,190 (20 1)	6 (0 1)	560 (5 1)	9 (0 1)	14 (0 1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total		**Total**	**78,362**	**18,127 (23 1)**	**517 (0 7)**	**6,038 (7 7)**	**21 (0 0)**	**433 (0 6)**
Percentage in brackets		**Rural**	**70,565**	**12,655 (17 9)**	**431 (0 6)**	**4,260 (6 1)**	**18 (0 0)**	**337 (0 5)**
		Urban	**7,797**	**5,472 (70 2)**	**86 (1 1)**	**1,778 (22 8)**	**3 (0 0)**	**96 (1 2)**

Data source Census of India 2001, H- series "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets"

Table 51 : It depicts number and percentage of households by type of fuel used for cooking The table indicates that there are nine types of fuel used for which data have been presented in the table It is observed that wood is used as the most predominant fuel used for the cooking purposes as 66 8 per cent households use wood as a fuel for cooking In the tehsils/sub-tehsils this proportion varies between 91 5 per cent in Sainj sub-tehsil and 41 7 per cent in Manali tehsil In rural areas the use of wood for cooking is very high while in urban areas it is used by less population due to availability of LPG gas The next cooking fuel is gas which is used by 23 1 per cent households in the district Their proportion in urban and and rural areas is 70 2 per cent and 17 9 per cent respectively In rural areas the use of gas for cooking is very low as compared to the urban areas There are 7 7 per cent households using kerosene in the district Use of kerosene for cooking by urban households comes to 22 8 per cent while in rural areas its proportion is only 6 1 per cent, as whole The percentage of households using other types of fuel such as crop residue, biogas, electricity, coal, charcoal etc is insignificant In rural areas wood is main fuel and in urban areas cooking gas is used as predominant fuel

TABLE 52 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Serial number	Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter Motor Cycle, Moped	Car Jeep Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Manali (T)	Total	9 081	5 741	3,583	5 480	2 565	383	677	710	2 435
		Rural	7,758	4,926	3 184	4 611	2,178	307	577	566	2 125
		Urban	1,323	815	399	869	387	76	100	144	310
2	Kullu (T)	Total	36,156	22,106	15 827	17 067	7,631	1,321	2,600	1 508	12 214
		Rural	30,217	17,862	13,065	12,562	5,243	855	1 611	922	11 301
		Urban	5,939	4,244	2 762	4,505	2,388	466	959	586	910
3	Sainj (ST)	Total	3 847	1,543	1,753	737	241	42	54	37	1 879
		Rural	3,847	1,543	1,753	737	241	42	51	37	1 879
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banjar (T)	Total	7,492	4 132	4,102	1,605	491	57	113	87	3,000
		Rural	6,957	3,670	3,819	1,295	342	53	79	61	2,872
		Urban	535	462	283	310	149	4	34	26	128
5	Ani (ST)	Total	10,871	4,501	5,516	3,436	843	46	85	93	4 492
		Rural	10,871	4,501	5,516	3,436	843	46	85	93	4 492
		Urban	-	-	-		-	-			
6	Nermand (T)	Total	10,915	5,759	6,176	3 049	1 037	79	130	120	1 129
		Rural	10,915	5,759	6,176	3,049	1,037	79	130	120	4 129
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total		**Total**	**78,362**	**43,782**	**36,957**	**31,374**	**12,808**	**1,928**	**3,659**	**2,555**	**28,179**
		Rural	**70,565**	**38,261**	**33,513**	**25,690**	**9,884**	**1,382**	**2,566**	**1,799**	**26,801**
		Urban	**7,797**	**5,521**	**3,444**	**5,684**	**2,924**	**546**	**1,093**	**756**	**1,378**

Data source Census of India 2001, H- series ' Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets

Table 52 : This table presents data for total, rural and urban areas at district/tehsil/sub-tehsil level about households availing banking services and possession of assets such as radio/transistor, telephone, bicycle, scooter and car etc by the households There are 78,362 households in the district and among them 43,782 households have been availing bank services 36,957 households have radio/transistor Television is possessed by 31,374 households Telephone is available with 12,808 households Bicycle is limited because of hilly terrain and is available in 1,928 households Scooter, motor cycle, moped are used by 3,659 households and car, jeep and van by 2,555 households respectively

(viii) Social and Cultural Events-Fairs and Festivals

The beauty of Kullu valley is enhanced by its people who are fond of song, dance and celebrations Kullu is well known for its Dussehra Besides Dussehra festival, a number of fairs are held in this district which are mainly religious in nature Some of the important fairs and festivals are held and observed in Kullu district are as under

Kullu Dussehra : Dussehra is celebrated in most parts of the country on Vijaya Dashmi to commemorate the victory of Rama over demon king Ravana The highlight of this fair is the victory of good over evil Kullu Dussehra is, however, different in certain ways from the Dussehra celebrations in the other parts of the country It presents cultural ethos of the people and their deep rooted religious beliefs which manifest during this festival with traditional songs, dances and colourful dress It begins on Vijaya Dashmi and last for a week

The beginning of Dussehra in Kullu dates back to the regime of Raja Jagat Singh who ruled Kullu from 1637 to 1672 There is a legend that Raja Jagat Singh of Kullu who had been informed that a bowl full of pearls was in possession of Durga Dutt, a poor Brahmin of village Tipri The Raja directed his courtiers to fetch the pearls from the Brahmin Durga Dutt was greatly harassed by the courtiers Finding the torture rather unbearable, he told them that the pearls would be delivered to the Raja on his return to the village from Manikaran where he was going When the Raja arrived in the village, the Brahmin locked himself alongwith his family members and set fire the house Sitting by its side, he cut his flesh with a sharp blade at every leap of the fire and vow fully cursed the Raja for his unjust demand by saying " Have the pearls, O'Raja" The entire family was reduced to ashes

After a lapse of sometimes, it so happened that the Raja was haunted by the spirit of the innocent Brahmin family, stung by the qualms of the conscience he felt every moment the painful and tearing pinch of the strings and arrows of the deadly sin committed by him Under guilt conscious and hallucination he used to see crawling worms in place of rice and human blood in place of water in the tumbler The Raja did whatever he could do but of no avail The news of his illness spread throughout his kingdom and all possible means of curing his disease were explored by his courtiers, prominent hakims, vaids,doctors and religious persons saints etc But nothing could stop Raja's hallucination At last a Bairagi named Krishan dutt (Pahari Baba) offered his counsel that no medicine can be effective to cure the Raja except the blessings of lord Rama In this direction he further suggested that the Raja should take charanamrit of an idol of lord Rama This idea struck sound in the mind of the Raja and further efforts were made to procure a holy idol of lord Rama from Ayodhya His efforts succeeded in procuring a genuine idol from Ayodhya For this work a disciple of Bairagi Krishan dutt named Damodar Dass was selected and was deputed for this purpose Damodar Dass had attained miraculous power known as Gutka Sidhi Through this miraculous power he was able to procure the rare piece of Rama's idol along with Pujari from Ayodhya which was installed in Raghunathjee's temple at Sultanpur Kullu by observing all the rituals suggested by the learned priests of that time It may be interest to record here that a special class of priests were brought from Ayodhya to conduct the rituals and their descendants still continue to keep-up the tradition

Raja Jagat Singh faithfully observed the suggestion of Bairagi Krishan Dutt and by and by he showed signs of recovery from the dreaded disease He was greatly influenced by the divine power of Rama, so much so that he abdicated his throne to the will of Raghunathjee and became 'Chharibardar' of Raghunathjee This incident had a great impact in his state and as a consequence thereof all the Devis and Devtas accepted the overall lordship of Raghunathjee The Raja sent his order to all the 'Kardars' of all Gods and Goddesses of the State to assemble at Kullu on the festive occasion of Vijaya Dashmi to first pay obeisance to Raghunathjee and then participate in the festivities thereafter Now the internationally famous Dussehra of Kullu is celebrated in the same tradition

The Gods and Goddesses are tastefully decorated on the palanquins, known locally as Raths, in the accompany of a band they come from the interior valleys and villages situated in every nook and corner

of Kullu district Their Raths are carried by the respective Kardars and they travel all the way on foot, for some of whom it takes 2 to 4 days First of all they visit the Raghunathjee temple at Sultanpur The Rathyatra of Raghunathjee from Sultanpur to Dhalpur starts in the afternoon It is obligatory that Devi Hadimba of Dhungri, a village near Manali where her famous temple exists, first arrives at the Raghunathjee temple She is considered as the great grandmother of the erstwhile Raja of Kullu and blesses the descendant of the Raja dynasty

The main attraction of Kullu Dussehra is the Rathyatra of Raghunathjee The Rath is made of deodar wood having a very huge wooden base, wooden wheels and a temple like structure This is mostly kept in one corner of Dhalpur ground The Raghunathjee's idol is brought from Sultanpur in a palanquin accompanied by the Raja, priests and body guards attired in their traditional dresses A huge procession comprising of various deities in the accompaniment of their bands starts usually in the afternoon This annual Yatra of Raghunathjee is very significant and is greeted by the local residents with great reverence and faith Flowers are showered on the Palki of Raghunathjee The Ratha at Dhalpur is tastefully decorated by covering it with screens, clothes and Kalsas A silver Chhatra at the top, and Kalsas on the 4 corners of the Ratha add a special charm to the Ratha The Ratha is profusely bedecked with flowers and garlands A huge crowd awaits the arrival of the Raghunathjee's idol at Dhalpur The Palki of Raghunathjee is escorted to the place specially decorated by the priests The procession headed by the Raja and his kith and kin stops at some distance The priests perform certain rituals Thereafter, the oracle of Goddess Hadimba appears at the scene In the state of trance, the oracle express the consent of the Goddess for starting the traditional fair without any hurdle or hindrance and also for the well being of the entire people The Raja goes round the Ratha followed by others Some of the deities at this occasion also pay their obeisance to Raghunathjee, while all this goes on, the waiting crowd is very anxious to pull the ropes of the Ratha which is driven down to the site of the Mela It is a wonderful sight to witness that thousands of devotees pulling the Ratha It is considered a sacred duty by the local people to have grabbed the opportunity of pulling the ropes of Ratha during Rathyatra

This is now the beginning of the festivities The participating deities come here in turns These deities camp at the site of the fair during the entire period and they are allotted specific sites where they pitch their tents and keep the deities for holy Darshana of the devotees who have the faith in the prowess of these deities The Kardars and the musicians stay alongwith their Devi-devtas Each of these deities are provided a tent by the local administration In the vast area of Dhalpur, the Municipal Committee allots plots where shopkeepers erect their tents etc The entire area is planned in a systematic manner so as to accommodate different types of business centres such as area for cattle trade, zoo, circus, merry-go-rounds, utensil sellers, sweetmeat sellers, local handicraft sellers etc The Municipal Committee charges rent from the shopkeepers depending on the site, space and type of business The entire planning is done under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner and various committees are formed to manage the activities of the fair The main highlights of the fair are cultural show by the school and college boys and girls invited from various institutions not only of the state but from other states of the country Of late, the cultural activities have been extended to the international sphere and folk parties from other countries are invited to participate This festival continues for 7 days and the people not only from the district but from the far off places come and visit the festivities Foreigners also take part in this fair and a lot of photographers cover the area Every day the deities visit the Pandal of Raghunathjee Local inhabitants also visit the presiding deity The erstwhile Kullu Raja holds a Darbar where prominent persons from the entire district take part All the activities are carried in a decent and orderly fashion

During the festival some of the deities meet each other and enquire about their welfare through their oracles and the Kardars The local craftsmen such as potters, basket and mat makers, iron-smiths, shoe-makers and weavers sell their articles

On the Pratipada day, just after Purnima, the festival concludes by sacrificing a buffalo, a ram, kekra, fish and cock on the right bank of river Beas

The sacrificial spectable is a great attraction for the visitors The Raja, alongwith his security men, kith and kin leads the procession to the river bank and offers a darat (big sickle) to a person who sacrifices the buffalo just with one stroke and with this the fair concludes

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 rhythmical with the beat of drums and trumpets

Shamshi Virshu : This fair is held on Ist Baisakh (April 13) for one day in village Khokhan The fair 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 worshipped 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 goat is sacrificed Thereafter the women sing and dance around the Ratha carrying the Devi The Devi is also danced about Men-fold stay on a spectators and onlookers

Mela Bhuntar : The fair is held on Ist 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 foodgrains 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 Nati dances, mimicking, fold dance performances at night are resorted to

Ani Fair : This fair is held on the 27th Vaisakh (April-May) for two days in village Franali 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 'Paus 3rd (Dec -Jan) for one day The fair is mainly religious and it is said that Ranas and Thakurs the 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 4th (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 to Rama in the guise of Sita 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 2nd (May-June) for three days in the memory of Devi Hadimba who meditated at Dhoongri and was married to Bhima 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 Hadimba

Bhadoli Fair : This fair is held once in three years, dates of which are decided by the Brahmins The fair is held for four days The fair is commemorated in the memory of Lord Parshu 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 appeased through songs and dances On the third day they are carried in a procession around the village On the fourth day, the fair comes to an end after serving community feast

Jhi Diwali : This fair is held on Maghar Amavas 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 puja of Raja Bali in folk songs Two ropes of munj grass signifying the snake demons are cut into pieces by the Kashtriyas

Natural, administrative developments and significant activities during the decade :

During decade of 1991-2001 some important developmental projects have been launched besides some other events as detailed below

1) A new tehsil of Manali has been carved out from Kullu tehsil by transferring 19 villages including Manali Nagar Panchayat during 1998

2) Construction of new Hydro Power Projects

(a) Parvati Hydro Electric Project (2,051MW)

The foundation stone of the power project on river Parvati has been laid in November,1999 by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai This project is being constructed in joint venture of the State Government and National Hydro Electric Power Corporation in three stages

(b) The construction of Largi Hydel Power Project with generating capacity of 126 MW has been undertaken in state sector at estimated cost of Rs 796 98 crore The first generating unit is likely to be commissioned by March, 2004

(c) Malana hydro Electric Project with capacity of 86 MW was started in private sector in Sept , 1998 and which has started generating electricity from 9 7 2001

3) Opening of new schools and dispensaries Many new schools and dispensaries were added during 1991-2001 in this district According to information provided by the District Statistical Officer, there were 416 primary schools, 48 middle schools 47 secondary & senior secondary schools and one degree college in the district during 1990-91 The number of these institutions rose to 669 primary, 86 middle, 51 secondary and senior secondary schools and two colleges during 2000-2001 Similarly there were 4 hospitals, 39 dispensaries and 11 primary health centres up to 31-3-1999 and their number rose to 7 hospitals/ community health centers, 12 primary health centers, and 101 sub-health centers by 31-3-2001 to provide healthcare to the people of district The significant improvement has taken place in the field of education and healthcare in district during the decade of 1991-2001

4) Construction of new metalled roads During 1989-90 the length of metalled roads was 275 kms which has increased to 419 kms during 1999-2000 showing significant improvements in the conditions of road in the district The length of unmetalled roads was 490 kms during 1989-90 which rose marginally to 494 kms in 1999-2000

5) Natural Calamity Ani tehsil of the district was badly affected by natural calamity of heavy floods on the intervening night of 31st July and Ist August,2000 The flood affected many villages resulting a great loss to the human lives and loss of property of the Government and Public 30 persons and 134 cattle were perished in the flood while 84 houses fully damaged and 77 houses partially The loss of 30 5 crore was estimated by the District Administration The relief to the tune of Rs 8,096,000 has been provided to the effected families by the State Government

(ix) Places of historical, religious, archaeological and tourist interest

Kullu district offers many attractions to the tourists It has rich art and cultural heritage, lush green deep meadows, dazzling rivers, white capped snowy peaks and high mountains The district has incomparable Beas and its sub-valleys which are full of natural charm and grandeur Though Kullu does not have the rich historical archaeological or epigraphical antiquities like Chamba but still has some ancient remains of antiquities like Nermand in outer-Seraj and Hat at Bajaura Not only the district is famous for its scenic beauty but also as a paradise for the trekkers and mountaineers It is worthwhile to discuss some of the important places

here

Kullu : Kullu, the headquarters of the district, is situated at an altitude of 1,200 metres on the confluence of Sarvary rivulet and Beas river Though, it is somewhat warm during June and early July, but for the rest of the year provides a delightful and healthy climate The annual rainfall is about 40", of which a little less than a half occurs during the winter months from October to March There is not much snowfall during the winters but snow clad peaks look very beautiful Kullu town has made its name on the international tourist map for its famous Dussehra festival Town is a seat of the chief deity of the valley i e Raghunathjee During Dussehra the visiting deities from all over the district first pay their obeisance by visiting abode of Raghunathjee at Sultanpur The town of Kullu can accommodate large number of visitors with all facilities of boarding and lodging required by them

Bijli Mahadev : This temple is situated at a distance of 11 kms from Kullu, standing majestically atop a hill-lock (2,435 Mtrs) where a 20 mtrs tall staff (dwaj) is supposed to attract special blessings from the sky in the shape of lightening and it is said that with the flash of lightening Shivlinga shattered into pieces These pieces are put together by the Priest with butter and sattu and covered with kilta Then the Shivlinga comes to its original shape It affords charming view of Kullu and Parvati Valley One can pay a visit to this temple and return to Kullu in one day Now a jeepable road paves through the forest with magnificent views and links to Bijli Mahadev temple

Bajaura : A place of special interest between Aut and Kullu is Bajaura It is famous for its temple Bisheshar Mahadev, 15 kms away from Kullu on the Kullu-Mandi main road The temple is famous for its stone carvings and sculptural decorations This temple is believed to have been built in mid 8th century

Nagar : Nagar, on the left bank of the Beas and about 300 metres above the river, is delightfully situated on a wooded slope and commands extensive views, especially of the north and west of the valley It is 27 kms from Kullu and 5 kms from Patli Kuhl There is a bridge across the Beas connecting Patli Kuhl and Nagar

Nagar succeeded Jagatsukh the older name of which was Nast as the capital of Kullu It was founded by Visudh Pal and continued as the headquarters of the state until the capital was transferred to Kullu (Sultanpur) by Raja Jagat Singh A massive castle belonging to the Rajas of Kullu still exists here The castle now converted into a tourist lodge is built on a steep eminence overlooking the valley and dominates the village and surroundings countryside It is supposed to have been built during the reign of Raja Sidh Singh with stones brought from Baragarh fort on the opposite of the valley

At the foot of the small bazar, below the castle is the Gaurishankar temple of Loard Shiva-a charming example of the architecture and carving It is presumed that the temple which is a protected monument is eight hundred years old A little higher is the Vishnu temple of Chatturbhuj Higher still in the upper part of the village, is Pagoda shaped-temple of 'Tripura Sundri Devi' Highest of all on a small ridge above Nagar, is the Krishna temple of Murli Dhar This temple is perhaps the oldest of its type in this part of Kullu

Above the castle, a road leads to Hall less than one kilometre on the ridge overlooking the Chhaki nullah The beautiful house which gives its name to the estate was built by Late Colonel Rennick, but is now in the possession of the Roerich family The late Professor Nichular Roerich (died in December, 1947) was an illustrious artist of international repute had selected Nagar as his residence when he came to India in 1929 alongwith the other members of his family One of his son Sovetoslav Roerich, was also a renowned painter

Manali . Situated near the end of valley, Manali is one of the most attractive tourist spot not only of Himachal Pradesh but of International fame also Manali is synonymous with streams and birdsong forests and orchards and granduse of snow-capped mountains

Manali is the real starting point of an ancient trade-route which crosses the Rohtang and Baralacha passes, and runs via Lahul and Ladakh to Kashmir while divergent road connects it with Spiti Now the motor link have been provided upto Leh in Jammu & Kashmir, Pangi valley in Chamba district and Kaza of Lahul & Spiti district There are regular bus services to these places from Manali during summer

season It is situated at a distance of 45 kms from Kullu

There is an interesting legend about Manali which goes to say that Manu, the author of 'Manu Samhita', after the great deluge first stepped on the earth from the clestial boat at a place in this land The particular spot where he established his abode was the present Manali which is regarded as the changed name of 'Manu-Alaya', the abode of Manu It was from here that the human race came into being after the deluge The temple dedicated to Manu is still existing in the Manali village

Hadimba : In addition to its scenic beauty and grandeur, which is far excellence, Manali has many attractions but the chief attraction of interest, historically and archaeologically, is undoubtedly the Dhungri temple dedicated to Goddess Hadimba (or Hirma Devi), the wife of Bhima of Mahabharta fame, which is situated within a walkable distance from the Manali town According to an inscription on the doorway at the east side of the temple it was founded in S 29 (corresponding to 1553 AD) by Raja Bahadur Singh, son of Raja Sidh Singh

Hadimba temple at Dhungri has a pagoda shaped roof of thick deodar shingles The square roofs are in tiers of diminishing size above which is a kind of circular wooden cave, which is again surrounded by a brass ball and trident Verandahs occupy three side of the temple The doorway faces the east and is extremely decorated by carved wood work depicting elephants, tigers, birds etc Hadimba is held in great veneration throughout and even beyond Kullu valley She is still being worshipped by the local people by offering occasional sacrifice of animals, chiefly as a propitiatory measure for the amelioration of ailments and natural calamities

Rohtang Pass : Numerous mountain passes lead in and out of Kullu, but one of the Most popular with trekking parties is the Rohtang, about 3,978 metres above sea level It is the most convenient route from Manali and throughout the whole distance provides a charming variety of scenery The length of the pass is about one Km and has served as the route for many centuries in Central Asia The road from Manali to Keylong passes over this pass which is 51 kms long and the crest of the Rohtang Pass affords a wide spread panorama of mountain scenery

The Beas river rises near the crest of Rohtang springing into existence from block of mica-schist To the left of the pass five or six hundred feet higher is the little lake of 'Sar Kund' (also called Dashair) On 20th Bhadon (about the 4th September) each year, this small glacier lake is visited by number of people from Kullu and other adjoining districts with a belief that a bath in the cold water at day break on this particular day will cure all bodily ailments

In early summer and late autumn after about 11 00 A M or mid-day, the crest of the pass is occasionally subject to sever blizzards and snow storms accompanied by a deadly cold breeze Daily Bus service is available at Manali for a trip to Rohtang Pass The reservations for this trip can be done with the assistance of Tourism Development Officer at Manali

Malana · Nestled between Jari and Khiksa thatch lies the village Malana Here one can still see the oldest democracy of the world where all inhabitants of the village participate in village administration They have their own pattern of parliament i e Upper House (Jaostang) and Lower House (Kanishtang or Core) Jaostang has its own Executive and it works like Judiciary If no solution comes out in the both houses then the case is put forward to Jamalu Rishi (Devta) and then Devta decides the case through its 'Gur' and its decision is final and binding to all inhabitants of this village

The inhabitants of Malana speak a peculiar language of their own, called Kanashi, which is entirely different from the Pahari of Kullu and is a mixture of aboriginal Mundari and Tibetan

Jagatsukh : Jagatsukh, the original name of which was 'Nast' was the ancient capital of Kullu state Here the earliest Rajas ruled for twelve generations till, in the reign of Visudh Pal, the capital was transferred to Nagar It lies on the left bank of the Beas and the road from Nagar to Manali runs through the village It is about twelve kilometres from Nagar and six kilometres from Manali Before reaching Jagatsukh a place Shooru, near the entrance to Hamta Nullah, is passed at which is located the ancient and historical temple of Devi Sharvali In Jagatsukh some ancient temples are still in existence The most important being the Shiva temple in the Shikhra style It has a very chaste sculptured decoration The temple of Gayatri Devi is also located

near this temple

Vashist A little village located on the left bank of the Beas, but well above the river and about 3 kilometres beyond Manali and is renowned for its hot sulphur springs named as Bashisht or Vashist There is a regular walled bathing pool with stone floors Turkish styled shower fitted bath rooms, separate for ladies and gents have been built closely where the hot and cold water is separately piped, maintaining the regular temperature for bathing at nominal charges There is a cafeteria Flanking the pool there is a stone and a wooden temple dedicated to Vashishta Muni from whom the village gets its name The hot sulphur springs at Vashist are famous for their great healing powers

Arjun Guffa : A cave, which is about five kilometres from Manali and known as Arjun Gufa, is situated a little up from the left bank road near the village Prini According to a legend, Arjuna under the advice of a Vyasa rishi practiced austerities in a cave in order to get the powerful 'Pashupata astra' from Indra

Nehru Kund : A spring of clear cold water named after the late Prime Minister, Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru, is about 6 kms from Manali on Manali-Keylong road

Solang Valley : It is a splendid valley between Manali and Kothi and offers the views of glaciers and snow caped mountains and peaks The nearest glacier from Manali is in this valley It is about thirteen kilometres from Manali and one can go there either by jeep or by bus upto Palchan village from where a jeepable road branches off to the left Good skiing slopes are also available here which are famous for summer skiing

Manikaran : Nestling among sylvan surroundings in Parvati valley, Manikaran is famous for its hot springs Manikaran at an altitude of 1,829 metres and 40 kms from Kullu has the finest hot water springs Probably the most important and most useful is the one on the river bank at the entrance to the village which is always in great activity and is said to rise and fall with the increase and decline of river water Rocks surrounding the spring are uncomfortably hot, while the temperature of the water is above boiling point Rice can be cooked if placed in a muslin bag or tied up in cloth and thrown into the hot water pool The water of the springs is said to be radioactive It is supposed to be beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism and similar ailments Due to Raghunathjee and Shiva temple Manikaran is a favourite resort of pilgrims According to an ancient legend, Manikaran is also connected with Lord Shiva and his divine consort Parvati

Mountaineering and Allied Sports . Kullu terrain is almost mountainous To popularize the mountaineering and allied sports the Mountaineering Institute second of its kind in the country was established at Chadhiari near the hot springs of Vashist village in September, 1961 The first training course conducted by the Institute was held in November-December, 1961 and the Institute was known as Western Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (WHMI) With the coming of its own complex in the year 1976, the Institute was shifted to present location (Aleo Bihal Manali) and since then it is known as the Department of Mountaineering and Allied Sports

Training in snow skiing was started in early 1970 at Solang Nala Ski-slopes High Altitude Trekking was also started in 1970 and thereafter, in order to conduct adventure and rock-climbing, specific courses were introduced The Institute also imparts mountaineering and rescue training to the people living in tribal area For this purpose two mountaineering sub-centres were established at Jispa in Lahul & Spiti district and Brahmaur in Chamba district in the year 1979 In order to help people to cross over Rohtang Pass to Lahul & Spiti or Manali during winter months, the Directorate sets-up rescue posts at Marhi and Koksar from 15th November to 31st December and 1st March to 15th May

(x) Major Characteristics of the District

The People . The main population consist of Hindu followed by Buddhist and fraction of Sikh and Christian religions The predominant class consists of Rajputs, Brahmins and then Scheduled Castes Though no record of above mentioned castes settlement is available, however, brief evidences are available in the Epic of Mahabharta about the existence of Kulindas, Khashas and Vedic Aryans There is also a mention of non-Aryans as is evident from the battle by Bhimsen of Mahabharta with the demon king of Tandi The culture and the language have also been influenced by the trade routes which shows that the people have links with Tibet and Yarkand of Russia

The Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsiang also visited Kullu and described it as a beautiful place and existence of Devta Temples belonging to different sects in each village

The district is known as Dev Bhumi in local dialect as each village has its own local deity known as deo-devta or devi These deo or devi plays a vital role in the lives of people People still have remarkable faith in worshipping their deities Each devta or devi has its own fair which are celebrated regularly These Gods and Goddesses are held in great esteem as birth, marriages, ailments and disputes are settled by these deities through their oracles The economic life of the people has changed through the spread of education and most of the people shifted from agriculture to horticulture Other developmental activities have also impact on the life standard of the people

Dress : There is no distinction to the castes hierarchy in the matter of dress of the people Men's dress comprises a woollen 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 'Dhattu' 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 waist by a 'Pattu' with multi-coloured designs woven artistically on the borders In winter woollen trousers are used, however in summer months salwar-kameej and Churidar Pyjama known as 'Suthan' are used Besides 'Dhattu' 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 type of gold and silver ornaments are commonly used

Housing and Equipment 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 multistoreyed 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 In the towns, however, housing pattern is quite different as compared to the rural areas where the houses are made of dressed stones bricks concrete and GI 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

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, were commonly used in each household However, with the change of time now cots, chairs, tables and other wooden furniture are commonly being used by the people The service class people and economically better agriculturists have started a modicum of furniture like sofa sets, steel almirahs, radio sets, televisions etc Utensils generally used are of brass, bronze and aluminium However, now-a-days use of stainless steel utensils has also become quite common All the total villages of the district have the facility of electricity and the use of table lamps, electric iron, heaters for cooking and heating purposes have become common in the district

Food Habits : The staple food of the people is rice, wheat, maize and barley and minor millets But with the spread of education and improvement in economic fields barley consumption is being abandoned and wheat, maize and rice are common cereals on the daily menu In upper areas Koda

Kagni Bathu, Ogla and Fafra are also grown and consumed by the people Suiting to the climatic conditions people prefer non-vegetarian diet Sheep and goat meat is relished with joy In the high hills, flesh of the slaughtered goats is dried up and it is cooked as and when they desire Fish is also prepared a lot, if available In the recent past Tibetan entrepreneurs have introduced Tibetan food/dishes and response of the younger generation to this food is encouraging

Tea is now common throughout rural and urban areas The food intake is spread over four times such as

i) Breakfast Nuhari with a maize roti or chapatti

ii) Lunch-Kalar Rice, chapatti, maize roti with pulses or curry

iii) Post Lunch Light food 'Bhattoru' made from fermented wheat flour Dupehari with pickles or chutni

iv) Dinner-Biali Maize, rice or wheat chapattis with pulses, curry or vegetables, whatever is easily available depending on the seasons

On the festive and special occasions, sweet rice, kheer and vegetables are cooked with extra care 'Siddus'(stuffed with salted nuts and poppy seeds) a speciality of this region are steam cooked or boiled

Language · The language spoken by the people of Kullu is known as Kulvi or Kulubi which is one of the several languages come under western Pahari According to the classification of languages, made by the Linguistic Survey of India, Kullu Group of languages come under Indo-European Family languages It has further been classified as a language belonging to Aryan-Sub-Family, Indo Aryan Branch, Inner Sub-Branch, western Pahari under Pahari Group of languages (Census of India 1961, Vol I, India, Part-II-C(ii), Language Table, P CLXX) Kulvi or Kulubi language is also being spoken by Kothi Khor and swar or Palampur tehsil of Kangra district While on the eastern side this language comes in contact with Kirati-Mundorain dialect of Malana, which has close link with Bhoti dialect

Contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure . Kullu is famous for its historical Kullu Dussehra and places of tourist interest of international fame It has a number of enjoyable sites suitable for skiing and mountaineering For the cultivation of apple, Kullu ranks first in India The district is also famous for its beautiful traditional Handicrafts in weaving Multicoloured caps and shawls are famous in the country

The district is known as Dev Bhumi in local dialect as each village has its own local deity known as Deo-Devta or Devi The famous Malana village has oldest democracy of the world where all the inhabitants of the village participate in the village administration They have their own pattern of parliament i e Upper House (Jaostang) and lower house(Kamshtang or core) Jaostang has its own Executive and it works like Judiciary If no solution comes out in both houses then the case is put forward to Jamalu Rishi (devta) and then Devta decides the case through its 'Gur and its decision is final and binding to all inhabitants of this village

Religious place Manikaran is famous of hot water streams and Gurudwara

(xi) Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory

Village Directory : The Village Directory is one of the traditional compilations of the census organisation and provides the consolidated picture of each village as revealed by the availability of existing amenities, land use pattern composition of its population and other infrastructural details This will be of immense help to identify the areas of surplus and deficit requiring the attention of planners and administrators for rescheduling the development process in appropriate direction The format of village directory has 23 columns providing village-wise data of location, area, population, land use pattern and amenities etc

The details of each column of village directory are explained as below -

Column-1 Serial number of the village is indicated in this column

Column-2 gives the name of the village and permanent location code number (PLCN) assigned to each village in serpentine manner from north-west to south direction and is essential for identification of village The concept of permanent location code number has been introduced first time in 2001 Census

by assigning eight digit number starting from the first village of the first tehsil of first district of the state to the last village of last tehsil of the last district In the state of Himachal Pradesh first PLCN 00,000,100 has been assigned to village 'R F LUJ' in Pangi tehsil of Chamba district which happens to be first village, tehsil and district while the last PLCN of 02,011,800 has been assigned to the last village 'DHAR CHALING GAARH' of the state in Sangla tehsil of Kinnaur district which happen to be last as per procedure adopted for assigning location code number The district census handbook of 1991 Census as well as updated district and tehsil maps and services of local revenue officers/officials have been used to assign the PLCN to the villages The last two zeros will be used if new villages are created out of existing villages in subsequent census Before 2001 census, village location code number used to change from one census to other due to change in jurisdictions or creation of villages or merger of villages in urban areas The district handbook of 1991 Census has been used as basis for filling up the name of the village including the forest and uninhabited villages But to ensure the accuracy, the list of villages and their names were got authenticated from the respective Tehsildar of each tehsil

Column-3 shows the area (in hectares) of the village as indicated by the State Revenue Department

Columns–4 & 5 gives the population and number of households in each village which facilitate the correlation between the amenities available to the population and number of households in village

Columns 6 to 9 deal with the amenities like education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph and telephone etc The information relating to these amenities were filled by the Patwari of concerned village in village directory booklet which were subsequently cross checked with district census handbook of 1991 as well as with the information collected from the various departments to ensure the accuracy of information provided In such cases where no facility is available within a village, a dash (-) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance from the village in broad ranges viz upto 5 kms , 5-10 kms and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given This will help not only for local area planning but in regulating the provisions of goods and services as well, so as to minimize the regional imbalance in the process of development The abbreviations used to indicate these amenities have been explained separately in the subsequent section The list of colleges, senior secondary schools, hospitals, post & telegraph offices in the district as obtained from the concerned departments are also added in the form of annexures at the end

Column-10 shows the number of banks Commercial banks and Co-operative banks In addition to this, the list of banks procured from the lead bank of the district has also been added in this book

Column-11 relates to number of credit societies, such as agricultural credit societies, non-agricultural credit societies and other cooperative societies

Column-12 shows the number of recreational and cultural facilities viz Cinema/video hall, sports club, stadium/auditorium facility available in the villages

Column-13 Indicates the type of communications amenities such as by bus, railway or navigable waterway available to the village

Column-14 refers to the state of roads etc leading to the village This is useful in determining as to whether the village is approachable both in fair and foul weather by paved road, mud road, foot path and navigable water ways

Column-15 gives the information of the nearest town and its distance in kms from the village in brackets from the referent village In case the nearest town is located in another state the name of the state has also been furnished

Column-16 relates to the availability of power supply to the village with purposes such as domestic, agricultural use, other purposes or for purposes which are denoted by the abbreviations

Column-17 gives the information as to whether newspapers/magazines are received in the village

Column-18 gives the information of most important commodities manufactured in the village

Columns- 19 to 23 give the details about land utilization The land use pattern given in the village directory conforms to the pattern of classification of

land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India The Ministry of Agriculture, has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under five categories These are as follows -

i) Forests

ii) Irrigated

iii) Unirrigated

iv) Culturable waste (including Gauchar and Groves)

v) Area not available for cultivation

Forest area shown in column-19 includes all lands classed under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests, whether state owned or private and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land The crops raised in the forests and grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forest is also included under the forest area

Column 20 and 21 show area irrigated by different sources of irrigation and un-irrigated area These two columns cover all agricultural land which equals to net cropped area sown with crops and orchards including current and other fallow lands In case of irrigated land, the source of irrigation has also been indicated

Column-22 Culturable waste This includes all lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the five years or more in succession Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use Lands under thatching grasses, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel etc , which are not included under orchards or forests come under this column All grazing lands, whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not, village common and grazing lands within forest area are also included in this column

Column- 23 Area not available for cultivation This includes land not available for cultivation such as barren, unculturable land and land put to non-agricultural use Land put to non-agricultural use stands for all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water etc Barren and unculturable lands cover all lands like mountains and deserts which cannot be put under cultivation, except at a very high cost

Column- 2 & 1 Indicate the name of the village and serial number of village respectively

Town Directory : The Town Directory is presented for each town in the district covering different aspects of urban life Seven statements (I to VII) have been included for presentation of this data The data contained in these statements are the area, population of 2001 and past censuses, growth rates, density, sex ratio, physical aspects of town, communications, municipal finances, civic, medical, educational and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities It covers all the towns in the district statutorily notified as well as non-municipal towns All the towns in the district are arranged in alphabetical order

The data collected in these statements have largely been furnished by the municipal bodies For non-municipal towns, the cantonment executive officers supplied the information

Statement-I Status and Growth History The statement runs into 22 columns and is primarily intended to throw up a comparative picture of each town in different censuses from 1901 to 2001 Civic administration status of each town is shown under column 2 and Location Code number in column 3 whereas column 4 indicates the name of tehsil/sub-tehsil to which town belongs While column 5 shows the name of C D block, area of each town in sq kms is depicted under column 6 column 7 deals with the number of households including houseless households as per the 2001 Census Columns 8 to 18 deal with population and growth rate of the towns at different censuses from 1901 to 2001 Column 19 of the statement shows density of towns as per the 2001 Census Columns 20 to 22 depict the sex ratio from 1981 to 2001 Censuses

Statement-II Physical Aspects and Location of Towns : In this statement data on annual rainfall maximum and minimum temperature are shown under columns 3 to 5 Columns 6 to 8 indicate the name and road distance of the state, district sub-divisional and tehsil/sub-tehsil headquarters Column 9 shows the name of nearest city with population of one lakh or more and columns 11 to 13 give

information regarding name and road distance of the nearest railway station, bus route, navigable river/ canal (if within 10 kms)

Statement-III Municipal Finance : This statement shows the receipt and expenditure of Municipal Finance of individual towns for the year 1998-99 under different heads There are in all 16 columns in the statement showing receipt and expenditure under different heads

Statement IV Civic and Other Amenities : The statement displays information under 20 columns The amenities about which information has been incorporated are road length (with break-up by Kutcha and Pucca), system of sewerage, drainage and other related matters such as water supply, fire fighting services and electrification etc

Statement-V Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities : This statement displays information under 20 heads and it intends to depict the degree of availability of medical facilities by type of institutions and number of hospital beds available in each institution Educational facilities by level/type of courses and recreational and cultural facilities

Statement-VI Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking . This statement presents information under 11 columns in respect of each town Columns 3 to 8 indicate three most important commodities exported and manufactured in the town Information on number of banks available in the town appears under column 9 Columns 10 and 11 shows number of agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies operating in each town respectively

Statement-VII Civic and other amenities in Slums · There are no slum areas notified in Himachal Pradesh Hence no information is collected in this regard

PART-A
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Section-I
Village Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component The villages which are considered as a Census Town, the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U A , the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i e , Serial number, Name of village, location code number with Hadbast number in brackets and area of the village 'Uninhabited'is indicated against column no 4 to 18 The land use data for such villages are shown in col 19 to 23

The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column for the village are as follows

Column 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number

Column 2 . Name, Hadbast Number and Location Code Number of village

The name, hadbast number and location code number of the village are shown against this column This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages

Column 3 . Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column

Amenities .

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is 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 is given Column wise details are given below

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School This will include nursery school, kindergarten school Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	S
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e g Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e g P(3), M(4), etc

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes

(i)	Allopathic Hospital	H
	Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
	Unani Hospital	HU
	Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii)	Allopathic Dispensary	D
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
	Unani Dispensary	DU
	Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii)	Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv)	Maternity Home	MH
(v)	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi)	Health Centre	HC
(vii)	Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii)	Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x)	TB Clinic	TB
(xi)	Nursing Home	NH
(xii)	Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii)	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv)	Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv)	Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e g H(3), D(4), etc

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows

(i)	Tap Water	T
(ii)	Well Water	W
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Tubewell Water	TW
(v)	Handpump	HP
(vi)	River Water	R
(vii)	Canal	C
(viii)	Lake	L
(ix)	Spring	S
(x)	Others	O
(xi)	Summer Source	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph & Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities

(i)	Post Office	PO
(ii)	Telegraph Office	TO
(iii)	Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv)	Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10 Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the

number of banks in brackets If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given

(i)	Commercial Bank	CM
(ii)	Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11 . Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i e Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given

(i)	Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii)	Non- Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii)	Other Credit Society	OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village The same is recorded in these columns If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets

(i)	Cinema/Video Hall	CV
(ii)	Sports Club	SP
(iii)	Stadium/Auditorium	ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/ private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows

(i)	Bus	BS
(ii)	Railway Station	RS
(iii)	Navigable Waterway	NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village The approach to the village is indicated in following codes

(i)	Paved Road	PR
(ii)	Mud road	MR
(iii)	Foot path	FP
(iv)	Navigable River	NR
(v)	Navigable Canal	NC
(vi)	Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NW

Column 15 Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village

Column 16 Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes

(i)	Electricity for domestic use	LD
(ii)	Electricity for agricultural use	LAG
(iii)	Electricity for other purposes	LO
(iv)	Electricity for all purposes	EA

Column 17 : News Paper/Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i e area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State Govts is furnished against these columns The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns The area figures are given in hectares up to one decimal Desh '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W

(iv)	Well (with electricity)	WE
(v)	Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices

Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages CD Block wise of the district

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages CD Block wise having one or more primary schools

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages CD Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages CD Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal Towns

Appendix-IV CD Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Castes population

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Tribes population

Appendix-VII The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled Castes (VIIA) and Scheduled Tribes (VII B) to the total population by ranges

List of villages merged in towns and outgrowths at 2001 Census

In Kullu district no village was merged in any town and no outgrowth was reported in town during decade 1991-2001

INDIA

HIMACHAL PRADESH

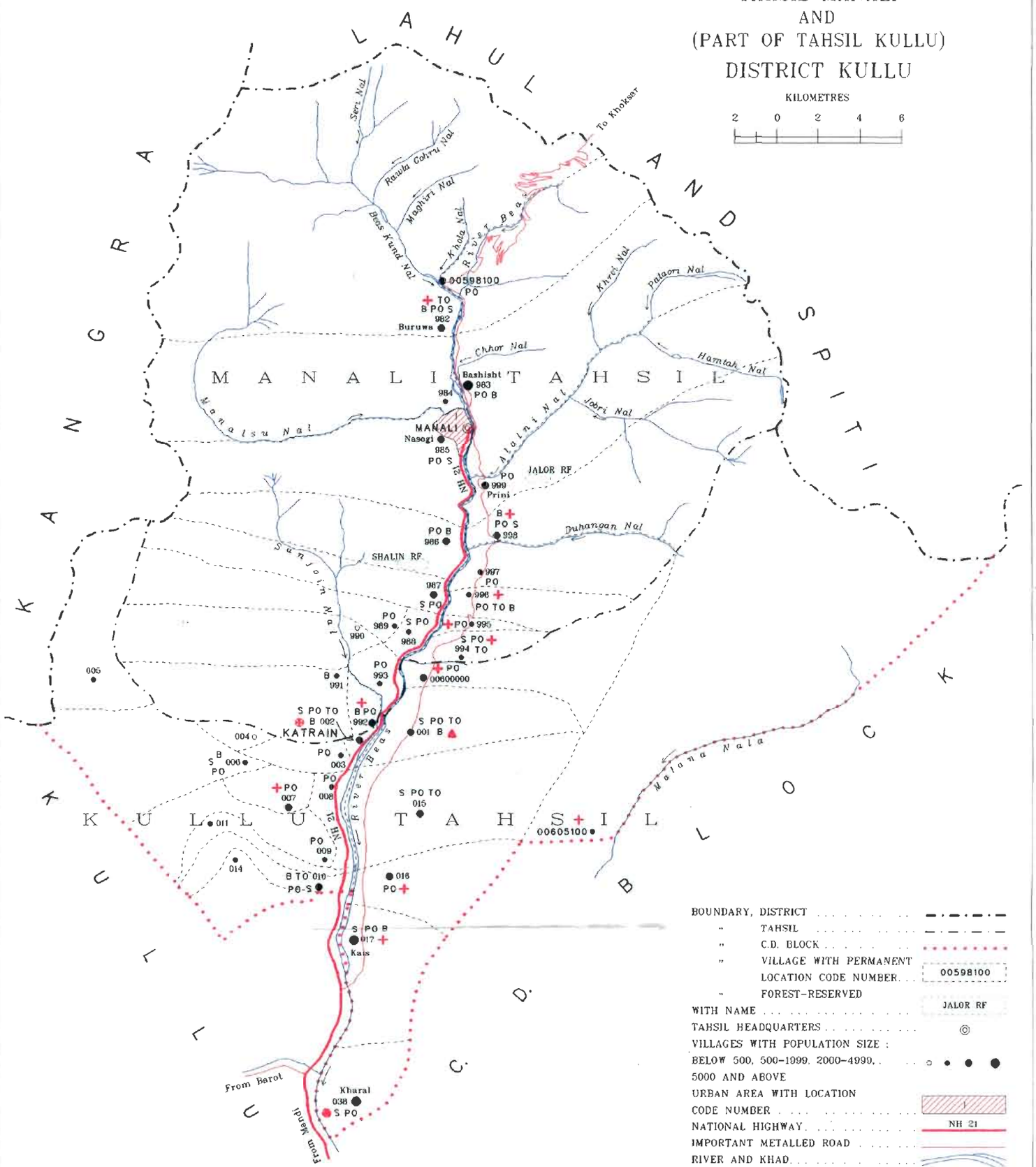
C.D. BLOCK NAGAR

TAHSIL MANALI
AND
(PART OF TAHSIL KULLU)

DISTRICT KULLU

KILOMETRES

2 0 2 4 6



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" TAHSIL	
" C.D. BLOCK	
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	00598100
" FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME	JALOR RF
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	◎
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 500, 500-1999, 2000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	○ ● ● ●
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	1
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 21
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND KHAD	
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/TO
HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
HOSPITAL, COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND DISPENSARY	✚ ● ▲ +
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK	B

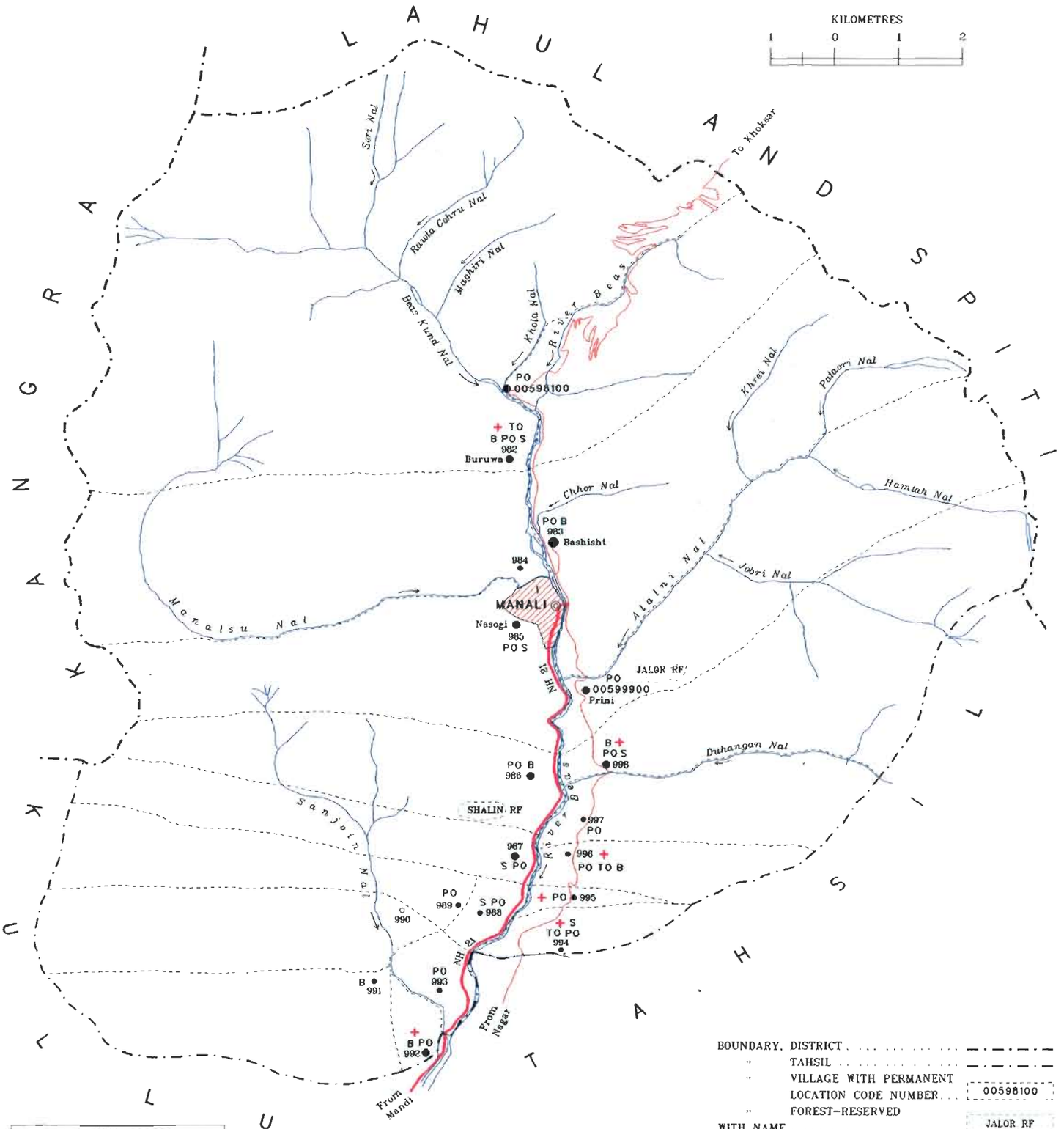
1. Boundaries shown are updated upto 31st December, 1999.
2. C.D. Block boundary excludes Statutory Town.
3. C.D. Block Headquarters is located Patli Kuhl (Katrain).

TOTAL AREA	102.00 Km^2
TOTAL POPULATION	87080
NUMBER OF TOWNS	1
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	37
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO C.D. BLOCK	23 Km

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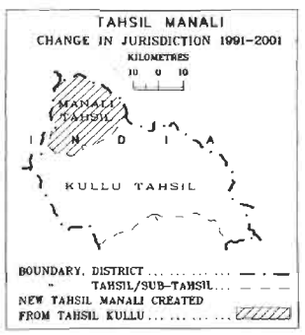
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TAHSIL MANALI
DISTRICT KULLU



TOTAL AREA	35.51 Km^2
TOTAL POPULATION	44212
NUMBER OF TOWNS	1
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	19
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO TAHSIL	40 Km

1. Boundary shown is updated upto 31st December, 1999.
2. C.D. Block boundary excludes Statutory Town.

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" TAHSIL	
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	00598100
" FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME	JALOR RF
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	◎
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 500, 500–1999, 2000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	○ • ● ●
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	1
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 21
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND KHAD	
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/TO
HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
DISPENSARY	+
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK	B



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Alphabetical list of Villages (C D Nagar)

Serial number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of district Kullu		
	Name of Sub-Distt 0001 Manali		**Name of CD Block Nagar**
1	Badgran (22/37)	00599300	0700100010000100019
2	Bari (22/36)	00599200	0700100010000100021
3	Bashisht (20/23)	00598300	0700100010000100003
4	Bran (22/29)	00598700	0700100010000100015
5	Buruwa (21/25)	00598200	0700100010000100002
6	Gojra (20/20)	00599700	0700100010000100009
7	Hallan-II (22/32)	00599100	0700100010000100020
8	Jagatsukh (20/21)	00599800	0700100010000100008
9	Karjan (23/40)	00599500	0700100010000100011
10	Manali (21/26)	00598400	0700100010000100004
11	Nasogi (21/27)	00598500	0700100010000100005
12	Palchan (21/24)	00598100	0700100010000100001
13	Pangan (22/38)	00598800	0700100010000100016
14	Prini (20/22)	00599900	0700100010000100007
15	Riyara (22/30)	00598900	0700100010000100017
16	Sajla (23/39)	00599600	0700100010000100010
17	Shallin (21/28)	00598600	0700100010000100006
18	Shighi (22/31)	00599000	0700100010000100018
19	Soil (23/41)	00599400	0700100010000100012
	Name of Sub-Distt 0002 Kullu (Partially)		**Name of CD Block Nagar**
1	Benchi (27/58)	00601000	0700100010000100030
2	Dawara (22/34)	00600300	0700100010000100023
3	Dobhi (28/61)	00600800	0700100010000100028
4	Fojal (29/63)	00600600	0700100010000100026
5	Hallan-I (24/42)	00600000	0700100010000100013
6	Jana (24/46)	00601600	0700100010000100036
7	Kais (25/47)	00601700	0700100010000100037
8	Katrain (22/35)	00600200	0700100010000100022
9	Kharal (25/50)	00603800	0700100010000100058
10	Malana (24/44)	00605100	0700100010000100083
11	Mandalgarh (28/62)	00600700	0700100010000100027
12	Manjhlihar (27/57)	00601400	0700100010000100034
13	Meha (22/33)	00600400	0700100010000100021
14	Nagar (24/43)	00600100	0700100010000100014
15	Nathan (24/45)	00601500	0700100010000100035
16	Pichlihar (29/64)	00600500	0700100010000100025
17	Shillihar (27/60)	00601100	0700100010000100031
18	Shirar (27/59)	00600900	0700100010000100029

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block Nagar (0001)												
1	Palchan (21/24) (00598100)	176 0	2 277	438	P(4) M(2) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-0	PO PH(10)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Buruwa (21/25) (00598200)	598 0	4 267	816	P(5) M(2) S C(10+)	DA PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R S SS-S	PO TO PH(4)	CM CP(5-10)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Bashisht (20/23) (00598300)	248 0	5 762	1 304	P(4) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) CW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP R S SS-HP	PO PH(5-10)	CM CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Manali (21/26) (00598400)	201 0	1,800	375	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Nasogi (21/27) (00598500)	204 0	3 951	986	P(4) M S PUC C(10+)	MH RMP CHW H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP SS-HP	PO PH(7)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Shallin (21/28) (00598600)	163 0	2,264	530	P(4) AC M(5-10) C(10+)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP R S SS-HP	PO PH(4)	CM CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Bran (22/29) (00598700)	211 0	2,056	425	P(4) M S AC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP R S SS-HP	PO PH(10)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Pangan (22/38) (00598800)	85 0	969	249	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(35)	CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Riyara (22/30) (00598900)	98 0	669	120	P M(5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Shigli (22/31) (00599000)	70 0	387	81	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PH(4) PO(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Hahan It (22 32) (00599100)	112 0	737	157	P(M C( )	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO(5) PH(5)	CM C P(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS( ) RS( ) NW( )

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Manali (10)	EA	-	-	-	-	146 0	30 0	-	Palchan (21/24)	1
PR FP	Manali (5)	EA	-	-	-	GC(2 0) T(2 0)	444 0	6 0	146 0	Buruwa (21/25)	2
PR FP	Manali (4)	EA	-	-	-	GC(55 0) T(55 0)	193 0	-	-	Bashisht (20/23)	3
PR FP	Manali (1)	EA	N M	-	5 0	-	137 0	59 0	-	Manali (21/26)	4
PR FP	Manali (1)	ED	N M	-	-	O(44 0) T(44 0)	126 0	12 0	22 0	Nasogi (21/27)	5
PR MR FP	Manali (5)	EA	-	-	-	O(38 0) T(38 0)	98 0	27 0	-	Shallin (21/28)	6
PR MR FP	Manali (13)	EA	-	-	-	GC(44 0) T(44 0)	130 0	8 0	29 0	Bran (22/29)	7
PR MR	Manali (17)	ED	N	-	-	GC(20 0) T(20 0)	46 0	19 0	-	Pangan (22/38)	8
MR FP	Manali (20)	ED EO	N	-	-	-	56 0	42 0	-	Riyara (22/30)	9
MR	Manali (26)	ED EO	N			-	50 0	20 0	-	Shigli (22/31)	10
MR FP	Manali (20)	ED	-			GC(2 0) T(2 0)	90 0	20 0		Hallan-li (22/32)	11

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village, Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Bari (22/36) (00599200)	109 0	2,337	370	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(< 5)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Badgran (22/37) (00599300)	170 0	1,631	361	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Soil (23/41) (00599400)	212 0	1,660	355	P(3) M S PUC C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO TO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Karjan (23/40) (00599500)	119 0	994	186	P M(5-10) C(10+)	DA MCW PHS H(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO PH(6)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Sajla (23/39) (00599600)	103 0	977	198	P M(5-10) C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO TO PH	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Gojra (20/20) (00599700)	116 0	900	209	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK S SS-S	PO PH(5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Jagatsukh (20/21) (00599800)	259 0	2,278	477	P(3) M S C(10+)	D PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(28)	CM CP(< 5)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Prini (20/22) (00599900)	249 0	2,031	431	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(20)	CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Hallan-I (24/42) (00600000)	506 0	3 702	719	P(5) M(2) C(10+)	DA MH PHS TB(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T C S SS-S	PO PH(14)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Nagar (24/43) (00600100)	557 0	4,068	799	P(5) M(2) S PUC C(10+)	DA MCW PHC H(10+)	T SS-T	PO TO PH(60)	CM CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Katrain (22/35) (00600200)	222 0	3,585	855	P(3) M S PUC C(10+)	HA DA MCW MH PHS RMP CHW H(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO TO PH(20)	CM CP	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Manali (18)	ED	N M	-	-	PC(21 0) T(21 0)	68 0	20 0	-	Bari (22/36)	12
PR FP	Manali (15)	ED	-	-	-	GC(38 0) T(38 0)	110 0	22 0	-	Badgran (22/37)	13
PR FP	Manali (15)	ED	-	-	-	GC(28 0) T(28 0)	155 0	29 0	-	Soil (23/41)	14
PR	Manali (13)	ED	-	Woollen Shawls	-	PC(79 0) T(79 0)	32 0	8 0	-	Karjan (23/40)	15
PR FP	Manali (11)	ED	-	-	-	GC(67 0) T(67 0)	29 0	7 0	-	Sajla (23/39)	16
PR	Manali (10)	ED EO	N	-	-	GC(65 0) T(65 0)	38 0	13 0	-	Gojra (20/20)	17
PR FP	Manali (7)	FD FO	-	-	-	GC(122 0) T(122 0)	130 0	7 0	-	Jagatsukh (20/21)	18
PR FP	Manali (5)	EA	-	-	-	GC(107 0) T(107 0)	84 0	21 0	37 0	Prini (20/22)	19
PR	Manali (18)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(111 0) T(111 0)	325 0	-	70 0	Hallan-I (24/42)	20
PR MR FP	Kullu (21)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	TK(155 0) T(155 0)	332 0	10 0	60 0	Nagar (24/43)	21
PR	Kullu (20)	EA	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(13 0) T(13 0)	147 0	39 0	23 0	Katrain (22/35)	22

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	Dawara (22/34) (00600300)	138 0	1 337	296	P M(< 5) C(10+)	RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(18)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Meha (22/33) (00600400)	64 0	401	81	P M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Pichlihar (29/64) (00600500)	232 0	1 478	294	P(4) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS FWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Fojal (29/63) (00600600)	198 0	1 242	248	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(20)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Mandalgarh (28/62) (00600700)	296 0	2 028	402	P(6) M(< 5) C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(9)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Dobhi (28/61) (00600800)	213 0	1 911	364	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS RMP(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(150)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Shirar (27/59) (00600900)	122 0	685	130	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(70)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Benchi (27/58) (00601000)	257 0	3 118	629	P(4) M S PUC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-HP	PO TO PH(90)	CM CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Shillihar (27/60) (00601100)	183 0	684	124	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PH(11) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Manjhlihar (27/57) (00601400)	73 0	602	109	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PH(15) PO(< 5)	CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Nathan (24/45) (00601500)	540 0	3 341	615	P(5) M S C(10+)	PHS RMP(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO TO PH(212)	CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Area under different types of land use (in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR	Kullu (19)	LA	N	Woollen Clothes	2.0	GC (24.0) T(24.0)	100.0	5.0	7.0	Dawara (22/34)	23
MR FP	Kullu (22)	FD	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC (2.0) T(2.0)	41.0	8.0	13.0	Meha (22/33)	24
FP	Kullu (22)	FA	-	Woollen Clothes		GC (7.0) PC(10.0) T(17.0)	190.0	22.0	3.0	Pichlihar (29/64)	25
PR MR FP	Kullu (22)	FD FO	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC (6.0) T(6.0)	149.0	15.0	28.0	Fojal (29/63)	26
MR FP	Kullu (20)	FD FO	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	-	232.0	24.0	40.0	Mandalgarh (28/62)	27
PR	Kullu (19)	FA	N	Woollen Clothes		GC(30.0) T(30.0)	140.0	9.0	34.0	Dobhi (28/61)	28
PR	Kullu (15)	LA	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC (52.0) T(52.0)	67.0	-	3.0	Shirar (27/59)	29
PR	Kullu (11)	LA	N M	Woollen Clothes		GC(57.0) T(57.0)	171.0	9.0	20.0	Benchi (27/58)	30
MR FP	Kullu (16)	LA	N M	Woollen Clothes		-	59.0	7.0	7.0	Shillihar (27/60)	31
FP	Kullu (14)	LA		Woollen Clothes			61.0	5.0	7.0	Manjhlihar (27/57)	32
PR MR FP	Kullu (20)	LA	N M	Woollen Clothes		GC (103.0) T(103.0)	403.0	34.0		Nathan (24/45)	33

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34	Jana (24/46) (00601600)	572 0	3 227	607	P(4) M(2) C(10+)	DA PHS RMP(6) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO PH(107)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Kais (25/47) (00601700)	914 0	6 094	1 172	P(11) M S C(5-10)	DA CWC PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(152)	CM CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Kharal (25/50) (00603800)	1 431 0	10 559	2 025	P(14) M(2) S PUC C(5-10)	HC PHS H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PO PH(622)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Malana (24/44) (00605100)	179 0	1 101	214	P M(< 5) C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PH PO(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**10,200 0**	**87,080**	**17 751**	**P(123) M(27) S(13) PUC(6) AC(2)**	**HA D DA(12) MCW(3) MH(3) CWC(2) HC PHC PHS(28) FWC TB(2) RMP(13) CHW(2)**	**T(37) TK HP(7) R(6) C S(17)**	**PO(29) TO(7) PH(1735)**	**CM(11) CP(2)**	**ACS(3)**	**CV(2) SP**	**BS(29)**

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No. in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Kullu (19)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(9 0) T(9.0)	437.0	7.0	119.0	Jana (24/46)	34
PR MR FP	Kullu (7)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(81.0) T(81.0)	583.0	61.0	189.0	Kais (25/47)	35
PR MR FP	Kullu (1)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(36.0) T(36.0)	1,050.0	96.0	249.0	Kharal (25/50)	36
MR FP	Manali (24)	ED	N	Woollen Clothes	-	-	148.0	28.0	3.0	Malana (24/44)	37
PR(27) MR(18) FP(27)		**ED(17) EO(6) EA(20)**	**N(21) M(12)**		**7.0**	**GC(1081) PC(110) TK(155) O(82) T(1428)**	**6,897.0**	**759.0**	**1,109.0**		

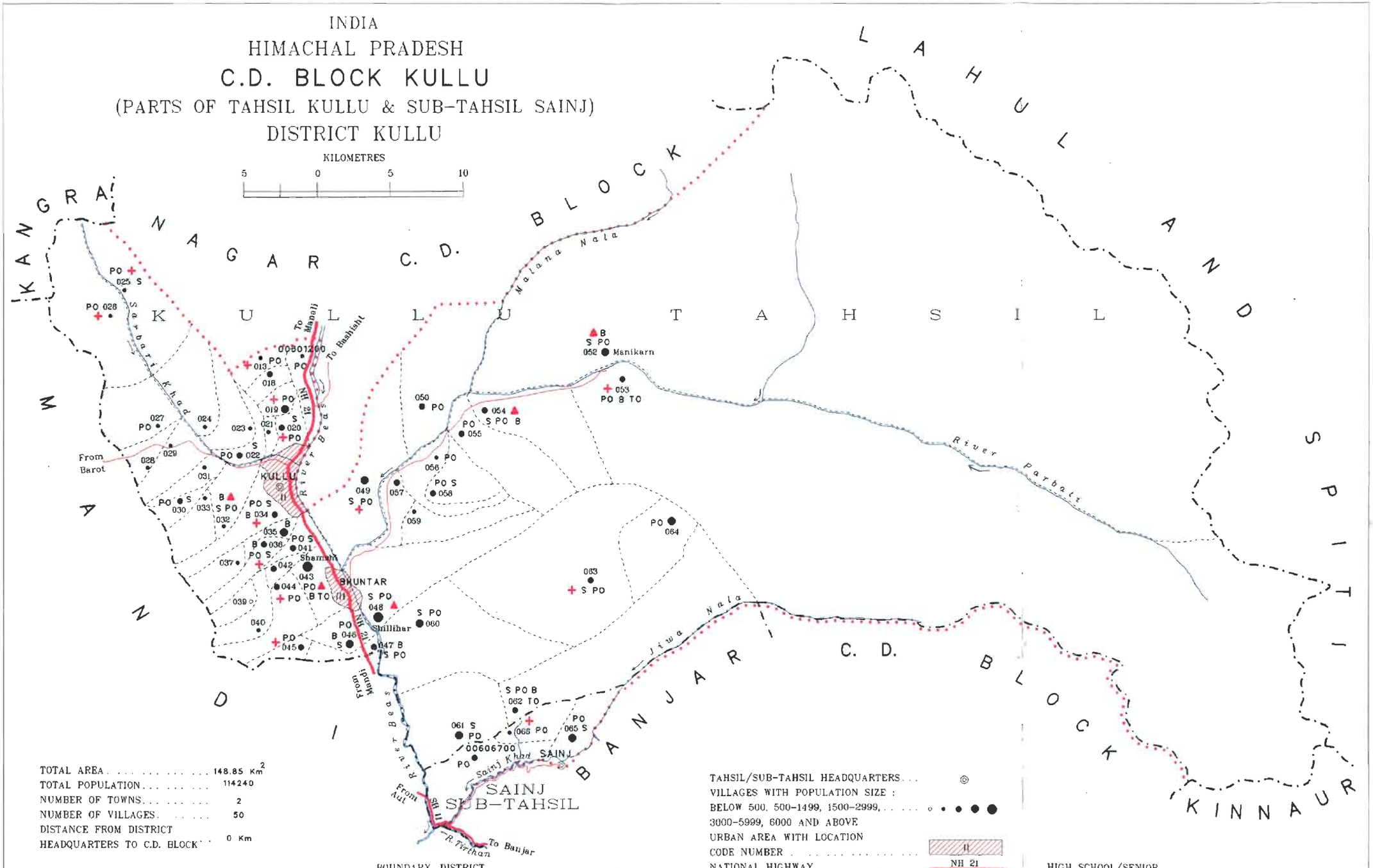
INDIA

HIMACHAL PRADESH

C.D. BLOCK KULLU

(PARTS OF TAHSIL KULLU & SUB-TAHSIL SAINJ)

DISTRICT KULLU



TOTAL AREA	148.85 Km²
TOTAL POPULATION	114240
NUMBER OF TOWNS	2
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	50
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO C.D. BLOCK	0 Km

1. Boundaries shown are updated upto 31st December, 1999.
2. C.D. Block boundary excludes Statutory Towns.
3. C.D. Block Headquarters is located at Kullu.

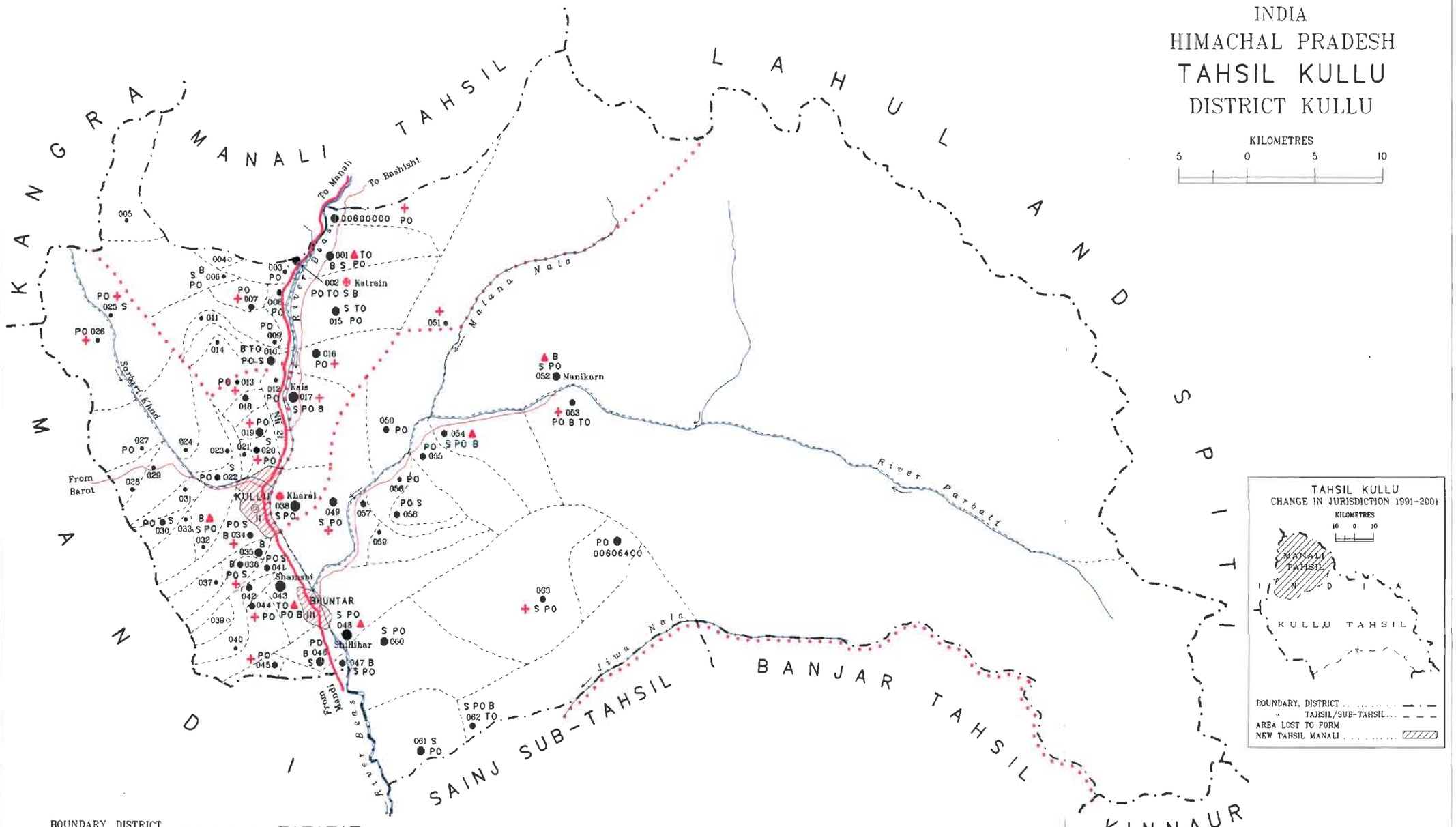
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL
" C.D. BLOCK
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER 00601200

TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS ◎
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 500, 500-1499, 1500-2999, 3000-5999, 6000 AND ABOVE ○ ● ● ● ●
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER II
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 21
STATE HIGHWAY SH 11
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND KHAD
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE PO/TO

HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND DISPENSARY ▲ +
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK B

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Alphabetical list of Villages (C D Kullu)

Serial number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of district Kullu		
	Name of Sub-Distt 0002 Kullu (Partially)		**Name of CD Block Kullu**
1	Bajaura (36/89)	00604600	070010002000200066
2	Balh (33/73)	00603200	070010002000200052
3	Balh (34/79)	00603500	070010002000200055
4	Bandrol (27/56)	00601300	070010002000200033
5	Banogi (26/53)	00601900	070010002000200039
6	Barahar (34/80)	00603700	070010002000200057
7	Bastori (26/52)	00602100	070010002000200041
8	Bhallan-I (42/106)	00606200	070010002000200069
9	Bhalyani (33/75)	00603000	070010002000200050
10	Bhullang (35/86)	00604200	070010002000200062
11	Bhumtir (33/76)	00603300	070010002000200053
12	Biasar (27/55)	00601200	070010002000200032
13	Bradha (39/99)	00605500	070010002000200078
14	Brahman (33/74)	00603100	070010002000200051
15	Chong (38/96)	00605700	070010002000200075
16	Diar (37/92)	00606000	070010002000200072
17	Dughilag (30/67)	00602200	070010002000200042
18	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	00602500	070010002000200045
19	Gahar (32/71)	00602800	070010002000200048
20	Gramang (32/72)	00602900	070010002000200049
21	Hat (36/90)	00604700	070010002000200067
22	Jallu (38/97)	00605800	070010002000200076
23	Jandor (26/54)	00601800	070010002000200038
24	Jari (39/100)	00605400	070010002000200079
25	Kashawri (25/49)	00604900	070010002000200084
26	Kharihar (34/81)	00603600	070010002000200056
27	Khokhan (35/87)	00604400	070010002000200064
28	Majhat (30/68)	00602300	070010002000200043
29	Manikarn (40/101)	00605200	070010002000200081
30	Manjhli (37/93)	00606300	070010002000200071
31	Mashna (31/70)	00602700	070010002000200047
32	Mohal (35/84)	00604100	070010002000200061
33	Neol (35/88)	00604500	070010002000200065
34	Parli (37/94)	00606400	070010002000200070
35	Peej (34/77)	00603400	070010002000200054
36	Phallan (30/66)	00602400	070010002000200044
37	Pichhli (31/69)	00602600	070010002000200046
38	Pini (25/48)	00605000	070010002000200082
39	Rajgiri (35/82)	00603900	070010002000200059
40	Ratocha (38/95)	00605900	070010002000200074
41	Rote-II (42/107)	00606100	070010002000200068
42	Sari (26/51)	00602000	070010002000200040
43	Shamshi (35/85)	00604300	070010002000200063
44	Shat (38/98)	00605600	070010002000200077
45	Shillihar (35/83)	00604000	070010002000200060
46	Shillihar (37/91)	00604800	070010002000200073
47	Sosan (40/102)	00605300	070010002000200080
	Name of Sub-Distt 0003 Sainj (Partially)		**Name of CD Block Kullu**
1	Bhalan-II (42/106)	00606600	070020002000200013
2	Raila (42/105)	00606500	070020002000200012
3	Rote-I (42/107)	00606700	070020002000200014

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block Kullu (0002)												
1	Biasar (27/55) (00601200)	103 0	774	151	P M(5-10) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(12)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Bandrol (27/56) (00601300)	114 0	1,168	232	P M(< 5) C(10+)	DA CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PO PH(50)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Jandor (26/54) (00601800)	231 0	1,922	301	P(3) M C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP S SS-HP	PH(21) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Banogi (26/53) (00601900)	300 0	3,541	635	P(6) M(2) Tr C(5-10)	DA PHS RMP H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(50)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Sari (26/51) (00602000)	243 0	1 753	354	P(3) M S C(< 5)	DA H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(15)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Bastori (26/52) (00602100)	219 0	1,459	244	P(3) M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PH(10) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Dughilag (30/67) (00602200)	315 0	2,141	399	P(6) M S C(< 5)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(42)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Majhat (30/68) (00602300)	104 0	717	127	P M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Phallan (30/66) (00602400)	204 0	1 104	159	P(5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65) (00602500)	209 0	1 394	248	P(4) M(2) S C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(20)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Pichhli (31/69) (00602600)	270 0	1 335	181	P(4) M C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(20)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
FP	Kullu (13)	EA	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	89 0	3 0	11 0	Biasar (27/55)	1
PR FP	Kullu (8)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(25 0) T(25 0)	78 0	1 0	10 0	Bandrol (27/56)	2
PR MR FP	Kullu (8)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	3 0	-	185 0	37 0	6 0	Jandor (26/54)	3
PR MR FP	Kullu (7)	EA	-	Woollen Clothes	2 0	GC(9 0) T(9 0)	229 0	6 0	54 0	Banogi (26/53)	4
MR FP	Kullu (4)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	185 0	21 0	37 0	Sari (26/51)	5
FP	Kullu (5)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	180 0	13 0	26 0	Bastori (26/52)	6
PR FP	Kullu (6)	ED	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(2 0) T(2 0)	254 0	20 0	39 0	Dughilag (30/67)	7
FP	Kullu (14)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(2 0) T(2 0)	84 0	3 0	15 0	Majhat (30/68)	8
MR FP	Kullu (16)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	176 0	8 0	20 0	Phallan (30/66)	9
MR FP	Kullu (18)	ED EO	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(6 0) T(6 0)	170 0	6 0	27 0	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	10
PR FP	Kullu (25)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(4 0) T(4 0)	206 0	10 0	50 0	Pichhli (31/69)	11

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village, Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Mashna (31/70) (00602700)	190 0	825	129	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO PH(28)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Gahar (32/71) (00602800)	211 0	841	164	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PH(7) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Gramang (32/72) (00602900)	177 0	961	173	P(3) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PH(10) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Bhalyani (33/75) (00603000)	424 0	1,894	307	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(40)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Brahman (33/74) (00603100)	141 0	807	142	P(3) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PH(19) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Balh (33/73) (00603200)	122 0	949	155	P(2) M S PUC C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(5-10)	T SS-T	PO PH(61)	CM CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Bhumtir (33/76) (00603300)	216 0	1,087	190	P(2) M C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Peej (34/77) (00603400)	468 0	2,760	468	P(5) M S C(5-10)	DA PHS H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PO PH(2)	CM CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Balh (34/79) (00603500)	337 0	3,334	622	P(2) M C(< 5)	PHS H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T HP SS-HP	PH(192) PO(< 5)	CM CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Kharihar (34/81) (00603600)	243 0	1,635	267	P(3) M S C(< 5)	DA PHS H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(60)	CM CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Barahar (34/80) (00603700)	297 0	1,271	186	P(4) M C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5 10)	T SS-T	PH(70) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
FP	Kullu (18)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(4 0) T(4 0)	151 0	7 0	28 0	Mashna (31/70)	12
PR	Kullu (14)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	152 0	11 0	48 0	Gahar (32/71)	13
PR MR	Kullu (10)	ED EO	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(1 0) T(1 0)	139 0	4 0	33 0	Gramang (32/72)	14
MR	Kullu (14)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(1 0) T(1 0)	341 0	37 0	45 0	Bhalyani (33/75)	15
MR FP	Kullu (12)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(1 0) T(1 0)	111 0	1 0	28 0	Brahman (33/74)	16
PR MR FP	Kullu (10)	EA	-	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(1 0) T(1 0)	87 0	6 0	28 0	Balh (33/73)	17
MR FP	Kullu (8)	EA	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	170 0	19 0	27 0	Bhumtir (33/76)	18
MR FP	Kullu (5)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	384 0	15 0	69 0	Peej (34/77)	19
PR MR	Kullu (5)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(14 0) T(14 0)	259 0	13 0	51 0	Balh (34/79)	20
PR MR	Kullu (9)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(3 0) T(3 0)	175 0	4 0	61 0	Kharihar (34/81)	21
PR	Kullu (8)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	-	229 0	12 0	56 0	Barahar (34/80)	22

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village, Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	Rajgiri (35/82) (00603900)	33 0	363	68	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PH(70) PO(5-10)	CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Shillhar (35/83) (00604000)	169 0	1,432	223	P(4) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PH(80) PO(5-10)	CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Mohal (35/84) (00604100)	160 0	2,316	493	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP S SS-S	PO PH(100)	CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Bhullang (35/86) (00604200)	148 0	1,576	273	P(3) M C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PH(20) PO(< 5)	CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Shamshi (35/85) (00604300)	322 0	8,038	1,812	P(4) Tr M(5-10) C(5-10)	DA MCW PHC RMP(4) H(5 10)	T HP W SS-HP	PO TO PH(101)	CM(3) CP	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Khokhan (35/87) (00604400)	243 0	2,775	539	P(3) M C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(60)	CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(3) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Neol (35/88) (00604500)	199 0	1,870	318	P(3) M C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(15)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Bajaura (36/89) (00604600)	404 0	5,212	1,206	P M S PUC C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP SS-HP	PO PH(40)	CP CM(< 5)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Hat (36/90) (00604700)	164 0	1,896	409	P M S PUC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(25)	CP CM(5-10)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Shillhar (37/91) (00604800)	905 0	7,728	1,542	P(11) M(2) S PUC C(10+)	DA PHC FWC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP S SS-S	PO PH(26)	CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Kashawri (25/49) (00604900)	445 0	3,881	732	P(4) M S C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(8)	CM(10+) CP(5-10)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (Area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
FP	Kullu (14)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes			27 0	6 0		Rajgiri (35/82)	23
FP	Kullu (15)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	135 0	34 0	-	Shillihar (35/83)	24
PR FP	Bhuntar (5)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(40 0) T(40 0)	105 0	15 0	-	Mohal (35/84)	25
MR FP	Bhuntar (7)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	128 0	20 0	-	Bhullang (35/86)	26
PR	Bhuntar (3)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(61 0) T(61 0)	194 0	45 0	22 0	Shamshi (35/85)	27
PR	Bhuntar (2)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	-	198 0	38 0	7 0	Khokhan (35/87)	28
PR FP	Bhuntar (10)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	151 0	39 0	9 0	Neol (35/88)	29
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (5)	EA	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(37 0) T(37 0)	286 0	62 0	19 0	Bajaura (36/89)	30
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (6)	FA	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(40 0) T(40 0)	92 0	29 0	3 0	Hat (36/90)	31
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (10)	EA	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(32 0) T(32 0)	130 0	27 0	716 0	Shillihar (37/91)	32
MR FP	Bhuntar (12)	EA	-	Woollen Clothes		GC(35 0) T(35 0)	328 0	26 0	56 0	Kashawri (25/49)	33

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village, Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34	Pini (25/48) (00605000)	301 0	2 318	423	P(3) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(6)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Manikarn (40/101) (00605200)	819 0	4 976	1,021	P(10) M(2) S(2) C(10+)	D DA PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH	CM CP(10+)	ACS(2) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Sosan (40/102) (00605300)	397 0	1,840	345	P(4) M C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO TO PH(28)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Jari (39/100) (00605400)	371 0	2 771	581	P(2) M S C(10+)	MCW PHC H(10+)	T HP S SS-S	PO PH(25)	CM CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Bradha (39/99) (00605500)	373 0	2 302	418	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP SS-HP	PO PH(20)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Shat (38/98) (00605600)	222 0	1,444	233	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(15)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Chong (38/96) (00605700)	289 0	1 576	315	P(3) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP S SS-HP	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	Jallu (38/97) (00605800)	241 0	1 665	318	P M S C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T O SS-T	PO PH(120)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Ratocha (38/95) (00605900)	213 0	1,181	197	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
43	Diar (37/92) (00606000)	697 0	4 563	851	P(6) M S PUC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(40)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
44	Rote-Ii (42/107) (00606100)	399 0	3 377	609	P(6) M S PUC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP S SS-HP	PO PH(50)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
FP	Bhuntar (20)	ED	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(11 0) T(11 0)	244 0	11 0	35 0	Pini (25/48)	34
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (35)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(12 0) T(12 0)	716 0	54 0	37 0	Manikarn (40/101)	35
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (30)	ED EAG	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	-	309 0	36 0	52 0	Sosan (40/102)	36
PR FP	Bhuntar (28)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(12 0) T(12 0)	337 0	20 0	2 0	Jari (39/100)	37
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (25)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(13 0) T(13 0)	349 0	8 0	3 0	Bradha (39/99)	38
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (15)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(5 0) T(5 0)	174 0	8 0	35 0	Shat (38/98)	39
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (10)	EA	N	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(1 0) T(1 0)	228 0	11 0	49 0	Chong (38/96)	40
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (14)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(8 0) T(8 0)	231 0	2 0	-	Jallu (38/97)	41
MR FP	Bhuntar (10)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes		GC(25 0) T(25 0)	156 0	2 0	30 0	Ratocha (38/95)	42
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (15)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes		O(25 0) T(25 0)	584 0	88 0	-	Diar (37/92)	43
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (6)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	O(30 0) T(30 0)	309 0	60 0	-	Rote-li (42/107)	44

Census of India 2001-

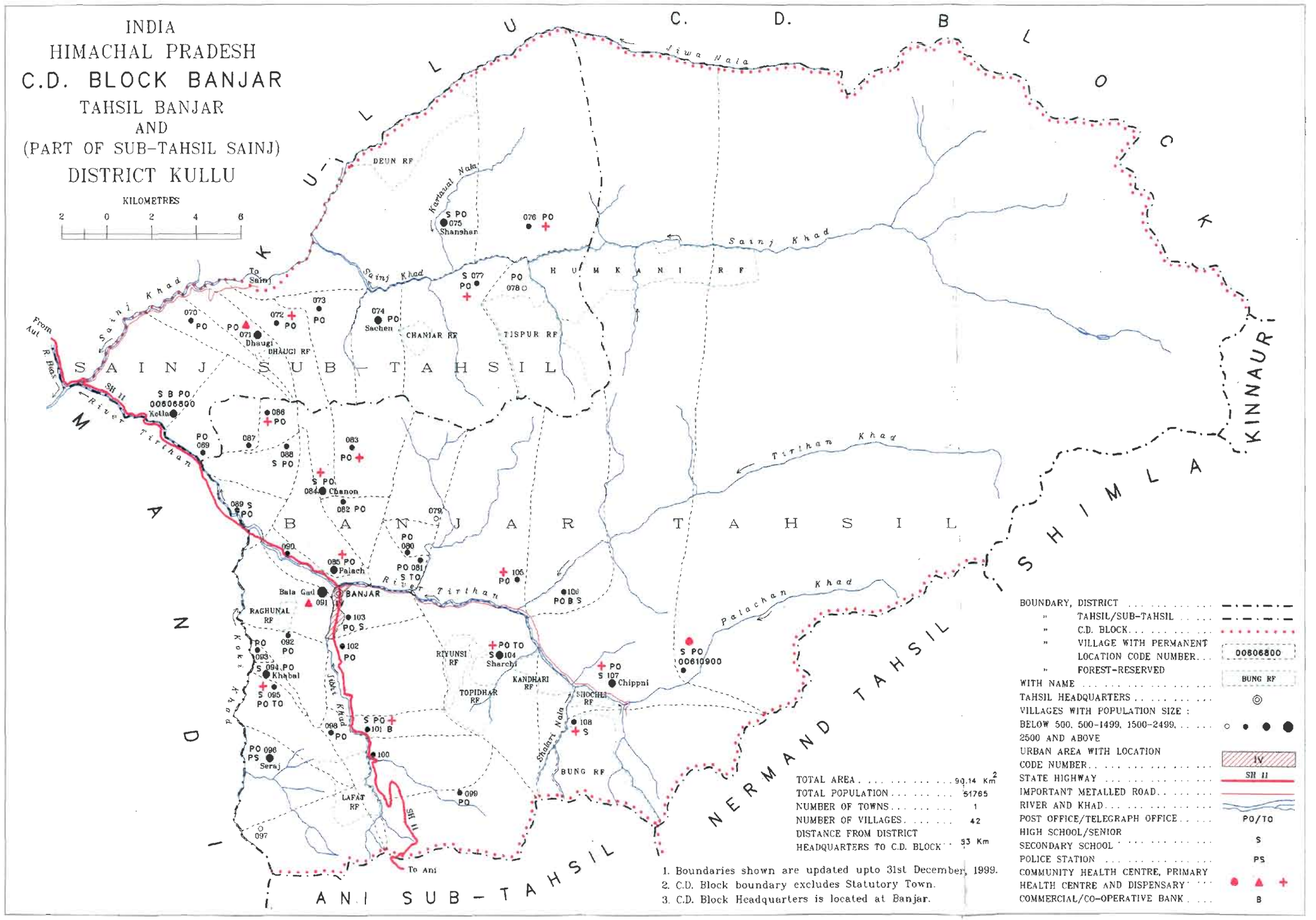
Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
45	Bhallan-I (42/106) (00606200)	318 0	2 485	475	P(5) M S PUC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-HP	PO TO PH(35)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
46	Manjhli (37/93) (00606300)	371 0	2,490	453	P(6) M S PUC C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(12)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
47	Parli (37/94) (00606400)	524 0	4 200	738	P(7) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(20)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
48	Raila (42/105) (00606500)	569 0	3 637	675	P(10) M(2) S PUC C(10+)	MH PHS RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	PO PH(20)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
49	Bhalan-Ii (42/106) (00606600)	135 0	771	147	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Rote-I (42/107) (00606700)	316 0	1 885	326	P(5) M(2) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	PO PH(9)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(2) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**14,885**	**114,240**	**21,574**	**P(180) M(46) S(21) PUC(9) Tr(2)**	**D DA(16) MCW(2) MH CWC PHC(5) PHS(34) FWC RMP(6)**	**T(50) W HP(16) R(2) S(34)**	**PO(35) TO(3) PH(1756)**	**CM(11) CP(3)**	**ACS(8)**	**CV(4)**	**BS(33)**

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village (Haqbast No. in brackets)	Land use (area in hectare)					Most important commodity manufactured	News paper/Magazine	Power supply	Nearest town & distance (in km.)	Approach by
		Area not available for cultivation	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Unirrigated	Irrigated (No. of tubewells)	Forest					
1	2	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
45	Bhallan-I (42/106)	-	100.0	202.0	O(16.0) I(16.0)	-	Woollen Clothes		I.A	Bhuntar (14)	PR MR FP
46	Manjhli (37/93)	-	56.0	344.0	O(1.0) T(1.0)		Woollen Clothes		I.A	Bhuntar (20)	PR MR FP
47	Parli (37/94)	-	117.0	400.0	PC(7.0) I(7.0)	-	Woollen Clothes	-	ED	Bhuntar (18)	MR FP
48	Raila (42/105)	156.0	-	411.0	O(2.0) T(2.0)	-	Woollen Cloth	N.M	ED EAG	Bhuntar (6)	PR FP
49	Bhalan-II (42/106)	29.0	3.0	103.0		-	Woollen Cloth	-	EA	Kullu (65)	FP
50	Rote-I (42/107)	51.0	12.0	249.0	PC(1.0) T(4.0)	-	Woollen Cloth	-	I.A	Bhuntar (6)	FP
		2,080.0	1,186.0	11,124.0	GC(405) PC(11) O(74) T(490)	5.0		N(23) M(17)	ED(30) EAG(2) EO(2) EA(20)		PR(30) MR(30) FP(42)

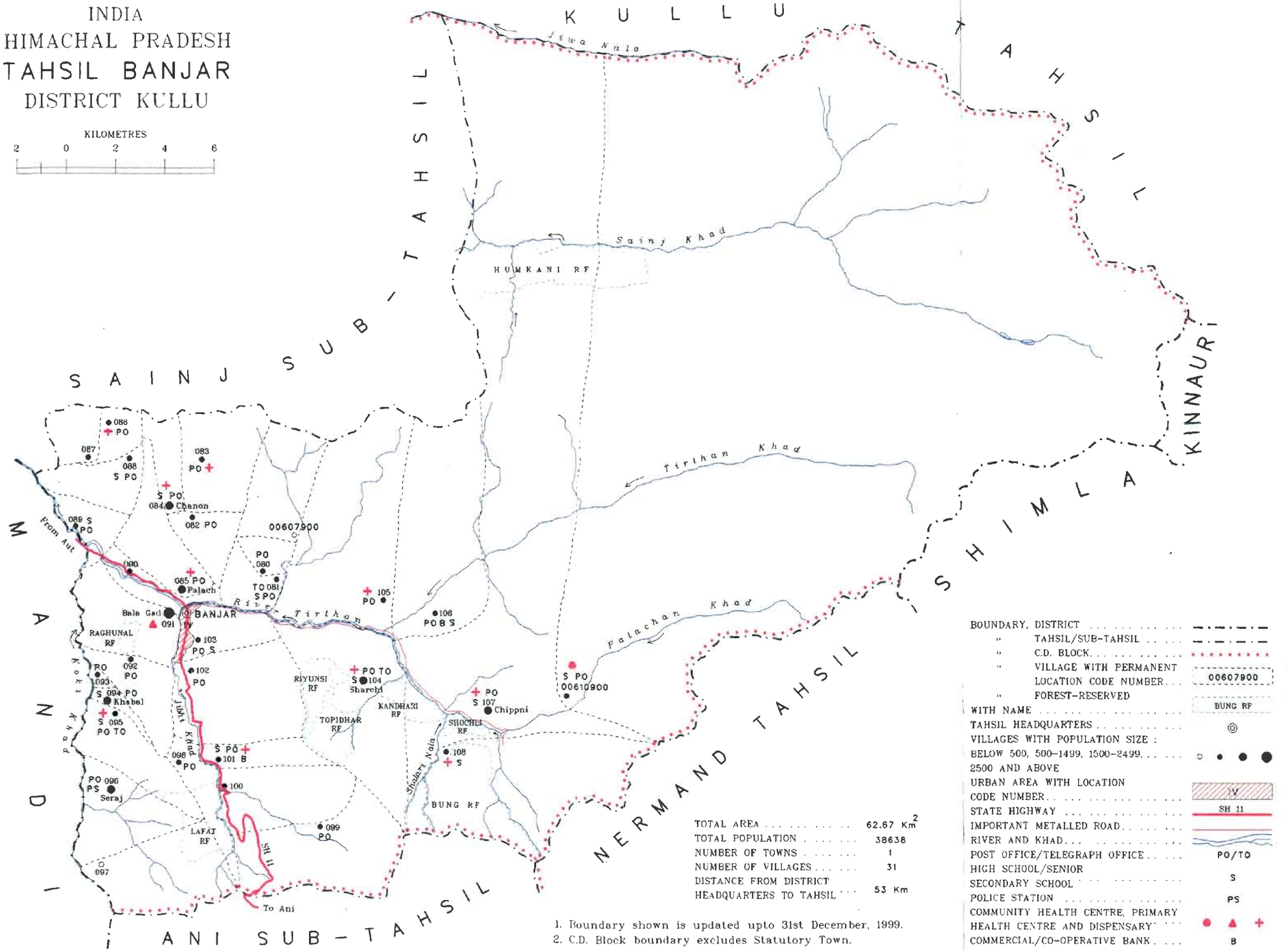


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INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TAHSIL BANJAR
DISTRICT KULLU

KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6



TOTAL AREA	62.67 Km^2
TOTAL POPULATION	38638
NUMBER OF TOWNS	1
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	31
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO TAHSIL	53 Km

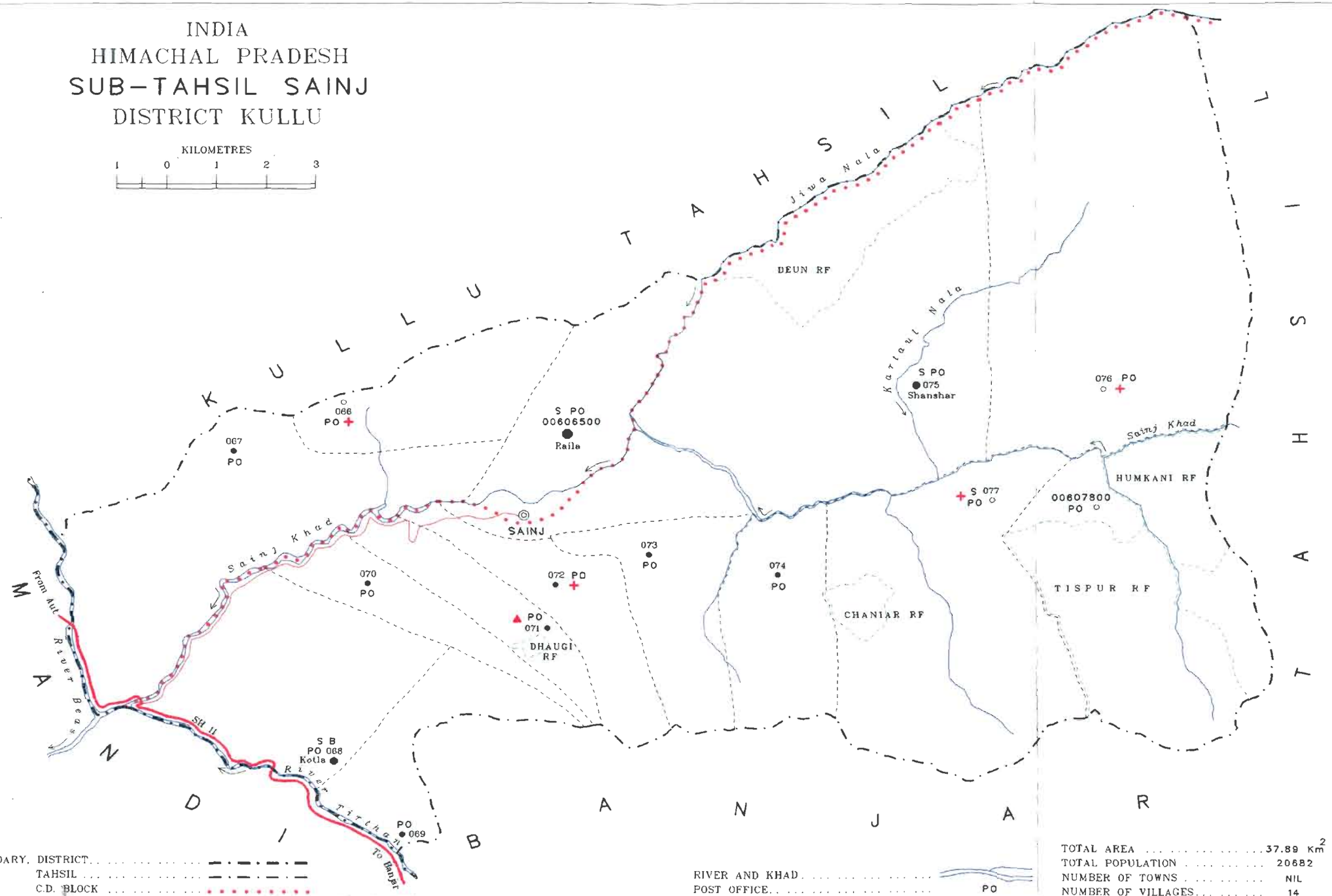
1. Boundary shown is updated upto 31st December, 1999.
2. C.D. Block boundary excludes Statutory Town.

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL	
" C.D. BLOCK	
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	00607900
" FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME	BUNG RF
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	◎
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 500, 500–1499, 1500–2499, 2500 AND ABOVE	○ • ● ●
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	IV
STATE HIGHWAY	SH 11
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND KHAD	
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/TO
HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
POLICE STATION	PS
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND DISPENSARY	● ▲ +
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK	B

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INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
SUB-TAHSIL SAINJ
DISTRICT KULLU



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT . . . . . .
" TAHSIL . . . . . .
" C.D. BLOCK . . . . . .
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER . . . 00606500
" FOREST-RESERVED DEUN RF
WITH NAME . . . . . .
SUB-TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS . . . . . ◎

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE :
BELOW 1000, 1000-1999, 2000-2999, 3000 AND ABOVE . . . . ○ ● ● ●
STATE HIGHWAY . . . . . SH 11
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD . . . . . .

RIVER AND KHAD . . . . . .
POST OFFICE . . . . . PO
HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL . . . . . S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND DISPENSARY . . . . . ▲ +
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK . . . B

TOTAL AREA	37.89 Km²
TOTAL POPULATION	20682
NUMBER OF TOWNS	NIL
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	14
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO SUB-TAHSIL	35 Km

Boundary shown is updated upto 31st December, 1999.

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Alphabetical list of Villages (C D Banjar)

Serial number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of district Kullu		
	Name of Sub-Distt 0003 Sainj (Partially)		**Name of CD Block Banjar**
1	Chakurtha (1/2)	00606900	0700200030003000002
2	Dhaugi (1/4)	00607100	0700200030003000004
3	Dusharh (2/5)	00607200	0700200030003000005
4	Gara Parli (41/103)	00607600	0700200030003000008
5	Kanon (1/3)	00607000	0700200030003000003
6	Kotla (1/1)	00606800	0700200030003000001
7	Lapah (3/8)	00607800	0700200030003000010
8	Manyashi (2/6)	00607300	0700200030003000006
9	Sachen (2/7)	00607400	0700200030003000007
10	Shangarh (3/9)	00607700	0700200030003000011
11	Shanshar (41/104)	00607500	0700200030003000009
	Name of Sub-Distt 0004 Banjar		**Name of CD Block Banjar**
1	Bahu (9/27)	00609200	0700300030003000015
2	Bala Gad (7/23)	00609100	0700300030003000014
3	Bihar (11/33)	00610300	0700300030003000024
4	Bini (11/32)	00610200	0700300030003000023
5	Chanon (5/19)	00608400	0700300030003000007
6	Chethar (7/22)	00609300	0700300030003000013
7	Chippni (14/38)	00610700	0700300030003000029
8	Deotha (5/14)	00608200	0700300030003000006
9	Ghiaghi (10/30)	00610000	0700300030003000021
10	Jauri ((5/17	00608700	0700300030003000003
11	Kalwari (4/12)	00608100	0700300030003000010
12	Karshai Gad-II (23/72)	00609700	0700300030003000031
13	Khabal (8/24)	00609400	0700300030003000016
14	Mashyar (14/39)	00610900	0700300030003000030
15	Mohni (8/25)	00609500	0700300030003000017
16	Palach (4/13)	00608500	0700300030003000009
17	Pekhri (13/36)	00610500	0700300030003000027
18	Rashala (10/31)	00610100	0700300030003000022
19	Ratwah (6/21)	00608900	0700300030003000001
20	Sajwar (10/29)	00609900	0700300030003000020
21	Seohli (5/16)	00608600	0700300030003000004
22	Seraj (8/26)	00609600	0700300030003000018
23	Shapnil (4/11)	00607900	0700300030003000011
24	Sharchi (12/34)	00610400	0700300030003000025
25	Shilhi (12/35)	00610800	0700300030003000026
26	Siri Kot (4/10)	00608000	0700300030003000012
27	Tandi (9/28)	00609800	0700300030003000019
28	Tarangali (6/20)	00609000	0700300030003000008
29	Thani Char (5/15)	00608300	0700300030003000005
30	Thati Bir (5/18)	00608800	0700300030003000002
31	Tindar (13/37)	00610600	0700300030003000028

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block Banjar (0003)												
1	Kotla (1/1) (00606800)	308 0	2 176	447	P(4) M(2) PUC C(10+)	PHS(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP R S SS-HP	PO PH(15)	CP CM(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Chakurtha (1/2) (00606900)	329 0	1 242	215	P(4) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(4)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Kanon (1/3) (00607000)	235 0	1,297	235	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R SS-W	PO PH(8)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	ACS(2) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Dhaugi (1/4) (00607100)	398 0	1 848	307	P(4) M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(15)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS(2) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Dusharh (2/5) (00607200)	177 0	1 269	267	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS S	PO PH(12)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Manyashi (2/6) (00607300)	209 0	1 043	189	P(3) M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PO PH(7)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Sachen (2/7) (00607400)	241 0	1 544	277	P(4) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(5-10)	CM(10+) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Shanshar (41/104) (00607500)	373 0	2 105	371	P(4) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	I R S SS S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Gara Parli (41/103) (00607600)	218 0	804	149	P(5) M C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Shangarh (3/9) (00607700)	171 0	753	162	P M S C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Lapah (3/8) (00607800)	107 0	308	70	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS S	PO PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (Te area under different types of land use in hectare) Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (16)	EA	N M	Woollen Cloth	-	-	245 0	-	63 0	Kotla (1/1)	1
MR FP	Bhuntar (15)	EA	N M	Woollen Cloth	-	-	258 0	-	71 0	Chakurtha (1/2)	2
PR FP	Bhuntar (30)	ED LO	-	Woollen Cloth	-	-	205 0	10 0	20 0	Kanon (1/3)	3
PR MR FP	Bhuntar (34)	LD EO	N	Woollen Cloth	-	PC(10 0) T(10 0)	296 0	58 0	34 0	Dhaugi (1/4)	4
PR FP	Bhuntar (35)	ED EO	-	Woollen Cloth	-	PC(1 0) T(1 0)	104 0	23 0	49 0	Dusharh (2/5)	5
FP	Bhuntar (35)	ED		Woollen Cloth	-	-	164 0	-	45 0	Manyashi (2/6)	6
MR FP	Bhuntar (38)	ED		Woollen Cloth	-	-	176 0		65 0	Sachen (2/7)	7
FP	Bhuntar (49)	ED		Woollen Cloth	-	O(14 0) T(14 0)	239 0	-	120 0	Shanshar (41/104)	8
FP	Bhuntar (65)	ED		Woollen Cloth	-	-	136 0	-	82 0	Gara Parli (41/103)	9
MR FP	Bhuntar (35)	ED		Woollen Cloth	-	-	127 0		44 0	Shangarh (3/9)	10
FP	Bhuntar (45)	ED		Woollen Cloth	-		72 0	17 0	18 0	Tapah (3/8)	11

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Shapnil (4/11) (00607900)	75 0	395	74	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS T	- PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Siri Kot (4/10) (00608000)	140 0	540	97	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-T	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Kalwari (4/12) (00608100)	275 0	1,409	249	P(3) M S C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W S O SS-W	PO TO PH(20)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Deotha (5/14) (00608200)	149 0	699	139	P(2) M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS T	PO PH(4)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Thani Char (5/15) (00608300)	169 0	650	128	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS T	PO PH(8)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Chanon (5/19) (00608400)	314 0	2 032	360	P(5) M S C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS T	PO PH(20)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Palach (4/13) (00608500)	362 0	2,075	384	P(4) M C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO PH(8)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Seohli (5/16) (00608600)	100 0	639	120	P M C(10+)	DA CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Jauri (5/17) (00608700)	151 0	908	167	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Thati Bir (5/18) (00608800)	167 0	1,343	233	P M S C(10+)	PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Ratwah (6/21) (00608900)	133 0	1 036	201	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-T	PO PH(5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5 10)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
FP	Banjar (9)	LD LO	N M	Shawl Muffler	-	-	-	8 0	67 0	Shapnil (4/11)	12
FP	Banjar (14)	LD LO	N M	Shawl Muffler	-		-	13 0	127 0	Siri Kot (4/10)	13
MR FP	Banjar (8)	LD FO	N M	Shawl Muffler		-	221 0	15 0	39 0	Kalwari (4/12)	14
PR MR FP	Banjar (7)	LD EO	-	Shawl Pattoo	-	-	99 0	29 0	21 0	Deotha (5/14)	15
MR FP	Banjar (12)	LD EO		Shawl Pattoo	-	-	106 0	24 0	39 0	Thani Char (5/15)	16
MR FP	Banjar (12)	LD EO	-	Shawl, Pattoo		-	207 0	46 0	61 0	Chanon (5/19)	17
MR FP	Banjar (10)	LD	N M	-	-	-	258 0	46 0	58 0	Palach (4/13)	18
MR FP	Banjar (15)	LD LO	-	-	-	-	-	31 0	69 0	Seohli (5/16)	19
MR FP	Banjar (15)	LD FO		-		-	-	37 0	114 0	Jauri (5/17)	20
MR FP	Banjar (13)	LD FO		-	-		-	32 0	135 0	Thati Bir (5/18)	21
PR MR FP	Banjar (5)	LD FO			-	-		31 0	102 0	Ratwal (6/21)	22

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	Tarangali (6/20) (00609000)	165 0	1 026	200	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP R C SS-R	PH(10) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Bala Gad (7/23) (00609100)	450 0	2 782	494	P(5) M(< 5) C(< 5)	MCW PHC H(10+)	T R S SS R	PH(50) PO(< 5)	CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Bahu (9/27) (00609200)	167 0	909	179	P(4) M(10+) C(10+)	MCW PHS H(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK S SS-T	PO PH(10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Chethar (7/22) (00609300)	110 0	732	121	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Khabal (8/24) (00609400)	221 0	1 623	276	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHS CHW(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Mohni (8/25) (00609500)	211 0	1 492	282	P(3) M S C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-R	PO TO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Seraj (8/26) (00609600)	307 0	2 228	392	P(5) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Karshai Gad-II (23/72) (00609700)	11 0	183	32	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T O SS-O	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Tandi (9/28) (00609800)	211 0	1 351	241	P(3) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R O SS R	PO PH(8)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Sajwar (10/29) (00609900)	155 0	973	163	P(3) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R O SS R	PO PH(5)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Ghiaghi (10/30) (00610000)	65 0	559	97	P M(< 5) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP R O SS-HP	PH(6) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Banjar (5)	ED FO	N M		-	-	-	41 0	124 0	Tarangali (6/20)	23
MR FP	Banjar (2)	ED	N	-	-	-	389 0	61 0	-	Bala Gad (7/23)	24
MR FP	Banjar (18)	ED		-		-	133 0	-	34 0	Bahu (9/27)	25
FP	Banjar (10)	ED EO	-			-	-	22 0	88 0	Chethar (7/22)	26
MR FP	Banjar (23)	ED FO	-		-	-	-	41 0	180 0	Khabal (8/24)	27
MR FP	Banjar (24)	ED EO	-	-	-	-	172 0	5 0	34 0	Mohni (8/25)	28
MR	Banjar (24)	ED FO	-	-	-	-	255 0	-	52 0	Seraj (8/26)	29
MR FP	Banjar (35)	ED	-	-	-	-	11 0	-	-	Kurshai Gad-Ii (23/72)	30
PR MR FP	Banjar (10)	ED EO	N M	-		-	129 0	22 0	60 0	Tandi (9/28)	31
MR FP	Banjar (16)	ED EO	N M				112 0	-	43 0	Sajwar (10 29)	32
PR MR FP	Banjar (10)	ED EO	N M	-	-	-	41 0	6 0	18 0	Ghiaghi (10/30)	33

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

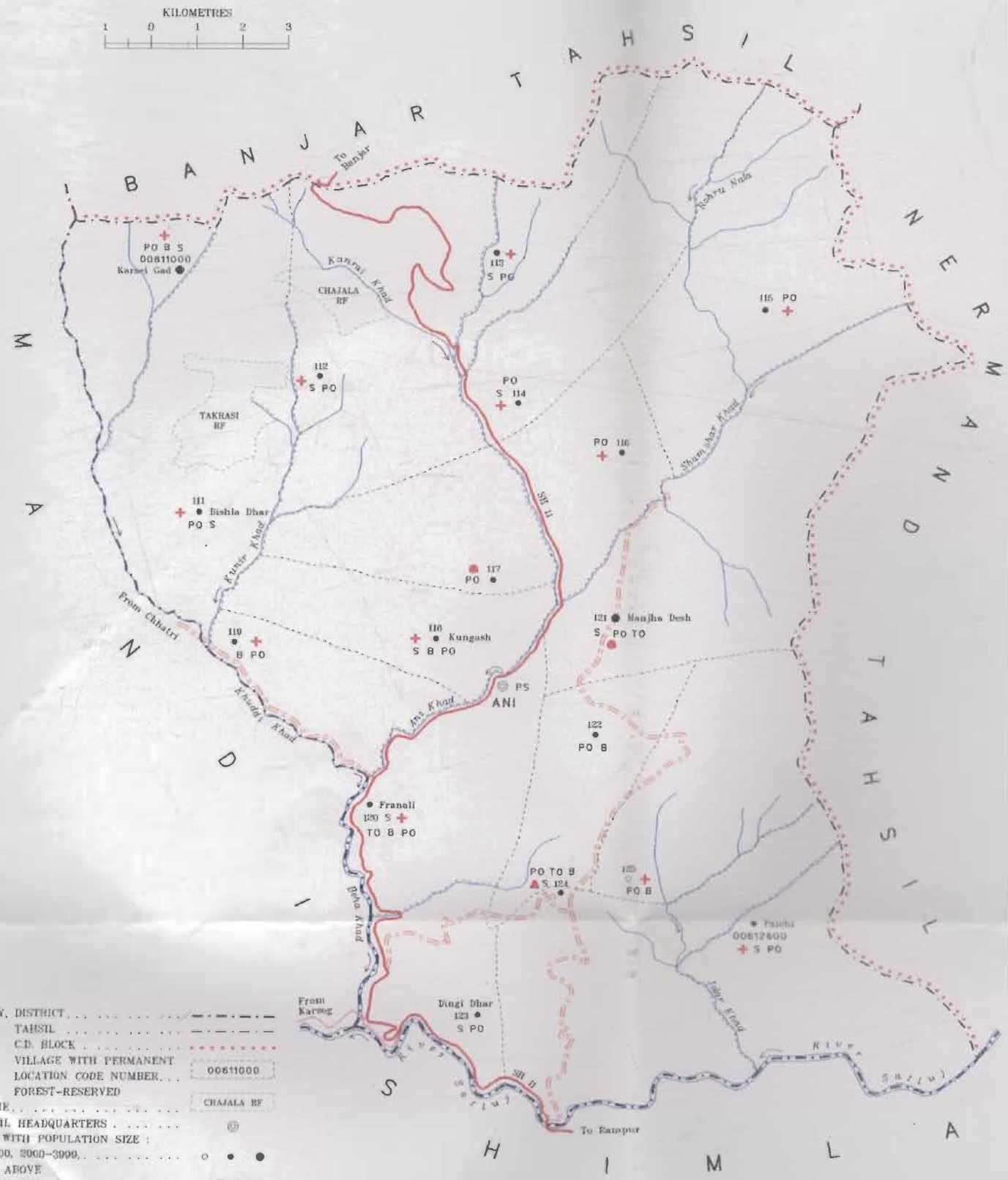
Serial number	Name of village and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available if not available within the village a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad range viz < 5 kms 5-10 kms and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34	Rashala (10 31) (00610300)	102 0	703	144	P M S C(5 10)	DA PHS RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP R O SS-HP	PO PH(9)	C M CP(5 10)	AC S(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) S I(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Bini (1 32) (00610200)	106 0	879	153	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R O SS I	PO PH(10)	C M(5) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- C V(5) SP(10+) S I(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Bihar (11 33) (00610300)	276 0	1 471	261	P(2) M S C(< 5)	RMP(2) H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T R O SS T	PO PH(300)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- C V(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Sharch (12 34) (00610400)	342 0	2 171	397	P(5) M S C(10+)	DA PHS C HW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-R	PO TO PH(25)	- C M(5-10) C P(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- C V(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Pekhri (13 36) (00610500)	356 0	1 338	238	P(3) M(5-10) C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S O SS-I	PO PH	- C M(5-10) C P(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- - CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Tirdar (13 37) (00610600)	301 0	869	159	P(4) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R SS-T	PO PH(10)	CM CP(10+)	- AC S(10+) NC S(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Chippn (14 38) (00610700)	254 0	1 875	323	P(3) M S C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R O SS-T	PO PH	C M(10+) C P(10+)	AC S(10+) NC S(10+) OC S(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	Shilhi (12 35) (00610800)	43 0	1 045	185	P(2) M S C(10+)	D A H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-I	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- C M(10+) CP(5-10)	- AC S(10+) NC S(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) S I(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Mashvar (14 39) (00610900)	260 0	1 441	271	P(3) M S C(10+)	DA HC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-T	PO PH(10+)	C M(10+) C P(5-10)	- AC S(10+) NC S(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) S I(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	9,014 0	51 765	9 449	P(114) M(27) S(15) PU C	DA(14) MC W(2) HC PHC(2) PHS(16) RMP(3) CHW(9)	T(42) W(15) TK HP(4) R(24) C S(29)	PO(35) TO(3) PH(571)	CM(2) CP	AC S(17) OC S	C V	BS(24)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (In area under different types of land use in hectare) Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Banjar (8)	ED EO	N M		-	-	83 0	12 0	7 0	Rashala (10/31)	34
PR MR FP	Banjar (5)	ED	N M	-	-	-	88 0	-	18 0	Bini (11/32)	35
PR MR FP	Banjar (5)	ED	N M	-	-	-	210 0	6 0	60 0	Bihar (11/33)	36
MR FP	Banjar (16)	ED EO	-	Muffler Shawl		PC(2 0) T(2 0)	217 0	15 0	108 0	Sharchi (12/34)	37
MR FP	Banjar (15)	ED EO	-	Muffler Shawl		-	254 0	2 0	100 0	Pekhri (13/36)	38
MR FP	Banjar (15)	ED EO	-	Muffler Shawl	-	-	191 0	3 0	107 0	Tindar (13/37)	39
MR FP	Banjar (20)	ED EO	N M	Muffler Shawl		-	181 0	20 0	53 0	Chippni (14/38)	40
MR FP	Banjar (22)	ED EO	N M	Muffler Shawl	-	-	111 0	11 0	21 0	Shilhi (12/35)	41
MR FP	Banjar (24)	ED EO	N M	Muffler Shawl		-	245 0	10 0	5 0	Mashyar (14/39)	42
PR(12) MR(33) FP(41)		**ED(40) EO(28) EA(2)**	**N(18) M(16)**			**PC(13) O(14) T(27)**	**5,735 0**	**697 0**	**2,555 0**		

INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
SUB-TAHSIL ANI
DISTRICT KULLU



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" TAHSIL	
" C.D. BLOCK	
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	00611000
" FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME	CHAJALA RF
SUB-TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 2000, 2000-3999, 4000 AND ABOVE	
STATE HIGHWAY	SH 11
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED AND OTHER ROADS	
RIVER AND KHAD	
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/TO
HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
POLICE STATION	PS
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND DISPENSARY	
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK	B

TOTAL AREA	78.50 Km²
TOTAL POPULATION	50476
NUMBER OF TOWNS	NIL
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	17
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO SUB-TAHSIL	104 Km

1. C.D. Block boundary of Ani is co-terminus with sub-tahsil boundary.
2. Boundary shown is updated upto 31st December, 1999.

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Alphabetical list of Villages (C D Ani)

Serial number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of district Kullu		
	Name of Sub-Distt 0005 Ani		**Name of CD Block Ani**
1	Bachher (21/67)	00611500	070040004000400010
2	Beongal (25/79)	00612500	070040004000400016
3	Bishla Dhar (23/73)	00611100	070040004000400002
4	Dalash-Sui-Dhar (25/80)	00612400	070040004000400015
5	Dingi Dhar (25/82)	00612300	070040004000400014
6	Franali (25/81)	00612000	070040004000400013
7	Jaban (25/78)	00612200	070040004000400012
8	Karad (23/74)	00611200	070040004000400003
9	Karana (24/77)	00611700	070040004000400006
10	Karsei Gad (23/72)	00611000	070040004000400001
11	Khani (22/70)	00611400	070040004000400008
12	Kohila (22/69)	00611600	070040004000400009
13	Kungash (24/76)	00611800	070040004000400005
14	Lajheri (22/71)	00611300	070040004000400007
15	Manjha Desh (21/68)	00612100	070040004000400011
16	Palehi (20/64)	00612600	070040004000400017
17	Shilhi (24/75)	00611900	070040004000400004

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block Ani (0004)												
1	Karsei Gad (23/72) (00611000)	654 0	4 646	890	P(10) M S PUC C(10+)	DA CHW(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP R S SS-S	PO PH(4)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Bishla Dhar (23/73) (00611100)	520 0	3 554	715	P(7) M S C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Karad (23/74) (00611200)	330 0	2,458	464	P(5) M S C(10+)	DA PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Lajheri (22/71) (00611300)	399 0	2 832	553	P(5) M S C(10+)	DA MCW PHS H(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S O SS-S	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Khani (22/70) (00611400)	285 0	2 266	433	P(3) M S C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S O SS-HP	PO PH(20)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Bachher (21/67) (00611500)	344 0	2,327	469	P(4) M C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T O SS-T	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Kohila (22/69) (00611600)	412 0	2 471	484	P(5) M(2) C(10+)	DA PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S O SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Karana (24/77) (00611700)	339 0	2 310	497	P(2) M C(10+)	DA HC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP SS-HP	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Kungash (24/76) (00611800)	409 0	2 484	495	P(4) M(2) S PUC C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S O SS-HP	PO PH(70)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Shilhi (24/75) (00611900)	387 0	2 221	439	P(5) M C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S O SS-HP	PO PH(2)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Pranali (25 81) (00612000)	507 0	3 455	828	P(6) M S PUC C(10+)	DA MCW TB H(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP W R S O SS S	PO TO PH(62)	CM CP	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(2) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare) Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Rampur (80)	EA	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	560 0	25 0	69 0	Karsei Gad (23/72)	1
FP	Rampur (75)	ED	N M	Woollen Clothes		-	428 0	22 0	70 0	Bishla Dhar (23/73)	2
FP	Rampur (70)	EA	M	Woollen Clothes	-	-	270 0	12 0	48 0	Karad (23/74)	3
PR MR FP	Rampur (86)	FA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	-	320 0	14 0	65 0	Lajheri (22/71)	4
PR FP	Rampur (70)	ED EO	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	-	212 0	35 0	38 0	Khani (22/70)	5
FP	Rampur (71)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	PC(1 0) T(1 0)	289 0	10 0	44 0	Bachher (21/67)	6
PR FP	Rampur (75)	ED	-	Woollen Clothes	-	-	330 0	30 0	52 0	Kohila (22/69)	7
MR FP	Rampur (85)	ED	N	-	-	-	259 0	30 0	50 0	Karana (24/77)	8
MR FP	Rampur (79)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes		PC(9 0) T(9 0)	320 0	27 0	53 0	Kungash (24/76)	9
MR FP	Rampur (66)	EA	N M	Woollen Clothes	-	GC(8 0) T(8 0)	329 0	15 0	35 0	Shilhi (24/75)	10
PR MR FP	Rampur (58)	ED	N M			GC(5 0) T(5 0)	403 0	28 0	71 0	Franali (25/81)	11

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (200 Census)	Number of households (200 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash ( ) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Manjha Desh (21/68) (00612100)	897 0	6 082	1 342	P(12) M S PUC C(10+)	DA MCW HC H(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-HP	PO TO PH(81)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	C V SP(10+) S I(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Jaban (25/78) (00612200)	391 0	2 541	588	P(3) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T O SS-T	PO PH(105)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Dingi Dhar (25/82) (00612300)	634 0	3 344	704	P(7) M(2) S C(10+)	PHS(1) CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP R S SS-S	PO PH(52)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Dalash -Sui- Dhar (25/80) (00612400)	367 0	2 092	474	P(5) M S PUC C(10+)	DA PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP R S O SS-HP	PO TO PH(60)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Beongal (25/79) (00612500)	308 0	1 773	400	P(3) M(< 5) C(10+)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T O SS-T	PO PH(35)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Paleht (20/64) (00612600)	667 0	3 620	790	P(9) M S C(10+)	DA PHS RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP O SS-HP	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**7,850 0**	**50,476**	**10,565**	**P(95) M(19) S(11) PUC(5)**	**D DA(14) MCW(3) HC(2) PHC PHS(11) TB RMP CHW (7)**	**I(17) W HP(11) R(4) S(12)**	**PO(17) TO(3) PH(492)**	**CM(5) CP(3)**	**ACS(9)**	**CV(3)**	**BS(13)**

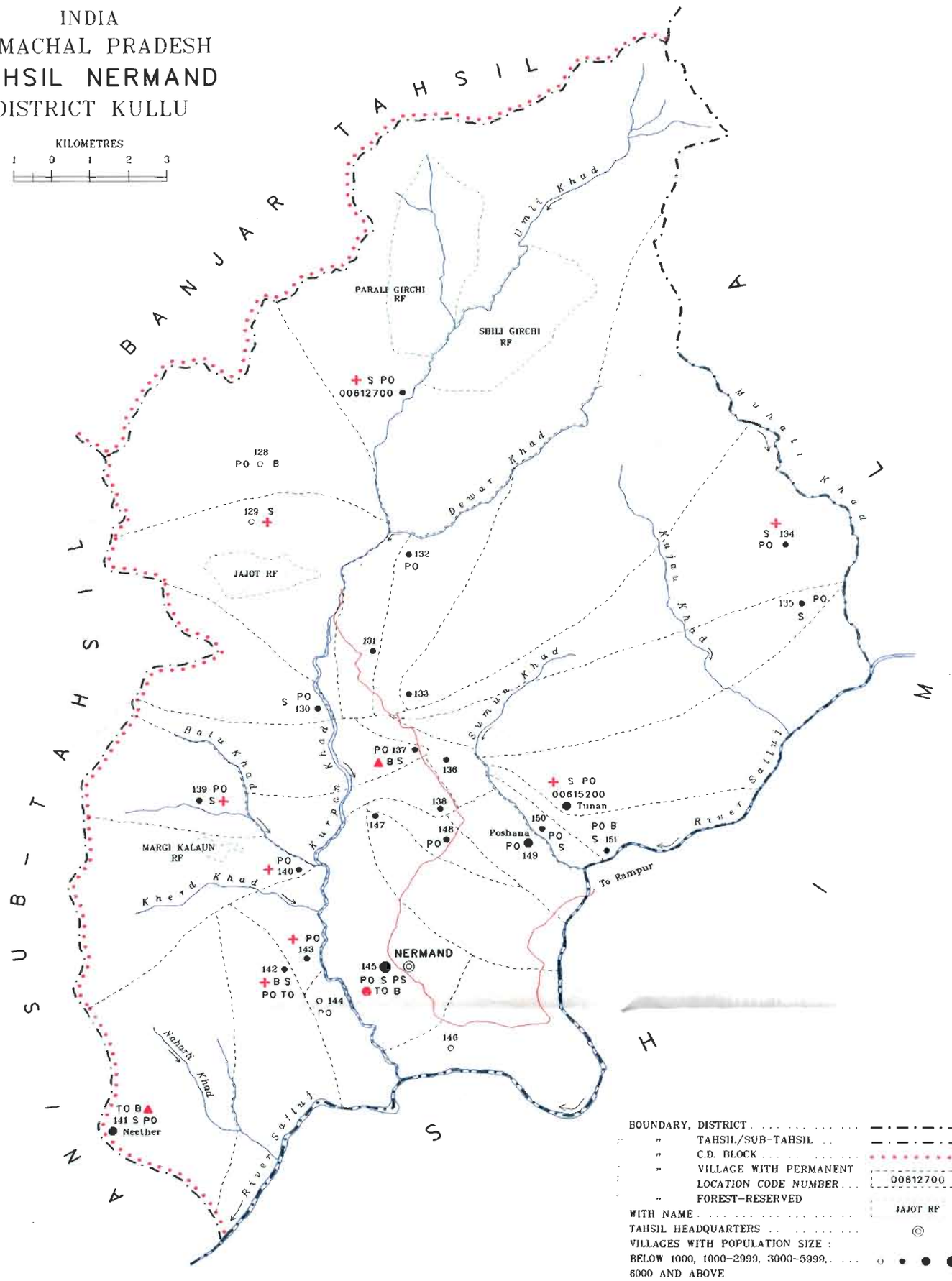
Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance in (km.)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (Area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste including gauchar and grove etc	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Rampur (60)	ED	N	-	-	PC(7.0) T(7.0)	693.0	47.0	155.0	Manjha Desh (21/68)	12
MR FP	Rampur (60)	ED		Woollen Clothes	-	PC(2.0) T(2.0)	335.0	43.0	11.0	Jaban (25/78)	13
PR MR FP	Rampur (38)	FA	N M	-	-	GC(5.0) T(5.0)	521.0	51.0	57.0	Dingi Dhar (25/82)	14
PR MR FP	Rampur (61)	FA	N M	-	-	GC(16.0) T(16.0)	300.0	25.0	26.0	Dalash -Sui- Dhar (25/80)	15
MR FP	Rampur (65)	ED	-		-	-	268.0	27.0	8.0	Beongal (25/79)	16
MR FP	Rampur (40)	ED LO	M	-	-	-	550.0	26.0	91.0	Palchi (20/64)	17
PR(6) MR(12) FP(17)		**ED(10) LO(2) FA(7)**	**N(10) M(10)**			**GC(34) 0.0 PC(19) T(53)**	**6,387.0**	**457.0**	**953.0**		

INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TAHSIL NERMAND
DISTRICT KULLU

KILOMETRES
1 0 1 2 3



TOTAL AREA	78.44 Km^2
TOTAL POPULATION	47917
NUMBER OF TOWNS	NIL
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	26
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO TAHSIL	179 Km

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	— · — · —
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL	— · — · —
" C.D. BLOCK	· · · · ·
" VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	00612700
" FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME	JAJOT RF
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	◎
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE : BELOW 1000, 1000-2999, 3000-5999, 6000 AND ABOVE	○ • ● ●
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND KHAD	
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/TO
HIGH SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
POLICE STATION	PS
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND DISPENSARY	● ▲ +
COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE BANK	B

1. C.D. Block boundary of Nermand is co-terminus with tahsil boundary.
2. Boundary shown is updated upto 31st December, 1999.

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Alphabetical list of Villages (C D Nermand)

Serial number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of district Kullu		
	Name of Sub-Distt 0006 Nermand		**Name of CD Block Nermand**
1	Arsu (18/53)	00613700	07005000500050010
2	Bael (20/59)	00614600	07005000500050022
3	Bari (18/52)	00613600	07005000500050011
4	Chail (15/40)	00612700	07005000500050001
5	Dethoa (16/46)	00613300	07005000500050009
6	Gadej (20/60)	00614400	07005000500050023
7	Ghathoo (21/65)	00614000	07005000500050020
8	Jhaler (15/42)	00612900	07005000500050003
9	Kasholi (18/51)	00615000	07005000500050014
10	Koti (16/44)	00613100	07005000500050007
11	Kushwa (17/48)	00613500	07005000500050006
12	Lote (20/62)	00614200	07005000500050025
13	Neether (20/63)	00614100	07005000500050026
14	Nermand (20/58)	00614500	07005000000000000
15	Nishani (19/56)	00614800	07005000500050016
16	Nore (15/43)	00613000	07005000500050008
17	Poshana (19/57)	00614900	07005000500050015
18	Rahnu (21/66)	00613900	07005000500050019
19	Sarahan (15/41)	00612800	07005000500050002
20	Sargha (17/47)	00613400	07005000500050005
21	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)	00614300	07005000500050024
22	Shili Kote (16/45)	00613200	07005000500050004
23	Sohach (18/54)	00613800	07005000500050017
24	Tawar (19/55)	00614700	07005000500050018
25	Thachwa (17/50)	00615100	07005000500050013
26	Tunan (17/49)	00615200	07005000500050012

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block Nermand (0005)												
1	Chail (15/40) (00612700)	320 0	2,045	451	P(3) M S C(10+)	DA PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Sarahan (15/41) (00612800)	89 0	651	153	P(3) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Jhaler (15/42) (00612900)	179 0	986	204	P(2) M S C(1)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP R C S SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Nore (15/43) (00613000)	184 0	1 333	280	P(5) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Koti (16/44) (00613100)	195 0	1 085	215	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-HP	PH(7) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Shili Kote (16/45) (00613200)	298 0	1 918	398	P(4) M(10+) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Dethoa (16/46) (00613300)	302 0	1 533	292	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-HP	PH(100) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Sargha (17/47) (00613400)	284 0	1 381	282	P(3) M S C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Kushwa (17/48) (00613500)	194 0	1 330	252	P(6) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Bari (18/52) (00613600)	227 0	1 160	244	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PH(5) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Arsu (18/53) (00613700)	241 0	1 436	299	P(6) M S PHC C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S SS S	PO PH(36)	CM CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Un irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
FP	Rampur (39)	ED EO	-	-		GC(8 0), T(8 0)	236 0	-	76 0	Chail (15/40)	1
FP	Rampur (40)	ED EO	-	-	-	-	63 0	7 0	19 0	Sarahan (15/41)	2
MR FP	Rampur (40)	ED EO	N M	-	-	GC(11 0) T(11 0)	118 0	-	50 0	Jhaler (15/42)	3
MR FP	Rampur (40)	ED EO	-	-	-	PC(17 0) T(17 0)	125 0	21 0	21 0	Nore (15/43)	4
PR MR FP	Rampur (30)	ED EO	-	-	-		61 0	11 0	23 0	Koti (16/44)	5
PR FP	Rampur (35)	ED EO	-	-		GC (7 0) T(7 0)	245 0	23 0	23 0	Seli Kote (16/45)	6
PR MR FP	Rampur (32)	ED EO	N	-	-	GC(27 0) T(27 0)	218 0	26 0	31 0	Dethoa (16/46)	7
FP	Rampur (30)	ED EO	N		-		186 0	66 0	32 0	Sargha (17/47)	8
FP	Rampur (24)	ED	N	-		-	136 0	27 0	41 0	Kushwa (17/48)	9
MR FP	Rampur (32)	ED EO	-		-		162 0	11 0	54 0	Bari (18/52)	10
PR MR FP	Rampur (32)	ED EO	N	-	-	PC(18 0) T(18 0)	178 0	32 0	13 0	Arsu (18/53)	11

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is 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 is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Sohach (18/54) (00613800)	276 0	1 475	284	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP S SS-HP	PH(17) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Rahnu (21/66) (00613900)	359 0	2 103	434	P(4) M S C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Ghathoo (21/65) (00614000)	424 0	2 467	496	P(6) M(2) C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Neether (20/63) (00614100)	564 0	3 224	738	P(8) M S PUC C(10+)	DA PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP R SS-HP	PO TO PH(127)	CP CM(10+)	NCS(2) ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Lote (20/62) (00614200)	545 0	2 796	642	P(7) M S C(10+)	D A PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-T	PO TO PH(50)	CP CM(10+)	NCS(2) ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Shilhi-Himri (20/61) (00614300)	288 0	1 226	258	P(2) M C(10+)	DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO PH(7)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Gadej (20/60) (00614400)	148 0	749	156	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	I C S SS T	PO PH(22)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Nermand (20/58) (00614500)	1 076 0	6 200	1 380	P(12) M S PUC C(10+)	HC PHC RMP H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S SS-S	PO TO PH(270)	CM CP	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Bael (20/59) (00614600)	75 0	636	114	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP R C S SS-HP	PH(15) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Tawar (19/55) (00614700)	269 0	1 347	267	P(2) M AC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP S SS-HP	PH(16) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Nishani (19/56) (00614800)	216 0	1 047	214	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-S	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (ha area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Cultarable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Rampur (28)	FD FO	-	-	-	GC(13 0) T(13 0)	209 0	14 0	40 0	Sohach (18/54)	12
MR FP	Rampur (45)	LD FO	-	-	-	GC(20 0) T(20 0)	227 0	48 0	64 0	Rahnu (21/66)	13
MR FP	Rampur (52)	FD FO	-	-	-	GC(40 0) T(40 0)	260 0	47 0	77 0	Ghathoo (21/65)	14
MR FP	Rampur (63)	FD FO	N	-	-	PC(26 0) T(26 0)	462 0	-	76 0	Neether (20/63)	15
MR FP	Rampur (71)	FD FO		-	-	-	452 0	28 0	65 0	Lote (20/62)	16
MR FP	Rampur (24)	LD FO	-	-	-	PC(6 0) T(6 0)	215 0	31 0	36 0	Sulhi-Himri (20/61)	17
MR FP	Rampur (16)	LD LO	N	-	-	GC(68 0) T(68 0)	63 0	-	17 0	Gadej (20/60)	18
PR MR FP	Rampur (17)	FD FO	N M	-	-	GC(30 0) T(30 0)	870 0	112 0	64 0	Nermand (20/58)	19
FP	Rampur (12)	FD FO	N M	-	-	GC(38 0) T(38 0)	24 0		13 0	Bael (20/59)	20
PR MR FP	Rampur (25)	FD FO	N			GC(25 0) T(25 0)	182 0	23 0	39 0	Tawar (19/55)	21
PR MR FP	Rampur (25)	FD FO		-		PC(3 0) T(3 0)	172 0	25 0	16 0	Nisham (19/56)	22

Census of India 2001-

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village Hadbast No and Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets is the distance in broad ranges viz < 5 kms 5-10 kms and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural non agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall Sports club Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	Poshana (19/57) (00614900)	282 0	3 522	773	P(4) M C(5 10)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Kasholi (18/51) (00615000)	162 0	1 018	210	P(2) M S AC C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(20)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Thachwa (17/50) (00615100)	41 0	1 134	284	P(5) M S C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T R S SS S	PO PH(45)	- CM CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Tunan (17/49) (00615200)	507 0	4 115	824	P(4) M S C(< 5)	DA PHS H(< 5) MCW(5) PHC(5)	T HP R C SS HP	PO PH(25)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**7,745 0**	**47,917**	**10,144**	**P(100) M(20) S(13) PUC(3) AC(2)**	**D DA(8) HC PHC (3) PHS(10) RMP**	**T(26) HP(8) R(9) C (7) S(17)**	**PO(19) TO(3) PH(763)**	**CM(3) CP(4)**	**ACS(4) NCS(4)**	**CV**	**BS(12)**

Village Directory

Land use (as on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e area under different types of land use in hectare) Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village (Hadbast No in brackets)	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Rampur (4)	ED EO	N	-	-	GC(20 0) R(2 0) T(22 0)	-	260 0	-	Poshana (19/57)	23
MR FP	Rampur (3)	FD EO	N	-	-	GC(20 0) T(20 0)	110 0	-	32 0	Kasholi (18/51)	24
MR FP	Rampur (2)	ED EO	-	-	-	PC(6 0) T(6 0)	26 0	3 0	6 0	Thachwa (17/50)	25
FP	Rampur (7)	ED EO	-	Woollen Cloth	-	PC(19 0) T(19 0)	372 0	31 0	85 0	Tunan (17/49)	26
PR(7) MR(19) FP(26)		**ED(26) EO(25)**	**N(12) M(3)**		**0 0**	**GC(327) PC(95) R(2) T(424)**	**5,472 0**	**836 0**	**1,013 0**		

Appendices to Village Directory

Apppendix 1

Appendix 1 of the Village Directory depicts C D Blockwise abstract of educational, medical, drinking water, post , telegraph and phone, communications, banks, power supply, credit society, recreations and news/magazine facilities available in the villages In the district out of 172 inhabited villages, 171 villages have 612 primary schools, 122 have 139 middle schools, 72 villages have 73 matriculation/ secondary schools In other 24, 4 and 2 villages there are equal number of higher/higher secondary schools adult literacy centres and other institutions respectively There is only one village in the district that too in Banjar block which do not have any type of educational facility

As regards medical facility in the district, there is only 1 village in the district which is having a hospital There are 67 villages which are having 68 dispensaries, 17 villages are having 18 primary health centres/ health centres, 98 villages are having 99 primary health sub-centres, 16 villages are having 17 maternity and child welfare centres, there are 2 villages which are having equal number of family welfare centres, 13 villages are having 18 community health workers In another 15 villages there are 27 institutions covered under others There are 32 villages in the district which do not have any medical facility of any sort in the village Maximum of such villages are located in Banjar (14) and Nermand (8) blocks

After taking all the district figures together regarding drinking water source, all the villages have got source of water one or the other in the village itself All the 172 villages have got tap water, 17 villages have well water, 2 villages have tank water, 45 villages have river water, 109 villages utilize water from the fountain and 9 villages draw water from the canal/Kuhl 64 villages are having water from other sources There are 137 villages which have more than one source of drinking water

As regards postal facility in the district, there are 135 villages with post offices, 19 villages with telegraph office, 103 villages with post office and phone, 17 with telegraph office and phone There are 131 villages which are having phones

Transport and Communicationwise in the district, there are 111 villages which are having bus service 39 villages in the district are having 45 commercial and cooperative banks in the district All the villages have been provided with the power supply

Regarding credit societies there are 37 villages are having 41 agricultural credit societies Similarly 2 villages are having 4 non-agricultural credit societies one village is having other credit society

As regards recreational facilities 11 villages are having cinema/videohall, one village is having sports club

Regarding availability of newspaper/magazine, 84 villages are getting newspaper, 58 villages magazine and 56 both news paper and magazine

Appendix IA

Appendix 1A deals with the CD blockwise villages by number of primary schools Out of 172 villages there are 171 villages which are having primary schools There are 26 villages in the district each of them have single primary school, 41 villages are such in which each village is having two primary schools Other 31 villages are having three primary school each There are 73 villages each having 4+ primary schools

Appendix 1B

Appendix 1B depicts C D blockwise information regarding different type of educational institutions There is only one village in the entire district which do not have any type of educational institution Each of 49 villages in the district has one primary school but no middle school is existing in any of the village There are 122 villages which are having at least one primary school and one middle school in each village Similarly 72 villages are such in which each village is having at least one middle and one secondary school

Appendix 1C

Appendix 1C deals with the villages having different sources of drinking water There are 35 villages in Nagar, Kullu and Nermand C D blocks of the district which are having single independent source of water like tap There are only 61 villages which are having more than one source from amongst tap well, tube well and handpump

Appendix II :

Appendix II deals with the villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities in the district There are 8 villages in the district which are having population 5000 and above All the villages are having one or the other amenities Out of these 8 villages, senior secondary school is available in 5 villages, primary health sub-centres in 2 villages, tap drinking water and bus facility in all the villages, approach by pucca road in 7 villages and commercial banks in 4 villages

Appendix II A :

Appendix IIA deals with the census towns which do not have one or more amenities Since the district has no census town, hence the data is not compiled

Appendix III

No Census town exists in the district

Appendix IV :

Appendix IV of the Village Directory gives C D Blockwise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available In the entire district there is no such village which is having only drinking water facility

Appendix V ·

Appendix V of the Village Directory shows number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population Out of 172 villages in the district only 4 are such which do not have any Scheduled Castes population

Appendix VI ·

Like appendix V of the Village Directory Appendix VI shows number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population Out of 172 inhabited villages there are 84 villages which are not having Scheduled Tribes population

Appendix VII A

Appendix VII A depicts list of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total population in the villages by percentage ranges viz less than 5, 5-10, 11-20, 21-30, 31-40,41-50 and 51-75 per cent

Appendix VII B .

Appendix VII B depicts list of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Tribes to total population in the villages by percentage ranges viz less than 5, 5-10,11-20 and 21-30 per cent

Appendix VIII

Appendix VIII shows the list of villages under each Gram Panchayat This appendix could not be generated because in Himachal Pradesh a few villages fall in more than one panchayat

APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND
Name of the district

Serial number	Name of CD Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C D block	Educational: Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation/ Secondary school		Higher Secondary/ PUC/ Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Nagar	37	87,080	37	123	21	27	13	13	6	6	-	-
2	Kullu	50	114,240	50	179	40	46	20	21	9	9	-	-
3	Banjar	42	51,765	41	114	26	27	15	15	1	1	-	-
4	Ani	17	50,476	17	97	16	19	11	11	5	5	-	-
5	Nermand	26	47,917	26	99	19	20	13	13	3	3	-	-
District (Rural) Total		**172**	**351,478**	**171**	**612**	**122**	**139**	**72**	**73**	**24**	**24**	-	-

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - C D BLOCK LEVEL
Kullu

Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Medical institutions: Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre/ Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Name of CD Block	Serial number
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	2	1
2	2	-	-	-	1	1	13	13	2	2	28	28	Nagar	1
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	16	17	5	5	34	34	Kullu	2
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	14	3	3	15	16	Banjar	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	4	4	11	11	Ani	4
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	3	4	10	10	Nermand	5
4	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**67**	**68**	**17**	**18**	**98**	**99**	**District(Rural) Total**	

APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND
Name of the district

		Medical institutions (contd)									Drinking	
		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities		
Serial number	Name of CD Block	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions		Tap	Well
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	Nagar	7	8	1	1	2	2	7	15	3	37	-
2	Kullu	4	4	1	1	-	-	3	6	7	50	1
3	Banjar	2	2	-	-	7	9	2	3	14	42	15
4	Ani	3	3	-	-	4	7	2	2	-	17	1
5	Nermand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	26	-
District(Rural) Total		**16**	**17**	**2**	**2**	**13**	**18**	**15**	**27**	**32**	**172**	**17**

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - C.D. BLOCK LEVEL
Kullu

water source								Post, Telegraph & Telephone								
Tank	Tube-well	River	Foun-tain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities	Post office	Tele-graph office	Post & tele-graph office	Post office & phone	Tele-graph office & phone	Post tele-graph office & phone	Phone	Name of CD Block	Serial number
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	2	1
1	-	6	17	1	7	19	-	29	7	-	25	6	-	30	Nagar	1
-	-	2	34	-	17	39	-	35	3	-	35	3	-	49	Kullu	2
1	-	24	29	1	15	42	-	35	3	-	22	2	-	25	Banjar	3
-	-	4	12	-	17	17	-	17	3	-	11	3	-	11	Ani	4
-	-	9	17	7	8	20	-	19	3	-	10	3	-	16	Nermai	5
2	**-**	**45**	**109**	**9**	**64**	**137**	**-**	**135**	**19**	**-**	**103**	**17**	**-**	**131**	**District (Rural) Total**	

APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND
Name of the district

		Transport communications			Banks		Power supply		Credit			
Serial number	Name of CD Block	Bus service	Rail-way station	Navi-gable water-way	Villages	Number of commer-cial and coopera-tive banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricul tural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Nagar	29	-	-	12	13	37	-	3	3	-	-
2	Kullu	33	-	-	11	14	50	-	6	8	-	-
3	Banjar	24	-	-	3	3	42	-	15	17	-	-
4	Ani	13	-	-	7	8	17	-	9	9	-	-
5	Nermand	12	-	-	6	7	26	-	4	4	2	4
District (Rural) Total		**111**	-	-	**39**	**45**	**172**	-	**37**	**41**	**2**	**4**

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - C D BLOCK LEVEL
Kullu

societies		Recreational facility			Newspaper/Magazine				
Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema/ Video hall	Sports club	Stadium/ Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine	Name of CD Block	Serial number
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	2	1
-	-	2	1	-	21	12	12	Nagar	1
-	-	4	-	-	23	17	17	Kullu	2
1	1	1	-	-	18	16	16	Banjar	3
-	-	3	-	-	10	10	8	Ani	4
-	-	1	-	-	12	3	3	Nermand	5
1	**1**	**11**	**1**	-	**84**	**58**	**56**	**District (Rural) Total**	

APPENDIX 1A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Name of the district Kullu

Serial number	Name of C D block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nagar	37	-	8	10	4	15
2	Kullu	50	-	8	10	12	20
3	Banjar	42	1	8	11	9	13
4	Ani	17	-	-	1	3	13
5	Nermand	26	-	2	9	3	12
	District Total	**172**	**1**	**26**	**41**	**31**	**73**

APPENDIX 1B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Name of the district Kullu

Serial number	Name of C D block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nagar	37	-	16	21	13
2	Kullu	50	-	10	40	20
3	Banjar	42	1	15	26	15
4	Ani	17	-	1	16	11
5	Nermand	26	-	7	19	13
	Total	**172**	**1**	**49**	**122**	**72**

APPENDIX 1C - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Name of the district Kullu

Serial number	Name of C D block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap well tube well handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nagar	18	-	-	-	7
2	Kullu	11	-	-	-	16
3	Banjar	-	-	-	-	19
4	Ani	-	-	-	-	11
5	Nermand	6	-	-	-	8
	District Total	**35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61**

APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

Name of the district Kullu

Serial number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Location code number	Name of C D block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N A where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bashisht (20/23)	00598300	Nagar	5,762	N A	N A	N A	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Kais (25/47)	00601700	Nagar	6,094	N A	N A	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
3	Kharal (25/50)	00603800	Nagar	10,559	Available	N A	Available	Available	Available	Available	N A
4	Shamshi (35/85)	00604300	Kullu	8,038	N A	N A	N A	Available	Available	Available	Available
5	Bajaura (36/89)	00604600	Kullu	5,212	Available	N A	N A	Available	Available	Available	N A
6	Shillihar (37/91)	00604800	Kullu	7,728	Available	N A	N A	Available	Available	Available	N A
7	Manjha Desh (21/68)	00612100	Ani	6,082	Available	N A	N A	Available	Available	N A	N A
8	Nermand (20/58)	00614500	Nermand	6,200	Available	N A	N A	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II-A CENSUS TOWN

Name of district . Kullu

No Census town exists in the district

APPENDIX III- VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LAND UTILIZATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWN/NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS

Name of district Kullu

No Census town exists in the district, hence the data is not compiled

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

C D BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of district Kullu

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
1	Name of CD Block Nagar	Nil
2	Name of CD Block Kullu	Nil
3	Name of CD Block Banjar	Nil
4	Name of CD Block Ani	Nil
5	Name of CD Block Nermand	Nil

APPENDIX V - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

Name of district Kullu

Serial number	Name of C D block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nagar	37	-	37	2
2	Kullu	50	-	50	-
3	Banjar	42	-	42	2
4	Ani	17	-	17	-
5	Nermand	26	-	26	-
	District Total	**172**	-	172	**4**

APPENDIX VI - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

Name of district . Kullu

Serial number	Name of C D block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nagar	37	-	37	4
2	Kullu	50	-	50	23
3	Banjar	42	-	42	32
4	Ani	17	-	17	9
5	Nermand	26	-	26	16
	District Total	**172**	-	**172**	**84**

APPENDIX VII A- VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of district Kullu

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
1	2	3
Name of CD Block Nagar		
Less than 5	00605100	Malana (24/44)
	00598100	Palchan (21/24)
5-10	00599100	Hallan-Ii (22/32)
	00600500	Pichlihar (29/64)
	00600400	Meha (22/33)
11-20	00598800	Pangan (22/38)
	00601400	Manjhlihar (27/57)
	00598600	Shallin (21/28)
	00599700	Gojra (20/20)
	00600300	Dawara (22/34)
	00598700	Bran (22/29)
	00598200	Buruwa (21/25)
	00599800	Jagatsukh (20/21)
	00601100	Shillihar (27/60)
	00598500	Nasogi (21/27)
	00599600	Sajla (23/39)
	00599900	Prini (20/22)
	00600600	Fojal (29/63)
	00600700	Mandalgarh (28/62)
	00600000	Hallan-I (24/42)
21-30	00598300	Bashisht (20/23)
	00601500	Nathan (24/45)
	00601600	Jana (24/46)
	00599200	Bari (22/36)
	00599500	Karjan (23/40)
	00599300	Badgran (22/37)
	00600200	Katrain (22/35)
	00598400	Manali (21/26)
	00600900	Shirar (27/59)
	00600100	Nagar (24/43)
	00603800	Kharal (25/50)
31-40	00599400	Soil (23/41)
	00600800	Dobhi (28/61)
	00601700	Kais (25/47)
41-50	00601000	Benchi (27/58)
51-75	Nil	Nil
76 and above	Nil	Nil
Name of CD Block Kullu		
Less than 5	00603900	Rajgiri (35/82)
	00603700	Barahar (34/80)
5-10	00603100	Brahman (33/74)
	00603200	Balh (33/73)
	00601800	Jandor (26/54)
	00602900	Gramang (32/72)
	00603000	Bhalyani (33/75)
11-20	00602800	Gahar (32/71)
	00602700	Mashna (31/70)
	00606300	Manjhli (37/93)
	00602100	Bastori (26/52)
	00602500	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)
	00605200	Manikarn (40/101)

APPENDIX VII A- VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of district Kullu

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
1	2	3
	00602600	Pichhli (31/69)
	00601200	Biasar (27/55)
21-30	00602400	Phallan (30/66)
	00603500	Balh (34/79)
	00605400	Jari (39/100)
	00602000	Sari (26/51)
	00606400	Parli (37/94)
	00604300	Shamshi (35/85)
	00601900	Banogi (26/53)
	00606700	Rote-I (42/107)
	00603600	Kharihar (34/81)
	00606500	Raila (42/105)
	00603400	Peej (34/77)
	00605900	Ratocha (38/95)
	00604500	Neol (35/88)
	00605300	Sosan (40/102)
	00602300	Majhat (30/68)
	00603300	Bhumtir (33/76)
	00606100	Rote-Ii (42/107)
	00602200	Dughilag (30/67)
	00605600	Shat (38/98)
31-40	00605700	Chong (38/96)
	00601300	Bandrol (27/56)
	00604800	Shillihar (37/91)
	00604100	Mohal (35/84)
	00606200	Bhallan-I (42/106)
	00604900	Kashawri (25/49)
41-50	00605800	Jallu (38/97)
	00604600	Bajaura (36/89)
	00606000	Diar (37/92)
	00605000	Pini (25/48)
	00606600	Bhalan-Ii (42/106)
	00604400	Khokhan (35/87)
	00604700	Hat (36/90)
51-75	00605500	Bradha (39/99)
	00604200	Bhullang (35/86)
	00604000	Shillihar (35/83)
76 and above	Nil	Nil
Name of CD Block Banjar		
Less than 5	00609300	Chethar (7/22)
5-10	00608600	Seohli (5/16)
	00610000	Ghiaghi (10/30)
	00609200	Bahu (9/27)
	00607800	Lapah (3/8)
11-20	00610100	Rashala (10/31)
	00609500	Mohni (8/25)
	00610600	Tindar (13/37)
	00610500	Pekhri (13/36)
	00610200	Bini (11/32)
	00609800	Tandi (9/28)
	00610300	Bihar (11/33)
21-30	00607300	Manyashi (2/6)
	00609900	Sajwar (10/29)
	00608900	Ratwah (6/21)

APPENDIX VII A- VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of district Kullu

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
1	2	3
	00608000	Siri Kot (4/10)
	00606900	Chakurtha (1/2)
	00610800	Shilhi (12/35)
	00609600	Seraj (8/26)
	00609100	Bala Gad (7/23)
	00607200	Dusharh (2/5)
	00610900	Mashyar (14/39)
	00606800	Kotla (1/1)
	00609400	Khabal (8/24)
	00607100	Dhaugi (1/4)
31-40	00608200	Deotha (5/14)
	00608300	Thani Char (5/15)
	00610400	Sharchi (12/34)
	00607600	Gara Parli (41/103)
	00610700	Chippni (14/38)
	00608700	Jauri (5/17)
	00607400	Sachen (2/7)
	00608100	Kalwari (4/12)
	00607000	Kanon (1/3)
	00607700	Shangarh (3/9)
41-50	00609000	Tarangali (6/20)
	00608800	Thati Bir (5/18)
	00608400	Chanon (5/19)
	00608500	Palach (4/13)
51-75	00607500	Shanshar (41/104)
76 and above	Nil	Nil
Name of CD Block Ani		
Less than 5	Nil	Nil
5-10	Nil	Nil
11-20	00612000	Franali (25/81)
	00611400	Khani (22/70)
21-30	00611100	Bishla Dhar (23/73)
	00611300	Lajheri (22/71)
	00611000	Karsei Gad (23/72)
	00611700	Karana (24/77)
	00612400	Dalash -Sui- Dhar (25/80)
	00611200	Karad (23/74)
	00611500	Bachher (21/67)
31-40	00611600	Kohila (22/69)
	00611900	Shilhi (24/75)
	00612500	Beongal (25/79)
	00612200	Jaban (25/78)
	00612600	Palehi (20/64)
41-50	00612100	Manjha Desh (21/68)
	00611800	Kungash (24/76)
51-75	00612300	Dingi Dhar (25/82)
76 and above	Nil	Nil
Name of CD Block Nermand		
Less than 5	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX VII A- VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of district Kullu

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
1	2	3
5-10	Nil	Nil
11-20	00612800	Sarahan (15/41)
21-30	00613400	Sargha (17/47)
31-40	00613200	Shili Kote (16/45)
	00612900	Jhaler (15/42)
	00615100	Thachwa (17/50)
	00614300	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)
	00613600	Bari (18/52)
	00613100	Koti (16/44)
	00614900	Poshana (19/57)
	00612700	Chail (15/40)
	00614400	Gadej (20/60)
	00614200	Lote (20/62)
41-50	00613500	Kushwa (17/48)
	00614800	Nishani (19/56)
	00614100	Neether (20/63)
	00614700	Tawar (19/55)
	00614600	Bael (20/59)
	00614500	Nermand (20/58)
	00613700	Arsu (18/53)
51-75	00613800	Sohach (18/54)
	00614000	Ghathoo (21/65)
	00613900	Rahnu (21/66)
	00615000	Kasholi (18/51)
	00613000	Nore (15/43)
	00615200	Tunan (17/49)
	00613300	Dethoa (16/46)
76 and above	Nil	Nil

Note Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of district Kullu

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
1	2	3
Name of CD Block Nagar		
Less than 5	00598400	Manali (21/26)
	00599000	Shigli (22/31)
	00600500	Pichlihar (29/64)
	00598100	Palchan (21/24)
	00600700	Mandalgarh (28/62)
	00598200	Buruwa (21/25)
	00600000	Hallan-I (24/42)
	00601600	Jana (24/46)
	00603800	Kharal (25/50)
	00600100	Nagar (24/43)
5-10	00601700	Kais (25/47)
	00601500	Nathan (24/45)
	00600400	Meha (22/33)
	00599800	Jagatsukh (20/21)

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of district Kullu

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
1	2	3
	00598500	Nasogi (21/27)
	00600900	Shirar (27/59)
	00598600	Shallin (21/28)
11-20	00599400	Soil (23/41)
	00600600	Fojal (29/63)
	00599500	Karjan (23/40)
	00599200	Bari (22/36)
	00598700	Bran (22/29)
	00600800	Dobhi (28/61)
	00598900	Riyara (22/30)
	00599300	Badgran (22/37)
	00599900	Prini (20/22)
	00598300	Bashisht (20/23)
	00600200	Katrain (22/35)
	00600300	Dawara (22/34)
21-30	00601000	Benchi (27/58)
	00599600	Sajla (23/39)
	00599700	Gojra (20/20)
	00598800	Pangan (22/38)
31-40	Nil	Nil
41-50	Nil	Nil
51-75	Nil	Nil
76 and above	Nil	Nil
Name of CD Block Kullu		
Less than 5	00602200	Dughilag (30/67)
	00603400	Peej (34/77)
	00603600	Kharihar (34/81)
	00605800	Jallu (38/97)
	00606100	Rote-Ii (42/107)
	00606500	Raila (42/105)
	00602000	Sari (26/51)
	00606200	Bhallan-I (42/106)
	00605200	Manikarn (40/101)
	00605000	Pini (25/48)
	00606700	Rote-I (42/107)
	00606400	Parli (37/94)
	00606300	Manjhli (37/93)
	00605500	Bradha (39/99)
	00601900	Banogi (26/53)
	00604900	Kashawri (25/49)
	00605700	Chong (38/96)
	00604800	Shillihar (37/91)
	00601800	Jandor (26/54)
	00604400	Khokhan (35/87)
	00603500	Balh (34/79)
	00605400	Jari (39/100)
	00604600	Bajaura (36/89)
5-10	00604100	Mohal (35/84)
	00604700	Hat (36/90)
11-20		
	00604300	Shamshi (35/85)
	00601300	Bandrol (27/56)
21-30	Nil	Nil
31-40	Nil	Nil
41-50	Nil	Nil
51-75	Nil	Nil
76 and above	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of district Kullu

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
1	2	3
Name of CD Block Banjar		
Less than 5	00606800	Kotla (1/1)
	00607500	Shanshar (41/104)
	00610700	Chippni (14/38)
	00610300	Bihar (11/33)
	00607000	Kanon (1/3)
	00610100	Rashala (10/31)
	00608900	Ratwah (6/21)
	00607200	Dusharh (2/5)
	00607300	Manyashi (2/6)
5-10	00607100	Dhaugi (1/4)
11-20	Nil	Nil
21-30	Nil	Nil
31-40	Nil	Nil
41-50	Nil	Nil
51-75	Nil	Nil
76 and above	Nil	Nil
Name of CD Block Ani		
Less than 5	00611300	Lajheri (22/71)
	00611600	Kohila (22/69)
	00611500	Bachher (21/67)
	00611900	Shilhi (24/75)
	00612100	Manjha Desh (21/68)
	00611100	Bishla Dhar (23/73)
	00612000	Pranali (25/81)
	00612200	Jaban (25/78)
5-10	Nil	Nil
11-20	Nil	Nil
21-30	Nil	Nil
31-40	Nil	Nil
41-50	Nil	Nil
51-75	Nil	Nil
76 and above	Nil	Nil
Name of CD Block Nermand		
Less than 5		
	00613300	Dethoa (16/46)
	00613700	Arsu (18/53)
	00614300	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)
	00615200	Tunan (17/49)
	00614000	Ghathoo (21/65)
	00614500	Nermand (20/58)
	00614600	Bael (20/59)
	00615100	Thachwa (17/50)
	00614400	Gadej (20/60)
	00614900	Poshana (19/57)
5-10	Nil	Nil
11-20	Nil	Nil
21-30	Nil	Nil
31-40	Nil	Nil
41-50	Nil	Nil
51-75	Nil	Nil
76 and above	Nil	Nil

Note Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded

APPENDIX VIII
LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT

Name of the District Kullu

N A

SECTION-II
TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION- II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory :

Statement 1 : Status and Growth History

Column (2) Class, name and civic administration status of town :

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000) and above is treated as a city

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town

(i)	Municipal Corporation	M Corp
(ii)	Municipal Committee	MC
(iii)	Municipal Council	M Cl
(iv)	City Municipal Council	CMC
(v)	Town Municipal Council	TMC
(vi)	Municipal Board	MB
(vii)	Municipality	M
(viii)	Cantonment Board/ Cantonment	CB
(ix)	Notified Area	NA
(x)	Notified Town	NT
(xi)	Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(xii)	Notified Town Area	NTA
(xiii)	Industrial Notified Area	INA
(xiv)	Industrial Township	ITS
(xv)	Township	TS
(xvi)	Town Panchayat	TP
(xvii)	Nagar Panchayat	NP
(xviii)	Town Committee/Town Area Committee	TC
(xix)	Small Town Committee	ST
(xx)	Estate office	EO
(xxi)	Gram Panchayat	GP
(xxii)	Census Town	CT

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999

Column 3 to 5 Physical Aspects

In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded

Column 6, 7 and 8

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero

Column 9 & 10 ·

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakh and more population are recorded

Column 11, 12 and 13

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal, its name is to be mentioned If not available then the name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is to be mentioned

Statement III . Municipal Finance 1998-1999

Itemwise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 5) : Self explanatory.

Column (6) : Road length (in kms.)

Information about kutcha/pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town

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

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows

(i)	Sewer	S
(ii)	Open Surface Drains	OSD
(iii)	Box Surface Drains	BSD
(iv)	Sylk Drains	SD
(v)	Cesspool method	CP
(vi)	Pit System	Pt
(vii)	Others	O

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes

(i)	Head Loads	HL
(ii)	Basket	B
(iii)	Wheel Barrows	WB
(iv)	Septic Tank	ST
(v)	Pit System	Pt
(vi)	Sewerage	S
(vii)	Others	O

Column 13 and 14 Water supply

Source and capacity of storage system The following codes are used in these columns

Column 13

(i)	Tap water	T
(ii)	Tubewell water	TW
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Well water	W

Column 14.

(v)	Over Head Tank	OHT
(vi)	Service Reservoir	SR
(vii)	River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
(viii)	Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
(ix)	Pressure Tank	PT

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 15

Column 15 Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded If the facility is not available within the town The name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns i e Domestic Industrial Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 Self explanatory

Column 4 & 5

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/ Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social

agencies like the Missionaries Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v)	T B Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e g D(3), NH(8), etc The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes' within the bracket as given below

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 .

The codes used for these columns are as follows

(i)	Arts only	A
(ii)	Science only	S
(iii)	Commerce only	C
(iv)	Arts & Science only	AS
(v)	Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi)	Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii)	Law	L

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

"Recognised" should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc

The following codes are used

(i)	Shorthand	SH
(ii)	Typewriting	Type
(iii)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(iv)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B Ed College, Teacher's Training Institute, Music/Dance School, Nursing School etc are covered under 'Others

Column 11 to 14 ·

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/ PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools

School up to class V are treated as Primary or elementary schools These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools Junior Basic schools upto class V and Primary schools upto class IV

Schools upto VIII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre University/Junior College etc This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e g P(4), M(3)

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned

Statement II

Statement II deals with the physical aspects and location of towns as in 1999 Banjar Nagar Panchayat a class VI town was created new urban area in the Kullu district in 1991 Census Banjar town is connected with the bus route and is 215 kms away from Shimla, the State headquarters and 55 kms away from the district headquarters Kullu The nearest railway station for this town is Jogindarnagar at a distance of 120 kms The nearest city for the town is Shimla with a distance of 215 kms Banjar town is having the tehsil as well as the sub-divisional headquarters Banjar town experiences annual rainfall of 900 mm with maximum temperature rising to 30°C and minimum temperature comes down to 8°C

Bhuntar (NP) a class VI town has a air strip situated at a distance of 11 kms from the district headquarters Kullu and it is 221 kms away from the state headquarters Shimla The sub-divisional and tehsil headquarters are located at Kullu The nearest city with population of one lakh and above is Shimla at a distance of 221 kms The nearest railway station from Bhuntar is Jogindarnagar at a distance of 119 kms The town is provided with the bus service The navigable river is available within a distance of 0-5 kms Bhuntar experiences annual rainfall of 793 mm with mercury touching 35°C and minimum temperature 10°C

Kullu town a class IV town is situated on National Highway No 21 is the district as well as tehsil headquarters town The town is located at a distance of 232 kms from Shimla, the state headquarters The nearest city is Shimla at a distance of 232 kms and the nearest railway station is Jogindarnagar at a distance of 130 kms The town is linked with the bus service and navigable river is available within a distance of 0-5 kms Kullu town experiences an annual rainfall of 1,000 mm with maximum temperature of 36°C and minimum temperature of -2°C during winter

Manali town a class V town is famous for tourism This town is situated on the National Highway No 21 and is 272 kms from Shimla, the state headquarters and 40 kms from Kullu, the district headquarters The tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters are situated within the precincts of Manali town The nearest town is Shimla at a distance of 272 kms The nearest railway station is Jogindarnagar which is 170 kms away from the town The town is provided with the bus service and navigable river is available at a distance of 0-5 kms Manali town experiences annual rainfall of 400 mm with maximum temperature of 30°C and minimum temperature of -6°C

Statement III

Statement III deals with the municipal finances as in 1988-89 In the matter of finance Kullu Municipal Council appears to be the richest amongst all the four towns with a total annual receipt of Rs 230 78 lacs Of this Rs 27 71 lacs are receipts through taxes, Rs 36 71 lacs as revenue derived from the municipal properties and power apart from taxation, Rs 142 88 lacs through government grant and the remaining Rs 23 48 lacs through other sources On the expenditure side it has the highest total expernditure of Rs 230 78 lacs The break up of expenditure under various heads are Rs 51 11 lacs on general administration, Rs 20 80 lacs on public safety, Rs 55 25 lacs on public health and conveniences, Rs 53 36 lacs on public works, Rs 1 02 lacs on public institutions and the remaining Rs 49 24 lacs on other items

Banjar has the lowest receipt of Rs 14 54 lacs Of this Rs 0 55 lacs are derived from the taxes, Rs 0 67 lacs received as a revenue from municipal properties and power apart from taxation Rs 12 76 lacs are received as government grants and the remaining Rs 0 56 lacs from other sources On the expenditure side it has an expenditure of Rs 10 87 lacs, Rs 1 52 lacs are spent on general administration Rs 0 68 lacs on public safety and Rs 8 67 lacs on public works

Bhuntar Nagar Panchayat has a total income of Rs 25 85 lacs Of this Rs 0 51 lacs are the receipts through the taxes, Rs 5 72 lacs as a revenue derived from the municipal properties and power apart from the taxation, Rs 14 06 lacs as a government grant and the remaining Rs 5 56 lacs from the other sources On the expenditure side it has a total expenditure of Rs 25 85 lacs The break-up of expenditure is Rs 8 57 lacs is spent on general administration, Rs 1 64 lacs on public safety Rs 6 06 lacs on public health and conveniences and the remaining Rs 9 58 lacs on public works

Of the total receipt of Rs 184 98 lacs of Manali Nagar Panchayat Rs 42 59 lacs are derived as a receipt through taxes, Rs 6 40 lacs as a revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation, Rs 54 12 lacs from government grant, Rs 0 49 as advance and the remaining Rs 81 38 lacs through other sources On the expenditure side it has a total expenditure of Rs 184 98 lacs, Rs 11 03 lacs are spent on general administration, Rs 6 89 lacs on public safety, Rs 21 48 lacs on public health and conveniences, Rs 72 02 lacs on public works and the remaining Rs 73 56 lacs on other items

Statement IV

Statement IV deals with civic and other amenities available in 1999 Banjar Nagar Panchayat has a total pucca road length of 2 kms and has population of 1,262 persons out of which 286 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and 27 to Scheduled Tribes as per 2001 Census The sewerage system in the town is open surface drains There are 113 latrines all water borne The method of disposal of night soil is septic tank Source of water is tap and system of storage of drinking water being service reservoir with the storage capacity of 100 Kilolitres There is no fire fighting service in the town For fire fighting service it depends on Kullu which is 55 kms away from Banjar The town has 560 domestic, 5 industrial, 200 commercial and 70 road lighting points

Bhuntar Nagar Panchayat has a kutcha road length of one km and pucca road length of 3 kms Scheduled Castes population in this urban area comes to 529 persons and 133 Scheduled Tribes out of total 4,260 population of the town Sewerage system is open surfaced drains There are in all 350 latrines of which 200 are water borne latrines and 150 service latrines Source of water is mainly through taps and storage facility of water being service reservoir with a capacity of 408 6 Kilolitres For fire fighting it depends upon Kullu which is 10 kms away There are 1,426 domestic, 27 industrial, 870 commercial connections and 67 road lighting points

Kullu Municipal Council has a pucca road length of 16 kms Kullu town has Scheduled Castes population of 3,076 while Scheduled Tribes population is 1,191 persons of the total 18,306 population The system of sewerage is open surface drains There are 3,976 water borne and 835 service latrines in the town The night soil is disposed of through baskets and septic tanks The water supply is made through taps and stored in service reservoir with a capacity of 376 Kilolitres The town has a fire fighting service of its own There are 4,456 domestic, 46 industrial and 1,499 commercial connections in the town in addition to 915 road lighting points and 11 other connections

Manali Nagar Panchayat has a pucca road length of 13 kms The population of Manali town is 6,265 persons comprising 588 population of Scheduled Castes and 656 of Scheduled Tribes It has sewer and open surface drains as sewerage system There are 839 water borne latrines in the town The night soil is disposed of through sewer and septic tanks The drinking water is made available through the tap and has a service reservoir having a capacity of 1,625 Kilolitres Manali town has its own fire fighting service In case of electricity the town has 1,650 domestic, 20 industrial, 793 commercial connections and 280 road lighting points

Statement V

Statement V deals with medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities as available in 1999 Banjar town has one Health Center/Community Health Centre with 50 beds There is one arts college The nearest Ayurvedic medical college is available at Paprola in Kangra district at a distance of 155 kms The nearest engineering college is situated at Hamirpur at a distance of 104 kms from the town The facility of polytechnic is available at Sundarnagar in Mandi district at a distance of 95 kms Vocational training and training in Shorthand-cum-typing are available in 2 institutions Banjar town has one higher secondary, one secondary and one primary school The nearest working women's hostel is at Kullu at a distance of 55 kms For entertainment there is one stadia in the town

Bhuntar town has 2 dispensaries, one Allopathic and 1 Ayurvedic, 1health center and 6 other type of institutions with 10 beds Degree college is at Kullu at a distance of 10 kms The nearest medical college is available at Paprola at a distance of 152 kms and engineering college is available at Hamirpur at a distance of 100 kms For polytechnic the nearest place is Sundarnagar at a distance of 89 kms The vocational training is available within the town There

is a higher secondary, secondary, junior secondary schools besides 3 primary schools The nearest working women hostel is at Kullu at a distance of 10 kms The town has 1 auditorium

Kullu town has 2 hospitals, one Allopathic and other Ayurvedic, 2 dispensaries, one Allopathic and other Ayurvedic, a family welfare centre, T B clinic, nursing home etc with 266 beds It has two arts, science and commerce college The facilities of medical and engineering college are available at Paprola and Hamirpur at a distance of 162 and 110 kms respectively For polytechnic the nearest place is at Sundernagar at a distance of 98 kms 3 vocational training institutions are available in the town Kullu town has one higher secondary, 3 secondary, 4 junior secondary and 8 primary schools The facility of adult literacy centre is available in the town with 14 seats The town has one stadia, one cinema, 2 auditoria, 2 public libraries and 2 reading rooms

Manali town has 2 allopathic hospitals, a family welfare centre and 4 other type of medical institutions equipped with 94 beds The facility of college is available at Kullu at a distance of 40 kms Medical College, engineering college and polytechnic institute are available at Paprola, Hamirpur and Sundarnagar with a distance of 196, 150 and 140 kms respectively There is one vocational training institutions in the town There are 2 higher secondary, 4 secondary, 4 junior secondary and 4 primary schools in the town For adult literacy classes the nearest place is Katrain at a distance of 22 kms One can avail the facility of working women hostel at Kullu at a distance of 40 kms The town has one stadia and auditoria also

Statement VI

Statement VI deals with the trade, commerce,industry and banking in the urban areas of the district Banjar town mainly imports foodgrains, building construction material and cloth The town exports apples, wooden furniture beds and medicinal herbs Three most important commodities that are manufactured in the town are Grass shoes, shawls and fruit products There are 3 banks, one agricultural and one non-agricultural credit society in the town

Bhuntar town imports foodgrains, sugar, fuel and edible oils The town exports apples, shawls, caps and potatoes, manufactures shawls, caps and hosiery goods There are 4 banks, one agricultural and one non-agricultural credit society in the town

Kullu town mainly imports foodgrains, sugar edible oil and petrolium products The town mainly exports apples, plums, wooden packing cases, woollen shawls and caps, it manufactures shawls caps carpets, fruit products, packing cases and wooden furniture There are 10 banks, 2 agricultural and 5 non-agricultural credit societies

Manali town imports foodgrains cloth and steel whereas it exports potato seeds apples, raw wood wooden furniture Caps, wooden furniture and woollen shawls are manufactured in this town There are 6 banks, 2 agricultural and 5 non-agricultural credit societies

Statement VII

Statement VII deals with the amenities available in the slum areas of the towns As there are no recognised/notified slum in the towns of the district Hence no information is recorded in this statement

STATEMENT -
Status and

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tehsil/Police Station/Island etc	Name of C D block	Area (in sq km)	Number of households incl houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Census of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	VI Banjar (NP)	40404000	Banjar (T)	Banjar	2 2	343	-	-	-
2	VI Bhuntar (NP)	40403000	Kullu (T)	Kullu	2 0	996	-		-
3	IV Kullu (M Cl)	40402000	Kullu (T)	Kullu	6 7	4,521	-	-	-
4	V Manali (NP)	40401000	Manali (T)	Nagar	3 0	1,559	-	-	-

STATEMENT -
Physical Aspects and

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)			
			Maximum	Minimum	State HQ	District HQ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	VI Banjar (NP)	900mm	30 0c	8 0c	Shimla (215 kms)	Kullu (55 kms)
2	VI Bhuntar (NP)	793mm	35 0c	10 0c	Shimla (221 kms)	Kullu (10 kms)
3	IV Kullu (M Cl)	1000mm	36 0c	-2 0c	Shimla (232 kms)	Kullu -
4	V Manali (NP)	400mm	30 0c	-6 0c	Shimla (272 kms)	Kullu (10 kms)

I
Growth History

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,037	1,262 (+21 7)	574	-	723	805
-	-	-	-	-	2,754	2,972 (+7 9)	4 260 (+43 3)	2 130	759	852	828
-	-	3,694	4,886 (+32 3)	8,958 (+83 3)	11,869 (+32 5)	14,569 (+22 8)	18,306 (+25 7)	2 732	701	805	856
-	-	-	-	1,800	2,301 (+27 8)	2,433 (+5 7)	6,265 (+157 5)	2,088	722	624	569

II
Location of Towns, 1999

kilometre(s) from					
Sub-division/Taluk/ Tehsil/Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometres)
8	9	10	11	12	13
Banjar	Shimla	Chandigarh (U T)	Jogindarnagar	Banjar	-
(0)	(215 kms)	(260 kms)	(120 kms)	-	
Kullu	Shimla	Chandigarh (U T)	Jogindarnagar	Bhuntar	Beas-R
(10 kms)	(221 kms)	(266 kms)	(119 kms)	-	(0-5 kms)
Kullu	Shimla	Chandigarh (U T)	Jogindarnagar	Kullu	Beas-R
(0)	(232 kms)	(277 kms)	(130 kms)	-	(0-5 kms)
Manali	Shimla	Chandigarh (U T)	Jogindarnagar	Manali	Beas-R
(0)	(272 kms)	(317 kms)	(170 kms)	-	(0-5 kms)

STATEMENT -
Municipal Finance,

Receipt

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt through taxes, etc	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	VI Banjar (NP)	55	67	1,276	-	-
2	VI Bhuntar (NP)	51	572	1,406	-	-
3	IV Kullu (M Cl)	2,771	3 671	14,288	-	-
4	V Manali (NP)	4,259	640	5,412	-	49

STATEMENT -
Civic and other

Population 2001 Census — Number of

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Road 'length [in km (s)]	System of sewerage	Total	Water borne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	VI Banjar (NP)	1,262	286	27	PR-2	OSD	113	113
2	VI Bhuntar (NP)	4,260	529	133	KR-1 PR-3	OSD	350	200
3	IV Kullu (M Cl)	18,306	3,076	1,191	PR-16	S OSD	4 811	3 976
4	V Manali (NP)	6,265	588	656	KR-2 PR-11	S OSD	839	839

III

1998-99

(in Rs '000)		Expenditure (in Rs '000)						
Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Suspense Account = 56	1,454	152	68	-	867	-	-	1 087
1 Copying and Composition Fees = 5 2 Cattle Fees = 25 3 Opening Balance = 526	2,585	857	164	606	958	-	-	2 585
1 Misc unclassified = 152 2 Net Market Rent = 2 3 Slaughter house = 21 4 Licence fees = 188 5 Cattle fees = 106 6 Advance deposits = 1,815 7 Opening balance = 64	23,078	5,111	2,080	5,525	5,336	102	1 Veterinary - 16 2 Water Charges = 22 3 Unforseen Charges = 1,822 4 Advances Deposits = 2 869 5 Closing Balance = 195	23 078
1 Building App Fees = 469 2 Licence Fees for Job Porters = 64 3 Interest on earmarked investment = 1,936 4 Opening Balance = 5,669	18,498	1,103	689	2,148	7,202		1 Suspense Account = 1 248 2 Closing Balance = 6,108	18,498

IV

Amenities, 1999

latrines			Water supply			Electrification (number of connections)				
Service	Others	Method of disposal of night soil	Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)	Fire fighting service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	-	ST	T	SR (100)	Kullu (55 kms)	560	5	200	70	-
150	-	B, ST	T	SR (408 6)	Kullu (10 kms)	1,426	27	870	67	-
835	-	B, ST	T	SR (376)	Yes	4,456	46	1,499	915	14
-	-	S, ST	T	SR (1625)	Yes	1 650	20	793	280	-

STATEMENT -
Medical, Educational, Recreational

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/T B clinics etc	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	VI Banjar (NP)	1,262	HC H-Kullu (55 kms) D-Kullu (55 kms) HC-Kullu (55 kms) TB-Kullu (55 kms) NH-Kullu (55 kms)	50	A(1)
2	VI Bhuntar (NP)	4,260	D(A-1, 1) HC Other(6) H-Kullu (10 kms) HC-Kullu (10 kms) TB-Kullu (10 kms) NH-Kullu (10 kms)	10	Kullu (10 kms)
3	IV Kullu (M Cl)	18,306	H(A-1, 1) D(A-1 1) FWC TB NH Other	266	A(1) ASC(1)
4	V Manali (NP)	6,265	H(2) FWC Other(4) D-Kullu (40 kms) TB-Kullu (40 kms) NH-Kullu (40 kms)	94	Kullu (40 kms)

V

and Cultural Facilities, 1999

facilities

Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college
7	8	9	10	11
Paprola (155 kms)	Hamirpur (104 kms)	Sundarnagar (95 kms)	SH/Type (1), Type (1)	1
Paprola (152 kms)	Hamirpur (100 kms)	Sundarnagar (89 kms)	O(1)	1
Paprola (162 kms)	Hamirpur (110 kms)	Sundarnagar (98 kms)	SH/Type (1) Type (2)	1
Paprola (196 kms)	Hamirpur (150 kms)	Sundarnagar (140 kms)	O(1)	2

STATEMENT -

Medical, Educational, Recreational

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities				
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
1	2	12	13	14	15	16
1	VI Banjar (NP)	1	1	1	-	Kullu (55kms)
2	VI Bhuntar (NP)	1	1	3	-	Kullu (10 kms)
3	IV Kullu (M Cl)	3	4	8	Katrain (13 kms)	1 (14)
4	V Manali (NP)	4	4	4	Katrain (22 kms)	Kullu (40 kms)

V

and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
17	18	19	20
1	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
1	1	2	PL(2), RR(2)
1	-	1	-

STATEMENT -
Trade, Commerce, Industry

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	VI Banjar (NP)	Apples	Wooden Furniture, Beds	Medicinal Herbs
2	VI Bhuntar (NP)	Apples	Shawls, Caps	Potatoes
3	IV Kullu (M Cl)	Apples, Plums	Wooden Packing Cases	Woollen Shawls Caps
4	V Manali (NP)	Potato Seeds	Apples	Raw Wood Wooden Furniture

STATEMENT -
Civic and other amenities

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
								Water borne	service	others	Community
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-------NIL-------											

There is no notified/recognized slum in this district and this statement shows Nil information

VI
and Banking, 1999

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Grass Shoes	Shawls	Fruit Products	3	1	1
Shawls	Caps	Hosiery Goods	4	1	1
Shawls, Caps, Carpets	Fruit Products, Packing Cases	Wooden Furniture	10	2	9
Caps	Wooden Furniture	Woollen Shawls	6	2	5

VII
***in Slums*, 1999**

Method of disposal of night soil	No of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
		Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
13	14	15	16	17
-------NIL-------				

Appendix to Town Directory

TOWNS SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTHS WITH POPULATION

Serial number	Name of the town with location code	Population of core town	Name of outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
		— Nil —		

As per 2001 Census, towns of this district do not have any out growth

PART-B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872 Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B Part I contained the Location Particulars, Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation The part- II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration The Census Schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the Schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census For Census 2001, about 202 million Schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the

quality and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encoun-tered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural labourers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers The characteristics of the Total Population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population are presented by sex and rural-urban residence This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union Territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union Territory

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract This practice was continued in 1991 also In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included In 1981 Census only main workers were presented in to four categories One of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 Census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under

	Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of presentation
1	District Primary Census Abstract	District/CD Block/UA/City/Town
2	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/CD Block/Town
3	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/CD Block/Town
4	Village Primary Census Abstract	CD Block/Village wise
5	Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages was presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census This practice is continued in 2001 Census also The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block In case a CD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the CD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s)

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations The explanation regarding area figures presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows

Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometres The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tehsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares The area figures of the CD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each CD Block The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level The total area figures of all the tehsils/CD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/ Tehsil The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tehsils and P S level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (GENERAL)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**5,503 0**	**76,902**	**381,571**	**198,016**	**183,555**	**52,820**	**26,955**	**25,865**
		Rural	**5,489 1**	**69,483**	**351,478**	**181,131**	**170,347**	**49,661**	**25,252**	**24,409**
		Urban	**13 9**	**7,419**	**30,093**	**16,885**	**13,208**	**3,159**	**1,703**	**1,456**
0001	Nagar	Total	102 0	17 751	87 080	45,056	42,024	11 439	5 789	5 650
		Rural	102 0	17,751	87,080	45,056	42 024	11 439	5,789	5 650
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	148 9	21,574	114 240	59 542	54 698	17 130	8 837	8 293
		Rural	148 9	21,574	114,240	59,542	54 698	17,130	8 837	8 293
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	90 1	9,449	51 765	26 228	25 537	8 354	4 203	4 151
		Rural	90 1	9,449	51,765	26 228	25,537	8 354	4 203	4 151
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	78 5	10,565	50,476	25,722	24 754	6 305	3 214	3 091
		Rural	78 5	10,565	50 476	25,722	24,754	6 305	3,214	3 091
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	77 5	10,144	47,917	24,583	23,334	6 433	3 209	3 224
		Rural	77 5	10,144	47,917	24,583	23 334	6 433	3 209	3 224
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	3 0	1,559	6 265	3 994	2,271	620	344	276
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	6 7	4,521	18,306	9,861	8 445	1 885	1 020	865
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	2 0	996	4,260	2,331	1 929	502	259	243
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	2 2	343	1,262	699	563	152	80	72

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
107,897	**55,346**	**52,551**	**11,351**	**5,664**	**5,687**	**239,649**	**143,655**	**95,994**	**Total**	**Kullu**
103,418	**52,961**	**50,457**	**9,344**	**4,644**	**4,700**	**215,951**	**129,718**	**86,233**	**Rural**	
4,479	**2,385**	**2,094**	**2,007**	**1,020**	**987**	**23,698**	**13,937**	**9,761**	**Urban**	
19,617	10,035	9,582	6,889	3,417	3 472	55,567	32,995	22,572	Total	Nagar
19,617	10,035	9,582	6,889	3,417	3,472	55,567	32,995	22 572	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
32,004	16,418	15,586	2,050	1,022	1,028	70 337	42,768	27,569	Total	Kullu
32,004	16,418	15,586	2,050	1,022	1,028	70 337	42,768	27,569	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
14,710	7,444	7,266	211	112	99	30,608	18,289	12 319	Total	Banjar
14,710	7,444	7,266	211	112	99	30,608	18 289	12 319	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
15,597	7 974	7,623	52	29	23	30 789	18,406	12 383	Total	Ani
15,597	7,974	7,623	52	29	23	30,789	18,406	12 383	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
21,490	11,090	10 400	142	64	78	28 650	17,260	11,390	Total	Nermand
21,490	11,090	10,400	142	64	78	28,650	17,260	11 390	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
588	358	230	656	364	292	4 571	3,142	1 429	Urban	Manali (NP)
3,076	1,601	1,475	1,191	575	616	14 719	8,260	6 459	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)
529	280	249	133	67	66	3,368	1,927	1,441	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)
286	146	140	27	14	13	1,040	608	432	Urban	Banjar (NP)

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**141,922**	**54,361**	**87,561**	**216,513**	**119,395**	**97,118**	**166,715**	**100,140**	**66,575**
		Rural	**135,527**	**51,413**	**84,114**	**204,659**	**109,794**	**94,865**	**155,662**	**90,992**	**64,670**
		Urban	**6,395**	**2,948**	**3,447**	**11,854**	**9,601**	**2,253**	**11,053**	**9,148**	**1,905**
0001	Nagar	Total	31,513	12,061	19,452	49,729	27,488	22,241	38 132	22 674	15 458
		Rural	31,513	12,061	19,452	49,729	27,488	22,241	38 132	22,674	15,458
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	43,903	16,774	27,129	64,539	35,742	28 797	50 096	29,960	20 136
		Rural	43,903	16,774	27,129	64 539	35,742	28 797	50,096	29 960	20 136
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	21,157	7,939	13,218	33,682	17,265	16 417	23 229	12 938	10 291
		Rural	21,157	7,939	13,218	33,682	17,265	16 417	23 229	12 938	10 291
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0004	Ani	Total	19,687	7,316	12,371	30,114	15,534	14,580	22,524	13 421	9 103
		Rural	19,687	7,316	12,371	30 114	15,534	14 580	22 524	13 421	9 103
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	19,267	7,323	11,944	26,595	13,765	12,830	21 681	11,999	9 682
		Rural	19,267	7,323	11,944	26 595	13,765	12 830	21 681	11 999	9 682
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	1,694	852	842	3 606	2,914	692	3 261	2 788	473
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	3,587	1,601	1 986	6,227	5 019	1,208	5 946	4,810	1 136
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	892	404	488	1,560	1,302	258	1 390	1 187	203
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	222	91	131	461	366	95	456	363	93

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers														
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ C D Block/Town	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2	
120,959	**62,333**	**58,626**	**3,008**	**1,934**	**1,074**	**2,023**	**1,370**	**653**	**40,725**	**34,503**	**6,222**	**Total**	**Kullu**	
120,824	**62,256**	**58,568**	**2,972**	**1,906**	**1,066**	**1,898**	**1,275**	**623**	**29,968**	**25,555**	**4,413**	**Rural**		
135	77	**58**	**36**	**28**	**8**	**125**	**95**	**30**	**10,757**	**8,948**	**1,809**	**Urban**		
26,655	13,540	13,115	1,464	891	573	455	287	168	9,558	7 956	1,602	Total	Nagar	
26,655	13,540	13,115	1,464	891	573	455	287	168	9,558	7,956	1,602	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
36,717	18,873	17,844	913	595	318	721	440	281	11,745	10,052	1,693	Total	Kullu	
36,717	18,873	17,844	913	595	318	721	440	281	11,745	10,052	1 693	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
20,400	10,497	9,903	173	138	35	210	179	31	2,446	2,124	322	Total	Banjar	
20,400	10,497	9,903	173	138	35	210	179	31	2,446	2 124	322	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
19,462	10,844	8,618	187	114	73	83	69	14	2,792	2 394	398	Total	Ani	
19 462	10,844	8,618	187	114	73	83	69	14	2,792	2,394	398	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
17,590	8,502	9,088	235	168	67	429	300	129	3,427	3,029	398	Total	Nermand	
17,590	8,502	9,088	235	168	67	429	300	129	3,427	3,029	398	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
													URBAN	
6	5	1	5	4	1	20	16	4	3 230	2 763	467	Urban	Manali (NP)	
70	49	21	25	18	7	85	62	23	5 766	4 681	1 085	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)	
22	10	12	6	6	-	18	15	3	1,344	1 156	188	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)	
37	13	24	-	-	-	2	2	-	417	348	69	Urban	Banjar (NP)	

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Industrial category

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**49,798**	**19,255**	**30,543**	**43,687**	**16,403**	**27,284**	**2,582**	**1,018**	**1,564**
		Rural	**48,997**	**18,802**	**30,195**	**43,678**	**16,396**	**27,282**	**2,545**	**992**	**1,553**
		Urban	**801**	**453**	**348**	**9**	7	**2**	**37**	**26**	**11**
0001	Nagar	Total	11,597	4,814	6,783	9,547	3,980	5,567	977	298	679
		Rural	11,597	4,814	6,783	9,547	3 980	5,567	977	298	679
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	14,443	5,782	8,661	12,584	4,847	7,737	879	435	444
		Rural	14,443	5,782	8,661	12,584	4 847	7 737	879	435	444
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	10,453	4,327	6,126	10,054	4,137	5 917	179	87	92
		Rural	10,453	4,327	6,126	10,054	4,137	5,917	179	87	92
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	7,590	2,113	5,477	7,357	1 997	5,360	131	65	66
		Rural	7,590	2,113	5 477	7,357	1,997	5 360	131	65	66
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	4,914	1,766	3,148	4 136	1,435	2,701	379	107	272
		Rural	4,914	1,766	3 148	4 136	1,435	2 701	379	107	272
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	345	126	219	1	-	1	6	5	1
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	281	209	72	6	6	-	29	21	8
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	170	115	55	1	-	1	2	-	2
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	5	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of Marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
710	**243**	**467**	**2,819**	**1,591**	**1,228**	**165,058**	**78,621**	**86,437**	**Total**	**Kullu**	**04**
669	**217**	**452**	**2,105**	**1,197**	**908**	**146,819**	**71,337**	**75,482**	**Rural**		
41	**26**	**15**	**714**	**394**	**320**	**18,239**	**7,284**	**10,955**	**Urban**		
171	32	139	902	504	398	37,351	17,568	19,783	Total	Nagar	0001
171	32	139	902	504	398	37,351	17,568	19,783	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
276	91	185	704	409	295	49,701	23,800	25,901	Total	Kullu	0002
276	91	185	704	409	295	49 701	23 800	25 901	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
98	24	74	122	79	43	18,083	8,963	9,120	Total	Banjar	0003
98	24	74	122	79	43	18,083	8 963	9 120	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
18	13	5	84	38	46	20,362	10,188	10 174	Total	Ani	0004
18	13	5	84	38	46	20,362	10,188	10,174	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
106	57	49	293	167	126	21,322	10,818	10,504	Total	Nermand	0005
106	57	49	293	167	126	21,322	10,818	10,504	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
5	2	3	333	119	214	2,659	1,080	1,579	Urban	Manali (NP)	40401000
10	9	1	236	173	63	12,079	4,842	7,237	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)	40402000
24	15	9	143	100	43	2 700	1,029	1,671	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)	40403000
2	-	2	2	2	-	801	333	468	Urban	Banjar (NP)	40404000

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (URBAN BLOCK WISE FIGURES OF TOTAL, SC AND ST POPULATION)

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 1	EB No 1	784	137	-
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 2	EB No 2	501	57	17
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 2	EB No 3	430	20	24
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 3	EB No 4	441	107	4
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 4	EB No 5	491	40	108
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 4	EB No 6	478	31	122
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 5	EB No 7	508	66	70
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 6	EB No 8	647	33	146
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 6	EB No 9	327	28	25
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 7	EB No 10	559	56	115
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 7	EB No 11	705	10	27
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 7	EB No 12	393	3	2
40401000	Manali (NP)	Ward No 7	EB No 13	1		1
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 1	EB No 1	388	54	-
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 1	EB No 2	419	19	39
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 1	EB No 3	415	45	22
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 1	EB No 4	286	19	11
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 2	EB No 5	557	14	1
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 2	EB No 6	541	15	5
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 2	EB No 7	261	14	11
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 3	EB No 8	482	32	33
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 3	EB No 9	550	229	41
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 3	EB No 10	260	28	11
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 4	EB No 11	458	7	8
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 4	EB No 12	589	53	17
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 4	EB No 13	712	57	70
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 5	EB No 14	438	59	6
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 5	EB No 15	480	48	-
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 5	EB No 16	304	4	1
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 6	EB No 17	678	92	3
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 6	EB No 18	386	5	18
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 7	EB No 19	652	156	64
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 7	EB No 20	599	223	-
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 8	EB No 21	452	60	38
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 8	EB No 22	384	16	17
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 8	EB No 23	524	42	82
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 9	EB No 24	796	66	23
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 9	EB No 25	601	89	92
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 9	EB No 26	611	239	72
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 9	EB No 27	345	90	14
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 10	EB No 28	375	67	6
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 10	EB No 29	592	395	24
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 10	EB No 30	525	275	11
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 10	EB No 31	535	62	28
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 10	EB No 32	469	241	31
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 11	EB No 33	534	27	115
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 11	EB No 34	315	5	139
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 11	EB No 35	444	59	43
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 11	EB No 36	546	66	31
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Ward No 11	EB No 37	803	104	25
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 1	EB No 1	604		2

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 2	EB No 2	531	158	14
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 3	EB No 3	583	25	3
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 4	EB No 4	621	138	19
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 4	EB No 5	481	147	32
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 5	EB No 6	300	8	13
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 6	EB No 7	476	46	42
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Ward No 7	EB No 8	664	7	8
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 1	EB No 1	164	31	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 1	EB No 2	27	14	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 2	EB No 3	137	47	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 2	EB No 4	65	19	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 3	EB No 5	173	35	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 4	EB No 6	173	18	4
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 5	EB No 7	189	42	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 6	EB No 8	134	43	9
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Ward No 7	EB No 9	200	37	14

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**21,183**	**107,897**	**55,346**	**52,551**	**16,672**	**8,484**	**8,188**
		Rural	**20,187**	**103,418**	**52,961**	**50,457**	**16,102**	**8,193**	**7,909**
		Urban	**996**	**4,479**	**2,385**	**2,094**	**570**	**291**	**279**
0001	Nagar	Total	3,942	19,617	10,035	9,582	2,920	1,507	1,413
		Rural	3,942	19,617	10,035	9,582	2,920	1,507	1,413
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	6,010	32,004	16,418	15,586	5,267	2,695	2,572
		Rural	6,010	32,004	16,418	15,586	5,267	2,695	2,572
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	2,615	14,710	7,444	7,266	2,657	1,320	1,337
		Rural	2,615	14,710	7,444	7,266	2,657	1,320	1,337
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	3,238	15,597	7,974	7,623	2,078	1,050	1,028
		Rural	3,238	15,597	7,974	7,623	2,078	1,050	1,028
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	4,382	21,490	11,090	10,400	3,180	1,621	1,559
		Rural	4,382	21,490	11,090	10,400	3,180	1,621	1,559
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	143	588	358	230	57	29	28
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	660	3,076	1,601	1,475	403	200	203
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	120	529	280	249	77	42	35
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	73	286	146	140	33	20	13

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
59,203	**35,977**	**23,226**	**48,694**	**19,369**	**29,325**	**59,386**	**31,907**	**27,479**	**Total**	**Kullu**
56,213	**34,214**	**21,999**	**47,205**	**18,747**	**28,458**	**57,791**	**30,643**	**27,148**	**Rural**	
2,990	**1,763**	**1,227**	**1,489**	**622**	**867**	**1,595**	**1,264**	**331**	**Urban**	
10,996	6,636	4,360	8,621	3,399	5,222	10,380	5,634	4,746	Total	Nagar
10,996	6,636	4,360	8,621	3,399	5,222	10,380	5,634	4 746	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
17,205	10,553	6,652	14,799	5,865	8,934	17,105	9,374	7,731	Total	Kullu
17,205	10,553	6,652	14,799	5,865	8,934	17,105	9,374	7 731	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
7,457	4,564	2,893	7,253	2,880	4,373	9 364	4,789	4 575	Total	Banjar
7,457	4,564	2,893	7,253	2,880	4,373	9,364	4,789	4,575	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
8,902	5,309	3,593	6,695	2,665	4,030	9,273	4,799	4,474	Total	Ani
8,902	5,309	3,593	6,695	2,665	4,030	9,273	4,799	4,474	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11,653	7,152	4,501	9,837	3,938	5,899	11,669	6,047	5,622	Total	Nermand
11,653	7,152	4,501	9,837	3,938	5,899	11,669	6,047	5,622	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
418	282	136	170	76	94	299	241	58	Urban	Manali (NP)
2,022	1,168	854	1,054	433	621	1,027	803	224	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)
332	192	140	197	88	109	176	147	29	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)
218	121	97	68	25	43	93	73	20	Urban	Banjar (NP)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**45,719**	**26,772**	**18,947**	**35,590**	**18,526**	**17,064**	**1,430**	**917**	**513**
		Rural	**44,282**	**25,608**	**18,674**	**35,581**	**18,523**	**17,058**	**1,419**	**908**	**511**
		Urban	**1,437**	**1,164**	**273**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**2**
0001	Nagar	Total	8,064	4,724	3,340	5,707	2,914	2,793	599	360	239
		Rural	8,064	4,724	3,340	5,707	2,914	2 793	599	360	239
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	13,260	7,763	5,497	9,878	5,067	4,811	550	352	198
		Rural	13,260	7,763	5,497	9,878	5,067	4,811	550	352	198
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	6,531	3,646	2,885	5,864	3,066	2,798	41	31	10
		Rural	6,531	3,646	2,885	5,864	3,066	2,798	41	31	10
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	7,106	4,199	2,907	6,339	3,541	2,798	79	51	28
		Rural	7,106	4,199	2,907	6,339	3,541	2,798	79	51	28
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	9,321	5,276	4,045	7,793	3,935	3,858	150	114	36
		Rural	9,321	5,276	4,045	7,793	3,935	3,858	150	114	36
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	274	231	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	943	745	198	1	1	-	11	9	2
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	129	117	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	91	71	20	8	2	6	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of main workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
829	**602**	**227**	**7,870**	**6,727**	**1,143**	**13,667**	**5,135**	**8,532**	**Total**	**Kullu**
816	**596**	**220**	**6,466**	**5,581**	**885**	**13,509**	**5,035**	**8,474**	**Rural**	
13	**6**	**7**	**1,404**	**1,146**	**258**	**158**	**100**	**58**	**Urban**	
185	123	62	1,573	1,327	246	2,316	910	1,406	Total	Nagar
185	123	62	1,573	1,327	246	2,316	910	1,406	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
234	148	86	2,598	2,196	402	3,845	1,611	2,234	Total	Kullu
234	148	86	2,598	2,196	402	3,845	1,611	2,234	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
102	96	6	524	453	71	2,833	1,143	1,690	Total	Banjar
102	96	6	524	453	71	2,833	1,143	1,690	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
42	38	4	646	569	77	2,167	600	1,567	Total	Ani
42	38	4	646	569	77	2,167	600	1,567	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
253	191	62	1,125	1,036	89	2,348	771	1,577	Total	Nermand
253	191	62	1,125	1,036	89	2,348	771	1,577	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	274	231	43	25	10	15	Urban	Manali (NP)
12	6	6	919	729	190	84	58	26	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)
1	-	1	128	117	11	47	30	17	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)
-	-	-	*83*	*69*	*14*	*2*	*2*	-	*Urban*	*Banjar (NP)*

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**11,376**	**4,067**	**7,309**	**1,316**	**555**	**761**	**259**	**94**	**165**
		Rural	**11,375**	**4,066**	**7,309**	**1,293**	**536**	**757**	**256**	**92**	**164**
		Urban	***1***	***1***	**-**	***23***	***19***	***4***	***3***	***2***	***1***
0001	Nagar	Total	1,713	674	1,039	370	142	228	72	16	56
		Rural	1,713	674	1,039	370	142	228	72	16	56
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	3,000	1,172	1,828	528	262	266	76	17	59
		Rural	3,000	1,172	1,828	528	262	266	76	17	59
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	2,717	1,072	1,645	52	26	26	30	16	14
		Rural	2,717	1,072	1,645	52	26	26	30	16	14
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	2,079	564	1,515	58	24	34	9	7	2
		Rural	2,079	564	1,515	58	24	34	9	7	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	1,866	584	1,282	285	82	203	69	36	33
		Rural	1,866	584	1,282	285	82	203	69	36	33
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	-	-	-	23	19	4	2	2	-
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of marginal workers

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
716	**419**	**297**	**48,511**	**23,439**	**25,072**	**Total**	**Kullu**	**04**
585	**341**	**244**	**45,627**	**22,318**	**23,309**	**Rural**		
131	**78**	**53**	**2,884**	**1,121**	**1,763**	**Urban**		
161	78	83	9,237	4,401	4,836	Total	Nagar	0001
161	78	83	9 237	4,401	4,836	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
241	**160**	**81**	14,899	7,044	7,855	Total	Kullu	0002
241	**160**	**81**	14,899	7,044	7 855	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
34	**29**	**5**	5,346	2,655	2,691	Total	Banjar	0003
34	**29**	**5**	5,346	2,655	2,691	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
21	**5**	**16**	6,324	3,175	3,149	Total	Ani	0004
21	**5**	**16**	6,324	3,175	3,149	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
128	**69**	**59**	9,821	5,043	4,778	Total	Nermand	0005
128	**69**	**59**	9,821	5,043	4,778	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
24	**10**	**14**	289	117	172	Urban	Manali (NP)	40401000
59	**37**	**22**	2,049	798	1,251	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)	40402000
47	**30**	**17**	353	133	220	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)	40403000
1	1	-	193	73	120	Urban	Banjar (NP)	40404000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**2,705**	**11,351**	**5,664**	**5,687**	**1,048**	**545**	**503**
		Rural	**2,154**	**9,344**	**4,644**	**4,700**	**878**	**451**	**427**
		Urban	**551**	**2,007**	**1,020**	**987**	**170**	**94**	**76**
0001	Nagar	Total	1,579	6,889	3,417	3,472	643	323	320
		Rural	1,579	6,889	3,417	3,472	643	323	320
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	471	2,050	1,022	1,028	191	100	91
		Rural	471	2,050	1,022	1,028	191	100	91
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	48	211	112	99	25	17	8
		Rural	48	211	112	99	25	17	8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	16	52	29	23	9	7	2
		Rural	16	52	29	23	9	7	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	40	142	64	78	10	4	6
		Rural	40	142	64	78	10	4	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	173	656	364	292	54	25	29
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	341	1,191	575	616	103	63	40
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	30	133	67	66	8	3	5
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	7	27	14	13	5	3	2

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
8,157	**4,497**	**3,660**	**3,194**	**1,167**	**2,027**	**5,383**	**3,104**	**2,279**	**Total**	**Kullu**
6,573	**3,652**	**2,921**	**2,771**	**992**	**1,779**	**4,757**	**2,664**	**2,093**	**Rural**	
1,584	**845**	**739**	**423**	**175**	**248**	**626**	**440**	**186**	**Urban**	
4,779	2,675	2,104	2,110	742	1,368	3 527	1,957	1,570	Total	Nagar
4,779	2,675	2,104	2,110	742	1,368	3,527	1,957	1,570	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,499	816	683	551	206	345	988	578	410	Total	Kullu
1,499	816	683	551	206	345	988	578	410	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
146	85	61	65	27	38	166	88	78	Total	Banjar
146	85	61	65	27	38	166	88	78	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
40	22	18	12	7	5	29	16	13	Total	Ani
40	22	18	12	7	5	29	16	13	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
109	54	55	33	10	23	47	25	22	Total	Nermand
109	54	55	33	10	23	47	25	22	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
483	291	192	173	73	100	280	222	58	Urban	Manali (NP)
974	486	488	217	89	128	292	186	106	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)
105	57	48	28	10	18	44	25	19	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)
22	11	11	5	3	2	10	7	3	Urban	Banjar (NP)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**4,283**	**2,669**	**1,614**	**2,123**	**1,094**	**1,029**	**96**	**55**	**41**
		Rural	**3,706**	**2,251**	**1,455**	**2,112**	**1,090**	**1,022**	**90**	**50**	**40**
		Urban	**577**	**418**	**159**	**11**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**1**
0001	Nagar	Total	2,679	1,639	1,040	1,596	843	753	73	39	34
		Rural	2,679	1,639	1,040	1,596	843	753	73	39	34
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	847	506	341	390	182	208	8	5	3
		Rural	847	506	341	390	182	208	8	5	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	121	70	51	90	45	45	9	6	3
		Rural	121	70	51	90	45	45	9	6	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	22	14	8	13	8	5	-	-	-
		Rural	22	14	8	13	8	5	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	37	22	15	23	12	11	-	-	-
		Rural	37	22	15	23	12	11	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	249	209	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	278	178	100	3	2	1	3	2	1
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	40	24	16	8	2	6	3	3	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of main workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
100	**46**	**54**	**1,964**	**1,474**	**490**	**1,100**	**435**	**665**	**Total**	**Kullu**
91	**39**	**52**	**1,413**	**1,072**	**341**	**1,051**	**413**	**638**	**Rural**	
9	**7**	**2**	**551**	**402**	**149**	**49**	**22**	**27**	**Urban**	
57	27	30	953	730	223	848	318	530	Total	Nagar
57	27	30	953	730	223	848	318	530	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
33	11	22	416	308	108	141	72	69	Total	Kullu
33	11	22	416	308	108	141	72	69	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	1	-	21	18	3	45	18	27	Total	Banjar
1	1	-	21	18	3	45	18	27	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	9	6	3	7	2	5	Total	Ani
-	-	-	9	6	3	7	2	5	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	14	10	4	10	3	7	Total	Nermand
-	-	-	14	10	4	10	3	7	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
2	2	-	247	207	40	31	13	18	Urban	Manali (NP)
6	5	1	266	169	97	14	8	6	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)
1	-	1	28	19	9	4	1	3	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)
-	-	-	10	7	3	-	-	-	Urban	Banjar (NP)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
04	**Kullu**	**Total**	**791**	**292**	**499**	**82**	**22**	**60**	**28**	**7**	**21**
		Rural	**791**	**292**	**499**	**82**	**22**	**60**	**28**	**7**	**21**
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Nagar	Total	646	227	419	76	20	56	16	3	13
		Rural	646	227	419	76	20	56	16	3	13
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kullu	Total	87	43	44	6	2	4	12	4	8
		Rural	87	43	44	6	2	4	12	4	8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Banjar	Total	45	18	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	45	18	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ani	Total	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Nermand	Total	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40401000	Manali (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40402000	Kullu (M Cl)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40403000	Bhuntar (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40404000	Banjar (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of marginal workers

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
199	**114**	**85**	**5,968**	**2,560**	**3,408**	**Total**	**Kullu**	**04**
150	**92**	**58**	**4,587**	**1,980**	**2,607**	**Rural**		
49	**22**	**27**	**1,381**	**580**	**801**	**Urban**		
110	68	42	3,362	1,460	1,902	Total	Nagar	0001
110	68	42	3,362	1,460	1 902	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
36	23	13	1,062	444	618	Total	Kullu	0002
36	23	13	1 062	444	618	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	45	24	21	Total	Banjar	0003
-	-	-	45	24	21	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	23	13	10	Total	Ani	0004
-	-	-	23	13	10	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
4	1	3	95	39	56	Total	Nermand	0005
4	1	3	95	39	56	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
31	13	18	376	142	234	Urban	Manali (NP)	40401000
14	8	6	899	389	510	Urban	Kullu (M Cl)	40402000
4	1	3	89	42	47	Urban	Bhuntar (NP)	40403000
-	-	-	17	7	10	Urban	Banjar (NP)	40404000

CD BLOCK WISE VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Area of C D block/ Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0001	**Nagar (Total)**	**10200**	**17,751**	**87,080**	**45,056**	**42,024**	**11,439**	**5,789**	**5,650**
0001	**Nagar (Rural)**	**10200**	**17,751**	**87,080**	**45,056**	**42,024**	**11,439**	**5,789**	**5,650**
0001	**Nagar (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nagar (Rural)	-							
00598100	Palchan (21/24)	176	438	2 277	1,271	1,006	305	150	155
00598200	Buruwa (21/25)	598	816	4 267	2,192	2,075	492	253	239
00598300	Bashisht (20/23)	248	1,304	5 762	3,300	2 462	680	367	313
00598400	Manali (21/26)	201	375	1 800	935	865	205	102	103
00598500	Nasogi (21/27)	204	986	3,951	2,214	1 737	459	249	210
00598600	Shallin (21/28)	163	530	2,264	1,204	1 060	278	146	132
00598700	Bran (22/29)	211	425	2 056	1,017	1 039	222	108	114
00598800	Pangan (22/38)	85	249	969	456	513	81	43	38
00598900	Riyara (22/30)	98	120	669	328	341	74	32	42
00599000	Shigli (22/31)	70	81	387	204	183	68	31	37
00599100	Hallan-II (22/32)	112	157	737	386	351	142	75	67
00599200	Bari (22/36)	109	370	2,337	1,207	1,130	253	126	127
00599300	Badgran (22/37)	170	361	1 631	845	786	189	88	101
00599400	Soil (23/41)	212	355	1,660	839	821	188	98	90
00599500	Karjan (23/40)	119	186	994	499	495	108	51	57
00599600	Sajla (23/39)	103	198	977	481	496	89	38	51
00599700	Gojra (20/20)	116	209	900	463	437	84	55	29
00599800	Jagatsukh (20/21)	259	477	2 278	1 175	1,103	271	149	122
00599900	Prini (20/22)	249	431	2 031	1 119	912	240	119	121
00600000	Hallan-I (24/42)	506	719	3 702	1 893	1 809	520	260	260
00600100	Nagar (24/43)	557	799	4 068	2 079	1 989	542	295	247
00600200	Katrain (22/35)	222	855	3,585	1,844	1,741	418	210	208
00600300	Dawara (22/34)	138	296	1,337	669	668	174	78	96
00600400	Meha (22/33)	64	81	401	213	188	58	26	32
00600500	Pichlihar (29/64)	232	294	1,478	742	736	242	102	140
00600600	Fojal (29/63)	198	248	1,242	648	594	158	89	69
00600700	Mandalgarh (28/62)	296	402	2 028	1 039	989	345	177	168
00600800	Dobhi (28/61)	213	364	1,911	955	956	207	112	95
00600900	Shirar (27/59)	122	130	685	317	368	82	36	46
00601000	Benchi (27/58)	257	629	3 118	1,553	1 565	376	166	210
00601100	Shillihar (27/60)	183	124	684	342	342	137	64	73
00601400	Manjhlihar (27/57)	73	109	602	312	290	76	33	43
00601500	Nathan (24/45)	540	615	3,311	1,697	1,614	420	215	205
00601600	Jana (24/46)	572	607	3,227	1,648	1,579	516	258	258
00601700	Kais (25/47)	914	1,172	6,094	3,100	2,994	966	493	473
00603800	Kharal (25/50)	1431	2 025	10,559	5,326	5 233	1 496	767	729
00605100	Malana (24/44)	179	214	1 101	544	557	278	128	150

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NAGAR

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
19,617	**10,035**	**9,582**	**6,889**	**3,417**	**3,472**	**55,567**	**32,995**	**22,572**	**Nagar (Total)**
19,617	**10,035**	**9,582**	**6,889**	**3,417**	**3,472**	**55,567**	**32,995**	**22,572**	**Nagar (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nagar (Urban)**
									Nagar (Rural)
112	77	35	30	17	13	1,378	881	497	Palchan (21/24)
661	308	353	70	35	35	2,726	1,607	1 119	Buruwa (21/25)
1,189	631	558	856	443	413	3,998	2 543	1 455	Bashisht (20/23)
493	255	238	5	2	3	1,199	723	476	Manali (21/26)
667	356	311	325	178	147	2,804	1,747	1,057	Nasogi (21/27)
272	145	127	220	112	108	1 444	892	552	Shallin (21/28)
313	154	159	242	116	126	1,403	790	613	Bran (22/29)
106	54	52	283	113	170	640	348	292	Pangan (22/38)
-	-	-	87	44	43	455	260	195	Riyara (22/30)
-	-	-	2	1	1	221	135	86	Shigli (22/31)
38	23	15	-	-	-	358	218	140	Hallan-II (22/32)
545	278	267	266	138	128	1,640	919	721	Bari (22/36)
433	214	219	217	110	107	1 116	661	455	Badgran (22/37)
533	265	268	179	97	82	1,166	652	514	Soil (23/41)
261	135	126	113	51	62	691	400	291	Karjan (23/40)
169	81	88	236	114	122	675	386	289	Sajla (23/39)
112	68	44	225	111	114	644	367	277	Gojra (20/20)
360	182	178	152	77	75	1 568	901	667	Jagatsukh (20/21)
355	197	158	296	147	149	1,365	873	492	Prini (20/22)
711	372	339	68	36	32	2,462	1,456	1 006	Hallan-I (24/42)
1,129	558	571	124	59	65	2,797	1,609	1 188	Nagar (24/43)
976	498	478	571	286	285	2,510	1 441	1,069	Katrain (22/35)
203	97	106	245	122	123	947	529	418	Dawara (22/34)
37	20	17	26	13	13	194	135	59	Meha (22/33)
119	62	57	12	5	7	612	388	224	Pichlihar (29/64)
223	120	103	138	74	64	740	465	275	Fojal (29/63)
377	203	174	33	14	19	957	581	376	Mandalgarh (28/62)
619	321	298	233	108	125	1,271	709	562	Dobhi (28/61)
188	86	102	57	28	29	447	238	209	Shirar (27/59)
1 271	611	660	672	331	341	2,052	1,175	877	Benchi (27/58)
115	61	54	-	-	-	386	232	154	Shillihar (27/60)
67	33	34	-	-	-	372	235	137	Manjhlihar (27/57)
742	386	356	201	96	105	2 201	1,288	913	Nathan (24/45)
746	380	366	82	37	45	1,943	1,174	769	Jana (24/46)
2,370	1,212	1,158	344	169	175	3,287	2 032	1,255	Kais (25/47)
3,085	1,584	1,501	279	133	146	6,780	3,909	2,871	Kharal (25/50)
20	8	12	-	-	-	118	96	22	Malana (24/44)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	**Nagar (Total)**	**31,513**	**12,061**	**19,452**	**49,729**	**27,488**	**22,241**	**38,132**	**22,674**	**15,458**
0001	**Nagar (Rural)**	**31,513**	**12,061**	**19,452**	**49,729**	**27,488**	**22,241**	**38,132**	**22,674**	**15,458**
0001	**Nagar (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nagar (Rural)									
00598100	Palchan (21/24)	899	390	509	1,780	1,007	773	1,143	646	497
00598200	Buruwa (21/25)	1,541	585	956	3,174	1,659	1,515	2,030	1 131	899
00598300	Bashisht (20/23)	1,764	757	1 007	3,257	2,266	991	2,891	2,098	793
00598400	Manali (21/26)	601	212	389	1,070	555	515	933	473	460
00598500	Nasogi (21/27)	1,147	467	680	2,204	1,395	809	1,979	1,330	649
00598600	Shallin (21/28)	820	312	508	1 225	685	540	1,106	638	468
00598700	Bran (22/29)	653	227	426	1,080	539	541	493	268	225
00598800	Pangan (22/38)	329	108	221	518	266	252	284	176	108
00598900	Riyara (22/30)	214	68	146	409	201	208	305	160	145
00599000	Shigli (22/31)	166	69	97	193	105	88	86	76	10
00599100	Hallan-II (22/32)	379	168	211	539	276	263	402	206	196
00599200	Bari (22/36)	697	288	409	1,007	580	427	796	473	323
00599300	Badgran (22/37)	515	184	331	1,081	614	467	700	414	286
00599400	Soil (23/41)	494	187	307	856	429	427	796	399	397
00599500	Karjan (23/40)	303	99	204	596	287	309	479	251	228
00599600	Sajla (23/39)	302	95	207	684	338	346	361	215	146
00599700	Gojra (20/20)	256	96	160	718	358	360	384	221	163
00599800	Jagatsukh (20/21)	710	274	436	1,424	741	683	994	628	366
00599900	Prini (20/22)	666	246	420	1,192	696	496	1,080	654	426
00600000	Hallan-I (24/42)	1,240	437	803	2,271	1,190	1,081	1 843	957	886
00600100	Nagar (24/43)	1,271	470	801	2,496	1,281	1,215	1,924	1 038	886
00600200	Katrain (22/35)	1,075	403	672	1 283	968	315	1,134	898	236
00600300	Dawara (22/34)	390	140	250	724	384	340	629	374	255
00600400	Meha (22/33)	207	78	129	338	183	155	238	126	112
00600500	Pichlihar (29/64)	866	354	512	1 084	559	525	798	433	365
00600600	Fojal (29/63)	502	183	319	989	511	478	746	376	370
00600700	Mandalgarh (28/62)	1,071	458	613	1,457	754	703	741	510	231
00600800	Dobhi (28/61)	640	246	394	1,059	531	528	916	467	449
00600900	Shirar (27/59)	238	79	159	375	187	188	337	173	164
00601000	Benchi (27/58)	1,066	378	688	1,401	853	548	1,241	762	479
00601100	Shillihar (27/60)	298	110	188	427	213	214	345	177	168
00601400	Manjhlihar (27/57)	230	77	153	380	202	178	302	152	150
00601500	Nathan (24/45)	1,110	409	701	1,724	896	828	1,177	802	375
00601600	Jana (24/46)	1,284	474	810	1,873	944	929	1 451	754	697
00601700	Kais (25/47)	2,807	1,068	1,739	3,159	1,677	1,482	2,635	1,541	1,094
00603800	Kharal (25/50)	3,779	1,417	2,362	5,017	2,820	2,197	4,016	2,462	1,554
00605100	Malana (24/44)	983	448	535	665	338	327	417	215	202

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NAGAR

Industrial category of main workers												
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
26,655	**13,540**	**13,115**	**1,464**	**891**	**573**	**455**	**287**	**168**	**9,558**	**7,956**	**1,602**	**Nagai (Total)**
26,655	**13,540**	**13,115**	**1,464**	**891**	**573**	**455**	**287**	**168**	**9,558**	**7,956**	**1,602**	**Nagai (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nagai (Urban)**
												Nagai (Rural)
634	222	412	-	-	-	12	12	-	497	412	85	Palchan (21/24)
1,549	724	825	6	4	2	11	6	5	464	397	67	Buruwa (21/25)
980	489	491	60	29	31	66	37	29	1,785	1,543	242	Bashisht (20/23)
775	344	431	2	1	1	4	1	3	152	127	25	Manali (21/26)
938	457	481	54	25	29	9	6	3	978	842	136	Nasogi (21/27)
592	256	336	33	8	25	18	13	5	463	361	102	Shallin (21/28)
354	168	186	1	1	-	15	7	8	123	92	31	Bran (22/29)
228	138	90	26	14	12	-	-	-	30	24	6	Pangan (22/38)
273	136	137	15	13	2	-	-	-	17	11	6	Riyara (22/30)
74	67	7	9	7	2	-	-	-	3	2	1	Shigli (22/31)
302	142	160	34	21	13	11	6	5	55	37	18	Hallan-II (22/32)
387	190	197	16	9	7	38	21	17	355	253	102	Bari (22/36)
457	227	230	49	22	27	7	4	3	187	161	26	Badgran (22/37)
629	288	341	32	11	21	3	3	-	132	97	35	Soil (23/41)
393	187	206	9	5	4	5	1	4	72	58	14	Karjan (23/40)
320	179	141	9	6	3	-	-	-	32	30	2	Sajla (23/39)
289	142	147	9	6	3	-	-	-	86	73	13	Gojra (20/20)
721	405	316	47	27	20	9	7	2	217	189	28	Jagatsukh (20/21)
626	277	349	33	19	14	3	1	2	418	357	61	Prini (20/22)
1,460	679	781	58	34	24	66	38	28	259	206	53	Hallan-I (24/42)
1,522	717	805	33	22	11	29	12	17	340	287	53	Nagar (24/43)
289	230	59	56	47	9	23	17	6	766	604	162	Katrain (22/35)
369	187	182	48	33	15	1	1		211	153	58	Dawara (22/34)
232	120	112	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Meha (22/33)
767	407	360	3	2	1	-	-	-	28	24	4	Pichlihar (29/64)
704	343	361	1	-	1	-	-	-	41	33	8	Fojal (29/63)
651	444	207	17	14	3	4	2	2	69	50	19	Mandalgarh (28/62)
561	275	286	283	144	139	13	4	9	59	44	15	Dobhi (28/61)
291	139	152	9	6	3	4	3	1	33	25	8	Shirar (27/59)
862	455	407	164	125	39	9	8	1	206	174	32	Benchi (27/58)
303	150	153	28	16	12	-	-	-	14	11	3	Shillihar (27/60)
286	139	147	8	5	3	1	1	-	7	7	-	Manjhlihar (27/57)
957	626	331	65	45	20	6	3	3	149	128	21	Nathan (24/45)
1,233	569	664	43	28	15	6	3	3	169	154	15	Jana (24/46)
2,171	1,164	1,007	121	84	37	14	9	5	329	284	45	Kais (25/47)
3,064	1,647	1,417	80	56	24	68	61	7	804	698	106	Kharal (25/50)
412	211	201	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	Malana (24/44)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	**Nagar (Total)**	**11,597**	**4,814**	**6,783**	**9,547**	**3,980**	**5,567**	**977**	**298**	**679**
0001	**Nagar (Rural)**	**11,597**	**4,814**	**6,783**	**9,547**	**3,980**	**5,567**	**977**	**298**	**679**
0001	**Nagar (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nagar (Rural)									
00598100	Palchan (21/24)	637	361	276	497	245	252	-	-	-
00598200	Buruwa (21/25)	1,144	528	616	924	460	464	12	10	2
00598300	Bashisht (20/23)	366	168	198	269	122	147	22	11	11
00598400	Manali (21/26)	137	82	55	103	61	42	5	3	2
00598500	Nasogi (21/27)	225	65	160	179	44	135	22	9	13
00598600	Shallin (21/28)	119	47	72	44	13	31	27	11	16
00598700	Bran (22/29)	587	271	316	487	247	240	87	12	75
00598800	Pangan (22/38)	234	90	144	213	72	141	19	16	3
00598900	Riyara (22/30)	104	41	63	100	40	60	4	1	3
00599000	Shigli (22/31)	107	29	78	74	15	59	31	13	18
00599100	Hallan-II (22/32)	137	70	67	127	64	63	6	5	1
00599200	Bari (22/36)	211	107	104	175	91	84	9	5	4
00599300	Badgran (22/37)	381	200	181	236	133	103	84	30	54
00599400	Soil (23/41)	60	30	30	42	19	23	2	-	2
00599500	Karjan (23/40)	117	36	81	89	20	69	15	9	6
00599600	Sajla (23/39)	323	123	200	284	103	181	29	14	15
00599700	Gojra (20/20)	334	137	197	330	137	193	2	-	2
00599800	Jagatsukh (20/21)	430	113	317	414	108	306	9	2	7
00599900	Prini (20/22)	112	42	70	92	35	57	10	3	7
00600000	Hallan-I (24/42)	428	233	195	378	202	176	16	9	7
00600100	Nagar (24/43)	572	243	329	510	216	294	14	4	10
00600200	Katrain (22/35)	149	70	79	46	18	28	49	29	20
00600300	Dawara (22/34)	95	10	85	62	8	54	13	1	12
00600400	Meha (22/33)	100	57	43	98	56	42	-	-	-
00600500	Pichlihar (29/64)	286	126	160	278	121	157	5	2	3
00600600	Fojal (29/63)	243	135	108	234	129	105	-	-	-
00600700	Mandalgarh (28/62)	716	244	472	695	231	464	13	8	5
00600800	Dobhi (28/61)	143	64	79	133	61	72	2	1	1
00600900	Shirar (27/59)	38	14	24	37	13	24	1	1	-
00601000	Benchi (27/58)	160	91	69	80	35	45	31	17	14
00601100	Shillihar (27/60)	82	36	46	79	34	45	3	2	1
00601400	Manjhlihar (27/57)	78	50	28	78	50	28	-	-	-
00601500	Nathan (24/45)	547	94	453	323	87	236	220	5	215
00601600	Jana (24/46)	422	190	232	384	166	218	27	18	9
00601700	Kais (25/47)	524	136	388	353	111	242	125	14	111
00603800	Kharal (25/50)	1,001	358	643	858	294	564	62	32	30
00605100	Malana (24/44)	248	123	125	242	119	123	1	1	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NAGAR

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
171	**32**	**139**	**902**	**504**	**398**	**37,351**	**17,568**	**19,783**	**Nagar (Total)**	**0001**
171	**32**	**139**	**902**	**504**	**398**	**37,351**	**17,568**	**19,783**	**Nagar (Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nagar (Urban)**	**0001**
									Nagar (Rural)	
3	-	3	137	116	21	497	264	233	Palchan (21/24)	00598100
38	1	37	170	57	113	1 093	533	560	Buruwa (21/25)	00598200
25	1	24	50	34	16	2,505	1 034	1,471	Bashisht (20/23)	00598300
5	-	5	24	18	6	730	380	350	Manali (21/26)	00598400
1	1	-	23	11	12	1 747	819	928	Nasogi (21/27)	00598500
7	2	5	41	21	20	1,039	519	520	Shallin (21/28)	00598600
1	1	-	12	11	1	976	478	498	Bran (22/29)	00598700
-	-	-	2	2	-	451	190	261	Pangan (22/38)	00598800
-	-	-	-	-	-	260	127	133	Riyara (22/30)	00598900
-	-	-	2	1	1	194	99	95	Shigli (22/31)	00599000
3	1	2	1	-	1	198	110	88	Hallan-II (22/32)	00599100
5	-	5	22	11	11	1 330	627	703	Bari (22/36)	00599200
3	-	3	58	37	21	550	231	319	Badgran (22/37)	00599300
1	-	1	15	11	4	804	410	394	Soil (23/41)	00599400
1	-	1	12	7	5	398	212	186	Karjan (23/40)	00599500
1	-	1	9	6	3	293	143	150	Sajla (23/39)	00599600
-	-	-	2	-	2	182	105	77	Gojra (20/20)	00599700
-	-	-	7	3	4	854	434	420	Jagatsukh (20/21)	00599800
-	-	-	10	4	6	839	423	416	Prini (20/22)	00599900
19	12	7	15	10	5	1 431	703	728	Hallan-I (24/42)	00600000
8	1	7	40	22	18	1 572	798	774	Nagar (24/43)	00600100
4	1	3	50	22	28	2,302	876	1 426	Katrain (22/35)	00600200
-	-	-	20	1	19	613	285	328	Dawara (22/34)	00600300
-	-	-	2	1	1	63	30	33	Meha (22/33)	00600400
-	-	-	3	3	-	394	183	211	Pichlihar (29/64)	00600500
-	-	-	9	6	3	253	137	116	Fojal (29/63)	00600600
1	1	-	7	4	3	571	285	286	Mandalgarh (28/62)	00600700
3	-	3	5	2	3	852	424	428	Dobhi (28/61)	00600800
-	-	-	-	-	-	310	130	180	Shirar (27/59)	00600900
1	1	-	48	38	10	1,717	700	1,017	Benchi (27/58)	00601000
-	-	-	-	-	-	257	129	128	Shillihar (27/60)	00601100
-	-	-	-	-	-	222	110	112	Manjhlihar (27/57)	00601400
-	-	-	4	2	2	1,587	801	786	Nathan (24/45)	00601500
4	3	1	7	3	4	1,354	704	650	Jana (24/46)	00601600
22	-	22	24	11	13	2,935	1,423	1,512	Kais (25/47)	00601700
13	5	8	68	27	41	5,542	2,506	3 036	Kharal (25/50)	00603800
2	1	1	3	2	1	436	206	230	Malana (24/44)	00605100

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Area of C D block/ Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0002	**Kullu (Total)**	**14890**	**21,574**	**114,240**	**59,542**	**54,698**	**17,130**	**8,837**	**8,293**
0002	**Kullu (Rural)**	**14890**	**21,574**	**114,240**	**59,542**	**54,698**	**17,130**	**8,837**	**8,293**
0002	**Kullu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kullu (Rural)	-							
00601200	Biasar (27/55)	103	151	774	397	377	136	72	64
00601300	Bandrol (27/56)	114	232	1,168	614	554	130	71	59
00601800	Jandor (26/54)	231	301	1,922	979	943	344	172	172
00601900	Banogi (26/53)	300	635	3,541	1,972	1,569	497	268	229
00602000	Sari (26/51)	243	354	1,753	886	867	225	104	121
00602100	Bastori (26/52)	219	244	1,459	746	713	225	124	101
00602200	Dughilag (30/67)	315	399	2,141	1,104	1,037	309	169	140
00602300	Majhat (30/68)	104	127	717	372	345	111	60	51
00602400	Phallan (30/66)	204	159	1,104	558	546	167	87	80
00602500	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	209	248	1,394	699	695	226	114	112
00602600	Pichhli (31/69)	270	181	1,335	678	657	232	111	121
00602700	Mashna (31/70)	190	129	825	455	370	120	68	52
00602800	Gahar (32/71)	211	164	841	439	402	154	80	74
00602900	Gramang (32/72)	177	173	961	495	466	134	72	62
00603000	Bhalyani (33/75)	424	307	1,894	945	949	253	125	128
00603100	Brahman (33/74)	141	142	807	400	407	109	52	57
00603200	Balh (33/73)	122	155	949	500	449	134	75	59
00603300	Bhumtir (33/76)	216	190	1 087	545	542	175	78	97
00603400	Peej (34/77)	468	468	2,760	1,393	1,367	414	206	208
00603500	Balh (34/79)	337	622	3,334	1 689	1,645	420	220	200
00603600	Kharihar (34/81)	243	267	1,635	819	816	264	115	149
00603700	Barahar (34/80)	297	186	1,271	661	610	187	98	89
00603900	Rajgiri (35/82)	33	68	363	188	175	67	38	29
00604000	Shillihar (35/83)	169	223	1,432	731	701	282	145	137
00604100	Mohal (35/84)	160	493	2,316	1,179	1,137	282	147	135
00604200	Bhullang (35/86)	148	273	1,576	833	743	274	136	138
00604300	Shamshi (35/85)	322	1,812	8,038	4,539	3,499	825	445	380
00604400	Khokhan (35/87)	243	539	2,775	1 376	1,399	409	223	186
00604500	Neol (35/88)	199	318	1,870	944	926	312	149	163
00604600	Bajaura (36/89)	404	1,206	5,212	2,764	2,448	649	325	324
00604700	Hat (36/90)	164	409	1,896	980	916	248	124	124
00604800	Shillihar (37/91)	905	1,542	7,728	3,916	3,812	1,082	543	539
00604900	Kashawri (25/49)	445	732	3,881	1,983	1,898	621	305	316
00605000	Pini (25/48)	301	423	2,318	1,175	1,143	472	239	233
00605200	Manikarn (40/101)	819	1,021	4,976	2,822	2 154	859	445	414
00605300	Sosan (40/102)	397	345	1,840	965	875	326	159	167
00605400	Jari (39/100)	371	581	2,771	1 532	1,239	414	215	199
00605500	Bradha (39/99)	373	418	2,302	1 150	1 152	340	158	182
00605600	Shat (38/98)	222	233	1,444	719	725	267	139	128
00605700	Chong (38/96)	289	315	1,576	810	766	263	152	111
00605800	Jallu (38/97)	241	318	1,665	848	817	258	125	133
00605900	Ratocha (38/95)	213	197	1,181	620	561	200	115	85
00606000	Diar (37/92)	697	851	4,563	2,324	2,239	634	341	293
00606100	Rote-II (42/107)	399	609	3,377	1,768	1,609	486	274	212
00606200	Bhallan-I (42/106)	318	475	2,485	1,329	1,156	350	198	152
00606300	Manjhli (37/93)	371	453	2,490	1,253	1,237	425	220	205
00606400	Parli (37/94)	524	738	4,200	2,176	2,024	789	395	394
00606500	Raila (42/105)	569	675	3,637	1,878	1,759	560	295	265
00606600	Bhalan-II (42/106)	135	147	771	395	376	167	81	86
00606700	Rote-I (42/107)	316	326	1,885	999	886	303	165	138

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KULLU

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
32,004	**16,418**	**15,586**	**2,050**	**1,022**	**1,028**	**70,337**	**42,768**	**27,569**	**Kullu (Total)**
32,004	**16,418**	**15,586**	**2,050**	**1,022**	**1,028**	**70,337**	**42,768**	**27,569**	**Kullu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kullu (Urban)**
									Kullu (Rural)
147	73	74	-	-	-	429	269	160	Biasar (27/55)
370	193	177	162	85	77	807	471	336	Bandrol (27/56)
132	58	74	29	16	13	1,092	683	409	Jandor (26/54)
775	422	353	32	22	10	2,341	1,494	847	Banogi (26/53)
370	191	179	4	2	2	1,048	648	400	Sari (26/51)
228	119	109	-	-	-	809	502	307	Bastori (26/52)
613	312	301	1	-	1	1 291	807	484	Dughilag (30/67)
189	100	89	-	-	-	516	286	230	Majhat (30/68)
225	109	116	-	-	-	548	352	196	Phallan (30/66)
237	118	119	-	-	-	653	423	230	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)
245	122	123	-	-	-	600	396	204	Pichhli (31/69)
87	47	40	-	-	-	405	276	129	Mashna (31/70)
88	47	41	-	-	-	422	268	154	Gahar (32/71)
74	39	35	-	-	-	547	346	201	Gramang (32/72)
149	79	70	-	-	-	1,220	730	490	Bhalyani (33/75)
41	24	17	-	-	-	473	292	181	Brahman (33/74)
64	35	29	-	-	-	656	396	260	Balh (33/73)
289	141	148	-	-	-	605	384	221	Bhumtir (33/76)
648	327	321	3	2	1	1,683	1,027	656	Peej (34/77)
687	343	344	118	62	56	2 289	1,271	1,018	Balh (34/79)
370	185	185	2	2	-	990	577	413	Kharihar (34/81)
63	32	31	-	-	-	711	442	269	Barahar (34/80)
10	6	4	-	-	-	191	118	73	Rajgiri (35/82)
896	451	445	-	-	-	617	392	225	Shillihar (35/83)
790	413	377	129	52	77	1,610	925	685	Mohal (35/84)
985	528	457	-	-	-	802	549	253	Bhullang (35/86)
1,756	921	835	829	413	416	6,055	3,715	2,340	Shamshi (35/85)
1,327	647	680	42	21	21	1,772	992	780	Khokhan (35/87)
467	242	225	-	-	-	1,012	639	373	Neol (35/88)
2,136	1,094	1,042	206	90	116	3,561	2 147	1,414	Bajaura (36/89)
924	472	452	118	64	54	1,298	741	557	Hat (36/90)
2,517	1,268	1,249	94	47	47	5,060	2,963	2 097	Shillihar (37/91)
1,550	793	757	46	25	21	2,270	1,341	929	Kashawri (25/49)
1,078	538	540	7	4	3	1,134	716	418	Pini (25/48)
854	447	407	13	10	3	2,826	1 903	923	Manikarn (40/101)
470	249	221	-	-	-	1,007	637	370	Sosan (40/102)
580	307	273	108	54	54	1,802	1,147	655	Jari (39/100)
1,160	572	588	19	8	11	1,493	874	619	Bradha (39/99)
421	208	213	-	-	-	848	495	353	Shat (38/98)
476	252	224	19	9	10	941	548	393	Chong (38/96)
678	369	309	3	2	1	1,113	646	467	Jallu (38/97)
284	145	139	-	-	-	643	399	244	Ratocha (38/95)
1,895	946	949	-	-	-	2 932	1,707	1 225	Diar (37/92)
946	497	449	7	4	3	2,088	1,258	830	Rote-II (42/107)
917	494	423	6	2	4	1 618	971	647	Bhallan-I (42/106)
300	149	151	20	8	12	1,579	924	655	Manjhli (37/93)
890	471	419	18	9	9	2,291	1,445	846	Parli (37/94)
827	416	411	8	4	4	2,047	1 253	794	Raila (42/105)
365	187	178	-	-	-	378	236	142	Bhalan-II (42/106)
414	220	194	7	5	2	1,214	747	467	Rote-I (42/107)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	**Kullu (Total)**	**43,903**	**16,774**	**27,129**	**64,539**	**35,742**	**28,797**	**50,096**	**29,960**	**20,136**
0002	**Kullu (Rural)**	**43,903**	**16,774**	**27,129**	**64,539**	**35,742**	**28,797**	**50,096**	**29,960**	**20,136**
0002	**Kullu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kullu (Rural)									
00601200	Biasar (27/55)	345	128	217	612	317	295	523	275	248
00601300	Bandrol (27/56)	361	143	218	708	370	338	619	314	305
00601800	Jandor (26/54)	830	296	534	1,051	529	522	995	514	481
00601900	Banogi (26/53)	1,200	478	722	1,595	1,081	514	1 423	1 040	383
00602000	Sari (26/51)	705	238	467	994	493	501	908	463	445
00602100	Bastori (26/52)	650	244	406	711	360	351	661	327	334
00602200	Dughilag (30/67)	850	297	553	1,142	618	524	779	548	231
00602300	Majhat (30/68)	201	86	115	603	311	292	358	182	176
00602400	Phallan (30/66)	556	206	350	781	397	384	381	209	172
00602500	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	741	276	465	973	487	486	591	367	224
00602600	Pichhli (31/69)	735	282	453	893	459	434	200	193	7
00602700	Mashna (31/70)	420	179	241	641	354	287	403	222	181
00602800	Gahar (32/71)	419	171	248	484	256	228	318	159	159
00602900	Gramang (32/72)	414	149	265	550	283	267	377	247	130
00603000	Bhalyani (33/75)	674	215	459	926	450	476	610	399	211
00603100	Brahman (33/74)	334	108	226	440	215	225	183	158	25
00603200	Balh (33/73)	293	104	189	586	316	270	336	231	105
00603300	Bhumtir (33/76)	482	161	321	546	329	217	417	248	169
00603400	Peej (34/77)	1,077	366	711	1,555	799	756	1,072	660	412
00603500	Balh (34/79)	1,045	418	627	1,379	854	525	1,115	736	379
00603600	Kharihar (34/81)	645	242	403	1,026	519	507	825	425	400
00603700	Barahar (34/80)	560	219	341	769	413	356	715	384	331
00603900	Rajgiri (35/82)	172	70	102	177	88	89	177	88	89
00604000	Shillihar (35/83)	815	339	476	759	381	378	751	379	372
00604100	Mohal (35/84)	706	254	452	980	612	368	901	579	322
00604200	Bhullang (35/86)	774	284	490	842	425	417	636	389	247
00604300	Shamshi (35/85)	1,983	824	1,159	3,889	2,751	1 138	3,516	2 605	911
00604400	Khokhan (35/87)	1,003	384	619	1,650	876	774	1,272	699	573
00604500	Neol (35/88)	858	305	553	1,091	554	537	941	494	447
00604600	Bajaura (36/89)	1,651	617	1,034	1,998	1,504	494	1,763	1 358	405
00604700	Hat (36/90)	598	239	359	834	527	307	579	407	172
00604800	Shillihar (37/91)	2,668	953	1,715	3,764	2 071	1 693	3,394	1,962	1,432
00604900	Kashawri (25/49)	1,611	642	969	2 242	1 229	1,013	1,634	953	681
00605000	Pini (25/48)	1,184	459	725	1,335	666	669	1,168	579	589
00605200	Manikarn (40/101)	2,150	919	1,231	3,435	2,033	1,402	2,472	1,608	864
00605300	Sosan (40/102)	833	328	505	1,196	644	552	957	508	449
00605400	Jari (39/100)	969	385	584	1,801	1,056	745	1,383	852	531
00605500	Bradha (39/99)	809	276	533	1,626	813	813	1,213	606	607
00605600	Shat (38/98)	596	224	372	808	405	403	654	316	338
00605700	Chong (38/96)	635	262	373	815	406	409	804	402	402
00605800	Jaliu (38/97)	552	202	350	879	449	430	781	419	362
00605900	Ratocha (38/95)	538	221	317	731	374	357	611	302	309
00606000	Diar (37/92)	1,631	617	1,014	2,371	1,223	1,148	1 965	1 053	912
00606100	Rote-II (42/107)	1,289	510	779	2,367	1,230	1,137	1,635	957	678
00606200	Bhallan-I (42/106)	867	358	509	1,629	857	772	1 294	714	580
00606300	Manjhli (37/93)	911	329	582	1,554	778	776	1 230	599	631
00606400	Parli (37/94)	1,909	731	1,178	2,682	1 418	1,264	1,999	1 086	913
00606500	Raila (42/105)	1,590	625	965	2,182	1,156	1,026	1 800	1 022	778
00606600	Bhalan-II (42/106)	393	159	234	579	301	278	208	203	5
00606700	Rote-I (42/107)	671	252	419	1,358	705	653	549	520	29

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KULLU

Industrial category of main workers												
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
36,717	**18,873**	**17,844**	**913**	**595**	**318**	**721**	**440**	**281**	**11,745**	**10,052**	**1,693**	**Kullu (Total)**
36,717	**18,873**	**17,844**	**913**	**595**	**318**	**721**	**440**	**281**	**11,745**	**10,052**	**1,693**	**Kullu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kullu (Urban)**
												Kullu (Rural)
509	267	242	5	3	2	-	-	-	9	5	4	Biasar (27/55)
563	276	287	-	-	-	15	10	5	41	28	13	Bandrol (27/56)
937	472	465	1	-	1	1	-	1	56	42	14	Jandor (26/54)
727	404	323	13	12	1	9	6	3	674	618	56	Banogi (26/53)
711	327	384	111	64	47	8	5	3	78	67	11	Sari (26/51)
636	302	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	Bastori (26/52)
528	317	211	46	45	1	27	20	7	178	166	12	Dughilag (30/67)
326	171	155	25	4	21	-	-	-	7	7	-	Majhat (30/68)
331	172	159	1	1	-	18	7	11	31	29	2	Phallan (30/66)
545	327	218	-	-	-	4	3	1	42	37	5	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)
110	110	-	3	3	-	17	16	1	70	64	6	Pichhli (31/69)
364	191	173	21	15	6	2	-	2	16	16	-	Mashna (31/70)
251	107	144	14	8	6	13	11	2	40	33	7	Gahar (32/71)
269	146	123	3	3	-	53	49	4	52	49	3	Gramang (32/72)
493	292	201	1	1	-	1	1	-	115	105	10	Bhalyani (33/75)
99	80	19	1	1	-	4	3	1	79	74	5	Brahman (33/74)
269	168	101	-	-	-	2	2	-	65	61	4	Balh (33/73)
372	207	165	4	2	2	6	6	-	35	33	2	Bhumtir (33/76)
952	566	386	35	23	12	1	-	1	84	71	13	Peej (34/77)
601	340	261	71	53	18	67	49	18	376	294	82	Balh (34/79)
733	355	378	5	4	1	8	7	1	79	59	20	Kharihar (34/81)
697	368	329	-	-	-	1	1	-	17	15	2	Barahar (34/80)
175	86	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Rajgiri (35/82)
737	366	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	1	Shillihar (35/83)
501	259	242	22	17	5	21	12	9	357	291	66	Mohal (35/84)
541	306	235	6	6	-	33	27	6	56	50	6	Bhullang (35/86)
892	424	468	41	20	21	157	70	87	2,426	2 091	335	Shamshi (35/85)
856	336	520	1	1	-	14	9	5	401	353	48	Khokhan (35/87)
814	374	440	10	8	2	5	4	1	112	108	4	Neol (35/88)
591	392	199	47	31	16	20	11	9	1,105	924	181	Bajaura (36/89)
151	88	63	21	12	9	4	4	-	403	303	100	Hat (36/90)
2,508	1,216	1,292	35	21	14	20	15	5	831	710	121	Shillihar (37/91)
1,320	703	617	10	8	2	13	6	7	291	236	55	Kashawri (25/49)
1,009	473	536	3	1	2	-	-	-	156	105	51	Pini (25/48)
1,566	816	750	8	7	1	18	11	7	880	774	106	Manikarn (40/101)
786	382	404	11	3	8	19	4	15	141	119	22	Sosan (40/102)
922	444	478	24	13	11	11	7	4	426	388	38	Jari (39/100)
1,085	511	574	40	21	19	9	5	4	79	69	10	Bradha (39/99)
574	252	322	3	2	1	11	7	4	66	55	11	Shat (38/98)
647	274	373	31	17	14	6	4	2	120	107	13	Chong (38/96)
629	298	331	33	23	10	6	4	2	113	94	19	Jallu (38/97)
584	280	304	14	10	4	1	-	1	12	12	-	Ratocha (38/95)
1,649	784	865	18	13	5	15	10	5	283	246	37	Diar (37/92)
1,296	683	613	63	48	15	24	8	16	252	218	34	Rote-II (42/107)
791	344	447	86	55	31	19	4	15	398	311	87	Bhallan-I (42/106)
1,105	487	618	13	7	6	5	2	3	107	103	4	Manjhli (37/93)
1,720	844	876	8	4	4	18	11	7	253	227	26	Parli (37/94)
1,581	841	740	1	1	-	9	8	1	209	172	37	Raila (42/105)
181	179	2	4	4	-	1	1	-	22	19	3	Bhalan-II (42/106)
483	466	17	-	-	-	5	-	5	61	54	7	Rote-I (42/107)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	**Kullu (Total)**	**14,443**	**5,782**	**8,661**	**12,584**	**4,847**	**7,737**	**879**	**435**	**444**
0002	**Kullu (Rural)**	**14,443**	**5,782**	**8,661**	**12,584**	**4,847**	**7,737**	**879**	**435**	**444**
0002	**Kullu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kullu (Rural)									
00601200	Biasar (27/55)	89	42	47	89	42	47	-	-	-
00601300	Bandrol (27/56)	89	56	33	81	50	31	1	1	-
00601800	Jandor (26/54)	56	15	41	54	14	40	-	-	-
00601900	Banogi (26/53)	172	41	131	133	30	103	-	-	-
00602000	Sari (26/51)	86	30	56	73	28	45	9	1	8
00602100	Bastori (26/52)	50	33	17	36	27	9	-	-	-
00602200	Dughilag (30/67)	363	70	293	318	55	263	35	12	23
00602300	Majhat (30/68)	245	129	116	226	120	106	19	9	10
00602400	Phallan (30/66)	400	188	212	398	187	211	-	-	-
00602500	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	382	120	262	379	118	261	1	-	1
00602600	Pichhli (31/69)	693	266	427	653	234	419	3	3	-
00602700	Mashna (31/70)	238	132	106	229	125	104	9	7	2
00602800	Gahar (32/71)	166	97	69	63	35	28	93	58	35
00602900	Gramang (32/72)	173	36	137	171	36	135	2	-	2
00603000	Bhalyani (33/75)	316	51	265	282	34	248	34	17	17
00603100	Brahman (33/74)	257	57	200	250	56	194	4	-	4
00603200	Balh (33/73)	250	85	165	245	83	162	-	-	-
00603300	Bhumtir (33/76)	129	81	48	122	75	47	3	2	1
00603400	Peej (34/77)	483	139	344	445	127	318	29	10	19
00603500	Balh (34/79)	264	118	146	108	44	64	64	33	31
00603600	Kharihar (34/81)	201	94	107	190	88	102	-	-	-
00603700	Barahar (34/80)	54	29	25	50	26	24	1	-	1
00603900	Rajgiri (35/82)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00604000	Shillihar (35/83)	8	2	6	8	2	6	-	-	-
00604100	Mohal (35/84)	79	33	46	59	18	41	13	10	3
00604200	Bhullang (35/86)	206	36	170	201	32	169	-	-	-
00604300	Shamshi (35/85)	373	146	227	180	80	100	22	8	14
00604400	Khokhan (35/87)	378	177	201	353	165	188	-	-	-
00604500	Neol (35/88)	150	60	90	141	57	84	4	-	4
00604600	Bajaura (36/89)	235	146	89	83	22	61	79	68	11
00604700	Hat (36/90)	255	120	135	10	4	6	170	65	105
00604800	Shillihar (37/91)	370	109	261	267	46	221	29	13	16
00604900	Kashawri (25/49)	608	276	332	567	263	304	13	4	9
00605000	Pini (25/48)	167	87	80	159	82	77	4	3	1
00605200	Manikarn (40/101)	963	425	538	909	399	510	7	5	2
00605300	Sosan (40/102)	239	136	103	184	101	83	4	2	2
00605400	Jari (39/100)	418	204	214	366	170	196	22	14	8
00605500	Bradha (39/99)	413	207	206	404	202	202	6	3	3
00605600	Shat (38/98)	154	89	65	153	89	64	-	-	-
00605700	Chong (38/96)	11	4	7	6	1	5	4	3	1
00605800	Jallu (38/97)	98	30	68	84	25	59	5	2	3
00605900	Ratocha (38/95)	120	72	48	120	72	48	-	-	-
00606000	Diar (37/92)	406	170	236	265	102	163	124	57	67
00606100	Rote-II (42/107)	732	273	459	673	244	429	44	20	24
00606200	Bhallan-I (42/106)	335	143	192	272	133	139	13	2	11
00606300	Manjhli (37/93)	324	179	145	321	176	145	-	-	-
00606400	Parli (37/94)	683	332	351	664	319	345	5	2	3
00606500	Raila (42/105)	382	134	248	371	130	241	-	-	-
00606600	Bhalan-II (42/106)	371	98	273	367	97	270	4	1	3
00606700	Rote-I (42/107)	809	185	624	802	182	620		-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KULLU

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
276	**91**	**185**	**704**	**409**	**295**	**49,701**	**23,800**	**25,901**	**Kullu (Total)**	**0002**
276	**91**	**185**	**704**	**409**	**295**	**49,701**	**23,800**	**25,901**	**Kullu (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kullu (Urban)**	**0002**
									Kullu (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	162	80	82	Biasar (27/55)	00601200
2	2	-	5	3	2	460	244	216	Bandrol (27/56)	00601300
1	1	-	1	-	1	871	450	421	Jandor (26/54)	00601800
2	2	-	37	9	28	1,946	891	1,055	Banogi (26/53)	00601900
2	-	2	2	1	1	759	393	366	Sari (26/51)	00602000
9	2	7	5	4	1	748	386	362	Bastori (26/52)	00602100
2	-	2	8	3	5	999	486	513	Dughilag (30/67)	00602200
-	-	-	-	-	-	114	61	53	Majhat (30/68)	00602300
1	-	1	1	1	-	323	161	162	Phallan (30/66)	00602400
-	-	-	2	2	-	421	212	209	Dunkhri Gahar (30/65)	00602500
13	9	4	24	20	4	442	219	223	Pichhli (31/69)	00602600
-	-	-	-	-	-	184	101	83	Mashna (31/70)	00602700
6	2	4	4	2	2	357	183	174	Gahar (32/71)	00602800
-	-	-	-	-	-	411	212	199	Gramang (32/72)	00602900
-	-	-	-	-	-	968	495	473	Bhalyani (33/75)	00603000
-	-	-	3	1	2	367	185	182	Brahman (33/74)	00603100
-	-	-	5	2	3	363	184	179	Balh (33/73)	00603200
3	3	-	1	1	-	541	216	325	Bhumtir (33/76)	00603300
7	-	7	2	2	-	1,205	594	611	Pecj (34/77)	00603400
56	17	39	36	24	12	1,955	835	1,120	Balh (34/79)	00603500
3	2	1	8	4	4	609	300	309	Kharihar (34/81)	00603600
-	-	-	3	3	-	502	248	254	Barahar (34/80)	00603700
-	-	-	-	-	-	186	100	86	Rajgiri (35/82)	00603900
-	-	-	-	-	-	673	350	323	Shillihar (35/83)	00604000
2	1	1	5	4	1	1,336	567	769	Mohal (35/84)	00604100
1	-	1	4	4	-	734	408	326	Bhullang (35/86)	00604200
54	12	42	117	46	71	4,149	1,788	2,361	Shamshi (35/85)	00604300
2	-	2	23	12	11	1,125	500	625	Khokhan (35/87)	00604400
1	-	1	4	3	1	779	390	389	Neol (35/88)	00604500
4	-	4	69	56	13	3,214	1,260	1,954	Bajaura (36/89)	00604600
7	1	6	68	50	18	1,062	453	609	Hat (36/90)	00604700
4	1	3	70	49	21	3,964	1,845	2,119	Shillihar (37/91)	00604800
12	-	12	16	9	7	1,639	754	885	Kashawri (25/49)	00604900
-	-	-	4	2	2	983	509	474	Pini (25/48)	00605000
4	-	4	43	21	22	1,541	789	752	Manikarn (40/101)	00605200
44	28	16	7	5	2	644	321	323	Sosan (40/102)	00605300
6	2	4	24	18	6	970	476	494	Jari (39/100)	00605400
-	-	-	3	2	1	676	337	339	Bradha (39/99)	00605500
-	-	-	1	-	1	636	314	322	Shat (38/98)	00605600
-	-	-	1	-	1	761	404	357	Chong (38/96)	00605700
3	1	2	6	2	4	786	399	387	Jallu (38/97)	00605800
-	-	-	-	-	-	450	246	204	Ratocha (38/95)	00605900
4	1	3	13	10	3	2,192	1,101	1,091	Diar (37/92)	00606000
1	-	1	14	9	5	1,010	538	472	Rote-II (42/107)	00606100
12	-	12	38	8	30	856	472	384	Bhallan-I (42/106)	00606200
-	-	-	3	3	-	936	475	461	Manjhli (37/93)	00606300
4	4	-	10	7	3	1,518	758	760	Parli (37/94)	00606400
3	-	3	8	4	4	1,455	722	733	Raila (42/105)	00606500
-	-	-	-	-	-	192	94	98	Bhalan-II (42/106)	00606600
1	-	1	6	3	3	527	294	233	Rote-I (42/107)	00606700

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Area of C D block/ Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0003	**Banjar (Total)**	**9010**	**9,449**	**51,765**	**26,228**	**25,537**	**8,354**	**4,203**	**4,151**
0003	**Banjar (Rural)**	**9010**	**9,449**	**51,765**	**26,228**	**25,537**	**8,354**	**4,203**	**4,151**
0003	**Banjar (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Banjar (Rural)	-							
00606800	Kotla (1/1)	308	447	2,176	1,113	1,063	348	180	168
00606900	Chakurtha (1/2)	329	215	1 242	646	596	201	93	108
00607000	Kanon (1/3)	235	235	1,297	642	655	245	121	124
00607100	Dhaugi (1/4)	398	307	1,848	915	933	269	124	145
00607200	Dusharh (2/5)	177	267	1,269	658	611	179	92	87
00607300	Manyashi (2/6)	209	189	1,043	519	524	155	74	81
00607400	Sachen (2/7)	241	277	1,544	785	759	262	128	134
00607500	Shanshar (41/104)	373	371	2,105	1,070	1,035	375	195	180
00607600	Gara Parli (41/103)	218	149	804	413	391	169	84	85
00607700	Shangarh (3/9)	171	162	753	399	354	119	59	60
00607800	Lapah (3/8)	107	70	308	164	144	62	34	28
00607900	Shapnil (4/11)	75	74	395	198	197	55	23	32
00608000	Siri Kot (4/10)	140	97	540	281	259	91	43	48
00608100	Kalwari (4/12)	275	249	1,409	697	712	256	139	117
00608200	Deotha (5/14)	149	139	699	327	372	132	50	82
00608300	Thani Char (5/15)	169	128	650	324	326	119	54	65
00608400	Chanon (5/19)	314	360	2,032	977	1,055	341	169	172
00608500	Palach (4/13)	362	384	2,075	1,040	1,035	323	167	156
00608600	Seohli (5/16)	100	120	639	331	308	103	58	45
00608700	Jauri ((5/17	151	167	908	453	455	178	85	93
00608800	Thati Bir (5/18)	167	233	1 343	674	669	220	111	109
00608900	Ratwah (6/21)	133	201	1,036	503	533	153	84	69
00609000	Tarangali (6/20)	165	200	1,026	535	491	130	68	62
00609100	Bala Gad (7/23)	450	494	2 782	1,389	1,393	437	209	228
00609200	Bahu (9/27)	167	179	909	450	459	100	59	41
00609300	Chethar (7/22)	110	121	732	371	361	115	55	60
00609400	Khabal (8/24)	221	276	1,623	821	802	262	130	132
00609500	Mohni (8/25)	211	282	1,492	794	698	220	112	108
00609600	Seraj (8/26)	307	392	2,228	1,129	1,099	348	179	169
00609700	Karshai Gad-II (23/72)	11	32	183	94	89	13	5	8
00609800	Tandi (9/28)	211	241	1,351	693	658	193	102	91
00609900	Sajwar (10/29)	155	163	973	498	475	146	84	62
00610000	Ghiaghi (10/30)	65	97	559	290	269	95	57	38
00610100	Rashala (10/31)	102	144	703	346	357	106	51	55
00610200	Bini (11/32)	106	153	879	435	444	131	57	74
00610300	Bihar (11/33)	276	261	1,471	762	709	230	127	103
00610400	Sharchi (12/34)	342	397	2,171	1,136	1,035	315	175	140
00610500	Pekhri (13/36)	356	238	1,338	669	669	228	104	124
00610600	Tindar (13/37)	301	159	869	460	409	144	77	67
00610700	Chippni (14/38)	254	323	1,875	946	929	353	170	183
00610800	Shilhi (12/35)	143	185	1,045	550	495	196	103	93
00610900	Mashyar (14/39)	260	271	1,441	731	710	237	112	125

CENSUS ABSTRACT
BANJAR

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
14,710	**7,444**	**7,266**	**211**	**112**	**99**	**30,608**	**18,289**	**12,319**	**Banjar (Total)**
14,710	**7,444**	**7,266**	**211**	**112**	**99**	**30,608**	**18,289**	**12,319**	**Banjar (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Banjar (Urban)**
									Banjai (Rural)
626	315	311	1	1	-	1,337	817	520	Kotla (1/1)
308	152	156	-	-	-	705	449	256	Chakurtha (1/2)
481	247	234	7	3	4	740	432	308	Kanon (1/3)
546	256	290	128	66	62	1,074	623	451	Dhaugi (1/4)
347	177	170	29	17	12	785	468	317	Dusharh (2/5)
227	109	118	25	13	12	640	374	266	Manyashi (2/6)
543	260	283	-	-	-	884	538	346	Sachen (2/7)
1,129	580	549	1	1	-	1 047	637	410	Shanshar (41/104)
257	135	122	-	-	-	327	204	123	Gara Parli (41/103)
283	147	136	-	-	-	421	276	145	Shangarh (3/9)
28	18	10	-	-	-	165	104	61	Lapah (3/8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	283	167	116	Shapnil (4/11)
120	62	58	-	-	-	312	197	115	Siri Kot (4/10)
519	266	253	-	-	-	878	478	400	Kalwari (4/12)
211	99	112	-	-	-	451	241	210	Deotha (5/14)
200	102	98	-	-	-	406	233	173	Thani Char (5/15)
941	442	499	-	-	-	1,186	663	523	Chanon (5/19)
1,036	536	500	-	-	-	1,316	762	554	Palach (4/13)
40	20	20	-	-	-	364	232	132	Seohli (5/16)
316	162	154	-	-	-	563	334	229	Jauri ((5/17
596	293	303	-	-	-	819	479	340	Thati Bir (5/18)
229	106	123	11	5	6	701	381	320	Ratwah (6/21)
437	224	213	-	-	-	694	419	275	Tarangali (6/20)
738	366	372	-	-	-	1,816	1,035	781	Bala Gad (7/23)
58	33	25	-	-	-	680	363	317	Bahu (9/27)
16	10	6	-	-	-	459	275	184	Chethar (7/22)
474	230	244	-	-	-	1,011	617	394	Khabal (8/24)
158	83	75	-	-	-	939	592	347	Mohni (8/25)
560	290	270	-	-	-	1,423	851	572	Seraj (8/26)
-	-	-	-	-	-	120	73	47	Karshai Gad-II (23/72)
250	141	109	-	-	-	767	472	295	Tandi (9/28)
215	107	108	-	-	-	668	390	278	Sajwar (10/29)
35	19	16	-	-	-	364	214	150	Ghiaghi (10/30)
71	36	35	5	4	1	471	273	198	Rashala (10/31)
159	75	84	-	-	-	615	363	252	Bini (11/32)
279	143	136	3	2	1	954	585	369	Bihar (11/33)
680	369	311	-	-	-	1,312	813	499	Sharchi (12/34)
209	100	109	-	-	-	598	371	227	Pekhri (13/36)
117	60	57	-	-	-	464	295	169	Tindar (13/37)
605	318	287	1	-	1	869	545	324	Chippni (14/38)
261	134	127	-	-	-	476	309	167	Shilhi (12/35)
405	222	183	-	-	-	504	345	159	Mashyar (14/39)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0003	**Banjar (Total)**	**21,157**	**7,939**	**13,218**	**33,682**	**17,265**	**16,417**	**23,229**	**12,938**	**10,291**
0003	**Banjar (Rural)**	**21,157**	**7,939**	**13,218**	**33,682**	**17,265**	**16,417**	**23,229**	**12,938**	**10,291**
0003	**Banjar (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Banjar (Rural)									
00606800	Kotla (1/1)	839	296	543	1,420	748	672	807	478	329
00606900	Chakurtha (1/2)	537	197	340	968	517	451	499	322	177
00607000	Kanon (1/3)	557	210	347	941	470	471	516	304	212
00607100	Dhaugi (1/4)	774	292	482	1,473	754	719	967	509	458
00607200	Dusharh (2/5)	484	190	294	777	426	351	483	332	151
00607300	Manyashi (2/6)	403	145	258	725	373	352	444	251	193
00607400	Sachen (2/7)	660	247	413	1,059	536	523	731	374	357
00607500	Shanshar (41/104)	1,058	433	625	1,456	734	722	989	517	472
00607600	Gara Parli (41/103)	477	209	268	398	207	191	305	188	117
00607700	Shangarh (3/9)	332	123	209	495	270	225	210	194	16
00607800	Lapah (3/8)	143	60	83	199	108	91	147	78	69
00607900	Shapnil (4/11)	112	31	81	236	131	105	133	106	27
00608000	Siri Kot (4/10)	228	84	144	328	180	148	241	140	101
00608100	Kalwari (4/12)	531	219	312	888	441	447	457	216	241
00608200	Deotha (5/14)	248	86	162	442	221	221	354	177	177
00608300	Thani Char (5/15)	244	91	153	400	200	200	340	170	170
00608400	Chanon (5/19)	846	314	532	1,506	734	772	971	485	486
00608500	Palach (4/13)	759	278	481	1,448	724	724	1,024	516	508
00608600	Seohli (5/16)	275	99	176	329	170	159	220	154	66
00608700	Jauri ((5/17	345	119	226	457	229	228	450	229	221
00608800	Thati Bir (5/18)	524	195	329	724	356	368	669	352	317
00608900	Ratwah (6/21)	335	122	213	651	315	336	512	264	248
00609000	Tarangali (6/20)	332	116	216	613	327	286	506	286	220
00609100	Bala Gad (7/23)	966	354	612	1,883	955	928	1 348	695	653
00609200	Bahu (9/27)	229	87	142	550	270	280	383	202	181
00609300	Chethar (7/22)	273	96	177	476	234	242	155	147	8
00609400	Khabal (8/24)	612	204	408	1,069	544	525	702	366	336
00609500	Mohni (8/25)	553	202	351	891	483	408	557	319	238
00609600	Seraj (8/26)	805	278	527	1 384	710	674	1 139	611	528
00609700	Karshai Gad-II (23/72)	63	21	42	138	74	64	100	54	46
00609800	Tandi (9/28)	584	221	363	759	397	362	574	367	207
00609900	Sajwar (10/29)	305	108	197	650	339	311	594	310	284
00610000	Ghiaghi (10/30)	195	76	119	359	179	180	260	150	110
00610100	Rashala (10/31)	232	73	159	420	203	217	275	163	112
00610200	Bini (11/32)	264	72	192	531	260	271	487	236	251
00610300	Bihar (11/33)	517	177	340	1,124	583	541	719	386	333
00610400	Sharchi (12/34)	859	323	536	1,541	801	740	847	540	307
00610500	Pekhri (13/36)	740	298	442	860	447	413	682	368	314
00610600	Tindar (13/37)	405	165	240	466	243	223	389	242	147
00610700	Chippni (14/38)	1,006	401	605	1,031	522	509	838	480	358
00610800	Shilhi (12/35)	569	241	328	629	336	293	525	269	256
00610900	Mashyar (14/39)	937	386	551	988	514	474	680	391	289

CENSUS ABSTRACT
BANJAR

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
20,400	**10,497**	**9,903**	**173**	**138**	**35**	**210**	**179**	**31**	**2,446**	**2,124**	**322**	**Banjar (Total)**
20,400	**10,497**	**9,903**	**173**	**138**	**35**	**210**	**179**	**31**	**2,446**	**2,124**	**322**	**Banjar (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Banjar (Urban)**
												Banjar (Rural)
560	262	298	2	2	-	5	4	1	240	210	30	Kotla (1/1)
456	285	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	37	6	Chakurtha (1/2)
459	258	201	6	4	2	5	3	2	46	39	7	Kanon (1/3)
851	404	447	65	57	8	-	-	-	51	48	3	Dhaugi (1/4)
367	226	141	12	9	3	12	9	3	92	88	4	Dusharh (2/5)
360	179	181	5	2	3	2	-	2	77	70	7	Manyashi (2/6)
651	298	353	1	-	1	4	3	1	75	73	2	Sachen (2/7)
916	451	465	3	3	-	4	3	1	66	60	6	Shanshar (41/104)
251	138	113	-	-	-	8	8	-	46	42	4	Gara Parli (41/103)
188	175	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	19	3	Shangarh (3/9)
141	72	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Lapah (3/8)
99	73	26	11	11	-	4	4	-	19	18	1	Shapnil (4/11)
226	125	101	-	-	-	4	4	-	11	11	-	Siri Kot (4/10)
357	122	235	1	1	-	2	2	-	97	91	6	Kalwari (4/12)
329	152	177	4	4	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	Deotha (5/14)
287	132	155	4	3	1	3	2	1	46	33	13	Thani Char (5/15)
881	409	472	2	1	1	7	3	4	81	72	9	Chanon (5/19)
909	409	500	4	2	2	1	1	-	110	104	6	Palach (4/13)
201	139	62	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	15	3	Seohli (5/16)
440	221	219	-	-	-	2	1	1	8	7	1	Jauri ((5/17
635	320	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	32	2	Thati Bir (5/18)
420	183	237	3	3	-	5	5	-	84	73	11	Ratwah (6/21)
384	213	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	73	49	Tarangali (6/20)
1,186	551	635	3	2	1	12	10	2	147	132	15	Bala Gad (7/23)
317	143	174	1	1	-	17	17	-	48	41	7	Bahu (9/27)
113	108	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	39	3	Chethar (7/22)
651	325	326	-	-	-	4	-	4	47	41	6	Khabal (8/24)
452	222	230	18	16	2	2	2	-	85	79	6	Mohni (8/25)
1,096	570	526	-	-	-	10	9	1	33	32	1	Seraj (8/26)
98	52	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Karshai Gad-II (23/72)
442	298	144	4	2	2	4	2	2	124	65	59	Tandi (9/28)
539	265	274	3	2	1	-	-	-	52	43	9	Sajwar (10/29)
229	120	109	-	-	-	2	1	1	29	29	-	Ghiaghi (10/30)
233	127	106	1	1	-	5	4	1	36	31	5	Rashala (10/31)
412	170	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	66	9	Bini (11/32)
659	329	330	6	3	3	6	6	-	48	48	-	Bihar (11/33)
733	437	296	1	-	1	23	22	1	90	81	9	Sharchi (12/34)
656	345	311	-	-	-	3	3	-	23	20	3	Pekhri (13/36)
342	202	140	2	1	1	2	-	2	43	39	4	Tindar (13/37)
728	379	349	1	-	1	42	42	-	67	59	8	Chippni (14/38)
492	241	251	7	6	1	9	9	-	17	13	4	Shilhi (12/35)
654	367	287	3	2	1	-	-	-	23	22	1	Mashyar (14/39)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0003	**Banjar (Total)**	**10,453**	**4,327**	**6,126**	**10,054**	**4,137**	**5,917**	**179**	**87**	**92**
0003	**Banjar (Rural)**	**10,453**	**4,327**	**6,126**	**10,054**	**4,137**	**5,917**	**179**	**87**	**92**
0003	**Banjar (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Banjar (Rural)									
00606800	Kotla (1/1)	613	270	343	588	250	338	1	-	1
00606900	Chakurtha (1/2)	469	195	274	466	194	272	-	-	-
00607000	Kanon (1/3)	425	166	259	420	163	257	2	2	-
00607100	Dhaugi (1/4)	506	245	261	494	240	254	10	5	5
00607200	Dusharh (2/5)	294	94	200	288	93	195	2	-	2
00607300	Manyashi (2/6)	281	122	159	276	119	157	2	1	1
00607400	Sachen (2/7)	328	162	166	324	161	163	3	-	3
00607500	Shanshar (41/104)	467	217	250	461	214	247	-	-	-
00607600	Gara Parli (41/103)	93	19	74	92	19	73	-	-	-
00607700	Shangarh (3/9)	285	76	209	283	74	209	-	-	-
00607800	Lapah (3/8)	52	30	22	52	30	22	-	-	-
00607900	Shapnil (4/11)	103	25	78	100	24	76	3	1	2
00608000	Siri Kot (4/10)	87	40	47	87	40	47	-	-	-
00608100	Kalwari (4/12)	431	225	206	393	194	199	18	15	3
00608200	Deotha (5/14)	88	44	44	84	41	43	4	3	1
00608300	Thani Char (5/15)	60	30	30	38	25	13	-	-	-
00608400	Chanon (5/19)	535	249	286	530	247	283	4	2	2
00608500	Palach (4/13)	424	208	216	420	207	213	-	-	-
00608600	Seohli (5/16)	109	16	93	68	14	54	-	-	-
00608700	Jauri ((5/17	7	-	7	5	-	5	-	-	-
00608800	Thati Bir (5/18)	55	4	51	55	4	51	-	-	-
00608900	Ratwah (6/21)	139	51	88	130	49	81	9	2	7
00609000	Tarangali (6/20)	107	41	66	101	37	64	1	1	-
00609100	Bala Gad (7/23)	535	260	275	532	258	274	2	1	1
00609200	Bahu (9/27)	167	68	99	159	64	95	6	4	2
00609300	Chethar (7/22)	321	87	234	316	85	231	-	-	-
00609400	Khabal (8/24)	367	178	189	366	177	189	1	1	-
00609500	Mohni (8/25)	334	164	170	297	134	163	19	15	4
00609600	Seraj (8/26)	245	99	146	244	99	145	1	-	1
00609700	Karshai Gad-II (23/72)	38	20	18	38	20	18	-	-	-
00609800	Tandi (9/28)	185	30	155	152	20	132	25	7	18
00609900	Sajwar (10/29)	56	29	27	56	29	27	-	-	-
00610000	Ghiaghi (10/30)	99	29	70	99	29	70	-	-	-
00610100	Rashala (10/31)	145	40	105	141	40	101	1	-	1
00610200	Bini (11/32)	44	24	20	37	21	16	-	-	-
00610300	Bihar (11/33)	405	197	208	391	188	203	6	4	2
00610400	Sharchi (12/34)	694	261	433	682	253	429	4	2	2
00610500	Pekhri (13/36)	178	79	99	174	78	96	1	-	1
00610600	Tindar (13/37)	77	1	76	72	1	71	4	-	4
00610700	Chippni (14/38)	193	42	151	148	25	123	43	16	27
00610800	Shilhi (12/35)	104	67	37	92	56	36	3	3	-
00610900	Mashyar (14/39)	308	123	185	303	121	182	4	2	2

CENSUS ABSTRACT
BANJAR

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
98	**24**	**74**	**122**	**79**	**43**	**18,083**	**8,963**	**9,120**	**Banjar (Total)**	**0003**
98	**24**	**74**	**122**	**79**	**43**	**18,083**	**8,963**	**9,120**	**Banjar (Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Banjar (Urban)**	**0003**
									Banjar (Rural)	
3	3	-	21	17	4	756	365	391	Kotla (1/1)	00606800
3	1	2	-	-	-	274	129	145	Chakurtha (1/2)	00606900
1	-	1	2	1	1	356	172	184	Kanon (1/3)	00607000
1	-	1	1	-	1	375	161	214	Dhaugi (1/4)	00607100
2	-	2	2	1	1	492	232	260	Dusharh (2/5)	00607200
1	-	1	2	2	-	318	146	172	Manyashi (2/6)	00607300
-	-	-	1	1	-	485	249	236	Sachen (2/7)	00607400
1	-	1	5	3	2	649	336	313	Shanshar (41/104)	00607500
-	-	-	1	-	1	406	206	200	Gara Parli (41/103)	00607600
-	-	-	2	2	-	258	129	129	Shangarh (3/9)	00607700
-	-	-	-	-	-	109	56	53	Tapah (3/8)	00607800
-	-	-	-	-	-	159	67	92	Shapnil (4/11)	00607900
-	-	-	-	-	-	212	101	111	Siri Kot (4/10)	00608000
3	3	-	17	13	4	521	256	265	Kalwari (4/12)	00608100
-	-	-	-	-	-	257	106	151	Deotha (5/14)	00608200
11	-	11	11	5	6	250	124	126	Thani Char (5/15)	00608300
1	-	1	-	-	-	526	243	283	Chanon (5/19)	00608400
4	1	3	-	-	-	627	316	311	Palach (4/13)	00608500
36	2	34	5	-	5	310	161	149	Seohli (5/16)	00608600
2	-	2	-	-	-	451	224	227	Jauri (5/17	00608700
-	-	-	-	-	-	619	318	301	Thati Bir (5/18)	00608800
-	-	-	-	-	-	385	188	197	Ratwah (6/21)	00608900
-	-	-	5	3	2	413	208	205	Tarangali (6/20)	00609000
-	-	-	1	1	-	899	434	465	Bala Gad (7/23)	00609100
2	-	2	-	-	-	359	180	179	Bahu (9/27)	00609200
-	-	-	5	2	3	256	137	119	Chethar (7/22)	00609300
-	-	-	-	-	-	554	277	277	Khabal (8/24)	00609400
11	9	2	7	6	1	601	311	290	Mohni (8/25)	00609500
-	-	-	-	-	-	844	419	425	Seraj (8/26)	00609600
-	-	-	-	-	-	45	20	25	Karshai Gad-II (23/72)	00609700
3	-	3	5	3	2	592	296	296	Tandi (9/28)	00609800
-	-	-	-	-	-	323	159	164	Sajwar (10/29)	00609900
-	-	-	-	-	-	200	111	89	Ghiaghi (10/30)	00610000
3	-	3	-	-	-	283	143	140	Rashala (10/31)	00610100
1	-	1	6	3	3	348	175	173	Bini (11/32)	00610200
1	-	1	7	5	2	347	179	168	Bihar (11/33)	00610300
3	2	1	5	4	1	630	335	295	Sharchi (12/34)	00610400
-	-	-	3	1	2	478	222	256	Pekhri (13/36)	00610500
1	-	1	-	-	-	403	217	186	Tindar (13/37)	00610600
1	-	1	1	1	-	844	424	420	Chippni (14/38)	00610700
3	3	-	6	5	1	416	214	202	Shilhi (12/35)	00610800
-	-	-	1	-	1	453	217	236	Mashyar (14/39)	00610900

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Area of C D block/ Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0004	**Ani (Total)**	**7850**	**10,565**	**50,476**	**25,722**	**24,754**	**6,305**	**3,214**	**3,091**
0004	**Ani (Rural)**	**7850**	**10,565**	**50,476**	**25,722**	**24,754**	**6,305**	**3,214**	**3,091**
0004	**Ani (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ani (Rural)	-							
00611000	Karsei Gad (23/72)	654	890	4,646	2,352	2,294	771	390	381
00611100	Bishla Dhar (23/73)	520	715	3,554	1,751	1,803	510	259	251
00611200	Karad (23/74)	330	464	2,458	1,253	1,205	301	147	154
00611300	Lajheri (22/71)	399	553	2,832	1,463	1 369	395	203	192
00611400	Khani (22/70)	285	433	2,266	1 137	1,129	310	153	157
00611500	Bachher (21/67)	344	469	2,327	1,212	1,115	338	181	157
00611600	Kohila (22/69)	412	484	2,471	1,315	1,156	260	141	119
00611700	Karana (24/77)	339	497	2,310	1,199	1,111	272	137	135
00611800	Kungash (24/76)	409	495	2,484	1,235	1,249	253	124	129
00611900	Shilhi (24/75)	387	439	2,221	1,103	1,118	303	151	152
00612000	Franali (25/81)	507	828	3,455	1,799	1,656	366	194	172
00612100	Manjha Desh (21/68)	897	1,342	6,082	3,163	2,919	701	363	338
00612200	Jaban (25/78)	391	588	2,541	1,300	1,241	298	158	140
00612300	Dingi Dhar (25/82)	634	704	3,344	1,693	1,651	418	214	204
00612400	Dalash-Sui-Dhar (25/80	367	474	2,092	1,019	1,073	218	109	109
00612500	Beongal (25/79)	308	400	1,773	910	863	185	90	95
00612600	Palehi (20/64)	667	790	3,620	1,818	1,802	406	200	206

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ANI

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
15,597	**7,974**	**7,623**	**52**	**29**	**23**	**30,789**	**18,406**	**12,383**	**Ani (Total)**
15,597	**7,974**	**7,623**	**52**	**29**	**23**	**30,789**	**18,406**	**12,383**	**Ani (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Ani (Urban)**
									Ani (Rural)
1,175	606	569	-	-	-	2,427	1,520	907	Karsei Gad (23/72)
725	353	372	9	4	5	2,016	1,173	843	Bishla Dhar (23/73)
729	364	365	-	-	-	1 301	821	480	Karad (23/74)
611	322	289	1	1	-	1,491	962	529	Lajheri (22/71)
448	227	221	-	-	-	1,389	814	575	Khani (22/70)
694	360	334	1	1	-	1 381	840	541	Bachher (21/67)
743	398	345	1	-	1	1 445	879	566	Kohila (22/69)
623	331	292	-	-	-	1,477	927	550	Karana (24/77)
1,029	501	528	-	-	-	1 753	985	768	Kungash (24/76)
687	350	337	2	-	2	1 311	768	543	Shilhi (24/75)
631	309	322	11	7	4	2 359	1,415	944	Franali (25/81)
2,454	1,277	1,177	13	8	5	3 674	2 227	1,447	Manjha Desh (21/68)
857	448	409	14	8	6	1 709	985	724	Jaban (25/78)
1,750	881	869	-	-	-	2 089	1,228	861	Dingi Dhar (25/82)
600	298	302	-	-	-	1 514	836	678	Dalash-Sui-Dhar (25/80)
595	318	277	-	-	-	1 188	701	487	Beongal (25/79)
1,246	631	615	-	-	-	2,265	1,325	940	Palehi (20/64)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0004	**Ani (Total)**	**19,687**	**7,316**	**12,371**	**30,114**	**15,534**	**14,580**	**22,524**	**13,421**	**9,103**
0004	**Ani (Rural)**	**19,687**	**7,316**	**12,371**	**30,114**	**15,534**	**14,580**	**22,524**	**13,421**	**9,103**
0004	**Ani (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ani (Rural)									
00611000	Karsei Gad (23/72)	2,219	832	1,387	2,495	1,265	1 230	1,221	1,063	158
00611100	Bishla Dhar (23/73)	1,538	578	960	2,103	997	1 106	1 610	889	721
00611200	Karad (23/74)	1,157	432	725	1 420	725	695	1 319	707	612
00611300	Lajheri (22/71)	1,341	501	840	1,507	792	715	1,312	762	550
00611400	Khani (22/70)	877	323	554	1,263	656	607	557	507	50
00611500	Bachher (21/67)	946	372	574	1,085	664	421	868	583	285
00611600	Kohila (22/69)	1,026	436	590	1 638	858	780	1,289	667	622
00611700	Karana (24/77)	833	272	561	1,264	666	598	1 146	619	527
00611800	Kungash (24/76)	731	250	481	1 508	760	748	1,343	674	669
00611900	Shilhi (24/75)	910	335	575	1,239	631	608	964	588	376
00612000	Franali (25/81)	1,096	384	712	2,013	1,104	909	1,803	1,037	766
00612100	Manjha Desh (21/68)	2,408	936	1,472	3,868	1,997	1 871	2,311	1,728	583
00612200	Jaban (25/78)	832	315	517	1,515	768	747	1,179	675	504
00612300	Dingi Dhar (25/82)	1,255	465	790	2,122	1,085	1,037	1,809	911	898
00612400	Dalash-Sui-Dhar (25/80)	578	183	395	1,408	703	705	1,219	600	619
00612500	Beongal (25/79)	585	209	376	1,169	589	580	988	498	490
00612600	Palehi (20/64)	1,355	493	862	2,497	1,274	1,223	1,586	913	673

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ANI

Industrial category of main workers												
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
19,462	**10,844**	**8,618**	**187**	**114**	**73**	**83**	**69**	**14**	**2,792**	**2,394**	**398**	**Ani (Total)**
19,462	**10,844**	**8,618**	**187**	**114**	**73**	**83**	**69**	**14**	**2,792**	**2,394**	**398**	**Ani (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Ani (Urban)**
												Ani (Rural)
1,093	950	143	1	1	-	18	17	1	109	95	14	Karsei Gad (23/72)
1,471	765	706	1	1	-	10	8	2	128	115	13	Bishla Dhar (23/73)
1,271	663	608	-	-	-	1	1	-	47	43	4	Karad (23/74)
1,215	701	514	33	2	31	-	-	-	64	59	5	Lajheri (22/71)
483	446	37	6	5	1	3	2	1	65	54	11	Khani (22/70)
796	515	281	4	4	-	5	5	-	63	59	4	Bachher (21/67)
1,184	574	610	1	-	1	3	3	-	101	90	11	Kohila (22/69)
1,009	500	509	1	-	1	1	-	1	135	119	16	Karana (24/77)
1,228	571	657	-	-	-	2	-	2	113	103	10	Kungash (24/76)
836	465	371	3	2	1	-	-	-	125	121	4	Shilhi (24/75)
1,272	575	697	16	15	1	11	10	1	504	437	67	Franali (25/81)
1,960	1,427	533	10	6	4	5	3	2	336	292	44	Manjha Desh (21/68)
1,009	533	476	19	17	2	9	7	2	142	118	24	Jaban (25/78)
1,457	605	852	38	23	15	10	8	2	304	275	29	Dingi Dhar (25/82)
1,001	421	580	30	19	11	-	-	-	188	160	28	Dalash-Sui-Dhar (25/80
887	411	476	13	13	-	2	2	-	86	72	14	Beongal (25/79)
1,290	722	568	11	6	5	3	3	-	282	182	100	Palehi (20/64)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0004	**Ani (Total)**	**7,590**	**2,113**	**5,477**	**7,357**	**1,997**	**5,360**	**131**	**65**	**66**
0004	**Ani (Rural)**	**7,590**	**2,113**	**5,477**	**7,357**	**1,997**	**5,360**	**131**	**65**	**66**
0004	**Ani (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ani (Rural)									
00611000	Karsei Gad (23/72)	1,274	202	1,072	1,242	191	1,051	9	2	7
00611100	Bishla Dhar (23/73)	493	108	385	474	101	373	8	1	7
00611200	Karad (23/74)	101	18	83	93	13	80	1	-	1
00611300	Lajheri (22/71)	195	30	165	178	24	154	12	5	7
00611400	Khani (22/70)	706	149	557	670	115	555	34	32	2
00611500	Bachher (21/67)	217	81	136	214	80	134	1	-	1
00611600	Kohila (22/69)	349	191	158	347	189	158	-	-	-
00611700	Karana (24/77)	118	47	71	114	45	69	1	-	1
00611800	Kungash (24/76)	165	86	79	158	81	77	1	1	-
00611900	Shilhi (24/75)	275	43	232	274	43	231	1	-	1
00612000	Franali (25/81)	210	67	143	208	66	142	-	-	-
00612100	Manjha Desh (21/68)	1,557	269	1,288	1,513	246	1,267	39	19	20
00612200	Jaban (25/78)	336	93	243	321	87	234	6	3	3
00612300	Dingi Dhar (25/82)	313	174	139	293	171	122	13	1	12
00612400	Dalash-Sui-Dhar (25/80)	189	103	86	176	99	77	4	1	3
00612500	Beongal (25/79)	181	91	90	176	87	89	-	-	-
00612600	Palehi (20/64)	911	361	550	906	359	547	1	-	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT

ANI

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
18	**13**	**5**	**84**	**38**	**46**	**20,362**	**10,188**	**10,174**	**Ani (Total)**	**0004**
18	**13**	**5**	**84**	**38**	**46**	**20,362**	**10,188**	**10,174**	**Ani (Rural)**	**0004**
-						-	-	-	**Ani (Urban)**	**0004**
									Ani (Rural)	
9	8	1	14	1	13	2,151	1,087	1,064	Karsei Gad (23/72)	00611000
1	-	1	10	6	4	1,451	754	697	Bishla Dhar (23/73)	00611100
-	-	-	7	5	2	1,038	528	510	Karad (23/74)	00611200
2	1	1	3	-	3	1,325	671	654	Lajheri (22/71)	00611300
2	2	-	-	-	-	1,003	481	522	Khani (22/70)	00611400
2	1	1	-	-	-	1,242	548	694	Bachher (21/67)	00611500
-	-	-	2	2	-	833	457	376	Kohila (22/69)	00611600
-	-	-	3	2	1	1,046	533	513	Karana (24/77)	00611700
-	-	-	6	4	2	976	475	501	Kungash (24/76)	00611800
-	-	-	-	-	-	982	472	510	Shilhi (24/75)	00611900
-	-	-	2	1	1	1,442	695	747	Franali (25/81)	00612000
1	1	-	4	3	1	2,214	1,166	1,048	Manjha Desh (21/68)	00612100
1	-	1	8	3	5	1,026	532	494	Jaban (25/78)	00612200
-	-	-	7	2	5	1,222	608	614	Dingi Dhar (25/82)	00612300
-	-	-	9	3	6	684	316	368	Dalash-Sui-Dhar (25/80)	00612400
-	-	-	5	4	1	604	321	283	Beongal (25/79)	00612500
-	-	-	4	2	2	1,123	544	579	Paleni (20/64)	00612600

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Area of C D block/ Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0005	**Nermand (Total)**	**7750**	**10,144**	**47,917**	**24,583**	**23,334**	**6,433**	**3,209**	**3,224**
0005	**Nermand (Rural)**	**7750**	**10,144**	**47,917**	**24,583**	**23,334**	**6,433**	**3,209**	**3,224**
0005	**Nermand (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nermand (Rural)	-							
00612700	Chail (15/40)	320	451	2,045	1,059	986	291	147	144
00612800	Sarahan (15/41)	89	153	651	334	317	99	53	46
00612900	Jhaler (15/42)	179	204	986	491	495	134	58	76
00613000	Nore (15/43)	184	280	1,333	681	652	163	79	84
00613100	Koti (16/44)	195	215	1,085	549	536	172	82	90
00613200	Shili Kote (16/45)	298	398	1,918	1,006	912	277	135	142
00613300	Dethoa (16/46)	302	292	1,533	799	734	213	122	91
00613400	Sargha (17/47)	284	282	1,381	702	679	173	74	99
00613500	Kushwa (17/48)	194	252	1,330	666	664	196	94	102
00613600	Bari (18/52)	227	244	1,160	598	562	195	86	109
00613700	Arsu (18/53)	241	299	1,436	757	679	169	84	85
00613800	Sohach (18/54)	276	284	1,475	745	730	205	106	99
00613900	Rahnu (21/66)	359	434	2,103	1,063	1,040	331	161	170
00614000	Ghathoo (21/65)	424	496	2,467	1,283	1,184	335	167	168
00614100	Neether (20/63)	564	738	3,224	1,611	1,613	346	175	171
00614200	Lote (20/62)	545	642	2,796	1,415	1,381	348	172	176
00614300	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)	288	258	1,226	610	616	166	76	90
00614400	Gadej (20/60)	148	156	749	361	388	69	31	38
00614500	Nermand (20/58)	1076	1,380	6,200	3,228	2,972	720	364	356
00614600	Bael (20/59)	75	114	636	315	321	87	50	37
00614700	Tawar (19/55)	269	267	1,347	675	672	187	84	103
00614800	Nishani (19/56)	216	214	1,047	505	542	159	83	76
00614900	Poshana (19/57)	282	773	3,522	1,848	1,674	421	218	203
00615000	Kasholi (18/51)	162	210	1,018	518	500	142	77	65
00615100	Thachwa (17/50)	41	284	1,134	665	469	165	88	77
00615200	Tunan (17/49)	507	824	4,115	2,099	2,016	670	343	327

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NERMAND

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
21,490	**11,090**	**10,400**	**142**	**64**	**78**	**28,650**	**17,260**	**11,390**	**Nermand (Total)**
21,490	**11,090**	**10,400**	**142**	**64**	**78**	**28,650**	**17,260**	**11,390**	**Nermand (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nermand (Urban)**
									Nermand (Rural)
795	435	360	-	-	-	1,169	727	442	Chail (15/40)
107	57	50	-	-	-	357	224	133	Sarahan (15/41)
333	165	168	-	-	-	540	330	210	Jhaler (15/42)
730	383	347	-	-	-	785	471	314	Nore (15/43)
409	208	201	-	-	-	591	359	232	Koti (16/44)
628	344	284	-	-	-	1,241	726	515	Shili Kote (16/45)
940	492	448	1	-	1	922	552	370	Dethoa (16/46)
325	172	153	-	-	-	782	475	307	Sargha (17/47)
552	279	273	-	-	-	667	399	268	Kushwa (17/48)
426	213	213	-	-	-	566	366	200	Bari (18/52)
712	385	327	1	-	1	886	546	340	Arsu (18/53)
773	395	378	-	-	-	839	504	335	Sohach (18/54)
1,146	576	570	-	-	-	1 142	693	449	Rahnu (21/66)
1,327	694	633	11	3	8	1,298	789	509	Ghathoo (21/65)
1,473	745	728	-	-	-	2,108	1 242	866	Neether (20/63)
1,116	567	549	-	-	-	1 631	985	646	Lote (20/62)
449	215	234	1	-	1	749	449	300	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)
296	138	158	11	4	7	511	277	234	Gadej (20/60)
2,953	1,524	1,429	32	16	16	4,064	2 453	1 611	Nermand (20/58)
299	162	137	5	4	1	365	209	156	Bael (20/59)
623	320	303	-	-	-	825	502	323	Tawar (19/55)
455	223	232	-	-	-	629	362	267	Nishani (19/56)
1,368	703	665	63	30	33	2 531	1,453	1 078	Poshana (19/57)
556	282	274	-	-	-	542	324	218	Kasholi (18/51)
396	229	167	10	3	7	785	517	268	Thachwa (17/50)
2 303	1,184	1,119	7	4	3	2,125	1,326	799	Tunan (17/49)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0005	**Nermand (Total)**	**19,267**	**7,323**	**11,944**	**26,595**	**13,765**	**12,830**	**21,681**	**11,999**	**9,682**
0005	**Nermand (Rural)**	**19,267**	**7,323**	**11,944**	**26,595**	**13,765**	**12,830**	**21,681**	**11,999**	**9,682**
0005	**Nermand (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nermand (Rural)									
00612700	Chail (15/40)	876	332	544	1,134	564	570	982	531	451
00612800	Sarahan (15/41)	294	110	184	389	190	199	389	190	199
00612900	Jhaler (15/42)	446	161	285	579	296	283	223	200	23
00613000	Nore (15/43)	548	210	338	797	395	402	668	345	323
00613100	Koti (16/44)	494	190	304	599	298	301	556	297	259
00613200	Shili Kote (16/45)	677	280	397	1,110	596	514	1,097	591	506
00613300	Dethoa (16/46)	611	247	364	684	424	260	592	398	194
00613400	Sargha (17/47)	599	227	372	772	400	372	659	350	309
00613500	Kushwa (17/48)	663	267	396	934	472	462	598	329	269
00613600	Bari (18/52)	594	232	362	786	414	372	602	311	291
00613700	Arsu (18/53)	550	211	339	869	464	405	764	402	362
00613800	Sohach (18/54)	636	241	395	837	426	411	817	414	403
00613900	Rahnu (21/66)	961	370	591	1,159	569	590	975	537	438
00614000	Ghathoo (21/65)	1,169	494	675	1,389	725	664	628	422	206
00614100	Neether (20/63)	1,116	369	747	1,870	923	947	1,421	736	685
00614200	Lote (20/62)	1,165	430	735	1 838	897	941	1,394	695	699
00614300	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)	477	161	316	715	345	370	590	310	280
00614400	Gadej (20/60)	238	84	154	358	172	186	269	170	99
00614500	Nermand (20/58)	2,136	775	1,361	3,436	1,805	1,631	2,848	1,643	1,205
00614600	Bael (20/59)	271	106	165	318	147	171	312	141	171
00614700	Tawar (19/55)	522	173	349	732	367	365	687	343	344
00614800	Nishani (19/56)	418	143	275	664	321	343	547	259	288
00614900	Poshana (19/57)	991	395	596	1,564	907	657	1,321	853	468
00615000	Kasholi (18/51)	476	194	282	485	239	246	485	239	246
00615100	Thachwa (17/50)	349	148	201	429	314	115	273	255	18
00615200	Tunan (17/49)	1,990	773	1,217	2,148	1,095	1,053	1 984	1 038	946

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NERMAND

Industrial category of main workers												
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
17,590	**8,502**	**9,088**	**235**	**168**	**67**	**429**	**300**	**129**	**3,427**	**3,029**	**398**	**Nermand (Total)**
17,590	**8,502**	**9,088**	**235**	**168**	**67**	**429**	**300**	**129**	**3,427**	**3,029**	**398**	**Nermand (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nermand (Urban)**
												Nermand (Rural)
930	486	444	1	-	1	3	3	-	48	42	6	Chail (15/40)
333	139	194	2	1	1	16	13	3	38	37	1	Sarahan (15/41)
171	153	18	-	-	-	5	5	-	47	42	5	Jhaler (15/42)
563	251	312	25	24	1	23	20	3	57	50	7	Nore (15/43)
525	268	257	-	-	-	14	14	-	17	15	2	Koti (16/44)
1 026	526	500	-	-	-	4	3	1	67	62	5	Shilt Kote (16/45)
486	299	187	7	3	4	26	26	-	73	70	3	Dethoa (16/46)
606	312	294	15	8	7	4	2	2	34	28	6	Sargha (17/47)
533	267	266	-	-	-	5	4	1	60	58	2	Kushwa (17/48)
524	247	277	14	8	6	10	9	1	54	47	7	Bari (18/52)
595	251	344	-	-	-	30	30	-	139	121	18	Arsu (18/53)
781	380	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	34	2	Sohach (18/54)
840	415	425	19	17	2	21	21	-	95	84	11	Rahnu (21/66)
536	343	193	23	18	5	5	5	-	64	56	8	Ghathoo (21/65)
1,112	463	649	5	3	2	4	3	1	300	267	33	Neether (20/63)
1 269	597	672	4	2	2	7	7	-	114	89	25	Lote (20/62)
537	263	274	9	5	4	4	3	1	40	39	1	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)
138	109	29	11	9	2	5	1	4	115	51	64	Gadej (20/60)
1,955	856	1,099	65	51	14	40	38	2	788	698	90	Nermand (20/58)
300	131	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	2	Bael (20/59)
608	272	336	4	2	2	-	-	-	75	69	6	Tawar (19/55)
491	207	284	5	2	3	9	9	-	42	41	1	Nishani (19/56)
681	380	301	15	10	5	156	53	103	469	410	59	Poshana (19/57)
446	210	236	-	-	-	17	11	6	22	18	4	Kasholi (18/51)
56	52	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	216	202	14	Thachwa (17/50)
1,548	625	923	11	5	6	20	19	1	405	389	16	Tunan (17/49)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0005	**Nermand (Total)**	**4,914**	**1,766**	**3,148**	**4,136**	**1,435**	**2,701**	**379**	**107**	**272**
0005	**Nermand (Rural)**	**4,914**	**1,766**	**3,148**	**4,136**	**1,435**	**2,701**	**379**	**107**	**272**
0005	**Nermand (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nermand (Rural)									
00612700	Chail (15/40)	152	33	119	150	31	119	-	-	-
00612800	Sarahan (15/41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00612900	Jhaler (15/42)	356	96	260	320	78	242	3	1	2
00613000	Nore (15/43)	129	50	79	107	33	74	10	8	2
00613100	Koti (16/44)	43	1	42	42	1	41	1	-	1
00613200	Shili Kote (16/45)	13	5	8	12	5	7	-	-	-
00613300	Dethoa (16/46)	92	26	66	31	16	15	57	9	48
00613400	Sargha (17/47)	113	50	63	96	37	59	3	3	-
00613500	Kushwa (17/48)	336	143	193	330	139	191	3	2	1
00613600	Bari (18/52)	184	103	81	179	101	78	2	1	1
00613700	Arsu (18/53)	105	62	43	91	51	40	-	-	-
00613800	Sohach (18/54)	20	12	8	20	12	8	-	-	-
00613900	Rahnu (21/66)	184	32	152	171	26	145	13	6	7
00614000	Ghathoo (21/65)	761	303	458	699	257	442	37	27	10
00614100	Neether (20/63)	449	187	262	422	171	251	9	1	8
00614200	Lote (20/62)	444	202	242	439	200	239	1	-	1
00614300	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)	125	35	90	116	27	89	2	1	1
00614400	Gadej (20/60)	89	2	87	-	-	-	2	1	1
00614500	Nermand (20/58)	588	162	426	503	109	394	66	39	27
00614600	*Bael (20/59)*	6	6	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
00614700	Tawar (19/55)	45	24	21	43	22	21	-	-	-
00614800	Nishani (19/56)	117	62	55	116	62	54	-	-	-
00614900	Poshana (19/57)	243	54	189	36	9	27	136	2	134
00615000	Kasholi (18/51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00615100	Thachwa (17/50)	156	59	97	102	16	86	2	-	2
00615200	Tunan (17/49)	164	57	107	107	28	79	32	6	26

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NERMAND

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village (with Hadbast No in brackets)	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
106	**57**	**49**	**293**	**167**	**126**	**21,322**	**10,818**	**10,504**	**Nermand (Total)**	**0005**
106	**57**	**49**	**293**	**167**	**126**	**21,322**	**10,818**	**10,504**	**Nermand (Rural)**	**0005**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nermand (Urban)**	**0005**
									Nermand (Rural)	
-	-	-	2	2	-	911	495	416	Chail (15/40)	00612700
-	-	-	-	-	-	262	144	118	Sarahan (15/41)	00612800
11	4	7	22	13	9	407	195	212	Jhaler (15/42)	00612900
2	2	-	10	7	3	536	286	250	Nore (15/43)	00613000
-	-	-	-	-	-	486	251	235	Koti (16/44)	00613100
1	-	1	-	-	-	808	410	398	Shili Kote (16/45)	00613200
1	-	1	3	1	2	849	375	474	Dethoa (16/46)	00613300
-	-	-	14	10	4	609	302	307	Sargha (17/47)	00613400
1	-	1	2	2	-	396	194	202	Kushwa (17/48)	00613500
2	-	2	1	1	-	374	184	190	Bari (18/52)	00613600
-	-	-	14	11	3	567	293	274	Arsu (18/53)	00613700
-	-	-	-	-	-	638	319	319	Sohach (18/54)	00613800
-	-	-	-	-	-	944	494	450	Rahnu (21/66)	00613900
15	9	6	10	10	-	1 078	558	520	Ghathoo (21/65)	00614000
3	2	1	15	13	2	1,354	688	666	Neether (20/63)	00614100
2	1	1	2	1	1	958	518	440	Lote (20/62)	00614200
1	1	-	6	6	-	511	265	246	Shilhi-Himri (20/61)	00614300
-	-	-	87	1	86	391	189	202	Gadej (20/60)	00614400
3	3	-	16	11	5	2,764	1,423	1 341	Nermand (20/58)	00614500
-	-	-	2	2	-	318	168	150	Bael (20/59)	00614600
-	-	-	2	2	-	615	308	307	Tawar (19/55)	00614700
1	-	1	-	-	-	383	184	199	Nishani (19/56)	00614800
60	33	27	11	10	1	1 958	941	1,017	Poshana (19/57)	00614900
-	-	-	-	-	-	533	279	254	Kasholi (18/51)	00615000
-	-	-	52	43	9	705	351	354	Thachwa (17/50)	00615100
3	2	1	22	21	1	1,967	1 004	963	Tunan (17/49)	00615200

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40401000	**Manali (NP)**	**3 0**	**1,559**	**6,265**	**3,994**	**2,271**	**620**	**344**	**276**
0001	Ward No 1	N A	141	784	536	248	67	41	26
0002	Ward No 2	N A	210	931	596	335	116	71	45
0003	Ward No 3	N A	96	441	239	202	54	26	28
0004	Ward No 4	N A	233	969	651	318	85	45	10
0005	Ward No 5	N A	159	508	367	141	30	13	17
0006	Ward No 6	N A	251	974	603	371	81	34	47
0007	Ward No 7	N A	469	1,658	1 002	656	187	114	73
40402000	**Kullu (M Cl)**	**6 7**	**4,521**	**18,306**	**9,861**	**8,445**	**1885**	**1020**	**865**
0001	Ward No 1	N A	336	1,508	842	666	162	93	69
0002	Ward No 2	N A	296	1,359	736	623	122	67	55
0003	Ward No 3	N A	283	1,292	732	560	143	70	73
0004	Ward No 4	N A	423	1,759	916	843	190	110	80
0005	Ward No 5	N A	256	1 222	656	566	133	80	53
0006	Ward No 6	N A	260	1,064	576	488	100	54	46
0007	Ward No 7	N A	333	1 251	715	536	112	64	48
0008	Ward No 8	N A	387	1 360	716	644	124	63	61
0009	Ward No 9	N A	616	2,353	1,289	1 064	261	151	110
0010	Ward No 10	N A	565	2,496	1 303	1,193	310	156	154
0011	Ward No 11	N A	766	2 642	1,380	1,262	228	112	116
40403000	**Bhuntar (NP)**	**2 0**	**996**	**4,260**	**2,331**	**1,929**	**502**	**259**	**243**
0001	Ward No 1	N A	151	604	315	289	62	27	35
0002	Ward No 2	N A	126	531	284	247	62	30	32
0003	Ward No 3	N A	135	583	311	272	70	40	30
0004	Ward No 4	N A	242	1,102	589	513	159	87	72
0005	Ward No 5	N A	76	300	168	132	22	9	13
0006	Ward No 6	N A	115	476	296	180	50	27	23
0007	Ward No 7	N A	151	664	368	296	77	39	38
40404000	**Banjai (NP)**	**2 2**	**343**	**1,262**	**699**	**563**	**152**	**80**	**72**
0001	Ward No 1	N A	59	191	108	83	26	13	13
0002	Ward No 2	N A	55	202	119	83	14	9	5
0003	Ward No 3	N A	44	173	95	78	18	12	6
0004	Ward No 4	N A	45	173	90	83	27	7	20
0005	Ward No 5	N A	47	189	106	83	24	15	9
0006	Ward No 6	N A	32	134	63	71	20	8	12
0007	Ward No 7	N A	61	200	118	82	23	16	7

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Town/ Ward
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
588	**358**	**230**	**656**	**364**	**292**	**4,571**	**3,142**	**1,429**	**Manali (NP)**
137	69	68	-	-	-	621	451	170	Ward No 1
77	50	27	41	29	12	641	443	198	Ward No 2
107	57	50	4	3	1	308	186	122	Ward No 3
71	52	19	230	133	97	764	529	235	Ward No 4
66	46	20	70	33	37	386	299	87	Ward No 5
61	37	24	171	89	82	703	483	220	Ward No 6
69	47	22	140	77	63	1,148	751	397	Ward No 7
3076	**1601**	**1475**	**1191**	**575**	**616**	**14,719**	**8,260**	**6,459**	**Kullu (M Cl)**
137	75	62	75	40	35	1,266	719	547	Ward No 1
43	27	16	20	10	10	1,167	641	526	Ward No 2
289	167	122	85	39	46	996	593	403	Ward No 3
117	61	56	95	53	42	1,462	774	688	Ward No 4
111	54	57	7	3	4	1,025	564	461	Ward No 5
97	44	53	21	8	13	864	494	370	Ward No 6
379	195	184	64	31	33	915	557	358	Ward No 7
118	59	59	167	78	89	1,166	635	531	Ward No 8
484	257	227	201	102	99	1,769	1,008	761	Ward No 9
1040	527	513	100	51	49	1,839	1,042	797	Ward No 10
261	135	126	356	160	196	2,250	1,233	1,017	Ward No 11
529	**280**	**249**	**133**	**67**	**66**	**3,368**	**1,927**	**1,441**	**Bhuntar (NP)**
-	-	-	2	1	1	477	274	203	Ward No 1
158	76	82	14	6	8	433	244	189	Ward No 2
25	15	10	3	0	3	505	270	235	Ward No 3
285	147	138	51	25	26	768	430	338	Ward No 4
8	6	2	13	8	5	271	158	113	Ward No 5
46	31	15	42	23	19	377	244	133	Ward No 6
7	5	2	8	4	4	537	307	230	Ward No 7
286	**146**	**140**	**27**	**14**	**13**	**1,040**	**608**	**432**	**Banjar (NP)**
45	24	21	-	-	-	147	91	56	Ward No 1
66	34	32	-	-	-	176	106	70	Ward No 2
35	18	17	-	-	-	146	83	63	Ward No 3
18	9	9	4	1	3	143	83	60	Ward No 4
42	22	20	-	-	-	152	88	64	Ward No 5
43	18	25	9	4	5	107	55	52	Ward No 6
37	21	16	14	9	5	169	102	67	Ward No 7

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40401000	**Manali (NP)**	**1,694**	**852**	**842**	**3,606**	**2,914**	**692**	**3,261**	**2,788**	**473**
0001	Ward No 1	163	85	78	520	430	90	465	411	54
0002	Ward No 2	290	153	137	499	427	72	479	416	63
0003	Ward No 3	133	53	80	176	128	48	176	128	48
0004	Ward No 4	205	122	83	548	484	64	522	464	58
0005	Ward No 5	122	68	54	338	301	37	331	300	31
0006	Ward No 6	271	120	151	526	456	70	497	434	63
0007	Ward No 7	510	251	259	999	688	311	791	635	156
40402000	**Kullu (M Cl)**	**3,587**	**1,601**	**1,986**	**6,227**	**5,019**	**1,208**	**5,946**	**4,810**	**1,136**
0001	Ward No 1	242	123	119	507	454	53	486	437	49
0002	Ward No 2	192	95	97	500	430	70	477	412	65
0003	Ward No 3	296	139	157	516	424	92	496	409	87
0004	Ward No 4	297	142	155	531	412	119	527	411	116
0005	Ward No 5	197	92	105	385	334	51	376	330	46
0006	Ward No 6	200	82	118	367	305	62	350	292	58
0007	Ward No 7	336	158	178	365	305	60	361	304	57
0008	Ward No 8	194	81	113	518	381	137	492	367	125
0009	Ward No 9	584	281	303	852	682	170	777	615	162
0010	Ward No 10	657	261	396	876	653	223	814	609	205
0011	Ward No 11	392	147	245	810	639	171	790	624	166
40403000	**Bhuntar (NP)**	**892**	**404**	**488**	**1,560**	**1,302**	**258**	**1,390**	**1,187**	**203**
0001	Ward No 1	127	41	86	221	170	51	178	144	34
0002	Ward No 2	98	40	58	160	133	27	158	131	27
0003	Ward No 3	78	41	37	241	193	48	196	159	37
0004	Ward No 4	334	159	175	386	321	65	316	274	42
0005	Ward No 5	29	10	19	104	98	6	103	98	5
0006	Ward No 6	99	52	47	215	179	36	210	175	35
0007	Ward No 7	127	61	66	233	208	25	229	206	23
40404000	**Banjar (NP)**	**222**	**91**	**131**	**461**	**366**	**95**	**456**	**363**	**93**
0001	Ward No 1	44	17	27	91	57	34	90	57	33
0002	Ward No 2	26	13	13	75	67	8	74	66	8
0003	Ward No 3	27	12	15	63	49	14	62	49	13
0004	Ward No 4	30	7	23	61	51	10	60	50	10
0005	Ward No 5	37	18	19	55	47	8	55	47	8
0006	Ward No 6	27	8	19	40	32	8	40	32	8
0007	Ward No 7	31	16	15	76	63	13	75	62	13

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Town/ Ward	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	
6	**5**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**20**	**16**	**4**	**3,230**	**2,763**	**467**	**Manali (NP)**	
3	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	459	406	53	Ward No 1	
1	1	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	471	411	60	Ward No 2	
1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	173	125	48	Ward No 3	
-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	519	462	57	Ward No 4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	300	31	Ward No 5	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	433	63	Ward No 6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	781	626	155	Ward No 7	
70	**49**	**21**	**25**	**18**	**7**	**85**	**62**	**23**	**5,766**	**4,681**	**1,085**	**Kullu (M Cl)**	
6	6	-	2	2	-	10	9	1	468	420	48	Ward No 1	
12	11	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	462	398	64	Ward No 2	
2	2	-	-	-	-	20	17	3	474	390	84	Ward No 3	
15	11	4	-	-	-	24	18	6	488	382	106	Ward No 4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	330	46	Ward No 5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	349	291	58	Ward No 6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	7	352	302	50	Ward No 7	
13	10	3	1	1	-	4	2	2	474	354	120	Ward No 8	
-	-	-	2	1	1	4	4	-	771	610	161	Ward No 9	
19	7	12	19	13	6	6	4	2	770	585	185	Ward No 10	
3	2	1	1	1	-	4	2	2	782	619	163	Ward No 11	
22	**10**	**12**	**6**	**6**	**-**	**18**	**15**	**3**	**1,344**	**1,156**	**188**	**Bhuntar (NP)**	
1	-	1	3	3	-	6	5	1	168	136	32	Ward No 1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	131	27	Ward No 2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	159	37	Ward No 3	
2	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	311	271	40	Ward No 4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	98	5	Ward No 5	
15	5	10	2	2	-	5	4	1	188	164	24	Ward No 6	
4	4	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	220	197	23	Ward No 7	
37	**13**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**417**	**348**	**69**	**Banjar (NP)**	
29	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	49	12	Ward No 1	
4	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	68	63	5	Ward No 2	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	48	13	Ward No 3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	50	10	Ward No 4	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	46	8	Ward No 5	
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	30	8	Ward No 6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	62	13	Ward No 7	

URBAN PRIMARY

Industrial category of

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
40401000	**Manali (NP)**	**345**	**126**	**219**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**1**
0001	Ward No 1	55	19	36	-	-	-	6	5	1
0002	Ward No 2	20	11	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
0003	Ward No 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ward No 4	26	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No 5	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Ward No 6	29	22	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Ward No 7	208	53	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
40402000	**Kullu (M Cl)**	**281**	**209**	**72**	**6**	**6**	**-**	**29**	**21**	**8**
0001	Ward No 1	21	17	4	3	3	-	2	-	2
0002	Ward No 2	23	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ward No 3	20	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ward No 4	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No 5	9	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
0006	Ward No 6	17	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Ward No 7	4	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	1
0008	Ward No 8	26	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Ward No 9	75	67	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Ward No 10	62	44	18	3	3	-	24	20	4
0011	Ward No 11	20	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
40403000	**Bhuntar (NP)**	**170**	**115**	**55**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**2**
0001	Ward No 1	43	26	17	1	-	1	2	-	2
0002	Ward No 2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ward No 3	45	34	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ward No 4	70	47	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No 5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Ward No 6	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Ward No 7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40404000	**Banjar (NP)**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0001	Ward No 1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Ward No 2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ward No 3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ward No 4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Ward No 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Ward No 7	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Town/ Ward	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
5	**2**	**3**	**333**	**119**	**214**	**2,659**	**1,080**	**1,579**	**Manali (NP)**	**40401000**
1	-	1	48	14	34	264	106	158	Ward No 1	0001
-	-	-	19	11	8	432	169	263	Ward No 2	0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	265	111	154	Ward No 3	0003
-	-	-	26	20	6	421	167	254	Ward No 4	0004
-	-	-	7	1	6	170	66	104	Ward No 5	0005
-	-	-	29	22	7	448	147	301	Ward No 6	0006
4	2	2	204	51	153	659	314	345	Ward No 7	0007
10	**9**	**1**	**236**	**173**	**63**	**12,079**	**4,842**	**7,237**	**Kullu (M Cl)**	**40402000**
-	-	-	16	14	2	1,001	388	613	Ward No 1	0001
-	-	-	23	18	5	859	306	553	Ward No 2	0002
5	5	-	15	10	5	776	308	468	Ward No 3	0003
-	-	-	4	1	3	1,228	504	724	Ward No 4	0004
2	2	-	6	2	4	837	322	515	Ward No 5	0005
-	-	-	17	13	4	697	271	426	Ward No 6	0006
-	-	-	2	-	2	886	410	476	Ward No 7	0007
-	-	-	26	14	12	842	335	507	Ward No 8	0008
-	-	-	75	67	8	1,501	607	894	Ward No 9	0009
3	2	1	32	19	13	1,620	650	970	Ward No 10	0010
-	-	-	20	15	5	1,832	741	1,091	Ward No 11	0011
24	**15**	**9**	**143**	**100**	**43**	**2,700**	**1,029**	**1,671**	**Bhuntar (NP)**	**40403000**
22	14	8	18	12	6	383	145	238	Ward No 1	0001
-	-	-	2	2	-	371	151	220	Ward No 2	0002
-	-	-	45	34	11	342	118	224	Ward No 3	0003
-	-	-	70	47	23	716	268	448	Ward No 4	0004
-	-	-	1	-	1	196	70	126	Ward No 5	0005
1	-	1	4	4	-	261	117	144	Ward No 6	0006
1	1	-	3	1	2	431	160	271	Ward No 7	0007
2	**-**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**801**	**333**	**468**	**Banjar (NP)**	**40404000**
1	-	1	-	-	-	100	51	49	Ward No 1	0001
-	-	-	1	1	-	127	52	75	Ward No 2	0002
1	-	1	-	-	-	110	46	64	Ward No 3	0003
-	-	-	1	1	-	112	39	73	Ward No 4	0004
-	-	-	-	-	-	134	59	75	Ward No 5	0005
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	31	63	Ward No 6	0006
-	-	-	-	-	-	124	55	69	Ward No 7	0007

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT

Owing to the fact that a few villages in Himachal Pradesh fall in more than one Panchayat, this annexure could not be generated

ANNEXURE-II

NOTE ON FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION, 1991 CENSUS

Fertility Levels : Births, deaths and migration are three components of population change in any geographical unit Fertility is a major factor which affects population growth In the 1991 Census, questions on fertility relating to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born alive and children born alive during the last year were canvassed to generate the table on fertility The first three questions were asked to all ever married women and the last question related to currently married women Various measures of fertility worked out are based on the district level estimates of fertility and child mortality for 1991

Different fertility measures reveal higher levels of fertility in the district as compared to the State Age at marriage for females in the district is higher as compared to State Child-Woman Ratio in the district is also higher in comparison to the State

The following table gives Age-specific Marital Fertility levels for 1991

Age-group	Kullu District			Himachal Pradesh		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	186	185	216	142	142	140
20-24	293	295	249	259	260	239
25-29	182	185	138	170	172	152
30-34	97	100	51	79	81	61
35-39	55	58	25	38	39	28
40-44	27	28	7	17	18	9
45-49	15	16	-	9	9	9

It is seen from the above table that fertility level in the district are higher as compared to State figures in all the age-groups However, both at the State and district level, rural fertility rates are higher compared to urban rates except in the age group 15-19 for the district Among the age groups, higher fertility rates are observed in the age-group 20-24, followed by age-group 25-29 at both State and district level

Child Mortality Rates, 1991 : At the 1991 Census, information relating to children ever born and children surviving was collected of all ever married women From this, estimates of child mortality have been worked out

Persons / Males / Females	Estimate of Child mortality rate, 1991							
	Kullu District				Himachal Pradesh			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
Persons	102	109	114	116	82	86	92	95
Males	101	108	114	115	84	90	95	98
Females	102	109	112	116	81	82	89	92

From the estimates of child mortality (number of deaths by ages 1,2,3 and 5) given above as q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5), it is observed that the level of child mortality in the district is substantially higher as compared to the State A notable feature as observed is that female child mortality as compared to male child mortality in the district is higher except q(3) in the district The Picture in the State is reverse, where female child mortality is lower as compared to male child mortality

ANNEXURE-III

VARIOUS MEASURES OF FERTILITY AND MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1991 CENSUS

State/ District	CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR	Child-Woman Ratio	Mean age at Marriage	Number of children ever born to each married women in the age group of 45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hiamchal Pradesh	**29 37**	**3 55**	**5 26**	**118**	**158**	**46 3**	**18 13**	**4 49**
Chamba	35 18	4 48	5 97	148	193	55 3	18 39	4 49
Kangra	28 21	3 42	5 26	109	153	41 8	18 51	4 45
Hamirpur	25 36	3 00	4 28	97	129	42 4	17 47	4 16
Una	27 82	3 50	5 30	110	157	43 3	18 65	4 60
Bilaspur	27 89	3 27	4 55	112	142	46 7	17 02	4 48
Mandi	30 12	3 48	4 92	119	154	46 6	17 65	4 53
Kullu	**32 63**	**4 04**	**5 81**	**137**	**178**	**53 0**	**18 81**	**4 38**
Lahul & Spiti	28 14	3 77	6 20	122	195	42 5	20 32	4 86
Shimla	28 92	3 47	5 72	119	162	43 9	18 56	4 43
Solan	29 81	3 51	4 94	122	160	47 1	17 42	4 80
Sirmaur	34 25	4 49	5 96	150	190	56 2	17 79	4 66
Kinnaur	30 52	4 00	6 23	136	192	50 8	19 66	4 77

The Annexure-III reflects the crude birth rate, various fertility rates, child woman ratio, mean age at marriage at district level in the State

Migration (Movements of population)

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being Mortality and Fertility A person is considered as migrant by place of birth if the place in which she/he is enumerated during the Census is other than the place of his birth Similarly, a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which her/he is enumerated during the Census is other than her/his place of immediate last residence

Internal and International Migration

The migrational movements are of three types

(i) Migration within the State itself and its components,

(a) Migration within the district of enumeration (inter-district migration)

(b) Migration from one district of State to another district of State (inter-district migration)

(ii) Migration from one State to another State of the country (inter-state migration), and

(iii) Migration from one country to another country

The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration

Why people migrate · For the first time in the Census, reasons for migration were elicited in 1981 The reasons for migration were broadly categorized as (1) Employment (2) Business (3) Education (4) Marriage (5) Moved after Birth (6) Moved with household and (7) Any other reason

Reasons for migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence

Impact of Migration : Growth of the population of a particular place depends upon natural increase due to excess births over deaths and migration Knowledge of trends of migration helps in future planning of a region

ANNEXURE-IV(A)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH - 1991-2001 CENSUSES

Place of Birth	Percentage distribution of Migrants by place of Birth in the district					
	1991 Census			2001 Census		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Migrants born within the state of enumeration	65,396 (90 53)	18,369 (81 84)	47,027 (84 81)	87,053 (85 19)	24,659 (71 91)	62 395 (91 89)
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration	45,908 (63 55)	8,659 (38 58)	37,249 (69 22)	59,470 (58 20)	11,186 (32 62)	48,284 (71 11)
(ii) Migrants born in other district of the State	19,488 (26 98)	9,710 (43 26)	9,778 (15 59)	27 583 (26 99)	13 473 (39 29)	14,110 (20 78)
(B) Migrants born in other States of India	4,272 (5 91)	2,369 (10 56)	1,903 (12 60)	9,509 (9 31)	6,099 (17 79)	3,410 (5 02)
(C) Migrants born in other countries	2,568 (3 56)	1,706 (7 60)	862 (1 73)	5,625 (5 50)	3 530 (10 30)	2 095 (3 09)
Total Migrants	**72,236 (100 00)**	**22,444 (100 00)**	**49,792 (100 00)**	**102,187 (100 00)**	**34,288 (100 00)**	**67,899 (100 00)**

Annexure-IV(A) shows the percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth during 1991 and 2001 Censuses In 1991 Census, there were 72,236 total migrants in Kullu district comprising of 22,444 males and 49,792 females Of these migrants, 65,396 (90 53 per cent) comprising of 18,369 (81 84 per cent) males and 47,027 (84 81 per cent) females were born within the state of enumeration On the other hand, 4,272 (5 91 per cent) consisting of 2,369 (10 56 per cent) males and 1,903 (12 60 per cent) females were born in other states of India and 2,568 (3 56 per cent) consisting of 1,706 (7 60 per cent) males and 862 (1 73 per cent) females were those born in

other countries At the 2001 Census, 102,187 persons were recorded as total migrants in the district Out of the total migrants, 87,053 (85 19 per cent) consisting of 24,659 (71 91 per cent) males and 62,345 (91 89 per cent) females were born within the state of enumeration, 9,509 (9 31 per cent) consisting of 6,099 (17 79 per cent) males and 3,410 (5 02 per cent) females were born in other states of India and 5,625 (5 50 per cent) consisting of 3,530 (10 30 per cent) males and 2,095 (3 09 per cent) females were born in other countries

The comparison of 1991 and 2001 Census data shows slight variation in migration pattern In the category of migrants born within the state of enumeration the percentage has gone down from 90 53 per cent in 1991 to 85 19 per cent in 2001 Census Whereas in the category of migrants born in other states of India and migrants born in other countries the percentage have risen from 5 91 per cent to 9 31 per cent and 3 56 per cent to 5 50 per cent respectively It is interesting to note that during 1991 and 2001 Censuses, male dominated the category of migrants born in other countries whereas females dominated the category of migrants born within the state of enumeration In 1991 Census females dominated the category of migrants born in other states of India while in 2001 Census males occupied the dominance

ANNEXURE-IV(B)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 1991-2001 CENSUSES

Place of Birth	Percentage distribution of Migrants by place of Birth in the district					
	1991 Census			2001 Census		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Migrants born within the state of enumeration	67,305 (91 55)	19,397 (83 88)	47,908 (95 08)	89 856 (86 68)	26,135 (74 72)	63,721 (92 77)
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration	47,557 (64 69)	9,528 (41 20)	38,029 (75 47)	63,031 (60 80)	12 992 (37 15)	50 039 (72 85)
(ii) Migrants born in other district of the State	19,748 (26 86)	9,869 (42 68)	9,879 (19 61)	26,825 (25 88)	13 143 (37 58)	13 682 (19 92)
(B) Migrants born in other States of India	4,207 (5 72)	2,406 (10 40)	1,801 (3 57)	9,081 (8 76)	5 889 (16 84)	3 192 (4 65)
(C) Migrants born in other countries	2,004 (2 73)	1,323 (5 72)	681 (0 85)	4,727 (4 56)	2,951 (8 44)	1 776 (2 59)
Total Migrants	**73,516 (100 00)**	**23,126 (100 00)**	**50,390 (100 00)**	**103,664 (100 00)**	**34,975 (100 00)**	**68,689 (100 00)**

Annexure-IV(B) depicts the migrants by place of last residence during 1991 and 2001 Censuses At the 1991 Census, in the Kullu district, out of the total 73,516 migrants 67,305 (91 55 per cent) reported their place of last residence within the state of enumeration, 4,207 (5 72 per cent) reported place of last residence in other states of India and 2,004 (2 73 per cent) reported place of last residence in other countries Similarly in 2001 Census out of total 103,644 migrants 89,856 (86 68 per cent), 9,081 (8 76 per cent) and 4,727 (4 56 per cent) reported their last residence within the state of enumeration, in other states of India and in other countries respectively Females having last residence within the state of enumeration dominated in the migration whereas males dominated the categories viz place of last residence in ohter states and in other countries

ANNEXURE-V
BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE DISTRICT AS PER 1991-2001 CENSUSES

Serial number	Religion	1991 Census: No of followers	1991 Census: Percentage to total population	1991 Census: Proportion Rural	1991 Census: Proportion Urban	2001 Census: No of followers	2001 Census: Percentage to total population	2001 Census: Proportion Rural	2001 Census: Proportion Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total Population	**302,432**	**100 00**	**93 05**	**6 95**	**381,571**	**100 00**	**92 11**	**7 89**
1	Hindu	291,270	96 31	93 62	6 38	363,646	95 30	92 96	7 04
2	Muslim	533	0 18	81 99	18 01	1,788	0 47	76 68	23 32
3	Buddhist	9,339	3 09	81 67	18 33	13,789	3 61	77 38	22 62
4	Sikh	685	0 23	36 93	63 07	1,275	0 33	50 04	49 96
5	Christian	473	0 16	80 97	19 03	960	0 25	71 46	28 54
6	Jain	51	0 02	9 80	90 20	60	0 02	46 67	53 33

The Annexure-V presents brief account of followers of main religions in Kullu district during 1991-2001 Censuses During both the Censuses majority of population was that of the followers of Hinduism (96 31 per cent and 95 30 per cent respectively) Buddhism is the second major religion in the district The followers of Buddhism accounted for 3 09 per cent and 3 61 per cent of the total population respectively during 1991 and 2001 Census Other religions are having very marginal presence in the district On the comparison of 1991 and 2001 Census data Muslim, Budhist, Sikh and Christian have shown a slight increase during the decade while the proportion of Hindus declined by one percentage point during the decade 1991-2001

ANNEXURE-VI
SEX WISE MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AS PER 1991-2001 CENSUSES

Serial number	Marital Status	1991/ 2001 Census	Total population(%) Males	Total population(%) Females	Age group 0-14 Males	0-14 Females	15-44 Males	15-44 Females	45-59 Males	45-59 Females	60+ & age not stated Males	60+ & age not stated Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	All Marital Status	**1991 Census**	**157,529 (100 00)**	**144,903 (100 00)**	**56,573**	**54,229**	**71,340**	**65,990**	**17,805**	**15,006**	**11,811**	**9,678**
		2001 Census	**198,016 (100 00)**	**183,555 (100 00)**	**64,316**	**61,764**	**95,733**	**87,791**	**23,525**	**20,140**	**14,442**	**13,900**
1	Never married	1991 Census	85,112 (54 03)	68,783 (47 47)	56,446	54,029	26,915	14,194	831	169	920	391
		2001 Census	104,292 (52 67)	85,100 (46 36)	64,192	61,549	38,214	22,697	901	319	985	535
2	Married	1991 Census	68,062 (43 21))	66,785 (46 09)	121	188	43,658	50,292	15,678	12,111	8,605	4 194
		2001 Census	88,805 (44 85)	85,796 (46 74)	100	193	56,685	62,849	21,348	16,378	10 672	6 376
3	Widowed	1991 Census	3,720 (2 36)	8,708 (6 01)	4	10	452	1,130	1,106	2 577	2 158	4,991
		2001 Census	4,232 (2 14)	11,791 (6 43)	13	18	526	1 714	1 075	3 213	2 618	6,846
4	Divorced or Separated	1991 Census	634 (0 40)	620 (0 43)	2	2	315	374	189	149	128	95
		2001 Census	687 (0 34)	868 (0 47)	11	4	308	491	201	230	167	143
5	Unspecified status	1991 Census	1 (0 00)	7 (0 00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	7 -
		2001 Census	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The marital status is categorised in four broad category

(1) Never Married — A person who has never married at any time
(2) Married — A person whose spouse is still alive and the marriage subsist
(3) Widowed — A widowed person whose husband or wife is dead
(4) Divorced or Separated — For a person who is divorced either by court or by any social or religious custom

The Annexure-VI shows the distribution of population by marital status in Kullu district as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses respectively The sex wise distribution of population according to 1991 Census

showed that 54 03 per cent males and 47 47 per cent females were never married, 43 21 per cent males and 46 09 per cent females were married, 2 36 per cent males and 6 01 per cent females were widowed and 0 40 per cent males and 0 43 per cent females were either divorced or separated According to 2001 Census percentage of males and females in the category of never married, in the case of males in the categories of widowed and divorced or separated respectively slightly decreased whereas it increased in respect of males and females in the category of married, in case of females in the categories of widowed and divorced or separated No person in the unspecified marital status was reported during the Census of India 2001

ANNEXURE-VII

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1991-2001 CENSUSES

	1991/ 2001	Total Population			Total Literates			Literates (Without educational level) and below primary		
Age Group	Census	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	**1991**	**302,432**	**157,529**	**144,903**	**135,885**	**90,382**	**45,503**	**46,998**	**28,286**	**18,712**
	2001	**381,571**	**198,016**	**183,555**	**239,649**	**143,655**	**95,994**	**69,413**	**37,139**	**32,274**
0-6	1991	54,541	27,743	26,798	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001	52,820	26,955	25,865	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population excluding (0-6)	1991	247,891	129,786	118,105	135,885	90,382	45,503	46 998	28,286	18,712
					(54 82)	(69 64)	(38 53)	(34 59)	(31 30)	(41 12)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
	2001	328 751	171,061	157,690	239,649	143,655	95,994	69 413	37 139	32 274
					(72 90)	(83 98)	(60 88)	(28 96)	(25 85)	(33 62)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)	-	-	-
7-14	1991	56,261	28,830	27,431	43,799	24,597	19,202	29 910	16 508	13 402
					(77 85)	(85 32)	(70 00)	(68 29)	(67 11)	(69 79)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
	2001	73,260	37,361	35,899	69,453	35,841	33,612	41 425	21 237	20 188
					(94 80)	(95 93)	(93 63)	(59 64)	(59 25)	(60 06)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
15-34	1991	104,148	53,678	50,470	64,350	43,189	21,161	9,715	5,923	3,792
					(61 79)	(80 46)	(41 93)	(15 10)	(13 71)	(17 92)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
	2001	136,581	71,175	65,406	112,654	65,752	46,902	13,102	6 191	6 911
					(82 48)	(92 38)	(71 71)	(11 63)	(9 42)	(14 73)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
35-59	1991	65,993	35,467	30,526	23,529	19,150	4,379	5,532	4,409	1,123
					(35 65)	(53 99)	(14 34)	(23 51)	(23 02)	(25 64)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
	2001	90,568	48,083	42,485	50,090	36,060	14 030	12,021	7 464	4 557
					(55 31)	(75 00)	(33 02)	(24 00)	(20 70)	(32 48)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
60+	1991	20,449	11,170	9,279	3,296	2,883	413	1,226	1,079	147
					(16 12)	(25 81)	(4 45)	(37 20)	(37 43)	(35 59)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
	2001	27,620	14,033	13,587	7,180	5,818	1,362	2,755	2 178	577
					(26 00)	(41 46)	(10 02)	(38 37)	(37 44)	(42 36)
					(100 00)	(100 00)	(100 00)			
Age not stated	1991	1,040	641	399	911	563	348	615	367	248
	2001	722	409	313	272	184	88	110	69	41

ANNEXURE-VII
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1991-2001 CENSUSES

Age Group	1991/ 2001 Census	Primary			Middle			Matriculation/Secondary/ Hr Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University/ Non technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree and Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All ages	**1991**	**42,132**	**27,653**	**14,479**	**19,581**	**14,012**	**5,569**	**22,158**	**16,579**	**5,579**	**5,016**	**3,852**	**1,164**
	2001	**68,910**	**39,897**	**29,013**	**35,947**	**22,313**	**13,634**	**53,725**	**35,938**	**17,787**	**11,636**	**8,356**	**3,280**
0-6	1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population excluding (0-6)	1991	42,132 (31 00)	27,653 (30 60)	14,479 (31 82)	19,581 (14 41)	14,012 (15 50)	5,569 (12 24)	22,158 (16 31)	16 579 (18 34)	5,579 (12 26)	5,016 (3 69)	3 852 (4 26)	1 164 (2 56)
	2001	68,910 (28 75)	39,897 (27 77)	29,013 (30 22)	35,947 (15 00)	22,313 (15 53)	13,634 (14 20)	53,725 (22 42)	35,938 (25 02)	17,787 (18 53)	11,636 (4 86)	8,356 (5 82)	3,280 (3 42)
7-14	1991	12,629 (28 83)	7,395 (30 06)	5,234 (27 26)	1,225 (2 80)	677 (2 76)	548 (2 86)	35 (0 08)	17 (0 07)	18 (0 09)	-	-	-
	2001	23,837 (34 32)	12 405 (34 61)	11,432 (34 01)	4,188 (6 03)	2,197 (6 13)	1 991 (5 92)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15-34	1991	21,358 (33 18)	13,747 (31 83)	7,611 (35 97)	14,194 (22 06)	9,828 (22 76)	4,366 (20 63)	16,111 (25 04)	11,558 (26 76)	4 553 (21 52)	2,972 (4 62)	2,133 (4 94)	839 (3 96)
	2001	28,919 (25 67)	15,874 (24 14)	13,045 (27 81)	23 737 (21 07)	13,921 (21 17)	9 816 (20 93)	40,230 (35 71)	25,374 (38 59)	14,856 (31 67)	6,659 (5 91)	4 387 (6 67)	2 272 (4 84)
35-59	1991	7,017 (29 82)	5,595 (29 22)	1,422 (32 47)	3,472 (14 76)	2,897 (15 13)	575 (13 14)	5,583 (23 73)	4 633 (24 19)	950 (21 69)	1,925 (8 18)	1,616 (8 44)	309 (7 06)
	2001	14,188 (28 33)	10,076 (27 94)	4,112 (29 31)	6,996 (13 97)	5,336 (14 80)	1,660 (11 83)	12,312 (24 58)	9,571 (26 54)	2,741 (19 54)	4,567 (9 12)	3,610 (10 01)	957 (6 82)
60+	1991	985 (29 88)	816 (28 30)	169 (40 92)	628 (19 06)	567 (19 67)	61 (14 77)	366 (11 10)	339 (11 76)	27 (6 54)	91 (2 76)	82 (2 84)	9 (2 18)
	2001	1,908 (26 57)	1,504 (25 85)	404 (29 66)	991 (13 80)	836 (14 37)	155 (11 38)	1,131 (15 75)	952 (16 36)	179 (13 14)	393 (5 47)	346 (5 95)	17 (3 45)
Age not stated	1991	143	100	43	62	43	19	63	32	31	28	21	7
	2001	58	38	20	35	23	12	52	41	11	17	13	4

A person who can read and write with understanding in any language is taken as a literate A person who can merely read but can not write is not considered literate In Census, to be a literate, it is not essential that a person should have received any formal education or passed any prescribed examination It is better to distinguish between literacy and educational level Literacy means the proportion of literates to total population whereas educational level relates to stage of schooling or college or other training attained by a person

In Census, children below 7 years of a age are treated as illiterates and excluded from the total population for working out the literacy rate This is known as effective literacy rate The data collected on literacy and educational level help in measuring the progress of literacy as well as quality of education

The literacy rate of State and Districts are given below -

Serial number	State/ District	Literacy rate 1991	Rank in literacy rate among districts of State	Literacy rate 2001	Rank in literacy rate among districts of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Himachal Pradesh	**63 86**	-	**76 5**	-
1	Chamba	44 70	12	62 9	11
2	Kangra	70 57	3	80 1	3
3	Hamirpur	74 88	1	82 5	1
4	Una	70 91	2	80 4	2
5	Bilaspur	67 17	4	77 8	5
6	Mandi	62 74	7	75 2	7
7	**Kullu**	**54 82**	**10**	**72 9**	**9**
8	Lahul & Spiti	56 82	9	73 1	8
9	Shimla	64 61	5	79 1	4
10	Solan	63 30	6	76 6	6
11	Sirmaur	51 62	11	70 4	10
12	Kinnaur	58 36	8	75 2	7

Annexure-VII shows the distribution of population by age, sex and educational level in the age groups of 0-6, 7-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60+ years as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses In addition, it gives percentage of literates excluding the age group of 0-6 years pertaining to various categories of education level ranging from literates (without educational level), Primary, Middle, Matriculation or equivalent educational level besides the level of Graduate and above

The over all literacy rate in Kullu district which was 54 82 per cent in 1991 Census increased to 72 90 per cent at the 2001 Census The literacy rates among males and females stood at 69 64 per cent and 38 53 per cent in 1991 and 83 98 per cent and 60 88 per cent in 2001 Census respectively **During the decade 1991-2001 the female literacy rate increased by 22.35 percentage points** In Kullu district, at the 1991 Census maximum 34 59 per cent literates of the total literates were recorded in the category of literates (without educational level), while this proportion came down to 28 96 per cent in 2001 Census In the educational level of Primary, Middle, Matric or with equivalent education level and above Graduate the proportion to total literates in 1991 Census was 31 00, 14 41, 16 31 and 3 69 per cent respectively while in 2001 Census it comes to 28 75, 15 00, 22 42 and 4 86 per cent respectively

ANNEXURE-VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 1991-2001 CENSUSES

Sl No	Mother tongue	1991 Census Total population	1991 Census Percentage to total population	2001 Census Total population	2001 Census Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kulvi	150,251	49 68	167 710	43 95
2	Pahari	84 543	27 95	103 624	27 16
3	Siraji	22,159	7 33	40 805	10 69
4	Hindi	13 361	4 42	16 888	4 43
5	Mandeali	9 275	3 07	13 931	3 65
6	Lahauli	6,962	2 30	9 130	2 39
7	Kangri	3,525	1 17	5,196	1 36
8	Nepali	2 744	0 91	7 075	1 85
9	Punjabi	2,521	0 83	4 120	1 08
10	Kinnauri	1,401	0 46	1,125	0 37
11	Tibetan	713	0 24	1 755	0 46
12	Bhotia	665	0 22	819	0 21
13	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	293	0 10	485	0 13
14	Dogri	191	0 06	361	0 09
15	Urdu	138	0 05	379	0 10
16	Rajasthani	131	0 04	234	0 06
17	Other mother tongues	3 559	1 18	7 631	2 02
	Total	**302,432**	**100 00**	**381,571**	**100 00**

Mother tongue is the language spoken in the childhood by the person's mother to the person The above Annexure-VIII shows the distribution of 16 mother important tongues reported in the district at the 1991 and 2001 Censuses

Kulvi is and has been the dominant mother tongue of the district Pahari, Siraji, Hindi, Mandeali, Lahuli, Nepali, Kangri and Punjabi with their proportion ranging between 1 08 per cent to 27 16 per cent have emerged as other eight important mother tongues in the district The proportion of the speakers of rest of the mother tongues in the district is negligible

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

GOVERNMENT SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Serial number	Institution Name-Pin Code	Tahsil/Sub-tehsil	Block
1	2	3	4
1	Bhutti (Lug-Valley)-175101	Kullu	Kullu
2	Haripur –175136	Manali	Nagar
3	Katrain –175129	Kullu	Nagar
4	Kharahal -175101	Kullu	Nagar
5	Kullu (B) (U)175101	Kullu	Kullu
6	Manali –175131	Manali	Nagar
7	Nagar –175130	Kullu	Nagar
8	Raison –175128	Kullu	Nagar
9	Sultanpur -175101	Kullu	Kullu
10	Bajaura –175125	Kullu	Kullu
11	Banjar –175123	Banjar	Banjar
12	Bhuntar –175125	Kullu	Kullu
13	Garsa –175141	Kullu	Kullu
14	Jallugran -175125	Kullu	Kullu
15	Jaree –175125	Kullu	Kullu
16	Sainj –175134	Sainj	Kullu
17	Ani –172026	Ani	Ani
18	Arsoo –172023	Nermand	Nermand
19	Dalash –172025	Ani	Ani
20	Kungash -172026	Ani	Ani
21	Neether –172033	Nermand	Nermand
22	Nermand -172023	Nermand	Nermand

GOVT COLLEGES

Serial number	Name of College	Tahsil	Block
1	2	3	4
1	Govt College	Kullu	Kullu
2	Govt College	Banjar	Banjar

Source Department of Education, Himachal Pradesh

WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES AND THEIR AREAS

Serial number	Name of Sanctuaries/ National Park/Game Reserve	Name of Forest Division	Area in Sq Km	Important Animals of the Sanctuary
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kais Sanctuary	Kullu	14	Musk Deer, Black Bear, Tragepan Goral
2	Kanawar Sanctuary	Kullu	61	Thar Brown Bear, Musk deer, Snow Leopard, Monal Tragopan
3	Khokhan Sanctuary	Kullu	14	Black Bear, Musk Deer, Snow-Partridges, Monal, Koklas
4	Manali Sanctuary	Kullu	32	Black and Brown Bear, Musk Deer, Goral, Monal
5	Tirthan Sanctuary	Seraj	61	Snow Leopard, Musk Deer, Monal Koklas, Thar, Ibex, Black and Brown Bear
6	Sainj Sanctuary	Seraj	90	Leopard, Black Bear Kalij Ibex Snow Cock

NATIONAL PARK

Serial number	Name of National Park/ Game Reserve	Name of the Forest Division	Area in Sq Kms	Important Animals of the Sanctuary
1	2	3	4	5
1	Great Himalayan National Park (Shamshi) Kullu	Parvati	754	Musk and Barking Deer Snow Cock,Ibex,Thar, Snow Leopard Manal, Cheer, Kalij Koklas Black Bear Western Tragepan

Source Forest Department Himachal Pradesh

LIST OF POST OFFICES

Serial number	Name of Post Offices	HO/SO/EDBO	Pin Code
1	2	3	4
1	Ani	SOPTO	172026
2	Digher	EDBOPO	172026
3	Duhad	EDBOPO	172026
4	Deori	EDBOPO	172026
5	Kamand	EDBOPO	172026
6	Kandugad	EDBOPO	172026
7	Karane	EDBOPO	172026
8	Kothi	EDBOPO	172026
9	K Rang	EDBOPO	172026
10	Khunn	EDBOPO	172026
11	Lagauti	EDBOPO	172026
12	Nigan	SOPTO	172026
13	Peog	EDBOPO	172026
14	Shawad	EDBOPO	172026
15	Arsu	SOPTO	172002
16	Beoni	EDBOPO	172002
17	Jaon	EDBOPO	172002
18	Sarahan(Kullu)	EDBOPO	172002
19	Shomani	EDBOPO	172002
20	Nishani	EDBOPO	172002
21	Chowai	SOPTO	172032
22	Jaon	EDPOPO	172032
23	Gad	EDPOPO	172032
24	Dalash	SOPTO	172025
25	Kandagai	EDPOPO	172025
26	Daihar	EDPOPO	172025
27	Olwa	EDPOPO	172025
28	Sash	EDPOPO	172025
29	Kharga	EDPOPO	172201
30	Kushwa	EDPOPO	172201
31	Sarga	EDPOPO	172201
32	Nermand	S O PTO	172023
33	Ghatoo	EDPOPO	172023
34	Jaroli	EDPOPO	172023
35	Koil	EDPOPO	172023
36	Sharoi	EDPOPO	172023
37	Urtoo	EDPOPO	172023
38	Neither	SOPTO	172033
39	Duraha	EDPOPO	172033
40	Tandi	EDPOPO	172033
41	Luhri	EDPOPO	172001
42	Foshna	EDPOPO	172001
43	Tunan	EDPOPO	172001
44	Deem	EDPOPO	172002

Source Suptd of Post Offices

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Serial number	Name of Bank	Branch
1	2	3
1	Canara Bank	Kullu
2	Himachal Gramin Bank	Kullu
3	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	Kullu
4	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	Kullu
5	Punjab National Bank	Kullu-Akhara Bazar
6	Punjab National Bank	Kullu
7	State Bank Of India	Kullu
8	State Bank Of Patiala	Kullu
9	U Co Bank	Kullu
10	Union Bank Of India	Kullu-Akhara Bazar
11	State Bank Of India	Kungash
12	State Bank Of India	Luhri
13	Bank Of India	Manali
14	Punjab And Sind Bank	Model Town Manali
15	Punjab National Bank	Manali
16	State Bank Of India	Manali
17	U Co Bank	Manali
18	Central Bank Of India	Manikaran
19	Punjab National Bank	Nagar
20	Punjab National Bank	Nirmand
21	Himachal Gramin Bank	Nither
22	State Bank Of Patiala	Patli Kuhl
23	U Co Bank	Raison
24	State Bank Of India	Sainj
25	Himachal Gramin Bank	Sarsari
26	Punjab National Bank	Seobagh
27	Central Bank Of India	Shamshi-Bhuntar
28	Himachal Gramin Bank	Shamshi
29	State Bank Of India	Shamshi-Bhunter
30	Himachal Gramin Bank	Shawar
31	Punjab National Bank	Bagipul
32	Himachal Gramin Bank	Jagatkhana
33	Punjab National Bank	Ani
34	Himachal Gramin Bank	Arsoo
35	Punjab National Bank	Banjar
36	Himachal Gramin Bank	Bhang
37	Himachal Gramin Bank	Bhutti
38	Himachal Gramin Bank	Chauvai
39	Himachal Gramin Bank	Dalas
40	Himachal Gramin Bank	Dohranala
41	Punjab National Bank	Hojal
42	Himachal Gramin Bank	Gadsa
43	State Bank Of Patiala	Gushaini
44	Himachal Gramin Bank	Haripur
45	Punjab National Bank	Jagat Sukh
46	Punjab National Bank	Jari
47	State Bank Of Patiala	Jibhi
48	Punjab National Bank	Kalath
49	State Bank Of India	Katrain

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Serial number	Name of Bank	Branch
1	2	3
1	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Ani
2	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Bael
3	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Bajoura
4	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Banjar
5	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Largi
6	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Bhuntar
7	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Dalas Branch
8	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Jaban
9	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Jari
10	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Katrain Branch
11	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Kullu
12	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Gandhi Nagar Kullu
13	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Manali
14	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Nirmand
15	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Raison
16	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Sainj
17	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Sajla
18	Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	Bhutti Colony

Source Information of Banks supplied by R G I's

LIST OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Serial number	Name of Medical Institutions	Name of Village
1	2	3
1	Community Health Centre	Manali
2	Community Health Centre	Ani
3	Community Health Centre	Dalash
4	Community Health Centre	Nermand
5	Community Health Centre	Jari
6	Distt Hospital	Kullu
7	Civil Hospital	Banjar
8	Distt Ayurvedic Hospital	Katrain
9	Lady Wellington Hospital	Manali

Source Department of Medical & Health, Himachal Pradesh