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CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist

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INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Introduction.

Before the census of the population is taken in 1981 it is essential to locate and to identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The houselisting operations are mainly meant for this purpose and houselisting is a primary but important step in the census.

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

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

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

- (1) The preparation of a notional map and a lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.
- (2) Numbering of buildings and census houses.
- (3) Filling up the houselist itself.
- (4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.
- (5) Filling up the Enterprise List for which separate instructions have been issued to you.
- (6) Preparation of the abstract of the Enterprise List.

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

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

6. In order to be able to complete the houselist it would be necessary to locate and identify the buildings and houses. This can only be done if you are thoroughly familiar with the area assigned to you for these operations. The purpose of the lay-out sketch and the notional map is essentially to ensure that your jurisdiction is quite clear. Also, as will be seen later, it is only if a lay-out sketch is prepared that you will be able to allot census house numbers wherever necessary. The first step, therefore, is to prepare the notional map and lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

Notional Map

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

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

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

Lay-out Sketch

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

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

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

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



—*Pucca* houses, whether wholly or partly residential



—*Pucca* wholly non-residential



—*Kutchra* houses, whether wholly or partly residential



— *Kutchra* wholly non-residential.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in forest areas.

17. In the case of tea estates, coffee estates, plantations, etc., the pattern may be slightly different. You will be well advised to first contact the estate or plantation authorities, study the pattern of habitation and then decide on the lay-out plan and listing of villages. Listing of villages of such estates will have been done by your superior officers and a list may have been prepared already and such village or villages assigned to you with necessary code number and so on. In that case, your task is easy. You have only to find out from the estate or plantation authorities, the boundaries of the village or area allotted to you. You should then visit the area and decide on the lay-out sketch.

18. Urban areas: The preparation of notional maps and the housenumbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas except that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale, and these may come in extremely handy. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the outskirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes, one side of the road may fall within the town limits and the other side get excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these points should be carefully verified on the ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limit of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative unit in which they fall.

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

office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc. etc., should be indicated on the map.

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

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

21. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of house-listing. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. *The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.*

22. **Building:** A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

23. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given separate numbers. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate house.

24. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as

separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the house-numbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

25. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

26. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

27. If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

28. The buildings should be numbered as follows:—

- (i) If in a village the locality consists of a number of streets, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from north-west to south-east. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.
- (ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.
- (iii) Arabic numerals, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 3 etc. should be used for building numbers.
- (iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

- (v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutchra* is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.*, 10/1.....

NOTE: These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House

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

30. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

31. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

32. In case of hostels, hotels, etc. even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah,

staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak*, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence, such as, cattle-shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

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

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

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

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

Household

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

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

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

Houselisting

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

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

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

44. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of the State with Code No., District with Code No., name of Tehsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/Circle and its Code No., name of Village/Town and its Code No., name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's Block No. These entries which will be referred to as "Location Code" hereafter are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a state is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every state, district, tehsil or police station, village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block in your state would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have indicated to you the state, district, tehsil or police station and the village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block code numbers allotted to you. You will

have to enter these numbers in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures (I, II, III, IV, etc.) to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.).* You should enter page number of the houselist continuously for your block.

45. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The serial numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *e.g.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

Col. 1: Line No.

46. Some municipal towns may have a satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

Col. 2 : Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out sketch. In cases where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the systems have not been indicated on the buildings themselves, you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

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

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

50. In many cases there may be large colonies or blocks of flats where continuous serial numbering has been adopted by the local authorities. Strictly speaking, each building in which there may be a set of flats should be given a building number and the flats themselves given census house numbers. However, local authorities may have numbered the flats continuously without reference to the separate buildings. Such situations exist in

Delhi, Madras, Bombay, etc. and in official colonies. In such cases we need not change the numbering system and may adopt it as such. In such cases you will obviously have to enter the same number in columns 2 and 3 of the houselist since a separate building number is now not being given. However, to ensure that all buildings have been covered, you should put a bracket in column 2 enclosing all those flat numbers which are located in one single building unit. The manner in which this is done is indicated below.

Houselist		
Sl. No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)	Census House No.
1	2	3
1	215	215
2	216	216
3	217	217
4	218	218
5	219	219
6	220	220
7	221	221
8	222	222

In the example given, each building consists of 4 flats.

Col. 3: Census House No.

51. What is a census house has already been described in detail earlier. To recall the definition a census house is a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance which may be inhabited or vacant and which may be used for any purpose by human beings such as dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of worship or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.

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

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

54. The census house number to be noted in this column will be the same as the building number already noted in column 2, if the building is by itself a single census house. But if the building is made up of portions each of which has been treated as a separate census house according to the definition, then each of these census houses will bear the building number with a separate sub-number in brackets for each census house, e.g., 9(1), 9(2).....12(1), 12(2), 12(3).....etc.

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

55. The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. As you will recall, a census house can be used for a single purpose or for various purposes at the same time. To illustrate the types of uses to which the census houses can be put certain examples are given below. These are illustrative and you should not feel that you should enter only what is mentioned here but it is important for you to use this as guideline and write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.

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

Col. 4 : Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).

- (4) Office, business house, bank, etc.: Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.
- (5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.
- (6) School and other educational institutions.
- (7) Hotel, sarai, dharmshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.
- (8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place: A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as workshop.
- (9) Place of entertainment:
Examples—Cinema house, theatre, community hall (Panchayatghar), etc.
- (10) Place of worship, etc.:
Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurdwara, etc.
- (11) Institutions:
Examples—Orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.
- (12) Others:
Examples—Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc.
(The exact use to be fully described in each case).

56. This column refers to the purpose for which a census house is used. There will be some cases where census houses are used only for seasonal activities and at the time the house-listing is carried out by you, this seasonal activity may not be taking place. Such seasonal activities would be oil-mills (Ghani), Gur-making in sheds, etc. It is necessary that the seasonal use of such census house for running of an establishment is recognised and that this seasonal use is noted in this column. You should, therefore, make enquiries regarding such activities so that the complete picture regarding the use of the census house is available. However, at the time of houselisting, there may be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where their seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

Important

57. If the census house is found vacant, *i.e.*, if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used

For any purpose, write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand, the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey/pilgrimage, etc.' *If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column 4.*

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

Enterprise

59. An 'Enterprise' is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. An enterprise may be owned and operated by one household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The activities of an enterprise may be carried on in a single census house, in more than one census houses or in the open, *i.e.*, without premises. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as an enterprise. In column 4, details of only those enterprises which are carried on *within* census houses should be entered.

60. It is possible that more than one entrepreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However, in cases where the activities cannot be distinguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of the value of income, turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiries. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by enquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people, etc. This will be the activity of the **enterprise.**

61. Enterprises which are carried on in the open, *i.e.*, without premises will be entered in column 7 as we shall see later.

62. Please note that the growing of agricultural crops mentioned below should not be classified as enterprises:

Cereal Crops (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.)

Pulses (arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.)

Raw cotton

Raw jute, mesta

Sunnhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnut rape, mustard, linseed, castor seed, etc.

Sugarcane

Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants

Agricultural production not elsewhere classified

Tea

Coffee

Rubber

Tobacco

Pepper

Cardamom

Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

Production of fruits, coconuts, *e.g.*, bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges

Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.

Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified (*e.g.*, betelnuts etc.)

Important: Please note that while the growing of tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. should not be classified as an enterprise, if in a census house these are processed, for example, curing of tea, leaves, curing of tobacco, etc., then these activities of processing will have to be treated as enterprises. Similarly, manufacture of copra from coconut or the processing of cashewnuts will also be enterprises.

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. Similarly, activities relating to generation and transmission and distribution of gas, steam, water supply, construction, wholesale or retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, warehousing, communication, financing, insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, public administration and defence services such as government offices, schools,

hospitals, recreation and cultural services, community services such as temples, etc. will also be enterprises. In addition, you must note that the rearing of cattle and production of milk, sheep for production of wool, rearing of other animals such as pigs, rearing of bees and production of honey, rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk, hunting, trapping, collection of fuel and other forest products and their sale, gathering of materials such as herbs, resins, etc., catching and selling of fish, providing agricultural services such as spraying, etc. are all enterprises. In other words, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing will also have to be classified as enterprises.

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

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

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

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

67. If the activity of an enterprise extends beyond the premises of a single census house to a group of contiguous houses, then the entire group of census houses could be regarded as a single enterprise and the census houses in which this enterprise is carried on should be bracketed together in column 4 to indicate that all these relate to a single enterprise. But if different

activities of an enterprise are carried on in different census houses cut off from one another, then each such census house will have to be treated as a separate enterprise and details recorded in the line in which this census house is entered.

68. The use to which a census house is put should be enquired into thoroughly so that no enterprise is missed. This is particularly important in cases where the house is partly residential. However, please note that only the enterprise carried on in the census house which you are enumerating will be noted in column 4.

69. You must note the way in which you will have to indicate the purpose for which the census house is used in this column. If a census house is used only for residential purposes then only one line need be entered in this column. However, if a census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must enter the uses to which it is put in one line and then use the subsequent line or lines to describe the activity or activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise will have to be noted within brackets against each such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with residence, the entries beginning with column 1 would be as illustrated below.

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

70. You will notice that the *non-residential uses* of this particular house are entered in separate lines. The numbers shown against the 'shop' and 'clinic' in this example will be the serial number of the enterprise in your block. If for instance, in this census house only a clinic or a workshop was being run, then you would have obviously used only one line. It is in the cases where enterprises are run in combination with or without residence in a census house, that you would have

to use more than one line as indicated in the example. You will find more examples illustrating how you should make these entries in the Annexe—G at the end of this book.

71. A 'Household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons or of mixed type. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household provided it has a common kitchen. So also is a jail.

Col. 5 : Household No.

72. There can be a household No. in column 5 only if you have noted in column 4 that the census house is wholly or partly residential. There cannot be an entry in this column in a case where the census house is wholly non-residential.

73. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets (a), (b), (c), etc., as suffixes to the Census House No. For example, if building No. 2 is a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, these houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is a census house and has only one household the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

74. You will notice how the numbering of the building, the census houses and the households are closely linked. This link is best illustrated by an example as follows:—

	Building No.	Census house No.	Household No.
1	2	3	4
1. Building No. 9 having one census house and no household	9	9	—
2. Building No. 9 having one census house and one household	9	9	9
3. Building No. 9 having one census house and two households	9	9	9(a) 9(b)
4. Building No. 9 having two census houses and one household each	9	9(1) 9(2)	9(1) 9(2)

	1	2	3	4
5. Building No. 9 having two census houses and two households in one and three in the other,		9	9(1)	9(1)(a)
		—	—	9(1)(b)
		—	9(2)	9(2)(a)
		—	—	9(2)(b)
		—	—	9(2)(c)

75. In such a case where the same building contains more than one census house, the building number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines (please see example above). If a census house contains more than one household, the census house number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines in column 3.

Col. 6 : Name of the head of household

76. The name of the head of each household should be written. The head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its head. In the case of an absentee *de jure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of houselisting, should be regarded as the Head.

77. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who is administratively responsible or who by common consent is regarded as 'Head' should be recorded as the head of the household. In the case of certain institutional households, such as hostels, jails, etc., where the head of the institutional household can be recognised by designation, such as, hostel warden, jailor, etc., you may enter this designation in this column.

78. In the case of institutional households, please write 'I' within brackets after the name or designation of the head in this column.

Col. 7 : Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List.

79. You will recall that in the definition of an enterprise, it has been mentioned that an enterprise can be carried on outside the census house and without premises. (Please see para 59.) This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

80. There may be cases where a household lives in a census house and is engaged in some activity, *i.e.*, in an enterprise outside the census house in which they live and this enterprise may itself not be carried on within some other house. This

column is meant to record such cases. You will notice that if a household lives in one census house and carries on an enterprise in some other census house, then the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will be covered under column 4 if the census house in which the enterprise is carried on is within your block. Even if it is not within your block, your colleague in the block in which the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will have covered it in column 4. What we are trying to cover in column 7 is a situation where a household carries on an enterprise outside the census house in which it lives, and this enterprise is not carried on within any premises. Such examples could be brick-making, pottery, rope-making in the open, cycle-repairing and shoe-repairing on pavements, hawkers, fishing, selling of newspapers, etc.

81. In such cases, where a household lives in the census house being covered by you, but carries on an enterprise outside the census house and without any premises you should note this fact in this column. All that you need say if such an enterprise is being carried on is "yes" and give the appropriate serial number of the enterprise within brackets. The numbering of enterprises in this column will run continuously for your block. Details of such enterprises will have to be entered in the Enterprise List. Examples have been given at the end of this book.

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

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

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	434	434	Temple-cum-residence	434	Narayan Sharma	..
2	..	..	Temple (1)	..	..	..
3	435	435(1)	School-cum-residence	435(1)	Devdas	..
4	..	..	School (2)	..	..	..
5	..	..	Canteen (3)	..	..	..
6	..	435(2)	Residence	435(2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes(1)
7	436	436	Cinema House (4)	..	..	-
8	437	437	Residence -cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Varma	-
9	..	..	Doctor's Clinic-allopathic(5)	..	-	-
10	438	438(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	438(1)	Rajan	-
11	..	..	Workshop (6)	..	..	..
12	..	..	Shop (7)	..	..	-
13	..	438(2)	Residence	438(2)	Bhola Ram	Yes (2)
14	442	442(1)	Residence-cum-Baitak	442(1)	Yadav	Yes (3)
15	..	442(2)	Sanghoi	-	..	..
16	443	443	Residence	443	Keshav	Yes (4)
17	..	..	..	..	..	Yes (5)
18	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	..
Total	× ×	11	× × ×	9	× × ×	× ×

84. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 8, females in column 9 and total number of persons in column 10 (column 8+9).

85. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of your visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page.

86. In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

Cols. 11—13 : Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb.

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

Col. 14 : Remarks.

92. This will provide space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, census household and other particulars regarding the building inventory. This will provide interesting facts regarding observations made during the houselisting operations.

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

General

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

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

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

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

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

Houselist Abstract

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

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

You will recall that you must number each page of the houselist, and you will have to arrange them serially. The page number recorded by you will be noted one below the other.

As mentioned in the heading itself, this figure will be obtained from column 3 of the houselist. Please note that in the houselist itself you have to total up entries in column 3 and enter the total at the bottom at each page. Please check this total and carry it over to the abstract.

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

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

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

This column refers to census house put to other uses. The figure to be noted here will be derived by subtracting column 7 from column 2.

This figure will be obtained from the total at the bottom of column 5 of the houselist.

Under each of these columns please enter the page total under corresponding columns, *i.e.*, columns 8 to 13 of the houselist.

Col. 1 : Page No. of houselist

Col. 2 : Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)

Cols. 3—8 : Number of census houses by use

Col. 8 : Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)

Col. 9 : Total number of households

Cols. 10—15 : Total population—Total number of handicapped persons

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

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

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

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

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

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

राजस्थान राज्य का नाम

RAJASTHAN

Name of State/Union/Territory

राज्य का नाम

Name of District

राज्य का नाम

Name of Tehsil/Taluk/Block

राज्य का नाम

Name of Village/Panchayat

राज्य का नाम

Name of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet

राज्य का नाम

Enumerator's Block No.

राज्य का नाम

Block Boundary

राज्य का नाम

Pucca House (with No.)

राज्य का नाम

Non-residential

राज्य का नाम

Residential

राज्य का नाम

Kutcha House (with No.)

राज्य का नाम

Non-residential

राज्य का नाम

Pucca Road

राज्य का नाम

Kutcha Road

राज्य का नाम

Common way

राज्य का नाम

Broad Gauge

राज्य का नाम

Meter Gauge

राज्य का नाम

River

राज्य का नाम

Canal

राज्य का नाम

Well/Water Tap

राज्य का नाम

Temple/Mosque/Church etc.

राज्य का नाम

School/Dispensary/Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.

राज्य का नाम

Other

राज्य का नाम

Name of Enumerator

राज्य का नाम

Signature

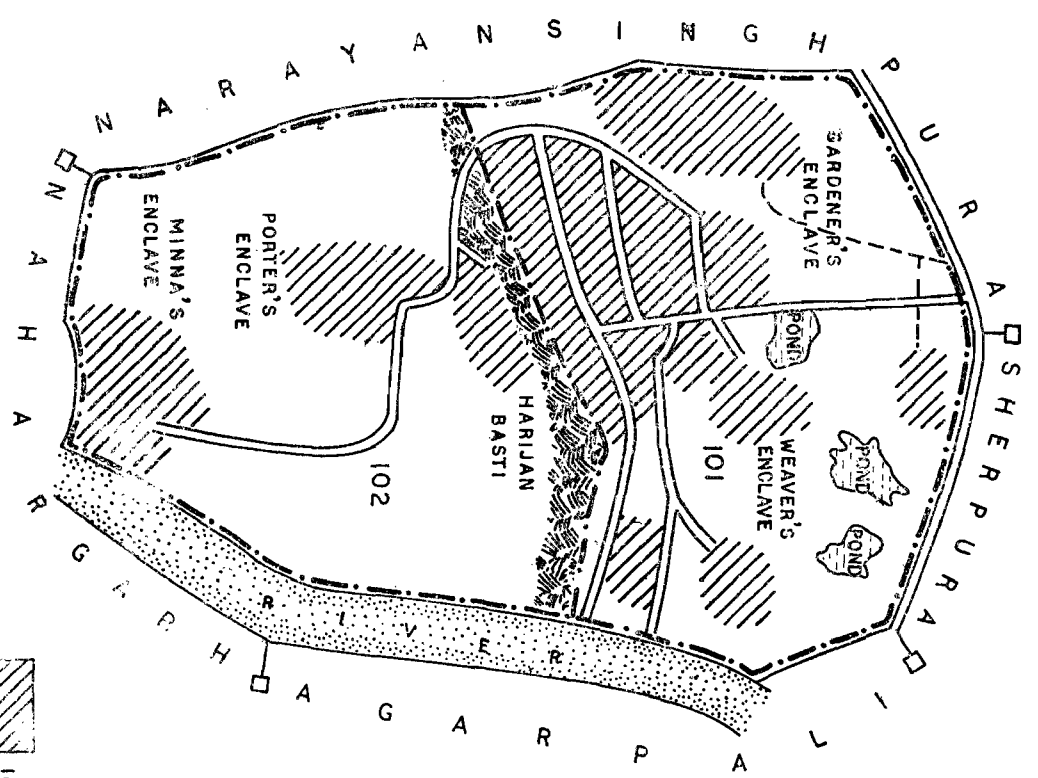
राज्य का नाम

Signature of Supervisor

राज्य का नाम

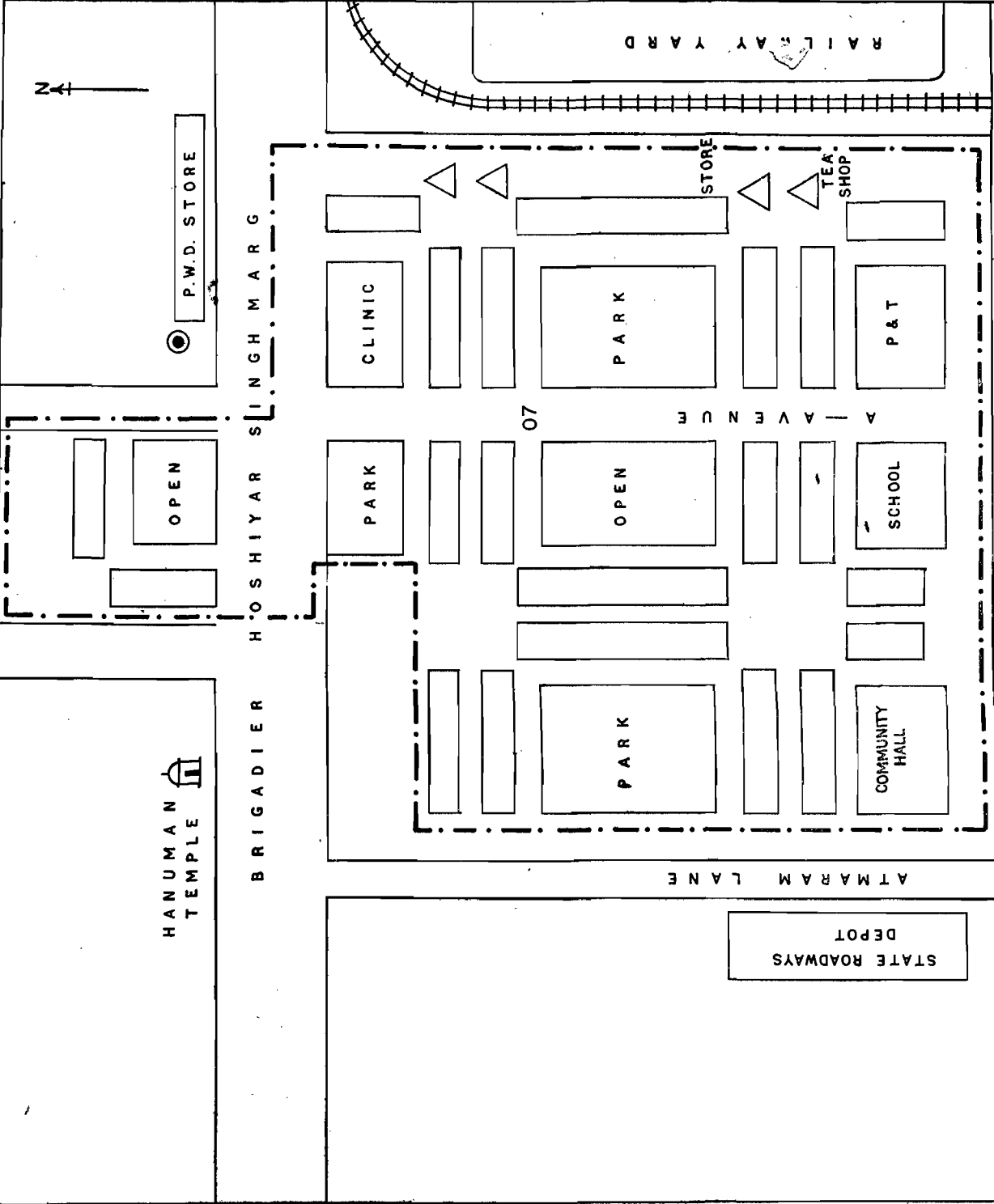
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Householding/Enumeration



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'A' Notional Map-Rural



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE
Annexe 'B' Notional Map—Urban

राज्य/राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम DELHI
 क्षेत्र का नाम DELHI
 कोड सं. 01
 जिला/जिल्ला का नाम DELHI
 कोड सं. 01
 वार्ड/वार्ड का नाम N.D.M.C.
 कोड सं. I
 वार्ड/वार्ड का नाम N.D.M.C.
 कोड सं. I
 वार्ड/वार्ड का नाम E
 कोड सं. 06
 एन्युमेरेटर का ब्लॉक नं. 07

संकेतः

Block Boundary	वृक्ष का नाम	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	वृक्ष का नाम (नगर सहित)	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Pucca House (with No.)	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Residential	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Non-residential	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Kutcha House (with No.)	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Residential	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Non-residential	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Pucca Road	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Kutcha Road	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Common way	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Railway Line	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	River	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Canal	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Pond	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Well, Water Tap	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	Temple, Mosque, Church etc.	कोड सं.
[Symbol]	School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.	कोड सं.

(1) बड़ी सड़क
 (2) छोटी सड़क
 (3) नदी
 (4) कालाबंदी

कोड सं. 01
 कोड सं. 01
 कोड सं. I
 कोड सं. I
 कोड सं. 06
 कोड सं. 07

PLEASE write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars, Post Offices etc.

(i) कृपया प्रमुख सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मंदिर, मस्जिद, चर्च, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थानों के नाम भी लिखें।

Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.

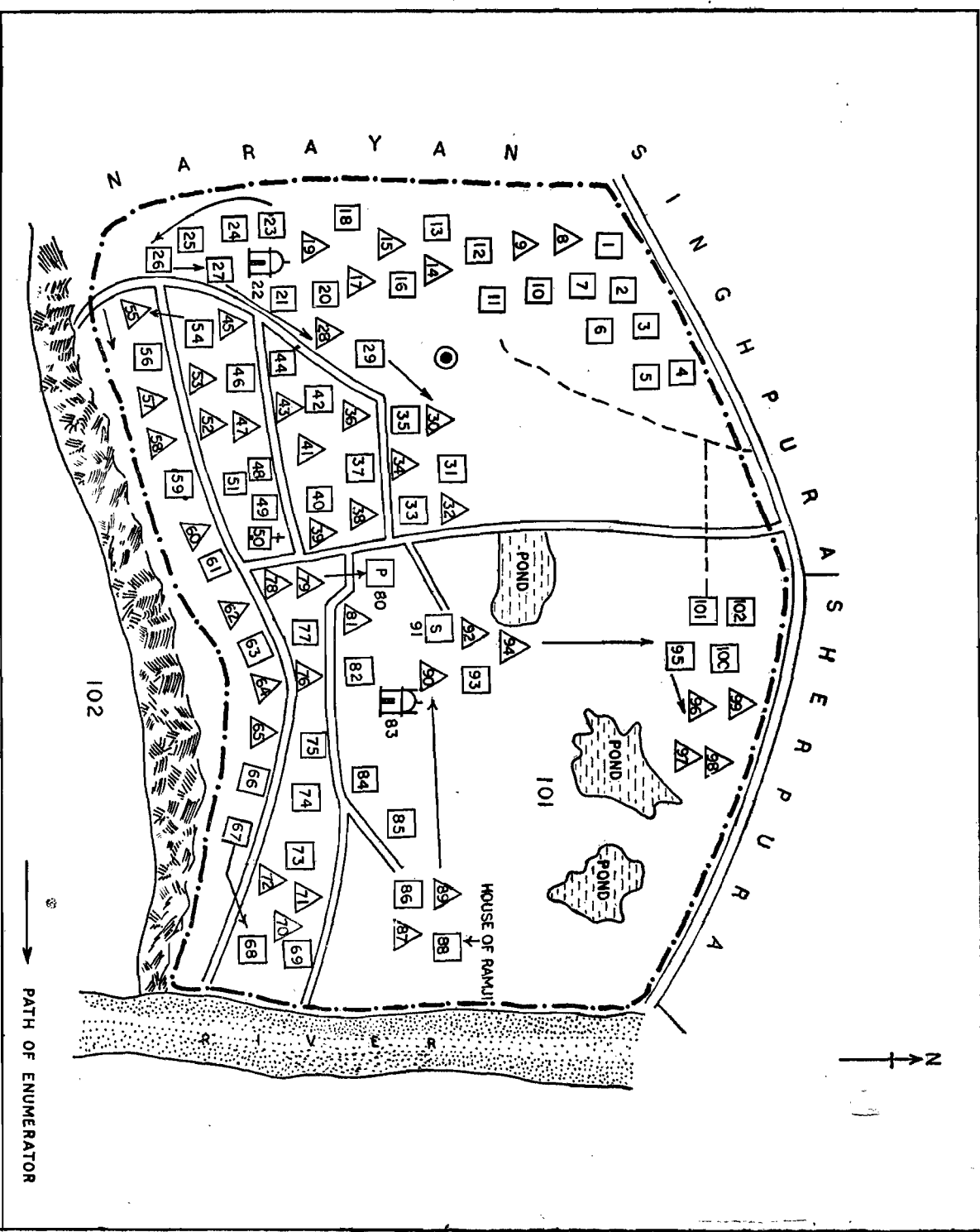
एन्युमेरेटर का नाम
 हस्ताक्षर
 हस्ताक्षर का स्थान

राजस्थान प्रदेश का नक्शा
 Name of State/Union/Territory: **RAJASTHAN**
 Block Name: **SAWAI MADHOPUR** Code No. **07**
 तहसील/जिल्हा/डिवीजन का नाम: **SAWAI MADHOPUR** कोड नं. **07**
 Name of Tehsil/Block/District: **TODABHIM** Code No. **06**
 तहसील/जिल्हा/डिवीजन का नाम: **TODABHIM** कोड नं. **06**
 Name of Village/Town: **BACHRI** Code No. **069**
 गाँव/शहर/नगर का नाम: **BACHRI** कोड नं. **069**
 Name of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet: Code No.
 वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हमलेट का नाम: कोड नं.
 Enumerator's Block No. **101**

REFERENCES:

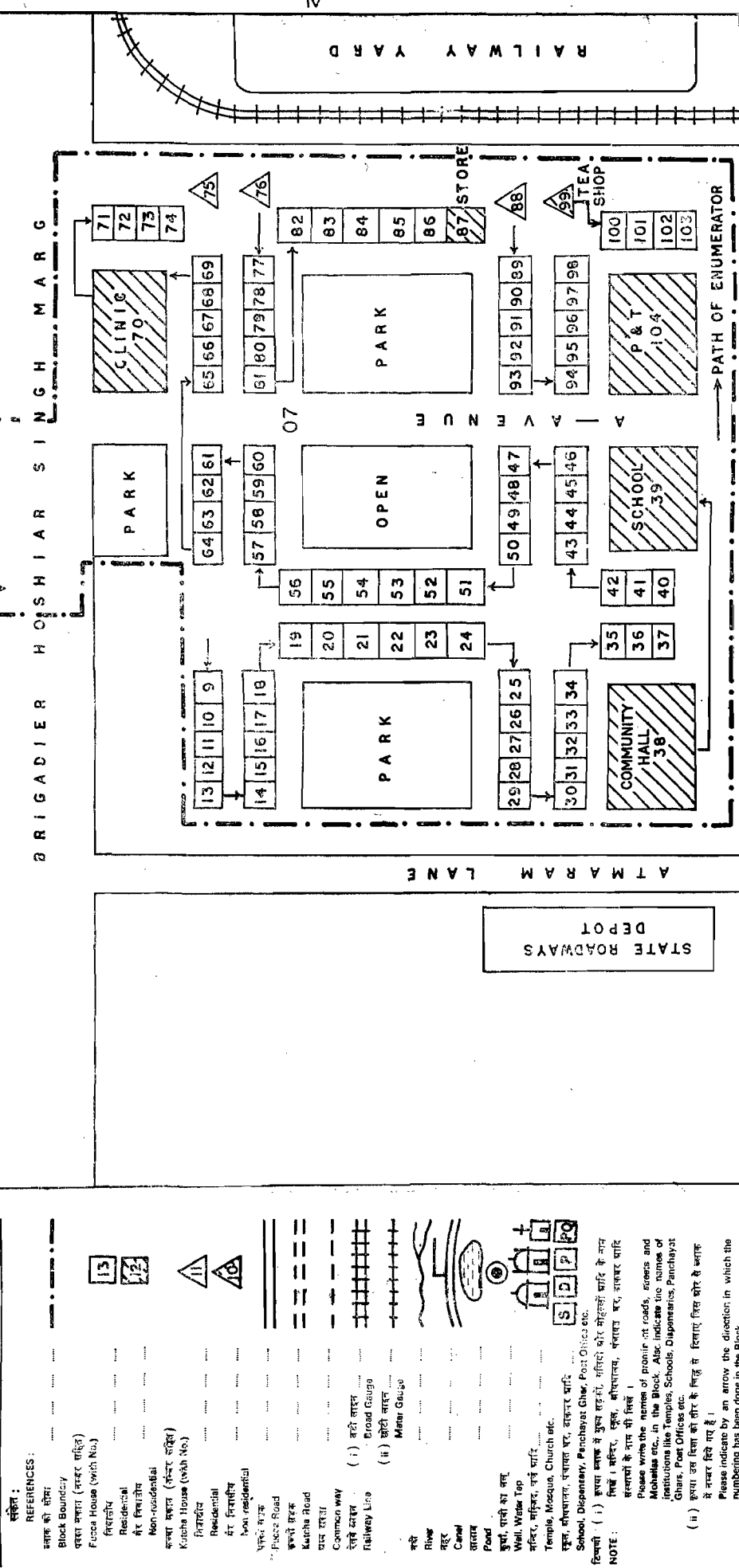
Block Boundary	.....
Pucca Road (with No.)	.....
Kutcha Road	.....
Common way	.....
Railway Line	.....
Well	.....
Pond	.....
Temple, Mosque, Church etc.	.....
School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.	.....
Motor Gauge	.....
Broad Gauge	.....
Meter Gauge	.....
River	.....
Canal	.....
Well, Water Tap	.....
Temple, Mosque, Church etc.	.....
School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.	.....
Motor Gauge	.....
Broad Gauge	.....
Meter Gauge	.....

NOTE: (i) गाँव/शहर/नगर का नाम लिखें।
 (ii) गाँव/शहर/नगर का नाम लिखें।
 Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE
 Annexe 'C' Layout sketch-Rural

Name of District: DELHI
 Name of Block: DELHI
 Name of Ward: N. D. M. C.
 Name of Enumerator: E
 Enumerator's Block No: 07



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE.
 Annexe 'D' Layout sketch-Urban

REFERENCES:

Block Boundary	.....
Fence House (with No.)	.....
Residential	.....
Non-residential	.....
Kucha House (with No.)	.....
Residential	.....
Non-residential	.....
Public Road	.....
Kacha Road	.....
Common way	.....
Broad Gauge Railway Line	.....
Narrow Gauge	.....
Well, Water Tap	.....
Temple, Mosque, Church etc.	.....
School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.	.....

NOTE: (1) कृपया ब्लॉक में मुख्य सड़कें, सड़कें और सड़कें के नाम लिखें।
 Please write the names of main roads, lanes and Mohallas etc. in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars, Post Offices etc.
 (2) कृपया ब्लॉक की सीमा के दिशा में दिशाएं लिखें और वे ब्लॉक में तैयार किए गए हैं।
 Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.

Name of Enumerator: _____
 Signature: _____
 Signature of Supervisor: _____

Annexe-E
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

Page No.

Name of State/Union Territory..... Code No. Name of Village/Town..... Code No.
 Name of District..... Code No. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet..... Code No.
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No. Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	x x	(a)	x x x	(a)	x x x	x x							x x x

Signature of Enumerator..... Date..... Signature of field Supervisor..... Date.....
 Signature of office Compiler..... Date..... Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

Annexe-f
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State/Union Territory Code No. Name of Village/Town Code No.
 Name of District Code No. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet Code No.
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc Code No. Enumerator's Block No.

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

Checked and found correct.

**Annexe-G
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST**

Rural Block

• Page No. 1

Name of State/Territory Uttar Pradesh Code No. 21
 Name of District Rampur Code No. 22
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/PS/Daw-Block/Circle-etc Rampur Code No. 1
 Name of Village/Town Bishenpur Code No. 138
 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet Bishenpur Khas Code No.
 Enumerator's Block No. 148

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? if yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? if so, indicate number of those who are			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	1	1(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	1(1)	Sankar	Yes (1)	3	4	7				
2	--	--	Gur making (Seasonal) (1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	--	1(2)	Cattle Shed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	2	2(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	2(1)	Shiela Rani	--	3	5	8				
5	--	--	Oil Ghani (Seasonal) (2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	--	2(2)	Cattle shed-Rearing Cattle for sale of milk (3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	3	3	Workshop-cum-Residence	3(a)	Ramesh	Yes (2)	3	2	5				
8	--	--	Basket making (4)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	--	--	--	3(b)	Gobind	Yes (3)	3	3	6		1		
10	--	--	Basket making (5)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	XX	(a) 5	XXX	(a) 4	XXX	XXX	12	14	26		1		XXX

Signature of Enumerator Date
 Signature of office Compiler Date
 Signature of field Supervisor Date

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total
 Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Annexe-G Contd.
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

Rural Block

Page No. 2

Name of State/Union-Territory Uttar Pradesh Code No. 21 Name of Village/Town Bishenpur Code No. 136
 Name of District Rampur Code No. 22 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet Bishenpur Khas Code No. 148
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. Rampur Code No. 1 Enumerator's Block No. 148

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household		Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are			Remarks	
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled		Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	4	4(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	4(1)	Dinanath	Yes (4)	4	2	6	-	-	-	
12	-	-	Weaving (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	4(2)	Cattle Shed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	5	5(1)	Shop-cum-Residence	5(1)	Moolchand	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	iii
15	-	-	Grocery (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Under repair
16	-	5(2)	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	6	6(1)	Shop-cum-Residence	6(1)(a)	Bhola	Yes (5)	3	3	6	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	-	-	*Yes (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	6(1)(b)	Bhikaram	Yes (7)	2	3	5	-	-	-	
20	-	-	Meat Shop (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	XX	(a) 5	XXX	(a) 4	XXX	XX	10	9	19	-	-	-	XXX

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

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

Note (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Annexe-G Concd.
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

Rural Block

Page No. 3

Name of State/Union Territory Uttar Pradesh Code No. 21
 Name of District Rampur Code No. 22
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev-Block/Circle etc Rampur Code No. 1
 Name of Village/Town Bishenpur Code No. 136
 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet Bishenpur Khas Code No.
 Enumerator's Block No. 148

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household		Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks	
							Males	Females	Blind	Crippled	Dumb		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	—	6(2)	Cattle shed-Rearing Cattle for sale of milk (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	7	7(1)	Residence	7(1)(a)	Jedunath	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	7(1)(b)	Kailash	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
24	—	7(2)	Residence-cum-Pig Rearing	7(2)	Hemvati	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	ix
25	—	—	Pig rearing (10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	XX	(a) 3	XXX	(a) 3	XXX	XX	7	7	14	—	—	—	XXX

Signature of Enumerator Date
 Signature of office Compiler Date
 Signature of field Supervisor Date
 Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total
 Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST ABSTRACT**

Name of State/Union-Territory Uttar Pradesh Name of Village/Town Bishenpur Code No. 136
 Name of District Rampur Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet Bishenpur Khas Code No.
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Div. Block/Circle etc Rampur Enumerator's Block No. 148

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use				Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons				
		Occupied residential census houses		Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5 & 6		Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)	Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb	
		Wholly residential	Partly residential											Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	5	-	3	3	-	3	2	4	12	14	26	-	1	-
2	5	-	3	3	1	4	1	4	10	9	19	-	-	-
3	3	1	1	2	-	2	1	3	7	7	14	-	-	-
														x
Total	13	1	7	8	1	9	4	11	29	30	59	-	1	-

Signature of field Supervisor Date
 Checked and found correct Date

**Annexe-G
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST**

Urban Block

Name of State/Union-Territory: Bihar Page No. 1
 Name of District: Hazaribagh Code No. 1
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.: Hazaribagh Code No. 11
 Name of Village/Town: XI Code No. 11
 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet: 120
 Enumerator's Block No. 120

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household		Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are			Remarks	
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled		Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	182	182(1)	Residence	182(1)(a)	Bisheshar	—	4	5	9	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	182(1)(b)	Ghanshyam	Yes (1)	2	4	6	—	—	—	
3	—	182(2)	Residence-cum-Workshop	182(2)	Ramsaran	—	4	3	7	—	—	1	
4	—	—	Basket making (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
5	183	183	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	incomplete construction
6	184	184(1)	Shop-cum-Workshop-cum-Residence	184(1)	Abdul Kadar	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	
7	—	—	Cloth Shop (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	—	—	Tailoring Workshop (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	—	184(2)	Laundry (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	185	185(1)	Doctor's Clinic-allopathic (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	X X	(a) 6	X X X	(a) 4	X X X	X X	13	15	28	—	—	1	X X X

Signature of Enumerator: _____ Date: _____
 Signature of office Compiler: _____ Date: _____
 Signature of field Supervisor: _____ Date: _____

Note: (a) Count No. of entries and give total
 Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Annexe-G Contd.
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

Urban Block

Page No. 2

Name of State/Territory Bihar Code No. 3 Name of Village/Town Hazaribagh Code No. 1
 Name of District Hazaribagh Code No. 8 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet XI Code No. 11
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. Code No. Enumerator's Block No. 120

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household		Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are			Remarks	
							Males	Females	Blind	Crippled	Dumb		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	-	185(2)	Book Binding Workshop (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	185(3)	Book Shop (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	186	186	Shop-cum-Residence	186	Bishandayal	Yes (2)	3	5	8	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	Vegetable Shop (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	187	187	Shop-cum-Workshop-cum-Residence	187	Kishenial	Yes (3)	5	3	8	1	-	-	-
16	-	-	Papad Making (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	Grocery (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	188	188	School-cum-Residence	188	Shivcharan	-	3	2	5	-	1	-	-
19	-	-	School (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	189	189(1)	Community Centre (12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	X X	(a) 6	X X X	(a) 3	X X X	X X	11	10	21	1	1	-	X X X

Signature of Enumerator Date Signature of field Supervisor Date

Signature of office Compiler Date Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Annexe-G Contd.
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

Urban Block

Name of State/Union Territory: Bihar Code No. 3 Page No. 3
 Name of District: Hazaribagh Code No. 8 Code No. 1
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.: Hazaribagh XI Code No. 11
 Enumerator's Block No.: 120

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21		189(2)	Business House (13)										
22	190	190(1)	Shop-cum-Residence	190(1)	Govind Singh	Yes (4)	4	3	7				
23						Yes (5)							
24			Pan Sheep (14)										
25		190(2)	Beithak										
26	191	191(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	191(1)	Ramvati	Yes (6)	4	3	7	1			
27			Gur Making (Seasonal) (15)										
28		191(2)	Cattle Shed										
29	192	192(1)	Residence	192(1)	Chand Ram		4	2	6				
30		192(2)	Cattle Shed-Rearing Cattle for Sale of Milk (16)										
Total	XX	(a) 7	XXX	(a) 3	XXX	XX	12	8	20	1		1	XXX

Signature of Enumerator: _____ Date: _____
 Signature of field Supervisor: _____ Date: _____
 Signature of office Compiler: _____ Date: _____
 Note: (a) Count No. of entries and give total. Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Urban Block

**ANNEXE-II
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST ABSTRACT**

Name of State/Union Territory..... Bihar..... Code No..... 3..... Name of Village/Town..... Hazaribagh..... Code No..... 1.....
 Name of District..... Hazaribagh..... Code No..... 8..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohatta/Hamlet..... XI..... Code No..... 11.....
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P. S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Block/Circle etc..... Enumerator's Block No..... 120.....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use					Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons			
		Occupied residential census houses		Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5 & 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb	
		Wholly residential	Partly residential											Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	6	1	2	3	1	4	2	4	13	15	28	---	---	1
2	6	---	3	3	---	3	3	3	11	10	21	1	1	---
3	7	1	2	3	---	3	4	3	12	8	20	1	---	---
														xiv
Total	19	2	7	9	1	10	9	10	36	33	69	2	1	1

Signature of Enumerator..... Date.....
 Signature of field Supervisor..... Date.....
 Checked and found correct

ANNEXE—I

Definition of Factories

[THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948]

(As modified up to the 1st May, 1977)

Extracts

“factory” means any premises including the precincts thereof—

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

2. “manufacturing process” means any process for—

- (i) making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal; or
- (ii) pumping oil, water, sewage or any other substance; or
- (iii) generating, transforming or transmitting power; or
- (iv) composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding;
- (v) constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels.

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

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

ANNEXE—J

Description of Enterprises

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Livestock Production

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

Rearing of sheep and production of wool.

Rearing of pigs and other animals.

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

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

Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.

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

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

Agricultural Services

Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems.

Operation of irrigation systems.

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

Grading agricultural and livestock products.

Horticultural and nursery services.

Soil conservation.

Scientific services' like, soil testing.

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

Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation

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

Forestry and Logging

Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

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

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

Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests.

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

Other forests products not elsewhere classified such as munjh.

Fishing

Ocean, sea and coastal fishing.

Inland water fishing.

Pisciculture—rearing of fish.

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

Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Coal Mining

Coal.

Lignite.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Crude Petroleum.

Natural Gas.

Metal Ore Mining

Iron Ore.

Manganese.

Chromite.

Bauxite.

Gold and silver ores.

Copper ore.

Lead and zinc ores.

Limenite and Rutile.

Wolfram.

Metal ores not elsewhere classified.

Other Mining

Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.

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

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

Precious and semi-precious stones.

Mica.

Gypsum.

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

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat.

Manufacture of dairy products.

Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

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

Grain mill products.

Manufacture of bakery products.

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

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

Production of common salt.

Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, including sweetmeats).

Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee, etc.

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

Tea processing.

Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.

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

Manufacture of ice.

Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.

Manufacture of starch.

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

Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.

Wine industries.

Malt liquors and malt.

Production of country liquor and toddy.

Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.

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

Manufacture of bidi.

Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco.

Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff.

Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.

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

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.

Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha).

Production of khadi.

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

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms.

Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing.

Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.

Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).

Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textiles.

Manufacture of wool, not elsewhere classified.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.

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

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.

Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Jute and Mesta pressing and baling.

Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving.

Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.

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

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

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

Knitting mills.

Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines, nets, etc.

Embroidery and making of crapes, laces and fringes.

Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products.

Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel.

Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.

Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.

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

Manufacture of coir and coir products.

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

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.

Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood).

Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow.

Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood material which is classified under logging).

Manufacture of wooden industrial goods, such as bobbins, blocks, handles, saddling and similar equipment and fixtures.

Manufacture of cork and cork products.

Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.

Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures.

Manufacture of wood, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.

Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint.

Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board.

Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls.

Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.

Printing and publishing of newspaper.

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

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

Engraving, etching, block making, etc.

Book-binding.

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

Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur Products (except Repair)

Tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.

Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.

Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc. of leather and substitutes of leather.

Manufacture of leather consumer goods (other than apparel and footwear).

Scrapping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade.

Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts.

Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles.

Manufacture of leather and fur products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries.

Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber.

Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing).

Petroleum refineries.

Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified.

Production of coaltar in coke ovens.

Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)

Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalies and their salts, gases like acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.

Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.

Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Manufacture of drugs and medicines.

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

Manufacture of inedible oils.

Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass.

Manufacture of matches.

Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and fire works.

Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitised films and paper).

Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Manufacture of structural clay products.

Manufacture of glass and glass products.

Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery.

Manufacture of china-ware and porcelainware.

Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.

Manufacture of mica products.

Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing and stoneware.

Manufacture of earthen and plaster statues and other products.

Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products.

Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrasives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries.

Foundries for casting and forging iron and steel.

Manufacture of ferro-alloys.

Copper manufacturing.

Brass manufacturing.

Aluminium manufacturing.

Zinc manufacturing.

Other non-ferrous metal industries.

Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

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

Manufacture of structural metal products.

Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.

Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware.

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

Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware.

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

Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts.

Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road

rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries.

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

Industrial machinery for food and textile industries.

Industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries.

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

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

Manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories.

Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts.

Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armament, etc.

Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electro-magnetic clutches and brakes etc.).

Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.

Manufacture of dry and wet batteries.

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

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

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

Manufacture of electronic computers, control instruments and other equipment.

Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.

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

Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts

Ship building and repairing.

Manufacture of Locomotives and parts.

Manufacture of Railway wagons and coaches and parts.

Manufacture of other rail-road equipment.

Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts.

Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters and parts.

Manufacture of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws and parts.

Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts.

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

Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.

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

Manufacture of watches and clocks.

Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.

Minting of coins.

Manufacture of sports and athletic goods.

Manufacture of musical instruments.

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

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

Repair

Repair of footwear and other leather goods.

Electrical repair shops.

Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery.

Repair of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws.

Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Electricity

Generation and transmission of electric energy.

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

Gas and Steam

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

Water Works and Supply

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

CONSTRUCTIONS

Construction

Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).

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

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

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

Construction of hydro-electric projects.

Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants.

Construction not elsewhere classified.

Activities allied to Construction

Plumbing

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

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

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

Electrical installation.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADES AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

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

Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.

Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses.

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

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

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling.

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc.

Wholesale trade in tobacco and tobacco products.

Wholesale trade in animals.

Wholesale trade in straw and fodder.

Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals.

Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products.

Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics.

Wholesale trade in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery and chinaware.

Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, Skins and Inedible Oils

Wholesale trade in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.

Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.

Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods.

Wholesale trade in skins, leather and fur, etc.

Wholesale Trade in All Types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvestors, threshers, sowing machines, etc.

Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment.

Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipment.

Wholesale trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures.

Wholesale trade in rubber and rubber products.

Wholesale trade in household equipment not elsewhere classified.

Wholesale trade in building materials.

Wholesale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames.

Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment.

Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.

Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery.

Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants

Grain and grocery store.

Vegetable and fruit selling.

Dealers in meat, fish and poultry.

Dealers in sweetmeat, bakery products, dairy products and eggs.

Pan, bidi and cigarette shops.

Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and Ice cream.

Wine and liquor shops.

Retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.

Retail trade in Textiles

Dealers in textiles (non-ready made).

Dealers in ready-made garments.

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Fuel and other Household Utilities and Durables

Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil.

Utensil shops.

Fancy stores (including crockery and glassware dealers).

Dealers in electrical and electronic goods.

Furniture shops.

Jewellery mart's.

Footwear shops.

Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade in Others

Medical shops.

Booksellers and stationers.

Dealers in building material.

Dealers in transport equipment.

Petrol filling stations.

Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified.

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.

Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Land Transport

Railway transport.

Passenger transport by tramway and bus services.

Passenger transport by other motor vehicles.

Freight transport by motor vehicles.

Hackney carriages, bullock-carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.

Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels, etc.

Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers, hand-cart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.).

Pipeline transport.

Supporting services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.

Water transport

Ocean and coastal water transport.

Inland water transport.

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

Air Transport

Air transport carriers (of passengers and freight).

Supporting services to air transport, like operation of airports, flying facilities, radio beacons, flying control centres, radar stations, etc.

Services Incidental to Transport

Services incidental to transport, such as packing, crating, travel agency, etc.

Storage and Ware-Housing

Ware-housing.

Cold-storage.

Storage and ware-housing not elsewhere classified.

Communications

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.

Telephone communications.

Communications not elsewhere classified.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Banking and Similar type of Financial Institutions

Banking.

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

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

Providents and Insurance

Provident services.

Insurance carriers, life.

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

Real Estate and Business Services

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

Purchase and sale, agents and brokers.

Auctioneering.

Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services.

Data processing and tabulating services.

Engineering, architectural and technical services.

Advertising and publicity services.

Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing.

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

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

Legal Services

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

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES**Public Administration and Defence Services**

Public services in the Union Government including Defence Services.

Public Services in State Governments including Police Services.

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

Public Services in Quasi-Government bodies.

Sanitary Services

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

Education, Scientific and Research Services

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

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

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

Medical and Health Services

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

Veterinary Services

Community Services

Religious services by organisations or individuals.

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

Business, professional and labour organisations.

Community services not elsewhere classified.

Recreational and Cultural Services

Motion picture production.

Motion picture distribution and projection.

Theatrical producers and entertainment services.

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

Radio and television broadcasting.

Operation of circuses and race tracks.

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

Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.

Personal Services

Domestic Services.

Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.

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

Portrait and commercial photographic studios.

Personal services not elsewhere classified.

International and other Extra Territorial Bodies Services

International and other extra territorial bodies.

Services not elsewhere classified

Services not elsewhere classified.

ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

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

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

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

Activities not adequately defined (Other than those men-
tioned above.)