

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS—CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—SERIES 7—

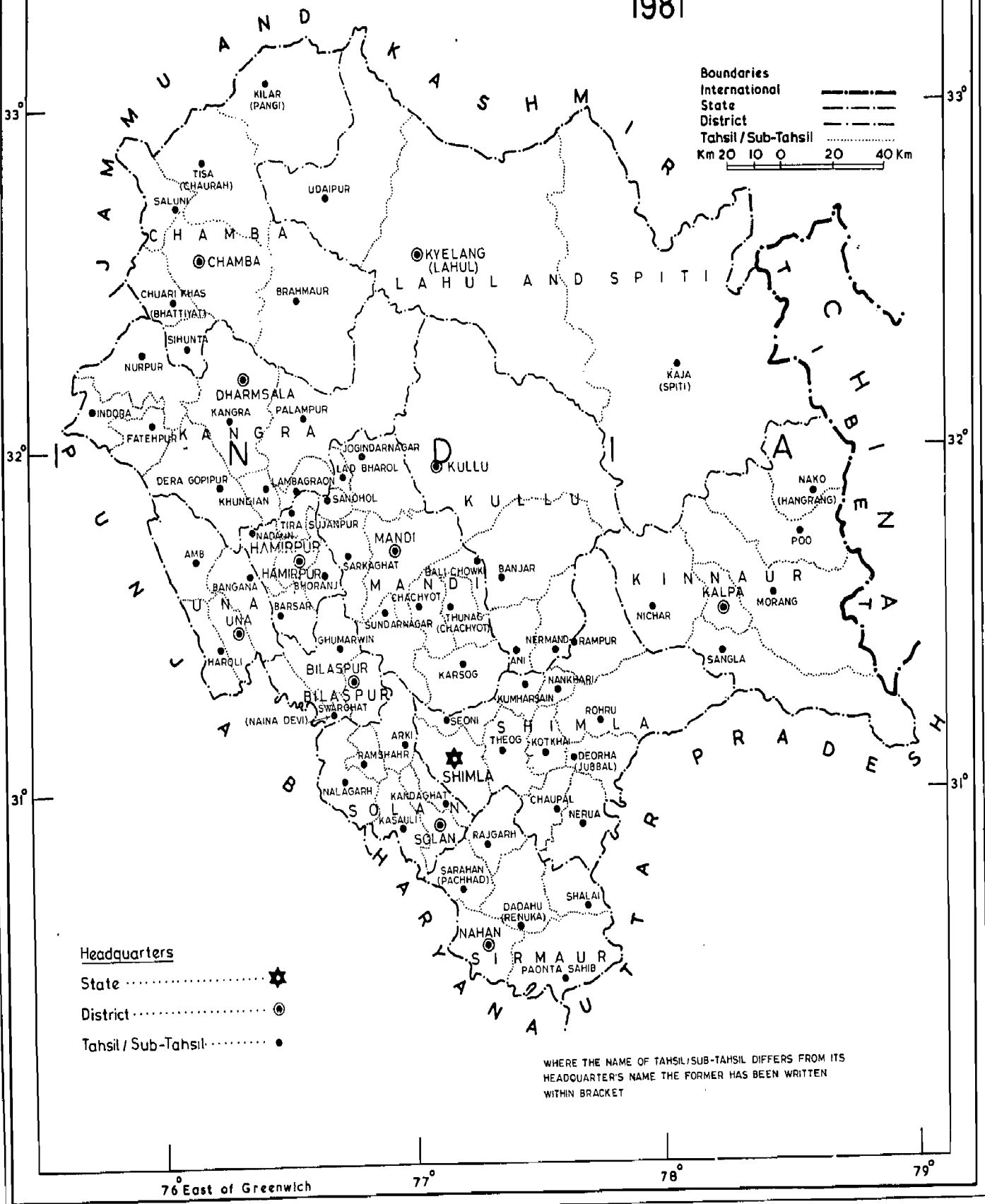
HIMACHAL PRADESH IS BEING PUBLISHED IN THE FOLLOWING PARTS

Part Number	Subject covered	
I A	Administrative Report—Enumeration	} For official use only
I B	Administrative Report—Tabulation	
II A	General Population Tables	
II B	Primary Census Abstract	
III A	General Economic Tables (B—Series Tables of first priority)	
III B	General Economic Tables (B—Series Tables of second priority)	
IV A	Social and Cultural Tables (C—Series Tables of first priority)	
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VI A	Fertility Tables (F—Series Tables of first priority)	
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VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population (H—Series Tables) 'Present volume'	
VIII A	Household Tables (HH—Series Tables except Tables HH—17, HH—17 SC and HH—17 ST)	
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XII	Census Atlas	
GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH PUBLICATIONS—DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS		
XIII A	District Census Handbook—Village and Town Directory	
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HIMACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



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PREFACE

Next to food and clothing the basic needs of human beings are good health and a comfortable shelter to live in. A house not only caters to the residential requirement but it is also pressed into multifarious uses. Continuous growth of population raises a demand for more houses.

Housenumbering and houselisting serve the frame for conducting population count and this tradition has been retained in the current census as well. Since 1961 Census a uniform houselist is being canvassed to collect certain basic data on housing and an analytical report on housing and establishments was brought out as one of the publications of 1961 Census.

The pattern of the 1961 Census houselisting operation was followed in the 1971 Census as well with certain improvements in the case of houses used as establishments which were covered by a separate schedule called the establishment schedule in which useful particulars on all establishments—industrial, trade and other establishments were collected.

During the 1981 Census, houselist was made more simpler as some of the data relating to houses vis-a-vis to households was collected in the household schedule. The data relating to enterprises was collected in the Enterprise List. Apart from this, houselist also contained information on disabled and handicapped persons. This information has been collected for the first time after Independence and it will help the Government as well as the planners in formulating welfare schemes for the betterment of such unfortunate persons of the society. The information contained in this volume will be of immense help for the Government, planners and Research Scholars and we shall feel amply rewarded if it comes upto their expectations.

Shri K. L. Negi, I.A.S., the Director of Census Operations deserves all credit for the success of the 1981 Census Operations in Himachal Pradesh. He had to leave the organisation for taking up other important assignment before the present volume could be made ready for the press.

We are deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., the Registrar General and the Census Commissioner, India for all the help, guidance and encouragement given by him for the completion of this stupendous task. His devotion to work has always been a source of inspiration to all of us. Our thanks are also due to Shri V.P. Pandey, Joint Registrar General and Shri K.K. Chakravorty the then Deputy Registrar General for giving us ungrudging assistance and guidance from time to time in the fulfilment of this task. The tables/statements were scrutinised by Shri S.K. Bhandari, Investigator. The charts/diagrams were prepared in the cartographic section led by Shri K.S. Thakur, Senior Geographer and the book was seen in the press by dedicated Proof Readers lead by Shri J.C. Gautam, Printing Inspector S/Shri Piare Lal, Stenographer and Gian Chand, Jr Stenographer shared the burden of typing work. We are also grateful to the Government of Himachal Pradesh but for whose direct involvement it would not have been possible to carry out successfully the 1981 Census Operations in the State.

Shri P. Oommen, Deputy Controller, U.T. Administration Press, Chandigarh and his dedicated staff deserve all praise and special thanks for the zeal shown in the printing of this report.

Dated, Shimla,
the 7th Oct, 1983.

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

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

Himachal Pradesh

POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	4,280,818
		Males	2,169,931
		Females	2,110,887
	RURAL	Persons	3,954,847
		Males	1,988,331
		Females	1,966,516
	URBAN	Persons	325,971
		Males	181,600
		Females	144,371
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 1971—81			23·71
AREA (Sq. Kms.)			55,673
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Per Sq Km.)			77
SEX RATIO (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)			973
LITERACY RATE		Persons	42·48
		Males	53·19
		Females	31·46
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		Persons	24·62
		Males	24·79
		Females	24·44
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		Persons	4·61
		Males	4·60
		Females	4·62
TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES (As per Houselist)			1,578,302
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES			771,573
NUMBER OF TOTALLY DISABLED PERSONS			10,714
(i) Totally Blind			3,924
(ii) Totally Crippled			2,695
(iii) Totally Dumb			4,095

NUMBER OF

(a) Districts		12
(b) Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils		73
(c) Towns		47
(d) Villagês		
	Total	18,721
	Inhabited	16,807
	Uninhabited	1,914

Introduction

The physical and mental health, working efficiency, emotional security and social status of the people are greatly influenced by the housing conditions where they live. Adequate shelter had remained the natural want of man since time immemorial. In fact, the necessity of the shelter was due to the vagaries of weather since the inception of the human race. In the early stages of the evolution of the society, a shelter was merely a cave or workable arrangement made with loose boulders where the primitive man could spend the night with his family members. As society developed, the shape of the shelter too underwent many changes. Today, the man is no longer satisfied with old ways of living. In fact, nothing short of a comfortable house with all the basic amenities available are what the people want today.

2. With the explosion in population during the later half of the current century and the up coming of welfare state, the study of the housing conditions assumed added importance. It is closely related with the basic human aspirations as equal opportunities and minimum standards. With the development in the field of science and technology, the concept of housing cannot possibly remain uninfluenced by the wind of change. Ever since, the conduct of systematic census, the houselisting is a tradition of the census operations in the country.

3. The census comprises two operations, namely, houselisting and population count. Houselisting is a pre-requisite in order to ensure a fool proof frame for the population count. A complete inventory of houses known as "houselist" serves as a very useful frame for the enumerator at the time of actual population count in the field. It helps the enumerator in identifying the houses which he has to visit during the actual population count. The houselisting operation is considered to be ideal if it is conducted closer to the population count. In India, right from the beginning it is generally done in the year preceding the census enumeration and spreads over 6 to 8 months depending upon the local conditions in the States and Union Territories. This does not necessarily mean that the houselisting operation is spread over a period of 6 to 8 months. Within a State or Union Territory, this operation is completed in the shortest possible time. The only difference between houselisting and population count is that the former is conducted at different points of time in various States and Union Territories whereas the later is synchronous in all the States and Union Territories with reference to a particular date except few pockets which are inaccessible during the actual population count. In fact, these non-synchronous pockets are generally covered a little earlier, when these are easily accessible. In other words the population count gives a data at a specified point of time whereas the houselisting data does not relate to a fixed point of time. For example, for the 1971 population count the reference date was 1st April,

1971 while in the case of 1981 Census the reference date was the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. The houselisting operation in both the cases was conducted at different points of time in various States and Union Territories.

4. In the earlier Indian censuses, no uniform proforma was prescribed for the houselist and not much information about the houses or households was collected. This was due to the limited desirability of data. Prior to 1961 Census, there was no standard proforma applicable to all the States/Union Territories in the country and it was considered that a houselist should be prepared to facilitate the census count, smoothly by the enumerator. It was considered most essential that a standard houselist would serve as a basic frame for a systematic and fool proof census count, because there could be no other best known source of counting human beings than a house.

5. The United Nations Organisation has, however, laid-down the following objectives of the housing census.

- (i) to make an inventory of all the various kind of premises in which people live and which together constitute the stock of housing accommodation by their geographical location, structural characteristics, available facilities, installations and services.
- (ii) to obtain indicators of housing conditions in which population lives and living space per inhabited and per household, the equipment provided and the services laid on i.e. lighting, supply of gas, water, cooking equipment etc.

6. In 1961 Census, a serious thought was given to this aspect and it was recognised that while undertaking the houselisting operation some basic data on houses and establishments should be collected. For this purpose, for the first time, a standardised schedule was evolved with uniform definitions to be adopted throughout the country. Thus, for the first time in 1960, attempt was made to collect wealth of basic data about the housing stock in the country. The houselist schedule of 1961 Census was adopted in 1971 Census with minor changes and contained information about the purpose for which census house was used, material of construction in the case of walls, roof and floor, the size of the household, the number of rooms occupied, the number of persons per room and whether the household lived in "owned" or "rented" house etc. It also gave information about the head of the household, whether belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Beside, by way of improvement over the 1961 proforma the schedule was further elaborated to cover the establishments in order to obtain more vivid picture of industrial and commercial activities of the people at 1971 Census.

7 At the 1981 Census the houselisting schedule was improved to the extent that the houselist contained information exclusively for the houses. This does not mean that the detailed statistics which till 1970 houselisting operation was being collected, was given up. This resulted in shifting of some of the questions from the houselist form to the household schedule which was canvassed at the time of population count. However, at the time of the houselisting operation, an innovation was made and data on the handicapped population was also collected for the first time after 1931 Census. One important information about the houses which is being collected right from 1960 houselisting operation is the purpose for which the Census house is being used. At the 1980 houselisting operation also this information is provided in column Number 4 of the houselist form. The enumerator was required to write in this column the actual use to which the census house was put, however, while tabulating the information from the houselist form the data was tabulated for the following categories, clubbing together the residuary category of "others"

- (i) Residence
- (ii) Shop-cum-residence
- (iii) Workshop-cum-residence including household industries
- (iv) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist houses and inspection houses
- (v) Shops excluding eating houses
- (vi) Business houses and offices
- (vii) Factories, workshops and worksheds
- (viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places
- (ix) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars) excluding places of worship, and
- (x) Places of worship like temple, church, mosque, and gurdwara, etc

Houselist in pretest:—In connection with 1981 Census, two rounds of pretest were conducted in the State. The first pretest was conducted from the 15th September to the 30th September, 1978 and the field operations were carried out through the officials of this Directorate and the second pretest was conducted from the 29th May, 1979 to the 17th June, 1979. The work was entrusted to the field officials of the State Government with a view to assess the work load, suitability of the schedules and other difficulties in the field. The selection of the units/blocks was based on 1971 Census and the main criteria was that the unit sel-

ected should be representative one. In all, ten units (5 each in rural and urban) were selected for this purpose. The houselist prescribed in the second pretest was different from the 1971 Census as much of the information collected in 1971 Census regarding the type of material used and other information about the household has been proposed to be collected in the household schedule at the time of population count and the information relating to establishments has been proposed to be collected by canvassing a separate schedule which was named as "Enterprise List"

Census Hierarchy —The census hierarchy in the State was generally on the pattern of 1971 Census. Like earlier censuses the Registrar General and the Census Commissioner of India is responsible for conducting the population census which is a union subject under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Census Organisation at the state level is headed by the Director of Census Operations who is responsible for organising the entire census operations under the instructions and guidance of the Registrar General and the Census Commissioner of India. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner was appointed as the Principal Census Officer exercising over all control over the entire census hierarchy in the district. He was assisted at his headquarters by a District Census Officer from the State Administrative Service. The District Statistical Officer was declared as the Additional District Census Officer. The Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) were made responsible in their respective sub-divisions for the census operations. All Tahsildars in the tahsils and Naib-Tahsildars in the sub-tahsils, Secretaries/Executive Officers of the Municipal Committees/Cantonment Boards/Notified Area Committee were appointed as Charge Officers in their respective jurisdictions. They were assisted by the Assistant Charge Officers. The Administrator of Municipal Corporation Shimla, was appointed as the Principal Census Officer of Municipal Corporation, Shimla. He was assisted by the Executive Officer and Tahsildar to function as City Census Officer and Charge Officer, respectively, of the Corporation. The nomenclature of Principal Census Officer and the Additional District Census Officer was introduced during 1981 Census. Under the Charge Officer, supervisors were appointed to look-after their circles comprising 4-5 houselisting blocks. The smallest unit for the purpose of houselisting was a block comprising about 1,000 population in the rural areas and 500 to 600 in the urban areas. In order to maintain the identity of the smallest unit in no case the block cuts the boundaries of the village in the rural areas and ward in the urban areas. In other words, a village may have one or more blocks, but, in no case a block will cover more than one village. In the rural areas the teachers constituted the bulk of the houselisting agency while in the urban areas the local bodies staff and staff of other State Government Offices were deployed for houselisting.

2 The work of the first pretest was entrusted to the officials of this Directorate and they were imparted intensive training before being deputed in the field. In the second pretest the work was got done through the local teachers in the rural areas and municipal staff/teachers in the urban areas. The field staff was given intensive training for about 3 days in the method of canvassing of schedules. Filled-in schedules of the pretest were received in the Directorate and these were passed on to the Registrar General's Office for further scrutiny alongwith the detailed comments and suggestions. The perusal of the filled-in schedules in respect of the second pretest reveals that certain concepts eluded the comprehension of the enumerators and supervisors despite intensive training. At the time of actual houselisting operation remedial measures were taken to overcome such shortcomings.

Training Programme for House numbering and Houselisting —The quality of census data depends on the quality of the training imparted to the field agency. Therefore, utmost care was taken to ensure that the individuals comprising the hierarchy of the census grasped the various procedures and concepts relating to housenumbering and houselisting. Training classes for the District Census Officer, Additional District Census Officer, Sub-Divisional Census Officers were organised at various district headquarters for imparting training in the filling up of the houselist and enterprise list according to the scheduled programme. At the district headquarters, the Principal Census Officers took keen interest in the census training and also ensured proper attendance and realization of the importance of the work. In order to ensure better quality of training in addition to the officials of the Directorate the training programmes were also attended by the officers.

2 These training classes were started from first week of December, 1979 and continued till first week of February, 1980 at various district headquarters and the training to the officers of Lahul & Spiti were imparted in the month of June-July, 1980. Houselisting operation in the State was spread over from the 10th April, 1980 to 25th April, 1980 in the synchronous areas while in the non-synchronous areas the houselisting operation was carried out from May, 1980 till 10th of July, 1980. The period of operation was of 10 days depending upon the accessibility of the areas.

3 Series of circulars highlighting the importance of training and houselisting were issued to the Deputy Commissioners (Principal Census Officers) and other officers connected with the census work. The training of enumerators and supervisors was organised at convenient places throughout the State. Minimum two rounds of trainings were fixed for each centre except in the far flung areas of the State of Pangi, Lahul & Spiti where the training was imparted in a single round. In order, to ensure proper communication between the trainer and the

trainees, the strength of training class was restricted to 50 to 60 only. The Charge Officers (Tahsildars/Naib-Tahsildars) were required to ensure cent per cent attendance with a provision of reserve staff to meet the exigencies of situation. In order to ensure better quality of training the officials of this Directorate were deputed to all the training centres. These officials were supplied the charts with the help of which they could impart practical training also. As far as possible, the practical demonstrations were also given to the trainees by taking them to the field.

4 The Census Organisation had to face a peculiar situation during the 1981 Census when the Patwaris decided not to associate themselves with the census work and it was difficult to replace such huge number of officials of this agency at short notice. Thereafter, it was considered to utilize the services of teachers as the best possible alternative. The standard of training generally found to be satisfactory and in a very few cases we organized extra-training classes in order to ensure quality of work.

Carving of Blocks —As a first step towards complete coverage, it was pre-requisite to draw a complete list of villages /urban wards in each charge office. The village register incorporating the names of each village irrespective of whether it is habited or uninhabited alongwith the Hadbast number, population of 1971 Census etc., was prepared at each tahsil/sub-tahsil level. As the smallest census unit in the rural areas was a revenue village while in the urban areas it was a ward. Some of the villages/wards had to be split into more than one block where the population exceeded more than 1,000 persons in rural areas and 600 in urban areas. In the case of merged areas which were transferred to the state on the re-organisation of the composite Panjab on the 1st November, 1966, a deviation was made where a Tikka having a separate Sub-hadbast number was taken as a smallest census unit in Kangra, Hamirpur and part of Una districts while a "phatti" was taken, as a smallest unit in Kullu and Lahul & Spiti districts. This concept was on the pattern of 1971 Census.

2 The enumerators were asked to prepare the notional maps of the blocks on the printed sheets supplied to them and thereafter start the preparation of the layout map as well as numbering the buildings/census houses of the block allotted to them. In case of any doubt about the boundaries of the villages/wards, they should obtain the help from the local patwari/knowledgeable persons of the area. An acceptable method of numbering of the buildings/houses was adopted. It was generally started from north-west to the south-east or anti clockwise. Each building/census house was to be numbered with the emulsion of geru or marker supplied to the enumerators. Numbering process and the filling up of the houselist and enterprise list was to be taken up simultaneously. There was a lot of apprehension and resistance among the enumerators for carrying the housenumbering material in the field. They

were persuaded to do this work by appealing that this being a national task should be performed with the spirit of dedication as a love of labour rather than considering the monetary aspect. The Housing and Establishment Report of 1961 and 1971 Censuses were based upon the data collected during the Houselist Operations but in 1981 Census, Table H-1 and H-2 have been generated from the houselist abstract and form the basis of this report while the information relating to the enterprises collected during the houselisting operation is being published by the Central Statistical Organisation and the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

3 A copy of each of houselist and enterprise list finally canvassed at the 1981 Census are reproduced appendices I and II respectively. The instructions to the enumerators, for filling up these schedules are reproduced as appendix III.

Preparation of Notional Maps for Houselisting Operations.—The houselisting operations for 1981 Census envisaged : (i) preparation of notional map and layout sketch of the area assigned to an enumerator, (ii) numbering of buildings and census houses, (iii) filling up the houselist and the enterprise list and (iv) preparation of the abstract of houselist and enterprise list.

2 Stressing the importance of notional maps, the instructions provided that the enumerators would be required to prepare notional/layout sketches, showing the location of houses (katcha and pucca), residential or otherwise and list them and record some essential particulars in the schedules provided for that purpose. During the training programme it was stressed upon the enumerators that before taking up the work of notional map, they must take a round of the village (or ward) to familiarise themselves fully with the area and other topography of the region. After having been equipped with all the necessary details that he had grasped for preparing the map, he should sit to draw the notional map. The first requisite laid down for this item of work was that the enumerator should indicate the directions to give clear idea about the location of the unit and thereafter to draw the boundaries of the unit very clearly. For this purpose he had to give the names of the neighbouring units touching the boundaries of the block. The notional map and layout sketch of a representative village are given in appendices IV and V.

3 Having thus drawn the boundaries of the unit the enumerator was asked to fill in the natural details of the unit such as the topography of the area, prominent features and land marks such as location of habitations, roads, panchayat ghar, temples, rivers and nullahs. In the case of urban areas the names of the streets and public buildings like schools, post offices, hospitals etc., were to be shown prominently.

4. Next to follow was to locate every single building on this sketch. It was, therefore, necessary to understand the exact definition of a building before making an exercise in this behalf. Instructions on the subject defined a building as under —

A building is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories etc. or as godowns, stores, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence. In the layout map only the buildings having distinct characteristics of katcha and pucca were to be depicted. Though it was difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the "pucca" and "katcha" to cover different patterns of structures all over the country, yet the categorisation of buildings as pucca or katcha for the purpose of depicting them on the layout sketches was purely to facilitate the identification. Katcha buildings were not likely to be long-lasting and anyone referring to the layout sketches a few years later could easily distinguish settlement areas which were likely to have undergone a change. A pucca house might be treated as one which had its walls and roofs 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, galvanized corrugated iron sheets, asbestos cement sheets, reinforced brick concrete, reinforced cement concrete and timber, etc.

5 The walls and roofs of a building/house made of material other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks etc. were to be treated as katcha buildings/house.

6 Conventional symbols like a square (□) for a pucca house and a triangle (△) for a katcha house were adopted as it was more advantageous to have an idea of katcha and pucca houses in a unit at a glance. Further, for depicting the houses according to use, the non-residential houses i.e. a shop, workshop, school etc., were shown as shaded.

Assigning numbers to Houses.—Each building/census house was numbered. The pattern of numbering of the houses/buildings was followed meticulously except in a few cases where the departure was inevitable either because of topography or convenience.

2 Except in a few cases, maps of villages and wards have been a good product of house numbering.

and houselisting operations, of 1980. These maps do not show only the location of a village but also indicate the broad details of topography of the villages alongwith the location of every building. The maintenance of the maps will serve the pictorial record of villages and wards of Himachal Pradesh. These maps can fruitfully be utilised as frame for all future surveys and can also prove useful in studying the extent of further developments in the years to come.

Appointment of Field Staff -- In August, 1979 the Government of Himachal Pradesh issued a notification appointing Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts as the Principal Census Officers and senior officer of State Administrative Service as the District Census Officers. The District Census Officer was either the local Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), General Assistant or District Development and Panchayat Officer. Subsequently it was also decided that the District Statistical Officers may be notified as the Additional District Census Officers. In rural areas the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars were designated as the Charge Officers where the Tahsildar was assisted by a Naib-Tahsildar, he was also declared as Assistant Charge Officer. Similarly in the urban areas the Secretaries or the Executive Officers were notified as the Charge Officers. In some urban areas like Tira Sujanpur, Parwanoo, Sarahan, Gagret, Nadaun etc, where Secretaries were not in position the concerned Tahsildar or the Block Development Officer was notified as the Charge Officer. Similarly Pandoh and Jogindarnagar which were treated as towns in Mandi district for the census purposes the local Headmaster and the Tahsildar, respectively, were designated as Charge Officers.

2. The District Census Officers were over-all incharge of the census work in their districts both in the rural and urban areas. The Tahsildars/Naib-Tahsildars and Secretaries of local bodies and Executive Officers of Cantonment Boards were responsible for their tahsils/sub-tahsils and towns.

3. A circular letter was got issued from the State Government to all the Secretaries, Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners in the State for making available the requisite number of staff for doing the houselisting work. As the patwaries had boycotted the census work the burden of the houselisting was borne by the teachers of the Education Department. In the towns the staff of the local body was appointed as enumerators and supervisors.

Synchronous and Non-synchronous Areas -- The general topography of the State necessitated the division of the entire state into two parts i.e. synchronous (general) and non-synchronous (snow-bound) areas. A reference was made to the Deputy Commissioners asking their suggestions for identifying the different areas falling in their jurisdictions as synchronous and non-synchronous. Keeping in

view the accessibility of these places the areas were declared as synchronous and non-synchronous so that this operation could be carried out smoothly. The snow-bound areas in the state comprised of the following areas:

Name of District	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	No of Villages
1	2	3
1 Chamba	Pangi	106
	Chamba	16
	Brahmaur	252
2 Kangra	Palampur	49
3 Mandi	Jogindar Nagar	126
	Mandi	96
	Chachyot (ST)	149
	Chachyot	258
	Bali Chowki (ST)	156
4. Kullu	Karsog	132
	Kullu	43
	Banjar	29
	Ani	8
5 Lahul & Spiti	Nermand	11
	Udaipur (ST)	150
	Lahul	140
6 Shimla	Spiti	47
	Kumharsain (ST)	75
	Rampur	66
	Nankhari (ST)	48
	Rohru	142
	Chaupal	129
7 Sirmaur	Nerua (ST)	198
	Renuka	1
8 Kinnaur	Hangrang (ST)	8
	Poo	12
	Morang	12
	Kalpa	12
	Nichar	22
	Sangla	11

The remaining areas in the Pradesh were treated as synchronous (general) areas.

Time Schedule -- After two rounds of intensive training this operation was taken up on the 10th April, and continued upto 25th April, 1980 in the synchronous areas. During this period all houses were numbered with the emulsion of geru and mustered oil and the numbers were allotted on the layout

maps. The houselist and the enterprise list were canvassed in all the units simultaneously

2 In the snow bound areas the work was started in mid May, 1980 and was completed by the middle of July, 1980. The process was the same as discussed in the preceding paras

Honorarium given to the Field Staff—As soon as the houselisting and housenumbering operations were over in the State, the field staff was paid honorarium at the following rates

1 Enumerator	Rs 35 per block.
2 Supervisor	Rs 35
3 Charge Officer/Asstt Charge Officer	Rs 200 for the entire census work
4 Additional District Census Officer	Rs 300 for the entire census work
5 Sub-Divisional Officer	Rs. 300 for the entire census work
6 District Census Officer	Rs 500 for the entire census work.

In the case of Assistant Charge Officer and above where the concerned officer was not associated with both the operations (houselisting and census count) the honorarium was given proportionately

Concepts and Definitions:—In order to understand the precise import of the meaning of the words used in the analysis of the data in this publication, it is essential to briefly explain the census concepts and definitions

Urban Areas—The Census definition of an urban area as adopted since 1961 Census is given as under

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified area committee etc
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000
 - (ii) atleast 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
 - (iii) a density of population of atleast 400 persons per sq km (1,000 persons per sq mile).

2 There has not been any change in the concept of an urban area since 1961. At the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, non-agricultural population mentioned in the criterion (ii) included persons enga-

ged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. At the 1981 Census, however, such persons were treated at par with agricultural population and excluded from non-agricultural population for the purpose of this criterion

3 With a view to ensure the comparability of data, two places i.e. Pandoh and Jogindar Nagar which were treated as towns in 1971 were also taken as census towns though not strictly falling in the above criteria

Urban Agglomeration—The urban agglomeration represents a continuous urban spread containing a town and its adjacent urban out growth or more physically contiguous town together with contiguous urban out growth which actually fall within revenue limits of a village/villages. These urbanised villages or out growths deserve to be reckoned alongwith the town in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. The urban agglomeration represents a spatial urban spread at a given time

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

2 In Himachal Pradesh following rural units are treated as revenue village or equivalent for census purposes

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Revenue Village | In the districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Shimla, Kinnaur, Sirmaur, Solan and Una excepting Bangana tahsil and Lahul & Spiti district (in respect of villages transferred from Pangl tahsil) |
| 2. "Tikka" having a distinct sub-hadbast number | Kangra and Hamirpur districts and Bangana tahsil of Una district |
| 3. "Phatti" having a distinct sub-hadbast number | Kullu and Lahul & Spiti districts (except villages transferred from Pangl) |

Census House—A census house is a building or part of a building having separate entrance from the road or courtyard or staircases etc., used or recognised as a separate unit, it may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both

Household—A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meal from the common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so,

There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are Boarding Houses, Messes, Hostels, residential Hostels, rescue Homes, Jails and Ashrams etc. These are called "Institutional" households. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

Building—The definition runs 'A building' is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattlesheds, etc., or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence, etc. This definition was further elaborated for its practical application by issue of the following instructions to the enumeration agency

'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 number. If there are more than one structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant 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'

Handling of Record—As the houselist was prepared in duplicate the Charge Officers were required to send one copy of the houselist to this Directorate and the other copy was retained in the Charge Office for delineation of blocks for enumeration and writing of charge registers and the Abridged Houselist required for the conduct of actual enumeration. The enumerator passed on the filled in records to

the respective supervisors who in turn handed over the record to the Charge Officers. The Charge Officer prepared the abstract of his charge and sent the record to this Directorate. A copy of the abstract of the charge was also sent to the District Census Officer who prepared the figures for the entire district. At the Census Directorate this information was consolidated and submitted to the Registrar General, India.

2. For ensuring the correctness of the data it was considered proper to check the houselist abstract and houselist. The editing and coding of the houselist was also done at the State level. For this purpose the Registrar General, India sanctioned the posts of 2 Supervisors, 6 Checkers and 15 Tabulators on the consolidated pay. Besides, one Investigator, one Statistical Assistant and three Computers were also deployed for this work. After ensuring proper editing of the houselist the schedules were sent to the Direct Data Entry System in the office of the Registrar General, India. The coded houselists were computerised and H-1 table was generated.

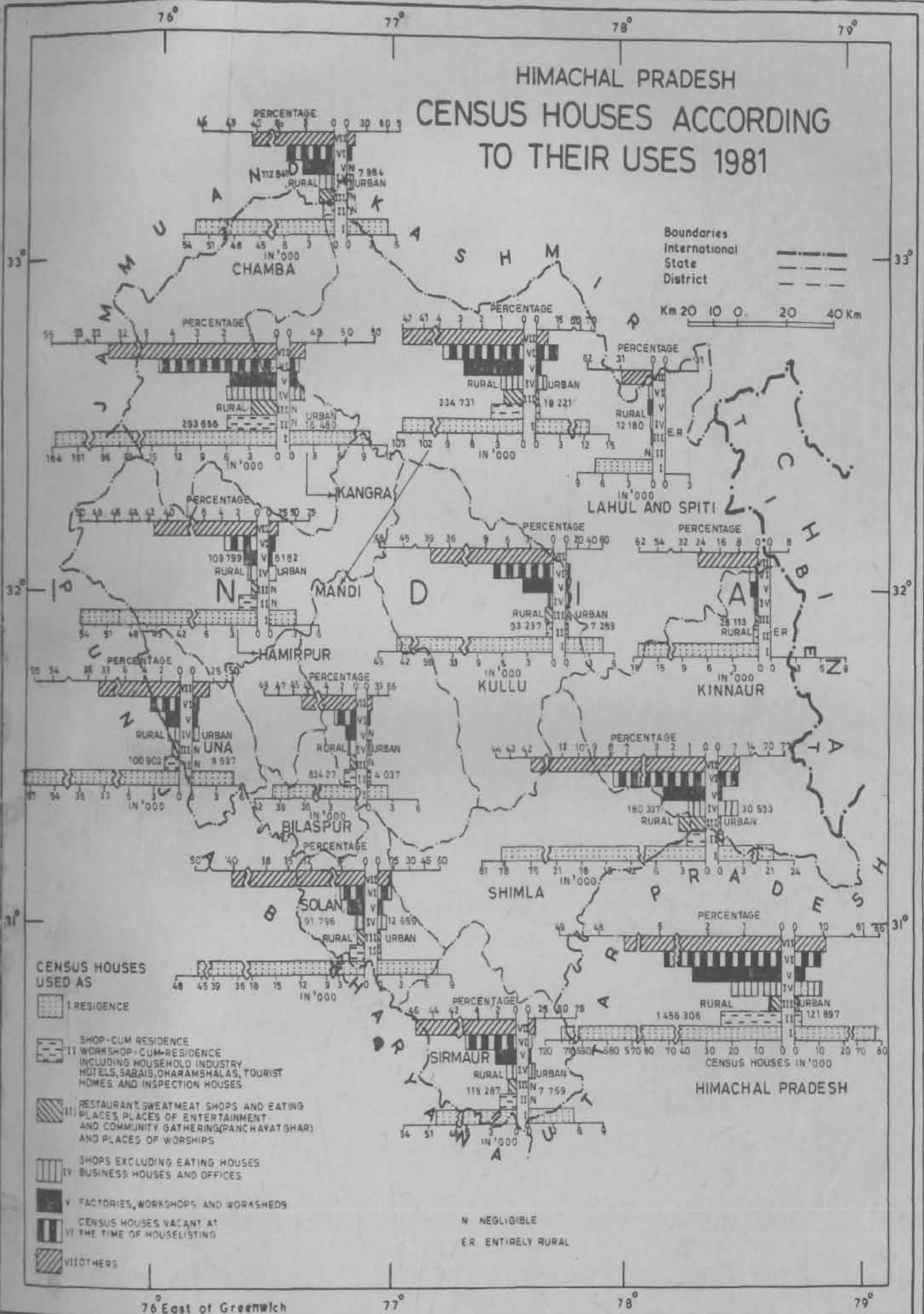
3. Data contained in H-2 table was manually compiled on cent per cent basis in this office. Table H-1 was processed on Computer on 20 per cent sample of Census houses in bigger States and on cent per cent basis in smaller States and U.Ts. So far Himachal Pradesh was concerned no sampling was resorted to in the tabulation of H-1 table.

4. During the checking of the schedules done in this office the common mistakes that were noticed are reproduced below.

- (i) In some cases the identification particulars required to be given on the top of the houselist i.e. name and code number of district/tahsil/sub-tahsil/town/village etc., was found missing. These details were completed with the help of the other relevant record.
- (ii) Page numbers of the houselists used for village were not given. This was also completed.
- (iii) Page-wise total of columns 8 to 13 was also not given. In some cases the household number was also missed.
- (iv) The entries in column 7 were also not correctly filled in certain cases.
- (v) Column Number 4-entries regarding the use to which the census house has been put was also deficient in certain cases.

*Census Houses
Analysis of Data*

HIMACHAL PRADESH CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1981



The data presented in table H-1 is briefly discussed in this section, which has been prepared on full count basis. The coverage corresponds to H-1 table of 1971 Census. Table H-1 deals with use of census houses to which they are put and has been prepared from column 4 of the houselist. The table gives the break-up of the data for the state as well as for each district, separately for rural and urban areas. The brief description of the uses of the census houses being put is given in the following paragraphs.

Vacant:—If no one lived in a house at the time of houselisting or which was not being used for any other purpose, it was recorded as vacant. In the case of a house found locked and on further inquiries it was learnt that the occupants had gone on journey pilgrimage or temporarily shifted such houses were not treated as vacant. Adequate reasons for the vacant house i.e. dilapidated, under repair, incomplete construction, want of tenant etc., were enquired and recorded in column 14 of the houselist (remarks column).

Residence:—A house under the occupation of a household and being used purely for residential purpose, not, combined with any other use was treated as residence. The institutional houses such as orphanages, rescue homes, jails, reformatory children home and boarding houses etc., were also included in this category.

Shop-cum-residence:—A census house which was being used for residential purposes as well as for shop was treated as shop-cum-residence. In this category of census houses, the main entrance was generally from the shop.

Workshop-cum-residence:—In case a census house was used for living, as well as for running a workshop i.e. where any kind of production, repair or servicing was undertaken, or where goods and articles were made and sold; but was not large enough to be a factory; it was treated as workshop-cum-residence. According to the census definition, it was not necessary that some machinery should exist there. Even a place was considered as workshop where some household industry such as handloom weaving, biri-rolling, papad making, toy making etc., was carried on.

This category also included household industries which were run within the precincts of the house. A household industry was defined as one which was conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas; and only within the premises of the house where the household lived in urban areas. The household industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Briefly, it must fulfil the following conditions, before it was to be treated as a household industry.

(a) **Nature of activity:**—The activities of the industry must confine itself either

to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (not merely selling) of goods.

(b) **Participation:**—The head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry.

(c) **Location:**—The household industry should be located in the vicinity of the village in the rural areas, and in the same house in the urban areas.

(d) **Size:**—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses:—The terms are self-explanatory. The census houses covered under this category were generally used as places of halt or temporary stay by travellers and pilgrims.

Shops excluding eating houses:—A shop was defined as a place where articles were bought and/or sold but not manufactured. Of course restaurants and other eating houses were not included in this category.

Business houses and offices:—A business house was defined as one where transactions in money or other articles took place. In this category banks, offices of firms, commercial and business houses, governmental as well as non-governmental houses were included. All such census houses were, therefore, treated as Business Houses and Offices, Government and Local Self Government Offices, Institutions, Commercial firms etc., were covered under this category.

Factories, workshops and worksheds:—A census house could be treated as a factory only if it was registered under the Indian Factories Act, otherwise it was treated as a workshop. A workshop-workshed has already been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs. All such census houses which fully satisfied those conditions, were included in this category.

Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places:—These terms are self-explanatory. A census house, which provided only boarding facilities and where no lodging facilities were available was treated as a restaurant. A sweetmeat shop was taken as one where sweets were prepared and sold. Such a shop was recorded as a workshop in the houselist. Similarly, eating houses were places where food was served. These census houses are also called as "Dhaba" in the local language.

Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship:—All cinemas, theatres and panchayat ghars etc., were included in this category. Of course, places of worship such as temples, mosques,

churches etc , were outside the purview of this category

Places of worship (e.g. temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.):—All census houses where worshipping of any kind was done and prayers were offered were treated as places of worship and included in this category

Others:—The census houses could be put to some more uses other than those described above. These could be cattle-sheds, garages, laundries, petrol pumps, passenger shelters, cattle ponds, gate-keeper's sheds, etc. As these types of census houses could not be classified elsewhere all such miscellaneous cases were included under this category

Census Houses—Table H-1 reveals that at the time of 1980 houselisting operations, there were 1,578,203 census houses—1,456,306 in rural areas and 121,897 in urban areas. The percentage distribution of census houses as to the total between rural and urban areas was 92.28 per cent and 7.72 per cent, respectively. During the 1971 Census the total number of houses returned in the State stood at 862,896—782,345 in rural and 80,551 in urban areas. During the decade under report the census houses increased by 82.90 per cent in the State as a whole—86.15 per cent in rural and 51.33 per cent in urban areas. The abrupt increase in the number of census houses returned at 1980 houselisting operations can be attributed to strictly adhering to the concept of census house for 1981 Census. The percentage distribution of the census houses as between the rural and urban areas is almost the same as the distribution of population.

2 The total geographical area of Himachal Pradesh is 55,673 sq kms. and on an average there are 28 census houses per sq km. The rural and urban density of census houses works out to be 26 and 574. The lower density in the rural areas is attributed to the availability of vast tracts of lands under agriculture/forests and barren patches whereas the higher density in the urban areas is due to the higher concentration of built up areas and defined boundaries of the towns.

House-man-ratio:—The study of house-man-ratio reveals valuable data about the socio-economic background of the population living in a particular tract of the State. The analysis of this data will reveal the availability of ratio of houses viz-a-viz the population in the State. The population considered for working out this ratio relates as on 1st March, 1981. The number of census houses per thousand persons works out to 369 for the State as a whole: 368 in rural areas and 374 in urban areas. The difference in the ratio between rural and urban areas is not much due to the fact that most of the urban areas of the State fall in the V and VI size class of towns each having a population of more than 5,000 and less than 5,000 respectively. Mostly the towns in the State are having the semi-urban characteristics. In addition, the difference in the rural and urban areas has been narrowed down due to the large number of cattle-sheds returned from the rural areas. Table 1 given below gives the particulars of census houses, population, area and density of census houses with regard to area and thousand persons.

TABLE 1
Districtwise Area, Population and Census Houses

State/District	Census House	Population			Area (Sq Km)	Census Houses per sq km	Census Houses per 1,000 persons
		Total	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	1,578,203	4,289,818	3,954,847	325,971	55,673	28	369
1 Chamba	120,825	311,147	289,853	21,294	6,528	19	388
2 Kangra	310,136	990,758	941,820	48,938	5,739	54	313
3 Hamirpur	115,981	317,751	301,915	15,836	1,118	104	365
4 Una	110,599	317,422	292,916	24,506	1,540	72	348
5 Bilaspur	87,464	247,368	235,784	11,584	1,167	75	354
6 Mandi	253,952	644,827	597,570	47,257	3,950	64	394
7 Kullu	100,526	238,734	221,810	16,924	5,503	18	421
8 Lahul & Spiti	12,180	32,100	32,100	.	13,835	1	379
9 Shimla	210,930	510,932	430,755	80,177	5,131	41	413
10 Solan	104,451	303,280	270,657	32,623	1,936	54	344
11 Sirmaur	123,046	306,952	280,120	26,832	2,825	44	401
12 Kinnaur	28,113	59,547	59,547		6,401	4	472

2 The above table reveals that number of census houses per sq km. in the State as a whole works to 28 Among the districts, Hamirpur has the highest density of census houses—104 followed by Bilaspur—75, Una—72 and Mandi—64 while the Lahul & Spiti district has the lowest density of census houses being 1 and Kinnaur is the second lowest—4 It may be worth-while to mention that both in the density of population and census houses, Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Una have retained their ranking while the lowest position has been occupied by Lahul & Spiti and next above to it is Kinnaur district. Lahul & Spiti district is having the maximum area (13,835 sq kms) followed by Chamba (6,528 sq kms.) and Kinnaur (6,401 sq kms.) while Hamirpur is the smallest (1,118 sq kms.)

district with regard to area and Bilaspur occupies the second position from bottom

3 In the State as a whole there are 369 census houses per thousand persons Among the districts Kinnaur, Kullu and Shimla with 472, 421 and 413, respectively have the highest number of census houses per thousand persons The districts of Kangra (313), Solan (344) and Una (348) have comparatively less number of census houses per thousand persons in the State

4 Table 2 given below shows the distribution and proportion of census houses according to their use and their distribution in the rural and urban areas in the State

TABLE 2
Census Houses and their proportion to 1,000 Census Houses according to use

Type of Use	Census Houses			Per thousand distribution according to use			Per thousand distribution in rural and urban areas	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Vacant	82,946	72,031	10,915	52	50	90	868	132
2 Residence	791,326	713,871	77,455	501	490	635	902	98
3 Shop-cum-residence	7,421	6,326	1,095	5	4	9	852	148
4 Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry	16,862	15,760	1,102	11	1	9	935	65
5 Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	3,153	2,298	855	2	2	7	729	271
6 Shops excluding eating houses	23,157	14,525	8,632	15	10	71	627	373
7 Business houses and offices	8,497	5,554	2,943	5	4	24	654	346
8 Factories, workshops and work-sheds	40,399	36,228	4,171	26	25	34	897	103
9 Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	4,784	3,524	1,260	3	2	10	737	263
10 Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar), excluding places of worship	1,543	1,422	121	1	1	1	922	78
11 Places of worship (e.g temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras, etc	12,584	11,916	668	8	8	6	947	53
12 Others	585,531	572,851	12,680	371	393	104	978	22

5. The uses of census houses in different areas of the state are closely linked with the modes of community life, types of economic activities and the weather conditions obtaining in different regions As per 1981 Census, 92.39 per cent of the State population

has been returned from the rural areas As many as 70-80 per cent of the working population has been returned as cultivators and agricultural labourers Most of the houses in the rural areas are being used for residential purposes and for cattle-sheds Keeping

in view the implementation of the various plan programmes a change in the use of houses has been noticed both in the rural and urban areas. Business and industry are finding places in the economy of rural areas and institutions like schools, health centres, post offices, banks, panchayat ghars etc., are being introduced in the rural set up. Similarly in the urban areas, new industrial areas are being built up especially at Parwanoo, Paonta Sahib, Mahtpur Badsehra, more business units, schools and colleges, hospitals, banks, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places and places of entertainment are being set up to cope with the diversified needs of growing population. The study of uses of houses will help to analyse the study of various economic, social and cultural spheres

(i) Of the 1,000 census houses in the State, 52 fall in the category of vacant (50 in rural areas and 90 in urban areas). The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas for 1971 Census were 84 and 107 respectively. The higher incidence of vacancy in the urban areas is mainly due to tenancy system, shifting population and occupational mobility of the working class with the result that the larger number of census houses remained vacant for short period in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Out of 1,000 vacant census houses, 868 have been returned from the rural areas and 132 from the urban areas. The larger number reported from the rural areas is mainly due to the fact that rural areas cover a higher proportion

(ii) Residential houses cover about half of the total census houses i.e. 501 per 1,000. The proportion of residential houses is higher in urban areas (635) which is due to the comparatively smaller size of urban areas and each household is occupying separate census house as compared to the figure of 490 in the rural areas. In addition, out of 1,000 census houses, 5 and 11 are being used as shop-cum-residences and workshop-cum-residences, respectively. The proportion of houses being used as shop-cum-residences is higher in the urban areas while larger proportion of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residential has been reported from the rural areas as compared to the urban areas

(iii) Two census houses per 1,000 in the State as a whole (2 in rural areas and 7 in urban areas) are being used as hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, tourist homes and inspection houses. The higher proportion in the towns can be attributed due to the obvious reasons that people visit towns in connection with business, official purposes etc. Again of 1,000 census houses classified under this category as many as 729 have been reported from the rural areas and 271 from the urban areas. The higher proportion of such houses being reported from the rural areas can be attributed due to the vast area as well as existence of number of community places in each village which are being used for boarding-the-marriage parties, casual visitors and also for

holding the community meetings and recreational activity of the rural folk. In addition, the State is predominantly rural where urban population only accounts for 7.61 per cent

(iv) Shops excluding eating houses share a proportion of 15 (10 in rural areas and 71 in urban areas) in a 1,000 houses in the State as a whole. The higher proportion of census houses being used as shops in urban areas is obviously due to the commercial economy of the towns. Out of 1,000 shops, 627 have been reported from the rural areas and 373 from the urban areas

(v) Only 5 census houses per 1,000 of the total census houses are being used as business houses and offices in the State. The proportion of this category of census houses in the rural areas comes to 4 while urban areas share a proportion of 24. The census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds share a proportion of 26 in one thousand census houses in the State as a whole, 25 in rural areas and 34 in urban areas. Out of 1,000 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds as many as 897 have been returned from the rural areas and 103 from the urban areas

(vi) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating places account for 3 in 1,000 houses. The proportion is 2 out of 1,000 houses in villages and 10 in towns. The corresponding figures for 1971 Census are identical. The rural people generally take their meals at home and do not visit restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places unless it is absolutely necessary. Out of 1,000 census houses being used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places as many as 737 have been reported from the rural areas and the remaining 263 from the urban areas

(vii) Places of entertainment and community gathering account for 1 per 1,000 census houses in the State

(viii) 8 census houses in a 1,000 in the rural areas and 6 in the towns are being used as places of worship like temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras, etc. Out of 1,000 census houses being used as places of worship as many as 947 have been reported from the rural areas and remaining 53 from the urban areas

(ix) Out of 1,000 census houses as many as 371 are put to uses other than those described above mainly for stalling cattle and storing fodder and grains. Out of 1,000 census houses classified under this category as many as 978 have been reported from the rural areas.

6 Table 3 shows the districtwise percentage of population and census houses in rural and urban areas of the State

TABLE 3
Districtwise Rural/Urban Percentage Distribution of Population and Census Houses,

State/District	Population		Census Houses		No. of houses per thousand persons	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	92.39	7.61	92.28	7.72	368	374
1 Chamba	93.16	6.84	93.39	6.61	389	375
2 Kangra	95.06	4.94	94.69	5.31	312	337
3 Hamirpur	95.02	4.98	94.67	5.33	364	390
4 Una	92.28	7.72	91.23	8.77	344	396
5 Bilaspur	95.32	4.68	95.38	4.62	354	348
6 Mandi	92.67	7.33	92.43	7.57	393	407
7 Kullu	92.91	7.09	92.75	7.25	420	431
8 Lahul & Spiti	100.00		100.00		379	
9 Shimla	84.31	15.69	85.50	14.50	419	382
10. Solan	89.24	10.76	87.88	12.12	339	388
11 Sirmaur	91.26	8.74	93.69	6.31	412	289
12 Kinnaur	100.00		100.00		472	

7 The rural and urban break-up of the population as per 1981 Census comes to 92.39 and 7.61 per cent, respectively. The distribution of census houses in the rural and urban areas also depicts the identical position. The proportion of census houses in the urban areas in the districts of Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Kullu is strikingly more or less identical to the population. Una, Mandi and Solan districts have slightly more proportion of census houses in the urban areas as compared to the proportion of urban population while the districts of Sirmaur and Shimla have lesser proportion of census houses as compared to population.

8 The number of census houses per thousand of population in the State works out to 368 for rural areas and 374 for urban areas, Kinnaur district has returned the highest ratio (472) followed by Kullu (420), Shimla (419) and Sirmaur (412), while Kangra has the lowest proportion (312) in the rural areas. The higher proportion of census houses in these districts is due to the fact that majority of the households have another house at the farms. In the case of urban areas, Kullu has the highest ratio (431) followed by Mandi (407), Una (396) and Sirmaur is at the bottom with a proportion of 289 census houses per thousand of population. The

higher proportion in Kullu and Mandi districts can be attributed to the development of tourist industries in the former and location of various State and Central Government and Project Offices in later Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts are completely rural.

Vacant Houses.—Vacancy of the houses is governed by various factors such as old constructions gone out of use with age, houses just completed, serviceable houses vacated temporarily, serviceable houses of migrants not available for rent etc. The vacancy of houses in urban areas is mostly influenced by the floating population living in rented houses and comparatively high constructional activities there. In the urban areas where a good number of people live in the rented houses there is a tendency to shift to new better types of houses such as improved design, better location and other hygienic amenities, nearness to place of work, market and school etc. Lower rents, better landlords or neighbours are among the factors which induce the tenants to move frequently thus adding to the number of vacancies. In villages where the population is mostly engaged in the agricultural pursuits and employment opportunities are few the population is generally static and mostly live in owned houses. The vacant houses

in these areas mainly constitute of old and un-serviceable structures, farm houses which are seasonally used

2 As per 1980 houselisting operations the total number of vacant houses in the State comes to 82,946 (72,031 rural and 10,915 urban) The corresponding figures for 1971 Census are 74,363 The number of vacant houses increased by 11.54 per cent (9.57 per cent rural and 26.58 per cent urban) during the period 1971-81 The maximum proportion of vacant houses per 1000 census houses in the rural areas was in Kullu district

(82), followed by Shimla (78) Sirmaur (54) and Kangra (48) Minimum proportion has been worked out in respect of Bilaspur (33) and next above to it is Solan (34)

3 As regards the urban areas, the maximum proportion has been observed in Mandi (134), followed by Solan (122) and Hamirpur (90) and the minimum proportion has been found in Bilaspur district (58)

4 Table 4 given below shows the district-wise distributions of vacant census houses and its proportion to 1,000 census houses

TABLE 4
Districtwise distribution of Vacant Houses

State/District	Total vacant houses			Proportion to one thousand census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	82,946	72,031	10,915	52	49	90
1. Chamba	6,464	5,910	554	54	52	69
2. Kangra	15,537	14,154	1,383	50	48	84
3. Hamirpur	4,582	4,028	554	40	37	90
4. Una	4,429	3,718	711	40	37	73
5. Bilaspur	2,948	2,714	234	34	33	58
6. Mandi	11,545	8,965	2,580	45	38	134
7. Kullu	8,114	7,633	481	81	82	66
8. Lahul & Spiti	360	360		30	30	
9. Shimla	16,464	14,076	2,388	78	78	78
10. Solan	4,643	3,096	1,547	44	34	122
11. Sirmaur	6,694	6,211	483	54	54	62
12. Kinnaur	1,166	1,166		41	41	

Residential Houses —As per 1980 houselisting the number of wholly residential census houses in Himachal Pradesh comes to 791,326 or 50.14 per cent of the total census houses in the State Of these 713,871 or 90.2 per cent have been returned from the rural areas and 77,455 or 9.8 per cent from the urban areas. The corresponding figures for 1971 Census were 622,055—

567,914 in rural areas and 54,141 in urban areas. In terms of percentage the residential houses increased by 27.21 in the State, 25.70 per cent in the rural areas and 43.06 per cent in the urban areas during 1971-81 Table 5 gives the districtwise distribution of wholly residential houses and its proportion to 1,000 census houses.

TABLE 5

Districtwise distribution of wholly Residential Houses

State/District	Number			Proportion to one thousand census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	791,326	713,871	77,455	501	490	635
1 Chamba	57,700	52,673	5,027	478	467	630
2 Kangra	173,499	163,618	9,881	559	557	600
3 Hamirpur	57,723	54,357	3,366	498	495	544
4 Una	62,131	56,982	5,149	562	565	531
5 Bilaspur	42,377	39,965	2,412	485	479	597
6 Mandi	117,222	104,724	12,498	462	446	650
7 Kullu	47,370	42,895	4,475	471	460	614
8 Lahul & Spiti	6,928	6,928		569	569	
9 Shimla	100,662	78,697	21,965	477	436	718
10 Solan	52,896	45,607	7,289	506	497	576
11 Sirmaur	55,342	49,949	5,393	450	433	695
12 Kinnaur	17,476	17,476		622	622	

2 The above table shows that Kangra district has returned the maximum number of residential houses (173,499) followed by Mandi (117,222) and Shimla (100,662) and these districts have retained their ranking in the rural areas with 163,618 houses in Kangra district followed by 104,724 in Mandi district and 78,697 in Shimla district. In the urban areas the ranking of the districts has slightly changed as compared to rural areas Shimla ranks first with 21,965 census houses being used for wholly residential purposes followed by Mandi (12,498) and Kangra (9,881) while Bilaspur district has returned the minimum number of census houses (2,412).

3 The proportion of 1,000 census houses to residential houses is 501 for the State (490 rural and 635 urban). Kinnaur district records the highest proportion i.e. 622 per 1,000 census houses followed by Lahul & Spiti (569), Una (562) and

Kangra (559) while Sirmaur is at the bottom with 450.

4 Coming over to the rural and urban positions we find that so far as rural areas are concerned the first three positions are being retained by Kinnaur (622), Lahul & Spiti (569) and Una (565) while Sirmaur district with a figure of 433 is at the bottom.

5 For urban areas Shimla district with the figure of 718 per 1,000 census houses comes at the top followed by Sirmaur and Mandi having 695 and 650, respectively.

Shop-cum-residence —This term of census house implies that a house is put to both the uses i.e. shop and some of its portion is used for residential purpose.

TABLE 6

Districtwise distribution of Shop-cum-residences and their proportion to 1000 Census Houses

State/District	Number			Proportion to one thousand census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	7,421	6,326	1,095	5	4	9
1 Chamba	338	318	20	3	3	3
2 Kangra	1,650	1,554	96	5	5	6
3 Hamirpur	763	670	93	7	6	15
4 Una	261	241	20	2	2	2
5. Bilaspur	548	442	106	6	5	26
6 Mandi	1,371	1,170	201	5	5	10
7 Kullu	509	342	167	5	4	23
8 Lahul & Spiti	22	22		2	2	
9 Shimla	892	608	284	4	3	9
10 Solan	426	346	80	4	4	6
11 Sirmaur	571	543	28	5	5	4
12 Kinnaur	70	70		2	2	.

2 Table 6 shows that in the State as a whole 7,421 census houses are being used as shop-cum-residences. This indicates that their percentage to the total census houses is quite insignificant. The rural and urban break-up is 6,326 and 1,095 respectively. The larger number of such houses in the villages can be attributed to the large segment of rural population as well as the prevailing conditions in the villages where shops are mostly run on a smaller scale and the front portion of the house is used as shop and the back portion is used as a residence. This is so because such an arrangement ensures better supervision and prompt service to customers who cannot observe fixed shopping hours. Out of total 6,945 shop-cum-residence returned at 1971 Census as many as 6,182 were reported from rural areas and 763 from the urban areas. In terms of percentages the shop-cum-residence increased by 6.85 per cent (2.33 rural and 43.51 per cent in urban areas) during the decade.

3 The above table reveals that maximum number of shop-cum-residences i.e. 1,554 in the rural areas have been reported from Kangra district followed by Mandi 1,170 and Hamirpur 670 while in the case of urban areas the maximum number has been returned from Shimla district

(284) followed by Mandi (201) and Kullu (167)

4 Out of 1,000 census houses only 5 census houses are being used as shop-cum-residences in the State as a whole. This proportion is highest in Hamirpur followed by Bilaspur, Mandi, Kangra, Kullu, Sirmaur while Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Una are at the bottom.

5. Taking into account the rural break-up it is interesting to note that the proportion varies from 6 in Hamirpur to 2 in Lahul & Spiti. In urban areas the proportion varies between 26 in Bilaspur closely followed by Kullu (23) and Una district with the figure of 2 comes at the bottom against the State proportion of 9.

Workshop-cum-residence including household industry —As compared to the category of the shop-cum-residence, the houses being used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry have a higher number in the State. As the term itself implies all such industries which could neither be classified as registered factories, nor were these treated as household industries were taken as workshop. Himachal Pradesh having mainly agricultural economy is full of such common

industries which are linked to agriculture and rural way of life. These generally include blacksmithy, carpentry, basket making, weaving, pottery, shoe-making, tailoring and ornament making. These household industries though occupy a place of importance in the villages have also infiltrated in the towns with a further addition to similar other occupations. At the 1981 Census the number of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residences including household industry comes to 16,862. Of these, 15,760 or 93.5 per cent have been reported from the rural areas and 1,102 from the urban areas of the State. At the time of 1971 Census the number of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residence including household industries stood at 13,614. Of these 12,750 were in the rural areas and only 864 were reported from the urban areas. During the decade 1971-81 the number of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residence increased by 23.86 per cent in the State as a whole. The corresponding increase in the rural and urban areas work out to 23.61 and 27.55 per cent. In the State as a whole out of 1,000 census houses the proportion of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residences comes to 11 and the proportions for rural and urban areas are 11 and 9 respectively.

2. In the State as a whole, out of 1,000 workshop-cum-residence 935 have been reported from the rural areas and 65 from the urban areas. Among the districts Kangra, Hamirpur and Solan have recorded the highest proportion of such houses in the State with 13 each per thousand census houses. The lowest proportion of 6 each has been recorded for Lahul & Spiti and Shimla districts.

3. Taking into account the rural and urban distribution of such houses separately at district level it may be mentioned that Solan district with a proportion of 14 per thousand census houses ranks first followed by Kangra and Hamirpur districts each having a proportion of 13 per thousand census houses. In the urban areas Kullu district with a proportion of 26 comes at the top in the matter of such houses. Kullu is traditionally known for its shawl making and it may be perhaps due to this reason that its urban areas, who have a large incidence of khaddis, besides other household industries, have come to take this place. Hamirpur district with a proportion of 15 per 1,000 census houses and Bilaspur with 12 followed next. The lowest figure of 2 has been returned from Sirmaur district.

Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses—Numerically, next in importance to dwellings are hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses which are casually and temporarily used for dwelling purposes. The total number of such units is 3,153 in the State 2,298 in rural areas and 855 in urban areas. In terms of percentages this category of houses constitutes 0.2 per cent of the total census-

houses in the State (0.16 rural and 0.70 per cent urban). The rural areas share a proportion of 72.9 per cent of the total such houses while 27.1 percent have been reported from the towns. As per 1971 Census the total number of census houses being used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas etc., stood at 2,543 (1,890 in rural areas and 653 in urban areas). In terms of percentage this category of census houses increased by 23.99 per cent in the State, 21.59 in rural and 30.93 in the urban areas during the period 1971-81. This shows there is scarcity of accommodation in the State for tourists and visitors particularly when the State claims to have a vast potential for the tourists attraction.

2. Analysing the districtwise position of such houses we find that Lahul & Spiti district has recorded the highest proportion of such houses i.e. 6 per thousand. The higher proportion of such houses can be attributed to remoteness of the district coupled with the inadequacy of bus service which is mostly available during the summer months and the visitors have to make the forced halts otherwise in the hotels, sarais etc. Next to follow is Una where the proportion of such category of census houses works out to 5 per thousand of census houses. These two districts have maintained their ranking when we consider the data for the rural areas only. In the case of urban areas Bilaspur district with a proportion of 37 per thousand of census houses being used as hotels, sarais and dharamshalas tops amongst the districts followed by Kullu with a figures of 14 and Chamba having a proportion of 10 per thousand of census houses. In the remaining districts the proportion varies between 8 in Solan to 3 in Mandi.

Shops excluding eating houses—In census terminology a shop is an establishment where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or credit. Sale or purchase of goods outside roofed accommodation has not been netted and included in this category of shops. Similarly if a person is manufacturing any article and also sells the same at the site of manufacture such a site has been classified as workshop or workshed and not as a shop. Eating places like restaurants, sweetmeat shops and tea stalls have also been excluded from the category of shops and have been recorded under a separate category. Also petrol pumps, studios, hair cutting saloons, laundries etc., have been classified in the category of 'others'. The proportion of shops to 1,000 census houses in the districts ranges between 21 and 6 as compared to the State figures of 15. Kangra district ranks first with maximum proportion of 21 closely followed by Una (20), Solan (15), and Shimla (14). On the lowest side is Kinnaur district with a proportion of 6 and second lowest is Lahul & Spiti with a proportion of 8. In the rural areas of the districts the proportion varies between 17 in Kangra and 6 each in Bilaspur, Kullu and Kinnaur against the State figure of 10. There are more shops in the towns than in

industries which are linked to agriculture and rural way of life. These generally include blacksmithy, carpentry, basket making, weaving, pottery, shoe-making, tailoring and ornament making. These household industries though occupy a place of importance in the villages have also infiltrated in the towns with a further addition to similar other occupations. At the 1981 Census the number of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residences including household industry comes to 16,862. Of these, 15,760 or 93.5 per cent have been reported from the rural areas and 1,102 from the urban areas of the State. At the time of 1971 Census the number of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residence including household industries stood at 13,614. Of these 12,750 were in the rural areas and only 864 were reported from the urban areas. During the decade 1971-81 the number of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residence increased by 23.86 per cent in the State as a whole. The corresponding increase in the rural and urban areas work out to 23.61 and 27.55 per cent. In the State as a whole out of 1,000 census houses the proportion of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residences comes to 11 and the proportions for rural and urban areas are 11 and 9 respectively.

2 In the State as a whole, out of 1,000 workshop-cum-residence 935 have been reported from the rural areas and 65 from the urban areas. Among the districts Kangra, Hamirpur and Solan have recorded the highest proportion of such houses in the State with 13 each per thousand census houses. The lowest proportion of 6 each has been recorded for Lahul & Spiti and Shimla districts.

3 Taking into account the rural and urban distribution of such houses separately at district level it may be mentioned that Solan district with a proportion of 14 per thousand census houses ranks first followed by Kangra and Hamirpur districts each having a proportion of 13 per thousand census houses. In the urban areas Kullu district with a proportion of 26 comes at the top in the matter of such houses. Kullu is traditionally known for its shawl making and it may be perhaps due to this reason that its urban areas, who have a large incidence of khaddis, besides other household industries, have come to take this place. Hamirpur district with a proportion of 15 per 1,000 census houses and Bilaspur with 12 followed next. The lowest figure of 2 has been returned from Sirmaur district.

Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses — Numerically, next in importance to dwellings are hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses which are casually and temporarily used for dwelling purposes. The total number of such units is 3,153 in the State, 2,298 in rural areas and 855 in urban areas. In terms of percentages this category of houses constitutes 0.2 per cent of the total census-

houses in the State (0.16 rural and 0.70 per cent urban). The rural areas share a proportion of 72.9 per cent of the total such houses while 27.1 per cent have been reported from the towns. As per 1971 Census the total number of census houses being used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas etc., stood at 2,543 (1,890 in rural areas and 653 in urban areas). In terms of percentage this category of census houses increased by 23.99 per cent in the State, 21.59 in rural and 30.93 in the urban areas during the period 1971-81. This shows there is scarcity of accommodation in the State for tourists and visitors particularly when the State claims to have a vast potential for the tourists attraction.

2 Analysing the districtwise position of such houses we find that Lahul & Spiti district has recorded the highest proportion of such houses i.e. 6 per thousand. The higher proportion of such houses can be attributed to remoteness of the district coupled with the inadequacy of bus service which is mostly available during the summer months and the visitors have to make the forced halts otherwise in the hotels, sarais etc. Next to follow is Una where the proportion of such category of census houses works out to 5 per thousand of census houses. These two districts have maintained their ranking when we consider the data for the rural areas only. In the case of urban areas Bilaspur district with a proportion of 37 per thousand of census houses being used as hotels, sarais and dharamshalas tops amongst the districts followed by Kullu with a figure of 14 and Chamba having a proportion of 10 per thousand of census houses. In the remaining districts the proportion varies between 8 in Solan to 3 in Mandi.

Shops excluding eating houses — In census terminology a shop is an establishment where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or credit. Sale or purchase of goods outside roofed accommodation has not been netted and included in this category of shops. Similarly if a person is manufacturing any article and also sells the same at the site of manufacture such a site has been classified as workshop or workshed and not as a shop. Eating places like restaurants, sweetmeat shops and tea stalls have also been excluded from the category of shops and have been recorded under a separate category. Also petrol pumps, studios, hair cutting saloons, laundries etc., have been classified in the category of 'others'. The proportion of shops to 1,000 census houses in the districts ranges between 21 and 6 as compared to the State figures of 15. Kangra district ranks first with maximum proportion of 21 closely followed by Una (20), Solan (15), and Shimla (14). On the lowest side is Kinnaur district with a proportion of 6 and second lowest is Lahul & Spiti with a proportion of 8. In the rural areas of the districts the proportion varies between 17 in Kangra and 6 each in Bilaspur, Kullu and Kinnaur against the State figure of 10. There are more shops in the towns than in

villages and this feature is common to all the districts. The proportion of shops excluding eating houses varies between 97 to 54 in the districts as compared to 71 for the State as a whole. Una district ranks first with maximum proportion of 97 closely followed by Kangra (92), Sirmaur (91) and Hamirpur (87). On the lower side are the districts of Shimla (54) and Mandi (59).

2 The number of census houses being used as shops excluding eating houses has increased from 12,199 in 1971 to 23,157 in 1981 Census

Of the total census houses being used as shops excluding eating houses, 14,525 or 62.7 per cent have been reported from the rural areas and 8,632 or 37.3 per cent from the urban areas of the State. The corresponding figures for 1971 Census were 7,690 and 4,509. In terms of percentages the growth rate works out to be 89.83 per cent for the State, 88.88 per cent for the rural areas and 91.44 per cent for the urban areas. Table 7 given below shows the districtwise distribution of shops excluding eating houses in the State.

TABLE 7

Districtwise distribution of Shops excluding eating houses and its proportion to one thousand Census Houses

State/District	Numbers			Proportion to one thousand census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	23,157	14,525	8,632	15	10	71
1 Chamba	1,595	1,021	574	13	9	72
2 Kangra	6,604	5,088	1,516	21	17	92
3 Hamirpur	1,498	961	537	13	9	87
4 Una	2,214	1,269	945	20	13	97
5 Bilaspur	801	508	293	9	6	73
6 Mandi	3,112	1,972	1,140	12	8	59
7. Kullu	1,022	528	494	10	6	68
8. Lahul & Spiti	94	94		8	8	
9. Shimla	2,894	1,238	1,656	14	7	54
10. Solan	1,614	845	769	15	9	61
11, Sirmaur	1,537	829	708	12	7	91
12 Kinnaur	172	172		6	6	

Business houses and offices :—This category of census houses includes offices of government, semi-government, local bodies and business houses like banks, post offices, clearance houses, commercial and industrial houses, police stations etc. All told, there are 8,497 census houses in this category in the State, 5,554 in rural areas and 2,943 in the urban areas. The corresponding figures for 1971 Census stood at 4,297, 2,678 and 1,619 respectively. In terms of percentage the overall increase works out to 97.74 for the State, 107.39 per cent in rural areas and 81.78 in the urban areas. The higher increase in the rural areas can be attributed to increased business activities and setting up of post offices, banks, schools, state government offices etc., in the rural areas. In the urban areas the increase can be mainly due to the increased public and commercial activities. Out of 1,000 census

houses, 5 are being used as business houses and offices in the State. The highest proportion of houses and offices has been recorded in respect of Kinnaur with the figure of 10, closely followed by Lahul & Spiti with a proportion of 9 per thousand census houses. Both these districts are smaller in population size and only account for 1.78 per cent and 0.77 per cent respectively of the total census houses in the State. Whereas the government activities are almost at par as compared to the other districts in the State. In the remaining districts the proportion varies between 7 each in Solan and Shimla districts and 4 per thousand census houses each in Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts.

2 The per thousand proportion in the rural areas varies between 10 in Kinnaur district and 4

each in Kangra, Una; Mandi, Shimla and Solan districts. With regard to the urban areas 24 census houses per thousand are being used as business houses and offices in the State as a whole and the maximum proportion has been observed in the Bilaspur district (34) followed by Solan (30) and the lowest proportion has been observed in the case of Mandi (17).

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds—In this category all census houses where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are manufactured and sold are included. All registered factories and unregistered workshops and worksheds are covered in this category. The number of census houses used as factories, workshops is quite significant in the State. According to 1981 Census there are 40,399 census houses falling under this category in the State—36,228 in the rural areas (89.68 per cent) and 4,171 (10.32 per cent) in the urban areas. The corresponding figures for 1971 Census stood at 31,775—29,068 in rural areas and 2,707 in urban areas thus registering a growth rate of 27.14 per cent during 1971-81 (24.63 per cent in rural areas and 54.08 per cent in urban areas). The growth of such houses reveals good progress in the field of factories and workshops.

2. For every thousand census houses there are 26 census houses falling in this category in the State. Lahul & Spiti district leads all other districts in terms of proportion where 46 census houses are being used as such followed by Kullu (41) and Chamba (36). On the other hand Hamirpur and Bilaspur districts are at the bottom having a proportion of 17 each and next above is Kangra with proportion of 20. In the case of rural areas Lahul & Spiti (46) and Kullu (40) rank first and second. Bilaspur and Hamirpur districts are at the tail end having proportion of 16 each. In the case of urban areas against the state figure of 34 the highest proportion has been observed in respect of Una (63) followed by Kullu (46) and Shimla is at the bottom with the proportion of 16. The only district having the lesser proportion as compared to the State figure is Mandi.

1. Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places—Total number of census houses in this category stands at 4,784 in the State—3,524 in the rural areas and 1,260 in the urban areas. In terms of percentages 73.77 per cent have been returned from the rural areas. According to 1971 Census the number of such houses in the State stood at 2,653—1,914 in rural areas and 739 in urban areas thus registering a growth rate of 80.32 per cent in the State as a whole (84.12 per cent in rural and 70.50 per cent in urban areas). The increase is mainly due to the fact that there is a demand for such catering shops in the urban areas. In the rural areas the increase is primarily due to the mushroom growth of small tea shops near bus stops and road junctions.

2. Among the districts the proportion per thousand census houses varies between 4 each in Kangra and Solan and 1 each in Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts. In the case of rural areas the maximum proportion of 4 per thousand has been worked out in respect of Kangra and 1 each in Lahul & Spiti, Sirmaur and Kinnaur districts. In the urban areas against the State proportions of 10 Chamba district tops with 17 followed by Hamirpur (15), Kangra and Solan (12 each). Una and Shimla districts with a proportion of 8 each are at the lowest rung of ladder.

Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship—Cinema houses, theatres, libraries, reading rooms, clubs, community centres, (excluding places of worship) village panchayat ghars, marriage houses, etc have been included in this category. The total number of such census houses in the State as a whole as per 1981 Census works out to 1,543—1,422 in rural areas and 121 in the urban areas. The distribution of such census houses in the rural and urban areas is in conformity with the population of the respective areas. Of the total census houses in the State under this category 92.2 per cent have been reported from the rural areas and the remaining 7.8 per cent from urban areas. The corresponding figures for 1971 Census were 869 (797 in rural areas and 72 in urban areas). In terms of percentages census houses being used under this category increased by 77.56 in the State 78.42 in the rural areas and 68.06 in urban areas. In absolute figures Kangra district has returned the maximum number (278) followed by Mandi (251), Shimla (222), whereas there are 16 such houses in Lahul & Spiti district.

*** Places of Worship (temples, churches, mosques, gurdwaras etc.)**—Himachal Pradesh is traditionally known as the abode of innumerable gods and goddesses. The land of this Pradesh is popularly known as 'Dev Bhumi'. In this region temples are in abundance and so are the legends connected both with each temple and the diety. Further, as the large majority of the population of this State are Hindus the intensity of census houses used as churches, mosques and gurdwaras etc (separate figures of these census houses are not available) is less. The sizeable number of census houses falling in this category shows that religion continues to dominate the life of the people of the state and more and more places of dieties are coming up. The total number of census houses being used for this purpose in the State as per 1981 Census comes to 12,584—11,916 in rural areas and 668 in urban areas. In terms of percentages the rural areas account for 94.7 per cent of such census houses and the remaining 5.3 per cent have been reported from the urban areas. According to 1971 Census the number of census houses under this category stood at 7,165 (6,750 in rural areas and 415 in urban areas). During 1971-81 the number of such houses increased by 75.63 per cent (76.53 per cent in rural areas and 60.96 per cent in

the urban areas) The obvious reasons for such a large increase can be attributed to the strict following of the definition of census house by enumerators in the field as well as separate worshipping place in the houses of good number of households

2 At the district level the figures reveal that in rural areas the maximum proportion is observed in Shimla district i.e. 16 per thousand followed by Lahul & Spiti (14) and Chamba and Kullu (11 each) In urban areas the proportion varies between 8 per thousand each in Chamba and Kangra districts and 3 in Shimla district. The higher proportion of such places in the rural areas of Shimla and Lahul & Spiti districts truly represents the prevailing conditions. Practically every village in these districts have a place of worship which have resulted in such a high proportion of these census houses in these districts

Census houses put to 'other' uses :—Census houses not classified according to use to which they are put under any of the categories discussed above have been clubbed together under the category of 'other' uses Such category mainly consists of cattle sheds which represent very significant number commensurating with the agricultural economy of the State The other uses of the census houses in this category are garrages, godowns, passenger shelters etc. though less in number have been mostly returned from the urban areas

2 As per 1981 census there were 585,531 such houses in the State, of which rural areas claim 572,851 (97.8 per cent) and urban areas 12,680 (2.2 per cent) As per 1971 Census the number of such houses stood at 84,418 (78,972 in rural areas and 5,446 in the urban areas). During the period 1971-81 the number of such houses increased by more than 6 fold in the State. The increase is mainly due to the normal increase in the number of census houses coupled with the strict following of the definition of census house. Out of 1,000 census houses, 371 houses have been classified under this category-393 in rural areas and 104 in urban areas. The highest proportion of 431 per thousand census houses is found in Sirmaur district followed by Bilaspur (422), Mandi (418) and Hamirpur (401) while Kinnaur with 256 such census houses out of 1,000 has the lowest proportion.

3 In the rural areas Sirmaur district with a proportion of 455 ranks first followed by Mandi (446), Bilaspur (437) and Kinnaur with a proportion of 256 has returned the lowest proportion of such houses in the State. In the urban areas, Una district with a proportion of 186 per thousand census houses is at the top followed by Hamirpur district (160), Solan (124) and Sirmaur with a proportion of 62 per thousand census houses is at the tail end. Table 8 given below shows the district-wise distribution of census houses classified as others:—

TABLE 8.
Districtwise distribution of Census Houses classified under 'Others'.

State/District	Others			Proportion to 1,000 census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	585,531 ⁴	572,851 ⁵	12,680	371	393	104
1 Chamba	46,509	45,608	901	385	404	113
2 Kangra	97,186	95,264	1,922	313	324	117
3 Hamirpur	46,541	45,551	990	401	415	160
4 Una	35,701	33,901	1,800	323	336	186
5 Bilaspur	36,915	36,472	443	422	437	110
6 Mandi	106,042	104,601	1,441	418	446	75
7 Kullu	36,583	35,865	718	364	385	99
8 Lahul & Spiti	3,768	3,768	..	309	309	..
9 Shimla	77,608	75,196	2,412	368	417	79
10 Solan	38,482	36,911	1,571	368	40	124
11 Sirmaur	52,990	52,508	482	431	455	62
12 Kinnaur	7,206	7,206	..	256	256	..

***Disabled Persons
Analysis of Data***

HIMACHAL PRADESH PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS 1981

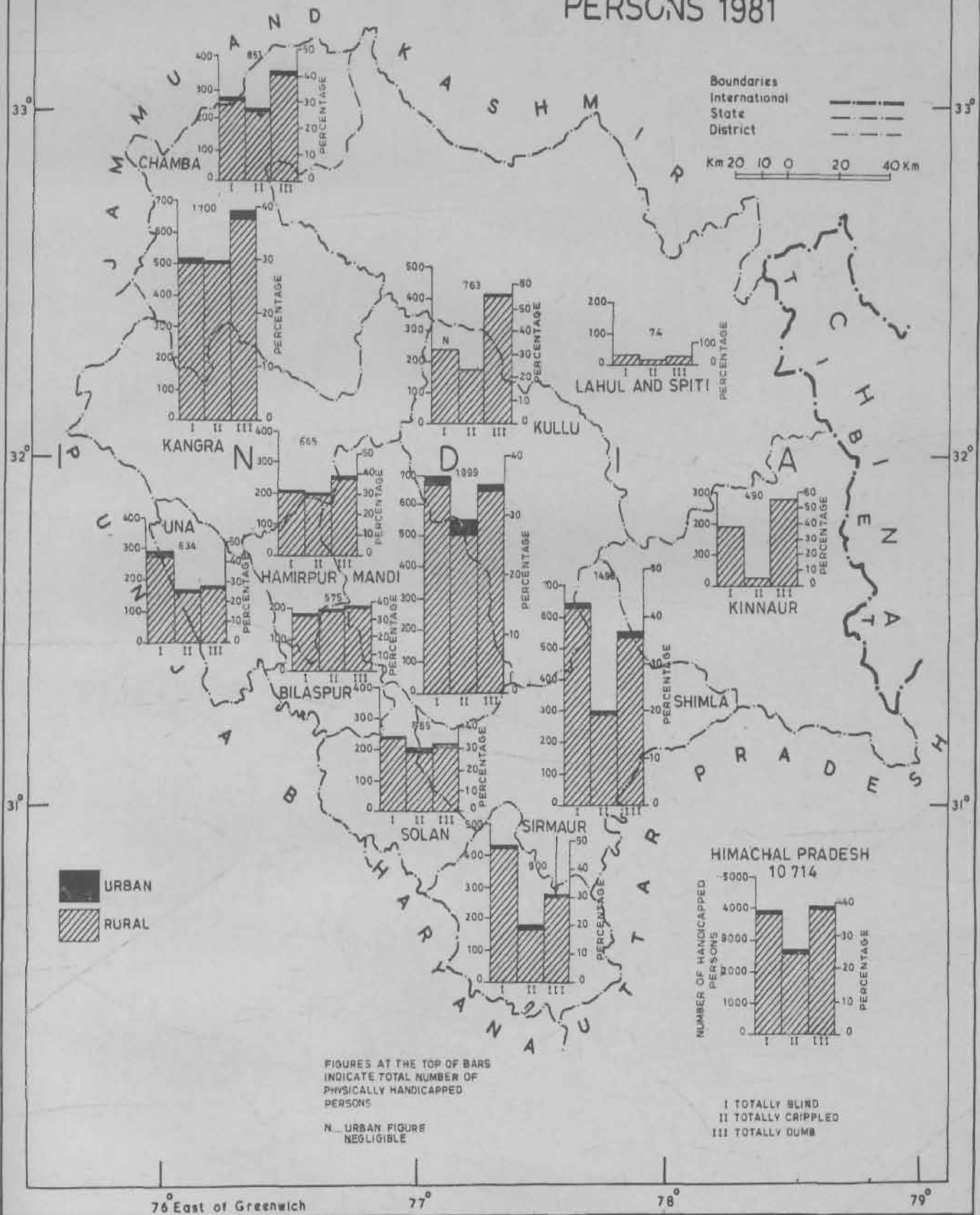


Table H-2 gives tahsil/townwise distribution of the totally handicapped persons in the State. This information has been collected during 1981 Census for the first time after independence. The data presented in this table have been given separately for the rural and urban areas.

2. The term totally crippled refers to such persons who had lost their limbs. The loss of arms or legs or all the four-limbs refers to the 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 and or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. The loss of only one arm and/or one leg has not been considered to be classified as totally crippled. The loss refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. The paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms has been classified as totally crippled, though the legs or the arms as such are still physically present. In the case of totally blind the emphasis is that the person has no eyesight. Same is the case with the dumb who can not speak. In order to avoid double counting if a person suffers from more than one

disability, in such cases the person had to be recorded by the greater disability. For example, a person might be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled etc. In such cases the emphasis was to find out the greater disability. In such cases, blindness was considered the greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Such persons were counted as blind. In other words it has been ensured that if a person suffers from more than one disability he was counted under one category only. The information relating to the disabled persons is of vital importance to the planners as well as to the administrators for framing the schemes for their welfare.

3. The estimated population of Himachal Pradesh as on 1st July, 1980 stood at 4,184 thousands (2,108 thousands males and 2,076 thousands females). Of the total population, 3,864 thousands (1,930 thousands males and 1,934 thousands females) were estimated in respect of the rural areas and the remaining 320 thousands (178 thousands males and 142 thousands females) for the urban areas. Table-1 given below shows districtwise distribution of handicapped population in the State.

TABLE 1
Districtwise Handicapped Population

State/District	Totally physically handicapped			Totally blind			Totally crippled			Totally dumb		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Himachal Pradesh	10,714	10,356	358	3,924	3,819	105	2,695	2,566	129	4,095	3,971	124
1. Chamba	851	820	31	268	261	7	229	220	9	354	339	15
2. Kangra	1,700	1,647	53	519	503	16	510	501	9	671	643	28
3. Hamirpur	665	646	19	209	205	4	203	196	7	253	245	8
4. Una	634	604	30	292	274	18	167	160	7	175	170	5
5. Bilaspur	575	567	8	179	176	3	194	191	3	202	200	2
6. Mandi	1,899	1,802	97	685	659	26	549	499	50	665	644	21
7. Kullu	763	759	4	234	233	1	117	117	...	412	409	3
8. Lahul & Spiti	74	74	..	32	32	..	16	16	...	26	26	...
9. Shimla	1,498	1,451	47	645	629	16	300	288	12	553	534	19
10. Solan	665	630	35	240	236	4	206	190	16	219	204	15
11. Sirmaur	900	866	34	432	422	10	180	164	16	288	280	8
12. Kinnaur	490	490	..	189	189	...	24	24	..	277	277	..

4. The above table shows that as per houselist of 1981 Census the number of physically handicapped persons stood at 10,714. Of these 10,356

or 96.66 per cent were returned from the rural areas and the remaining 358 or 3.34 per cent from the urban areas of the State. In terms of per-

tages the disabled population constitutes 0.26 per cent of the houselisting population

6 Of the totally handicapped persons as many as 3,924 were totally blind in the State. In other words 0.09 per cent of the projected population of the State is suffering from blindness. Of the blind people in the State, as many as 3,819 were reported from the rural areas and the remaining 105 from urban areas. In terms of percentages 0.10 per cent in the rural areas and 0.03 per cent in the urban areas of the projected population were suffering from blindness.

6 The distribution of blind people amongst the districts of the State shows that Mandi district has the maximum number i.e., 685 (17.46 per cent) followed by Shimla 645 persons (16.44 per cent), Kangra 519 (13.23 per cent) and Sirmaur 432 (11.01 per cent) while only 32 persons have been reported as blind in Lahul & Spiti district. Next above to it is Bilaspur where 179 persons have been reported blind.

7. Of the 2,695 totally crippled persons recorded in the State 2,566 or 95.21 per cent were reported from the rural areas and 129 or 4.79 per cent from urban areas. The crippled population constituted a proportion of 0.06, 0.07 and 0.04 per cent of the total, rural and urban projected population, respectively. In absolute terms Mandi district tops with 549 such crippled persons (20.37 per cent), next comes Kangra with 510 persons (18.92 per cent) followed by Shimla 300 persons (11.13 per cent), Chamba with 229 persons (8.50 per cent) and Solan

with 206 persons (7.64 per cent). Lahul & Spiti district had returned only 16 persons belonging to this category of disabled.

8. Of the total 10,714 disabled persons, the totally dumb accounted for 4,095 or 38.22 per cent. As many as 3,971 persons had been reported from the rural areas and the remaining 124 from the urban areas. In terms of percentages 96.97 per cent have been returned from rural areas and 3.03 per cent from the urban areas. The dumb persons constituted a proportion of 0.10 per cent of the projected population of the State as well as of rural areas and 0.04 per cent in urban areas.

9. In absolute terms Kangra district tops with 671 totally dumb (16.39 per cent), next comes Mandi with 665 persons (16.24 per cent) followed by Shimla with 553 (13.50 per cent) and thereafter comes Kullu district with 412 persons (10.06).

10. To sum up in the absolute terms Mandi district tops with 1,899 totally handicapped persons (17.72 per cent). Next comes Kangra with 1,700 persons (15.87 per cent) followed by Shimla with 1,498 persons (13.98 per cent). Thereafter comes Sirmaur district 900 persons (8.40 per cent), Chamba stands 5th with 851 persons (7.94 per cent) and Kullu comes 6th with 763 handicapped persons (7.12 per cent). Remaining six districts each having handicapped population below 700. Table 2 given below shows the percentage distribution of handicapped persons in the rural and urban areas.

TABLE 2

Districtwise percentage distribution of Handicapped persons in the rural areas

State/District	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb	Total disabled
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Chamba	6.83	8.57	8.54	7.92
2. Kangra	13.17	9.53	16.19	15.90
3. Hamirpur	5.37	7.64	6.17	6.24
4. Una	7.17	6.24	4.28	5.83
5. Bilaspur	4.61	7.44	5.04	5.48
6. Mandi	17.26	9.45	16.22	17.40
7. Kullu	6.10	4.56	10.30	7.33
8. Lahul & Spiti	0.84	0.62	0.65	0.72
9. Shimla	16.47	1.22	13.45	14.01
10. Solan	6.18	7.40	5.14	6.08
11. Sirmaur	11.05	6.39	7.05	8.36
12. Kinnaur	4.95	0.94	6.97	4.73

TABLE 3

Districtwise percentage distribution of Handicapped persons in the urban areas

State/District	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb	Total disabled
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
1. Chamba	6 67	6 98	12 10	8 66
2. Kangra	15 24	6 98	22 58	14 80
3. Hamirpur	3 81	5 43	6 45	5 31
4. Una	17 14	5 43	4 03	8 38
5. Bilaspur	2 86	2 32	1 61	2 23
6. Mandi	24 76	38 76	16 94	27 09
7. Kullu	0 95		2 42	1 12
8. Lahul & Spiti				
9. Shimla	15 24	9 30	15 32	13 13
10. Solan	3 81	12 40	12 10	9 78
11. Sirmaur	9 52	12 40	6 45	9 50
12. Kinnaur				

11. The maximum percentage of blind people in the rural areas of the State had been returned from Mandi district-17.26 per cent followed by Shimla (16.47 per cent), Kangra (13.17 per cent), Sirmaur (11.05 per cent) and Lahul & Spiti which is the smallest district with regard to population size in the State shares a proportion of 0.84 per cent. In case of crippled persons the ranking of the districts has slightly changed as compared to the ranking in respect of blind people. Kangra district ranks first in case of crippled persons while Mandi has been relegated to the second position and Shimla and Chamba districts occupy the third and fourth position with regard to the crippled persons. Again, in the case of dumb persons Mandi is at the top sharing a proportion of 16.22 per cent followed by Kangra (16.19 per cent) and

Shimla (13.45 per cent). To sum up Mandi ranks first in respect of total disabled population in the rural areas of the State followed by Kangra, Shimla and Sirmaur.

12. Table 3 given above shows that in the urban areas Mandi district shares the maximum proportion in respect of total disabled people, blind and totally crippled. Kangra district ranks first in respect of percentage of dumb people, second in totally disabled and third bracketed with Shimla in respect of blind people. Shimla district occupies the third position in respect of total and each category of the disabled people. In addition, in terms of proportion, Una ranks second in the case of blind people, Solan and Sirmaur in case of crippled people and Mandi in case of dumb people.

***H-1 and H-2 Tables
and
Appendices***

H-1 Census Houses and the

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses Vacant at the time of house- listing	Occupied Census		
				Residence	Shop-cum- residence	Workshop- cum-resi- dence inclu- ding house- hold indus- try
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	Total	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862
	Rural	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760
	Urban	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102
1. Chamba	Total	120,825	6,464	57,700	338	971
	Rural	112,841	5,910	52,673	318	893
	Urban	7,984	554	5,027	20	78
2. Kangra	Total	310,136	15,537	173,499	1,650	4,001
	Rural	293,656	14,154	163,618	1,554	3,873
	Urban	16,480	1,383	9,881	96	128
3. Hamirpur	Total	115,981	4,582	57,723	763	1,533
	Rural	109,799	4,028	54,357	670	1,443
	Urban	6,182	554	3,366	93	90
4. Una	Total	110,599	4,429	62,131	261	1,245
	Rural	100,902	3,718	56,982	241	1,144
	Urban	9,697	711	5,149	20	101
5. Bilaspur	Total	87,464	2,948	42,377	548	1,033
	Rural	83,427	2,714	39,965	442	984
	Urban	4,037	234	2,412	106	49
6. Mandi	Total	253,952	11,545	117,222	1,371	2,875
	Rural	234,731	8,965	104,724	1,170	2,702
	Urban	19,221	2,580	12,498	201	173
7. Kullu	Total	100,526	8,114	47,370	509	780
	Rural	93,237	7,633	42,895	342	587
	Urban	7,289	481	4,475	167	193
8. Lahul & Spiti	Total	12,180	360	6,928	22	68
	Rural	12,180	360	6,928	22	68
	Urban					
9. Shimla	Total	210,930	16,464	100,662	892	1,369
	Rural	180,337	14,076	78,697	608	1,211
	Urban	30,593	2,388	21,965	284	158
10. Solan	Total	104,451	4,643	52,896	426	1,394
	Rural	91,796	3,096	45,607	346	1,280
	Urban	12,655	1,547	7,289	80	114
11. Sirmaur	Total	123,046	6,694	55,342	571	1,243
	Rural	115,287	6,211	49,949	543	1,225
	Urban	7,759	483	5,393	28	18
12. Kinnaur	Total	28,113	1,166	17,476	70	350
	Rural	28,113	1,166	17,476	70	350
	Urban					

uses to which they are put

Houses used as							
Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses †	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,153	3,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531
2,298	4,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851
855	8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680
277	1,595	758	4,308	378	172	1,355	46,509
198	1,021	551	3,971	245	158	1,295	45,608
79	574	207	337	133	14	60	901
575	6,604	1,498	6,257	1,328	278	1,723	97,186
489	5,088	1,053	5,576	1,133	260	1,594	95,264
86	1,516	445	681	195	18	129	1,922
112	1,498	433	1,989	328	107	372	46,541
88	961	278	1,739	235	106	343	45,551
24	537	155	250	93	1	29	990
534	2,214	566	2,328	335	99	756	35,701
502	1,269	382	1,714	262	93	694	33,901
32	945	184	614	73	6	62	1,800
246	801	388	1,509	258	75	366	36,915
96	508	251	1,369	212	69	345	36,472
150	293	137	140	46	6	21	443
276	3,112	1,191	7,544	757	251	1,766	106,042
224	1,972	861	7,060	577	221	1,654	104,601
52	1,140	330	484	180	30	112	1,441
208	1,022	475	4,078	239	47	1,101	36,583
106	528	276	3,746	157	43	1,059	35,865
102	494	199	332	82	4	42	718
77	94	111	564	7	16	165	3,768
77	94	111	564	7	16	165	3,768
408	2,894	1,415	5,570	534	222	2,892	77,608
215	1,238	716	5,077	295	200	2,808	75,196
193	1,656	699	493	239	22	84	2,412
230	1,614	782	2,646	367	118	853	38,482
123	845	398	2,097	218	104	771	36,911
107	769	384	549	149	14	82	1,571
133	1,537	594	2,675	213	110	944	52,990
103	829	391	2,384	143	104	897	52,508
30	708	203	291	70	6	47	482
77	172	286	931	40	48	291	7,206
77	172	286	931	40	48	291	7,206

H-2 Disabled population by type of disability

State/District	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb--
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh -	3,924	2,695	4,095 -
1. Chamba	268	229	354
2. Kangra	519	510	671
3. Hamirpur	209	203	253
4. Una	292	167	175
5. Bilāspur	179	194	202
6. Manādi	685	549	665
7. Kūllu	234	117	412
8. Lahul & Spit	32	16	26
9. Shimlā	645	300	553
10. Sōlan	240	206	219
11. Sirmaur	432	180	288
12. Kinnaur	189	24	277

H-2 Disabled population by type of Disability

State/District/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Urban agglomeration/ Town/Urban area	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	T R U	3,924 3,819 105	2,695 2,566 129	4,095 3,971 124
1 CHAMBA DISTRICT	T R U	268 261 7	229 220 9	354 339 15
1 Pangi Tahsil	T R U	16 16	6 6	12 12
2 Chaurah Tahsil	T R U	42 42	59 59	80 80
3 Saluni Sub-Tahsil	T R U	50 50	23 23	58 58
4 Chamba Tahsil	T R U	72 72	87 84 3	109 102 7
Chamba M C	U		3	7
5 Bhattiyat Tahsil	T R U	35 28 7	29 23 6	47 39 8
Dalhousie Urban Agglomeration	U	3		3
(a) Dalhousie M C	U	2		2
(b) Dalhousie C B	U	1		1
Bakloh C B	U		3	3
Chuarı Khas N.A C	U	4	3	2
6 Brahmaur Tahsil	T R U	29 29	15 15	25 25
7 Sihunta Sub-Tahsil	T R U	24 24	10 10	23 23
2 KANGRA DISTRICT	T R U	519 503 16	510 501 9	671 643 28
1 Nurpur Tahsil	T R U	79 74 5	88 83 5	104 102 2
Nurpur M.C	U	5	5	2
2 Indora Sub-Tahsil	T R U	36 36	29 29	39 39

H-2 Disabled population by type of disability—contd

State/District/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town/Urban area	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
3 Kangra Tahsil	T	98	97	185
	R	91	93	164
	U	7	4	21
Nagtofa N A C.	U	1		6
Dharamsala M C	U	1	3	4
Kangra M C	U	1		3
Yol C B	U	4	1	8
4 Dera Gopipur Tahsil	T	110	87	120
	R	108	87	116
	U	2		4
Dera Gopipur N A C.	U	1		2
Jawalamukhi N A C	U	1		2
5 Khundian Sub-Tahsil	T	26	14	26
	R	26	14	26
	U			
6 Lambagraon Sub-Tahsil	T	43	38	52
	R	43	38	52
	U			
7 Palampur Tahsil	T	84	121	110
	R	82	121	109
	U	2		1
Palampur M C	U	2		1
8 Fatehpur Sub-Tahsil	T	43	36	35
	R	43	36	35
	U			
3 HAMIRPUR DISTRICT	T	209	203	251
	R	205	196	241
	U	4	7	10
1 Nadaun Sub-Tahsil	T	41	31	51
	R	40	28	50
	U	1	3	1
Nadaun N.A C	U	1	3	2
2 Tira Sujanpur Sub-Tahsil	T	11	26	41
	R	10	23	41
	U	1	3	1
Tira Sujanpur N A C	U	1	3	1
3 Hamirpur Tahsil	T	53	56	51
	R	51	55	51
	U	2	1	1
Hamirpur M C.	U	2	1	1
4. Barsar Tahsil	T	46	27	41
	R	46	27	41
	U			

H-2 Disabled population by type of disability—contd.

State/District/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town/Urban area	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
5 Bhoranj Sub-Tahsil	T R U	58 58 .	63 63 .	53 53 .
4 UNA DISTRICT	T R U	292 274 18	167 160 7	175 170 5
1 Amb Tahsil	T R U	69 62 7	65 63 2	71 70 1
Gagret N.A C	U	5	2	1
Daulatpur N.A.C.	U	2	.	.
2 Haroli Sub-Tahsil	T R U	87 87 .	29 29 .	28 28 .
3 Una Tahsil	T R U	92 81 11	38 33 5	30 26 4
Una M C	U	7	4	3
Mahtpur Badsehra N.A.C	U	2	1	.
Santokhgarh N.A C	U	2	.	1
4 Bangana Tahsil	T R U	44 44 .	35 35 .	46 46 .
5 BILASPUR DISTRICT	T R U	179 176 3	194 191 3	202 200 2
1 Ghumarwin Tahsil	T R U	108 107 1	113 113 .	139 139 .
Ghumarwin N.A.C.	U	1	.	.
2 Bilaspur Sadar Tahsil	T R U	41 39 2	55 53 2	35 33 2
Bilaspur M.C.	U	2	2	2
3 Naina Devi Sub-Tahsil]	T R U	30 30 .	26 25 1	28 28 ..
Naina Devi M.C.	U	.	1	..
6 MANDI DISTRICT	T R U	685 659 26	549 499 50	665 644 21
1 Jogindernagar Tahsil	T R U	105 102 3	77 69 8	95 87 8
Jogindarnagar (U.A.)	U	3	8	8

H-2 Disabled population by type of disability—contd.

State/District/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town/Urban area	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
2 Lad Bharol Sub-Tahsil	T R U	11 11 .	18 18 .	13 13 .
3 Sandhol Sub-Tahsil	T R U	18 18 .	12 12 .	20 20 .
4 Sarkaghat Tahsil	T R U	79 79 .	71 71 .	109 109 .
5 Mandi Sadar Tahsil	T R U	133 122 11	127 87 40	144 135 9
Mandi M C	U	11	39	8
Pandoh (U A)	U		1	1
6 Sundarnagar Tahsil	T R U	69 57 12	79 77 2	60 56 4
Sundarnagar M C.	U	12	2	4
7 Chachyot Sub-Tahsil	T R U	45 45 .	52 52 .	75 75 .
8 Chachyot-Tahsil	T R U	75 75 .	46 46 .	54 54 .
9 Bali Chowki Sub-Tahsil	T R U	43 43 .	22 22 .	29 29 .
10 Karsog Tahsil	T R U	107 107 .	45 45 .	66 66 .
7 KULLU DISTRICT	T R U	234 233 1	117 117 .	412 409 3
1 Kullu Tahsil	T R U	100 99 1	74 74 .	236 233 3
Bhuntar N.A.C	U	1		
Kullu M C.	U			3
Manali N A.C.	U			.
2 Banjar Tahsil	T R U	48 48 .	18 18 .	55 55 .
3 Ani Tahsil	T R U	49 49 .	13 13 .	70 70 .
4 Nermand Tahsil	T R U	37 37 .	12 12 .	51 51 .

H-2 Disabled population by type of disability—contd

State/District/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town/Urban area	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
8 LAHUL & SPITI DISTRICT	T R U	32 32	16 16	26 26
1 Udaipur Tahsil	T R U	10 10	11 11	10 10
2 Lahul Tahsil	T R U	15 15	5 5	11 11
3 Spiti Tahsil	T R U	7 7		4 4
9 SHIMLA DISTRICT	T R U	645 629 16	300 288 12	553 534 19
1 Seoni Tahsil	T R U	39 39	17 17	31 31
2 Shimla Tahsil	T R U	83 74 9	55 43 12	77 58 19
Shimla M Corp	U	8	12	10
Jutogh C B	U	.		
Dhalli N A C	U	1		1
3 Theog Tahsil	T R U	95 95	29 29	58 58
Theog M C	U	.	.	
4 Kumharsan Tahsil	T R U	23 23	16 16	3 3
5 Rampur Tahsil	T R U	68 63 5	45 45	5 5
Rampur M C	U	5		
6 Nankhar Sub-Tahsil	T R U	19 19	14 14	4 4
7 Rohru Tahsil	T R U	104 102 2	37 37	14 14
Rohru N A C	U	2		
8 Jubbal Tahsil	T R U	43 43	10 10	2 2
9 Kotkhai Tahsil	T R U	42 42	23 23	3 3

H-2 Disabled population by type of disability—contd

State/District/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town/Urban area	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
10 Chaupal Tahsil	T R U	23 23	9 9	15 15
11 Nerua Sub-Tahsil	T R U	106 106	45 45	46 46
10 SOLAN DISTRICT	T R U	240 236 4	206 190 16	219 204 15
1 Arki Tahsil	T R U	29 29	22 21 1	31 30 1
Arki N A C	U		1	1
2 Ramshahr Sub-Tahsil	T R T	14 14	17 17	19 19
3 Nalagarh Tahsil	T R U	107 104 3	59 59	55 55
Nalagarh M C	U	3		
4 Kasauli Tahsil	T R U	29 29	51 49 2	51 50 1
Kasauli C B	U			
Parwanoo N A C	U		2	1
5 Solan Tahsil	T R U	30 29 1	43 30 13	41 28 13
Solan M C	U	1	12	5
Dagshai C B	U			3
Subathu C B	U		1	5
6 Kandaghat Tahsil	T R U	31 31	14 14	22 22
11 SIRMAUR DISTRICT	T R U	432 422 10	180 164 16	288 280 8
1 Rajgarh Tahsil	T R U	44 44	18 18	28 28
2 Pachhad Tahsil	T R U	20 20	12 12	21 21
Sarahan N A C	U			

H-2 Disabled population by type of disability—concl'd.

State/District/Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town/Urban area	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
3 Nahan Tahsil	T R U	42 34 8	33 19 14	52 45 7
Nahan M C.	U	8	14	7
4 Renuka Tahsil	T R U	114 114 ..	35 35	29 29
5 Shalā Tahsil	T R U	106 106 .	22 22	38 38
6 Paonta Sahib Tahsil	T R U	106 104 2	60 58 2	120 119 1
Paonta Sahib M C.	U	2	2	1
12 KINNAUR DISTRICT	T R U	189 189	24 24	277 277
1 Hangrang Sub-Tahsil	T R U	12 12	3 3	9 9
2 Poo Tahsil	T R U	23 23	4 4	31 31
3 Morang Tahsil	T R U	25 25	4 4	46 46
4 Kalpa Tahsil	T R U	23 23	3 3	58 58
5 Nichar Tahsil	T R U	38 38	8 8	68 68
6 Sangla Tahsil	T R U	68 68	2 -2	65 65

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Page No.

Name of State/Union Territory		Code.No	Name of Village/Town		Code No								
Name of District		Code No	Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet		Code No								
Name of Tahsil/Taluka/P S /Dev Block/Circle etc		Code No	Enumerator's Block No										
Line No.	Building No (municipal or local authority or Census No)	Census house No	Purpose for which Census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, full 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													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
Total	x x	(a)	x x x	(a)	x x x	x x						x x x	

Signature of Enumerator Date

Signature of office Compiler Date

Signature of field Supervisor Date

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

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

APPENDIX II

**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)**

ENTERPRISE LIST

1 State/Union Territory	Code No	5 Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet	Code No
2 District	Code No.	6 Enumerator's Block No	Code No.
3 Tahsil/Taluka/P S /Dev Block/Circle etc	Code No	7 C D Block	Code No.
4 Village/Town	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 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Number of persons usually working daily								Remarks						
					Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)		Nature of operation (perennial-1 seasonal-2)		Type of ownership*		Special group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)			Power/fuel used for activity*					
					Agri-1, non-agri-2		Perennial-1 seasonal-2		Type of ownership*		Special group of owner		Power/fuel used for activity*						
					agri-1, non-agri-2		perennial-1 seasonal-2		Type of ownership*		Special group of owner		Power/fuel used for activity*						
1	1(0)	2	3	4	4(0)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

					Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col 5)		Agri cultural enterprises (Code 1 in col 5)		
					Total (including unpaid workers)		Hired		
					Males	Females	Total	Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired
Total	x x	[a]	[a]	x x x x	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	x x x

Signature of Enumerator date

Signature of Supervisor date

* Type of ownership—private-1, co-operative-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, for activity petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

APPENDIX III

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Introduction

1. 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.

2 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

3 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

4. 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 recognizable features. It is important that the boundaries of pan-chayats, patwaris' circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished if possible and the names of hamlets could 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.

5. The notional map will in effect be an outline map of the village or urban block.

6. 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

7. 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

8 In the lay-out sketch every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutch* houses must be shown by signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle Δ for *Kutch* 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



Kutcha houses, whether wholly or partly residential



Kutcha wholly non-residential

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

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

Roof material : Tiles GCI (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC (reinforced brick concrete), RCC (reinforced 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 *Kutcha* houses.

10. 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 housenumbering 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.

11. 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.

12. 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 feature 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 houselisting.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. **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.

16 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 8. 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.

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

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

18 You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of house listing. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as

the unit for house numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. *The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.*

19 **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.

20 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.

21 Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the house numbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

22 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 stair case and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

23. 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.

24 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.

25 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 *Kutch* is found after the house numbering 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 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

26. 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 separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

27. 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 of 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.

28. 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 five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use of 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.

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

30 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, cattleshed, workshed, etc., they should be treated as separate census houses.

31. 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.

32 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.

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

34 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

35 A household is 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".

36. 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.

37 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

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

39 At the 1981 census, a houselist form will be canvassed on universal basis.

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

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

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

Col. 1 : Line No

42 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)

43 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

44 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

45. 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

46 Arabic numbers (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

47 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.

House List

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

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

Col. 3 : Census House No.

48. 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.

49 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 entrance 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.

50 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.

51 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.

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

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

(1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed, etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory. 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, *biri* 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, Doctors' 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 carehome, 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).

53. 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

54 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 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.*

55 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

56 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.

57. 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 inquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people, etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise.

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

59 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 fibers

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnuts, 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 fruit, 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.

60 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 silk-worms 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.

61 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.

62 An illustrative list has been given to help you to recognise what are enterprises and what are not. Please read through this and refer to it whenever necessary.

63 It has been mentioned earlier that rearing of cattle or 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.

64. 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.

65. 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.

Col 5 Household No

66 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 unrelated 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 unrelated persons live together is an institutional household provided it has a common kitchen. So also is a jail.

67 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.

68 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.

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

	Building Number	Census house Number	Household Number
	1	2	3
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)

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.

70 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.

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

72 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.

73 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 56). This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

74 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

75 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

76 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

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

77 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 (columns 8+9)

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

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

80. 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

81 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

82 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

83. 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

84. 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

85 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.

86. If there is an entry in column 4 as 'vacant' you have also to record the reason such as 'dilated' '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.

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

(a) The total of census houses in column 3 will be the number of entries for each page. For example, if the entries in this column are A2/100,

A2/101(1), A2/101(2), A2/102, A2/103(1), A2/103(2), A2/103(3), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total for this page would be 9.

(b) For total in column 5, if the entries are A2/100, A2/101(1)(a), A2/101(1)(b), A2/102, A2/103(1)(a), A2/103(1)(b), A2/103(2), A2/104, 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 column 11 to 13 you will have to give the number of handicapped persons under each category.

Definition of Factories
[THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948]
(As modified up to the 1st May, 1977)

Extracts

“factory” means any premises including the precincts thereof :—

(i) Whereon ten or more workmen are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or

(ii) Whereon twenty or more workmen are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on

2 “manufacturing process” means any process for

(i) making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal, or

(ii) pumping oil, water, sewage or any other substance, or

(iii) generating, transforming or transmitting power, or

(iv) composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding ;

(v) constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels.

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

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

Description of enterprises

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Livestock Production

Cattle and goat-breeding, rearing, ranching, etc and production of milk.
Rearing of sheep and production of wool.
Rearing of pigs and other animals.
Rearing of horses, mules, camels and other pack animals.
Rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs
Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.
Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk
Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified.

Agricultural Services

Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems

Operation of irrigation systems
Animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services)
Grading agricultural and livestock products.
Horticultural and nursery services
Soil conservation
Scientific services like soil testing.
Agricultural services not elsewhere classified (like land clearing, land draining, etc.)

Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation

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

Forestry and Logging

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

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

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

Other forests products not elsewhere classified such as munjh

Fishing

Ocean, sea and coastal fishing
Inland water fishing.

Pisciculture—rearing of fish.
Collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponge and other sea products.
Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Coal Mining

Coal.
Lignite.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Crude petroleum.
Natural gas.

Metal Ore Mining

Iron ore.
Manganese
Chromite
Bauxite.
Gold and silver ores
Copper ore.
Lead and zinc ores
Limonite and Rutile.
Wolfram
Metal ores not elsewhere classified

Other Mining

Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits
Chemicals and fertilizer mineral mining (such as soda ash, sulphur, phosphates, nitrates, etc).

Salt mining and quarrying including crushing, screening and evaporating in pans
Precious and semi-precious stones
Mica.
Gypsum.
Other mining not elsewhere classified (asbestos, quartz, talc and soap stone, natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, etc).

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

Manufacturing of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat
Manufacture of dairy products
Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables
Canning preserving and processing of fish, crustacean and similar foods.
Grain mill products.
Manufacture of bakery products.

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

Production of indigenous sugar, boora, khand-sari, gur etc. from sugarcane and palm juice.

Production of common salt.

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

Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee, etc

Manufacture of other edible oils and fats, e g , mustard oil, ground nut oil, til oil, etc

Tea processing.

Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.

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

Manufacture of ice

Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.

Manufacture of starch.

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

Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.

Wine industries.

Malt liquors and malt.

Production of country liquor and toddy

Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.

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

Manufacture of bidi.

Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, chroots and cigarette tobacco.

Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff

Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.

Cotton spinning weaving, shrinking, sanforizing,

mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.

Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha).

Production of khadi.

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

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms.

Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing.

Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.

Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).

Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textiles.

Manufacture of wool, not elsewhere classified.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—

synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons, etc.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.

Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Jute and Mesta pressing and baling.

Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving.

Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.

Preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing of

hemp and other coarse fibres.

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

Manufacture of Textile Products (including weaving Apparel other than Footwear)

Knitting mills.

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

Embroidery and making of crapes, laces and fringes.

Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products.

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

Manufacture of rain coats, hats etc.

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

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

Manufacture of coir and coir products.

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

Manufacture of Wood and Wood products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.

Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood).

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

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

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

Manufacture of cork and cork products.
Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.
Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures.
Manufacture of wood, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified

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

Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint.
Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board
Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls.

Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.
Printing and publishing of news paper
Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music, directories, etc

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

Engraving, etching, block making etc.
Bookbinding.
Printing publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing, etc.

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

Tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather
Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear

Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc of leather and substitutes of leather.
Manufacture of leather consumer goods (other than apparel and footwear)

Scrapping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade
Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts.
Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles.
Manufacture of leather and fur products not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries
Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber.
Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.
Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing).

Petroleum refineries.
Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified.
Production of coal tar in coke ovens.
Manufacture of other coal and coal tar products not elsewhere classified.

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

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

Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers
Manufacture of drugs and medicines
Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressing, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations
Manufacture of inedible oils
Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass
Manufacture of matches
Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and fire works
Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitised films and paper)

Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Manufacture of structural clay products
Manufacture of glass and glass products
Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.
Manufacture of chinaware and porcelainware
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
Manufacture of mica products
Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing and stoneware
Manufacture of earthen and plaster statues and other products
Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products
Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrasives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries
Foundries for casting and forging iron and steel
Manufacture of ferro-alloys
Copper manufacturing
Brass manufacturing
Aluminium manufacturing.

Zinc manufacturing
Other non-ferrous metal industries

Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

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

Manufacture of structural metal products
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal

Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware
Enamelling, japanning, lacquering, galvanising, plating and polishing of metal products
Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware.

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

Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts

Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road-rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries

Manufacture of prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engines and parts
Industrial machinery for food and textile industries

Industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries

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

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

Manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories.

Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts

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

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

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

Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.

Manufacture of dry and wet batteries

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

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

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

Manufacture of electronic computers, control instruments and other equipments.

Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.

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

Manufacture of Transport Equipment and parts

Ship building and repairing

Manufacture of locomotives and parts

Manufacture of railway wagons and coaches and parts

Manufacture of other rail-road equipment.

Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts.

Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters and parts.

Manufacture of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws and parts

Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts

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

Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified

Other Manufacturing Industries

Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.

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

Manufacture of watches and clocks
 Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
 Minting of coins.
 Manufacture of sports and athletic goods
 Manufacture of musical instruments.
 Manufacture of stationery articles like fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, etc, not elsewhere classified.
 Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feathers, plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles

Repair

Repair of footwear and other leather goods
 Electrical repair shops.
 Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles
 Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery.
 Repair of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws.
 Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Electricity

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

Gas and Steam

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

Water Works and Supply

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

CONSTRUCTION

Construction

Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).
 Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipe lines, ports, harbours, runways, etc
 Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines and other communication systems
 Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments dams, canal, tanks, wells, tubewells, etc.
 Construction of hydro-electric projects.
 Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants.
 Construction not elsewhere classified.

Activities allied to Construction

Plumbing

Heating and air conditioning installation, lift installation, sound proofing, etc.
 Setting of tile, marble, brick, glass and stone.
 Plumber works such as fixing of doors, windows, panels, painting and decorating.
 Electrical installation
 Other activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified, such as fixing of hand pumps

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADES AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

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

Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses
 Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses
 Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirtings, suitings, and hosiery goods
 Wholesale trade in beverages other than intoxicants, e.g., aerated water.
 Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling.
 Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc
 Wholesale trade in tobacco and tobacco products
 Wholesale trade in animals.
 Wholesale trade in straw and fodder.

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

Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals.
 Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products
 Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics
 Wholesale trade in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery and chinaware.

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

Wholesale trade in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.
 Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.
 Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods.
 Wholesale trade in skins, leather and fur, etc

Wholesale trade in all Types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g. harvestors, threshers, sowing machines, etc.
 Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment.
 Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipment.

Wholesale trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures.
Wholesale trade in rubber and rubber products
Wholesale trade in household equipment not elsewhere classified.
Wholesale trade in building materials.
Wholesale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames.
Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment.
Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.
Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery
Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified.

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

Grain and grocery store .
Vegetable and fruit selling.
Dealers in meat, fish and poultry
Dealers in sweetmeat, bakery products, dairy products, and eggs.
Pan, bidi and cigarette shops.
Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and ice cream.
Wine and liquor shops.
Retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade in Textiles

Dealers in textiles (non-ready-made).
Dealers in ready-made garments.

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

Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil
Utensil shops.
Fancy stores (including crockery and glassware dealers).
Dealers in electrical and electronic goods.
Furniture shops.
Jewellery marts.
Footwear shops.
Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade in Others

Medical shops.
Booksellers and stationers.
Dealers in building material.
Dealers in transport equipment
Petrol filling stations.
Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified.

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.
Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Land Transport

Railway transport
Passenger transport by tramway and bus services.
Passenger transport by other motor vehicles.
Freight transport by motor vehicles.
Hackney carriages, bullock-carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc
Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels, etc.
Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers, hand-cart pullers, porters, coolies, etc)
Pipeline transport.
Supporting services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.

Water Transport

Ocean and coastal water transport.
Inland water transport.
Supporting services to water transport like operation and maintenance of piers, docks, pilotage, lighthouses, loading and discharging of vessels, etc.

Air Transport

Air transport carriers (of passengers and freight).
Supporting services to air transport, like operation of airports, flying facilities, radio beacons, flying control centres, radar stations, etc.

Services Incidental to Transport

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

Storage and Ware-Housing

Ware-Housing.
Cold-storage.
Storage and ware-housing not elsewhere classified.

Communications

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.
Telephone communications.
Communications not elsewhere classified.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Banking and similar type of Financial Institutions

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

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

Providents and Insurance

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

Real Estate and Business Services

Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate such as residential and non-residential buildings, developing and sub-dividing real estate into lots, lessors of real property, real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying and selling, managing and appraising real estate on contract or fee basis
Purchase and sale, agents and brokers
Auctioneering
Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services.
Data processing and tabulating services
Engineering, architectural and technical services.
Advertising and publicity services.
Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing.
News agencies e.g., P.T.I., U.N.I., Reuter, etc.
Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing not elsewhere classified.

Legal Services

Legal services, such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukhtars, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Public Administration and Defence Services

Public services in the union government including defence services.
Public services in state governments including police services
Public services in local bodies, departments and offices engaged in administration like local taxation, business regulations, etc.
Public services in quasi-government bodies.

Sanitary Services

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

Education, Scientific and Research Services

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

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

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

Medical and Health Services

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

Veterinary Services

Community Services

Religious services by organisations or individuals.
Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community, such as relief societies, cèches, homes for the aged, blind, fire brigade services, etc.
Business, professional and labour organisations.
Community services not elsewhere classified

Recreational and Cultural Services

Motion picture production.
Motion picture distribution and projection.
Theatrical producers and entertainment services.
Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified.
Radio and television broadcasting.
Operation of circuses and race tracks.
Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, zoos, game sanctuaries, etc
Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified

Personal Services

Domestic Services.
Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.
Hair dressing such as those done by barbers, hair dressing saloons and beauty shops.

Portrait and commercial photographic studios.

Personal services not elsewhere classified.

International and other extra Territorial Bodies Services

International and other extra territorial bodies

Services not elsewhere classified

Services not elsewhere classified

ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

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

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

Activities not adequately defined (other than those mentioned above)

Activities not adequately defined (other than those mentioned above).

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING ENTERPRISE LIST

Introduction

In the instructions for filling up the Houselist, it has been mentioned that the Houselist serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate Enterprise List will be prepared as part of the houselisting operations. After identifying the enterprises in column 4 or column 7 of the Houselist, enterprises and their selected characteristics will have to be recorded in the form of the Enterprise list supplied to you. This form is to be canvassed along with the Houselist immediately after an enterprise is identified either through column 4 or column 7 of Houselist.

2. The manner in which the Enterprise List is to be completed and the concepts and definitions and explanations are described in detail in this booklet. The success of the Enterprise List operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts, definitions and instructions and on faithful applications of these concepts and definitions and your following these instructions in the actual filling of the Enterprise List form. If you have any doubt, please do not hesitate to ask your supervisor or your charge officer for necessary clarifications. As a census enumerator, you have great responsibility and there is no doubt that you will perform this task efficiently with pride and devotion to duty.

3. The form is to be filled by eliciting the required information by contacting only the head or any other responsible person of the enterprise and not through other sources. If you feel a doubt about the entry, you may mark question symbol (?) on the line in the remarks column of the Enterprise List and make reference to your supervisor for clarification, where necessary. Arabic numerals should be used in filling the form (i.e., 1, 2, 3, ...).

4. The instructions for filling the Enterprise List are first described. Later, the preparation of the Abstract of the Enterprise List is discussed.

5. Before going into the details of the content of each of the columns in the Enterprise List form, the concepts of the principal terms used in the form are given below.

Enterprise

6. 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. The activities of an enterprise may be carried out at one or more than one distinct location. 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 enterprises. An enterprise may be owned or operated by a single household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body.

Agricultural Enterprise

7. An agricultural enterprise for the purpose of Economic Census is defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing (corresponding to the major groups 02, 03, 04, 05, and 06 of National Industrial Classification, 1970). Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantations (codes 00 and 01 of National Industrial Classification, 1970) will not be covered under the census.

Non-agricultural Enterprise

8. Enterprises engaged in all other activities will be termed as non-agricultural enterprises.

Enterprise List

9. On the top of the Enterprise List form, provision is made to write the name of the State/Union Territory, District, Tehsil/Taluka/P S /Dev Block/Circle, Village/Town, name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's Block Number. These items are to be copied by you from the Houselist form which you have already filled in. However, in the Enterprise List, you have to fill in two more items viz., Community Development (C.D.) Block and whether your area of jurisdiction is rural or urban. Your charge officer or supervisor would also have indicated to you the C D Block. In some States, against item 3, Development Block alone might have been indicated. In such cases it is to be repeated against item 7 also. Likewise, the area of your jurisdiction whether it is rural or urban would also have been indicated to you. You have to enter the names and the code numbers in the relevant spaces. For rural areas, write 'rural' and put the corresponding code 1 in the space provided; if the area is urban, write 'urban' and put the code 2. Also, give the page number in the right hand corner at the top of the page of the Enterprise List.

10. The detailed instructions for filling up various columns in the Enterprise List are given below:

Col. 1: Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)

11. Every line in the Houselist must have been numbered by you serially in column 1 of Houselist. Corresponding to the enterprise identified in the Houselist either in column 4 or column 7, there is a line number given in column 1 of HL. This number is to be copied from column 1 of Houselist and entered in column 1 of the Enterprise List.

Col. 1(i) : Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)

12. Corresponding to the enterprise identified in column 4 or column 7, there is a census house number given in column 3 of HL. The census house number need not necessarily be indicated in column 3 on the same line as that of the enterprise. It is possible that the census house number is indicated in column 3 against the first entry of column 4. It has to be ensured that the same census house number is copied from column 3 of HL and entered in column 1 (i) of the Enterprise List.

Col. 2: Serial number of enterprise (col. 4 of HL).

13. Each enterprise identified in column 4 of Houselist by enquiring the purpose for which the census house is used, must have been given a continuous serial number within brackets. This number is to be copied and entered in column 2 of Enterprise List.

Col. 3 : Serial number of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)

14. In the Houselist, an enterprise without premises might have been identified in column 7 and a continuous serial number must have been given to such an enterprise also within brackets. This number is to be entered in this column.

Col. 4: Description of activity of enterprise

15. For the enterprise serially numbered either in column 2 or column 3 of the Enterprise List form, the description of the activity of the enterprises is to be written in this column. 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 activity of the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of income or turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiry. 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.

Some other examples where the activities might not be distinguished are flour mill and selling commodities such as rice, wheat etc, furniture shop engaged in manufacture of furniture and renting of furniture, grocery shop also engaged as travel agent; etc

16. Certain situations pertaining to identification and classification of enterprises are indicated below:

- (i) Where the structure of an enterprise covers more than one village, the enterprise may be considered to be belonging to that village where the main entrance of the enterprise lies.
- (ii) Brick kilns in the open will normally be netted through column 7 of the Houselist. In cases where brick kiln activity is reported by one household, please enquire whether the activity is done on partnership basis. If the partner is in same enumeration block, record suitably in the remarks column. The enterprise particulars are to be recorded against one household only.
- (iii) General labourers doing different types of jobs depending on the availability of work e.g. loading, unloading, helping a mason or carpenter, doing earth work for a contractor, should not be treated as engaged in own account enterprises, as they are not engaged in any entrepreneurial activity.
- (iv) Owners of tubewells, tractors who utilise their spare capacity to earn extra money should not be treated as ones with entrepreneurial activity, as spare capacity utilisation will be only on some occasions and not on regular basis.
- (v) When the head of the household replies that they are engaged in entrepreneurial activity outside the census house and without premises, the enumerator should ascertain further whether such activity is carried on in a shopping centre/market place regularly or whether the activity is of moving type. For activities which are of moving type, the Enterprise List may be filled at the household itself. For others, they have to be linked to a census house and enterprise number given, at the time of visit to the shopping place/market centre.

17. Description of activity of the enterprise is one of the important items of information to be recorded. The information will have to be adequately elaborate to enable proper classification of

the entrepreneurial activity. Sufficient details of the activity of the enterprise should therefore, be given. For instance, it is not enough to write simply 'shop'. It is necessary to give full description such as 'electrical repair shop', 'medical shop' etc. The name of the enterprise is also to be written wherever it is displayed.

18. A few examples of description of activity of the enterprises are given below:

- (i) cattle rearing and production of milk
- (ii) rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs
- (iii) rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk
- (iv) animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services)
- (v) production of fuel by exploitation of forests
- (vi) gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests
- (vii) spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha
- (viii) flour making chakki
- (ix) oil ghar
- (x) carpentry—manufacturing of wooden doors and windows
- (xi) hair cutting
- (xii) wholesale store for grains and cereals
- (xiii) blacksmithy
- (xiv) production of hosiery goods
- (xv) stationery store
- (xvi) earthenware pottery works
- (xvii) private tuition
- (xviii) goods transport by motor truck
- (xix) writing for papers and periodicals
- (xx) health clinic
- (xxi) inspection bungalows, dak bungalows, rest houses.

Col. 4 (i) : Code

19. This column is to be left blank. The four digit code will be filled in the office.

Col. 5 : Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)

20. In this column, the enterprise is to be classified as agricultural or non-agricultural depending on the nature of the activity of the enterprise. Agricultural enterprises are those engaged in any of the activities relating to livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing. The activities pertaining to crop production and plantations are not covered under this Census. Thus, it will be observed that only certain specified agricultural activities are taken in to account. Non-agricultural enterprises are those that are engaged in any of the activities covered under the following divisions 1 to 9 and 'X' of National Industrial Classification, 1970.

Division	Description
1	Mining and Quarrying
2 & 3	Manufacturing and Repair Services
4	Electricity, Gas and Water
5	Construction
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and restaurants and hotels
7	Transport, Storage and Communications
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
9	Community, Social and Personal Services
X	Others

21. Enterprises engaged in the processing of primary produce of agricultural and allied activities are not to be recorded as agricultural enterprises but are to be treated as non-agricultural enterprises. A few examples to indicate the distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural activities are given below :

Agricultural activity	Non-agricultural activity
(i) rearing of sheep and production of wool	—baling and pressing of wool
(ii) production of milk	—door to door collection of milk and selling, manufacture of cream/butter etc., sale of milk and milk products
(iii) rearing of cattle	—slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat
(iv) rearing of fish	—processing and sale of fish
(v) logging-felling and cutting of trees.	—sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood)

22. Taking into account the description of activity given in col. 4, the enterprise may be classified as agricultural or non-agricultural according to the concepts and definitions given in the above paragraphs. If the enterprise is of agricultural type, code 1 is to be entered. If the enterprise is of non-agricultural type, code 2 is to be entered.

Col. 6 : Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)

23. Against this column, information as to whether the enterprise runs more or less regularly throughout the year or in particular season or seasons, is to be entered in terms of codes. If the entrepreneurial activity is carried out throughout the year such as in the grocery shop, code 1 is

to be entered. If the activity such as gur making is carried out only during a part of the year, code 2 is to be recorded

Col. 7 : Type of ownership

24. Type of ownership of the enterprise is to be entered in this column in accordance with the code list printed at the bottom of the Enterprise List form. The enterprise may belong to the private sector or may be managed by the Central Government, State Governments or run by local authorities like municipal boards

25. An enterprise will be treated as private if it is being managed by single or a group of private persons. If an enterprise takes loans from the Government, it should not be treated as a Government enterprise. The enterprises, which will be classified under private type of ownership are, thus, private shops, limited companies, entrepreneurial activities of a private contractor, manufacturer and trader. For these enterprises, code 1 is to be entered.

26. All enterprises registered under the laws of registration of cooperative societies will be considered as belonging to the category of 'co-operative'. Code 2 is to be recorded against such enterprises.

27. An enterprise will be treated as Government/quasi-Government institution if the Central and/or State Government owns it completely. Code 3 is to be entered for Central Government enterprise and for State Government enterprise, code 4 is to be entered.

28. An enterprise will be considered as one run by local body, if managed by Zilla Parishad, City Corporation and Municipal Authority, etc. Code 5 is to be recorded in such cases.

29. Enterprises like universities, educational boards which are autonomous but are getting grants by Central or State Government or local bodies will be included in the category of 'others'. Similarly, an enterprise being run with the share of both the Government and private body is said to be in the joint sector and it should be classified under 'others'. For all these situations of 'others' category, code 6 should be entered

Col. 8: Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, Others-3)

30. The code for the social group of owner of each enterprise will be recorded in this column. The codes are Scheduled Caste-1, Scheduled Tribe-2, Others-3. In case of enterprises whose type of ownership is other than private, code 3 will be entered under the column. If the private enterprise is run on partnership, and one of the partners is Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, the code corresponding to SC or ST should be given. If the enterprise is run on partnership basis by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and others the code for

social group of owner should relate to the weaker section viz, scheduled tribe

Col. 9 : Power/Fuel used for activity

31. Under this column, power/fuel which is specifically used in carrying out the entrepreneurial activity should be recorded. For example, electricity used for the purpose of lighting or for heating the premises or electricity or gas for domestic cooking will be ignored and the code in such cases will be 1. On the other hand, if electricity is used as a source of power in a cooking in a hotel or restaurant, the code will be 2. Other examples where code 1 is appropriate are offices, schools, etc. In the case of an X-ray clinic which necessarily uses electricity, the code will be 2. But for nursing homes using electricity only for lighting, etc, the code will be 1.

32. In case, more than one type of power/fuel is used for carrying out the entrepreneurial activity the code will refer to the major source, i.e., the source on which the highest expenditure is incurred

Cols. 10, 11 & 12 : No. of Persons usually working daily—non-agricultural enterprises—total

33. In these columns, the total number of persons usually working daily in the enterprise with break-up into males and females is to be given. If the enterprise is of non-agricultural type i.e., code 2 is recorded in col 5 then cols 10, 11 and 12 are to be filled in. The number of persons to be recorded in these columns should include number of members of the household who work on the activity as well as the number of workers hired from outside for the same purpose or activity. In cases where the enterprise is engaged in more than one activity and the activities cannot be distinguished, and the major activity is treated as the activity of the enterprise, the number of persons usually working in that enterprise should relate to not merely the major activity but all activities of the enterprise.

Cols. 13, 14 & 15 : No. of persons usually working daily—non-agricultural enterprises—hired

34. After filling the cols 10 to 12, proceed to enquire from the informant as to how many of the total number of workers are hired and record this number in col 15. Afterwards, ascertain the distribution of this total number according to males and females and put the corresponding figures in cols. 13 and 14. If there are no hired employees, put dash (—) in cols. 13 to 15.

35. The figures of number of persons should represent, on an average, the number of persons usually working on a working day during the last year on the activity of the enterprise. The figures should relate to the position in the last year for perennial enterprises and the last working season

in the seasonal enterprises. Care should be taken to include all categories of workers both supervisory and primary. Children below 14 years of age should also be counted in the number of persons usually working. A worker need not mean that the same person should be continued but it should refer to the position. Apprentices paid or unpaid will be treated as hired workers. Part-time employees may be treated as employees as long as they are engaged on a regular basis.

**Cols. 16 & 17 : No of persons usually working daily—
agricultural enterprises**

36. These two columns are to be filled in if the enterprise is of agricultural type, i.e., code 1 is recorded in col. 5. If corresponding to the enterprise number recorded in col. 2 or in col. 3, the

cols 10 to 15 are filled in, there will be no entries in cols. 16 and 17.

37. On the other hand, if there are no entries from cols. 10 to 15 corresponding to an enterprise number entered in col. 2 or in col. 3, there will be entries in cols. 16 and 17. In col. 16, the total number of persons should be entered. After enquiring the no of persons hired, that number is to be recorded in col. 17.

Col. 18 : Remarks

38. In this column, any point or characteristic which further elucidates the entries made in different columns 2 to 17 may be noted, where necessary.

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

सराहकड

राष्ट्रीय जनगणना आयोग के आदेशों के अनुसार
National Map/Atlas Sketch of Enumerator's Block

राष्ट्रीय जनगणना आयोग के आदेशों के अनुसार
Household/Enumeration

सराहकड क्षेत्र का नाम
Name of State/Union Territory छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश - 7

क्षेत्र का नाम
Name of District दुर्गपुर

क्षेत्र सं. 3

सराहकड क्षेत्र का नाम
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S. दुर्गपुर

क्षेत्र सं. 3

सराहकड का नाम
Name of Village/Town सराहकड

क्षेत्र सं. 193

सराहकड/मिशनर का नाम या संख्या
Name or No. of Ward/Missionary/Homlet

सराहकड सं. या क्षेत्र सं. 193

एन्युमेरेटर का ब्लॉक सं. 193

संदर्भ :

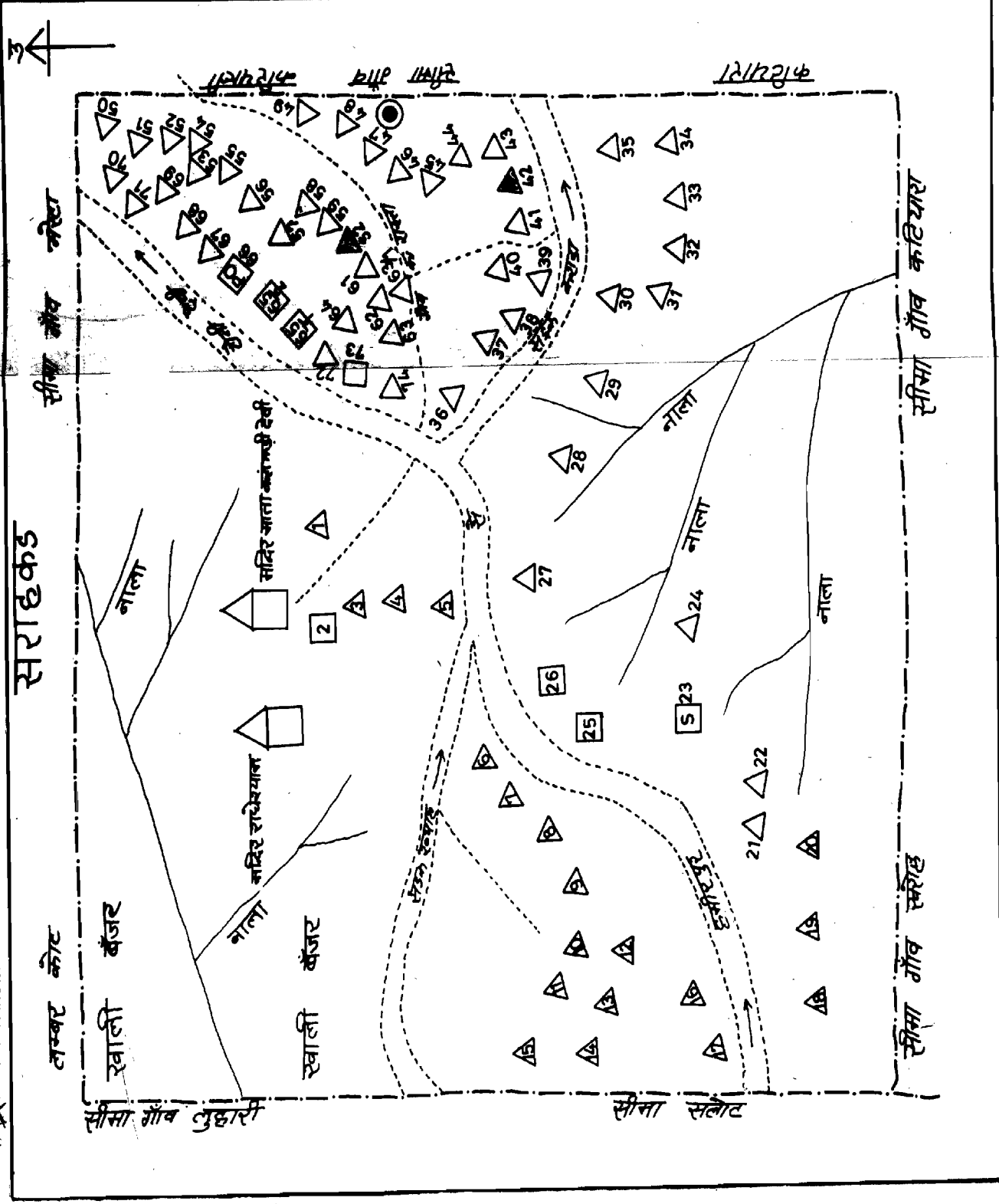
REFERENCES :

सराहकड की सीमा	Block Boundary	— — — — —
पूजा मंदिर (संख्या संकेत)	Pooja House (with No.)	12
निवासीय	Residential	▣
सं. निवासीय	Non-residential	▣
कुछाना मकान (संख्या संकेत)	Kuchana House (with No.)	3
निवासीय	Residential	▣
सं. निवासीय	Non-residential	▣
पूजा मंदिर	Pooja House	12
कच्चा रोड	Kacha Road	— — — — —
घाट रोड	Common way	— — — — —
रेलवे लाइन	Railway Line	— — — — —
मटर	Meter Gauge	— — — — —
सिंच	Canal	— — — — —
सागर	Pond	— — — — —
कुआ, पानी का तब	Well, Water Tap	●
मंदिर, मस्जिद, चर्च आदि	Temple, Mosque, Church etc.	☪ □ □ □ □
स्कूल, शौचालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि	School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.	S D P PO

दिशा : (1) दक्षिण, (2) उत्तर, (3) पूर्व, (4) पश्चिम आदि।
Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.

एन्युमेरेटर का नाम
Name of Enumerator राजेश चौधरी

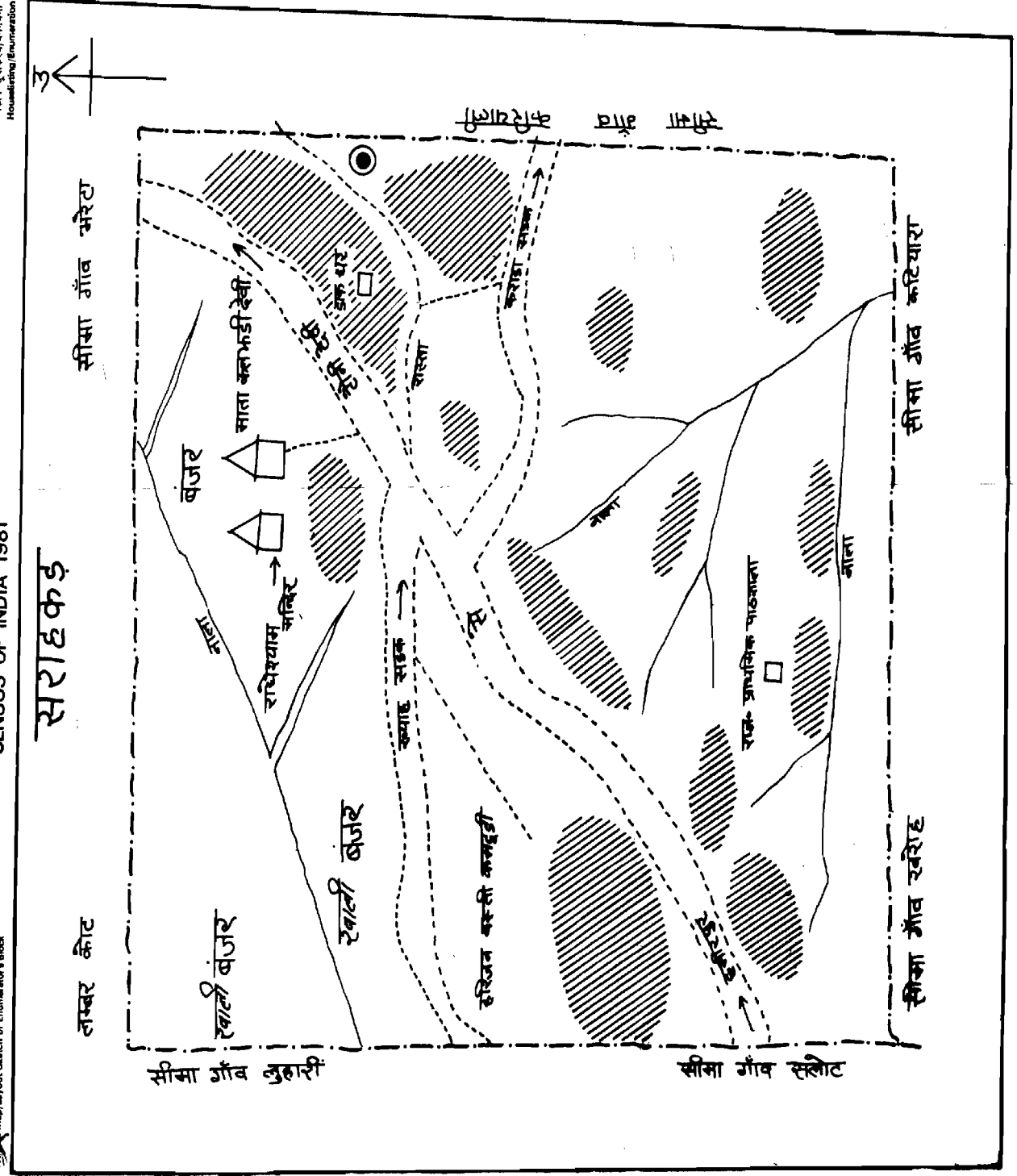
सहस्रनाम
Signature



साल १९८१ का जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

एन.टी.ओ. का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Enumeration District/Area/Block

आवास सूचीकरण/आवास
Housing/Enumeration



एन.टी.ओ. का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Enumeration District/Area/Block

एन.टी.ओ. का कोड नं. 3
Code No.

एन.टी.ओ. का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Enumeration District/Area/Block

एन.टी.ओ. का कोड नं. 3
Code No.

वार्ड/गाँव का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Ward/Village/Town/Area/Block

वार्ड/गाँव का कोड नं. 193
Code No.

वार्ड/गाँव का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Ward/Village/Town/Area/Block

वार्ड/गाँव का कोड नं. X
Code No.

एन.टी.ओ. का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Enumeration District/Area/Block

एन.टी.ओ. का कोड नं. 193
Code No.

REFERENCES :

ब्लॉक की सीमा
Block Boundary

पक्का बंगला (पक्का घर)
Pucca House (with No.)

पक्की कुआँ
Pucca Well

निकासी
Niche

एन. निवासीय
Non-residential

एन. निवासीय
Non-residential

कच्चा भवन (कच्चा घर)
Kucha House (with No.)

व्यापारी
Shop

एन. निवासीय
Non-residential

एन. निवासीय
Non-residential

पक्का रोड
Pucca Road

कच्चा रोड
Kucha Road

वॉटर टैंक
Water Tank

सामान्य रास्ता
Common way

रेलवे लाइन
Railway Line

खेत
Field

नाला
Nala

झील
Pond

बंजर
Barren

बंजर, पानी का खा
Well, Water Tap

मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारा
Temple, Mosque, Church etc.

सकल सेवा केंद्र (एन.टी.ओ. का)
Social Dispensary, Panchayat, Post Office etc.

सकल सेवा केंद्र (एन.टी.ओ. का)
Social Dispensary, Panchayat, Post Office etc.

नोट : (1) उपरोक्त नामों को ब्लॉक के चित्र में दिखाने के लिए ब्लॉक के नाम में दर्ज करना है।
NOTE : (1) उपरोक्त नामों को ब्लॉक के चित्र में दिखाने के लिए ब्लॉक के नाम में दर्ज करना है।

(2) एन.टी.ओ. के नाम में दर्ज करने के लिए ब्लॉक के नाम में दर्ज करना है।
(2) एन.टी.ओ. के नाम में दर्ज करने के लिए ब्लॉक के नाम में दर्ज करना है।

एन.टी.ओ. का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Enumeration District/Area/Block

एन.टी.ओ. का कोड नं. 193
Code No.

एन.टी.ओ. का नाम/नामक लेआउट के अनुसार का ब्लॉक
Name of Enumeration District/Area/Block

एन.टी.ओ. का कोड नं. 193
Code No.

APPENDIX—VI

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
AS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1981

AGRA

1. M/s. Banwari Lal Jain Publishers
Moti Katra (Reg.)
2. Sumit Law Agency
30/97, Pipal Mandi (Rest)
3. Agarwal Law Co.
8/121, Hing Ki Mandi (Rest)

AHMADABAD

4. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora,
57-2, Gandhi Road, P B No. 163 (Reg)
5. New Order Book Co.
Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
6. Kunal Subscription Agency
Mina Park Society, Nava Wada
(Reg)
7. Gujarat Law House
Near Municipal Swimming Bath
Bhadra (Rest)
8. Mahajan Bros.
Super Market Basement
Ashram Road, Navrangpura (Reg.)
9. Himanshu Book Co.
10, Mission Market
Near Gujarat College (Rest)
10. Academic Book Centre
10, Walkeshwar Society
Politechnique (Rest)
11. Educational Booksellers
Gandhi Road (Reg.)
12. Lawyers Credit & Supply
Co-op. Society Std City Civil Court
Compound, Bhadra (Rest)
13. Indian Law House
252, 1st Floor, Kashipura
Outside Raipur Gate (Rest)
14. Roshan Ranjit Brothers
371/7, Baba Ayaram Road (Rest)

AHMADNAGAR

- 15 V P. Jorewakar
Prop. Rama General Stores
Navi Path (Rest)

AJMER

- 16 Book Land
663, Madar Gate (Reg)

ALLAHABAD

- 17 University Book Agency
15-B, Elgin Road (Reg)
- 18 Kitabistan
30, Chak Road (Reg)
19. Law Book Co.
Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4, (Reg)
20. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad
2 Katra Road (Reg)
21. Universal Book Co.
20 M G. Road (Reg)
22. A H. Wheeler & Co (Pvt), Ltd.
City Book Shop (Rest)
23. New Book House
32, Tashkant Road (Reg)
24. Universal Book Shop
M G. Road (Reg)
25. Law Publisher
Sardar Patel Marg
P B No. 77 (Reg)
- 26 International Library Service
316. Colony Alopibag, Punjabi (Rest)

AMBALA CANTT.

27. English Book Depot (Reg)

AMRITSAR

28. Law Book Agency
G.T. Road, Putilgarh (Rest)

29. The Book Lovers
Petreat Hall Bazar (Reg.)

ANAND

30. Vijays Magazine Agency
Station Road (Rest)

ANANTAPUR

31. Shri Vani Stores
Kamla Nagar (Rest)

AIZAWL

32. Modern Book Stall
Hospital Road, Bara Bazar (Rest)

BALLABGARH

33. Om Trade Well
Unchagaon Gate (Reg.)

BANGALORE

34. International Book House (P) Ltd.
4, K.G. Road (Reg.)
35. S. S. Book Emporium
118, Mount Joy Road,
Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
36. Standard Book Depot
Avenue Road (Reg.)
37. Vichara Sahitya Ltd.
Balapet (Reg.)
38. Coming Man
Residency Road (Rest)
39. Bhagyalakshmi Stores
524, Shrinagar Main Road,
Barashankari (Rest)
40. N.S.A. Majeed Khan
C/o Khan Transport
& Air Travels (Rest)

BANSDRUM

41. Current Books & Periodicals Agencies
'C' Block, No. 25 (Rest)

BAREILLY

42. Pathak Pustak Bhawan
Ram Narain Part (Reg.)

43. Ashok Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Rest)

BHAGALPUR

44. Paper & Stationery Stores
D.M. Singh Road, Bhagalpur (Reg.)

VADODARE

45. New Medical Book House
540, Maden Zampa Road (Reg.)
46. Baroda Productivity Council
(Book Division)
Productivity Road (Rest)
47. Hamdip Agencies
Maden Zampa Road (Rest)

BHOPAL

48. Lyall Book Depot
Moh Din Building
Motia Park, Sultania Road (Reg.)

BHUBANESHWAR

49. The Modern Book Depot Unit
111, Stational Square (Reg.)
50. Vani Vikash
B-1, Saheed Nagar (Rest)
51. Bidya Mandir
Eastern Tower Market Building
(Rest)

BHAVNAGAR

52. Shah Parshotam Das Gigabhai
M.G. Road (Rest)

BHOLPUR

53. Bholpur Pustakalaya
Rabindra Sarani
P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum
(W.B.) (Rest)

BIJAPUR

54. Shah D. V. Deshpande
Prop. Vinod Book Depot
Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest)
55. Ajay Law Agency
Hospital Chowk (Best Chopra)
Bhagvan Bazar (Rest)

BAIDYANATH

56. Jaidip Agency
Distt. Santhal Parganas, Bihar (Rest)

BOMBAY

57. Charles Lambert & Coy.
101, M G Road, P B 1032 (Reg)
58. Current Book House
Maruti Lane Raghunath Dadaji Street
(Reg.)
59. Current Technical Literature Co.
Pvt. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor,
Opp. G.P.O (Reg)
60. C Jamnadas & Co. Bookseller
146-C, Princess Street (Reg)
61. International Book House Ltd
Indian Mercantile Mission Extension
Madame Cama Road (Regd.)
62. Kothari Book Depot
Acharya Dande Marg, Parel (Reg)
63. Lakhami Book Depot
Girgaum (Reg.)
64. Lok Vang Maya Griha Pvt Ltd
190/B, Khetwadi Main Road (Reg)
65. World Literature
Pyara Singh Chug House
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup.
66. M. & J. Services,
2-A, Mohan Kunj, Dadar
68, Jyotelea Fule Road (Reg)
67. Popular Book Depot
Dr. Bhadkamkar Road (Reg.)
68. Sunder Das Gian Chand
601, Girgaum Road
Near Princess Street (Reg.)
69. Thacker & Co.
Rampart Row (Reg)
70. All India Book Supply C
Kalbadevi Road (Reg)
71. Usha Book Depot
585/A, Chira Bazar (Reg)
72. Dhan Lal Bros.
5 Gandhi Road (Reg)

73. N. K. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd
Princess Street (Reg.)
74. Bhayanl Book Depot
150, Princess Street (Reg.)
75. Shri Agency
6, Harish 72-D, Dixet Road
Vile Parle (Reg.)
76. Universal Book Depot Corpn.
546, Jar Mahal Dhobi Talao (Reg.)
77. Subscribers Subscription Services
India, 190, Bazar Gate Street (Rest)
78. C. Shanti Lal & Co
86, Princess Street (Reg)
79. Creative Books & Periodicals Pvt Ltd
17, Police Court Lane (Reg)
80. A K. Agencies
L2/15, Luxmi Raman Society
Bangur Ngr. (Reg.)
81. Jaina Book Agency (India)
649-A, Goregaon Road,
Dhobi Talao (Reg.)
82. Giri Trading Agency
Bhandarkar Road, Matunga (Rest)
83. Bombay Law House
76, Madows Street (Rest)
84. K K. Bhuvneshwari
42, Paria Narwan Street (Rest)
85. Executive Book Service
74, Princess Street (Rest)
86. G. A Brothers
50, Princess Street (Rest)
87. Devendra S. Sharma
Sattan Chawl, R-7 H.F. Society Road,
5th Natwar Nagar Road,
Jogeshwari (E) (Rest)
88. Nav Bharat Sahitya Mand
Gandhi Marg, Princess Street. (Rest)
89. Sterling Book House
181-D N. Road, Fort (Rest)
90. Vidya Book House
19-Krishna Niwas, Bombay. (Rest)

CALCUTTA

91. Das Gupta & Co. Ltd.
54/2, College Street (Reg.)-

92. R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd.
Kant House, P-33 Mission Row Ext.
(Reg.)
93. S. K Lahiri & Co Ltd.
College Street (Reg.)
94. W. Newsman & Co. Ltd.
3-Old Court House Street (Reg)
95. Mukherjee & Coy.
P-27-B, C I T. Road, Scheme-52
(Rest).
96. K. K. Roy
55-Gariahaty Road, P.B 10210. (Rest)
97. Manimala
123-Row Bazar Street (Reg)
98. Modern Book Depot
78-Chowringhu Centre (Reg.).
99. New Script
172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)
100. Mukherjee Library
1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest)
101. K.L.M. (P) Ltd.
257-B.B. Ganguly Street (Reg)
102. Scientific Book Agency
103, Netaji Subhash Road (Rest)
103. P Upadhyay
15-Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Reg.)
104. G.A. Enterprise
15/1/1, Centre (Reg)
105. K. Bagchi
286-B.B., Ganguly Street (Reg)
106. Overseas Publications
14-Har Street (Rest)
107. Book Corporational-
1-Mangoe Lane (Reg.)
108. S. C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd
Law Publisher & Book Sellers
IC Bankim Chattarjee Street 700073
(Reg.)
109. Techno Books International
P-4, New Howrah Approach Road
(Rest)
110. Basaniwal Enterprises
309-Bipin Behari Ganguly Street
(Rest)

111. Best Books
IA College Row (Rest)
112. Lahiri & Co.
8/IA, Ashtas Road (Rest)
113. Unique Form Centre
1, Mangoe Lane (Rest)

CHANDIGARH

114. Jain Law Agency
Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D (Reg.)
115. Rama News Agency
Bookseller Sector-22-D (Reg.),
116. Universal Book Store
Sector-17-D (Reg.)
117. English Book Depot
No 34, Sector 22-B (Rest)
118. Jain General House
Sector 17-D (Reg.)
119. Manik Book Shop
70-72, Sector 17-D (Reg)
120. Naveen Book Agency
80-82, Sector 17-D (Reg)
121. Chandigarh Law House
1002, Sector 22-B (Rest)
122. Variety Book Store
SCO 69, Sector 17-D (Rest)

CUTTACK

123. Manager-Cuttack Law Times
Cuttack (Reg.)
124. Books International
Banka Bazar (Rest)
125. Woodlands
Bangali Sahi (Rest)
126. Legal Reliabilities
Biswanath Lane (Rest)

CHINDWARA

127. Lath Enterprises
6/62-63, Narsinghpur Road (Rest)

COIMBATORE

128. Marry Martin,
9/79, Gokhale Street (Reg.)

129. Continental Agencies
4-A, Sakthi Vihar (Rest)
130. Radhi Mani Stores
60-A, Raja Street (Rest)

CHIRALA

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises
Opp. Mohan Theatre (Rest)

DEHRADUN

132. Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh
23-A, Cannought Place.
133. Jugal Kishore & Co
23-C, Rajpur Road (Reg.)
134. Natraj Publishers
52-Rajpur Road (Reg.)
135. International Book Distributor
1st Floor, 913, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

DAMOH

136. Ram Shanker Agrawal
253-Asahi Ward-2 (Rest)

DELHI

137. Atma Ram & Sons
Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
138. Bahri Bros.
243, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
139. Bookwell
85-Sant Nirankari Colony
P.B. 1565, Delhi-9.
140. Dhanwantri Medical & Law Book
House, 1522-Lajpat Rai Mrk. (Reg.)
141. Federal Law Depot
Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
142. Indian Army Book Depot
3-Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Reg.)
143. J. M. Jaina & Bros.
Mori Gate (Reg.)
144. K L. Sethi
B-55,
Shakarpur (Reg.)
145. Universal Book & Stationery Co
16- Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)

146. Universal Book Traders
80-Gokhle Market (Reg.)
147. Young Man & Co
Nai Sarak (Reg.)
148. General Book Depot
1691-Nai Sarak (Reg.)
149. Munshi Ram Manghar Lal
Oriental Booksellers & Publishers
P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest)
150. Premier Book Co.
Nai Sarak (Reg.)
151. Motilal Banarsi Das
Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar
(Reg.)
152. Sangam Book Depot
Main Market Gupta Colony (Reg.)
153. University Book House
15-U.B. Bungalow Road, Jawahar-
Nagar (Rest)
154. Om Law Book House
Gokhale Market Civil Court Com-
pound (Reg.)
155. Ashok Book Agency
Poorvi Shalimar Bagh (Reg.)
156. D.K. Book Organisation
74-D, Anand Nagar (Reg.)
157. Hindustan Book Agencies (India)
17-UB, Jawahar Nagar (Rest)
158. Eagle Book Services
Ganesh Pura (Reg.)
159. Raj Book Agency
A-99, Shiv Puri (Reg.)
160. Krishna Law House
Tis Hazari (Reg.)
161. Indian Documentation Service
Ansari Road (Rest)
162. Standard Bookseller
402, Kucha Bulaji, Chandni Chowk
Dariba Kalan (Reg.)
163. Shyam Bros.
IX/5134, East Old Salimpur -Delhi
(Reg.)
164. Capital Law House
Viswas Nagar, Shahdara (Reg.)

165. Ektā Book Cā.
Majlis Park, Adarsh Ngr. (Reg.)

166. Commercial House
1478-Dewan Hall Road,
Near Moti Cinema (Rest)

167. Venus Enterprises Booksellers &
Publishers B2/85, Ashok Vihar,
Floor-II (Reg)

168. Fine Book Services
10529, Bagichi Purki,
Subzi Mandi, Delhi (Reg.)

169. Texla Law Agency
Gurdwara Marg, Shahdara (Rest)

170. Emvee Enterprises
632-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

171. All Indian Educational Supply Co.
Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

172. Roop Rai Bros.
208-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

173. Delhi Law House
77-Gokhle Market (Rest)

174. Medical House (Regd.)
3656-Qutab Road (Rest)

175. Sher-e-Punjab Law Book House
3/8, Kuncha Mir Ashiq, Chawri Bazar
(Rest)

176. Capital Agencies
Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Rest)

177. Law Literature House
2646-Bilmaran (Rest)

178. Ajanta Books International
I-UB Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

179. Academy Publishers
10-A, Shakar Pur (Rest)

180. Pustak Jagat
Moti Nagar (Rest)

181. Jitendra Book Service
Sitaram Bazar (Rest)

182. Research Co.
1865, Tri Nagar (Rest)

183. International Trade Linkers
Model Town (Rest)

184. Chronica Botanica
I.P. Exten, Delhi (Rest)

DHANBAD

185. New Skotoch Press
P.B. 26 (Rest)

186. F. M. Ansari
Hirapur (Rest)

DARBHANGA

187. Sahitya Sagar
P.B. No. 12, P.O. Imhorisarai (Rest)

DHULE

188. Swanandi Knowledge Book Agency
(Rest)

ERNAKULAM

189. Pai & Coy. Broadway (Reg)

FIROZPUR CANTT.

190. English Book Depot
78-Jhok Road (Reg)

GAUHATI

191. United Publishers
Pan Bazar, Main Road (Rest)

192. Ashoka Publishing House (Rest)

GAYA

193. Sahitya Sadan
Gautum Budh Marg (Reg)

GOA

194. Savitri Book Agency
Indira Niwas, Bordem Bicholim (Rest)

195. Prabhu Book Service
Nai Subzi Mandi (Reg)

196. Indian Publication
2052-Sectors Urban Estate (Rest)

GANDHIDHAM

197. Abdee Agency
BZ-26

GWALIOR

198. Loyal Book Depot
Saraswati Sadan, Ratankar Bazar
(Reg)

199. Tatar Bros.
Sarafa Bazar, Lashker (Reg)

200. Anand Pustak Sadan
Shinde Ke Chhaoni (Reg)

201. M.C. Dafter Bros M.B. Jain & Bros.
Sarafa Lashkar (Rest)

202. Adarsh Pustak Sadan
5/26, Bhan Ka Bazar (Reg)

203. A Gupta Book Agency
Anand Niwas, Falka Bazar (Rest)

GHAZIABAD

204. S Gupta
H No 420, Vishambar Nagar
Hoshiarpur

HYDERABAD

205. Book Syndicate
Devka Mahal, Opp Central Bank
(Reg)

206. Labour Law Publications
873, Sultan Bazar (Reg)

207. Asia Law House
Opp High Court (Reg)

208. Book Links Corporations
Narayanagoda (Reg)

209. Ratna
16-11-493, Dilsukh Nagar Colony
(Rest)

210. National Law House
4-3-714, Ramkute (Rest)

HARDWAR

211. Pandit Salyeshwara Nand Kailash
Chand Pandey, Saraswati (Reg)

212. Rudrakash Mala Pustakalaya
Bara Bazar (Rest)

HATHRAS

213. Jain Book Depot
Rohtak Wala Nohara Agra Road
(Rest)

214. Raghu Enterprises
Gaushala Road, Chandra Puri (Rest)

INDORE

215. Modern Book House
Shiv Vilas Palace (Reg.)

216. Surya Kant Dinesh Kant
Swaroop Sahitya Sadan,
213-Khajuri Bazar, M.G Road.

IMPHAL

217. P C Jain Co.
Imphal Manipur (Rest)

218. K C Robbi
M/s Kecee Enterprises, Imphal (Rest)

219. Khurajain Ajit Singh
Pukhri South (Rest)

JAIPUR

220. Bharat Law House
Booksellers & Publishers
Opp. Press, Prakash Cinema (Reg.)

221. Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar
Mishra Rajaji Ka-Rasta (Reg)

222. Kishore Book Depot
Sardar Patel Marg (Reg)

JAMESHEDPUR

223. Gupta Stores
Dhatkidith (Reg)

JAMNAGAR

224. Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar
Ratnabai Masjid Road (Reg)

225. Scientific & Technical Literature Co.
(Rest)

JODHPUR

226. Dwarka Das Rathi
Wholesale Books,
Cinema and News Agents
Outna Sujatigarh (Reg)

227. Rajasthan Law House,
High Court Road (Reg)

228. Kanpoon Prakashak
Opp Gurudwara, Anand Cinema Road
(Reg)

229. United Book Traders
Opp. Police Lane (Rest)

230. Charbhuj Traders
Juni Mandi (Rest)

JABALPUR

231. Modern Book House
286-Jawaharganj (Reg)

232. Paras Book
129-Cantt (Reg.)

JHANSI

233. Universal Law House
Manik Chowk (Rest)

JAMMU

234. Heldia Publishers
128-A, Gandhi Nagar (Rest)

JHUN JHUNUN

235. Shashi Kumar Sharat Chander
Jhun Jhunun (Reg)

JALANDHAR CITY

236. Law Book Depot
Adda Basti, G.T. Road (Rest)

KAKINADA

237. N. Venkateshwar Rao
Mangapathy Agencies (Rest)

KANPUR

238. Advani & Co.
P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)

239. Sahitya Niketan
Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)

240. Universal Book Stall
The Mall (Reg)

241. Law Book Emporium
16/60, Civil Lines (Reg.)

242. Pustak Bhawan
40/69, Paredi (Rest)

KARAIKAL

243. Selvi Store House
185-188, Thruvallar Road (Rest)

KUMTA

244. S V. Kamat
Kumta (Reg.)

KAZIPET

- 245 V.A.N Raju
News Agent (Rest)

KURSEONG

246. Ashoka Bros.
69-Hill Cart Road
P O. Kurseong (Rest)

KARNATAKA

247. Aspiration Stores
Via Hospet (Rest)
Pin Code 583201 (Karnatka)

KOTTAYAM

248. Law India Book Sellers & Publishers
(Rest)

KISHTWAR

- 249 Wazir Book Deptt.
J&K (Rest)

LUCKNOW

250. British Book Depot
84, Hazarat Ganj (Reg)

251. Eastern Book Co.
24, Lalbagh Road (Reg)

252. Ram Advani
Hazarat Ganj, P.B. 154 (Reg.)

253. S. Kumar and Associates
Guru Govind Singh Marg (Reg.)

254. Aquarium Supply Co.
C-14, Vivekanandpuri (Rest)

255. Law Book Academy
195-Rajendra Nagar (Rest)

LUDHIANA

256. Lyall Book Depot
Chaura Bazar (Reg)

257. Mohindra Bros.
Kachori Road (Rest)

258. Nanda Stationery Bhandar
Pustak Bazar (Reg)

MADRAS

259. C Subha Chetty & Co
62-Big Street, Tripalicanne (Reg)
260. P. Vardhachary & Co
8-Linghi Chetty St (Reg)
261. C Sitaraman & Co.
33-Royapettach High Road (Reg)
262. Madras Book Agency
42-Tirumangalam Road (Reg)
263. Swamy Publishers
P.B. No 2368 (Rest)
264. Sangam Publishers
11-S S Street (Reg)
265. G Somasundaram
44-Areat Road, Vadapalain (Rest)
266. M.M Subscription Agencies
Harington Road (Rest)
267. Hira & Hema (Book Sellers)
Housing Board Colony
Thiruvanmayur P.O. (Rest)
268. Les Lives
710-T.H Road (Rest)

MEERUT

269. Loyal Book Depot
Near Govt College (Reg)
270. Angira Library
51-Victoria Park Octroi (Rest)
271. Bharat Educational Store
Chippi Road (Reg)

MORADABAD

272. Rama Book Depot
Station Road (Rest)

MHOW CANTT

273. Oxford Book Depot
Main Street (Rest)
274. A. N Gupta
Railway Book Stall, Railway Station
(Rest)

MUSSOOURIE

275. Hind Traders
Ramanand Shop, Deodhar Road (Rest)

MYSORE

276. People Book House
Opp Jagan Mohan Place (Reg)
277. Geeta Book House
New State Circle (Reg)

NAINI TAL

278. Council Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Reg)

NAGPUR

279. Western Book Depot
Residency Road
280. Tribal Research Centre
Block No. 11, Surajbali Road,
Sadar (Rest)

NADIAD

281. R S Desai
Station Road (Rest)
282. Chaware Yeshwant Rao Gyanlobarao
Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

NASIK

283. G. K. Bros.
Main Road (Reg)

NEW DELHI

284. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors
B-2 Vishal Enclave, New Delhi-27
(Reg)
285. Amrit Book Co.
Connaught Circus (Reg)
286. Aparana Enterprises New Delhi (Rest)
287. Central News Agency
23/90 Connaught Circus (Reg)
288. English Book Stores,
7-2, Connaught Circus (Reg)
289. Jain Book Agency C/o Prem House,
Connaught Circus (Reg)
290. Jyana Book Depot, Karol Bagh (Reg)

291. Lakshmi Book Store, 72 Janpath
P.O. Box 558 (Reg.)
292. Mehra Bros.
50-G, Kalkaji (Reg.)
293. Navyug Traders
Desh Bandhu Gupta Road
Dev Nagar (Reg.)
294. Oxford Book & Stationery Co.
Scindia House (Reg.)
295. People Publishing House (P) Ltd.
Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)
296. Rama Krishna & Sons (Lahore)
16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)
297. R. K. Publishers
23, Beadanpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
298. International Book House
Nehru Place (Rest)
299. Ravindra Book Agency
30-C Amar Colony Market,
Lajpat Nagar (Reg.)
300. Hind Book House
82-Janpath (Reg.)
301. Sat Narain & Sons
40-A, NDMC Market, Babar Road
(Reg.)
302. Delhi Book Co.
M/12, Connaught Circus (Rest)
303. Navrang
P.B. 7, Indrapuri (Rest)
304. Books India Corporation
New Rohtak Road (Reg.)
305. Globe Publishers
C-33, Nizamuddin East (Rest)
306. Scientific Instruments Stores
A-355, New Rajinder Nagar (Reg.)
307. Jain Bros.
East Park Road, Karol Bagh (Rest)
308. Jain Map & Book Agency
Karol Bagh (Reg.)
309. Eastern Book Enterprises
1274/3, Hari Singh Nalwa Street
Karol Bagh (Rest)
310. The Mae Millian Co. of India Ltd.
2/10, Ansari Road (Rest)
311. Star Publication Pvt. Ltd.
4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road (Rest)
312. Grover Book & Stationery Co.
58-Nehru Place, Shop No. 109
New Delhi (Reg.)
313. Modern Book Centre
H-39, Green Park (Reg.)
314. Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd.
Safdarjang Enclave (Rest)
315. Golden Book Centre
Bank Street, Karol Bagh (Rest)
316. Harjeet & Co.,
Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj (Rest)
317. UBS Publishers
5-Ansari Road (Rest)
318. Deep Publications
154/B, Savitri Nagar (Rest)
319. Minakshi International Publications
G-6/4, Malviya Nagar (Rest)
320. Sandeep Pustak Bhandar
Rajouri Garden (Rest)
321. Print India
11-Darya Ganj (Rest)
322. National Literature Palace
WZ-230, Ram Chowk,
Palam Colony, (Reg.)
323. Kamal & Co.
302-Gautam Nagar (Rest)
324. S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box No. 5733, Ram Nagar (Reg.)
325. Neeta Prakashan
D-50, South Extension (NDSE)
Part-I (Rest)
326. Satish Book Depot
51/12, New Market, Karol Bagh (Rest)
327. Mohan Law House
G-6/7, Malviya Nagar (Rest)
328. Mahajan Book Agency
Nangal Raya (Reg.)
329. Rajendra Book Agency
Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)
330. Eagle Book Services
F-195, Mansarover Garden (Reg.)

331. Suneja Book Centre
Connaught Circus (Reg)
332. Lakshmi Book Store
Janpath (Reg)
333. Metropolitan Book Co. Ltd.
1, Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg)
334. Progressive Book Depot
Pahar Ganj (Rest)
335. Space Age
1st-B/186, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)
336. Kamal Publications
33-Bhagat Singh Market
Malvia Nagar (Rest)

NOKHA

337. Shri Sheyam Sunder Misra
Munsif Magistrate, Nokha (Rest)

NOWGONG

338. Shri Padma Dhar Nath
Morigaon Commercial Institute (Rest)

PALI

339. Om Parkash Sunil Kumar
Sarafa Bazar (Rest)

PATNA

340. J N P Aggarwal & Co.
Padri Ki Haveli (Reg)
341. Vibhagiya Prakashan
Vikri Kendra Atetha Karayalaya,
Neva Sachivalaya (Reg)
342. Lakshmi Trading Co.
Padri Ki Haveli, Patna (Reg)

PONDICHERY

343. Jagannath Pandit & Sons
Arfabad Colony P O Gulzarbagh
(Rest)
344. Puthaghalam
142, Gandhi Road (Rest)
345. Honest Book House
9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

POUNE

346. Saraswat
1321/J M. Road, Opp Modern High
School (Reg)
347. International Book Service
Deccan Ghyam Khana (Reg)
348. Raka Book Agency
Opp Nathers Chawal Near Appa
Balwant Chowk (Reg)
349. Verma Book Centre
649 Naraya Path (Rest)
350. Popular Book House
75 Deccan Ghyam Khana (Reg)
351. Dastane Ramchandra & Co.
456, Raviwar Path,
Phadke Hand Chowk (Rest)

PUDUKKOTTAI

352. Meenkashi Pathippagam
4142, East Main Street (Rest)
353. P N Swaminathan & Co
Bazar Street (Reg)

RAJKOT

354. Vinay Book Depot
Opp Health Visitors School,
Bank of India Building (Reg)
355. Mohan Lal Dossabhai
State Bank of India Building (Reg)

RAIPUR

356. Central Book House
Sadar Bazar (Rest)

RANCHI

357. Crown Book Depot
Upper Bazar (Reg)

RAJGANGPUR

358. Crown Tire & Equipment Co.
Block No. 1 Qr. 30 D C. Colony (Rest)

ROBERTSONPET

359. Eswari Book Centre
11 & 12 P.K Market (KGF 563122)
(Rest)

ROHTAK

- 360 **Manthan Publications**
B-111/1629, Para Mohalla (Rest)

SANGRUR

- 361 **Darshan Pustkalaya Gandhi Marg** (Reg)

SECUNDERABAD

362. **Anapurana Industries**
1-3-14 Kalasegada (Rest)

SHIMLA

363. **Minerva Book House**
the Mall (Rest)

SIKKIM

- 364 **Rachna Development Area,**
Gangtok (Rest)

SHILLONG

365. **Paul Agency & Distributors**
Umpling, Shillong (Rest)

SIVAKASI

- 366 **Ganesh Stores**
South Car Street (Rest)

SALEM

367. **Jain Magazine Agency**
Rajgarh Road (Reg)

SURAT

368. **Shri Gajanan Pustakalya**
Tower Road (Reg)

- 369 **Raghuwanshi Law House**
Near Pura Gate (Rest)

SOLAPUR

370. **Gazanan Book Stores**
Main Road (Rest)

SUNAM

371. **Sahiba Agencies**
Geeta Bhawan Road (Rest)

SAHARANPUR

372. **Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar**
Court Road (Rest)

TIRUCHIRAPPATTE

373. **Shri Vidya Book Shop**
62, High Road (Rest)

TRIVANDRUM

- 374 **Sukumani Book Stall**
Station Road (Rest)

- 375 **International Book Depot**
P B. 4, Main Road (Reg)

376. **Shri Devi Book House**
Devi Vilas Compound (Reg)

TUTICORIN

377. **K. Thiagarajan** (Rest)

UMRETH

378. **Indu Kumar Ochhav Lal Gandhi**
(Rest)

VARANASI

- 379 **Viswa Vidhayalaya Prakashan**
K-40/18 Bhaironath Marg (Reg.)

- 380 **International Publicity Service**
Bhaironath Kathki Haveli (Reg.)

- 381 **Kalpana Corporation**
P B No 5, Varanasi (Rest)

382. **Meena Book Centre**
Varanasi

VISHAKHAPATNAM

383. **Gupta Bros (Books)**
Vizia Building, Main Road (Reg)

384. **Book Centre**
Main Road (Rest)

VIJAYAWADA

- 385 **Vishalandhara Publishing**
Chand Ram Building (Rest)

386. **Novadaya Subscription Agency**
(Reg)

VILLUPURAM

387. **Baby Stores**
167-168, Thiru-vi-ka-Road (Rest)

VELLORE

- 388 **S. Thangavalu**
Booshan Nagar, Solavanpit (Rest)