



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES - 19
S I K K I M

PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION WITH ANALYTICAL NOTES

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Director of Census Operations
Sikkim

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS SIKKIM

(All the publications of this state will bear series 19)

Part No. and subject	Sub-part No. and subject
1	2
Part I—Administration reports (for official use only)	Part IA—Administration Report—Enumeration
Part II—General Population Tables	{ Part IIA—General Population Tables—A-Series Part IIB—Primary Census Abstract.
Part III—General Economic Tables	{ Part IIIA—B-Series Tables of first priority. Part IIIB—B-Series Tables of second priority
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	{ Part IVA—C-Series Tables of first Priority. Part IVB—C-Series Tables of second priority
Part V—Migration Tables	{ Part VA—D-Series Tables of first priority Part VB—D-Series Tables of second priority.
Part VI—Fertility Tables	{ Part VIA—F-Series Tables of first priority. Part VIB—F-Series Tables of second priority.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	H-Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIIIA—HH-Series Tables covering material of construction of houses. Part VIIIB—HH-Series Tables HH-17, HH-17 SC, & HH-17 ST Part VIIIC—Report on Households
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Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on SC & ST.
Part XII—Census Atlas	State Census Atlas
Part XIII—District Census Handbook	{ Part XIII A—Village and Town Directory Part XIII B—Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

CONTENTS

	Pages
PRÉFACE	V
CHAPTER—1	
Introductory	1
CHAPTER—2	
Census Houses and the used to which they are put	7
ANNEXURE-I TO TABLE H-1	
Census Houses and their uses in Sikkim and its districts for 1971 and 1981 Censuses.	14
ANNEXURE—A	
H-1 Census Houses and the uses to which they are put, India/States/Union Territories	17
CHAPTER—3	
Disabled Population by Type of Disability	27
ANNEXURE—B	
H-2 Disabled Population by Type of Disability, India/States/Union Territories	32
ANNEXURE—C	
Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist	37
Houselist Form	51
Houselist Abstract	52
Enterprise List	53
Enterprise List Abstract	54

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PREFACE

The housenumbering and houselisting operations, the first phase of the census operations, was conducted in Sikkim during April to May, 1980 with a view to providing a frame for the enumeration and collecting data on houses. This small report "Tables on Houses and Disabled Population" gives general background of houselisting operations and the information of census houses and the disabled population.

This volume consists of only two tables derived from the Houselist. The first table on use of census houses is based on 100 per cent houses and tabulated on the computer. The second table on the physically handicapped is compiled manually on hundred per cent basis from column numbers 11-13 of houselist. The main H series tables contain absolute figures and have been prepared on the basis of 100 per cent census houses. Each table is preceded by a fly-leaf which explains the scope, content and presentation of the table. The census terms used in the tables have been explained in the Introductory Note and the fly-leaves.

H series tables and their inset tables have been presented for the state, its 4 districts as existing at the time of 1981 census (These tables for India and its states/U.T.'s are also presented in the form of Annexure-A). The inset tables contains proportional figures and highlight the salient features of the main tables. The projected population at the time of houselisting operations in 1980 by total, rural and urban break up is also given.

We received ready co-operation from the state administration through which these operations were conducted. The office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, provided us with necessary help and guidance. Shri P. Padmanabha, the Registrar General, was all along a source of inspiration for us.

My colleagues in the directorate as well as in the districts and sub-divisions worked with diligence and sincerity during the housenumbering and houselisting operations. I am indebted to them all. I would like to place on record my deep sence of appreciation of the work done by Shri R. P. TOMAR, Deputy Director who not only got all the subsidiary tables prepared under his personal supervision with speed and accuracy but also prepared the draft of this report. Sh. Balbir Singh Pharwaha S.A. deserves my sincere thanks who has done a commendable job in having this volume printed so well.

Lastly but not the least I am thankful to Sh. Y. Vishwanathan officer-in-charge and his staff for their co-operaton in prompt printing of this volume in shortest possible time.

Gangtok
21st March, 1983.

J.K. THAPA
Director of Census Operations, Sikkim.



I | *Introductory*

General background : Every Indian census is preceded by an operation known as house-numbering and houselisting which is carried out a few months in advance of the actual population census. The objective of this operation is to prepare a complete list of all houses and households which is used as a frame for the census. In this operation, each house, residential as well as non-residential is allotted a census number which is recorded prominently on the door of each house or any other visible place and then further details of the house are collected in the prescribed proforma.

In the history of Indian census, listing of houses was first undertaken in 1881. Till 1951 census, houselisting operation was confined mainly to listing of occupied houses used as dwelling in order to count the population living in them. Non-residential houses such as; schools, colleges, business houses, temples, mosques, workshops, etc.; were not covered in the houselist. For the first time in 1961 census, a uniform houselist was designed and canvassed throughout the country to envisage listing of all types of houses and collection of data on houses, households and industrial establishments.

The houselist schedule was canvassed in various states and union territories at different points of time during 1980. This schedule contains the identification particulars of census houses, the uses to which they are put, the identification particulars of households and their members living in the census houses and physically handicapped persons in households. The latter is a new item added to the houselist in the 1981 census. The information on housing conditions and facilities which was part of the houselist schedule in the 1971 census has now been transferred to the household schedule. The establishment schedule which was canvassed alongwith the houselist at the 1971 census is now dropped in view of the enterprise list canvassed for the Central Statistical Organisation.

Preparatory measures : The preparatory work for conducting houselisting operation in this State

was taken up in hand in early 1979. The preliminaries of houselisting operation were begun by projecting estimated population for each revenue block and town at that time and carving out the enumerator's block, supervisor's circles. The enumerator's blocks were carved out on the basis of population of a particular revenue block/town. Considering the difficult hilly terrain in Sikkim, the norm for carving out a block was a population of 500 and at some places even less than 500 as against 750 in other parts of the country. The requirements of houselist forms/schedules/instruction booklets etc. were also finalised. For the first time, schedules/forms/instruction booklets etc. for actual operation and training purposes were translated and printed in Nepali version. As required under the rules, appointments of Principal Census Officers and District Census Officers were got finalised and notified at the state level. As in census hierarchy selection of charge officers, supervisors, enumerators were got finalised by the Principal Census Officers with consultation of their respective District Census Officers.

Rural-Urban Classification :

Rural Areas : The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue block (coterminous with revenue village) which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue block may comprise several hamlets but the entire revenue block is considered as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed villages within forest areas each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries within each forest range officer's beat is treated as one unit.

Urban Areas : All places with a municipality, municipal corporation or notified area or cantonment board and all other places which satisfied the following criteria :

- (a) a minimum population of 5,000;
- (b) atleast 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity and;

(c) a population of atleast 400 per sq. km. (or 1,000 per sq. mile) were treated as towns.

The definition of urban areas adopted in 1981 census is the same as was in 1961 and 1971 censuses. But at the 1961 and 1971 censuses, the non-agricultural population under criteria (ii) included persons engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., whereas in 1981 census, they were excluded and were treated at par with agricultural workers for the purpose of this criterion.

Permanent House-numbering Scheme: In Sikkim, an attempt has been made in 1981 census to introduce a permanent system of house-numbering. The objective of the scheme is to have a uniform system of house-numbering throughout the state and maintain it effectively and continuously so that it can serve not merely the purpose of population census but also meet the needs of various branches of Government and local administrations, e. g., preparation of electoral rolls, assessment of municipal taxes, postal and telegraphic services, implementation of health and family welfare programmes, socio-economic surveys and so on. Keeping in view the above facts, a proposal was sent for affixing permanent house-numbering plate on every house in the entire state for which the State Government readily agreed. The tin number plates used under this scheme can be distinguished separately for rural areas, urban areas, forest areas and Gangtok Municipal Corporation as per the specimen given below :

1. For rural areas

7

2. For urban areas excluding Gangtok Municipal Corporation

U
75
3. For Gangtok Municipal Corporation

W-I
25

W-II
30(5)

Rural Areas : The number plate was fixed by the enumerators on the main gate of the building irrespective of the fact that the building may have more than one census house. In the case of building

having more than one census house sub-numbers by crayon were shown within bracket to such census houses.

Urban Areas : The word 'U' shown in the plate was the representation of urban area and the number shown below represents to a building. The sub-number wherever it was necessary was given by a crayon as in the case of rural areas.

For Gangtok Municipal Corporation : A different pattern was adopted for this area. The number plate was fixed on each census house as per two specimen shown below. The number plate showing W—I was meant for the building which has the single

25 census house. The other specimen showing W—II 30(5)

was meant for the building having more than one census house. Here 'W' represents to a ward number. The number below 25 and 30 represent to the buildings whereas (5) represents to one of a census house in the building number 30 in ward number II.

For a new building not previously numbered which had come up after fixing the number plates was also assigned a number, in such cases number of the nearest building was given to the new building with oblique and number 1 and 2 where two buildings have come up. The following example will make it clear.

Two buildings constructed after fixing the number plates in between building numbers 9 and 10, the new number to these newly constructed buildings were given as 9/1 and 9/2. It means that numbers 1 and 2 belong to the new buildings which are located after building number 9 in that area. A sum of Rs. 10/- as token honorarium was also paid to each supervisor/enumerator by the State Government for affixing the number plates in their respective enumeration block.

Houselisting operations : Houselisting operations in this state were conducted from 15th April to 15th August, 1980. During this operation, the enumerators prepared the notional maps, lay-out sketch

and canvassed the houselist schedule. The 1981 census in Sikkim can claim to have produced excellent detailed notional maps/lay-out sketch of every revenue block and every ward or block of a town. These maps were prepared alongwith the house-numbering operations showing the location of every census house. The main object to have these maps was to ensure a complete coverage during enumeration. These maps together with the houselist, will also provide a valuable frame for any socio-economic survey in future. All these maps are preserved separately for each district. They will also be of immense help for revising the housenumbering system in future. In addition to this, enterprise list was also canvassed on behalf of Central Statistical Organisation under the technical supervision of Census Organisation. After the door to door canvassing of these schedules, the enumerators prepared the houselist abstract as also enterprise list abstract.

It is important to add here that establishment schedule canvassed during 1971 census was dropped and replaced by enterprise list in 1981 census.

Location Code : Location code is a device by which every revenue block or town in the district/state is identified by a combination of numbers. The 1981 census location code consists of 5 elements, viz; state code, district code, tahsil code, revenue block code and enumerators block number code. Location code number have been allotted to each state, district, tahsil, revenue block or town or ward and enumerator's block (within bracket). Roman numbers were used for town code numbers. The location code numbers for each unit were separated by oblique stroke. For the state of Sikkim, code 19 was allotted. All the four districts in the state were allotted code numbers as follows :

North district	1
East district	2
South district	3
West district	4

Though, there was no tahsil unit in the state/districts but for maintaining the uniform pattern for the state, each district was considered as one tahsil and code 1 was allotted for tahsil in each dis-

trict. It also facilitated the computerisation of data which required five elements code system to identify a particular unit.

The 4th code of revenue block in the district was allotted in the surpentine manner. The code numbers for the towns were allotted district wise. The last code pertaining to enumeration block were allotted serial wise for each district separately and not at charge circle level. The following examples will make the location code system clear :

19/1/1/7(15) would mean that enumeration block number 15 falls in the revenue block number 7 in tahsil number 1 of district number 1 in the state number 19.

Location code 19/2/III/2(22) would mean that enumeration block number 22 falls in ward number-2 of town number III of district number 2 in the state number 19.

Training : The training was arranged in phases. In the first phase, training was imparted to PCOs, DCOs and Charge Officers/Town Officers by the Census Directorate, Sikkim. Training for housenumbering and houselisting to enumerators and supervisors was arranged in such a way that at least one official from the Census Directorate, Sikkim could be present at each training camp. From the very beginning great importance was laid on competent and adequate training of the houselist enumerators. Each trainee had to attend two classes. Besides theoretical training, all the supervisors and enumerators were taken to the field for practical training also. During field training, they were required to fill-up the houselist forms printed in red ink. Firstly they were required to make the notional map and lay-out sketch for the areas allotted to them tentatively and then to fill-up the houselist and also to complete the houselist abstract. In some cases, census officers watched their performance in the field. All the training schedules filled by them were checked by the district census officer, charge officers and technical census officers present.

The inconsistencies/mistakes detected in these schedules were brought to the notice of

the supervisors/enumerators concerned and got rectified on the spot.

Selection of Supervisors and Enumerators : The selection/appointment of supervisors and enumerators was made from amongst the Government officers mainly teachers, VLWs, co-operative inspectors and the officials of forest department.

Forms and Schedules : For conducting the houselisting operations, following schedules/forms/booklets etc. were arranged including the reserved quantity:

1. Notional map
2. Lay-out sketch
3. Houselist
4. Houselist abstract
5. Instructions to enumerators for filling-up the Houselist.

For training purposes, schedules listed at Sl. No. 1—4 above were printed in red ink whereas for actual operation these were printed in black ink. Schedules and forms listed at Sl. No. 3—5 were printed in Hindi, Nepali and English versions.

Honoraria :—For the housenumbering and houselisting operation, honoraria to the enumerators/supervisors were paid at the following rates, prescribed and communicated by the Registrar General, India.

(i) **Enumerators :**—Honorarium for house-numbering, houselisting and filling up the enterprise list schedule for an enumerator's block (an average block consisted of about 100 to 120 houses) was Rs. 35/- only.

(ii) **Supervisors :**—For supervision of work of about 4/5 enumerators in his circle and filling-up supervisor's abstract an honorarium of Rs. 35/- was paid.

General Procedure in Houselisting :

The houselist alongwith brief instructions to the enumerators for filling it up are reproduced in Annexure C of this volume. The houselisting operations involve certain basic steps which are briefly summarised as follows:—

1. The preparation of a notional map and a lay-out sketch of the area assigned to a particular enumerator;
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 were issued;
6. Preparation of the abstract of the enterprise List.

As already pointed out this volume is concerned with only houselist data, the enterprise list data will not be discussed here.

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 has been prepared as part of the houselisting operations. After identifying the enterprises in col. 4 and col. 7 of the houselist, enterprises and their selected characteristics have been recorded in the form of the Enterprise List. This form has been canvassed alongwith the Houselist immediately after an enterprise is identified either through col. 4 or col. 7 of Houselist. The enterprise list form is given in Annexure C. It can be seen that the form is simple which has collected certain basic items of information for the identified enterprises.

Concepts and definitions : In the houselist basic terms used are (i) building, (ii) census house and, (iii) household. The term 'building' has been introduced since 1961 census. In the earlier censuses, house and household were the only terms. During 1981 census, the definition of these terms are reproduced in Annexure C.

Record Management : At the end of houselisting operations, each enumerator handed over the filled in schedules to his/her supervisor. The documents handed over to supervisor were as follows :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Notional map | 1 copy |
| 2. Layout sketch | 1 copy |
| 3. Houselist forms | 2 sets |
| 4. Houselist abstract | 1 set |
| 5. Enterprise List | 1 set |
| 6. Enterprise List Abstract | 1 set |

Each supervisor after the receipt of the aforesaid documents from the enumerators of his circle filled up the supervisory circle's houselist abstract and made available the packets containing houselisting record to his charge officer.

Charge Officer after retaining the notional maps, lay-out sketch and one set of houselist forms forwarded these documents to the district census officer alongwith his charge houselist abstract. The purpose of retaining one copy each of notional map and lay-out sketch and one set of houselist by the charge officer was to rearrange enumeration blocks, if necessary and for preparation of charge register for actual population census. The district census officer after the receipt of the records from each charge prepared a district houselist abstract and

passed on the entire records to the census directorate except enterprise list and its abstract which were directly forwarded to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gangtok. The processing, tabulation and printing of data collected through the Enterprise list will be handled by Central Statistical Organisation.

Editing, coding and manual tabulation : After the receipt of the houselisting record as stated above from the district census officers, these were placed under the charge of the Dy. Director of Census Operations, Regional Tabulation Office, Gangtok. Houselist record received in the tabulation office were first scrutinised for accuracy of coverage. The scrutiny also included checks for internal consistency in the entries. Each entry was then edited and coded before further processing. Unlike other states the tabulation of the houselist data of this state was proposed to be done on the full count basis. The processing of data for Table H-2, i. e., disabled population by type of disability was done manually in the regional tabulation office.

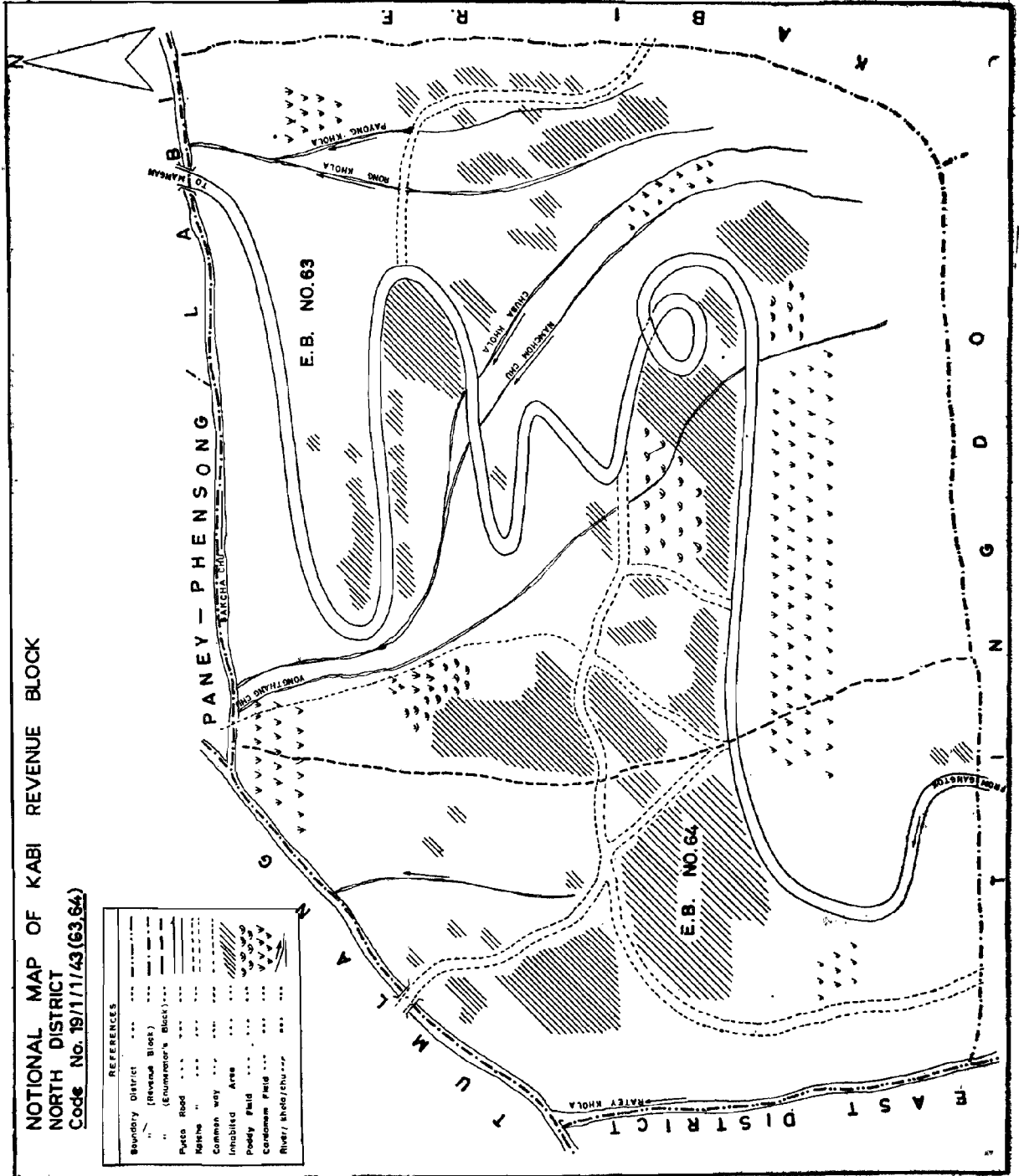
Despatch of Houselist for Computerisation:

Afterwards, these houselist schedules were sent to the data processing division of the Registrar General's office, New Delhi for generation of table H—1 'census houses and the uses to which they are put' on computer. The table H—1 tabulated mechanically is described and presented in Chapter-II.



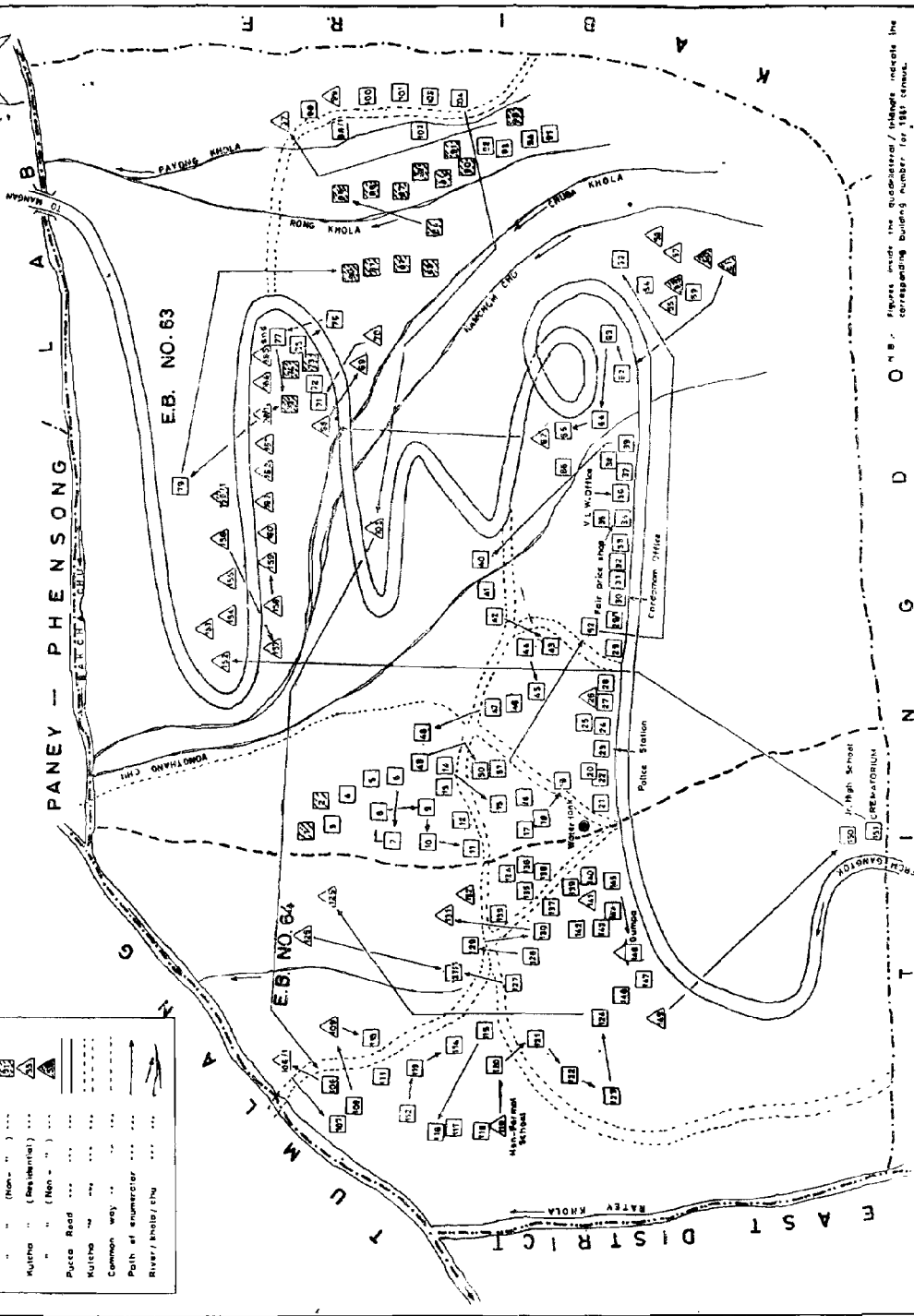
**NATIONAL MAP OF KABI REVENUE BLOCK
NORTH DISTRICT
Code No. 19/1/1/43(63.64)**

REFERENCES	
Boundary District	---
" (Revenue Block)	---
" (Enumerator's Block)	---
Pyca Road	---
Reliwe "	---
Common way	---
Inhabited Area	///
Paddy Field	///
Common Field	///
River/ Shob/Chu	///



LAYOUT SKETCH OF KABI REVENUE BLOCK
 NORTH DISTRICT
 Code - No. 19/1/1/43(63,64)

REFERENCES	
Boundary District	---
Boundary Block	---
(Enumerators' ...)	---
Police House (Residential)	□
Police House (Non-Residential)	△
Kutcha (Residential)	△
Kutcha (Non-Residential)	△
Police Road	---
Kutcha	---
Common way	---
Path of enumerator	---
River/kanal/cnu	---



Figures inside the quadrilateral / triangle indicate the corresponding building number for 1981 census.

2 | Census Houses and the use to which they are put.

This table gives the total number of census houses, the vacant houses and the distribution of occupied census houses by their use. The various residential, and non-residential uses of census houses are grouped as residence, shop-cum-residence, work-shop-cum-residence, hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes etc., shops, business houses and offices, factories, workshops and worksheds, restaurants and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering, places of worship and others. The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas and for each city. This table gives the housing stock in the country and its states by rural/urban break up (Annexure-A).

Census houses which were found vacant at the time of houselisting have been shown separately in column 4 of table H—1. It is difficult to describe

all the categories of houses that may have been returned as vacant because an enquiry as to the use to which the vacant house is usually put is extremely difficult in a mass operation of the size as houselisting on State level.

Table H—1 for Sikkim gives the above data by rural/urban break up for the state and its districts. The data presented in main table H—1 and the related subsidiary tables are analysed and discussed here. This table corresponds to table H—1 of 1971 census.

Variation in Number of Census Houses Since 1971 :

Statement—1 gives the number of census houses and percentage increase during 1971-81 in Sikkim and its districts by rural/urban break up.

STATEMENT—1

NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE DURING 1971-81 IN SIKKIM AND ITS DISTRICTS

State/ District	No. of houses in 1971			No. of houses in 1981			Percentage increase in 1981 over 1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SIKKIM	51,588	46,516	5,072	66,737	53,984	12,753	29.37	16.05	151.44
North	4,448	4,352	96	7,112	6,870	242	59.89	57.86	152.08
East	20,730	16,264	4,466	29,382	18,738	10,644	41.74	15.21	138.33
South	13,526	13,294	232	15,303	13,828	1,475	13.14	4.02	535.78
West	12,884	12,606	278	14,940	14,548	392	15.96	15.41	41.01

Since 1971 there has been an over-all rise of 29.37 per cent in the number of census houses in Sikkim. A close examination of Statement-1 reveals that the rise in census houses in rural areas is 16.05 per cent and in urban areas it is significantly high (151.44 per cent). It is apparent from the statement that there has been comparatively higher rise in North district (59.89%) followed by East district (41.74%). This may be attributed to the comparatively higher rate of development in these two districts.

It is quite natural that the rate of rise in the urban areas is comparatively high. It may be due to natural growth of houses in the towns as also due to accretion of new areas to the urban fold. The second reason appears to play a more important role particularly in East district

Density of houses: The population of Sikkim as obtained in 1981 census is 316,385 which gives a density of population of 45 persons per sq. km. The state has 8 occupied residential/partly residential

census houses per sq. km. which gives a ratio of about 5.6 persons per occupied residential house. During the 1971 census, the density was 30 persons per sq. km. and 5 residential/partly residential houses per sq. km. with the ratio of 6 persons per occupied residential house which shows an improvement in residential houses during the decade 1971-81.

Use of Houses: The number of houses under different types of use for the entire state along with the respective percentages are presented in Statement—2.

STATEMENT—2

NUMBER OF HOUSES UNDER DIFFERENT USES AND RESPECTIVE PERCENTAGES

Uses	No. of houses	Percentage
1	2	3
1. All Houses	66,737	100.00
2. Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	5,087	7.62
3. Residence	52,431	78.56
4. Shop-cum-residence	1,732	2.60
5. Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	330	0.49
6. Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist houses and inspection houses.	132	0.20
7. Shops excluding eating houses	714	1.07
8. Business houses and offices	571	0.86
9. Factories, workshops and worksheds	319	0.48
10. Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	165	0.25
11. Places of Entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	62	0.09
12. Places of worship, e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.	302	0.45
13. Others	4,892	7.33

The predominance of residential houses is only natural as each unit of a residential house serves about 5 to 6 persons on an average, whereas each unit of other type of houses, viz., a shop or a workshop, a temple or a hotel, a school or a dispensary serves a much larger population.

Though the proportion of houses used as shop or workshop/factory is quite small in the state as a whole and in different districts, the variation over a decade in the State as also in its districts will be of some interest. Statement-3 gives the percentage of houses used wholly or partly as residence, as shop, and as workshop or factory for Sikkim and each district.

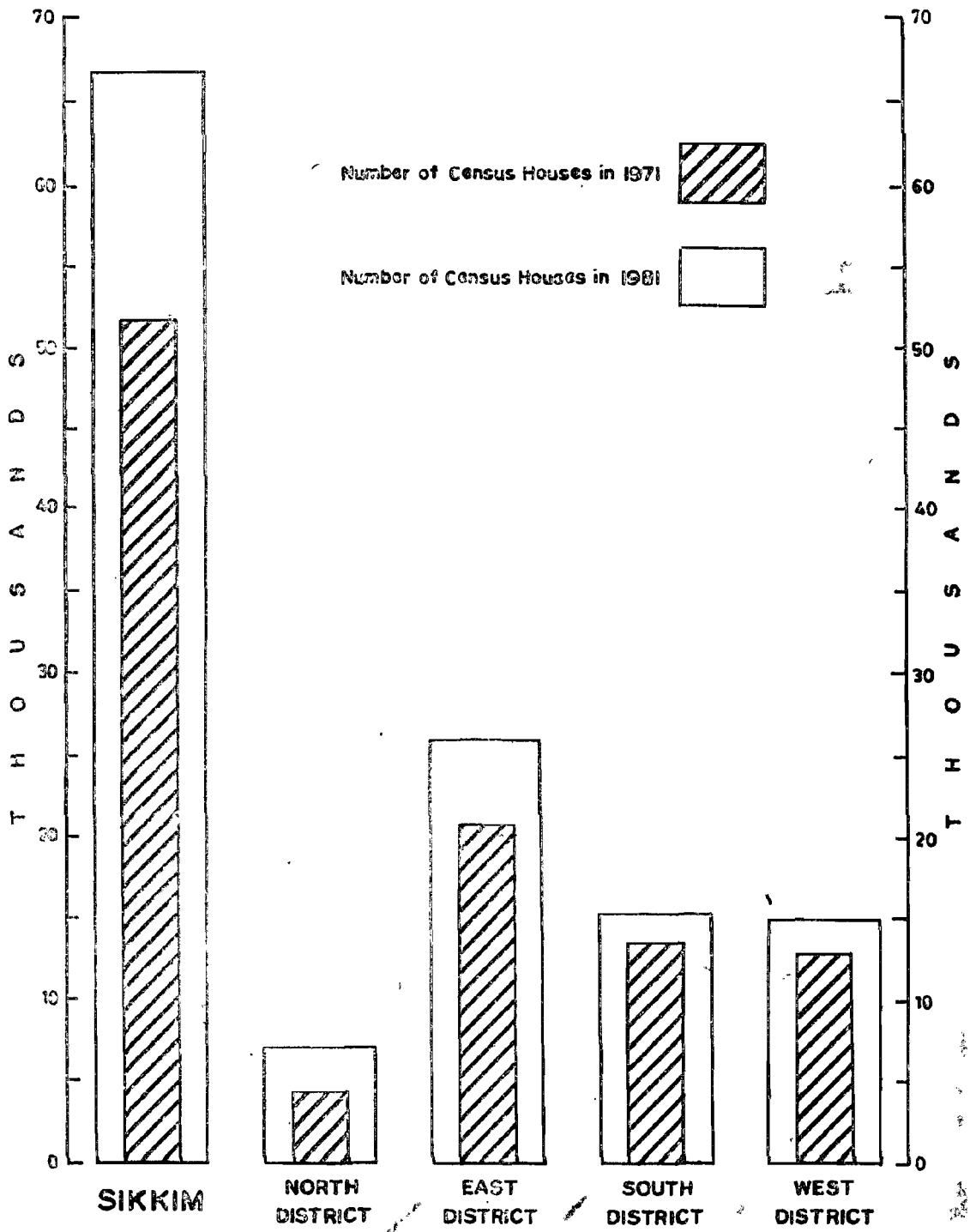
STATEMENT—3

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES USED AS RESIDENCE, SHOP, WORKSHOP/FACTORY, 1971 AND 1981

State/ District	Percentage of houses used wholly or part- ly as residence		Percentage of houses used wholly or partly as shops		Percentage of houses used as factory/work- shops	
	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIKKIM	81.65	69.23	3.67	2.46	0.48	0.23
North	67.89	52.65	3.36	1.35	0.52	—
East	80.46	69.05	4.89	3.94	0.51	0.38
South	87.24	67.74	2.96	1.39	0.53	0.05
West	84.84	76.86	2.11	1.60	0.34	0.27

The percentage of residential houses is predominant with a significant variation in 1981 as compared to 1971. The percentage of houses used as shop has generally increased during the decade in every district without any exception. Similarly, the proportion of houses used as workshop and factories has also increased marginally everywhere.

VARIATION IN NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971-81



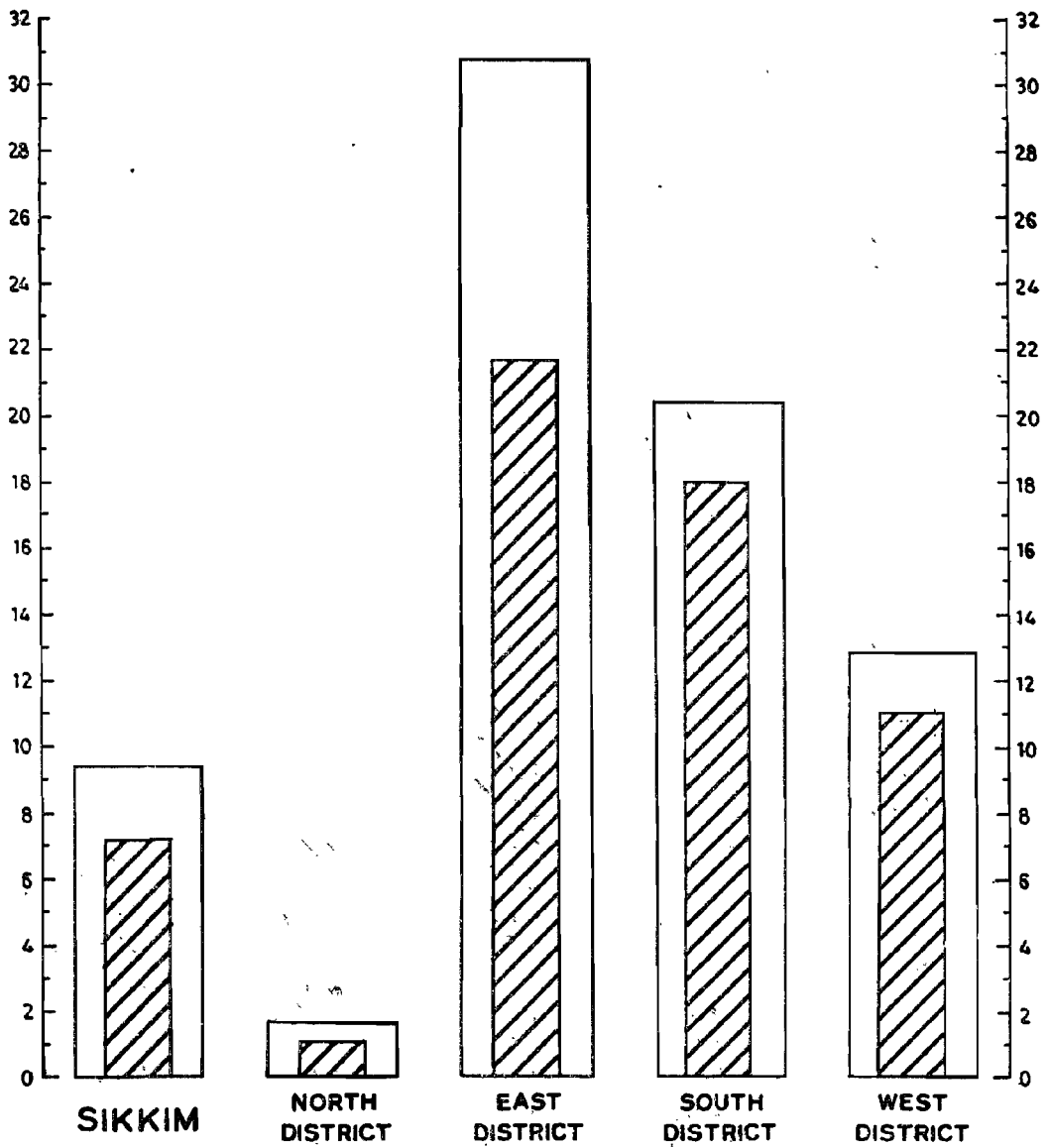
NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES PER SQ. Km. IN 1971 & 1981



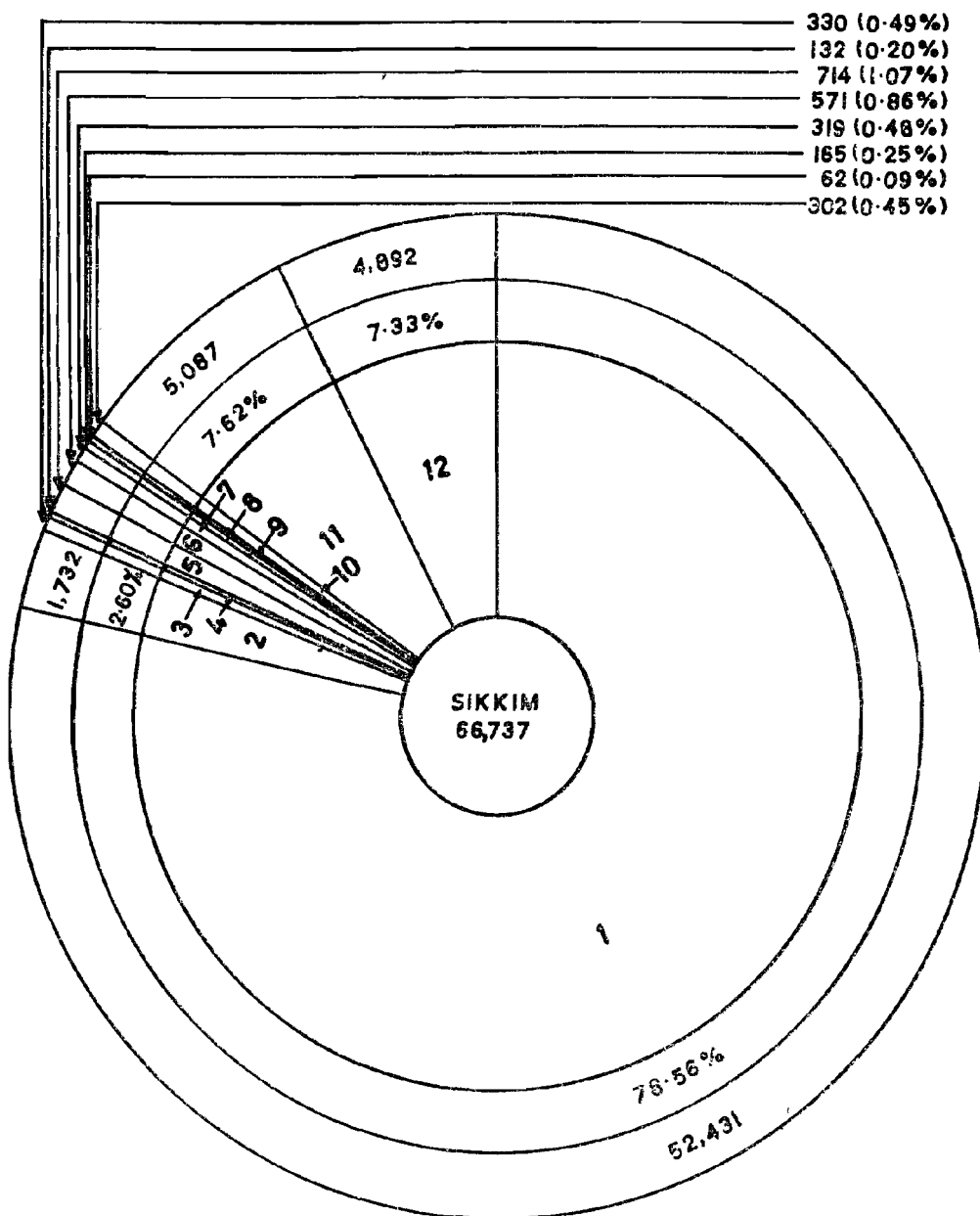
1981



1971



USES OF CENSUS HOUSES 1981



INDEX TO NUMBERS:— 1. Residence 2. Shop-cum-Residence 3. Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industries 4. Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses 5. Shops excluding Eating Houses 6. Business Houses and Offices 7. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds 8. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating Places 9. Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (e.g. Panchayat Ghar) 10. Places of worship 11. Vacant 12. Others.

Residence: The comparison of census houses used purely for residential purposes during 1971 and 1981 is presented in Statement—4

STATEMENT—4

NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES USED PURELY FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES DURING 1981 AND 1971 AND THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE.

State/ District	Number of census houses used as residence		Percentage increase
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
SIKKIM	52,431	34,622	51.44
North	22,679	13,624	66.46
East	4,592	2,290	100.52
South	12,834	8,985	42.84
West	12,326	9,723	26.77

It can be seen that West district has recorded the lowest increase of such census houses, the percentage being 26.77 per cent. Since the percentage increase of residential houses has got direct bearing on the increase of population, North district and East district have therefore, obviously shown significant increase in residential houses:

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses:

It can be seen from Statement-5 that number of census houses for these purposes have increased in Sikkim by 12.82 per cent. Obviously, highest increase is recorded in East district (81.82%) in which the capital town of the state falls. It is curious to note that the number of census houses used for these purposes has gone down significantly in South district and there is only a marginal increase of 4.17 per cent in West district. It is very much unlikely that the number of such census houses has actually gone down during the decade 1971-81. But it might be due to misclassification of Hotels, Sarais, etc. as restaurants and eating places at the 1981 census as will be seen under Statement-7

STATEMENT—5

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS HOTELS, SARAI, ETC. IN 1981 AND 1971 AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION DURING THE DECADE

State/ District	No. of census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, etc.		Percentage variation
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
SIKKIM	132	117	+ 12.82
North	15	14	+ 7.14
East	80	44	+ 81.82
South	12	35	— 65.71
West	25	24	+ 4.17

Business houses and offices:

Statement-6 shows the number of census houses used as business houses and offices in 1971 and 1981 and their percentage increase by districts.

STATEMENT—6

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES IN 1981, AND 1971 AND THEIR PERCENTAGE INCREASE BY DISTRICTS

State/ District	Number of census houses used as business houses and offices		Percentage increase
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
SIKKIM	571	165	+ 246.06
North	50	18	+ 177.78
East	308	85	+ 262.35
South	112	22	+ 409.09
West	101	40	+ 152.50

It is evident from Statement-6 that all the districts have recorded very high increase of census houses used for these purposes. The highest percentage increase of 409.09 was recorded in South district and East district came next with 262.35 per cent increase of such census houses. Due to improvement of communication system and establishment of various government offices as well as private business during the last decade the high increase was quite natural.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places:

The comparative figures of census houses used for the above purposes in 1971 and 1981 censuses and their percentage variations are given in Statement-7.

STATEMENT—7

NUMER OF CENSUS HOUSES USED AS RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES DURING 1981 AND 1971 AND THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE

State/ District	Number of census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places		Percentage variation
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
SIKKIM	165	23	617.39
North	9	6	50.00
East	63	9	600.00
South	53	1	5200.00
West	40	7	471.43

As already stated for hotels, sarais etc. that the reduction of census houses in South district and only a marginal increase in West district used for that purpose during the decade 1971-81 might be due to misclassification of some such houses as restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc. This point is further confirmed from Statement—7 as the increase of such houses was quite high in South district.

Places of Entertainment and Community gathering:

The increase of such establishments during 1971-81 was 376.92 per cent at the state level. The Statement-8 gives the district wise break up of such census houses for 1971 and 1981 and the percentage variation during the decade. A look on the statement reveals that all the districts have shown very high percentage increase of census houses used for these purposes.

STATEMENT—8

NUMBER OF HOUSES USED AS PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING DURING 1981 AND 1971 AND THE PERCENTAGE VARIATION

State/ District	Number of census houses used as places of entertain- ment and community gathering		Percentage variation
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
SIKKIM	62	13	+ 376.92
North	10	1	+ 900.00
East	31	7	+ 342.86
South	13	5	+ 160.00
West	8	—	—

Vacant Houses: In Sikkim 7.62 per cent of the houses are vacant, 7.27 per cent being vacant in the rural areas and 9.14 per cent in the urban areas. Statement—9 gives the percentage of vacant houses in different districts separately for the rural and urban areas in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT—9

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES LYING VACANT IN THE STATE AND IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

State/ District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIKKIM	7.62	5.20	7.27	4.82	9.14	8.60
North	17.83	5.55	18.24	5.45	6.20	10.42
East	7.49	6.07	6.47	5.19	9.28	9.25
South	5.83	4.34	5.43	4.38	9.63	1.72
West	4.85	4.56	4.85	4.59	5.10	3.24

While studying proportion of vacant houses one feature that immediately stands out is that the proportion is comparatively high in urban areas compared to that in rural areas. In 1971 too, it was so. But among the districts vacant houses in urban areas of North district were higher as compared to rural areas in 1971, the respective figures being 10.42 per cent in case of urban areas and 5.45 per cent in rural areas. But in 1981, the position has reversed in this district indicating 18.24 per cent vacant houses in rural areas, and 6.20 per cent in urban areas. In South and West districts, the proportion of vacant houses in urban areas in 1971 was lower than in rural areas, whereas in 1981 the trend is reversed. On the basis of higher proportion of vacant houses in urban areas, it will not be correct to conclude that there is any less congestion in the urban areas than in the rural areas. This feature has its origin in the difference of purpose for which houses are built in rural areas and urban areas. Generally, people in the villages built houses for their own living, whereas, in the urban areas, a sizable proportion of houses are built for the purpose of letting them out on rent. Therefore, in the rural areas, apart from some other minor reasons a house will generally, fall vacant if the whole household shifts to some other place with the idea of coming back again after some time. In the urban areas, on the other hand, houses may also remain vacant due to gap of occupancy by tenants. Besides, a house under repair is more likely to remain vacant in urban areas, because tenants would generally not occupy house under heavy repair.

Annexure 1 to Table H-1 gives a comparative picture of census houses and their uses in Sikkim and its districts for 1971 and 1981 censuses by rural-urban break up. It also shows the percentage variation for each type of houses during the decade 1971-81.

A close examination of Annexure-1 to Table H-1 reveals that the number of vacant census houses during the decade has gone up considerably. For total it has gone up by 89.81%, in rural areas by

74.78% and in urban areas it has increased by 167.20%. The increase in the number of vacant houses in all areas and specially in urban areas may be due to the new construction of buildings and waiting for the occupants.

Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.):

Annexure I reveals that the highest number of places of worship is recorded in rural areas of East district with 38 new buildings. 24 new buildings in North district and 10 in South district have been recorded. But the West district has shown a declining trend where 60 buildings have been recorded as places of worship as compared to 67 recorded in 1971 census.

In urban areas 2 new buildings have come up in North district, 4 in East district and 5 in South district.

Others: Before describing the percentages etc., it will be essential to explain 'others'. The 'others' include cattle-shed, garrage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passanger shelter etc.

It is interesting to note the contrast in rural and urban percentages. The urban percentage shows the increase at the rate of 61.56% whereas rural percentage shows the decrease at the rate of 67.35%. The main factor for decrease in rural areas may be due to the change in the use of buildings mainly of cattle-sheds.

The decrease in rural areas of all the four districts is reported. The highest rate of decrease is reported in South district with 84.85% followed by West district 44.13%. Contrary to this, urban areas of all the four districts, except West district where it has declined by 24.19%, have shown an increasing trend.

Conclusion

During the decade 1971—81 the number of occupied census houses increased from 51,588 to 66,737, the percentage increase being 29.37 per cent which has evidently not kept pace with the increase in population (50.77 per cent). However, it is significant to note that the percentage of census houses used wholly or partly residential has increased considerably during the decade and therefore, congestion in residential houses is restrained. The increase in residential/partly residential houses during the decade is observed as 52.9 percent which is higher than the percentage increase in population during the decade. Thus, it can be safely concluded that the uses of census houses have undergone considerable change during the decade under report. One common feature in all the districts of the state is that the residential houses are predominant. Census houses used as shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence have increased considerably in the entire state in general and more particularly in rural

areas. Number of census houses found vacant at the time of houselisting have increased quite significantly during the decade in the state, the increase being 74.78 per cent in rural areas and 167.20 per cent in urban areas.

Permanent housenumbering was completed in the entire state before the houselisting operation was started in May, 1980. Steps are being taken in collaboration with the State Government to up-date the permanent housenumbering in the state after every three years keeping in view the fact that the new houses come up and put under use which make the old house numbers ineffective. The objective of the housenumbering scheme is to have a uniform system of housenumbering throughout the country and to maintain it effectively and continuously so that it can serve all purposes, official as well as non-official, requiring the location of the citizen at his household or the location of a house.

CENSUS OF INDIA — 1981

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

State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house- listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES USED AS											15
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
				Residence	Shop- cum- residence	Workshop- cum- residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharam- shalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business- houses and Offices	Factories, Work- shops and Work- sheds	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops eating places	Places of entertain- ment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship.	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others	
SIKKIM	Total	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330	132	714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892	
	Rural	53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253	72	155	308	179	94	49	266	3,777	
	Urban	12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77	60	559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118	
NORTH	Total	7,112	1,268	4,592	206	30	15	33	50	37	9	10	53	809	
	Rural	6,870	1,253	4,506	153	30	15	15	47	33	6	10	51	751	
	Urban	242	15	86	53	18	3	4	3	..	2	58	
EAST	Total	29,382	2,201	22,679	871	90	80	567	308	151	63	31	110	2,231	
	Rural	18,738	1,213	15,362	432	37	27	82	105	46	20	21	86	1,307	
	Urban	10,644	988	7,317	439	53	53	485	203	105	43	10	24	924	
SOUTH	Total	15,303	893	12,834	374	142	12	79	112	81	53	13	76	634	
	Rural	13,828	751	11,899	230	119	7	42	66	56	33	11	69	545	
	Urban	1,475	142	935	144	23	5	37	46	25	20	2	7	89	
WEST	Total	14,940	725	12,326	281	68	25	35	101	50	40	8	63	1,218	
	Rural	14,548	705	12,136	194	67	23	16	90	44	35	7	60	1,171	
	Urban	392	20	190	87	1	2	19	11	6	5	1	3	47	

ANNEXURE I
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES
1971 AND

Sl. No.	Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	SIKKIM				NORTH			
			1971	1981	Absolute variation	Percentage variation (1971-1981)	1971	1981	Absolute variation	Percentage variation (1971-1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Total number of census houses	Total		51,588	66,737	(+)15,149	(+) 29.37	4,448	7,112	(+)2,664	(+) 59.89
	Rural		46,516	53,984	(+) 7,468	(+) 16.05	4,352	6,870	(+)2,518	(+) 57.86
	Urban		5,072	12,753	(+) 7,681	(+)151.44	96	242	(+) 146	(+) 152.08
2. Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Total		2,680	5,087	(+) 2,407	(+) 89.81	247	1,268	(+)1,021	(+) 413.36
	Rural		2,244	3,922	(+) 1,678	(+) 74.78	237	1,253	(+)1,016	(+) 428.69
	Urban		436	1,165	(+) 729	(+)167.20	10	15	(+) 5	(+) 50.00
3. Residence	Total		34,622	52,431	(+)17,809	(+) 51.44	2,290	4,592	(+)2,302	(+) 100.52
	Rural		31,587	43,903	(+)12,316	(+) 38.99	2,264	4,506	(+)2,242	(+) 99.03
	Urban		3,035	8,528	(+) 5,493	(+)180.99	26	86	(+) 60	(+) 230.77
4. Shop-cum-residence	Total		997	1,732	(+) 735	(+) 73.72	51	206	(+) 155	(+) 303.92
	Rural		487	1,009	(+) 522	(+)107.19	34	153	(+) 119	(+) 350.00
	Urban		510	723	(+) 213	(+) 41.76	17	53	(+) 36	(+) 211.76
5. Workshop-cum-residence including household industry.	Total		100	330	(+) 230	(+)230.00	1	30	(+) 29	(+)2900.00
	Rural		38	253	(+) 215	(+)265.79	—	30	(+) 30	—
	Urban		62	77	(+) 15	(+) 24.19	1	—	(—) 1	(—) 100.00
6. Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist houses and Inspection houses.	Total		117	132	(+) 15	(+) 12.82	14	15	(+) 1	(+) 7.14
	Rural		86	72	(—) 14	(+) 16.28	14	15	(+) 1	(+) 7.14
	Urban		31	60	(+) 29	(+) 93.55	—	—	—	—
7. Shops excluding eating houses.	Total		274	714	(+) 440	(+)160.58	9	33	(+) 24	(+) 266.67
	Rural		118	155	(+) 37	(+) 31.36	6	15	(+) 9	(+) 150.00
	Urban		156	559	(+) 403	(+)258.33	3	18	(+) 15	(+) 500.00
8. Business houses and Offices	Total		165	571	(+) 406	(+)246.06	18	50	(+) 32	(+) 177.78
	Rural		109	308	(+) 199	(+)182.57	18	47	(+) 29	(+) 161.11
	Urban		56	263	(+) 207	(+)369.64	—	3	(+) 3	—
9. Factories, Workshops and Work-sheds.	Total		121	319	(+) 198	(+)163.64	—	37	(+) 37	—
	Rural		68	179	(+) 111	(+)163.24	—	33	(+) 33	—
	Urban		53	140	(+) 87	(+)164.15	—	4	(+) 4	—
10. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Total		23	165	(+) 142	(+)617.39	6	9	(+) 3	(+) 50.00
	Rural		15	94	(+) 79	(+)526.67	6	6	—	—
	Urban		8	71	(+) 63	(+)787.50	—	3	(+) 3	—
11. Places of Entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship.	Total		13	62	(+) 49	(+)376.92	1	10	(+) 9	(+) 900.00
	Rural		5	49	(+) 44	(+)838.34	1	10	(+) 9	(+) 900.00
	Urban		8	13	(+) 5	(+) 62.50	—	—	—	—
12. Places of Worship (c. g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc).	Total		226	302	(+) 76	(+) 33.63	27	53	(+) 26	(+) 96.30
	Rural		201	266	(+) 65	(+) 32.34	27	51	(+) 24	(+) 88.89
	Urban		25	36	(+) 11	(+) 44.00	—	2	(+) 2	—
13. Others	Total		12,250	4,892	(—) 7,358	(—) 60.07	1,784	809	(—) 975	(—) 54.65
	Rural		11,558	3,774	(—) 7,784	(—) 7.35	1,745	751	(—) 994	(—) 56.96
	Urban		692	1,118	(+) 426	(+) 61.56	39	58	(+) 19	(+) 48.72

TABLE H-1
IN SIKKIM AND ITS DISTRICTS FOR
1981 CENSUSES

EAST				SOUTH				WEST			
1971	1981	Absolute variation	Percentage variation (1971-1981)	1971	1981	Absolute variation	Percentage variation (1971-1981)	1971	1981	Absolute variation	Percentage variation (1971-1981)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20,730	29,382	(+)8,652	(+) 41.74	13,526	15,303	(+)1,777	(+) 13.14	12,884	14,940	(+)2,056	(+) 15.96
16,264	18,738	(+)2,474	(+) 15.21	13,294	13,828	(+) 534	(+) 4.02	12,606	14,548	(+)1,942	(+) 15.41
4,466	10,644	(+)6,178	(+) 138.33	232	1,475	(+)1,243	(+) 535.78	278	392	(+) 114	(+) 41.01
1,258	2,201	(+) 943	(+) 74.96	587	893	(+) 306	(+) 52.13	588	725	(+) 137	(+) 23.30
845	1,213	(+) 368	(+) 43.55	583	751	(+) 168	(+) 28.82	579	705	(+) 126	(+) 21.76
413	988	(+) 575	(+) 139.23	4	142	(+) 138	(+)3450.00	9	20	(+) 11	(+)122.22
13,624	22,679	(+)9,055	(+) 66.46	8,985	12,834	(+)3,849	(+) 42.84	9,723	12,326	(+)2,603	(+) 26.77
10,864	15,362	(+)4,498	(+) 41.40	8,854	11,899	(+)3,045	(+) 34.39	9,605	12,136	(+)2,531	(+) 6.35
2,760	7,317	(+)4,557	(+) 165.11	131	935	(+) 804	(+) 613.74	118	190	(+) 72	(+) 61.02
630	871	(+) 241	(+) 38.25	171	374	(+) 203	(+) 118.71	145	281	(+) 136	(+) 93.79
253	432	(+) 179	(+) 70.75	114	230	(+) 116	(+) 101.75	86	194	(+) 108	(+)125.58
377	439	(+) 62	(+) 16.45	57	144	(+) 87	(+) 152.63	59	87	(+) 28	(+) 47.46
59	90	(+) 31	(+) 52.54	7	142	(+) 135	(+)1928.57	33	68	(+) 35	(+)106.06
14	37	(+) 23	(+) 164.29	7	119	(+) 112	(+)1600.00	17	67	(+) 50	(+)294.12
45	53	(+) 8	(+) 17.78	—	23	(+) 23	—	16	1	(-) 15	(-) 93.75
44	80	(+) 36	(+) 81.82	35	12	(-) 23	(-) 65.71	24	25	(+) 1	(+) 4.17
14	27	(+) 13	(+) 92.86	35	7	(-) 28	(-) 80.00	23	23	—	—
30	53	(+) 23	(+) 76.67	—	5	(+) 5	—	1	2	(+) 1	(+)100.00
187	567	(+) 380	(+) 203.21	17	79	(+) 62	(+) 364.71	61	35	(-) 26	(-) 42.62
41	82	(+) 41	(+) 100.00	16	42	(+) 26	(+) 162.50	55	16	(-) 39	(-) 70.91
146	485	(+) 339	(+) 232.19	1	37	(+) 36	(+)3600.00	6	19	(+) 13	(+)216.67
85	308	(+) 223	(+) 262.35	22	112	(+) 90	(+) 409.09	40	101	(+) 61	(+)152.50
35	105	(+) 70	(+) 200.00	18	66	(+) 48	(+) 266.67	38	90	(+) 52	(+)136.84
50	203	(+) 153	(+) 306.00	4	46	(+) 42	(+)1050.00	2	11	(+) 9	(+)450.00
79	151	(+) 72	(+) 91.14	7	81	(+) 74	(+)1057.14	35	50	(+) 15	(+) 42.86
29	46	(+) 17	(+) 58.62	6	56	(+) 50	(+) 833.33	33	44	(+) 11	(+) 33.33
50	105	(+) 55	(+) 110.00	1	25	(+) 24	(+)2400.00	2	6	(+) 4	(+)200.00
9	63	(+) 54	(+) 600.00	1	53	(+) 52	(+)5200.00	7	40	(+) 33	(+)471.43
1	20	(+) 19	(+)1900.00	1	33	(+) 32	(+)3200.00	7	35	(+) 28	(+)400.00
8	43	(+) 35	(+) 437.50	—	20	—	—	—	5	(+) 5	—
7	31	(+) 24	(+) 342.86	5	13	(+) 8	(+) 160.00	—	8	(+) 8	—
—	21	21	—	4	11	(+) 7	(+) 175.00	—	7	(+) 7	—
7	10	(+) 3	(+) 42.86	1	2	(+) 1	(+) 100.00	—	1	(+) 1	—
68	110	(+) 42	(+) 61.76	61	76	(+) 15	(+) 24.59	70	63	(-) 7	(-) 10.00
48	86	(+) 38	(+) 79.17	59	69	(+) 10	(+) 16.95	67	60	(-) 7	(-) 10.45
20	24	(+) 4	(+) 20.00	2	7	(+) 5	(+) 250.00	3	3	—	—
4,680	2,231	(-)2,449	(-) 52.33	3,628	634	(-)2,994	(-) 82.52	2,158	1,218	(-) 940	(-) 43.56
4,120	1,307	(-)2,813	(-) 68.28	3,597	545	(-)3,052	(-) 84.85	2,096	1,171	(-) 925	(-) 44.13
560	924	(+) 364	(+) 65.00	31	89	(+) 58	(+) 187.10	62	47	(-) 15	(-) 24.19

ANNEXURE—A
H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO
WHICH THEY ARE PUT
(INDIA/STATES /UNION TERRITORIES)

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house- listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS			
				Resi- dence	Shop- cum- residence	Workshop- cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharam- shalas, Tourist Homes and Inspec- tion Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA*	T	151,001,488	8,046,567	107,202,355	1,428,675	3,002,406	210,654
	R	115,254,636	5,754,023	81,451,836	948,229	2,230,576	130,071
STATES	U	35,746,852	2,292,544	25,750,519	480,446	771,830	80,583
Andhra Pradesh	T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445
	R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690	22,505
	U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865	8,940
Bihar	T	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645	9,420
	R	10,448,125	190,480	8,349,455	112,330	124,765	4,340
	U	1,624,660	70,930	1,202,885	41,920	19,880	5,080
Gujarat	T	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	103,200	9,685
	R	5,844,830	581,755	3,566,635	35,520	72,715	5,305
	U	2,702,285	310,045	1,809,795	14,385	30,485	4,380
Haryana	T	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275	5,290
	R	2,251,515	111,950	1,429,925	15,165	14,450	3,840
	U	674,630	57,570	448,010	9,305	5,825	1,450
Himachal Pradesh	T	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862	3,153
	R	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760	2,298
	U	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102	855
Jammu & Kashmir	T	1,554,850	129,804	671,614	3,294	26,675	1,706
	R	1,285,877	109,588	517,667	2,501	22,082	667
	U	268,973	20,216	153,947	793	4,593	1,039
Karnataka	T	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565	27,295
	R	5,942,200	395,945	3,963,095	56,795	203,525	15,755
	U	2,315,165	150,550	1,619,900	22,700	80,040	11,540
Kerala	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290	7,805
	R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120	3,795
	U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170	4,010

A

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

HOUSES USED AS						
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and community gather- ing (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,698,698	714,190	2,292,849	592,698	190,862	1,525,939	22,095,595
1,518,208	304,927	1,125,673	314,726	144,914	1,310,810	20,020,643
2,180,490	409,263	1,167,176	277,972	45,948	215,129	2,074,952
222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520
131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745
235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915
121,615	14,940	53,235	23,995	3,580	102,905	1,346,485
114,050	13,185	38,080	17,265	1,075	11,880	88,430
248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545
89,315	17,380	55,920	8,085	11,440	72,760	1,328,000
159,535	38,585	106,115	16,325	3,315	17,775	191,545
104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390
43,460	4,875	27,475	4,025	9,060	8,515	578,775
60,845	9,110	28,180	9,490	675	2,555	41,615
23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531
14,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851
8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680
52,767	7,276	49,951	4,532	874	20,428	585,929
25,786	3,141	33,778	1,785	773	18,126	549,983
26,981	4,135	16,173	2,747	101	2,302	35,946
223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500
84,300	20,345	60,780	21,625	11,315	138,285	970,435
138,970	29,965	72,105	12,275	4,235	18,820	154,065
263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850
192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,435	63,455	503,940
70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910

Contd.

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house- listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS			
				Resi- dence	Shop- cum- residence	Workshop- cum- residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	T	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935	13,150
	R	9,254,745	372,475	6,722,775	90,970	309,700	8,645
	U	2,317,450	139,155	1,703,785	40,700	65,235	4,505
Maharashtra	T	14,934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155	11,870
	R	9,739,045	644,335	6,856,375	85,075	205,825	5,775
	U	5,195,480	360,030	3,854,690	53,340	84,330	6,095
Manipur	T	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044	1,302
	R	228,265	3,272	163,953	1,348	2,341	680
	U	74,750	2,093	50,592	1,396	1,703	622
Meghalaya	T	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586	1,082
	R	250,035	7,988	202,923	1,535	2,165	813
	U	60,060	2,794	46,066	883	421	269
Nagaland	T	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720	899
	R	147,742	5,448	120,428	1,109	255	784
	U	32,528	1,867	23,319	1,091	465	115
Orissa	T	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815	10,275
	R	5,353,195	182,535	3,741,525	47,410	153,360	7,315
	U	786,210	53,970	545,510	11,985	15,455	2,960
Punjab	T	3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955	13,315
	R	2,692,035	192,660	1,861,115	23,170	21,535	11,180
	U	1,086,695	81,505	734,395	12,000	7,420	2,135
Rajasthan	T	7,989,960	631,985	5,584,510	45,930	153,020	17,130
	R	6,274,105	483,815	4,403,735	34,650	120,225	12,420
	U	1,715,855	148,170	1,180,775	11,280	32,795	4,710
Sikkim	T	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330	132
	R	53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253	72
	U	12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77	60

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

HOUSES USED AS						
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work- sheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and community gathering (Pan- chayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400
60,950	13,180	51,795	10,925	9,375	104,295	1,499,660
114,775	21,810	62,125	17,735	2,030	18,855	126,740
370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130
114,555	47,290	117,960	20,905	12,425	118,160	1,510,365
255,790	73,970	157,105	30,280	6,320	23,765	289,765
3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070
1,041	651	2,509	93	435	3,501	48,441
2,745	808	1,900	167	146	949	11,629
4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	473	3,356	30,954
1,114	757	857	691	396	3,175	27,621
3,475	839	1,123	599	77	181	3,333
3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784
643	760	1,985	134	669	1,392	14,135
2,393	602	604	263	35	125	1,649
117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,066,945
69,270	18,350	39,610	12,810	9,245	69,720	1,002,045
47,990	10,265	17,875	7,625	1,440	6,235	64,900
154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125
46,370	7,060	33,350	4,765	2,210	16,125	472,495
108,225	14,610	56,150	12,595	475	3,555	53,630
201,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670
88,605	15,735	61,170	12,385	6,215	88,395	946,755
113,240	16,675	69,515	17,140	1,525	16,115	103,915
714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892
155	308	179	94	49	266	3,774
559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118

Contd.

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	OCCUPIED CENSUS			
				Resi- dence	Shop- cum- residence	Workshop- cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	T	12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785	9,260
	R	8,293,880	564,380	6,476,425	67,720	235,380	4,455
	U	3,743,360	204,255	2,796,155	42,140	163,405	4,805
Tripura	T	420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163	630
	R	364,740	9,893	323,867	1,128	2,979	460
	U	56,033	2,306	41,252	203	184	170
Uttar Pradesh	T	25,209,305	872,220	16,938,995	233,535	287,880	21,775
	R	20,937,535	626,890	14,038,085	152,290	191,615	12,820
	U	4,271,770	245,330	2,900,910	81,245	96,265	8,955
West Bengal	T	11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775	9,765
	R	8,673,155	172,465	6,504,700	60,130	186,205	4,730
	U	3,265,425	95,830	2,569,660	67,205	55,570	5,035
UNION TERRITORIES							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	51,941	3,820	38,108	706	635	163
	R	38,932	3,095	27,696	513	503	127
	U	13,009	725	10,412	193	132	36
Arunachal Pradesh	T	121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786	858
	R	108,807	6,684	90,194	1,369	646	789
	U	12,441	1,251	9,371	275	140	69
Chandigarh	T	108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626	223
	R	7,099	284	5,205	60	152	19
	U	100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474	204
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179	28
	R	21,812	1,345	16,298	149	147	21
	U	1,816	165	1,162	27	32	7
Delhi	T	1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749	2,099
	R	93,013	7,618	59,061	952	847	49
	U	1,303,180	81,484	965,534	18,203	16,902	2,050

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

HOUSES USED AS						
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restuarants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290
113,860	25,495	79,605	30,315	15,315	117,235	563,695
179,700	32,625	118,930	27,305	7,600	19,845	146,595
15,390	3,469	5,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441
9,337	2,452	3,311	2,641	472	1,383	6,817
6,053	1,017	2,125	829	137	133	1,624
528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370
182,975	23,385	177,730	25,670	12,150	155,135	5,338,790
345,825	38,430	174,150	44,515	2,370	32,195	301,580
343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195
157,300	21,510	84,965	29,720	16,780	108,585	1,326,065
186,180	29,340	75,135	18,885	6,265	13,190	143,130
764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415
465	478	592	183	100	356	4,824
299	218	221	126	11	45	591
1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970
792	803	788	86	766	529	5,361
255	262	136	28	23	22	609
4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109
123	14	206	27	3	27	979
4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130
198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613
119	66	176	20	3	63	3,405
79	45	48	31	3	9	208
90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234
2,038	257	2,181	293	366	240	19,111
88,316	16,669	50,696	9,395	516	2,292	5,1123

Contd.

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house- listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS			
				Resi- dence	Shop- cum- residence	Workshop- cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038	440
	R	195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806	217
	U	91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232	223
Lakshadweep	T	14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693	23
	R	8,621	727	2,841	37	535	8
	U	6,122	333	2,561	52	158	15
Mizoram	T	92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530	271
	R	68,215	2,998	57,571	1,054	308	128
	U	24,634	1,253	18,637	506	222	143
Pondicherry	T	130,861	6,609	99,988	1,162	1,940	165
	R	66,643	3,323	51,362	526	687	59
	U	64,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253	106

*Excludes the figures of Assam where the census could not

1956
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USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

HOUSES USED AS						
Shop excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) exclu- ding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521
2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334
6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187
241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407
145	92	78	48	31	253	3,826
96	99	55	27	28	117	2,581
1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547
414	419	715	215	183	1,178	3,032
908	472	397	401	30	150	1,515
4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588
1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124
3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464

be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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3 | Disabled Population by type of disability

The data on physically handicapped persons were collected through a question prescribed in Houselist "Is there any physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb".

The term "totally crippled" refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. It is not necessary that disabled should have lost both arms and legs. The loss of either of these *i. e.*, both arms or both legs was sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Persons having only one arm and/or one leg were not classified as totally crippled. In fact, 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, is treated as totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present. A person gone blind or crippled due to old age was also taken as disabled. Persons having more than one disabilities such as blindness, totally dumb or crippled had to be adjudged disabled by considering the greater degree of disability. Blindness was considered as a greater disability than 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, he was recorded as blind since this was certainly the most unfortunate disability. Considering the sensitiveness of the question utmost care was taken in asking this question. Only the number of persons totally 'blind' or totally 'crippled' or totally 'dumb' were enquired and entered in the appropriate column of the houselist.

The data on the physically disabled/infirmities was also collected in Censuses of India 1872-1931. The instructions for the collection of these data during these Censuses are reproduced below for the benefits of readers.

1931

Insane, Totally Blind, Leper or Deaf Mute :

As in previous census the fact was recorded for each individual who was found to be insane, deaf and dumb, blind of both eyes or suffering from corrosive leprosy. Those who suffered from loss of the

sight of one eye only or as leper persons who suffered from Leuco-derma were avoided for being shown under the category 'Blind' or 'Leprosy'.

1921

Insane, Totally Blind, Leper or Deaf Mute :

The information regarding four infirmities, namely, insanity, deaf mutism, total blindness and leprosy was collected. Those who were blind of one eye only or who were suffering from white leprosy were not entered as such.

1911

If the person be insane or totally blind or suffering from corrosive leprosy or both, deaf and dumb from birth enter as such;

The information relating to *infirmity* was collected in respect of the following categories :

- (1) Insane;
- (2) Totally blind of both eyes;
- (3) Suffering from Corrosive leprosy; and
- (4) Deaf and dumb from birth.

(Those persons who were blind of one eye only or who were suffering from white leprosy only or who had become deaf and dumb after birth were omitted.)

1901

Insane, Deaf Mute from Birth, Totally Blind or Leper :

The infirmity in respect of the following categories were noted :

- (i) Blind of both eyes ;
- (ii) Insane ;
- (iii) Deaf mute and dumb from birth; and
- (iv) Suffering from corrosive leprosy.

(Those Persons who were blind of one eye only or became deaf and dumb after birth, or who were suffering from white leprosy only were not taken into consideration.)

1891

If any be Blind, Insane, Deaf Mute or a Leper enter the Infirmity below :

The Infirmity in respect of the following categories were noted :

- (i) Blind of both eyes ;
- (ii) Insane;
- (iii) Deaf mute and dumb from birth ; and
- (iv) Suffering from corrosive leprosy.

(Those persons who were blind of one eye only or became deaf and dumb after birth, or who were suffering from white leprosy only were not taken into consideration.)

1881

Infirmities :

1. Unsound mind,
2. Deaf mutes from birth,
3. Blind
4. Lepers

'Lepers' were treated only those persons who were afflicted with the true leprosy.

Deaf mutes were treated only those persons who had been both deaf and dumb from birth. Blinds were treated only those who were blind by birth with both eyes.

1872

Remarks showing number of Males and Females: Blind, Deaf, Dumb, Insane, Idiots or Leper

Bodily infirmities as insanity, idiots or lepers, deafness, dumbness, blindness were recorded under this item. Care was taken to add the word 'from Birth' when necessary.

In case of lepers it was recorded whether it was 'white' or 'black' (the true leprosy). The following distinction was made as far as possible between idiots and insanes. "An idiot is a person whose intellect generally is weak, and insane is a person whose intellect is disordered".

(The question on 'Infirmity' was dropped after 1931 Census)

The total number of the disabled returned at the national level was 1,118,948 of which 969,401 persons were in rural areas and 149,547 persons in urban areas. Among the disabled, the largest number was accounted for by the totally blind (478,657 persons) followed by the totally crippled (363,600 persons) and the totally dumb (276,691 persons). The rural areas have returned the larger share of the disabled persons belonging to each category. While 424,307 totally blind persons were enumerated, in rural areas, their number was only 54,350 in urban areas. Among the totally crippled, while 304,640 persons were returned from rural areas their number was only 58,960 in urban areas. Similarly, while 240,454 totally dumb persons were enumerated in rural areas, their number in urban areas was only 36,237.

Table H-2 presents the disabled population under the three types of disabilities, such as, totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas and for each town. The table shows the extent of the physically handicapped in the population.

A close examination of the table reveals that there are in all 182 totally blind, 360 totally crippled and 1,941 totally dumb persons. Out of them 170 blind, 341 totally crippled and 1,875 totally dumb are in rural areas of this State and a negligible number i.e. 12 totally blind, 19 totally crippled and 66 totally dumb persons are found in urban areas.

On examining the data at district level, it is observed that all the 12 blind persons in urban areas are in East district, out of which 9 persons are in Gangtok and 2 in Singtam followed by Rangpo which has recorded only one blind person. In rural areas, again, East district has recorded 76 blind persons which is the highest number among all the districts and lowest number with 24 blind persons is observed in North district.

In the case of totally crippled population at district level, again, East district shows the highest number with 165 persons in rural areas and the North district shows the lowest with 13 persons. Out of the 19 persons in urban areas 14 persons are in East district and the remaining 5 crippled persons are recorded in South district. As a matter of fact, this is an expected trend because North district accounts for the lowest and East district the highest population among the districts of the state.

It can be seen from the table that the number of totally dumb persons are quite large as compared to other types of disabled population. Here, again, East district has the highest number of totally dumb 726 persons in rural areas and 56 in urban areas. Second place goes to South district with 543 persons including 4 in urban areas followed by West district and North district with 506 and 110 dumb persons respectively. It will be interesting to note that no person having either of the three disabilities was available in urban areas of North district.

The projected population of Sikkim as on 1st July, 1980 was estimated as follows:

Total	305,000 persons
Rural	258,000 persons
Urban	47,000 persons

Annexure B gives the Disabled population by the type of disability for the country and its States/UTs. by rural-urban break up.

The proportions of disabled population in the following discussion are worked out from the estimated population (Page No.30) of States/Union Territories as well as country as on 1.7. 1980.

The concentration of the totally disabled persons is comparatively lower in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The proportion of totally blind per 1000 rural population in Sikkim is 0.659 which is slightly lower than that of national average of 0.847. Proportions of totally crippled per 1000 rural population in Sikkim is 1.322 which is highest in the country, national average being 0.607 per 1000. Proportions of totally dumb per 1000 population is 6.364 in Sikkim which is again highest in the country. National average is 0.423. Proportion of totally dumb per 1000 rural population in the State is 7.267 as against national average of 0.480. Proportion of totally dumb per 1000 urban population is 1.404 which is also highest in the country. The high proportions of totally crippled and totally dumb in the State needs further investigation to know the probable causes.

*Population (Estimated as on 1. 7. 1980)
of States and Union Territories*

(in 000)

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	I N D I A*	654,576	501,557	153,019
	<i>States</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52,836	40,525	12,311
2.	Bihar	68,763	60,381	8,382
3.	Gujarat	33,449	23,157	10,292
4.	Haryana	12,653	9,933	2,720
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4,184	3,864	320
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,850	4,636	1,214
7.	Karnataka	36,442	26,085	10,357
8.	Kerala	25,180	20,519	4,661
9.	Madhya Pradesh	51,450	41,232	10,218
10.	Maharashtra	61,898	40,469	21,429
11.	Manipur	1,388	1,047	341
12.	Meghalaya	1,305	1,075	230
13.	Nagaland	747	636	111
14.	Orissa	26,029	23,051	2,978
15.	Punjab	16,429	11,942	4,487
16.	Rajasthan	33,418	26,537	6,881
17.	Sikkim	305	258	47
18.	Tamil Nadu	47,954	32,273	15,681
19.	Tripura	2,002	1,783	219
20.	Uttar Pradesh	109,000	89,849	19,151
21.	West Bengal	53,759	39,615	14,144
	<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	A & N Islands	183	135	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	616	579	37
3.	Chandigarh	431	29	402
4.	D & N Haveli	101	93	8
5.	Delhi	6,023	448	5,575
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,075	733	342
7.	Lakshadweep	40	22	18
8.	Mizoram	471	361	110
9.	Pondicherry	595	290	305

*Excludes Assam where Census could not be taken.

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/ District/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	Total	182	360	1,941
	Rural	170	341	1,875
	Urban	12	19	66
East District	Total	88	179	782
	Rural	76	165	726
	Urban	12	14	56
Gangtok	Urban	9	2	27
Singtam	Urban	2	3	13
Rangpo	Urban	1	9	16
North District	Total	24	13	110
	Rural	24	13	110
	Urban	—	—	—
Mangan	Urban	—	—	—
West District	Total	34	80	506
	Rural	34	80	500
	Urban	—	—	6
Gyalshing	Urban	—	—	1
Nayabazar	Urban	—	—	5
South District	Total	36	88	543
	Rural	36	83	539
	Urban	—	5	4
Namchi	Urban	—	3	—
Jorethang	Urban	—	2	4

Annexure B

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA*	T	478,657	363,600	276,691
	R	424,307	304,640	240,454
	U	54,350	58,960	36,237
STATES				
Andhra Pradesh	T	39,902	30,070	30,580
	R	36,107	26,055	27,419
	U	3,795	4,015	3,161
Bihar	T	39,719	35,232	23,784
	R	37,656	32,587	22,457
	U	2,063	2,645	1,327
Gujarat	T	23,442	32,386	12,571
	R	19,202	24,965	9,943
	U	4,240	7,421	2,628
Haryana	T	7,656	4,828	3,359
	R	6,647	4,064	2,900
	U	1,009	764	459
Himachal Pradesh	T	3,924	2,695	4,095
	R	3,819	2,566	3,971
	U	105	129	124
Jammu & Kashmir	T	3,891	5,019	4,885
	R	3,477	4,448	4,360
	U	414	571	525
Karnataka	T	18,106	19,011	17,613
	R	15,162	15,208	14,970
	U	2,944	3,803	2,643
Kerala	T	8,178	12,056	10,819
	R	6,761	9,843	8,995
	U	1,417	2,213	1,824

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	T	53,451	34,228	14,194
	R	49,296	30,631	12,690
	U	4,155	3,597	1,504
Maharashtra	T	36,964	26,365	19,063
	R	30,811	20,420	15,578
	U	6,153	5,945	3,485
Manipur	T	620	703	844
	R	529	598	720
	U	91	105	124
Meghalaya	T	1,117	749	810
	R	1,072	691	759
	U	45	58	51
Nagaland	T	518	573	1,701
	R	501	551	1,672
	U	17	22	29
Orissa	T	27,625	19,911	13,762
	R	26,043	18,257	12,851
	U	1,582	1,654	911
Punjab	T	9,047	6,389	3,892
	R	7,853	5,308	3,277
	U	1,194	1,081	615
Rajasthan	T	46,465	21,517	12,061
	R	42,184	18,119	10,544
	U	4,281	3,398	1,517
Sikkim	T	182	360	1,941
	R	170	341	1,875
	U	12	19	66

Contd.

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	T	29,215	30,088	28,128
	R	22,104	21,973	22,013
	U	7,111	8,115	6,115
Tripura	T	1,521	1,494	1,128
	R	1,445	1,384	1,018
	U	76	110	110
Uttar Pradesh	T	93,618	41,502	29,436
	R	86,895	36,477	26,601
	U	6,723	5,025	2,835
West Bengal	T	29,155	34,129	37,671
	R	24,571	28,437	32,892
	U	4,584	5,692	4,779
UNION TERRITORIES				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	69	114	79
	R	64	106	68
	U	5	8	11
Arunachal Pradesh	T	738	401	1,487
	R	734	381	1,476
	U	4	20	11
Chandigarh	T	98	164	83
	R	15	19	8
	U	83	145	75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	90	63	72
	R	85	59	68
	U	5	4	4

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	T	1,962	2,158	1,037
	R	115	151	99
	U	1,847	2,007	938
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	463	643	525
	R	373	448	407
	U	90	195	118
Lakshadweep	T	75	35	45
	R	21	18	22
	U	54	17	23
Mizoram	T	366	430	751
	R	314	383	652
	U	52	47	99
Pondicherry	T	480	287	275
	R	281	152	149
	U	199	135	126

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

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of recoveries
1998	10	0	10
1999	15	0	15
2000	20	0	20
2001	25	0	25
2002	30	0	30
2003	35	0	35
2004	40	0	40
2005	45	0	45
2006	50	0	50
2007	55	0	55
2008	60	0	60
2009	65	0	65
2010	70	0	70
2011	75	0	75
2012	80	0	80
2013	85	0	85
2014	90	0	90
2015	95	0	95
2016	100	0	100
2017	105	0	105
2018	110	0	110
2019	115	0	115
2020	120	0	120
2021	125	0	125
2022	130	0	130
2023	135	0	135
2024	140	0	140
2025	145	0	145
2026	150	0	150
2027	155	0	155
2028	160	0	160
2029	165	0	165
2030	170	0	170

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Global Health Observatory (GHO) Data Repository. Data is based on reported cases and deaths from 1998 to 2030. The number of recoveries is calculated as the total number of cases minus the number of deaths.

ANNEXURE C

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST**Introduction**

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

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

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

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

- (1) The preparation of a notional map and 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.

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

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

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

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

In the case of very large villages where 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

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.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | — <i>Pucca</i> houses, whether wholly or partly residential |
|  | — <i>Pucca</i> wholly non-residential |
|  | — <i>Kutch</i> a houses, whether wholly or partly residential |
|  | — <i>Kutch</i> a wholly non-residential |

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

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

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

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

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

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.

In the forest areas, all habitations are not on a settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or mauzas. For such villages, the normal procedure for preparing lay-out sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there could be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. Your work will be facilitated if, for the purpose of netting such clusters, a lay-out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written,

if it has a local name. If there is no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent features such as a stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out sketch, the location of each house should be indicated on it and a number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering and houselisting.

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.

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.

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.

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 earlier. 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.

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

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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 structure 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.

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, 1,2,3etc. 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 *Kutcha* is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/1.....

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

Census House

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

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

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

In case of hostels, hotels, etc. even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building 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.

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, a cattle-shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

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.

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.

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.

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

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 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".

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.)

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.

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 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.

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.

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

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 house-list since a separate building number is now not being given. However, to ensure that all buildings have been covered, you should put a bracket in column 2 enclosing all those flat numbers which are located in one single building unit. The manner in which this is done is indicated below:

HOUSELIST

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

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

Col. 3 : Census House No.

What is a census house has already been described in detail earlier. To recall to 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.

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

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.

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).

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.

- (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.
- (3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.
- (4) Office, business house, bank, etc. : Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.
- (5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.
- (6) School and other educational institutions.
- (7) Hotel, sarai, dharamshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.
- (8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place : A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as work-shop.
- (9) Place of entertainment :
Examples—Cinema house, theatre, community hall (Panchayatghar), etc.
- (10) Place of worship, etc. :
Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institutions :

Examples—Orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.

(12) Others :

Examples—Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc.

(The exact use to be fully described in each case).

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

If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used for any purpose, write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand, the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey/pilgrimage, etc.' *If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column 4.*

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

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.

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

Col. 5 : Household No.

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

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.

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 are there 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.

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

	Building No.	Census house No.	Household No.
	1	2	3
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(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

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.

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.

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.

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. This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

General

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

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

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

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

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

Houselist Abstract

After filling the entries in the houselist, *i.e.*, after completing houselisting for your entire block, you have now to prepare a Houselist Abstract so that certain figures of the number of census houses, households and other particulars collected in the houselist are easily available.

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

Col. 1 : Page No. of houselist

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. 9 : Total number of households

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST**

Page No.

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

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

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

