



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

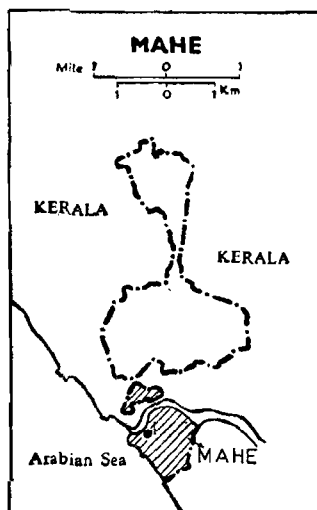
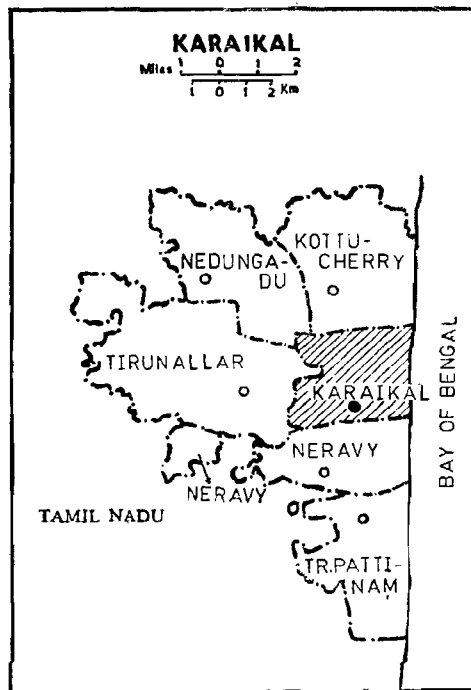
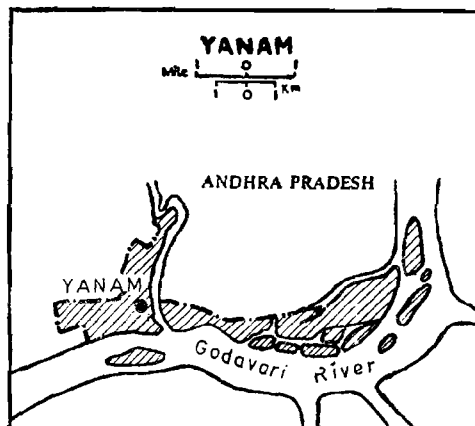
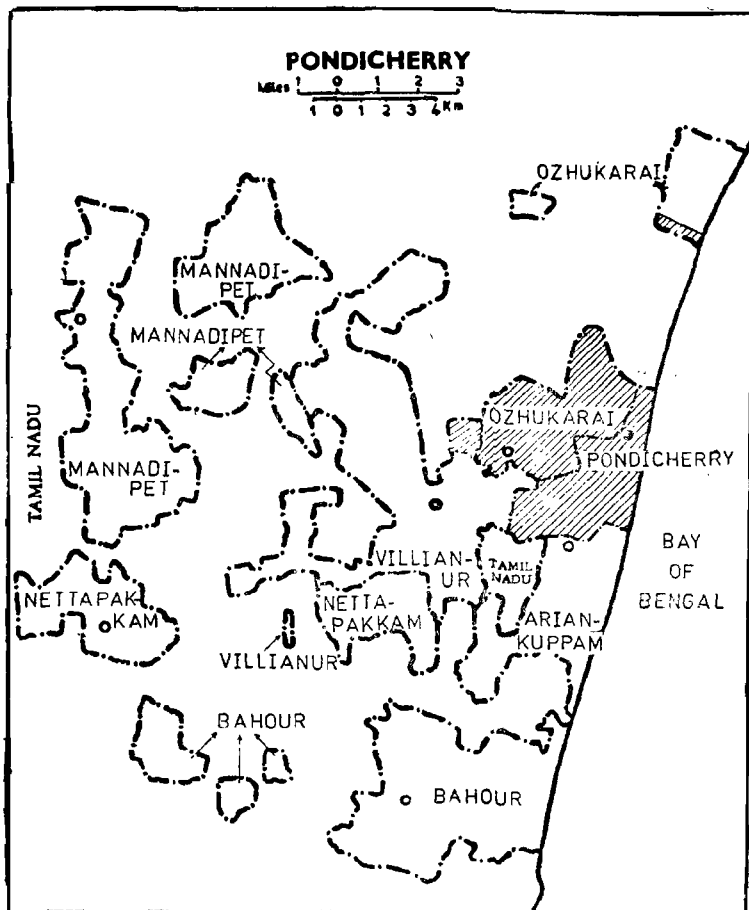
SERIES-32
PONDICHERRY

PART VII
TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

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PONDICHERRY

UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1981.



- U.T. Boundary
- Commune Boundary
- District Head Quarters
- Commune Head Quarters
- Urban Area

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

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Central Government Publications—Census of India 1981—Series 32—Union Territory of Pondicherry is being published in the following parts:

Sl. No.	Part No.	Subject covered
1.	I—A	Administration Report—Enumeration (for office use only).
2.	I—B	Administration Report—Tabulation (for office use only).
3.	II—A	General Population Tables.
4.	II—B	General Population Tables—Primary Census Abstract.
5.	III—A	General Economic Tables.
6.	III—B	Do.
7.	IV—A	Social and Cultural Tables.
8.	IV—B	Do.
9.	V—A	Migration Tables.
10.	V—B	Do.
11.	VI—A	Fertility Tables.
12.	VI—B	Do.
13.	VII*	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.
14.	VIII—A	Household Tables.
15.	VIII—B	Do.
16.	VIII—C	Do.
17.	IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
18.	X—A	Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages.
19.	X—B	Do.
20.	X—C	Do.
21.	XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
22.	XII	Census Atlas.
23.	XIII—A	District Census Handbook—Village & Town Directory.
24.	XIII—B	District Census Handbook—Primary Census Abstract.

*Present Publication.

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P R E F A C E

A modern population census, the primary objective of which is to collect and publish reliable data about the basic characteristics of population such as sex, age, marital status, educational levels, economic activity, etc., has become such a complex operation in itself as to necessitate the phasing of the task in two interdependent and carefully administered stages of implementation. The first consists of identifying the location of every individual and household so that when the enumeration of the population is conducted, there is no likely possibility of any one being missed or counted twice in the census record. This is done by numbering the structures in a systematic manner and listing the particulars of each census house/household in a form known as houselist. A record is thus built of the size of the population to be enumerated. This helps to estimate the forms and schedules required for enumeration being worked out realistically. It also facilitates carving out of convenient census blocks of every town and village which in turn ensures equitable distribution of work among the Enumerators and Supervisors. This important preliminary exercise known as houselisting, for obvious reasons, plays a crucial part in the successful implementation of census objectives. As a rule, a defectless houselisting operation leads to a defectless census enumeration.

2. This volume contains for the 4 districts of the Union Territory of Pondicherry viz., Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, general report on housing, tables on housing besides general report on physically disabled persons with tables on the disabled.

3. This volume has been prepared under the directions and guidance of Shri D. Santhanam, Assistant Director of Census Operations. Mention is to be made of the assistance of Shri S. Somasundaram, Statistical Assistant in the preparation of tables.

4. I am grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for having given me this opportunity and for his valuable guidance.

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PONDICHERRY

CHAPTER 1

Introductory

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

General background

The Indian census has been rightly described as one of the most massive administrative operations in the country. Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from other multifarious ways it serves the scholars, businessmen, industrialists, planners, electoral authorities, etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country whatever be its size, political set up, etc., and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives. Census is a preliminary source of data required for administrative purposes and for many aspects of economic and social research and planning. The value of census statistics is enhanced when used together with other field investigations. Census with its multifarious socio-economic characteristics is an essential pre-requisite for policy determination connected with economic and social development. The data collected is used in scientific analysis and appraisal of composition, distribution and past and future growth of the population. Census provides the frame for scientific sample design in connection with surveys to collect current and detailed information on many topics which are usually collected once in a decade.

Indian Censuses

The first census in India was conducted in 1872. The first of the series of the decennial censuses was however, not synchronous and it was in fact a compilation of enumerations spread over the period from 1867 to 1872 and it did not cover the entire country. However, there was uniformity in the schedule which did cover the basic demographic, social and economic characteristics and these laid the foundation for modern decennial censuses in the country. The next census i.e., the one in 1881 was synchronous and covered the entire country. Regular decennial censuses had been conducted since then on an all-India basis and even during the period of World War II, the 1941 census of India was conducted. The first census after India attained independence was conducted in 1951. The Indian census completed its centenary in 1971.

History of French Indian census

The system of maintenance of births, deaths and marriages was introduced by the French administration in 1842. The registration of these events was made compulsory since 1854. The "ANNUAIRE" or the annual record of administration published by the French administration used to contain population figures. In 1891, a census was conducted in the former 5 french establishments in India viz., Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam and Chandranagore with 26th

February as the reference date. The materials got published in the annuaire of 1891. Subsequently census was conducted in 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1948.

The first scientific census in the Union Territory of Pondicherry after its merger with the Indian union was in 1961 but then these establishments viz., Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam (Chandranagore merged with the Indian union long ago) were not part of India *de jure* and hence the Indian Constitution did not apply to Pondicherry. The Census Act, 1948 was extended to these establishments as a special case with effect from 1-7-1959 invoking the powers vested under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947.

An independent Office of the Director of Census Operations was set up on 25-9-1979 for the conduct of census, 1981 in this union territory.

Districts in Pondicherry Union Territory

The Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of 4 small pockets viz., Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam isolated from each other and measuring 492 sq. kms. Each pocket is considered as a separate district for census purposes.

Pondicherry district is situated on the coramandal coast between 11° 45' and 12° north latitude and 79° 37' and 79° 5' east longitude. It is limited on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the other 3 sides by the South Arcot district of Tamilnadu state. This district is divided into one municipality and 6 communes.

Karaikal district lies 150 kms south of Pondicherry and located between 10° 5' and 11° north latitude and 79° 43' and 79° 53' of east longitude. It is surrounded by Bay of Bengal on the east and on the other 3 sides by Thanjavur district of Tamilnadu state. This district is divided into one municipality and 5 communes.

Mahe district is a tiny pocket in the west-coast of India, situated geographically in Kerala state and politically belonging to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The Arabian sea touches the district on the west.

Yanam district is another tiny pocket situated geographically in Andhra Pradesh and politically belonging to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. It is located at 16° 43' north latitude and 80° 5' on east longitude.

Preparatory work

The success of census depends primarily on its completeness in coverage. All the individuals—men, women and children living in the reference period fixed for census have to be enumerated while at the same time ensuring that there is neither omission nor a double counting of individuals. Since individuals live in groups in buildings, the preparation of list of buildings and houses renders easy subsequent task of enumeration. The list of all houses whether they are used purely for residential purposes or partly for residential or non-residential purposes becomes therefore an indispensable preliminary step, so vital for the planning and coverage of census. To enable counting of heads, counting of houses is a prelude. Houselisting is a process by which all houses are identified. In order to identify houses, it is essential that the houses bear house numbers. All the houses—whether pucca or kutcha—occupied or unoccupied, used for human habitation or not have to be listed out for the purpose.

These house numbering and houselisting operations form an important preliminary step in census operations and these are executed a few months ahead of actual census count. In the Union Territory of Pondicherry the houselisting was done during 21st July—10th August, 1980. By houselisting, it was possible to have a clear picture of the requirement of manpower and schedules for final enumeration. It rendered precise demarcation of enumeration blocks feasible. The full coverage for individual count is ensured since all houses are listed during the houselisting operations.

Preparation of maps

The Supervisors and Enumerators after appointment engaged themselves in the preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches including house numbering activities. The notional map is an outline map of a village or an urban block and is not drawn to scale. It only indicates the topographical details which would include permanent features and land marks in other words the map should be able to clearly identify any particular location. After this formality a lay-out sketch is drawn. This is a detailed map of each block in which streets and buildings—whether pucca or kutcha—are shown. Important geographical details are also exhibited here. The sketch should also indicate whether the structure is wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential.

The next stage is numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain numbering system. Generally, house numbers should run from left to right or in a clockwise direction or north-west to south-east and so on. However, the lay-out sometimes affects the numbering system. If a permanent house numbering system exists that may be followed. Wherever no numbers had been assigned fresh numbers have to be awarded. As far as Pondicherry is concerned the urban areas had pucca numbering system and even in certain rural areas the numbering system was

satisfactory. Hence, only a few cases of awarding fresh numbers arose. There is no forest area in this union territory.

The houselisting operations which is a prelude to individual count contain the following important steps:—

- (i) rural-urban classification;
- (ii) appointment of census officers/officials;
- (iii) assignment of location code number;
- (iv) preparation of notional map, lay-out sketch including house numbering activities;
- (v) canvassing of houselist and enterprise list.

The steps are dealt with herebelow:—

(i) Rural-urban classification

It is customary to divide the population into rural and urban at every census. The definition of the terms rural and urban change from place to place and period to period. The following were the tests of eligibility for places to be treated as urban adopted during 1961 followed in 1971 and continued to be followed in 1981 by the census organisation:—

- (i) municipal corporation;
- (ii) municipal area;
- (iii) town committee;
- (iv) notified area committee;
- (v) cantonment board;
- (vi) selected places with
 - (a) density of not less than 400 persons per sq.km.;
 - (b) a population of 5,000;
 - (c) 75% of the population should be outside agriculture;
 - (d) or any other place which according to the Director possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.

Classification of city/town

- (i) an urban area with a population of 100,000+ is termed as class I town and is eligible to be known as city;
- (ii) an urban area with a population ranging from 50,000-99,999 is termed as class II town;
- (iii) an urban area with a population ranging from 20,000-49,999 is termed as class III town;
- (iv) an urban area with a population ranging from 10,000-19,999 is termed as class IV town;
- (v) an urban area with a population ranging from 5,000-9,999 is termed as class V town;
- (vi) an urban area with a population of less than 5,000 is termed as class VI town.

Urban agglomeration

- (i) A city or town with a continuous outgrowth (the part of growth being outside the territorial limit but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);
- (ii) 2 or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above;
- (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which forms a continuous spread.

The classification of areas as urban and rural had been discussed in all details at the regional committees set up by the Pondicherry administration and then finally the state level committee of the Pondicherry administration after duly considering the recommendations of the regional committees decided to keep the following as urban units:—

- (i) Pondicherry municipality;
- (ii) the whole of Ozhukarai commune panchayat except Kalapet and Alankuppam panchayat villages;
- (iii) Kurumbapet panchayat village in Villianur commune panchayat due to its urbanisation potentials;
- (iv) Karaikal municipality;
- (v) Mahe district except Chalakara, Palloor and Pandakkal;
- (vi) Entire Yanam district.

The above demarcation of urban areas was accepted and adopted for census purposes.

While there was no declassification of towns during 1981 Census, there was some upgrading of certain areas as urban units in Pondicherry municipality, Ozhukarai commune panchayat, Villianur commune panchayat, Karaikal municipality as indicated herebelow:—

(i) Pondicherry municipality

During 1971 Census Pondicherry commune and Mudaliarpet commune except Kuppam and Pappanchavady (villages in Mudaliarpet commune) were considered as 2 different towns. However, during 1981 Census, the Pondicherry municipality is a single town (of course a city) comprising of Pondicherry and Mudaliarpet communes after elevating Kuppam and Pappanchavady as urban areas.

(ii) Ozhukarai town

The following villages of Ozhukarai commune panchayat of 1971 Census had been upgraded as urban areas and taken to Ozhukarai town:—

- (i) Sellaperumalpet
- (ii) Kottupalayam
- (iii) Thattotukalavapet

- (iv) Sittankudisai
- (v) Sinnayenpet
- (vi) Pazhayasaram
- (vii) Karamanikuppam
- (viii) Sinnakosapalayam
- (ix) Poomiampet
- (x) Pavazhakaranchavady
- (xi) Reddiarpalayam
- (xii) Ozhukarai
- (xiii) Mulakulam
- (xiv) Arumathapuram
- (xv) Muthupillaipalayam
- (xvi) Pitcharampet
- (xvii) Ayenkuttipalayam
- (xviii) Dharmapuri
- (xix) Muthirapalayam
- (xx) Kondupet
- (xxi) Mettupalayam
- (xxii) Shanmugapuram
- (xxiii) Sokkanadanpet
- (xxiv) Meenatchipet
- (xxv) Kadirkamam
- (xxvi) Vimakavundanpalayam
- (xxvii) Kavundanpalayam
- (xxviii) Kundupalayam

(iii) Kurumbapet town

The Kurumbapet panchayat village of Villianur commune panchayat comprising of the following 4 villages is treated as a town after upgradation of rural areas into urban ones:—

- (i) Gopalankadai
- (ii) Tavalapattu
- (iii) Muthupillaipalayam
- (iv) Kurumbapet

(iv) Karaikal municipality

The following villages of Karaikal commune of 1971 Census had been upgraded as urban areas and taken to Karaikal municipality:—

- (i) Puduthurai
- (ii) Dharmapuram
- (iii) Patchur
- (iv) Pillaiteruvasal
- (v) Kovilpathu
- (vi) Karaikalmedu
- (vii) Kilinjimedu
- (viii) Thalatheru

There was no change in the classification of towns in Mahe and Yanam districts during the current census as compared to 1971 Census.

Towns in 1971 and 1981

There were 6 towns during 1971 Census *viz.*, Pondicherry, Muthialpet, Ozhukarai, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. During 1981 Census also there are 6 towns *viz.*, Pondicherry, Ozhukarai, Kurumbapet, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam of which Pondicherry is a city.

Appointment of census officers/officials

As already indicated, the houselisting operations were held in the Union Territory of Pondicherry during 21st July—10th August, 1980. Under the Census Act, the Commissioners of Pondicherry and Karaikal municipalities had been appointed as City Census Officers for the respective municipalities; the Revenue Officer, office of the Deputy Collector, Pondicherry, Deputy Collector (Revenue), Karaikal and Administrators of Mahe and Yanam were appointed as District Census Officers for Pondicherry district (except Pondicherry municipality), Karaikal district (except Karaikal municipality), Mahe district and Yanam district respectively. Two Assistant Statistical Officers were appointed as Additional District Census Officers one each for Pondicherry and Karaikal districts and a Research Assistant was appointed as Additional District Census Officer for Mahe and Yanam districts for purposes of supervision of canvassing of enterprise list.

Section 4(4) of the Census Act vested powers on the City Census Officers/District Census Officers to appoint other census personnel. Accordingly, the appointments were made and the Union Territory of Pondicherry had 11 Charge Officers with 4 each in Pondicherry and Karaikal districts, 2 for Mahe and one for Yanam. Each charge was sub-divided into supervisor's circles and each supervisor's circle consisted generally for 5 enumeration blocks. The enumeration block consisted of 120-150 households or 600-750 individuals in urban areas and 150-200 households or 750-1000 individuals in rural areas. Based on this criterion there were 905 enumeration blocks in this union territory—444 in rural and 461 in urban. The Supervisors and Enumerators were mostly teachers although a small content was from revenue department. The Union Territory of Pondicherry had 162 Supervisors with 122 for Pondicherry, 30 for Karaikal, 7 for Mahe and 3 for Yanam. The corresponding figures of Enumerators were 784, 580, 147, 36 and 21 respectively. There were no reserve personnel. The Enumerators and Supervisors were basically part-time honorary workers (though a small honorarium was paid to them to meet the day-to-day expenses), who undertook the census work out of a sense of duty for fulfilment of an important national task.

The rate of honorarium for District Census Officers/City Census Officers was Rs. 500/- (Rs. 125/- for houselisting operations and Rs. 375/- for individual count operations) and for Charge Officers Rs. 200/- (Rs. 50/- for houselisting operations and Rs. 150/- for individual count operations) for both the houselisting and individual count operations. The rates payable to Supervisor and Enumerator were a flat amount of Rs. 35/- each which included Rs. 15/- for canvassing

enterprise list. The Enumerators and Supervisors were paid travelling allowance for attending training classes of sums ranging from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 11/- and Rs. 10/- to Rs. 14/- respectively per day depending upon the distance involved to reach the training centre. The District Census Officers/City Census Officers and Charge Officers drew travelling allowance according to their grades in their parent departments. The expenditure involved towards payment of proportionate honorarium to District Census Officers/City Census Officers and Charge Officers for houselisting operations was Rs. 1,300/- and for Enumerators and Supervisors Rs. 33,110/- which included honorarium for canvassing enterprise list also. The total travelling allowance liability for Enumerators and Supervisors worked out to Rs. 10,354/-. The honorarium for Additional District Census Officers who were appointed for supervision of canvassing of enterprise list was paid directly by the Statistics department.

Training

Since the census work was to be conducted on a gigantic scale simultaneously in every part of the union territory it was quite necessary that each one of the enumeration personnel should be very thoroughly trained in the various concepts and procedure to evoke proper response from the respondents. A systematic scheme of training programme was drawn up for the purpose. Since the union territory is a small in area, it was possible to conduct the training classes in stages without any difficulty. A congregation of District Census Officers/City Census Officers and Charge Officers was addressed by the Director and Asst. Director of Census Operations at Pondicherry followed by detailed training classes and demonstration classes by the Asst. Director of Census Operations at centrally located places where the census staff could assemble without inconvenience. The places of training had been determined by the Charge Officers concerned with due consideration of nearness to the trainees themselves. Apart from theoretical training considerable emphasis was laid on practical training where the Enumerators and Supervisors canvassed a number of households on practice of enumeration slips specially printed (in all the languages) in red ink for the purpose. These filled-in materials had been scrutinised and mistakes if any brought home to the Enumerators and Supervisors for rectification.

Schedules canvassed

During 1971 Census, an establishment schedule was canvassed on the basis of which tables were produced referred to as E-series. During 1981 Census, this has been dropped off and in its place an enterprise list was introduced for being canvassed, the processing and tabulation of which has been taken over by the Central Statistical Organisation. The houselist schedule of 1971 Census consisted of 17 columns. This followed the pattern of 1961 Census houselist, but, additional information was however, added—

- (i) a remarks column was inserted to ascertain reasons for the vacancies in a vacant house;

- (ii) a record was made, if the head of the household belonged to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

The 1981 houselist consists of 14 columns as against 17 columns during 1971. This form is simple as compared to the one of 1971 Census and some new items have been introduced keeping in view the demand of the data users. The current houselist covers the following factors:—

- (i) building number;
- (ii) census house number;
- (iii) purpose for which census house is used;
- (iv) household number;
- (v) name of the head of the household;
- (vi) whether the household engaged in an enterprise, outside this census house and without premises;
- (vii) persons normally residing in the household;
- (viii) the number of physically handicapped persons by the nature of disability viz.,
 - (a) blindness
 - (b) crippledness
 - (c) dumbness.

The definitions and the concepts adopted in the Houselist are elaborated in the manual of Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and reproduced as Appendix I to this volume.

Record management

Generation of H-1 Census houses and the uses to which they are put

On receipt of the materials from the District Census Officers and City Census Officers filled in houselist forms after extraction of particulars in respect of the physically disabled population which will be discussed later had been forwarded to the Tamilnadu Directorate of Census Operations for further processing and management. These records had been edited, coded and processed appropriately. The Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi advised that H-1

table meant for this union territory was to be prepared at State/District/City level. Accordingly, the following particulars of census houses are made available therein:—

- (i) Total number of census houses;
- (ii) Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing;
- (iii) Occupied census houses used as residence;
- (iv) Occupied census houses used as shop-cum-residence;
- (v) Occupied census houses used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry;
- (vi) Occupied census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses;
- (vii) Occupied census houses used as shops excluding eating houses;
- (viii) Occupied census houses used as business houses and offices;
- (ix) Occupied census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds;
- (x) Occupied census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places;
- (xi) Occupied census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding place of worship;
- (xii) Occupied census houses used as places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.);
- (xiii) Occupied census houses used for other purposes.

Generation of H-2 tables—disabled population by type of disability

The particulars of disabled population collected through the houselist by type of disability are presented in table H-2. The tabulation of these particulars was done by manual sorting. The table presents the total population and disabled population under the three types of disabilities; totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas for the Union Territory as a whole and also for each town.

CHAPTER 2

Analytical note on housing tables

According to the Tabulation plan for 1981 Census data, particulars collected through the houselist have been tabulated under H-Series. This series consists of two tables viz. H-1 and H-2 derived from the Houselist. Table H-1 gives the total number of census houses, the vacant houses and the distribution of occupied census houses by their use. The various residential and non-residential uses of census houses are grouped as Residence Shop-cum-residence, Workshop-cum-residence, Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist houses, etc., Shops, Business houses and Offices, Factories, Workshops and Worksheds, Restaurants and eating places, Places of entertainments and community gathering, Places of worship and

others. The data on the uses are presented both for rural and urban areas by city/districts. Pondicherry Union Territory has only one city namely Pondicherry and four districts namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Similar data derived from the Houselist canvassed in 1970 are also given in Table H-1.1 to enable the readers for making comparative study of the availability and utilisation of housing stock in the union territory.

Some of the rural areas in Pondicherry and Karaikal districts of 1971 Census have been elevated to "Urban status" during 1981 Census and hence any comparison among rural units and urban units has to be resorted to, bearing the above position in mind.

H-1.1

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Union Territory of Pondicherry 1980—Census Houselisting Operations

Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total Number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house- listing	Occupied Census houses used as											14	15
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
				Residence	Shop- cum-resi- dence	Workshop- cum- residence including Dharam- shalas, Household industry and ins- pection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Work- shops and sheds	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain- ments and com- munity gatherings (Pancha- yatnar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others			
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	Total	130,861	6,609	99,988	1,162	1,940	165	4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588		
	Rural	66,643	3,323	51,362	526	687	59	1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124		
	Urban	64,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253	106	3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464		
Pondicherry District	Total	49,915	2,492	38,500	521	1,035	75	2,450	436	1,481	303	125	288	2,209		
	Rural	94,185	4,628	72,510	933	1,527	97	3,437	663	2,100	506	266	785	6,733		
	Urban	44,270	2,136	34,010	412	492	22	987	227	619	203	141	497	4,524		
	Total	49,915	2,492	38,500	521	1,035	75	2,450	436	1,481	303	125	288	2,209		
Karaikal	Total	28,528	1,487	21,752	192	249	54	1,162	209	564	221	105	421	2,112		
	Rural	18,940	934	14,891	112	114	29	558	98	280	133	73	337	1,381		
	Urban	9,588	553	6,861	80	135	25	604	111	284	88	32	84	731		
Mahe	Total	5,184	370	3,628	6	93	11	266	81	191	73	32	39	394		
	Rural	3,433	253	2,461	2	81	8	154	39	128	45	22	21	219		
	Urban	1,751	117	1,167	4	12	3	112	42	63	28	10	18	175		
Yanam	Total	2,964	124	2,098	31	71	3	121	22	93	8	5	39	349		
	Urban	2,964	124	2,098	31	71	3	121	22	93	8	5	39	349		

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT
 Union Territory of Pondicherry 1970—Census Houselisting Operations

Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total Number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselist- ing	Occupied Census houses used as											15
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
PONDICHERY UNION TERRITORY	Total	98,324	4,467	80,516	791	794	123	4,011	660	1,567	649	201	1,102	3,443	
	Rural	59,362	2,634	50,392	505	386	28	1,428	256	599	341	120	800	1,873	
	Urban	38,962	1,833	30,124	286	408	95	2,583	404	968	308	81	302	1,570	
1. Pondicherry	Total	69,555	2,778	57,820	644	548	88	2,769	419	1,073	362	123	639	2,292	
	Rural	39,505	1,499	34,165	414	287	9	810	136	349	152	66	440	1,178	
	Urban	30,050	1,279	23,655	230	261	79	1,959	283	724	210	57	199	1,114	
2. Karaikal	Total	22,806	1,258	18,322	121	100	29	876	169	346	210	57	389	929	
	Rural	17,373	913	14,364	88	64	18	467	101	176	150	47	340	645	
	Urban	5,433	345	3,958	33	36	11	409	68	170	60	10	49	284	
3. Mahe	Total	4,021	335	2,914	3	36	3	283	50	116	72	18	42	149	
	Rural	2,484	222	1,863	3	35	1	151	19	74	39	7	20	50	
	Urban	1,537	113	1,051	..	1	2	132	31	42	33	11	22	99	
4. Yanam	Total	1,942	96	1,460	23	110	3	83	22	32	5	3	32	73	
	Rural	1,942	96	1,460	23	110	3	83	22	32	5	3	32	73	
	Urban														

H-1.3

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

As per 1980 Houselisting Operations

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of Houselisting	Occupied Census			
					Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dhar-amshalas, Tourist homes & Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	INDIA*	Total	151,001,488	8,046,567	107,202,355	1,428,675	3,002,406	210,654
		Rural	115,254,636	5,754,023	81,451,836	948,229	2,230,576	130,071
		Urban	35,746,852	2,292,544	25,750,519	480,446	771,830	80,583
1.	Andhra Pradesh	T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445
		R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,650	22,505
		U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865	8,940
2.	Bihar	T	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645	9,420
		R	10,448,125	190,480	8,349,455	112,330	124,765	4,340
		U	1,624,660	70,930	1,202,885	41,920	19,880	5,080
3.	Gujarat	T	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	103,200	9,685
		R	5,844,830	581,755	3,566,635	35,520	72,715	5,305
		U	2,702,285	310,045	1,809,795	14,385	30,485	4,380
4.	Haryana	T	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275	5,290
		R	2,251,515	111,950	1,429,925	15,165	14,450	3,840
		U	674,630	57,570	448,010	9,305	5,825	1,450
5.	Himachal Pradesh	T	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862	3,153
		R	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760	2,298
		U	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102	855
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	T	1,554,850	129,804	671,614	3,294	26,675	1,706
		R	1,285,877	109,588	517,667	2,501	22,082	667
		U	268,973	20,216	153,947	793	4,593	1,039
7.	Karnataka	T	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565	27,295
		R	5,942,200	395,945	3,963,095	56,795	203,525	15,755
		U	2,315,165	150,550	1,619,900	22,700	80,040	11,540
8.	Kerala	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290	7,805
		R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120	3,795
		U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170	4,010
9.	Madhya Pradesh	T	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935	13,150
		R	9,254,745	372,475	6,722,775	90,970	309,700	8,645
		U	2,317,450	139,155	1,703,785	40,700	65,235	4,505
10.	Maharashtra	T	14,934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155	11,870
		R	9,739,045	644,335	6,856,375	85,075	205,825	5,775
		U	5,195,480	360,030	3,854,690	53,340	84,330	6,095
11.	Manipur	T	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044	1,302
		R	228,265	3,272	163,953	1,348	2,341	680
		U	74,750	2,093	50,592	1,396	1,703	622
12.	Meghalaya	T	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586	1,082
		R	250,035	7,988	202,923	1,535	2,165	813
		U	60,060	2,794	46,066	883	421	269
13.	Nagaland	T	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720	899
		R	147,742	5,448	120,428	1,109	255	784
		U	32,528	1,867	23,319	1,091	465	115
14.	Orissa	T	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815	10,275
		R	5,353,195	182,535	3,741,525	47,410	153,360	7,315
		U	786,210	53,970	545,510	11,985	15,455	2,960

H-1.3

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

As per 1980 Houselisting Operations

houses used as									
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of Entertainments & community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others	Total Rural Urban	Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	1	2
3,698,698	714,190	2,292,849	592,698	190,862	1,525,939	22,095,595	Total	I	INDIA*
1,518,208	304,927	1,125,673	314,726	144,914	1,310,810	20,020,643	Rural		
2,180,490	409,263	1,167,176	277,972	45,948	215,129	2,074,952	Urban		
222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265	T	1.	Andhra Pradesh
91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520	R		
131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745	U		
235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915	T	2.	Bihar
121,615	14,940	53,235	23,995	3,580	102,905	1,346,485	R		
114,050	13,185	38,080	17,265	1,075	11,880	88,430	U		
248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545	T	3.	Gujarat
89,315	17,380	55,920	8,085	11,440	72,760	1,328,000	R		
159,535	38,585	106,115	16,325	3,315	17,775	191,545	U		
104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390	T	4.	Haryana
43,460	4,875	27,475	4,025	9,060	8,515	578,775	R		
60,845	9,110	28,180	9,490	675	2,555	41,615	U		
23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531	T	5.	Himachal Pradesh
14,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851	R		
8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680	U		
52,767	7,276	49,951	4,532	874	20,428	585,929	T	6.	Jammu & Kashmir
25,786	3,141	33,778	1,785	773	18,126	549,983	R		
26,981	4,135	16,173	2,747	101	2,302	35,946	U		
223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500	T	7.	Karnataka
84,300	20,345	60,780	21,625	11,315	138,285	970,435	R		
138,970	29,965	72,105	12,275	4,235	18,820	154,065	U		
263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850	T	8.	Kerala
192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,135	63,455	503,940	R		
70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910	U		
175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400	T	9.	Madhya Pradesh
60,950	13,180	51,795	10,925	9,375	104,295	1,499,660	R		
114,775	21,810	62,125	17,735	2,030	18,855	126,740	U		
370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130	T	10.	Maharashtra
114,555	47,290	117,960	20,905	12,425	118,160	1,510,365	R		
255,790	73,970	157,105	30,280	6,320	23,765	289,765	U		
3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070	T	11.	Manipur
1,041	651	2,509	93	435	3,501	48,441	R		
2,745	808	1,900	167	146	949	11,629	U		
4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	473	3,356	30,954	T	12.	Meghalaya
1,114	757	857	691	396	3,175	27,621	R		
3,475	839	1,123	599	77	181	3,333	U		
3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784	T	13.	Nagaland
643	760	1,985	134	669	1,392	14,135	R		
2,393	602	604	263	35	125	1,649	U		
117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,066,945	T	14.	Orissa
69,270	18,350	39,610	12,810	9,245	69,720	1,002,045	R		
47,990	10,265	17,875	7,625	1,440	6,235	64,900	U		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Punjab	T		3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955	13,315
	R		2,692,035	192,660	1,861,115	23,170	21,535	11,180
	U		1,086,695	81,505	734,395	12,000	7,420	2,135
16. Rajasthan	T		7,989,960	631,985	5,584,510	45,930	153,020	17,130
	R		6,274,105	483,815	4,403,735	34,650	120,225	12,420
	U		1,715,855	148,170	1,180,775	11,280	32,795	4,710
17. Sikkim	T		66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330	132
	R		53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253	72
	U		12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77	60
18. Tamilnadu	T		12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785	9,260
	R		8,293,880	564,380	6,476,425	67,720	235,380	4,455
	U		3,743,360	204,255	2,796,155	42,140	163,405	4,805
19. Tripura	T		420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163	630
	R		364,740	9,893	323,867	1,128	2,979	460
	U		56,033	2,306	41,252	203	184	170
20. Uttar Pradesh	T		25,209,305	872,220	16,938,995	233,535	287,880	21,775
	R		20,937,535	626,890	14,038,085	152,290	191,615	12,820
	U		4,271,770	245,330	2,900,910	81,245	96,265	8,955
21. West Bengal	T		11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775	9,765
	R		8,673,155	172,465	6,504,700	60,130	186,205	4,730
	U		3,265,425	95,830	2,569,660	67,205	55,570	5,035
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T		51,941	3,820	38,108	706	635	163
	R		38,932	3,095	27,696	513	503	127
	U		13,009	725	10,412	193	132	36
23. Arunachal Pradesh	T		121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786	858
	R		108,807	6,684	90,194	1,369	646	789
	U		12,441	1,251	9,371	275	140	69
24. Chandigarh	T		108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626	223
	R		7,099	284	5,205	60	152	19
	U		100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474	204
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	T		23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179	28
	R		21,812	1,345	16,298	149	147	21
	U		1,816	165	1,162	27	32	7
26. Delhi	T		1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749	2,099
	R		93,013	7,618	59,061	952	847	49
	U		1,303,180	81,484	965,534	18,203	16,902	2,050
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	T		286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038	440
	R		195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806	217
	U		91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232	223
28. Lakshadweep	T		14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693	23
	R		8,621	727	2,841	37	535	8
	U		6,122	333	2,561	52	158	15
29. Mizoram	T		92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530	271
	R		68,215	2,998	57,571	1,054	308	128
	U		24,634	1,253	18,637	506	222	143
30. Pondicherry	T		130,861	6,609	99,988	1,162	1,940	165
	R		66,643	3,323	51,362	526	687	59
	U		64,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253	106

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

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	1	2
154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125	T	15. Punjab	
46,370	7,060	33,350	4,765	2,210	16,125	472,495	R		
108,225	14,610	56,150	12,595	475	3,555	53,630	U		
201,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670	T	16. Rajasthan	
88,605	15,735	61,170	12,385	6,215	88,395	946,755	R		
113,240	16,675	69,515	17,140	1,525	16,115	103,915	U		
714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892	T	17. Sikkim	
155	308	179	94	49	266	3,774	R		
559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118	U		
293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290	T	18. Tamilnadu	
113,860	25,495	79,605	30,315	15,315	117,235	563,695	R		
179,700	32,625	118,930	27,305	7,600	19,845	146,595	U		
13,390	3,469	5,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441	T	19. Tripura	
9,337	2,452	3,311	2,641	472	1,383	6,817	R		
6,053	1,017	2,125	829	137	133	1,624	U		
528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370	T	20. Uttar Pradesh	
182,975	23,385	177,730	25,670	12,150	155,135	5,338,790	R		
345,825	38,430	174,150	44,515	2,370	32,195	301,580	U		
343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195	T	21. West Bengal	
157,300	21,510	84,965	29,720	16,780	108,585	1,326,065	R		
186,180	29,340	75,135	18,885	6,265	13,190	143,130	U		
764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415	T	22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	
465	478	592	183	100	356	4,824	R		
299	218	221	126	11	45	591	U		
1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970	T	23. Arunachal Pradesh	
792	803	788	86	766	529	5,361	R		
255	262	136	28	23	22	609	U		
4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109	T	24. Chandigarh	
123	14	206	27	3	27	979	R		
4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130	U		
198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613	T	25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
119	66	176	20	3	63	3,405	R		
79	45	48	31	3	9	208	U		
90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234	T	26. Delhi	
2,038	257	2,181	293	366	240	19,111	R		
88,316	16,669	50,696	9,395	516	2,292	51,123	U		
8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521	T	27. Goa, Daman & Diu	
2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334	R		
6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187	U		
241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407	T	28. Lakshadweep	
145	92	78	48	31	253	3,826	R		
96	99	55	27	28	117	2,581	U		
1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547	T	29. Mizoram	
414	419	715	215	183	1,178	3,032	R		
908	472	397	401	30	150	1,515	U		
4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588	T	30. Pondicherry	
1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124	R		
3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464	U		

The particulars collected through houselist in 1980 houselisting operations on uses to which census houses are put are given in table H-1.1. Similar particulars on the basis of 1970 Houselisting operations are given in table H-1.2. Table H-1.3 gives the particulars of census houses and the uses to which they are put among India/State/UTs.

The data collected have been used for preparation of the following statements and analytical note therefor.

Statement 1 indicates the variation of census houses at the district level in 1980 as compared to 1970.

STATEMENT 1

VARIATION OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1970 & 1980 FOR TOTAL, RURAL & URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Census Houses as per houselisting of		Increase in Houses 1970-1980	Percentage increase in Houses 1970-1980
			1970	1980		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pondicherry Union Territory	T	98,324	130,861	32,537	33.09
		R	59,362	66,643	7,281	12.27
		U	38,962	64,218	25,256	64.82
1.	Pondicherry District	T	69,555	94,185	24,630	35.41
		R	39,505	44,270	4,765	12.06
		U	30,050	49,915	19,865	66.11
2.	Karaikal District	T	22,806	28,528	5,722	25.09
		R	17,373	18,940	1,567	9.02
		U	5,433	9,588	4,155	76.48
3.	Mahe District	T	4,021	5,184	1,163	28.92
		R	2,484	3,433	949	38.20
		U	1,537	1,751	214	13.92
4.	Yanam District	T	1,942	2,964	1,022	52.63
		R				
		U	1,942	2,964	1,022	52.63

The percentage increases under total in Yanam and Pondicherry districts are more than the Union Territory's rate followed by Mahe and Karaikal in the order. Yanam's rate of increase is 52.63% and Pondicherry District's rate of increase is 35.41% whereas the Union Territory's rate of increase is 33.09%.

Among the rural portions of all the districts the percentage increase in Mahe is slightly more than treble the Union Territory's rate/Pondicherry district rate; Karaikal records slightly less than three fourth of the Union Territory's rate. Yanam is purely urban.

Among urban units the percentage increase in Karaikal is more than the Union Territory's rate followed by Pondicherry which is slightly more than the Union Territory's rate, subsequently followed by Yanam which is less than the Union Territory's rate and finally followed by Mahe, which is slightly more than one fifth of the Union Territory's rate.

The following statement gives the distribution of census houses by uses.

STATEMENT 2

Distribution of Census Houses, (T-100, R-100, U-100) by use, by districts for 1970 and 1980

Sl. No.	Census Houses used as	Pondicherry Union Territory						Pondicherry District					
		Proportion of houses per 100 in						Proportion of houses per 100 in					
		1970			1980			1970			1980		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	All Houses	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.	Vacant	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.0
2.	Residence	81.9	84.9	77.3	76.4	77.1	75.7	83.1	86.5	78.7	77.0	76.8	77.1
3.	Shop-cum-Residence	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
4.	Workshop-cum-Residence including household industry	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.1	2.0
5.	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
6.	Shops excluding eating houses	4.1	2.4	6.6	3.8	2.5	5.1	4.0	2.1	6.5	3.7	2.2	4.9
7.	Business houses and Offices	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
8.	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	1.6	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.5	3.0	1.5	0.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	3.0
9.	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
10.	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
11.	Places of worship (Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6
12.	Others	3.5	3.2	4.0	7.3	9.2	5.4	3.3	3.0	3.7	7.2	10.2	4.4

Sl. No.	Census Houses used as	Karaikal District						Mahe District						Yanam District					
		Proportion of houses per 100 in						Proportion of houses per 100 in						Proportion of houses per 100 in					
		1970			1980			1970			1980			1970			1980		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U		
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	All Houses	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.	Vacant	5.5	5.2	6.4	5.2	4.9	5.8	8.3	8.9	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.7	4.9	..	4.9	4.2	..	4.2
2.	Residence	80.3	82.7	72.8	76.2	78.6	71.5	72.5	75.0	68.4	70.0	71.7	66.7	75.2	..	75.2	70.8	..	70.8
3.	Shop-cum-Residence	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	..	1.2	1.0	..	1.0
4.	Workshop-cum-Residence including household industry	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.8	2.4	0.7	5.7	..	5.7	2.4	..	2.4
5.	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.1
6.	Shops excluding eating houses	3.9	2.7	7.5	4.0	2.9	6.3	7.0	6.1	8.6	5.1	4.5	6.4	4.3	..	4.3	4.1	..	4.1
7.	Business houses and Offices	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.1	..	1.1	0.7	..	0.7
8.	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	1.5	1.0	3.1	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	1.7	..	1.7	3.1	..	3.1
9.	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.2	..	0.2	0.3	..	0.3
10.	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.2
11.	Places of worship (Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	..	1.6	1.3	..	1.3
12.	Others	4.1	3.7	5.2	7.4	7.3	7.6	3.7	2.0	6.4	7.6	6.4	10.0	3.8	..	3.8	11.8	..	11.8

The proportion of vacant houses registers an increase in 1980 at total, rural and urban stages of the Union Territory while the proportion of residential houses marks a decrease. From the proportions worked out the existence of "Shops excluding eating houses" and "Others" is significant.

In Pondicherry district the proportion of vacant houses registers an increase and that of residential houses a decline at total, rural and urban stages as in the case of the Union Territory. The position is just the reverse in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam in respect of vacant houses while as regards residential houses the trend of the Union Territory of Pondicherry district is seen here also.

The proportion of "Factories, Workshops and Worksheds" registers a steady increase at the Union Territory and districts' level except in Karaikal urban where it is slightly less. The proportion of "Workshop-cum-residence" has almost doubled at total and urban stages while under rural it has risen to one and a half times. In Yanam, which is purely urban however the figure is less than half the previous decade rate.

The existence of "Other census houses" is also very significant.

The statement on pages 18&19 offers the distribution of occupied census houses by various types of use.

The proportion of residential houses marks a decline at all levels.

As regards "Shop-cum-residence" the proportion indicates increase in Karaikal district (Total, Rural and Urban) and under total and urban in the Union Territory. The proportion is the same in Pondicherry district (Total) and in Mahe (Total and Rural). The

figures marginally decreases in Pondicherry district (Rural) and in Yanam.

As regards "Workshop-cum-residence" the various units assume roughly twice the proportion in 1980 as compared to 1970 except in Mahe (Urban) where it is seven times the rate and in Yanam where it is less than half the rate.

As regards "Shops excluding eating houses" the proportion decreases under total and urban excepting Karaikal (Total). The figure increases in respect of all rural areas except Mahe (Rural).

As regards "Business houses and Offices" the proportion increases at total and rural levels except in Karaikal where it is the same at total and decreases at the rural level and in Yanam which is purely urban. As regards urban it is on the increase in Mahe while it decreases in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam.

The proportion of "Factories, Workshops and Worksheds" registers steady increase at all levels.

The proportion of "Places of entertainments, etc." registers an increase in all the units except in Mahe (Urban) where it registers a decrease.

The proportion of places of worship is more or less double in rural areas as compared to the respective urban areas (in Mahe it is the reverse and is an exception). These comments do not apply for Yanam which is purely urban.

There is a marked increase in proportion of "Other houses" in respect of all the units—more marked in Yanam, Pondicherry district (Rural) and Mahe district (Rural).

The following statement gives the number of vacant houses.

STATEMENT 4

Vacant houses for total, rural and urban areas by districts for 1970 and 1980

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District	1970			1980		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Pondicherry Union Territory	4,467	2,634	1,833	6,609	3,323	3,286
1.	Pondicherry District	2,778	1,499	1,279	4,628	2,136	2,492
2.	Karaikal District	1,258	913	345	1,487	934	553
3.	Mahe District	335	222	113	370	253	117
4.	Yanam District	96	..	96	124	..	124

STATEMENT 3

Distribution of Occupied Census Houses (T-100, R-100, U-100) by use, by districts for 1970 and 1980

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Total Occupied Census Houses	1970		1980		1970		1980		1970		1980		Hotels, Sarais, Dhar-amshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
				1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
					Total		Residence		Shop-cum-residence		Workshop-cum-residence					
					1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980		
I	Pondicherry Union Territory	T R U	100 100 100	100 100 100	87.4 90.4 83.0	83.0 83.0 82.9	85.8 88.8 81.1	80.5 81.1 79.8	0.8 0.9 0.8	0.8 0.8 1.0	0.8 0.7 1.1	1.6 1.1 2.1	0.1 0.1 0.2			
	1. Pondicherry District	T R U	100 100 100	100 100 100	88.4 91.7 83.9	83.7 82.9 84.5	86.6 89.9 82.2	81.0 80.7 81.2	1.0 1.1 0.8	1.0 1.0 1.1	0.8 0.7 0.9	1.7 1.2 2.2	0.1 0.1 0.1			
	2. Karaikal District	T R U	100 100 100	100 100 100	86.1 88.2 79.2	82.0 83.9 78.3	85.0 87.3 77.8	80.4 82.7 75.9	0.6 0.5 0.7	0.7 0.6 0.9	0.5 0.4 0.7	0.9 0.6 1.5	0.1 0.1 0.2			
	3. Mahe District	T R U	100 100 100	100 100 100	80.1 84.0 73.9	77.4 80.0 72.4	79.0 82.4 73.8	75.4 77.4 71.4	0.1 0.1 ..	0.1 0.1 0.3	1.0 1.5 0.1	1.9 2.5 0.7	0.1 0.1 0.1			
	4. Yanam District	T R U	100 100 100	100 100 100	86.3 86.3	77.5 77.5	79.0 79.0	73.9 73.9	1.3 1.3	1.1 1.1	6.0 6.0	2.5 2.5	0.2 0.2			

STATEMENT 3— *Concd.*

Distribution of Occupied Census Houses (T-100, R-100, U-100) by use, by districts for 1970 and 1980

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Shops excluding eating houses		Business houses and Offices		Factories, Work-shops and sheds		Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places		Places of enter-tainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship		Places of worship		Others		
			1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
I	Pondicherry Union Territory	T R U	4.3 2.5 7.0	4.0 2.7 5.4	0.7 0.5 1.1	0.8 0.6 1.0	1.7 1.1 2.6	2.4 1.6 3.1	0.7 0.6 0.8	0.7 0.6 0.7	0.7 0.6 0.7	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.3 0.4 0.3	1.2 1.4 0.8	1.0 1.3 0.7	3.7 3.3 4.2	7.7 9.7 5.7
	1. Pondicherry District	T R U	4.2 2.1 6.8	3.8 2.3 5.2	0.6 0.4 1.0	0.7 0.5 0.9	1.6 0.9 2.5	2.4 1.5 3.1	0.5 0.4 0.7	0.6 0.5 0.6	0.6 0.5 0.6	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.3 0.3 0.3	1.0 1.2 0.7	0.9 1.2 0.6	3.4 3.1 3.9	7.5 10.7 4.7
	2. Karaikal District	T R U	4.0 2.8 8.0	4.3 3.1 6.7	0.8 0.6 1.3	0.8 0.5 1.2	1.6 1.1 3.3	2.1 1.6 3.1	1.0 0.9 1.2	0.8 0.7 1.0	0.8 0.7 1.0	0.3 0.3 0.2	0.4 0.4 0.4	1.8 2.1 1.0	1.6 1.9 0.9	4.3 3.9 5.6	7.8 7.7 8.1
	3. Mahe District	T R U	7.7 6.7 9.2	5.5 4.8 6.9	1.3 0.8 2.2	1.7 1.2 2.6	3.2 3.3 3.0	4.0 4.0 3.8	2.0 1.7 2.3	1.5 1.4 1.7	1.5 1.4 1.7	0.5 0.3 0.8	0.7 0.7 0.6	1.1 0.9 1.5	0.8 0.7 1.1	4.0 2.2 7.0	8.2 6.9 10.7
	4. Yanam District	T R U	4.5 4.5	4.2 4.2	1.2 1.2	0.8 0.8	1.7 1.7	3.3 3.3	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	1.7 1.7	1.3 1.3	4.0 4.0	12.3 12.3	

There are more vacant houses in 1980 as compared to 1970. If the number of vacant houses declines, the automatic conclusion would be that there is more demand of houses, but, if it increases it may be concluded at the outset that there is no demand for houses. But, this phenomenon may not come true since a number of houses may be vacant due to reasons like non-availability of certain essential facilities like water, adequate ventilation, drainage, electricity and due to location in a place far away from residential

sites, market place, bus/train terminus, educational institutions and a good lot of other reasons. It is also possible that some houses have been vacated and are not occupied for short durations. Some houses may be old or dilapidated in part and are hence, not fit for occupation purposes. Some may be in the process of construction to be classified as a census house, but, not ready for occupation. However, the data given above throw some light on vacancy of houses.

STATEMENT 5

Number of houses per 1,000 population (projected population) for India and various States and Union Territories for Total, Rural and Urban areas for 1980.

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	No. of Census houses	Projected population as on 1-7-80 (in '000)	No. of census houses per 1,000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	India*	Total Rural Urban	151,001,488 115,254,636 35,746,852	674,114 516,978 157,136	224 223 228
1.	Andhra Pradesh	T R U	13,076,710 10,364,410 2,712,300	52,836 40,525 12,311	248 256 220
2.	Bihar	T R U	12,072,785 10,448,125 1,624,660	68,763 60,381 8,382	176 173 194
3.	Gujarat	T R U	8,547,115 5,844,830 2,702,285	33,449 23,157 10,292	256 252 263
4.	Haryana	T R U	2,926,145 2,251,515 674,630	12,653 9,933 2,720	231 227 248
5.	Himachal Pradesh	T R U	1,578,203 1,456,306 121,897	4,184 3,864 320	377 377 381
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	T R U	1,554,850 1,285,877 268,973	5,850 4,636 1,214	266 277 222
7.	Karnataka	T R U	8,257,365 5,942,200 2,315,165	36,442 26,085 10,357	227 228 224
8.	Kerala	T R U	5,881,075 4,790,670 1,090,405	25,180 20,519 4,661	234 234 234
9.	Madhya Pradesh	T R U	11,572,195 9,254,745 2,317,450	51,450 41,232 10,218	225 225 227
10.	Maharashtra	T R U	14,934,525 9,739,045 5,195,480	61,898 40,469 21,429	241 241 243
11.	Manipur	T R U	303,015 228,265 74,750	1,388 1,047 341	218 218 219
12.	Meghalaya	T R U	310,095 250,035 60,060	1,305 1,075 230	238 233 261

	2	3	4	5	6
13. Nagaland		T R U	180,270 147,742 32,528	747 636 111	241 232 293
14. Orissa		T R U	6,139,405 5,353,195 786,210	26,029 23,051 2,978	236 232 264
15. Punjab		T R U	3,778,730 2,692,035 1,086,695	16,429 11,942 4,487	230 225 242
16. Rajasthan		T R U	7,989,960 6,274,105 1,715,855	33,418 26,537 6,881	239 236 249
17. Sikkim		T R U	66,737 53,984 12,753	305 258 47	219 209 271
18. Tamil Nadu		T R U	12,037,240 8,293,880 3,743,360	47,954 32,273 15,681	251 257 239
19. Tripura		T R U	420,773 364,740 56,033	2,002 1,783 219	210 205 256
20. Uttar Pradesh		T R U	25,209,305 20,937,535 4,271,770	109,000 89,849 19,151	231 233 223
21. West Bengal		T R U	11,938,580 8,673,155 3,265,425	53,759 39,615 14,144	222 219 231
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		T R U	51,941 38,932 13,009	183 135 48	284 288 271
23. Arunachal Pradesh		T R U	121,248 108,807 12,441	616 579 37	197 188 336
24. Chandigarh		T R U	108,005 7,099 100,906	431 29 402	251 245 251
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		T R U	23,628 21,812 1,816	101 93 8	234 235 227
26. Delhi		T R U	1,396,193 93,013 1,303,180	6,023 448 5,575	232 208 234
27. Goa, Daman & Diu		T R U	286,942 195,100 91,842	1,075 733 342	267 266 269
28. Lakshadweep		T R U	14,743 8,621 6,122	40 22 18	369 392 340
29. Mizoram		T R U	92,849 68,215 24,634	471 361 110	197 189 224
30. Pondicherry		T R U	130,861 66,643 64,218	595 290 305	220 230 211

*Includes Population of Assam, but excludes Census houses of the State.

At the All India level the proportion is more in urban areas than in rural areas. In Pondicherry it is the reverse. The states adjacent to the 4 pockets of Pondicherry Union Territory are Tamilnadu, Andhra Pra-

desh and Kerala. In Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh the proportion is more in rural areas as in Pondicherry; in Kerala, however, rural and urban areas have the same proportions. The highest and lowest proportions are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Total Rural Urban	Name of State/Union Territory with	
		high proportion	low proportion
1	2	3	4
1	Total	Himachal Pradesh (377)	Bihar (176)
	Rural	Lakshadweep (392)	Bihar (173)
	Urban	Himachal Pradesh (381)	Bihar (194)

The ranks of proportion for the Union Territory of Pondicherry as compared to other states and union

territories under total, rural and urban are 24th, 18th and 29th respectively.

CHAPTER 3

Analytical note on disabled population

The information collected on disability through houselist has been manually tabulated and presented in Table H-2. This table gives the disabled population under the three types of disabilities, totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas and for

each town. It may be stated that blindness has been considered as a greater and more severe disability compared to crippledness and dumbness. Thus severity is more intense in blindness as compared to crippledness and crippledness has been considered greater disability as compared to dumbness. Persons with multiple disabilities were counted once only and were included under more severe disability.

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

As per 1980—Houselisting Operations

Sl. No.	State/District/U.A./Commune/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Pondicherry Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	480 281 199	287 152 135	275 149 126
1.	Pondicherry District	T R U	357 216 141	212 107 105	195 104 91
	Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration		Please see annexure.		
	Pondicherry (Municipality)*	U	89	78	44
	(i) Ariankuppam Commune	T R U	17 17 ..	12 12 ..	9 9 ..
	(ii) Ozhukarai Commune	T R U	56 5 51	36 10 26	56 9 47
	Ozhukarai (Commune Panchayat)*	U	51	26	47
	(iii) Mannadipet Commune	T R U	55 55 ..	35 35 ..	31 31 ..
	(iv) Villianur Commune	T R U	72 71 1	21 20 1	28 28 ..
	Kurumbapet (Grama Panchayat)*	U	1	1	..
	(v) Bahour Commune	T R U	30 30 ..	13 13 ..	16 16 ..
	(vi) Nettarekkam Commune	T R U	38 38 ..	17 17 ..	11 11 ..

Note : *Forms part of Pondicherry urban agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Pondicherry urban agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in annexure.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Karaikal District	T R U	80 56 24	59 40 19	62 37 25
	Karaikal Commune	T R U	24 24 ..	19 19 ..	25 25 ..
	Karaikal (Municipality)	U	24	19	25
	(i) Tirunallar Commune	T R U	30 30 ..	11 11 ..	12 12 ..
	(ii) Neravy Commune	T R U	4 4 ..	8 8 ..	9 9 ..
	(iii) Nedungadu Commune	T R U	12 12 ..	5 5 ..	5 5 ..
	(iv) Kottucherry Commune	T R U	5 5 ..	8 8 ..	7 7 ..
	(v) Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	T R U	5 5 ..	8 8 ..	4 4 ..
3.	Mahe District	T R U	10 9 1	9 5 4	10 8 2
	Mahe Commune	T R U	10 9 1	9 5 4	10 8 2
	Mahe (Municipality)	U	1	4	2
4.	Yanam District	T R U	33 .. 33	7 .. 7	8 .. 8
	Yanam Commune	T R U	33 .. 33	7 .. 7	8 .. 8
	Yanam (Municipality)	U	33	7	8

Annexure

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration	Urban	141	105	91
	(a) Pondicherry (Municipality)	U	89	78	44
	(b) Ozhukarai (Commune Panchayat)	U	51	26	47
	(c) Kurumbapet (Grama Panchayat)	U	1	1	..

NOTE:—Figures for Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration are revised ones consequent on the inclusion of Pillaichavadi portion in Ozhukarai town.

The following statement indicates the incidence of disabled persons classified as blind, crippled and dumb in actual numbers.

TABLE H-2.1

Particulars of disabled population by type of disability

Sl. No.	Country/State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total number of persons by type of disability		
			Blind	Crippled	Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	India*	Total Rural Urban	478,657 424,307 54,350	363,600 304,640 58,960	276,691 240,454 36,237
1.	Andhra Pradesh	T R U	39,902 36,107 3,795	30,070 26,055 4,015	30,580 27,419 3,161
2.	Bihar	T R U	39,719 37,656 2,063	35,232 32,587 2,645	23,784 22,457 1,327
3.	Gujarat	T R U	23,442 19,202 4,240	32,386 24,965 7,421	12,571 9,943 2,628
4.	Haryana	T R U	7,656 6,647 1,009	4,828 4,064 764	3,359 2,900 459
5.	Himachal Pradesh	T R U	3,924 3,819 105	2,695 2,566 129	4,095 3,971 124
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	T R U	3,891 3,477 414	5,019 4,448 571	4,885 4,360 525
7.	Karnataka	T R U	18,106 15,162 2,944	19,011 15,208 3,803	17,613 14,970 2,643
8.	Kerala	T R U	8,178 6,761 1,417	12,056 9,843 2,213	10,819 8,995 1,824
9.	Madhya Pradesh	T R U	53,451 49,296 4,155	34,228 30,631 3,597	14,194 12,690 1,504
10.	Maharashtra	T R U	36,964 30,811 6,153	26,365 20,420 5,945	19,063 15,578 3,485
11.	Manipur	T R U	620 529 91	703 598 105	844 720 124
12.	Meghalaya	T R U	1,117 1,072 45	749 691 58	810 759 51
13.	Nagaland	T R U	518 501 17	573 551 22	1,701 1,672 29
14.	Orissa	T R U	27,625 26,043 1,582	19,911 18,257 1,654	13,762 12,851 911
15.	Punjab	T R U	9,047 7,853 1,194	6,389 5,308 1,081	3,892 3,277 615
16.	Rajasthan	T R U	46,465 42,184 4,281	21,517 18,119 3,398	12,061 10,544 1,517

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Sikkim	T	182	360	1,941
		R	170	341	1,875
		U	12	19	66
18.	Tamil Nadu	T	29,215	30,088	28,128
		R	22,104	21,973	22,013
		U	7,111	8,115	6,115
19.	Tripura	T	1,521	1,494	1,128
		R	1,445	1,384	1,018
		U	76	110	110
20.	Uttar Pradesh	T	93,618	41,502	29,436
		R	86,895	36,477	26,601
		U	6,723	5,025	2,835
21.	West Bengal	T	29,155	34,129	37,671
		R	24,571	28,437	32,892
		U	4,584	5,692	4,779
UNION TERRITORIES					
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	69	114	79
		R	64	106	68
		U	5	8	11
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	T	738	401	1,487
		R	734	381	1,476
		U	4	20	11
24.	Chandigarh	T	98	164	83
		R	15	19	8
		U	83	145	75
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	90	63	72
		R	85	59	68
		U	5	4	4
26.	Delhi	T	1,962	2,158	1,037
		R	115	151	99
		U	1,847	2,007	938
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	T	463	643	525
		R	373	448	407
		U	90	195	118
28.	Lakshadweep	T	75	35	45
		R	21	18	22
		U	54	17	23
29.	Mizoram	T	366	430	751
		R	314	383	652
		U	52	47	99
30.	Pondicherry	T	480	287	275
		R	281	152	149
		U	199	135	126

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

TABLE H-2.2

Particulars showing the thousands of incidence of disability

Sl. No.	Country/State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total disabled	Blind	Crippled	Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	India*	Total Rural Urban	1.6 1.9 1.0	0.7 0.8 0.4	0.5 0.6 9.4	0.4 0.5 0.2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	T R U	1.9 2.2 0.9	0.7 0.9 0.3	0.6 0.6 0.3	0.6 0.7 0.3
2.	Bihar	T R U	1.4 1.5 0.7	0.6 0.6 0.2	0.5 0.5 0.3	0.3 0.4 0.2
3.	Gujarat	T R U	2.0 2.3 1.4	0.7 0.8 0.4	0.9 1.1 0.7	0.4 0.4 0.3
4.	Haryana	T R U	1.3 1.4 0.9	0.6 0.7 0.4	0.4 0.4 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.2
5.	Himachal Pradesh	T R U	2.5 2.7 1.1	0.9 1.0 0.3	0.6 0.7 0.4	1.0 1.0 0.4
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	T R U	2.4 2.6 1.2	0.7 0.8 0.3	0.9 0.9 0.5	0.8 0.9 0.4
7.	Karnataka	T R U	1.5 1.7 0.9	0.5 0.6 0.3	0.5 0.6 0.4	0.5 0.5 0.2
8.	Kerala	T R U	1.2 1.2 1.2	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.4 0.4 0.4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	T R U	2.0 2.2 0.9	1.0 1.2 0.4	0.7 0.7 0.4	0.3 0.3 0.1
10.	Maharashtra	T R U	1.3 1.7 0.7	0.6 0.8 0.3	0.4 0.5 0.3	0.3 0.4 0.1
11.	Manipur	T R U	1.6 1.8 0.9	0.5 0.5 0.3	0.5 0.6 0.3	0.6 0.7 0.3
12.	Meghalaya	T R U	2.1 2.3 0.7	0.9 1.0 0.2	0.6 0.6 0.3	0.6 0.7 0.2
13.	Nagaland	T R U	3.7 4.3 0.6	0.7 0.8 0.1	0.8 0.9 0.2	2.2 2.6 0.3
14.	Orissa	T R U	2.4 2.5 1.4	1.1 1.1 0.5	0.8 0.8 0.6	0.5 0.6 0.3
15.	Punjab	T R U	1.2 1.4 0.6	0.6 0.7 0.3	0.4 0.4 0.2	0.2 0.3 0.1
16.	Rajasthan	T R U	2.4 2.7 1.3	1.4 1.6 0.6	0.6 0.7 0.5	0.4 0.4 0.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Sikkim	T	8.1	0.6	1.2	6.3
		R	9.2	0.6	1.3	7.3
		U	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.4
18.	Tamil Nadu	T	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
		R	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
		U	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
19.	Tripura	T	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.6
		R	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.6
		U	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	T	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
		R	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.3
		U	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
21.	West Bengal	T	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
		R	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.8
		U	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
UNION TERRITORIES						
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
		R	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.5
		U	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	T	4.3	1.2	0.7	2.4
		R	4.5	1.3	0.7	2.5
		U	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.3
24.	Chandigarh	T	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
		R	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
		U	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.7
		R	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.7
		U	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
26.	Delhi	T	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
		R	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
		U	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	T	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
		R	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
		U	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
28.	Lakshadweep	T	3.9	1.9	0.9	1.1
		R	2.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
		U	5.2	3.0	0.9	1.3
29.	Mizoram	T	3.3	0.8	0.9	1.6
		R	3.7	0.9	1.0	1.8
		U	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.9
30.	Pondicherry	T	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
		R	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
		U	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.4

* Proportion to total population including Assam.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

To conclude, it may be said that Pondicherry should be happy that the housing portion is satisfactory and that the incidence of disability does not

assume much proportion of total population i.e. to say only 0.18% of the total population is disabled.

APPENDIX I

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 appendix. 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 appendix. 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 \square for a *Pucca* house and a triangle \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 longlasting, 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 *Kutchra* 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 housenumbering and house-listing.

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 housenumbering system, you should adopt the same for preparation of housenumbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of your lay-out map. But if there is no proper housenumbering system in the town, you will be required to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated below. Where a rationalised housenumbering 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 houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. 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 housenumbering 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 or carry on enterprises. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them and no enterprise carried on 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 Annexc—E at the end of this appendix.

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/Taluk/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.

Col. 1: Line No.

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

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.

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.

Col. 3: Census House No.

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 guidelines and write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.

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

- (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. 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.
- (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, dharamshala, 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, gurudwara, 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 houselisting 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. Enterprises may be recognised properly as per instructions and necessary entries made in the appropriate schedule/form.

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 *baihaks* 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 *baihaks* 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 appendix.

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.	House- hold 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)
5. Building No. 9 having two census houses and two households in one and three in the other	9	9(1) — 9(2) — —	9(1)(a) 9(1)(b) 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 un-related 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 appendix.

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.

82(a). If a line in the Houselist is required to be deleted due to wrong entry simply score out the whole line of entries. Do not change the line numbers in column 1.

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-Baithak	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	xx	11	xxx	-	9	xxx	xx

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

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.

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

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.

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 footnote 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 Annex—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. **Col. 1 : Page No. of houselist**

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

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

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

Col. 9 : Total number of households. This figure will be obtained from the total at the bottom of column 5 of the houselist.

Cols. 10–15 : Total population—Total number of handicapped persons. Under each of these columns please enter the page total under corresponding columns, *i.e.*, columns 8 to 13 of the houselist.

96(a). After filling up the columns of the Houselist Abstract for each page of the Houselist the totals for each of the columns 2 to 15 may be struck on the total line at the bottom. If, however, the Houselist Abstract for your block runs to more than one page, the totals of each page should be carried forward to the first line of the next page of the Abstract before entering any totals from the Houselist in the next page.

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.

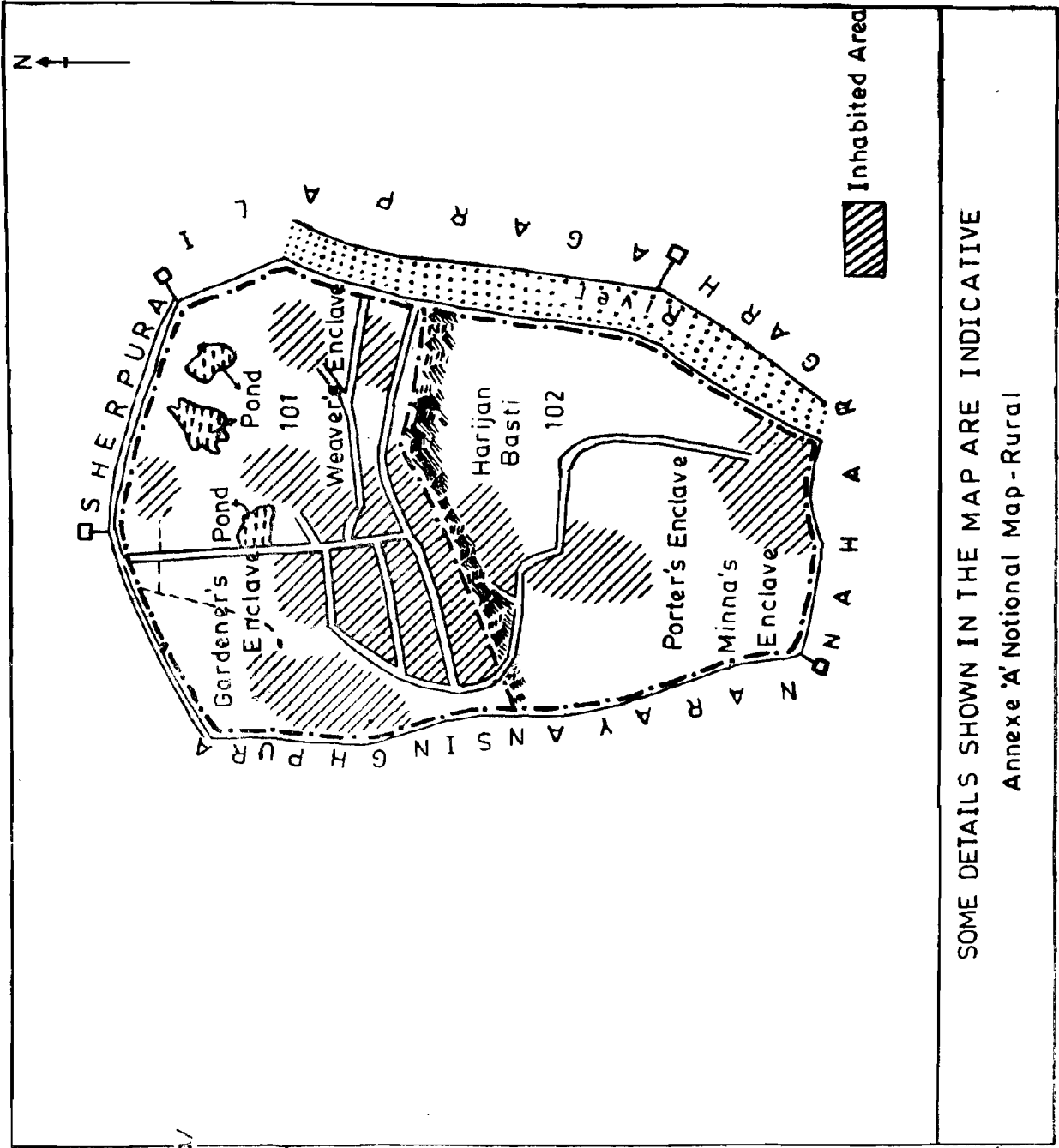
Please hand these over to your Supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions on this matter will be issued to you by your Charge Officer also.

Name of State: RAJASTHAN
 Name of District: SAWAI -
 MADHOPUR
 Code No: 07
 Name of Tehsil: TODABHIM
 Code No: 06
 Name of Village: BACHRI
 Code No: 06S
 Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/
 Hamlet ...x, Code No... x
 Enumerator's Block No 101&
 102

REFERENCES

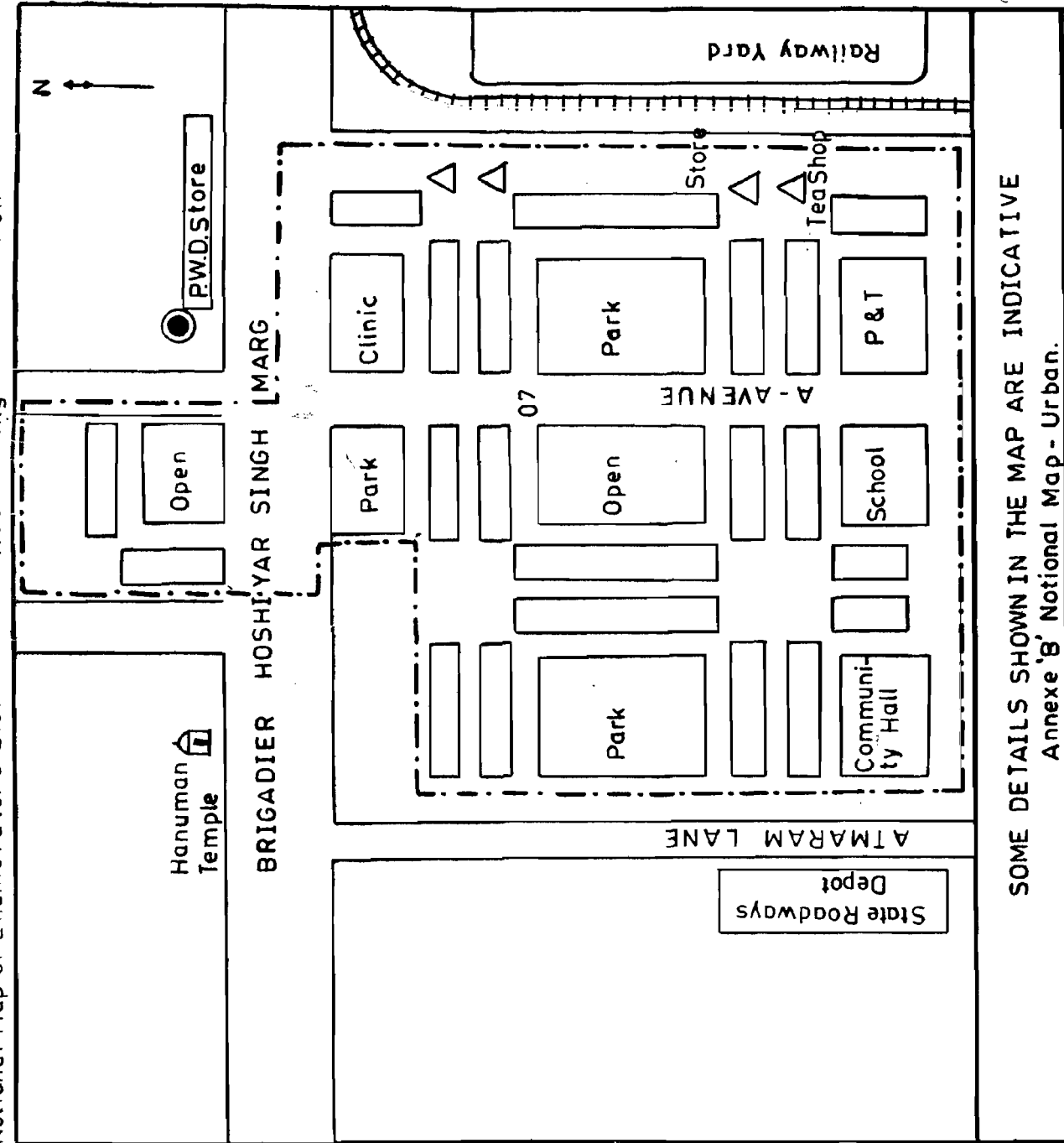
- Block Boundary: - - - - -
- Pucca House (with No) [13]
- Residential [12]
- Non-residential [12]
- Kutcha House (with No) [A]
- Residential [A]
- Non-residential [A]
- Pucca Road [—]
- Kutcha Road [—]
- Common way [—]
- Railway Line [—]
- (i) Broad Gauge [###]
- (ii) Meter Gauge [++++]
- River [~~~~~]
- Canal [—|—|—|—]
- Pond [O]
- Well, Water Tap [T]
- Temple, Mosque, [M]
- Church etc. [C]
- School, Dispensary [S] [D]
- Panchayat Ghar, [P]
- Post Office etc. [PO]
- Name of Enumerator _____
- Signature _____
- Supervisor _____

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
 National Map of Enumerators Block
 Houselisting / Enumeration



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE
 Annexe 'A' Notional Map - Rural

National Map of Enumerator's Block Houselisting / Enumeration



Name of U.T. - DELHI
 Name of District:- DELHI
 Code No:- 01
 Name of Circle etc:- x.
 Code No:-
 Name of Town:- N.D.M.C.
 Code No:- I
 Name of ward:- E
 Code No:- 06
 Enumerator's Block No:- 07

REFERENCES

- Block Boundary
- Pucca House (with No)
- Residential
- Non-residential
- Kutcha House (with No)
- Residential
- Non-residential
- Pucca Road
- Kutcha Road
- Common way
- Railway Line:-
 (i) Broad gauge
 (ii) Meter gauge
- River
- Canal
- Pond
- Well, Water Tap
- Temple, Mosque,
- Church etc.
- School, Dispensary,
- Panchayat Ghar,
- Post Office etc.

SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE
 Annexe 'B' National Map - Urban.

Name of Enumerator
 Signature
 Signature of Supervisor

Name of State: RAJASTHAN
 Name of District: SAWAI -
 MADHOPUR

Code No: 07

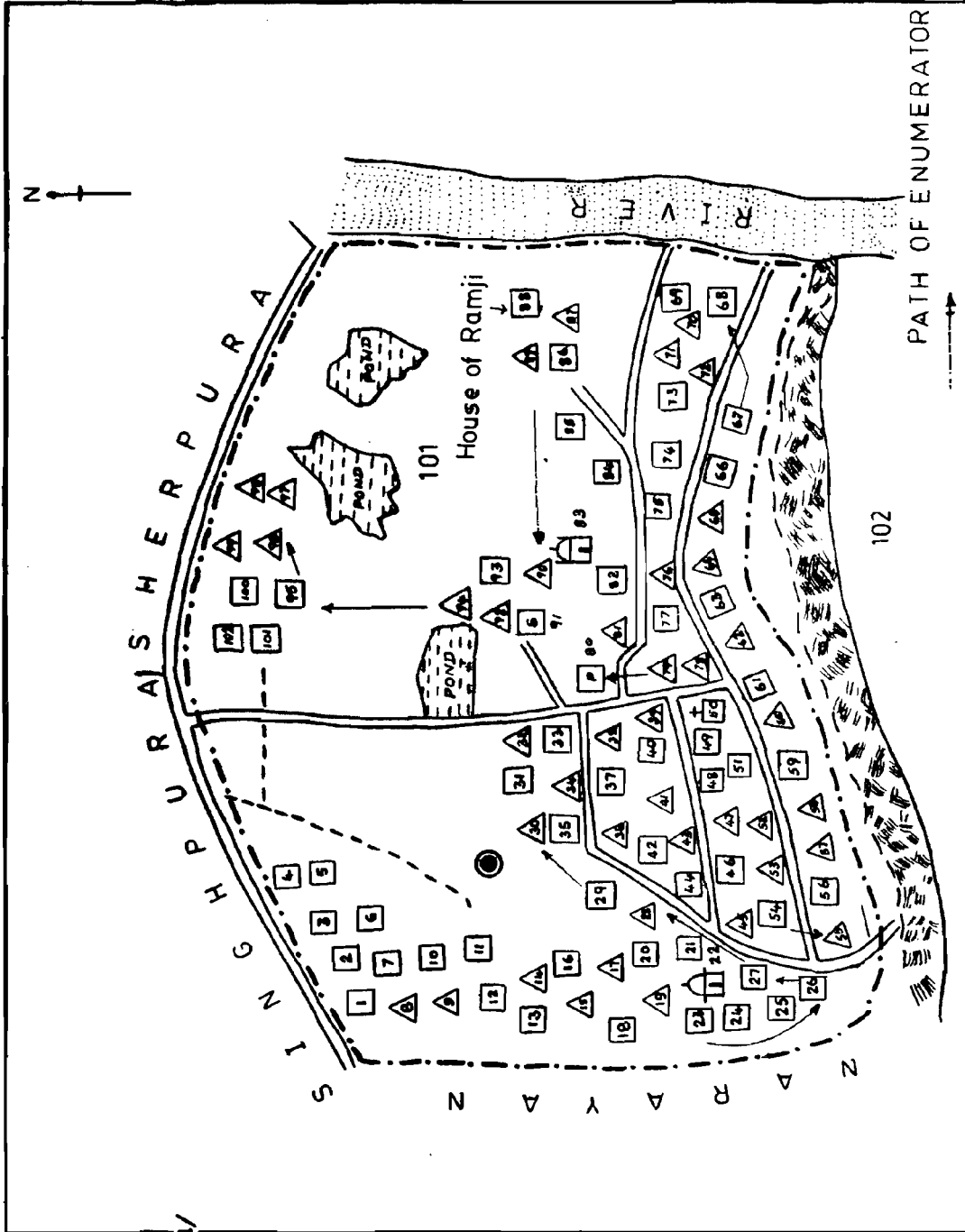
Name of Tehsil: TODABHIM
 Code No: 06

Name of Village: BACHRI
 Code No: 069

Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/
 Hamlet ... x. Code No... x
 Enumerator's Block No 101

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
 Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

Houselisting/Enumeration



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'C' Layout sketch - Rural

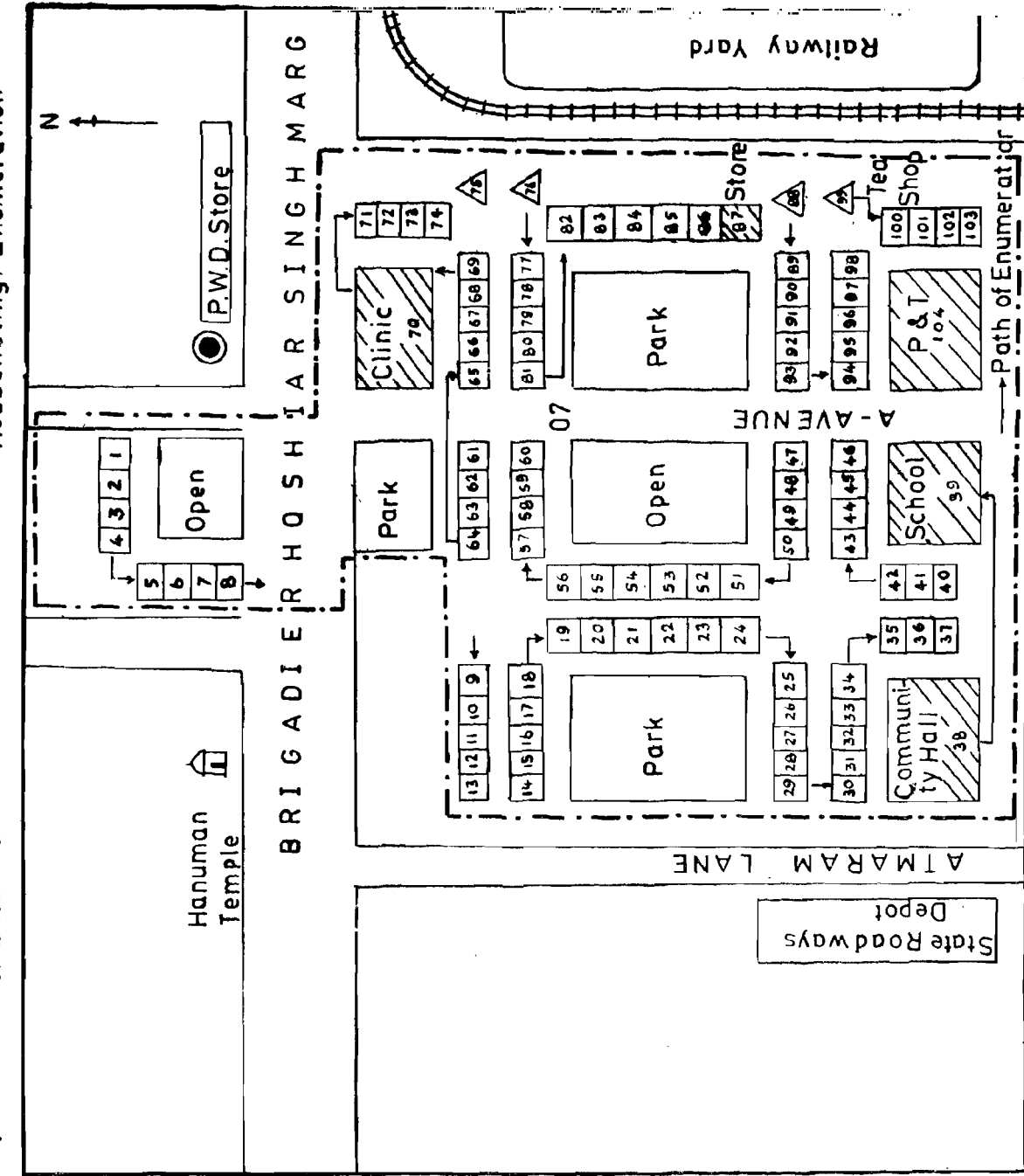
REFERENCES

- Block Boundary: - - - - -
- Pucca House (with No) [13]
- Residential [12]
- Non-residential [12]
- Kutcha House (with No) [13]
- Residential [12]
- Non-residential [12]
- Pucca Road [13]
- Kutcha Road [12]
- Common way [12]
- Railway Line [13]
- (i) Broad Gauge [12]
- (ii) Meter Gauge [12]
- River [13]
- Canal [12]
- Pond [12]
- Well, Water Tap [12]
- Temple, Mosque, Church etc. [12]
- School, Dispensary [12]
- Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc. [12]
- Name of Enumerator _____
- Signature _____
- Signature of Supervisor _____

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

Houselisting/Enumeration



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'D' Layout Sketch - Urban

Name of U.T:- DELHI
 Name of District:- DELHI
 Code No:- 01
 Name of Circle etc:- .X.....
 Code No:-
 Name of Town:- N.D.M.C.
 Code No:- I
 Name of ward:- E
 Code No:- 06
 Enumerator's Block No:- 07

REFERENCES

- Block Boundary ————
- Pucca House (with No)
- Residential
- Non-residential
- Kutcha House (with No)
- Residential
- Non-residential
- Pucca Road
- Kutcha Road
- Common way
- Railway Line:-
- (i) Broad gauge
- (ii) Meter gauge
- River
- Canal
- Pond
- Well, Water Tap
- Temple, Mosque,
- Church etc.
- School, Dispensary,
- Panchayat Ghar,
- Post Office etc.

Name of Enumerator

Signature

Signature of Supervisor

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

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

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority O. census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which 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
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	xx	(a)	xxx	(a)	xxx	xx							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

HOUSELIST

Rural Block

Page No1.....

Name of StateUttar PradeshCode No.21..... Name of VillageBishenpurCode No.136 ..
 Name of DistrictRampurCode No.22..... Name or No. of HamletBishenpur KhasCode No.
 Name of TehsilRampurCode No.1..... Enumerator's Block No148

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
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	x x	(a) 5	x x x	(a) 4	x x x	x x	12	14	26	..	1	..	x x x

Signature of EnumeratorDate

Signature of field SupervisorDate

Signature of office CompilerDate

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

HOUSELIST

Rural Block

Page No. 2

Name of State Uttar Pradesh Code No. 21

Name of District Rampur Code No. 22

Name of Tehsil Rampur Code No. 1

Name of Village Bishenpur Code No. 136

Name or No. of 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
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	..	..	..
15	..	..	Grocery (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	5(2)	Vacant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under repair
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	..	..	Me at Shop (8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	x x	(a) 5	x x x	(a) 4	x x x	x x	10	9	19	..	..	..	x x x

Signature of Enumerator

Signature of field Supervisor

Signature of office Compiler

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

HOUSELIST

Name of State Uttar Pradesh Code No.21..... Name of Village Bishenpur Code No.136
 Name of District Rampur Code No.22..... Name or No. of Hamlet Bishenpur Khas Code No.
 Name of Tehsil 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	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)	Jadunath	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	7(1)(b)	Kailash	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
24	..	7(2)	Residence-cum-Pig Rearing	7(2)	Hemvati	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..
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.

Annexe-H

Rural Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State.....Uttar Pradesh.....Code No.....21.....Name of Village.....Bishenpur.....Code No.....136
 Name of District.....Rampur.....Code No.....22.....Name or No. of Hamlet.....Bishenpur Khas.....Code No.....
 Name of Tehsil.....Rampur.....Code No.....148.....Enumerator's Block No.....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use			Total of Cols. 5 & 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)	Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons			
		Occupied residential census houses		Vacant census houses				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	..	..	..
Total	13	1	7	8	1	9	4	11	29	30	59	..	1	..

Checked and found correct

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

Signature of field Supervisor.....

HOUSELIST

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

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	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)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	XX	(a) 6	XXX	(a) 4	XXX	XX	13	15	28	..	..	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.

HOUSELIST

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
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	Kishenla	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	XX	(a)6	XXX	(a)3	XXX	XX	11	10	21	1	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.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No. 3. . . .

HOUSELIST

Name of State Bihar Code No. 3. . . . Name of Town Hazaribagh Code No. 1. . . .
 Name of District Hazaribagh Code No. 8. . . . Name or No. of Ward XI Code No. 1. . . .
 Name of Tehsil/Taluk/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. 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 totally			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	..	..	1	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	Yes (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	Pan Shop (14)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	190(2)	Bathak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	191	191(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	191(1)	Ramvati	Yes (6)	4	3	7	1	..	..	..
27	..	..	Gur Making (Seasonal) (15)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	192(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.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Urban Block

Name of State.....Bihar.....Code No.....3.....Name of Town.....Hazratigabagh.....Code No.....J.....
 Name of District.....Hazratigabagh.....Code No.....8.....Name or No. of Ward.....XI.....Code No.....11.....
 Name of Tehsil/Taluk/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No.....120.....Enumerator's Block No.....

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST

Page No

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

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Si. No. of enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily				Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5)		Remarks		
									Total (including unpaid work)	Hired	Total	Total	Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired			
										Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Total	Total	
1	1(0)	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	XX	(a)	X X X	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	X X X

Signature of Enumerator Date

Signature of Supervisor Date

[a] Count number of entries and give total

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

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

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

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