सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME I

INDIA

PART IV-A (i)

HOUSING REPORT

A. MITRA

of the Indian Civil Service

Registrar General & ex-officio Census Commissioner for India

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961-UNION PUBLICATIONS

PART I	General Report on the Census, sub-divided into three sub-parts, *viz.*,
PART I-A	General Report
PART I-A (i)—TEXT	Regional Levels of Development in India
PART I-A (ii)—TABLES	Regional Levels of Developments in India
PART I-B	Vital Statistics of the decade
PART I-C	Subsidiary Tables
PART II	Census Tables on Population, sub-divided into :
PART II-A (i)	General Population Tables
PART II-A (ii)	Union Primary Census Abstracts
PART II-B (i)	General Economic Tables (B-I to B-IV)
PART II-B (ii)	General Economic Tables (B-V)
PART II-B (iii)	General Economic Tables (B-VI to B-IX)
PART II-C (i)	Social and Cultural Tables
PART II-C (ii)	Language Tables
PART II-C (iii)	Migration Tables (D-I to D-III & D-V)
PART II-C (iv)	Migration Tables (D-IV & D-VI)
PART III	
PART III (i)	Household Economic Tables (14 States)
PART III (ii)	Household Economic Tables (India, Uttar Pradesh & Union Territories)
PART IV	
PART IV-A (i)	Housing Report
PART IV-A (ii)	Report on Industrial Establishments
PART IV-A (iii)	House Types and Villages Layouts
PART IV-B	Housing & Establishment Tables
PART V	Special Tables of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and Ethnographic notes sub-divided into two Sub-parts, *viz.*,
PART V-A	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
PART V-B	Ethnographic Notes
PART VI	Village Survey Monographs
PART VII	Monographs on Rural Crafts Survey and list of Fairs and Festivals
PART VII-A	Handicraft Survey Monograph
PART VII-B	Fairs and Festivals
PART VIII	Administration Report
PART VIII-A	Administration Report (Enumeration) } Not for sale
PART VIII-B	Administration Report (Tabulation) } Not for sale
PART IX	Census Atlas Volume
PART X	Special Reports on cities with Population of 1 million and over

CONTENTS

	PAGES
CHAPTER I—THE SCHEDULE AND INSTRUCTIONS	1– 16
Appendix—Variation in the Concept of a Census House	13– 16
CHAPTER II—USES OF CENSUS HOUSES	17–177
Section 1—Concepts and Definitions	17– 25
Section 2—Definitional coverage for each category of Census House in Union Table E–I	26– 37
Section 3—Vacant houses and Houses with other uses	38– 47
Section 4—Shop-*cum*-Dwellings (column 6 of Table E–I)	48– 75
Section 5—Workshop-*cum*-dwellings (column 7 of Table E–I) and Factories, Workshops and Worksheds (column 11 of Table E–I)	76– 91
Section 6—Business Houses and Offices (column 10 of Table E–I)	92– 93
Section 7—Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes (column 12 of Table E–I)	94–134
Section 8—Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places (column 13 of Table E–I)	135–141
Section 9—Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses (column 8 of Table E–I)	142–143
Section 10—Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar) [column 14 of Table E–I]	144–145
Section 11—Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc. (column 5 of Table E–I)	147–177
CHAPTER III—RENT AND OWNERSHIP	179–215
CHAPTER IV—WALLS AND ROOFS OF CENSUS HOUSES	217–337
CHAPTER V—ROOMS AND HOUSEHOLDS	339–365

MAPS

INDIA, Political Divisions, 1961

INDIA, Normal monthly and annual rainfall

INDIA, Wind roses (percentage frequencies of wind direction)

INDIA, Soils

INDIA, Retail trading activity, 1961

INDIA, Industrial activity, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of business houses, and offices, 1961

INDIA, Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes per 1,000 of total Census houses, 1961

INDIA, Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes per 1,000 of total Census houses in rural areas, 1961

INDIA, Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes per 1,000 of total Census houses in urban areas, 1961

INDIA, Number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas, 1961

INDIA, Number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural areas, 1961

INDIA, Number of school going children of age group 5—14 per 1,000 of children of age group 5—14, 1961

INDIA, Excess of literates in rural areas per 1,000 of population in age group 5—14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age group 15—34, 1961

INDIA, Excess of literates in urban areas per 1,000 of population in age group 5—14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age group 15—34, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of eating houses in rural areas, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of eating houses in urban areas, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of rest houses, 1961 (Dharamshalas, sarais, hotels, tourist homes and inspection houses)

INDIA, Frequency of entertainment and community centres, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of public health and medical institutions in rural areas, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of public health and medical institutions in urban areas, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of households in Census houses used as dwellings (owned) in rural areas, 1961

INDIA, Frequency of households in Census houses used as dwellings (rented) in urban areas, 1961

INDIA, Distribution of households by predominant wall and roof materials in rural areas

INDIA, Distribution of households by predominant wall and roof materials in urban areas

INDIA, Degree of congestion, 1961

INDIA, Degree of congestion in urban centres with population 100,000 and above, 1961

INDIA, Degree of congestion in urban centres with population 50,000—99,999, 1961

INDIA, Percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in rural areas, 1961

INDIA, Percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in urban areas, 1961

INDIA, Percentage of rural population living in villages arranged by number of Census houses in each, 1961

CHARTS

INDIA, Percentage of population living in various categories of Census houses according to degree of congestion

INDIA, Degree of congestion according to number of persons per room in Census houses categorised by number of rooms

CHAPTER I

THE SCHEDULE AND INSTRUCTIONS

THE POPULATION CENSUS in India is taken in the first year of each decade. This has obtained since 1881. Preparations for the final count which is generally held in February-March continue throughout the previous or zero year of the calendar. These proceed in several important stages. The first task is to check the latest revenue and survey maps with the object of determining the boundaries of States and Union Territories and their constituents down to the lowest unit of an enumeration block, which is usually an area a reasonably diligent census enumerator can take in his stride within the time prescribed for the count. The second stage begins with the fixing of the levels of census responsibilities which usually conform to the administrative hierarchy : the district, subdivision, thana/taluk/tahsil/anchal, charge, circle, block. The block is either a revenue mauza if it is small or a hamlet or group of hamlets if the mauza is large. The third indispensable stage begins with the numbering and listing of all houses and structures likely to contain human beings. This constitutes an essential preliminary to (i) the final demarcation of census blocks and assessment of personnel requirements, (ii) securing the identity of every likely habitation, (iii) a forecast of the census count and (iv) requirements of census forms and schedules. This stage is completed in all parts of the country well before December of the zero year.

Housenumbering and houselisting has thus been an indispensable preparatory feature in all censuses since 1881. But despite its having been almost as thorough and systematic an undertaking as the population count itself, no use was made of it in the past to turn it into an *ad hoc* housing census. Enterprising Provincial Superintendents have however from time to time put it to good use. For example, H. A. Stuart in his 1891 Report for Madras (pp. 395-97) dwelt at length on housenumbering and reproduced his instructions with sketch plans showing the method followed for numbering houses in a village, a hamlet and so on. In the same year, 1891, V. N. Narasimmiyengar published much interesting housing statistics in his Report for Mysore (Appendices). In 1931, H. T. Sorley in his Report on the Census of the Cities of the Bombay Presidency published a few housing tables for Bombay and other cities (Part I. p. 76). There are other landmarks with which the student of the Indian Census is well acquainted.

But the reason why no extensive use of this essential preliminary operation was attempted in the past seems to have been the very flexible concept and definition of the census house itself, which rendered its uniform application throughout the country difficult. Appendix which reproduces the relevant portion of the flyleaf to Union Table A-I of 1961 demonstrates how the concept of the Census House, variously applied from one province to another and from one year to another, has been useless from a statistical point of view. Almost the sole aim of housenumbering and houselisting over the censuses has been, not a methodological attempt at defining the census house as a demographic or statistical unit, but to show the enumerator what places he was required to visit, that is, a locating and identifying device so

that, to use Koko's phrase, "none of 'em will be miss'd". While this pragmatic approach has served its purpose well, it has reduced the value of the statistics on census houses, so much so that the figures for Census Houses in Imperial Table I up to 1951 and Union Table A-I since 1951 are at best of doubtful validity and comparability. It was this need to bend a rather broad concept of the census house to suit local circumstances that seems to have discouraged an all-India housing census in the past. The conceptual and operational difficulties in the way of uniform application which one can see in Appendix were by no means overcome or eliminated in 1960. Union Tables E-I and E-II, particularly, are in certain ways more a sum of separate State and Union Territory censuses than an integrated picture of all India. The other Tables, E-III, E-IV and E-V, however, have suffered less from operational and definitional diversity. Nevertheless, it will repay to bear this caution in mind. Again, it will be safer to rely on the ratios of the subsidiary tables than on the absolute figures.

Participants in the pre-census preparatory conferences of September-October 1958 were made aware of definitional snares and operational pitfalls when they were asked to recommend that use be made of the information to be obtained from the houselists. They were willing to make allowances for conceptual and operational differences. The statistical difficulties appeared after the tabulations had been completed. But it was argued that once the merit of this information was appreciated it might be possible to arrange for a more satisfactory Housing Census in the future. It was important to make use of 1960 to create the need. It was in this spirit that a uniform questionnaire was adopted for the houselisting operation throughout India in 1960. While therefore, it may not be too much to claim the last operation as the first Housing Census in Indian Census history, it has also served to show the way how a better one can be taken cheaply and efficiently.

At the first preparatory conference of users of census data held in September 1958 it was recommended that information should be collected on industrial establishments through the houselists. It was desired that this information should specifically state "whether the establishment is a dwelling-*cum*-workshop, the name of the produce of the establishment, whether the establishment is powered or non-powered, and the number of persons employed during the day by males and females". Information on tenure status—owned or rented—was also desired.

A draft houselist form which was considered at this conference was reconsidered at the next conference of users of census data in October 1958. These two conferences which had been convened to make recommendations on the type of information to be collected at the Census of 1961, considered both the houselist and final enumeration schedules. The second conference suggested a few material changes in the draft houselist. The first draft houselist—itself the result of two revisions—was tested in the field under varying conditions between December 1958 and April 1959.

The experience gained in the first pre-test suggested a number of changes and a second draft houselist was designed and printed in May 1959. Superintendents of Census Operations who had in the meantime joined, offered to test this second draft again on the field by simulating the circumstances of a census operation. The experience gained in the second pre-test was discussed in the first

conference of Census Superintendents which gave final shape to the houselist and census enumeration schedules. It would be of interest to compare the first and second drafts of the houselist with the final form.

The first and second drafts of the Houselist and its final form

Location Particulars

First and Second Drafts	Name of District	(Code no.)
	Name of Tehsil/Thana/Town	(Code no.)
	Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla	(Code no.)
Final Form	Name of District	(Code no.)
	Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town	(Code no.)
	Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block)	(Code no.)

	Column 1	*Column* 2	*Column* 3
First Draft	Building no. (Refers to the entire structure on the ground and not to any part)	Continuous serial number of the building with sub-numbers for separate census houses	Purpose for which used *e.g.*, dwelling house, shop and business buildings, educational buildings, jails, hostels, hotels and other buildings
Second Draft	Line no. (20 lines numbered)	Municipal or Local Building number	Same as Col. 2 of First Draft
Final Form	Line no. (20 lines numbered 1,2,3, ...0 and repeated)	Building Number (Municipal or Local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Col. 2) with sub-numbers for each census house

	Column 4	*Column* 5	*Column* 6
First Draft	(If this census house is used as factory or workshop) Name of the product or products which the factory or workshop undertakes	(If this census house is used as a factory or workshop) State the total number of persons employed in it	(If this census house is used as a factory or workshop) State whether fuel or electric power is used (Write 'Yes' or 'No')
Second Draft	Is this census house (a) wholly occupied by owner, (b) partly occupied by owner and partly rented, or (c) wholly rented to one or more households? (FO/PR/FR)	Same as Col. 4 of Final Form	(If this census house is used as a workshop or factory) Name of firm or proprietor (cf. Col. 5 of Final Form)
Final Form	Purpose for which census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	(If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory) Name of establishment or proprietor	(If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory) Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken

	Column 7	*Column* 8	*Column* 9
First Draft	(Description of census house)	(Description of census house)	Number of rooms in the census house
	Type of wall	Type of roof	
Second Draft	Same as Col. 6 of Final Form	Same as Col. 7 of Final Form	(If this census house is used as a workshop or factory) Kind of fuel or power used (cf. Col. 8 of Final Form)

The first and second drafts of the Houselist and its final form—concld.

	Column 7	*Column* 8	*Column* 9
Final Form . .	(If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory) Average no. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working)	(If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory) Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used	Same as Col. 7 of First Draft

	Column 10	*Column* 11	*Column* 12
First Draft . .	Is this house wholly occupied by the owner, partly occupied by the owner and partly rented or wholly rented (FO/PR/FR) (cf. Col. 4 of Second Draft)	Sub-number of each household in the census house	Name of Head of household
Second Draft . .	Same as Col. 7 of First Draft	Same as Col. 8 of First Draft	Same as Col. 11 of First Draft (cf. Col. 11 of Final Form)
Final Form . .	Same as Col. 8 of First Draft	Sub-number of each census household with census house number (Column 3) (cf. First Draft)	Same as in First Draft

	Column 13	*Column* 14	*Column* 15
First Draft . .	(Number of persons ordinarily resident in the census household) Below 21 years Males	(Number of persons ordinarily resident in the census household) Below 21 years Females	(Number of persons ordinarily resident in the census household) 21 years and above Males
Second Draft . .	Same as Col. 12 of First Draft and Final Form	Same as Col. 13 of Final Form	(Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit) 21 years and over Males
Final Form . .	Number of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R) (cf. Col. 16 of First Draft, Col. 4 of Second Draft)	(Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit) Males

	Column 16	*Column* 17	*Column* 18	*Column* 19	*Column* 20
First Draft . .	(Number of persons ordinarily resident in the census household) 21 years and above Females				
Second Draft .	(No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit) 21 years and over Females	(No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit) Below 21 years Males	Same as Col. 17 of Second Draft Females	Same as Col. 17 of Second Draft Total	Remarks
Fina Form . .	(No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit) Females	(No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit) Total	Remarks		

The more important concepts involved in the drafts and final form may be listed as follows: 1. Building and its number, municipal or local 2. Census house and its number or sub-number 3. Description of use of census house 4. Establishment, factory or workshop 5. Production, repairing or servicing 6. Kind of fuel or power used for production 7. Average number of persons employed daily over a certain time period 8. Material of wall and roof 9. Number of rooms 10. Census household 11. Ownership or hire of census house 12. Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.

The following central instructions were evolved at the first conference of Superintendents of Census Operations in September 1959 :

It will be convenient in all parts of the country to provide a continuous serial for separate structures or separate buildings, a building being what has been defined in the instructions for filling up the houselist. This building number should be entered in column 2. This number may coincide with the municipal or local authority number. Where there are no municipal or local authority numbers, this will be a new number. Where the municipal or local authority number exists, and it is considered convenient to maintain a correspondence between the census building number and the municipal or local authority number, then the municipal or local authority number should be entered in column 2 and the continuous census number applied only for the purpose of the census will be recorded in column 3.

Column 3 repeats the building number of column 2, both in the case where the municipal or local authority number is complete and satisfactory and in the case where a fresh census numbering has been newly completed. But where municipal or local authority numbering is unsatisfactory or incomplete and nevertheless it is considered desirable, for the purpose of ready reference, to enter that number in column 2, in such a case the building number in column 3 will belong to the new census serial buildings. If in any particular building there are more than one census house, then each census house will carry a sub-number in arabic numerals within brackets and a separate line in the houselist should be allotted for each such sub-number. Thus, sub-numbers for census houses will form one serial only, beginning and ending with census houses of that particular building and must not run on to the census houses of other buildings.

Column 4:—(Purpose For Which Census House Used), should relate to the census house and not to the building as a whole, except where the whole building is used as one census house by one owner or occupant or head of household.

Column 11 : *Sub-number of each census household with census house number.*

This column follows naturally from column 3. The building has been numbered in column 2 or column 3. Within the building each census house has been given an arabic sub-number in column 3. There will be many instances where a census house will be inhabited by more than one household, each with its own Head of household. Each such census household will carry a sub-number for the census household expressed in the form of a letter like 'A', 'B', 'C', etc. Thus, a letter used as a sub-number will denote a census household sharing a census house with another household. There should be a separate serial of A, B, C and so on for each census household in column 11 and the alphabet serial should not run on to other census houses.

Where a building has been divided into separate census houses, each census house will carry an arabic sub-number within brackets. Thus, if building No. 28 has been divided into four census houses, the four census houses will carry the numbers 28(1), 28(2), 28(3) and 28(4) and not 28 for the first house and 28(1), 28(2) and 28(3) for the remaining three census houses. Similarly, in column 11, where a census house has been occupied by more than one household, each household will carry an alphabet serial. Thus, if census house number 28(2) has two households, the number will be 28(2A) and 28(2B) and not 28(2) and 28(2A).

In many areas, it is the tradition to fill up the houselists first and allot the numbers of buildings, census houses and census households on the houselist before they are painted on to the houses themselves. In some others the numbers are painted first on the houses and the houselists are filled in subsequently. No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to which should follow what. It depends upon the confidence with which the task is attacked.

Depending on whether the location code should consist of 4 or 5 elements, there will be three or four lines at the top as follows :

Name of District.....(Code No.)

Name of Island/Taluk/Tahsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

For some states:

Name of District.....(Code No.)

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal .....(Code No.

Name of Town.....(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

The horizontal column headings will be as follows :—

Column 1: Line Number.

The lines will be serially numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., up to 0, thus making 20 clear lines on each page followed at the bottom by a thick black line denoting the completion of the sheet.

Column 2 : Building number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census number if any)

Column 3 : Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house

Column 4 : Purpose for which census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.

General heading for columns 5, 6, 7 & 8

"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory"

Column 5 : Name of establishment or proprietor

Column 6: Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken

Column 7 : Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working)

Column 8 : Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used

General heading embracing columns 9 & 10

"Description of census house"

Column 9 : Material of wall

Column 10 : Material of roof

Column 11 : Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number (Column 3)

Column 12 : Name of Head of Household

Column 13: Number of rooms in Census Household

Column 14: Does the household live in own or rented house? (*a*) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)

General heading embracing columns 15, 16 & 17

"Number of persons residing in Census Household on day of visit"

Column 15 : Males

Column 16 : Females

Column 17 : Total

Column 18 : Remarks

At the bottom of the page, below the thick lines, cages should be made for total of columns 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. A big 'X' will be put for the cage under column 14. At the left of these cages will be printed "Total for page".

At the bottom of the page, the following also will be printed:

"Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge".

"Signature of Enumerator" .....

Date.....

The printed matter on the obverse will be repeated on the reverse. Thus, there will be space for 40 entries in each sheet.

The instructions finally adopted were as follows :

Column 1—*Line Number.*

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—*Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).*

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the 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 numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas *e.g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number the buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—*Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.*

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

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 a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. 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 it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in Arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

Column 4—*Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.*

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place *e.g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a 'dispensary.' Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8—*If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory.*

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—*Name of establishment or proprietor.*

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—*Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.*

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—*Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working).*

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—*Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.*

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, *e.g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 & 10—*Description of Census House.*

Column 9—*Material of wall.*

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house

are made *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—*Material of roof.*

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete etc. should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—*Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number (Column 3).*

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 one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(A), 2(B) and 2(C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(1A), 4(1B), 4(1C) and 4(2A) and 4(2B).

Column 12—*Name of Head of Household.*

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or the superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—*Number of rooms in Census Household.*

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should be at least 6 feet long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—*Does the household live in own or rented house?*

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—*Number of persons residing in Census Household on day of visit.*

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—*Remarks.*

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If the census house is occupied by members of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, it should be indicated by writing words 'S.C.' or 'S.T.' If a census house is vacant at the time of houselisting but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

Each person engaged in housenumbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of houselisting and housenumbering. This abstract will be in the form shown below :

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....

Name and number of Tehsil, etc.....

Name and number of Village/Ward/.....

Enumerator's Block, etc.....

Total number of sheets used.....

Census Household Numbers From..... To.....

Total number of Census Households.....

Number of establishments, workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Period of Housenumbering and Houselisting

Superintendents of Census Operations reiterated the views which they had already expressed in their correspondence regarding the period of housenumbering in their respective States. It was accepted that housenumbering should not be undertaken too far in advance of actual enumeration as an inordinately long interval between housenumbering and the final enumeration would upset the momentum of the census operations. On the other hand, housenumbering could not also be very close to the period of enumeration, for in such an event, it would be difficult properly to train the enumerating agency. It was essential that at least two training classes should be held to explain the system of housenumbering and houselisting, of which at least one should be a practical demonstration carried out in the village or in the streets of a town. At least six training classes should be held to train enumerators in the work of enumeration. Naturally enough, if houselisting and housenumbering were commenced as late as November, the training of enumerators would suffer. It was agreed that housenumbering and houselisting should be completed between April and the middle of November, 1960, except in Kerala or parts of Mysore and Madras or in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and one or two other States where housenumbering and houselisting might commence even in February or March. As Diwali in 1960 fell on the 20th and 21st of October it should be possible to complete housenumbering by the middle of November. It was agreed that all States should draw up a full calendar of operations, as early as possible, stating the period of housenumbering and houselisting and outlining the training programme both for housenumbering and actual enumeration.

APPENDIX

Variation in the Concept of a Census House

Census Houses

"Ambiguity" observed the Census Commissioner for India in 1931, "has characterised the terms 'town' and 'village' and it attaches again to the term 'houses'. The term 'house' in India covers the greatest diversity of dwellings". The following is a brief abstract of the various definitions adopted for a census house and a census family or household from 1881 to 1961.

STATEMENT

Changes in definition of Census House and Census Family or Household

Census year	House	Family or Household
1	2	3
1881	The dwelling place of one or more families with their servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public way.	'Household' is all those persons who actually sleep in the house and compound on the night of the 17th February.
1891	The dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way. OR 'House' consists of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family.	'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their dependents and resident servants.
1901	The dwelling place of one or more families having a separate principal entrance from the common way. OR 'House' consists of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family.	'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their dependents and resident servants.
1911	The residence of one or more families having a separate independent entrance from the common way.	'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess, with their dependents and resident servants.

STATEMENT

Changes in definition of Census House and Census Family or Household—contd.

Census year	House	Family or Household
1	2	3
	OR 'House' is defined as consisting of the buildings, one or many inhabited by one family.	
1921	The residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way. OR 'House' is the building or part of a building, occupied by one family.	'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one common mess, with their dependents and resident servants.
1931	'House' is defined as consisting of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family. OR Every dwelling with a separate main entrance.	'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependents and their servants residing in the house.
1941	'Census house', means every dwelling with a separate main entrance. OR 'Census house' means the dwelling place of a single commensal family.	'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependents and their servants residing in the house.
1951	'Census house' is a dwelling with a separate main entrance. *Explanation* : A 'house' is a structure while a 'household' is a human group.	'Household' is all persons who live together in the same house and have a common mess.

STATEMENT

Changes in definition of Census House and Census Family or Household—concld.

Census year	House	Family or Household
1	2	3
1961	'Census House' is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance. 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 a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. 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.	'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 will be rewarding, in the interest of comparability of concepts, to quote at greater length on these definitions from the Reports themselves.

1891

In India the variety of structure with which the census has to deal is so great that it has been found impossible to frame a definition that would meet all the cases that would occur in the process of registration.....Upon considering all this variety and the difficulties in getting a uniform interpretation of a general definition that arose in 1881, it was decided to prescribe a standard on which the Provincial Census Superintendents were to engraft special additions to suit the circumstances of the different parts of their charge. It was the object to thus obtain a return that would be uniform for the Province or State, though it might be inconsistent with that of other parts of India. Clearly, therefore, the subject had to fall out of the ranks of the Imperial series. So far as the latter is concerned, the chief aim was administrative; namely, to show the enumerator what buildings he had to visit. In the North-West Provinces there are numerous cases in which a courtyard surrounded by many separate tenements opening on to it is entered by a single gateway. These were formerly treated as one building, but on this occasion they were enumerated by tenements. In Bengal, again, the test on this occasion was the custom as regards eating together, or what the Provincial Superintendent calls by the convenient name of the commensal test. Each separate cooking place was counted as a house wherever the building was obviously outside the standard definition. In the city of Bombay, too, it is plain that the enumeration must have been by tenements on this occasion, probably counting as such those which had an independent entrance from some space either public or common to all the residents of the building in question.

[J. A. Baines, General Report, 1891, pp. 54-56]

1911

The question can be regarded from two different points of view—the structural and the social. Where the structural criterion is taken, a house is ordinarily defined, with minor local qualifications, as the residence of one or more families having a separate independent entrance from the common way. Where the social aspect is looked to, it is defined as the home of a commensal family with its resident dependants and servants. At the earlier censuses the former type of definition was most in favour, but it is gradually being supplanted by the latter, which, at the present census, has been adopted for the first time in Bombay, the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab. Where it is otherwise suitable, the social criterion has several advantages over the structural. It is easier to apply; it enables a simpler form of house list to be used, and it furnishes a clue to the number of commensal families. The alternative definition (the structural) is useless from a statistical point of view.....In spite of the joint family system, the number of houses corresponds very closely to the number of families in the European sense, *i.e.* married couples with their children and dependants. The total number of houses is 63·7 million and there are 64·6 million married females aged 15 and over.

[E. A. Gait, General Report, 1911, p. 46]

1921

Same as 1911.

Of the larger Provinces only Madras and the Central Provinces still retain the structural view of the house, but this definition is still usually applied to houses in towns and to all buildings of the nature of chawls and lines and to large bungalows, and the census house is therefore everywhere somewhat of a hybrid between a 'house' and a 'household'.

[J. T. Marten, General Report, 1921, p. 46]

1931

It was therefore necessary to define the house for census purposes, since a house is far from being a constant unit; and generally speaking a census house meant the buildings, several, one, or part of one, inhabited by one family, that is by a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependants and their servants residing in the house. Even this wide definition proved difficult to apply universally, as it is defeated by the Santal for instance, whose married sons have entirely separate establishments but resort to their father's house for meals. In the case of town houses it was generally provided that the houses for census purposes should be taken as any part of an inhabited building with a separate entrance, which is in practical conformity with the definition of a house given above..... The census house is thus normally the dwelling of a commensal family, and in towns is usually determined by the existence of a separate entrance, but it very often implies no more than a single room like one of the small compartments provided for servants in the compounds of larger houses.

[J. H. Hutton, General Report, 1931, pp. 55-57]

1951

We defined a 'house' and a 'household' separately. A 'household' was a group of people who lived together and took their food from a common kitchen. A 'house' was a building within which people lived; provided that if different parts of the building were structurally separated and provided with *separate main entrances* so as to give independent access to each part, then each such part was to be recognised and numbered as a separate 'house'. In the result, every household must have a house in which its members live. Every house would, in most cases, have only one household living in it. But cases would occur where a house may have more than one household living in it, if the people go in and out of it by the same main entrance but nevertheless keep separate mess within it. The statistics were collected on this basis in all States except West Bengal. In that State a local instruction was issued (for reasons which are not altogether clear) varying the definition of the house, with the result that in urban areas of that state there are more houses than households.

[R. A. Gopalaswami, General Report 1951, p. 48.]

1961

Building

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number..... If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given.

Census House

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

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 a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. 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 ..... If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house.

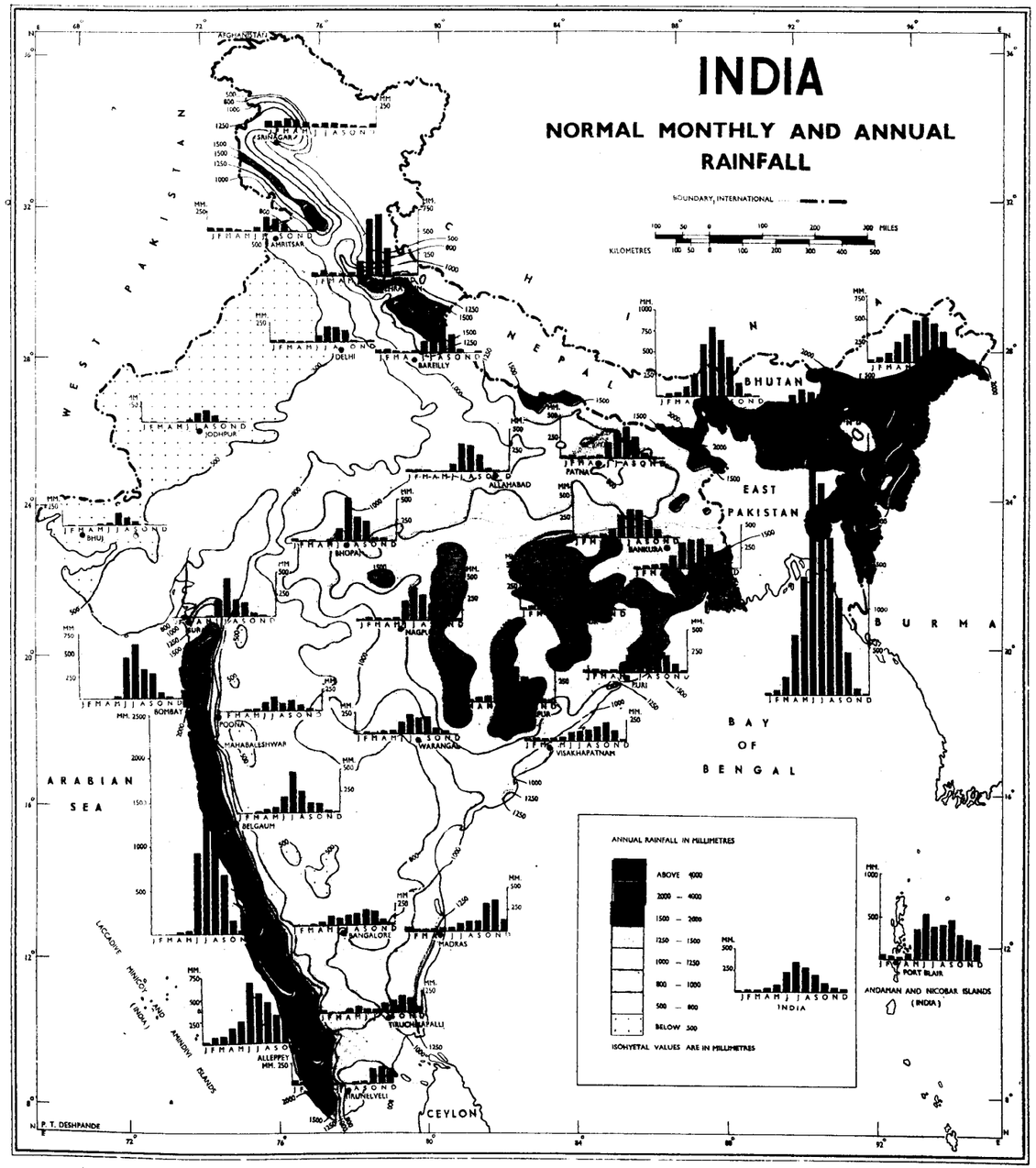
Census Household

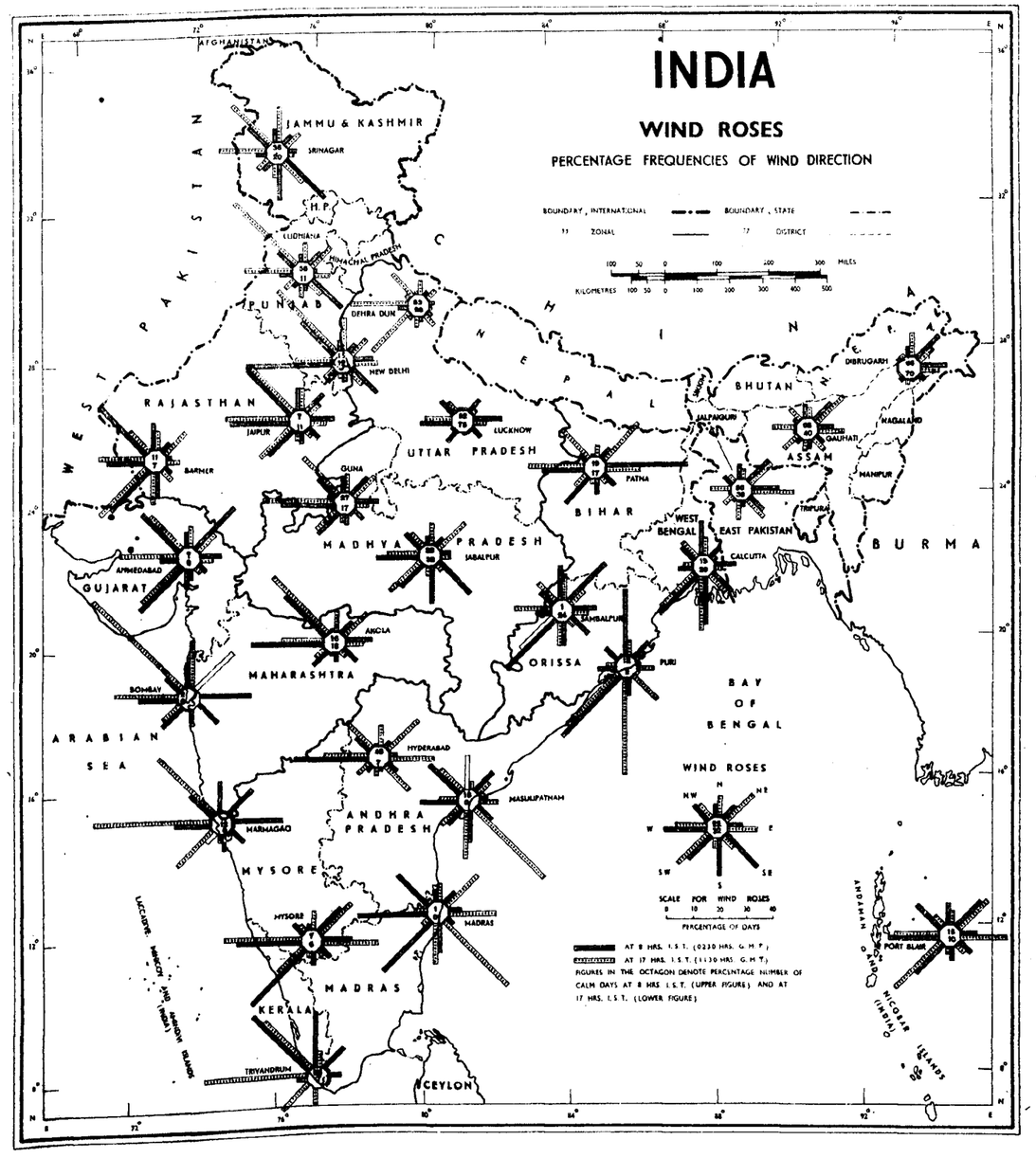
A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

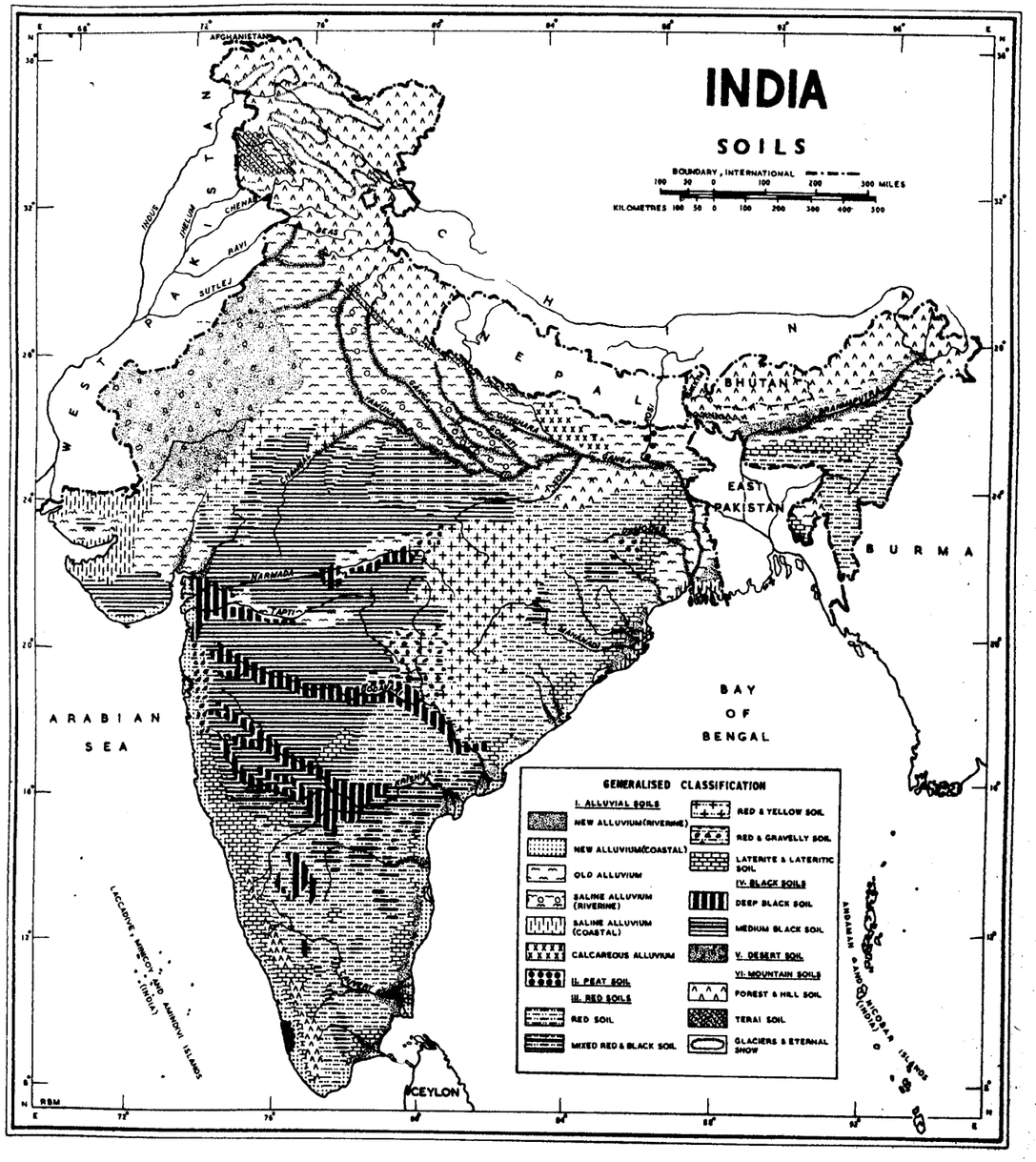
There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered.

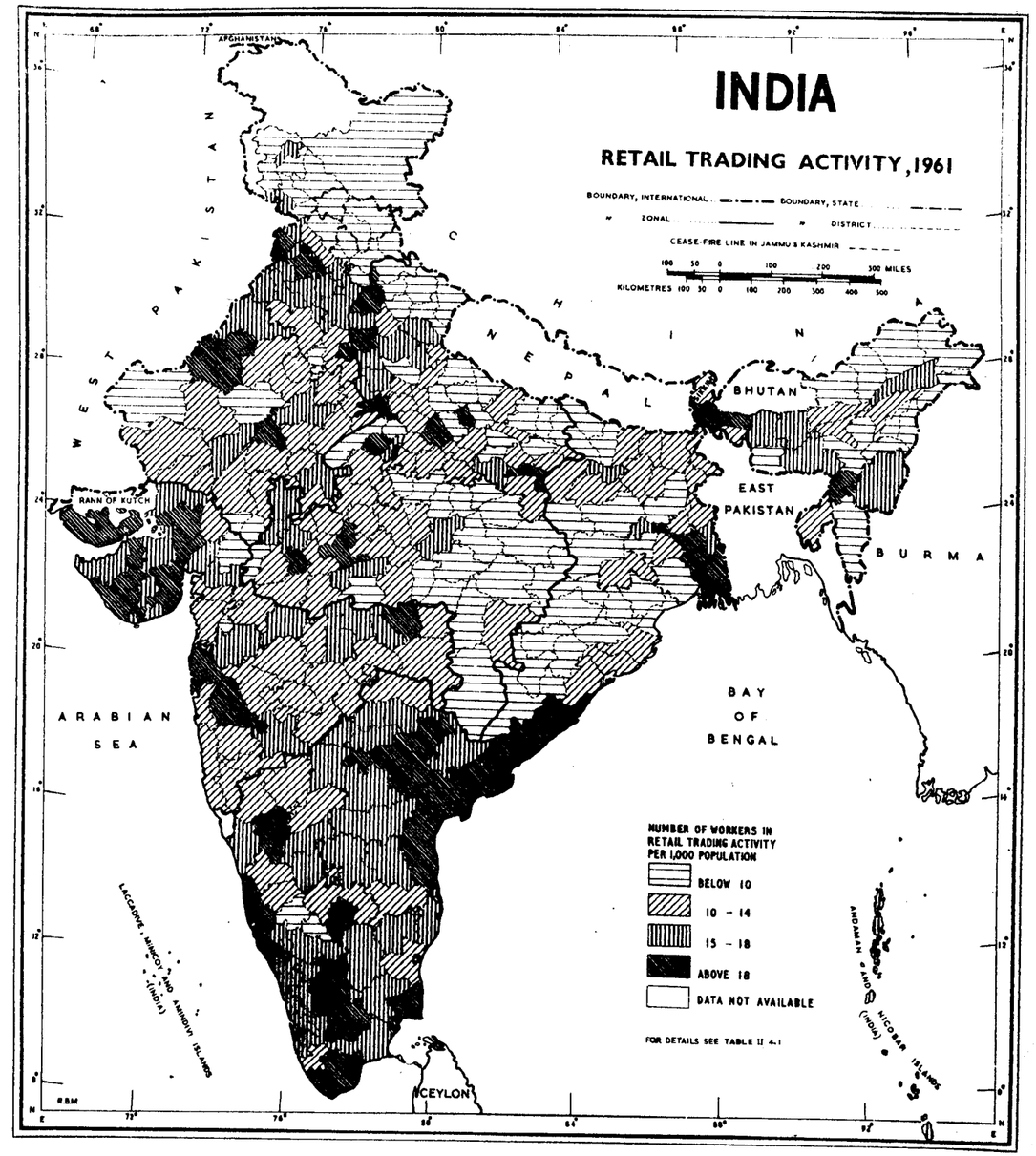
Several conclusions emerge from this brief survey; (*i*) it is difficult to contain the enormous structural variety of buildings, census houses, census households

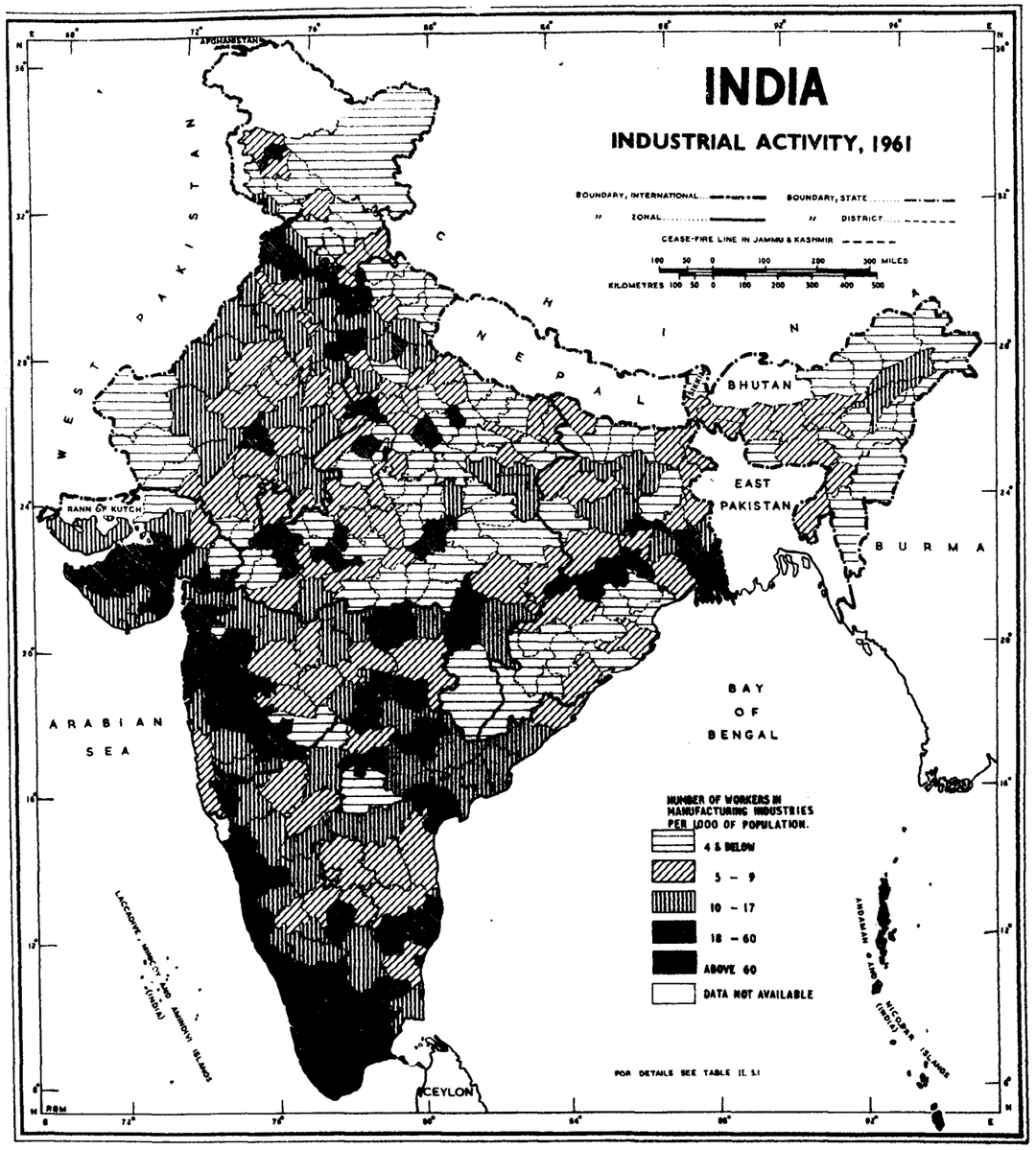
and census rooms of this sub-continent within the confines of a single set of definitions for buildings or census houses; (*ii*) it is equally difficult to contain the enormous social variety of census houses and households in this subcontinent within a single uniform definition to obtain for the whole of India; (*iii*) lip-service has been paid to the structural definition of a census house in the definition of a building, house and room, although a more rational approach has been possible for the social family or household. But even in the latter case the definition has defeated consistent application so that it is difficult to construct a historic series reflecting changes in the joint family system; (*iv*) the need for separating the structural from the social definition led to the separation of census houses from census households; (*v*) the definition of building, census house etc., although fairly 'useless from a statistical point of view' (1911) has served very well empirically over the censuses as an administrative proposition: 'namely, to show the enumerator what buildings he had to visit' (1891). For, the most important task of a population census is to catch every person and catch him or her only once, preferably at his or her normal place of residence and so whatever definition helps in this task is not to be scoffed at. In the result therefore, 'building', and 'census house' in 1961 have been reduced quite frankly to serving for locating and identifying devices, while the census household alone is capable of statistical and demographic interpretation; (*vi*) the great variety of uses to which census houses, so defined and numbered in 1961, are put in various parts of the country, other than as dwellings for human beings, will be seen in the Reports and Tables on the Housing Census of 1961; (*vii*) it will thus be a mistake mentally to equate a census house in 1961 with a dwelling for human beings.

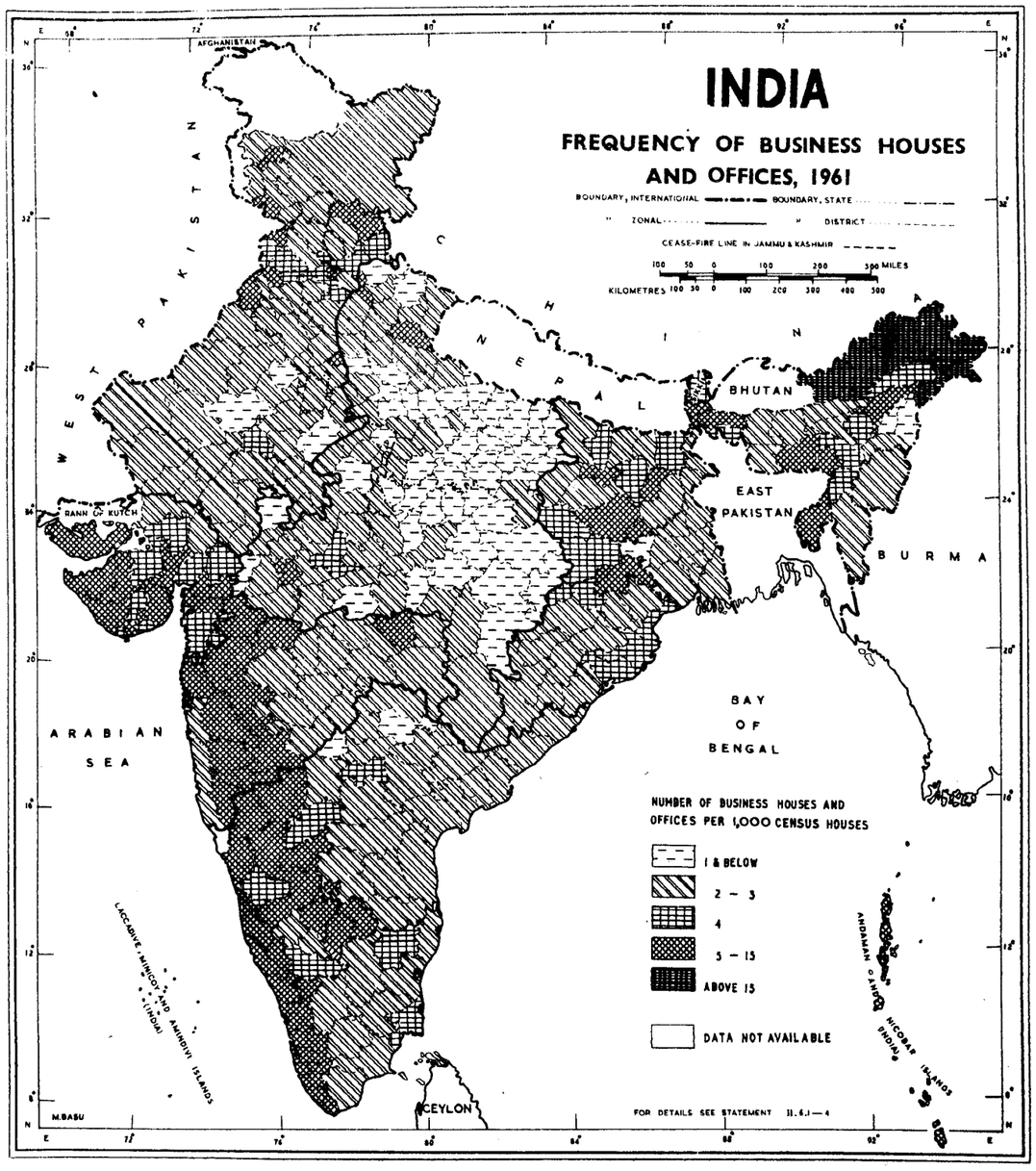

INDIA
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
SRINAGAR
AMRITSAR
DELHI
BAREILLY
JODHPUR
BHUJ
ALLAHABAD
PATNA
BHOPAL
NAGPUR
BANKURA
PURI
BOMBAY
POONA
MAHABALESHWAR
WARANGAL
VISAKHAPATNAM
BELGAUM
BANGALORE
MADRAS
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
ALLEPPEY
TIRUNELVELI
PORT BLAIR
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIA
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
ABOVE 4000
2000 – 4000
1500 – 2000
1250 – 1500
1000 – 1250
800 – 1000
500 – 800
BELOW 500
ISOHYETAL VALUES ARE IN MILLIMETRES
P. T. DESHPANDE

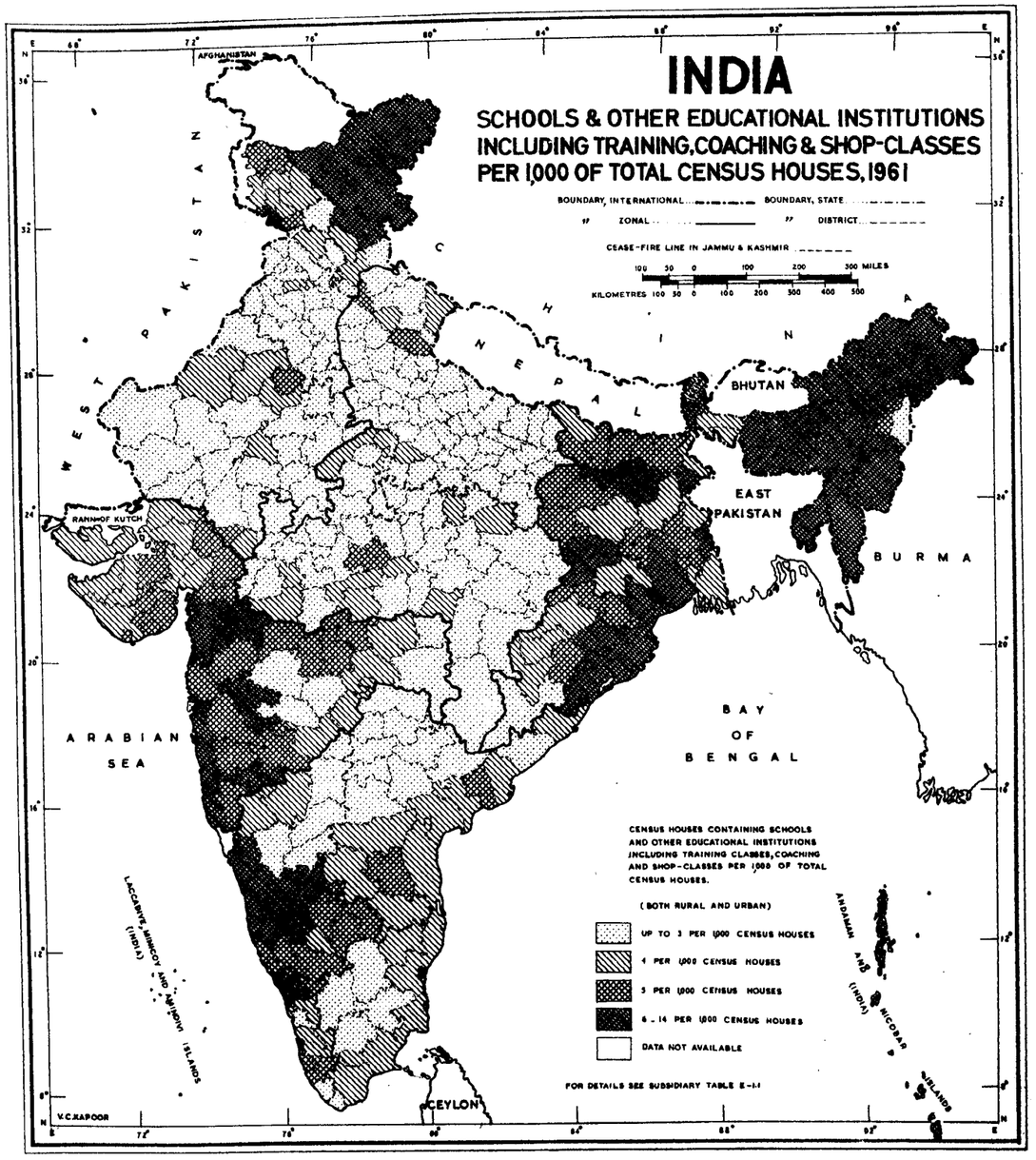

INDIA
WIND ROSES
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCIES OF WIND DIRECTION
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BURMA
JAMMU & KASHMIR
SRINAGAR
H.P.
LUDHIANA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DEHRA DUN
NEW DELHI
RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR
BARMER
UTTAR PRADESH
LUCKNOW
GUNA
MADHYA PRADESH
JABALPUR
BIHAR
PATNA
JALPAIGURI
GAUHATI
ASSAM
DIBRUGARH
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
EAST PAKISTAN
CALCUTTA
AHMEDABAD
GUJARAT
AKOLA
MAHARASHTRA
SAMBALPUR
ORISSA
PURI
BOMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
HYDERABAD
MASULIPATNAM
ANDHRA PRADESH
MARMAGAO
MYSORE
MADRAS
KERALA
TRIVANDRUM
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI (INDIA) ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (INDIA) ISLANDS
PORT BLAIR
WIND ROSES
N
NE
E
SE
S
SW
W
NW
SCALE FOR WIND ROSES
PERCENTAGE OF DAYS
AT 8 HRS. I.S.T. (0230 HRS. G.M.T.)
AT 17 HRS. I.S.T. (1130 HRS. G.M.T.)
FIGURES IN THE OCTAGON DENOTE PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF CALM DAYS AT 8 HRS I.S.T. (UPPER FIGURE) AND AT 17 HRS. I.S.T. (LOWER FIGURE)

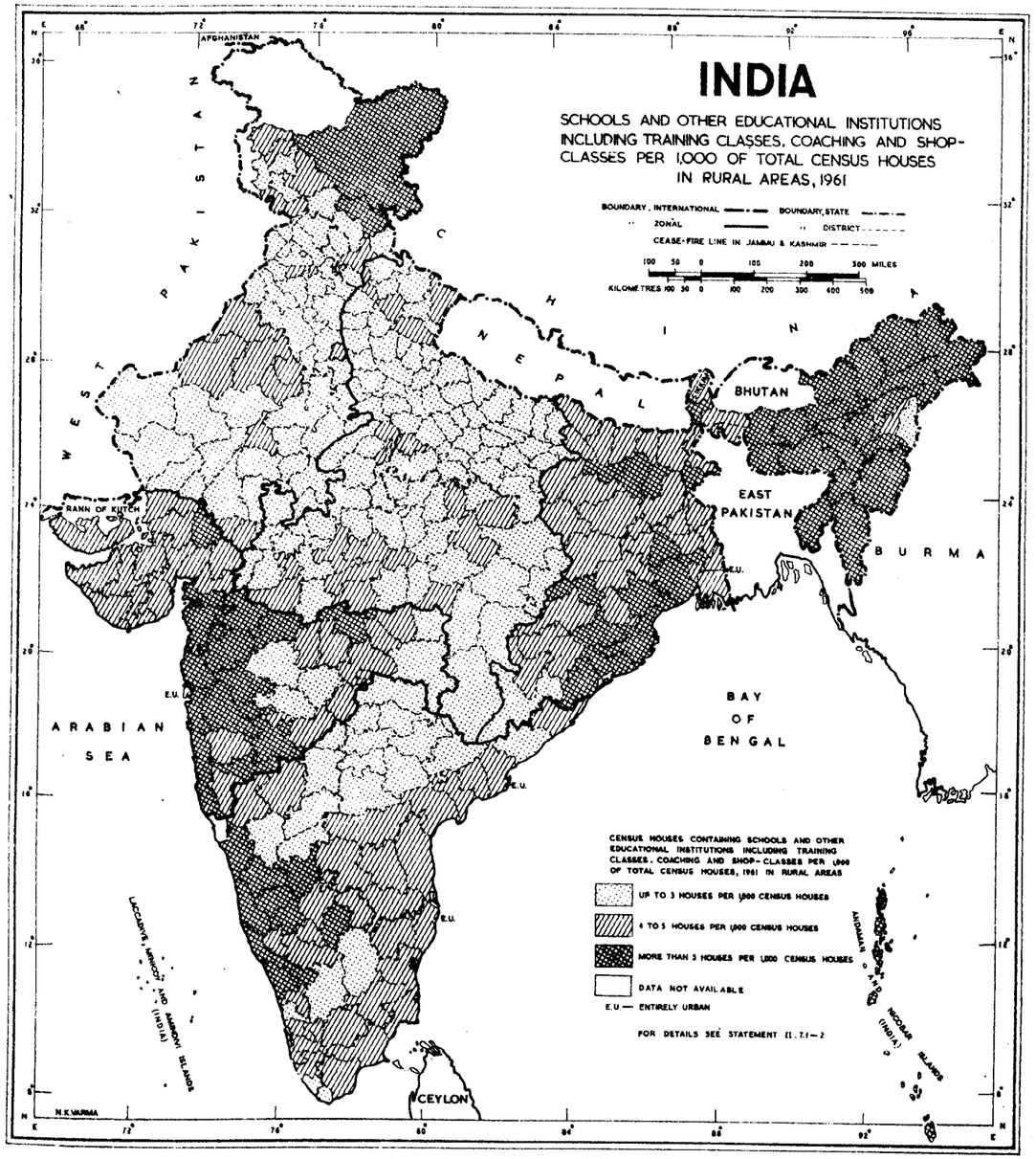

INDIA
SOILS
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDUS
JHELUM
CHENAB
RAVI
SUTLEJ
NARMADA
TAPTI
GANGES
BRAHMAPUTRA
GENERALISED CLASSIFICATION
I. ALLUVIAL SOILS
NEW ALLUVIUM (RIVERINE)
NEW ALLUVIUM (COASTAL)
OLD ALLUVIUM
SALINE ALLUVIUM (RIVERINE)
SALINE ALLUVIUM (COASTAL)
CALCAREOUS ALLUVIUM
II. PEAT SOIL
III. RED SOILS
RED SOIL
MIXED RED & BLACK SOIL
RED & YELLOW SOIL
RED & GRAVELLY SOIL
LATERITE & LATERITIC SOIL
IV. BLACK SOILS
DEEP BLACK SOIL
MEDIUM BLACK SOIL
V. DESERT SOIL
VI. MOUNTAIN SOILS
FOREST & HILL SOIL
TERAI SOIL
GLACIERS & ETERNAL SNOW
RBM

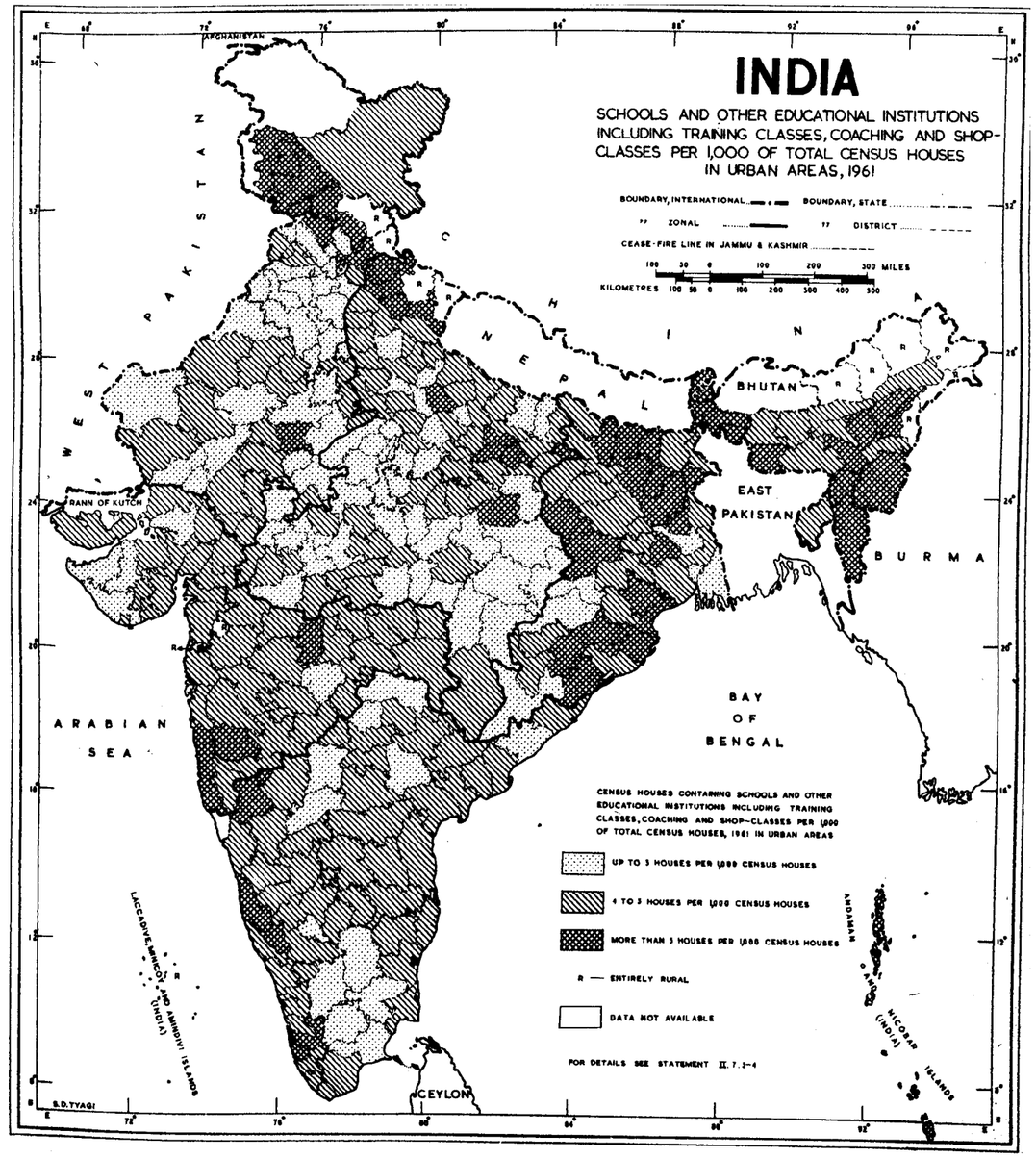

INDIA
RETAIL TRADING ACTIVITY, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
CEYLON
R.B.M.
NUMBER OF WORKERS IN RETAIL TRADING ACTIVITY PER 1,000 POPULATION
BELOW 10
10 - 14
15 - 18
ABOVE 18
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE II 4-1

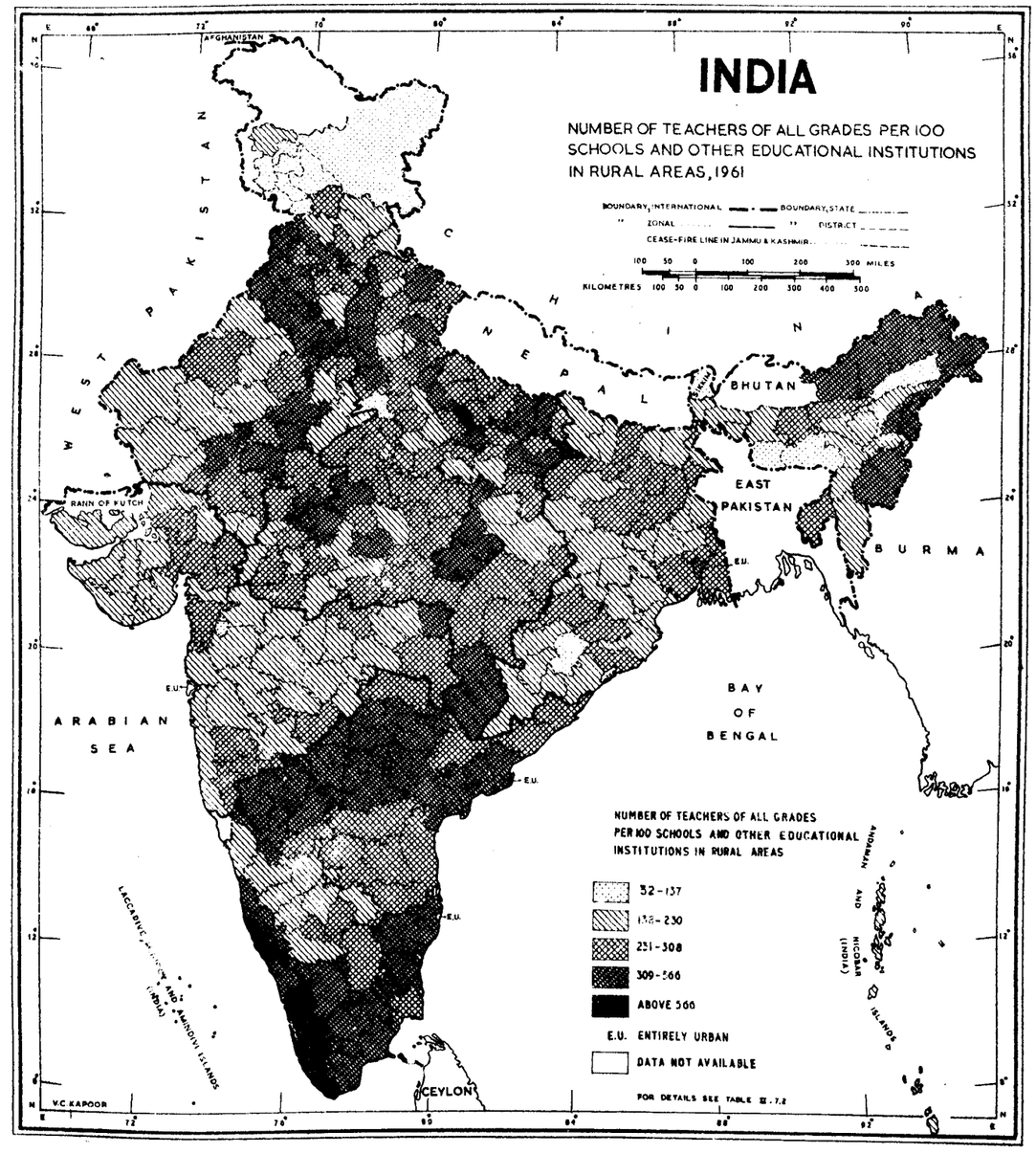

INDIA
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
CEYLON
NUMBER OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.
4 & BELOW
5 - 9
10 - 17
18 - 60
ABOVE 60
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE II. 5.1

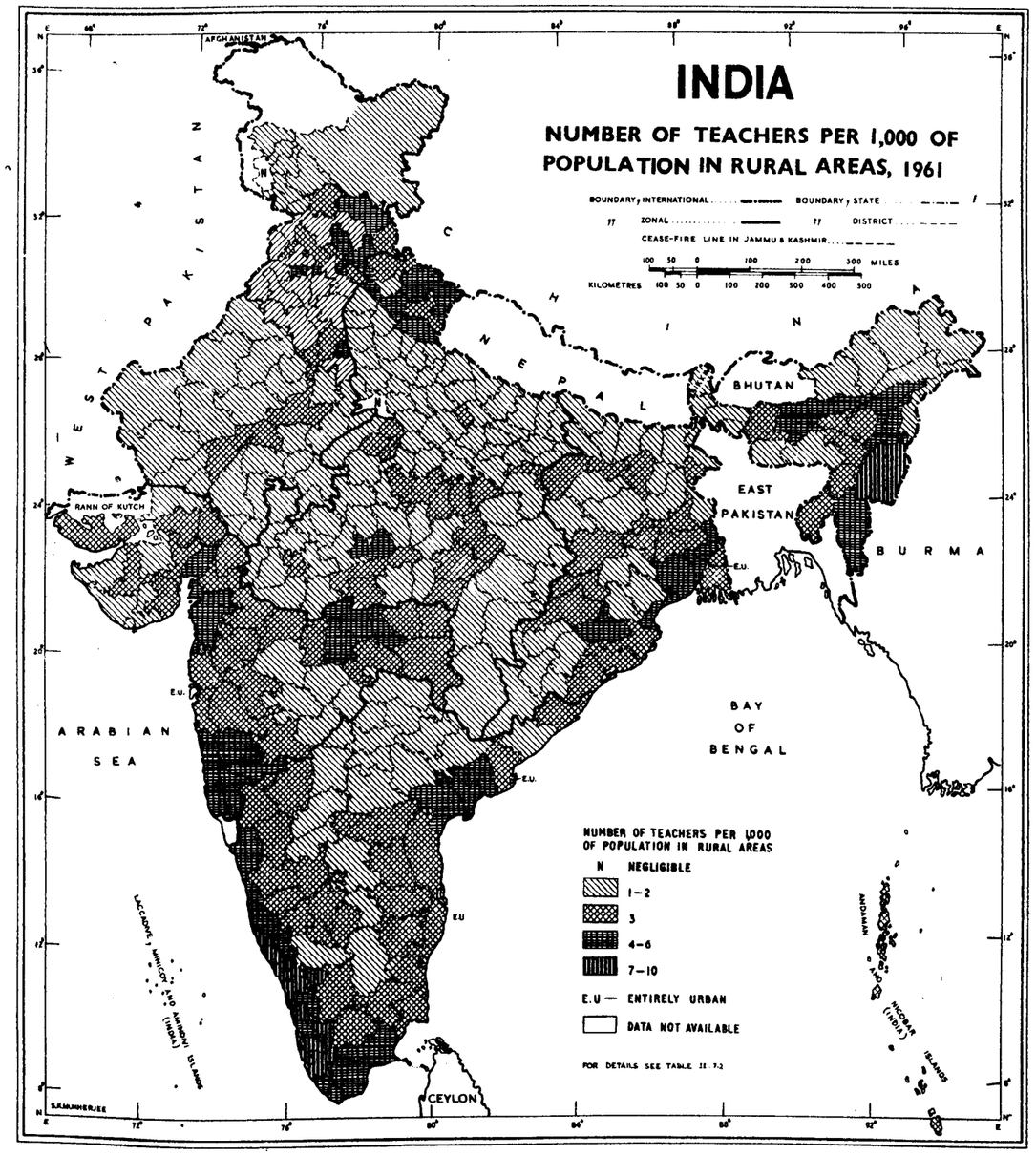

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
NUMBER OF BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
1 & BELOW
2 – 3
4
5 – 15
ABOVE 15
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II.6.1 — 4
M.BASU

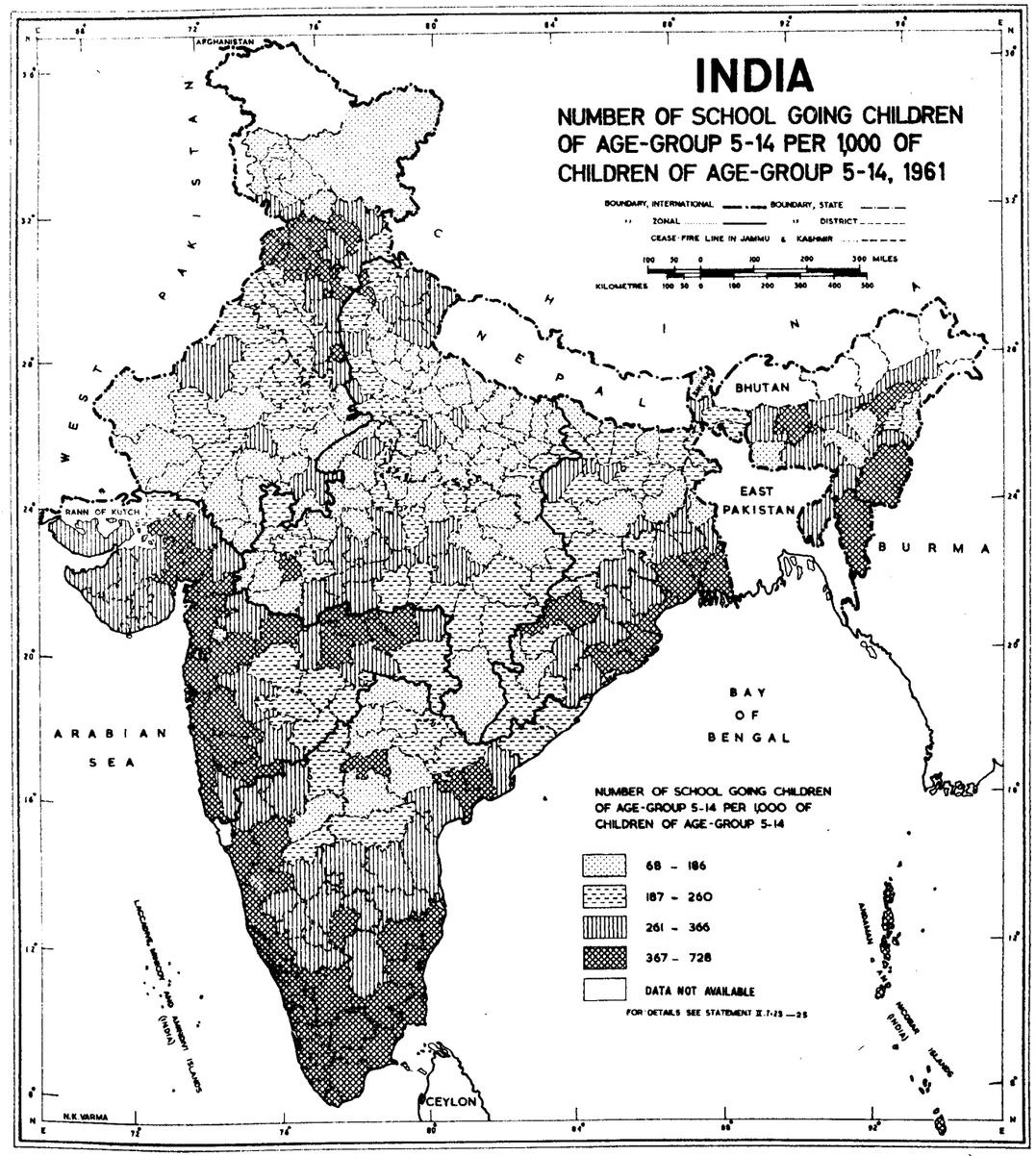

INDIA
SCHOOLS & OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING, COACHING & SHOP-CLASSES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
CEYLON
CENSUS HOUSES CONTAINING SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING CLASSES, COACHING AND SHOP-CLASSES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES.
(BOTH RURAL AND URBAN)
UP TO 3 PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
4 PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
5 PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
6 - 14 PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.1
V.C.KAPOOR

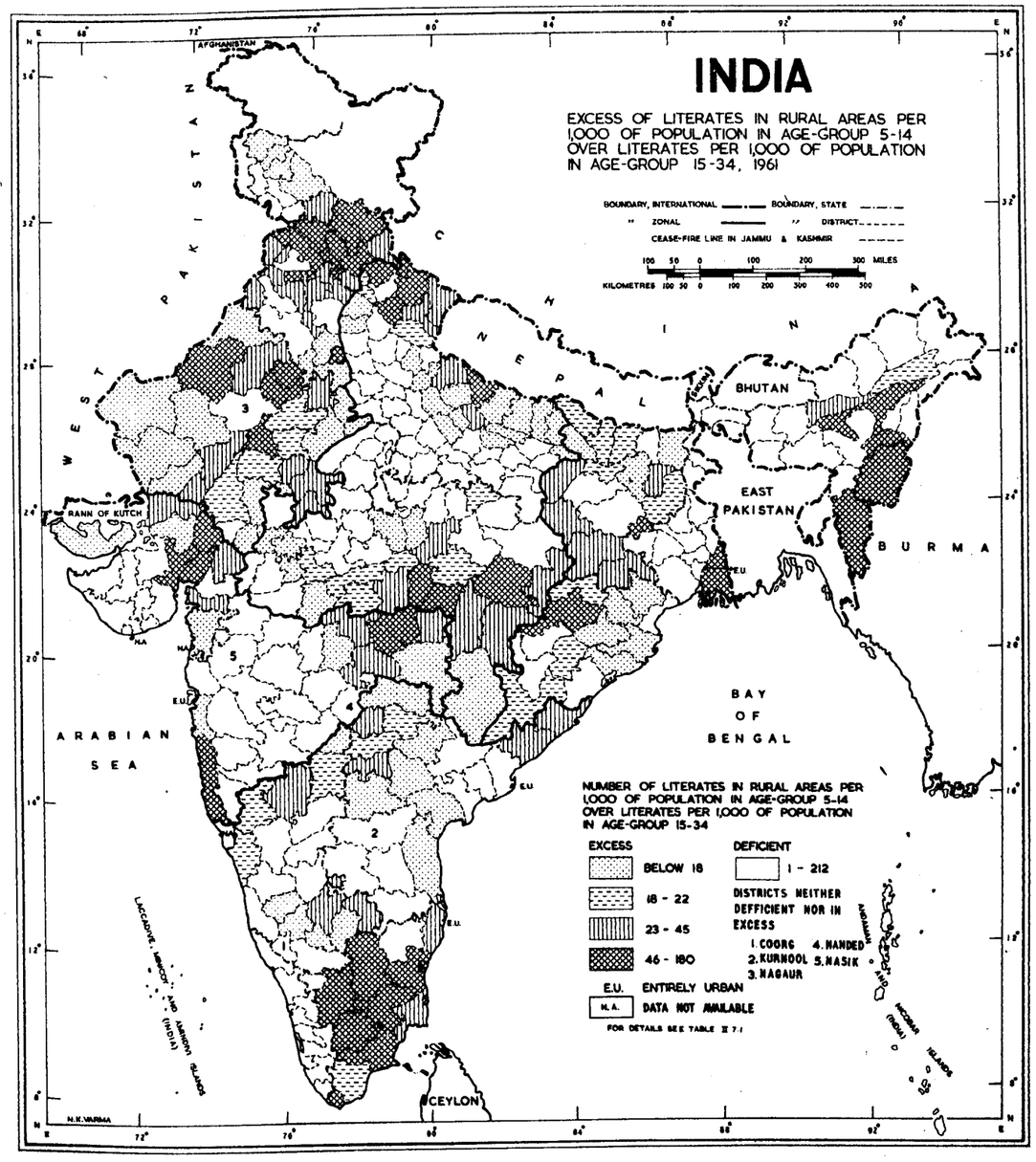

INDIA
SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING CLASSES, COACHING AND SHOP-CLASSES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
E.U.
CENSUS HOUSES CONTAINING SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING CLASSES, COACHING AND SHOP-CLASSES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES, 1961 IN RURAL AREAS
UP TO 3 HOUSES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
4 TO 5 HOUSES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
MORE THAN 5 HOUSES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
E.U. — ENTIRELY URBAN
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II.7.1—2
N.K.VARMA

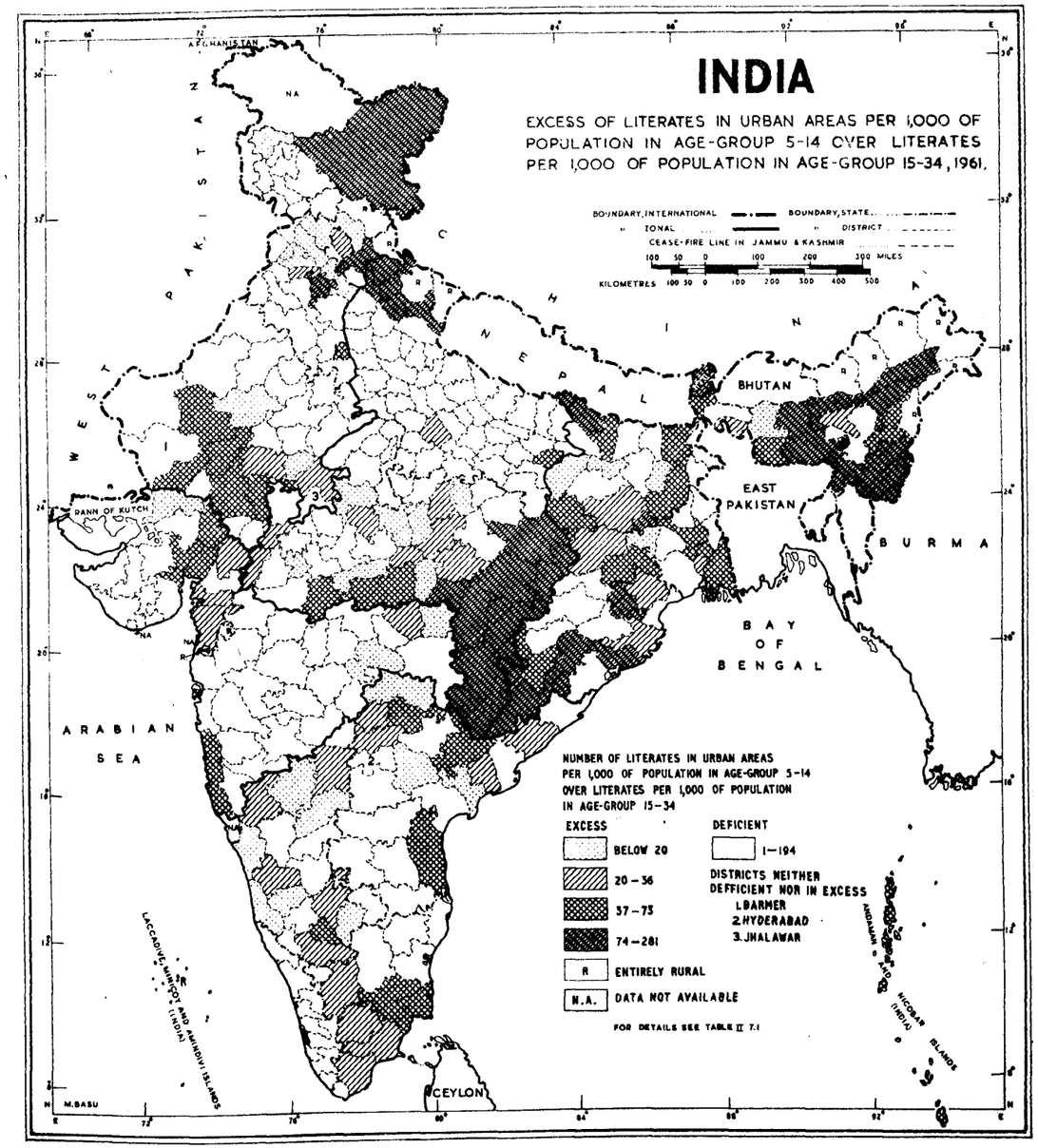

INDIA
SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING CLASSES, COACHING AND SHOP-CLASSES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
CENSUS HOUSES CONTAINING SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING TRAINING CLASSES, COACHING AND SHOP-CLASSES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES, 1961 IN URBAN AREAS
UP TO 3 HOUSES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
4 TO 5 HOUSES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
MORE THAN 5 HOUSES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
R — ENTIRELY RURAL
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II. 7.2-4
S.D. TYAGI

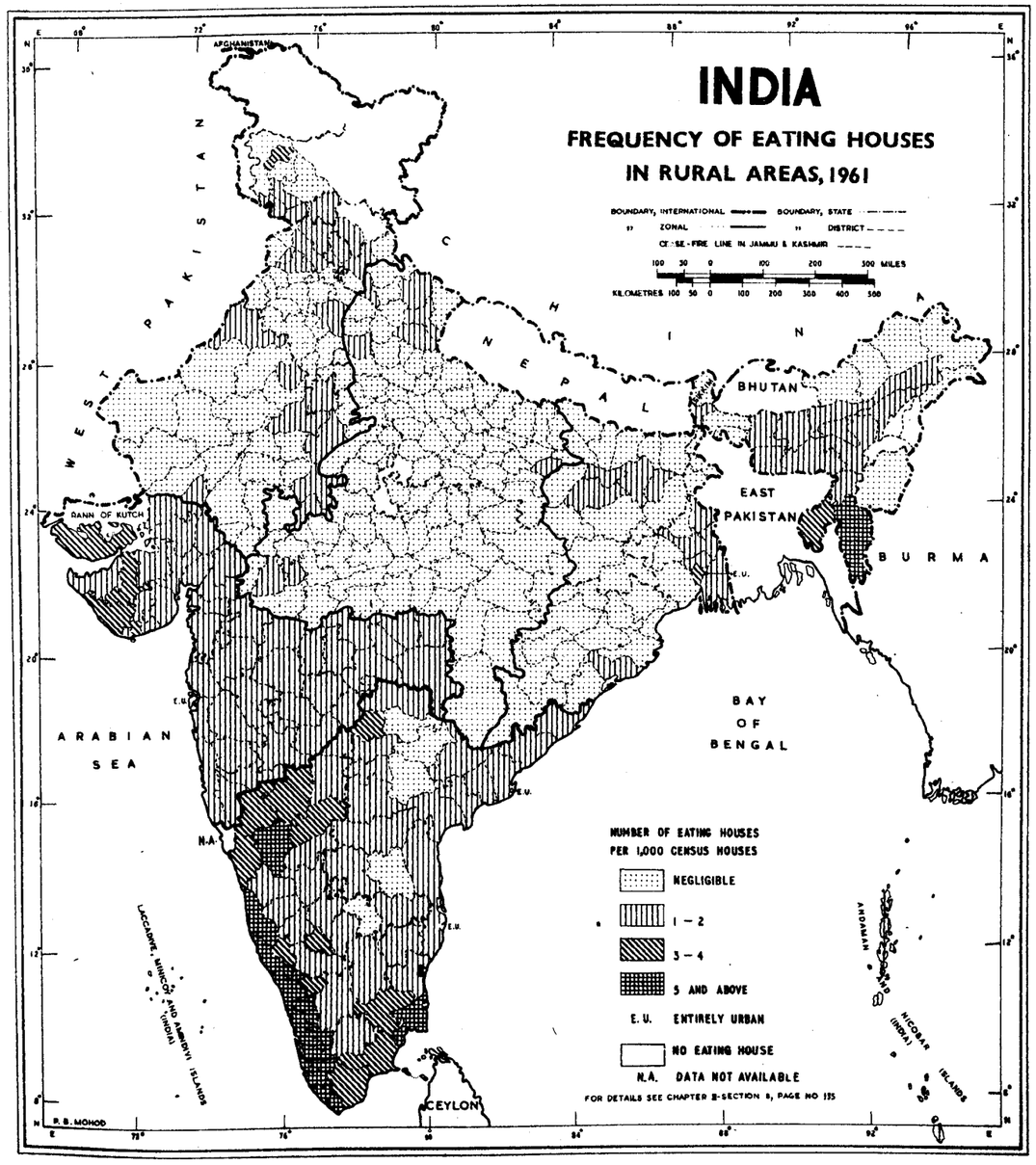

INDIA
NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
E.U.
NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS
32-137
138-230
231-308
309-566
ABOVE 566
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE XI-7.2
V.C. KAPOOR

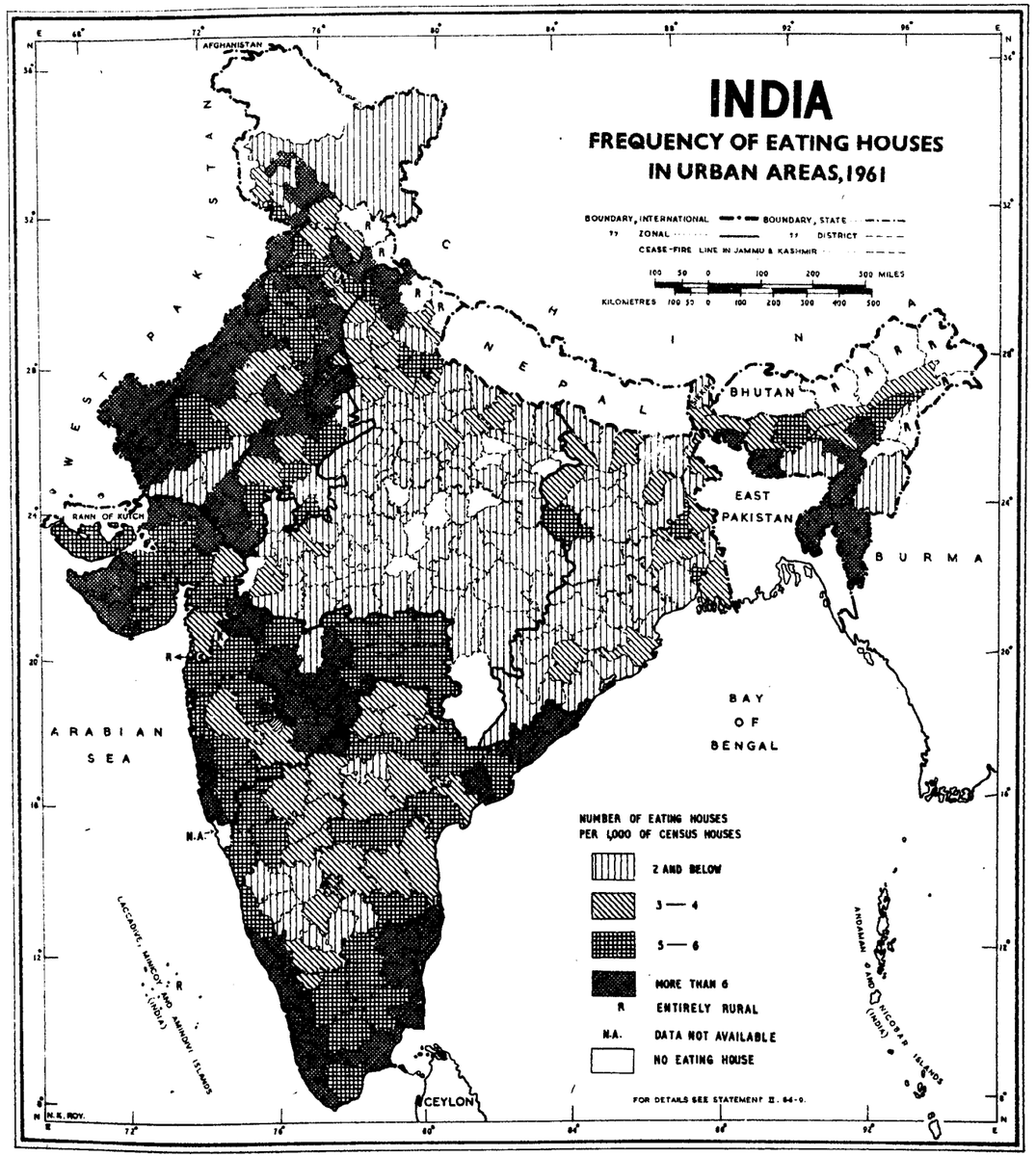

INDIA
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (INDIA) ISLANDS
E.U.
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS
N NEGLIGIBLE
1–2
3
4–6
7–10
E.U — ENTIRELY URBAN
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE II 7.2
S.K.MUKHERJEE

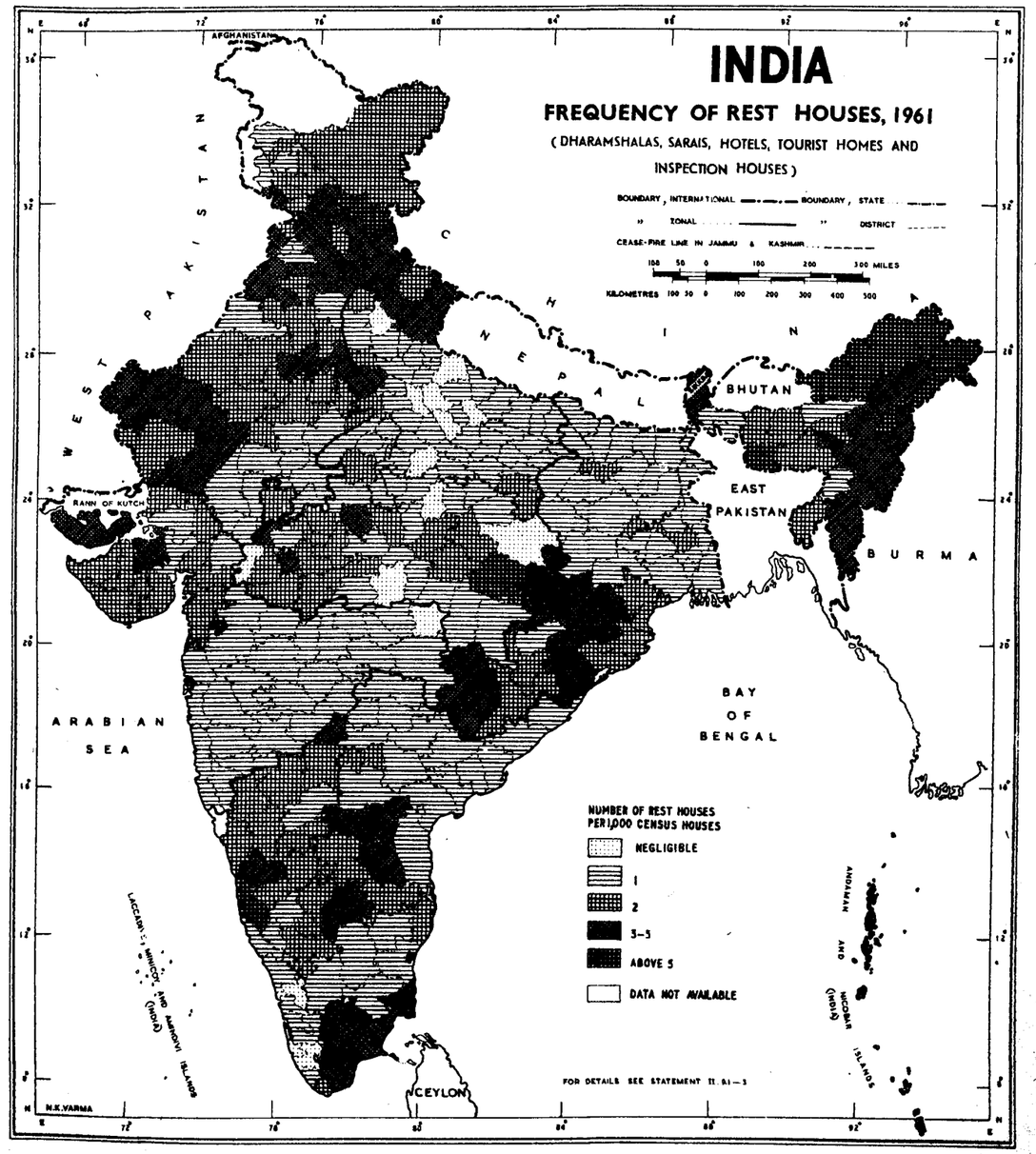

INDIA
NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 PER 1,000 OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
CEYLON
NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 PER 1,000 OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14
68 - 186
187 - 260
261 - 366
367 - 728
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II.7.13 — 25
N.K. VARMA

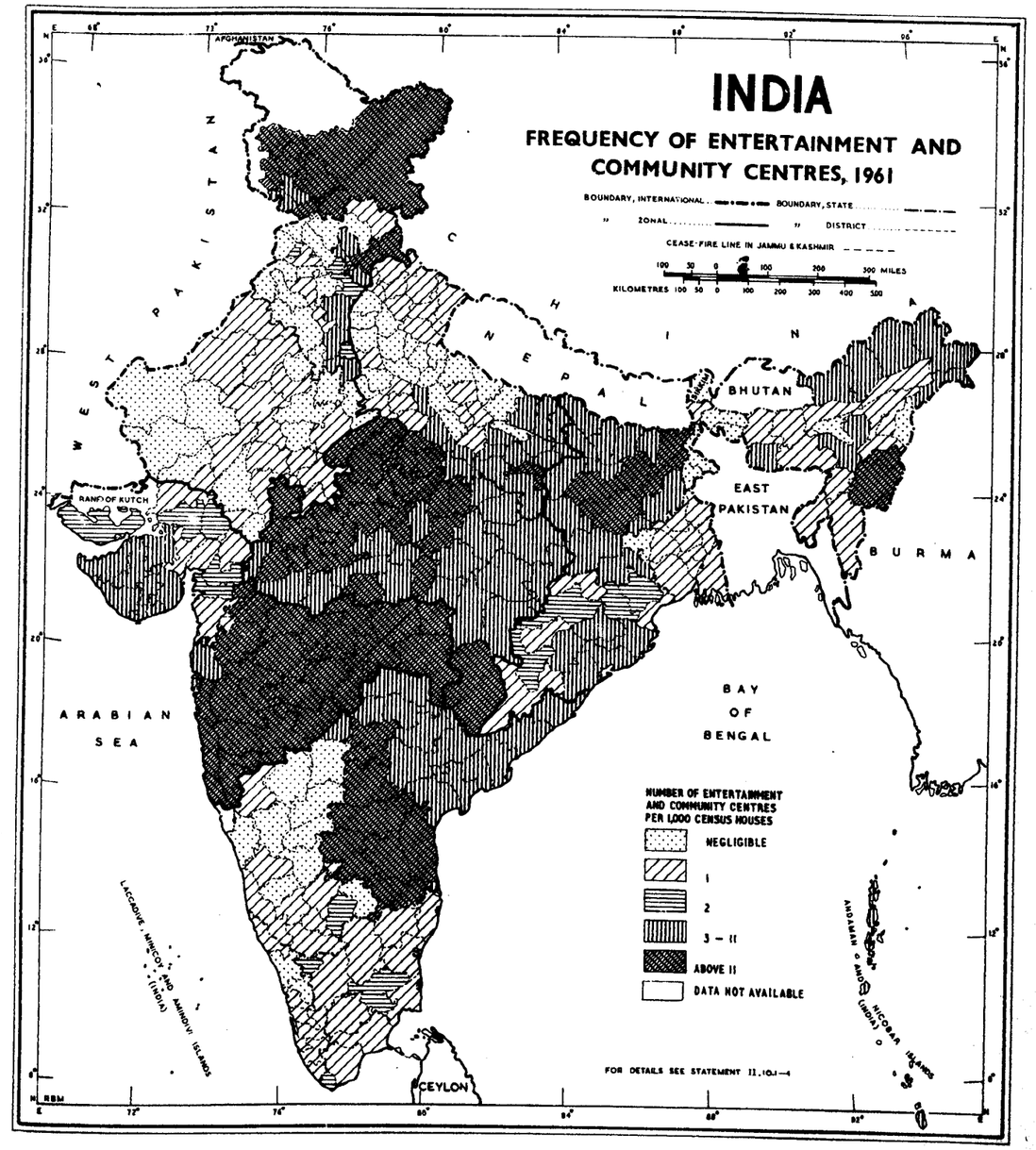

INDIA
EXCESS OF LITERATES IN RURAL AREAS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-34, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
NUMBER OF LITERATES IN RURAL AREAS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-34
EXCESS
BELOW 18
18 - 22
23 - 45
46 - 180
DEFICIENT
1 - 212
DISTRICTS NEITHER DEFFICIENT NOR IN EXCESS
1. COORG
2. KURNOOL
3. NAGAUR
4. NANDED
5. NASIK
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE II 7.1

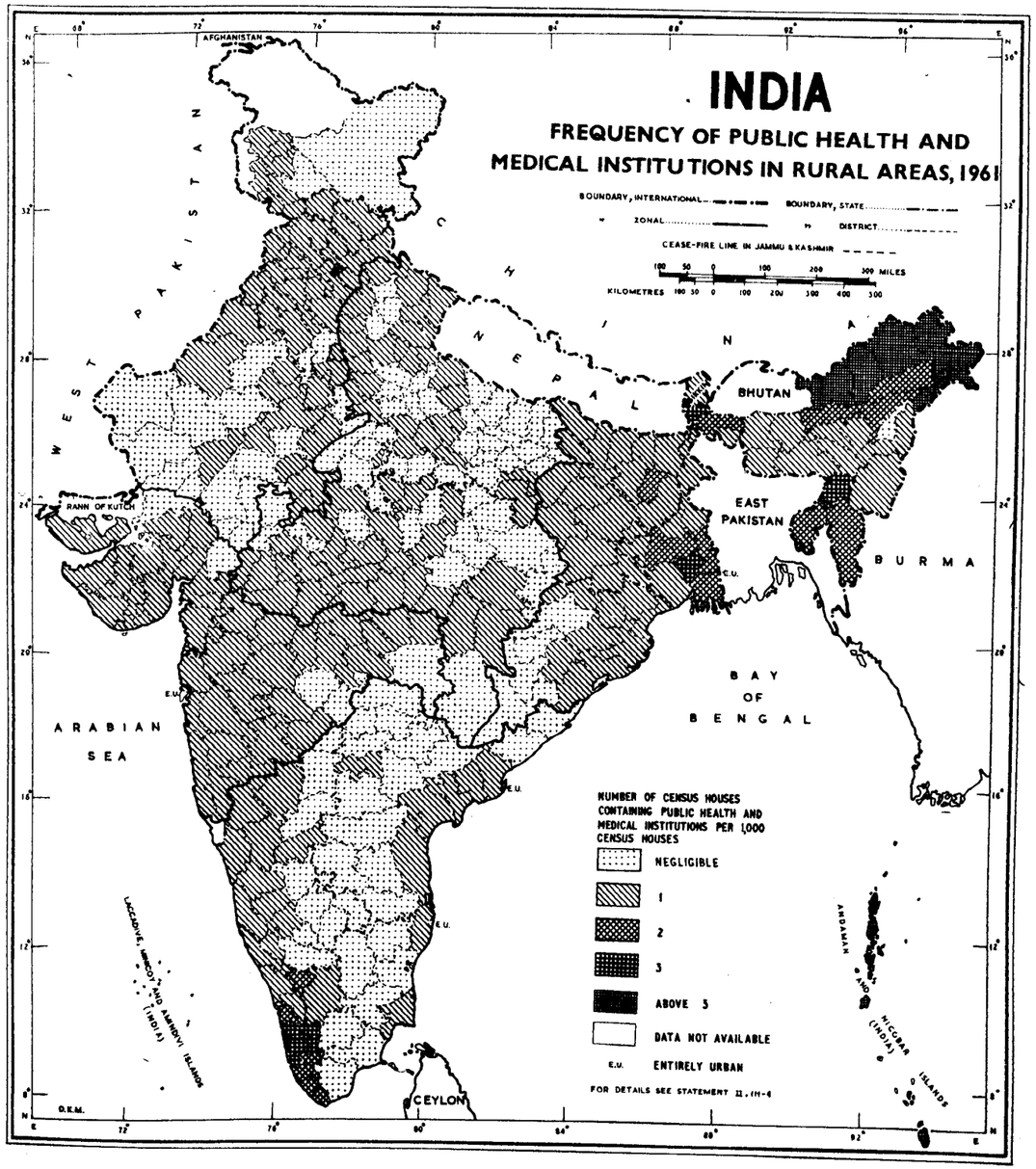

INDIA
EXCESS OF LITERATES IN URBAN AREAS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-34, 1961.
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
NUMBER OF LITERATES IN URBAN AREAS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-34
EXCESS
BELOW 20
20 - 36
37 - 73
74 - 281
R ENTIRELY RURAL
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
DEFICIENT
1 - 194
DISTRICTS NEITHER DEFFICIENT NOR IN EXCESS
1. BARMER
2. HYDERABAD
3. JHALAWAR
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE II 7.1
M.BASU

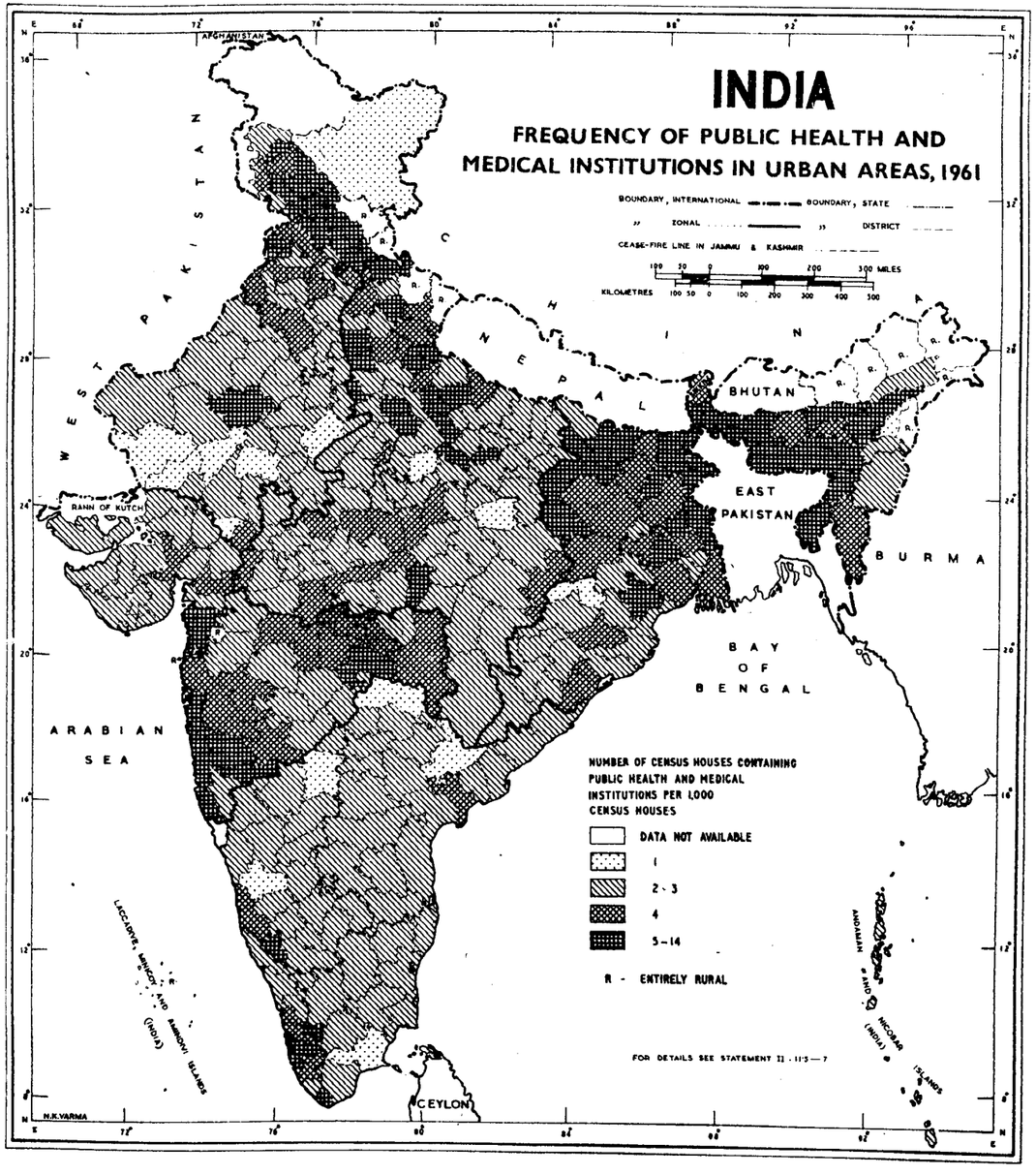

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF EATING HOUSES
IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
E.U.
N.A.
NUMBER OF EATING HOUSES
PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
NEGLIGIBLE
1 – 2
3 – 4
5 AND ABOVE
E. U. ENTIRELY URBAN
NO EATING HOUSE
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE CHAPTER II-SECTION 8, PAGE NO 135
P. B. MOHOD

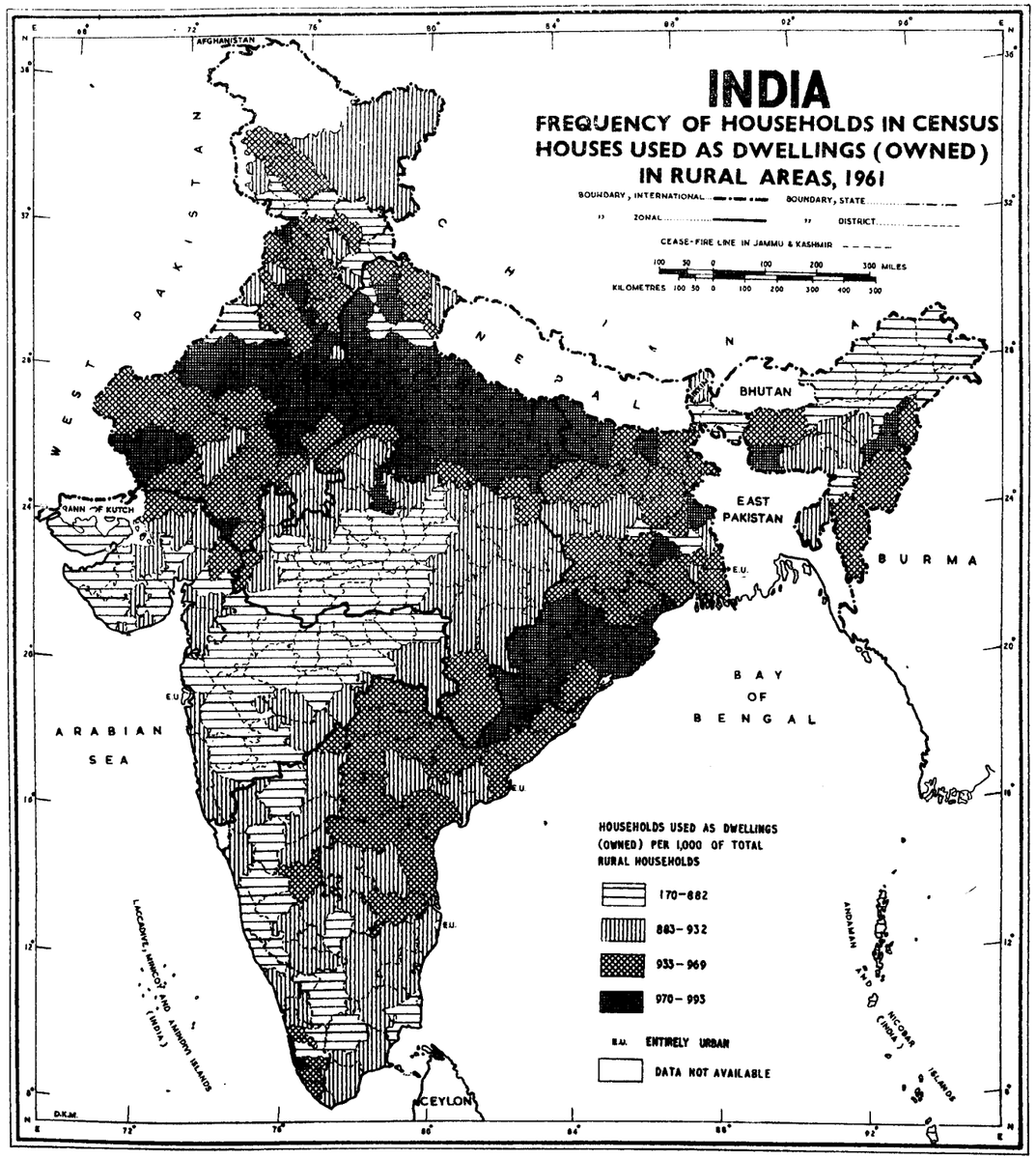

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF EATING HOUSES
IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
NUMBER OF EATING HOUSES
PER 1,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES
2 AND BELOW
3 — 4
5 — 6
MORE THAN 6
R ENTIRELY RURAL
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
NO EATING HOUSE
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II. 64-9.
N.R. ROY.

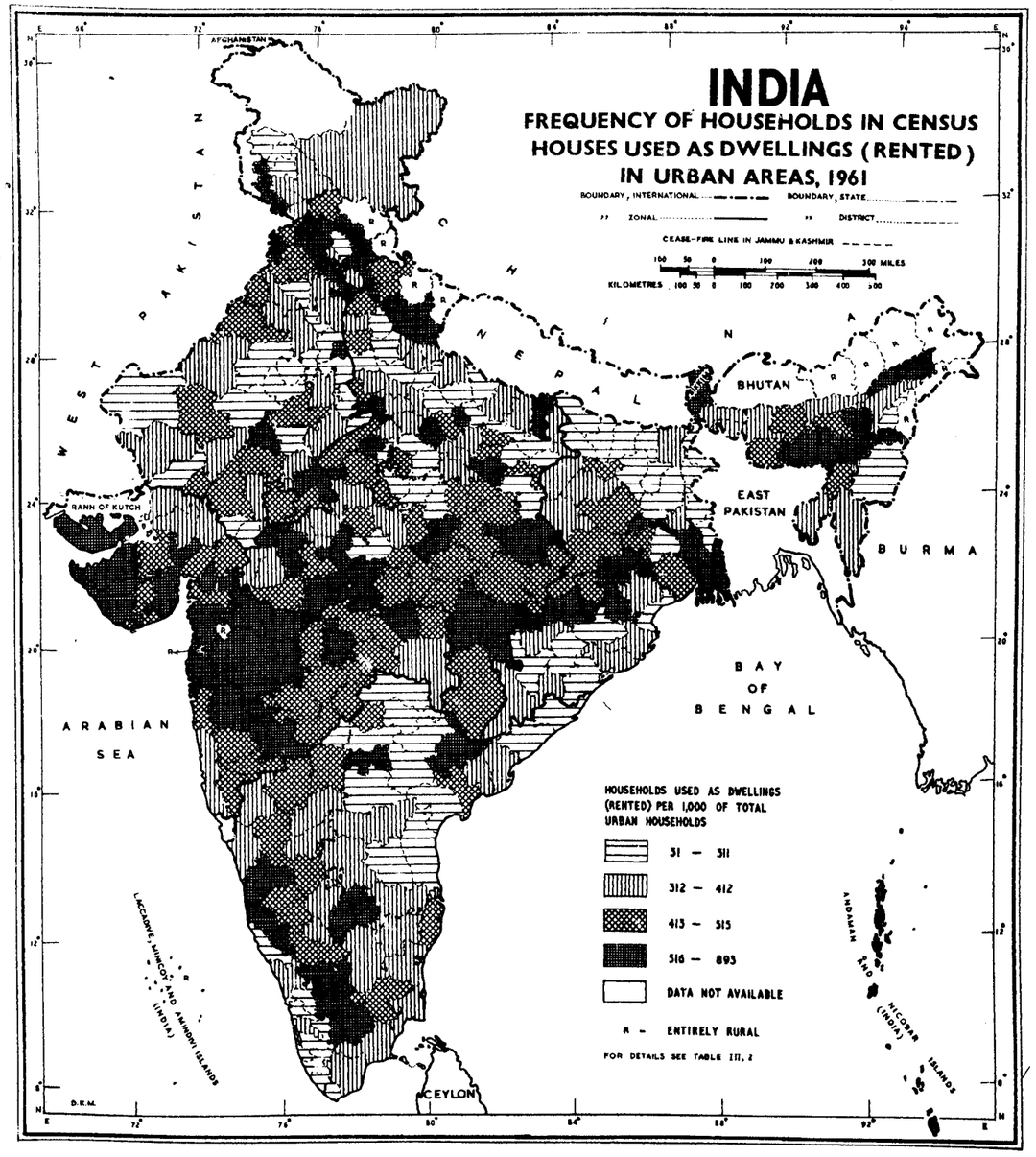

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF REST HOUSES, 1961
(DHARAMSHALAS, SARAIS, HOTELS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES)
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
NUMBER OF REST HOUSES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
NEGLIGIBLE
1
2
3–5
ABOVE 5
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II. 81—3
N.K.VARMA

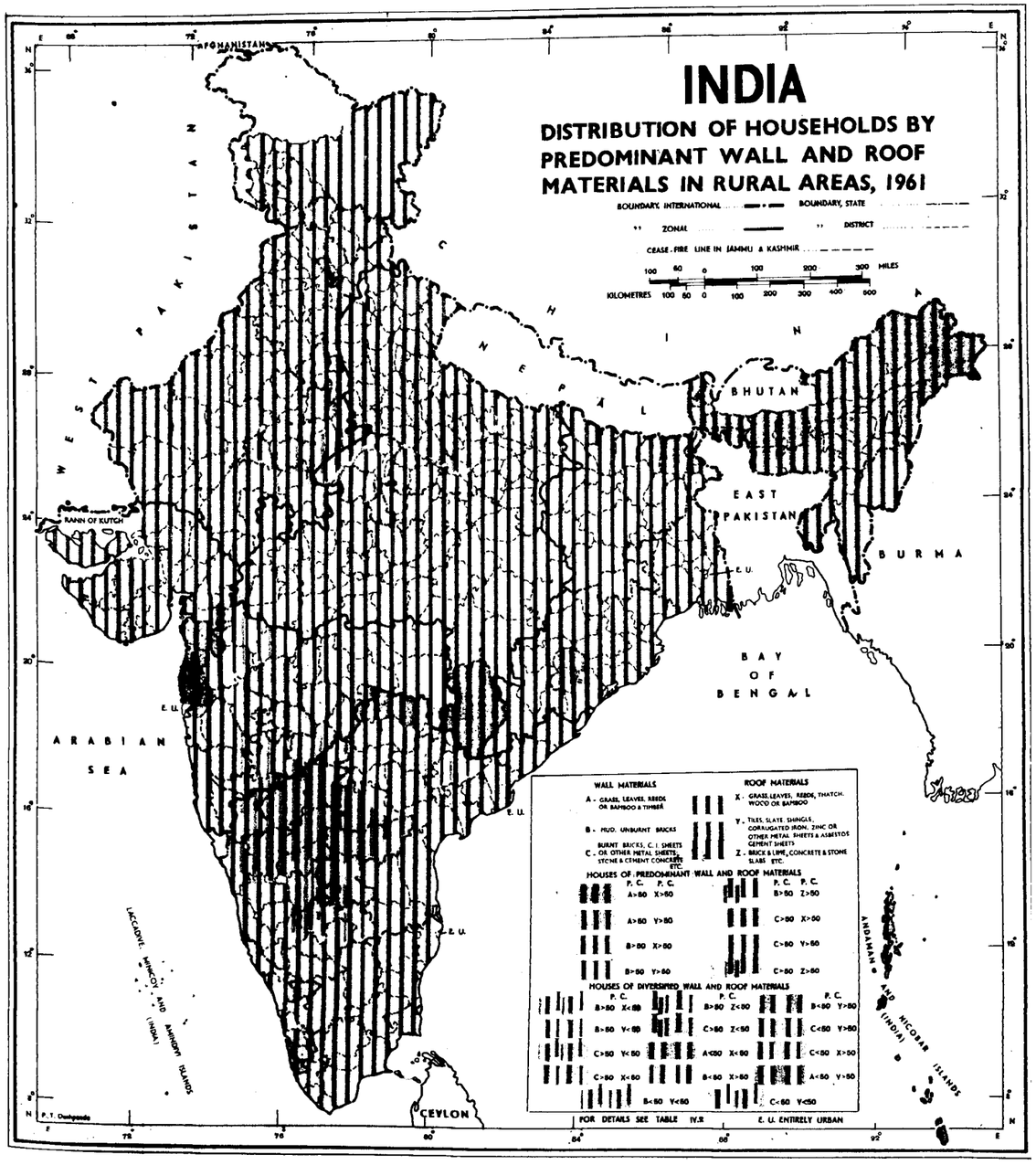

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY CENTRES, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
CEYLON
NUMBER OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY CENTRES PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
NEGLIGIBLE
1
2
3 – 11
ABOVE 11
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II.10.1–4

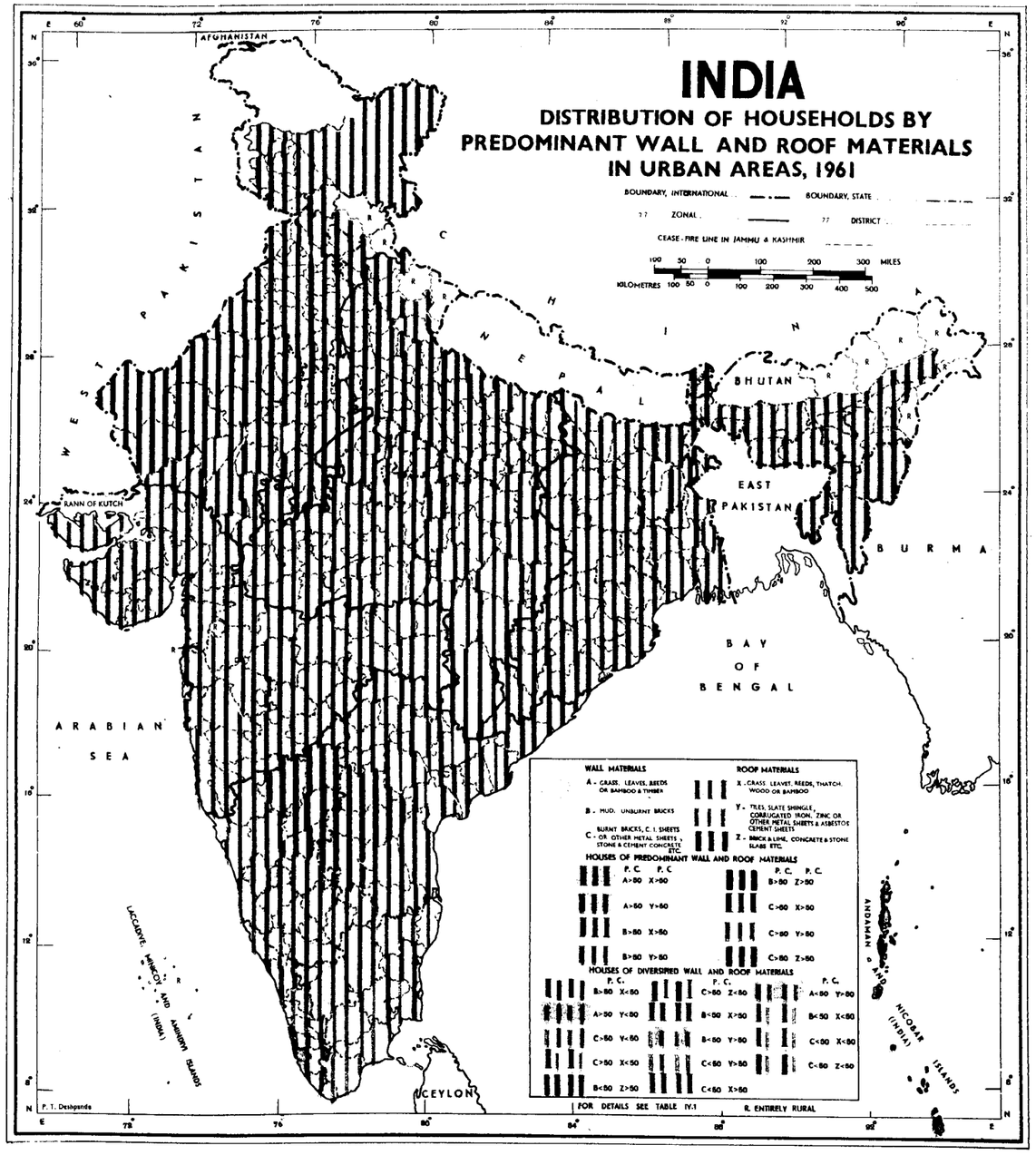

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
E.U.
NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES CONTAINING PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
NEGLIGIBLE
1
2
3
ABOVE 3
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II, (II)-4

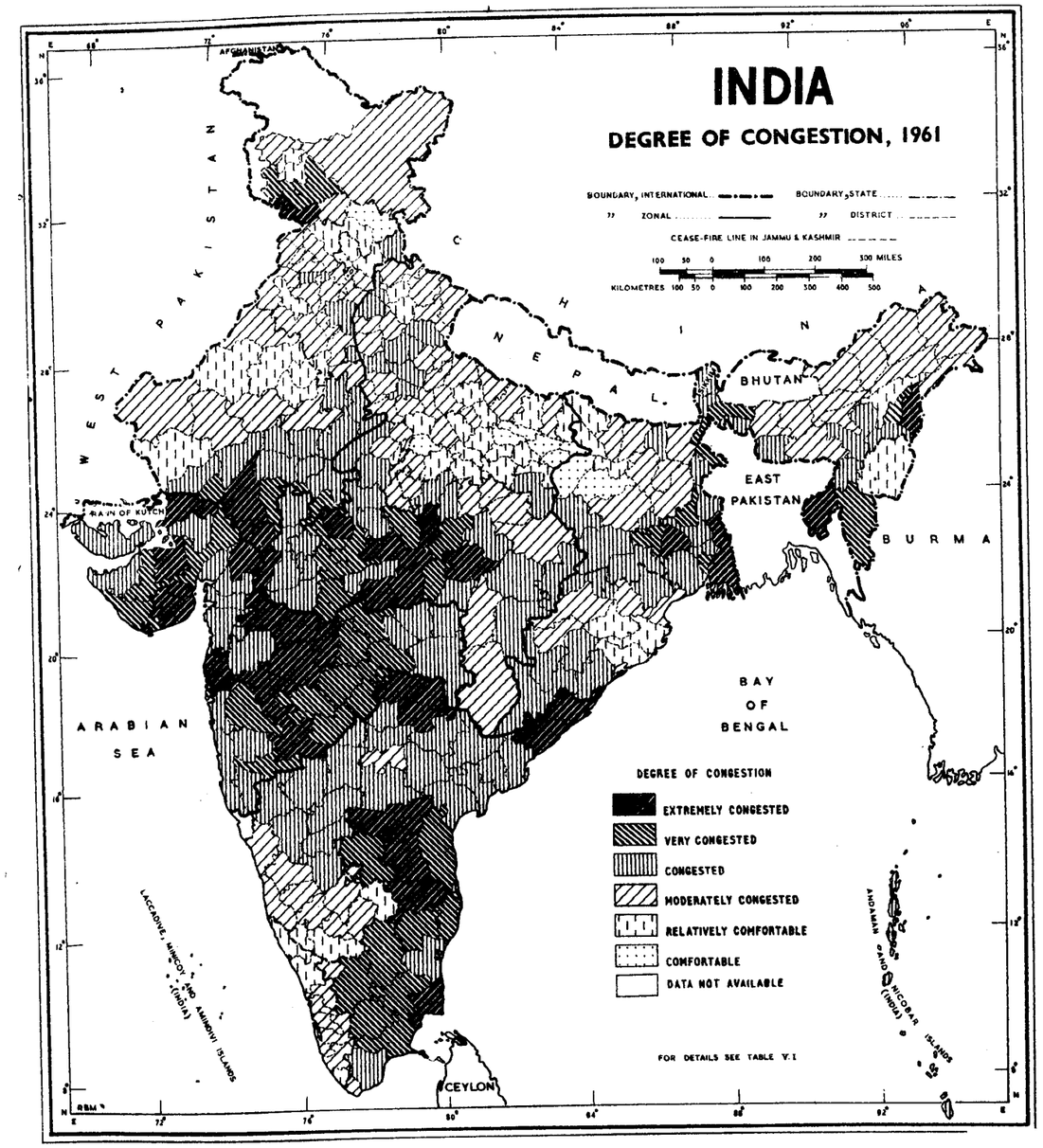

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (INDIA) ISLANDS
NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES CONTAINING PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
1
2 - 3
4
5 - 14
R - ENTIRELY RURAL
FOR DETAILS SEE STATEMENT II - 11·5 — 7
N.K. VARMA

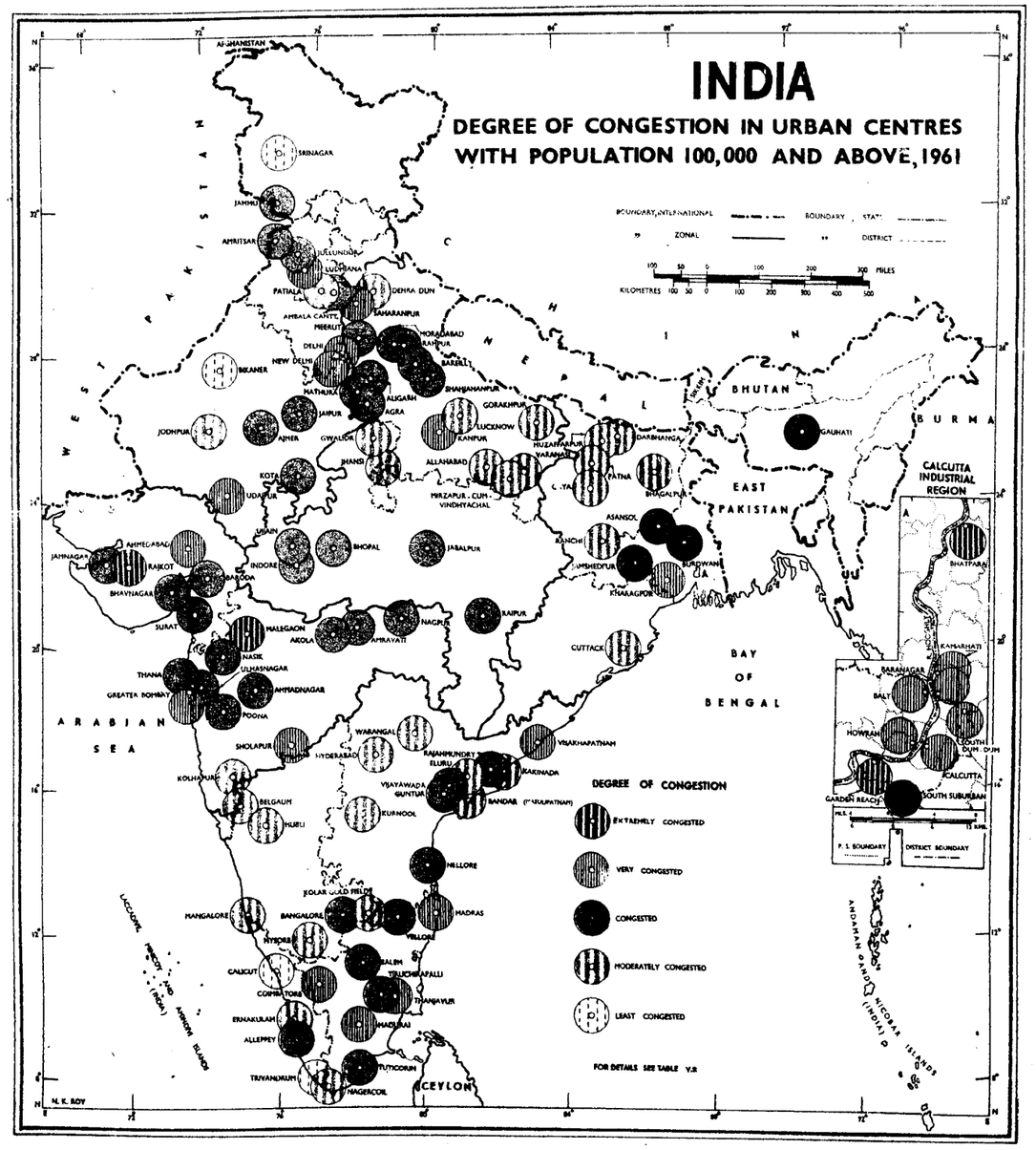

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CENSUS HOUSES USED AS DWELLINGS (OWNED) IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (INDIA) ISLANDS
E.U.
HOUSEHOLDS USED AS DWELLINGS (OWNED) PER 1,000 OF TOTAL RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
170-882
883-932
933-969
970-993
E.U. ENTIRELY URBAN
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

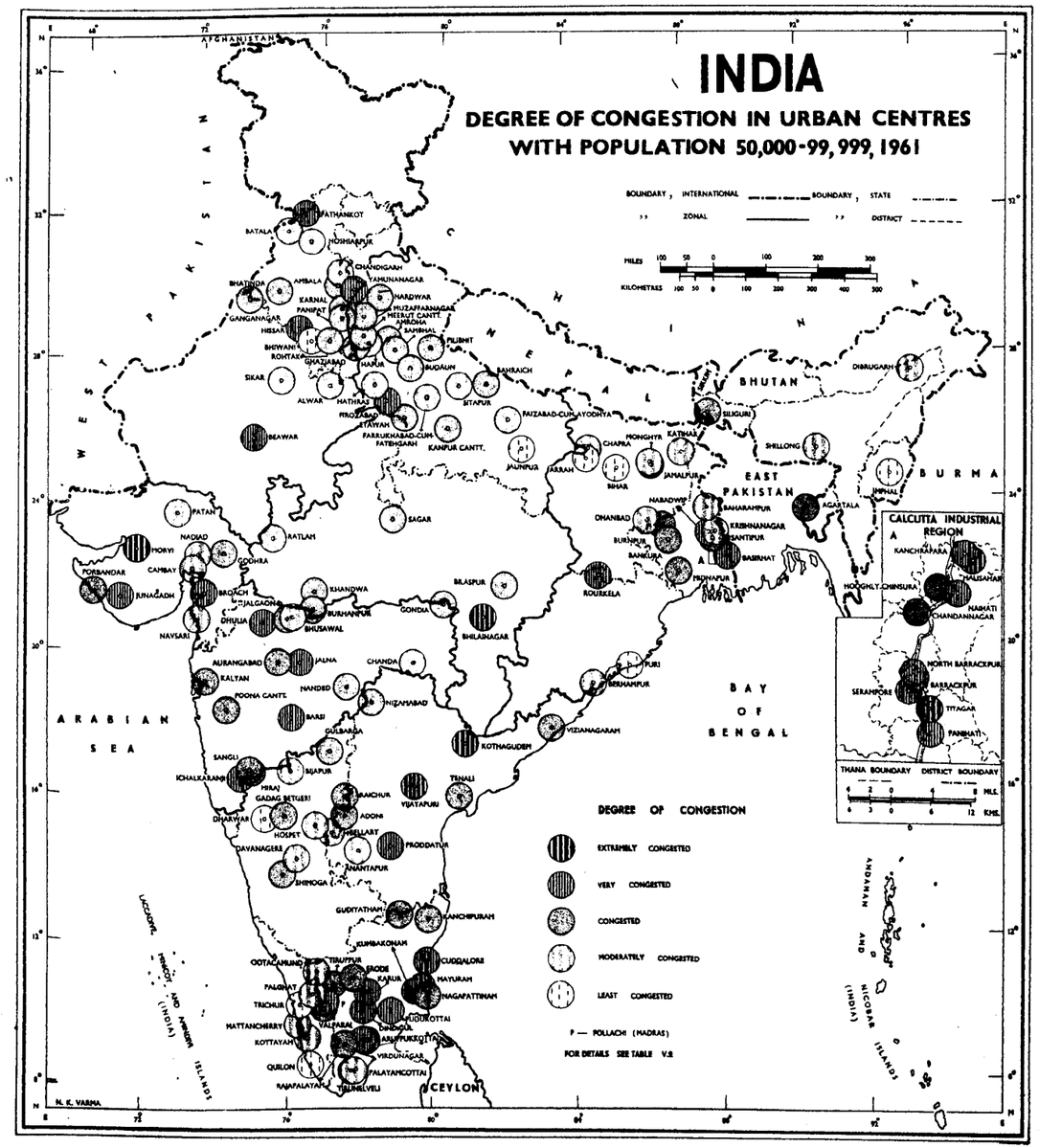

INDIA
FREQUENCY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CENSUS HOUSES USED AS DWELLINGS (RENTED) IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (INDIA) ISLANDS
CEYLON
HOUSEHOLDS USED AS DWELLINGS (RENTED) PER 1,000 OF TOTAL URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
31 — 311
312 — 412
413 — 515
516 — 893
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
R — ENTIRELY RURAL
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE III, 2
D.K.M.

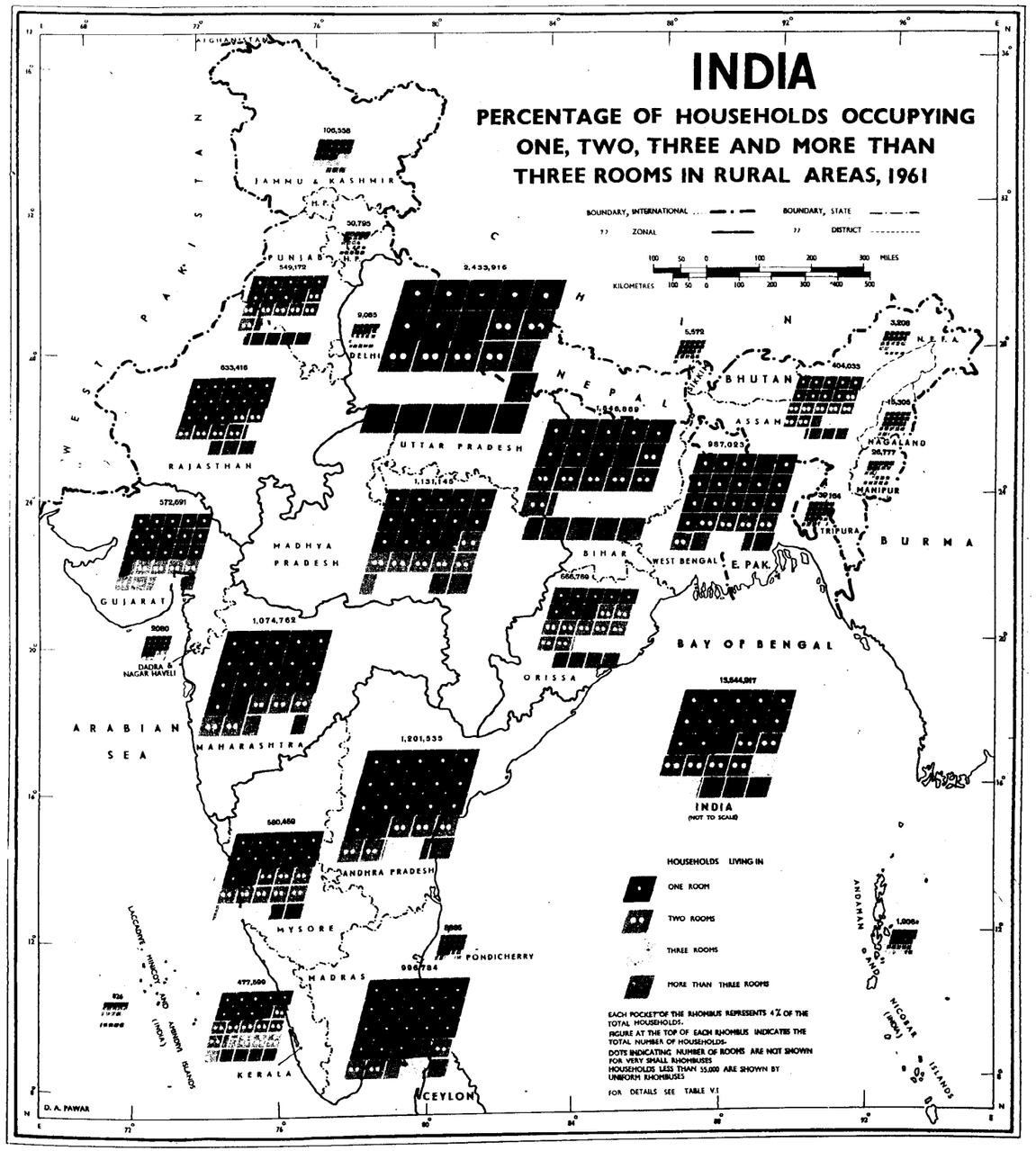

INDIA
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
E.U.
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
CEYLON
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
WALL MATERIALS
A - GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS OR BAMBOO & TIMBER
B - MUD, UNBURNT BRICKS
C - BURNT BRICKS, C.I. SHEETS OR OTHER METAL SHEETS, STONE & CEMENT CONCRETE ETC.
ROOF MATERIALS
X - GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, THATCH, WOOD OR BAMBOO
Y - TILES, SLATE, SHINGLE, CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEETS & ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS
Z - BRICK & LIME, CONCRETE & STONE SLABS ETC.
HOUSES OF PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
P. C. P. C.
A>50 X>50
A>50 Y>50
B>50 X>50
B>50 Y>50
B>50 Z>50
C>50 X>50
C>50 Y>50
C>50 Z>50
HOUSES OF DIVERSIFIED WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
B>50 X<50
B>50 Y<50
C>50 Y<50
C>50 X<50
B<50 Y<50
B>50 Z<50
C>50 Z<50
A<50 X<50
B<50 X>50
C<50
B<50 Y>50
C<50 Y>50
C<50 X>50
A<50 Y>50
C<50 Y<50
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE IV.R
E. U. ENTIRELY URBAN
P.T. Deshpande

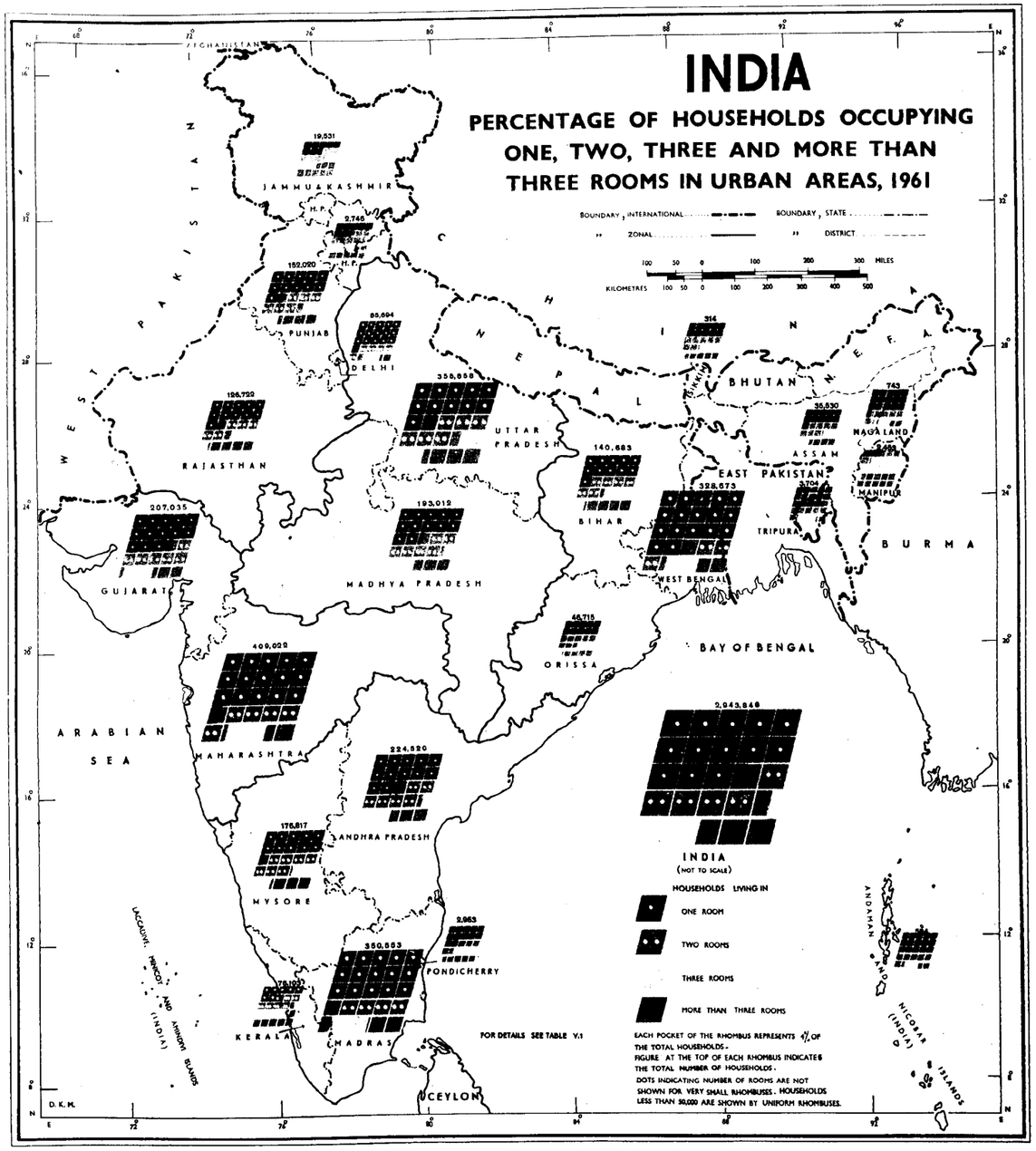

INDIA
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
RANN OF KUTCH
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
CEYLON
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
WALL MATERIALS
A - GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS OR BAMBOO & TIMBER
B - MUD, UNBURNT BRICKS
C - BURNT BRICKS, C. I. SHEETS OR OTHER METAL SHEETS, STONE & CEMENT CONCRETE ETC.
ROOF MATERIALS
X - GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, THATCH, WOOD OR BAMBOO
Y - TILES, SLATE SHINGLE, CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEETS & ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS
Z - BRICK & LIME, CONCRETE & STONE SLABS ETC.
HOUSES OF PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
P. C. P. C.
A>80 X>80
A>80 Y>80
B>80 X>80
B>80 Y>80
B>80 Z>80
C>80 X>80
C>80 Y>80
C>80 Z>80
HOUSES OF DIVERSIFIED WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
B>80 X<80
A>80 Y<80
C>80 V<80
C>80 X<80
B<80 Z>80
C>80 Z<80
B<50 X>50
B<50 Y>50
C<50 Y>50
C<50 X>50
A<80 Y>80
B<50 X<80
C<50 X<80
C<80 Z<80
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE IV.1
R. ENTIRELY RURAL
P. T. Deshpande

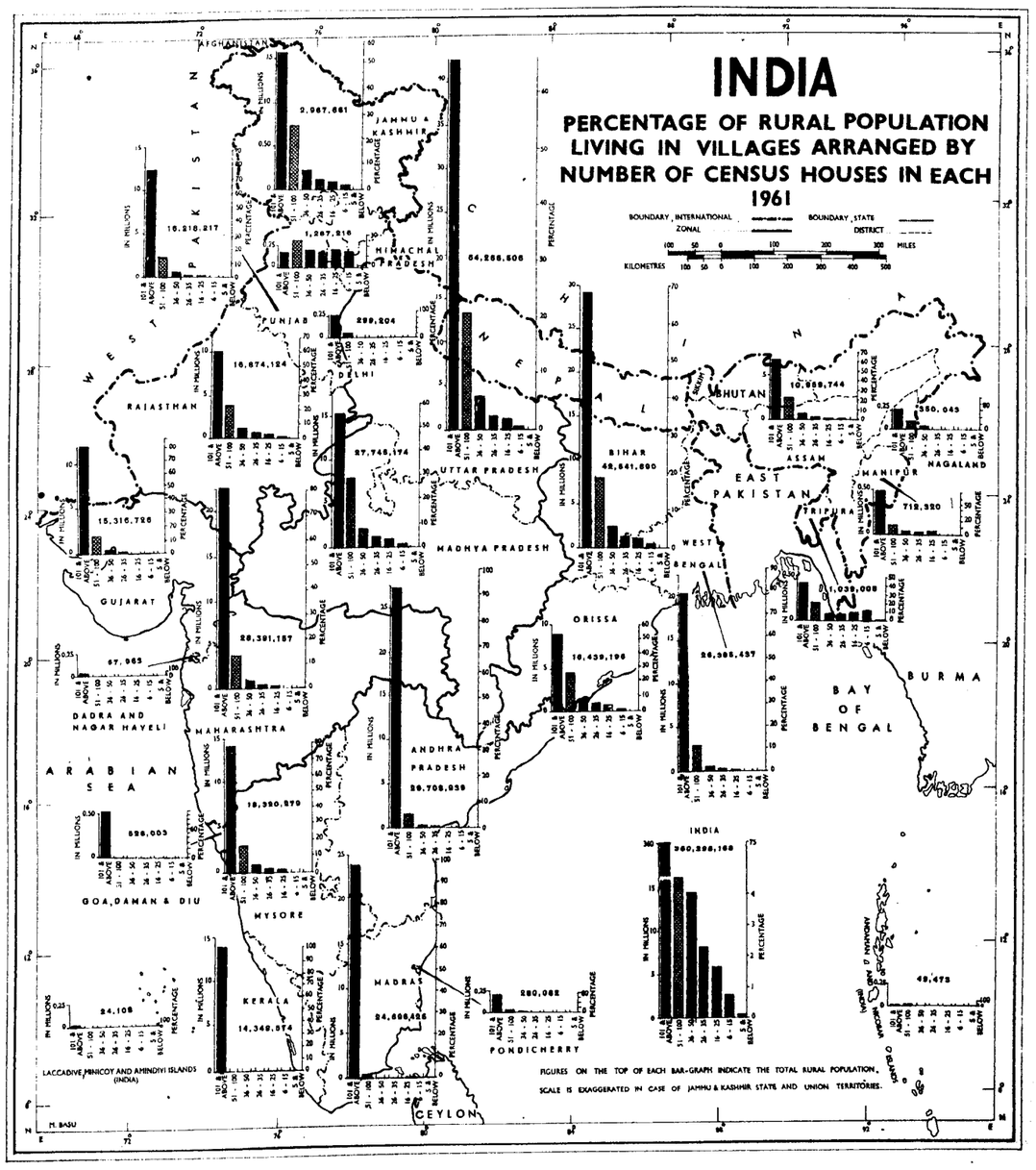

INDIA
DEGREE OF CONGESTION, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
RANN OF KUTCH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
DEGREE OF CONGESTION
EXTREMELY CONGESTED
VERY CONGESTED
CONGESTED
MODERATELY CONGESTED
RELATIVELY COMFORTABLE
COMFORTABLE
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE V.I

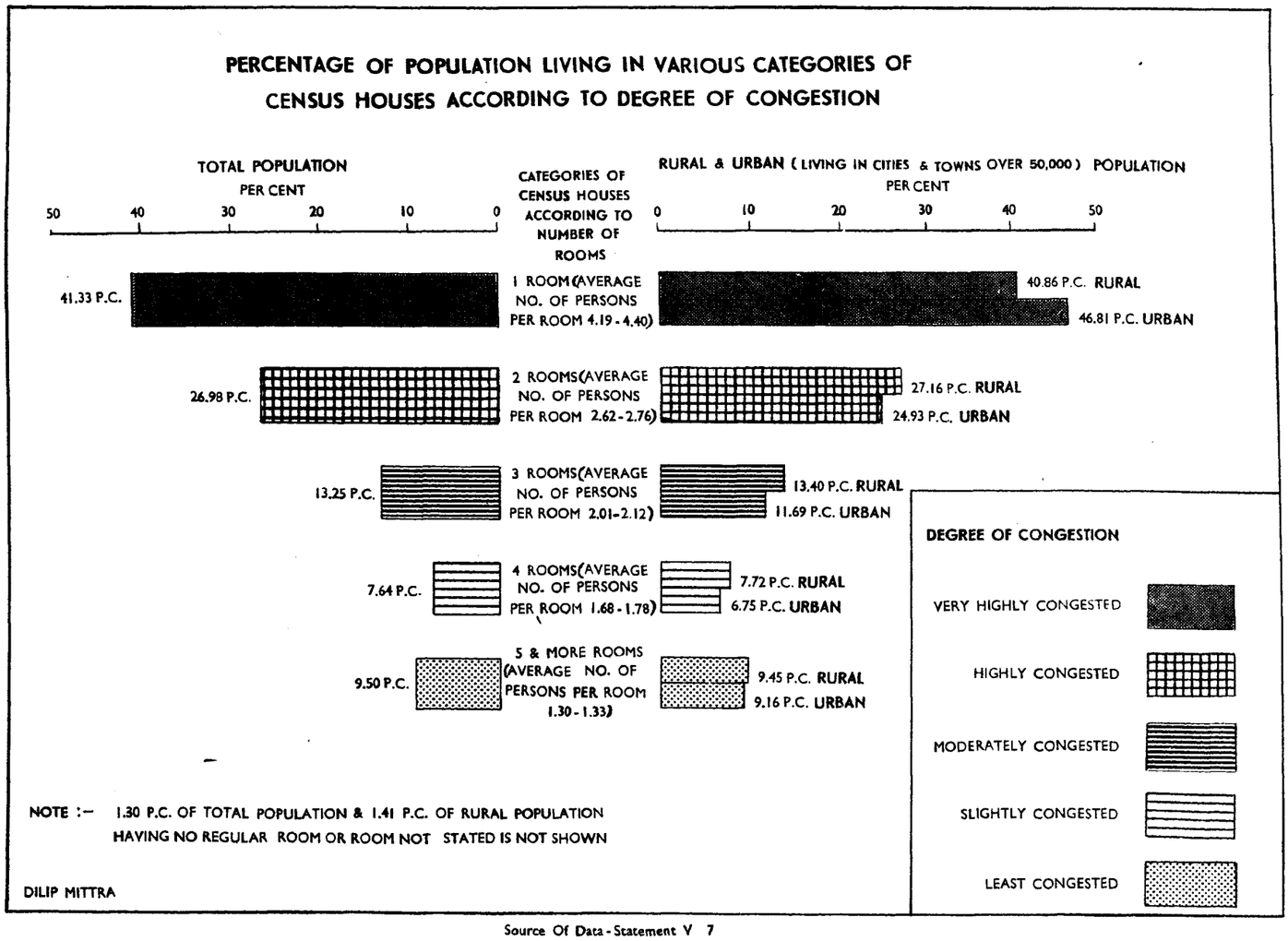

INDIA
DEGREE OF CONGESTION IN URBAN CENTRES WITH POPULATION 100,000 AND ABOVE, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES
KILOMETRES
DEGREE OF CONGESTION
EXTREMELY CONGESTED
VERY CONGESTED
CONGESTED
MODERATELY CONGESTED
LEAST CONGESTED
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE V.2
CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL REGION
P. S. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
WEST PAKISTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BHUTAN
BURMA
CEYLON
AFGHANISTAN
N. K. ROY


INDIA
DEGREE OF CONGESTION IN URBAN CENTRES WITH POPULATION 50,000-99,999, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL REGION
THANA BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
DEGREE OF CONGESTION
EXTREMELY CONGESTED
VERY CONGESTED
CONGESTED
MODERATELY CONGESTED
LEAST CONGESTED
P — POLLACHI (MADRAS)
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE V.2
N. K. VARMA


INDIA
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR
H.P.
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
N.E.F.A.
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BURMA
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
E. PAK.
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
MADRAS
PONDICHERRY
KERALA
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (INDIA) ISLANDS
INDIA
(NOT TO SCALE)
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.
DOTS INDICATING NUMBER OF ROOMS ARE NOT SHOWN FOR VERY SMALL RHOMBUSES
HOUSEHOLDS LESS THAN 55,000 ARE SHOWN BY UNIFORM RHOMBUSES
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE V.1
D. A. PAWAR

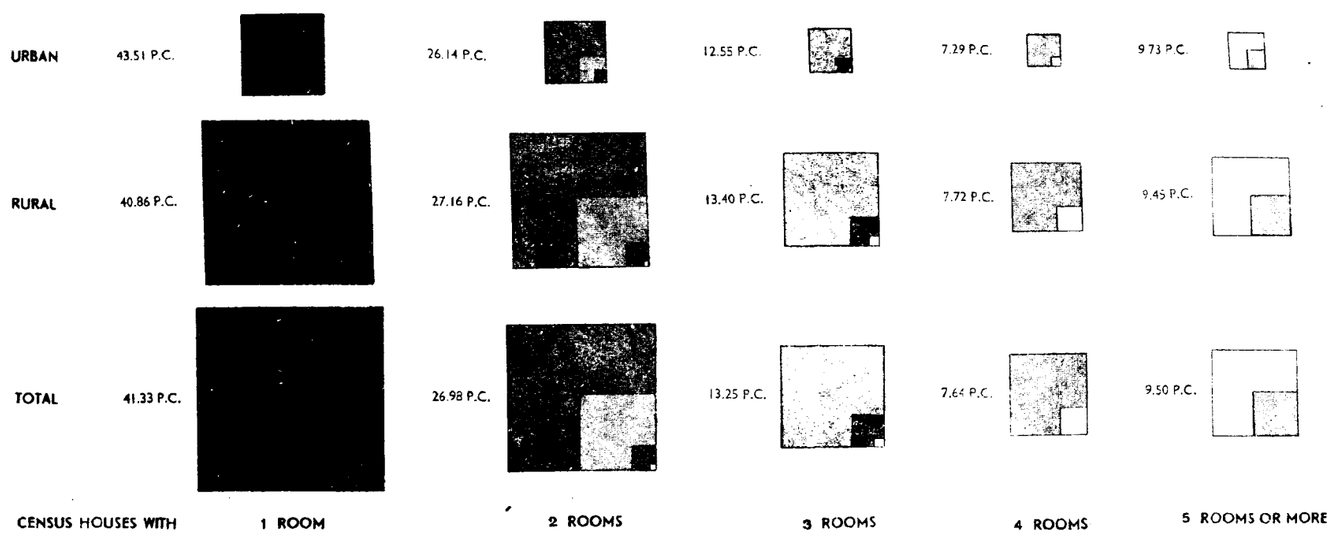

INDIA
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES
KILOMETRES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
CEYLON
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
JAMMU & KASHMIR
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
ASSAM
NAGA LAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
PONDICHERRY
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
19,531
9,746
152,020
55,694
355,855
314
743
35,530
196,720
140,683
328,673
3,704
207,035
193,012
46,715
409,022
224,520
2,043,846
176,817
2,963
350,553
176,102
INDIA
(NOT TO SCALE)
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.
DOTS INDICATING NUMBER OF ROOMS ARE NOT SHOWN FOR VERY SMALL RHOMBUSES. HOUSEHOLDS LESS THAN 50,000 ARE SHOWN BY UNIFORM RHOMBUSES.
FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE V.1
D. K. M.

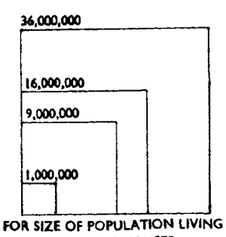

INDIA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES ARRANGED BY NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES IN EACH
1961
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
MILES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
JAMMU & KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
MYSORE
KERALA
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
CHINA
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MADRAS
PONDICHERRY
CEYLON
BHUTAN
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
WEST BENGAL
TRIPURA
MANIPUR
NAGALAND
BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
IN MILLIONS
PERCENTAGE
101 & ABOVE
51 - 100
36 - 50
26 - 35
16 - 25
4 - 15
5 & BELOW
FIGURES ON THE TOP OF EACH BAR-GRAPH INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION.
SCALE IS EXAGGERATED IN CASE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES.
M. BASU



Source Of Data - Statement V 7

DEGREE OF CONGESTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN CENSUS HOUSES CATEGORISED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS





SCALE FOR SIZE OF POPULATION LIVING IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CENSUS HOUSES.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM	DEGREE OF CONGESTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING PER ROOM
5 & MORE	VERY HIGHLY CONGESTED
4	HIGHLY "
3	MODERATELY "
2	SLIGHTLY "
1	NO CONGESTION

P.C. FIGURES WRITTEN AGAINST THE SQUARES INDICATE THE P.C. OF POPULATION IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF CENSUS HOUSES.
P. C. OF POPULATION HAVING NO REGULAR ROOM OR ROOM NOT STATED IS NOT SHOWN IN THIS DIAGRAM.
Source Of Data - Statement V . 7

V. B. CHOTANI

CHAPTER II

USES OF CENSUS HOUSES

SECTION 1

Concepts and Definitions

NOTWITHSTANDING efforts on the part of all Superintendents to adhere as closely as possible to the concepts, definitions and instructions devised at the First Conference, certain departures were unavoidable to suit local circumstances. These departures naturally reflect however tenuously on the comparability of the statistics between one state and another, particularly in E-I and E-II. The variations in the definitions of building, census house and census household are listed as follows. Variations in respect of other concepts will be discussed in appropriate places.

STATEMENT II.1.1

Definition of Building

ANDHRA PRADESH.—A building referred to the entire structure on the ground. In the case of high, large or long buildings which were partitioned or portions of which were sold, each portion having distinct, separate main exit on the road and belonging to a separate owner or occupier, or a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look-like one building, and belonging to separate owners, then such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other were regarded as separate buildings. If there were different structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., then all these structures were treated as one building.

ASSAM.—If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own, they will be considered as separate census houses. If in a big compound there are distinct structures, quite apart from each other then each will be considered a building and not as a separate house. A census house should structurally belong to a building but each house should have a separate main entrance to the street or road or a common passage. Thus such well known phenomena as quarters opening on to a courtyard, blocks of flats opening on to a common stair and doorways in the tea gardens labour lines are all examples

STATEMENT II.1.1

Definition of Building—contd.

of a large number of independent dwellings each qualifying for a house number. Ferry-ghats, temporary huts, tents erected by immigrants and refugees, sarais, mosques, temples etc., should also be numbered and accounted for.

BIHAR.—"The entire structure on the ground."

GUJARAT.—The criterion used to determine the extent of a building is its physical separation from other structures. Two separate structures (one a main house and another an outhouse or a garage) are treated as two separate buildings though they may be situated in the same compound or be owned by one and the same person.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—A building was defined as the entire structure on the ground with the modification that large or long buildings along a street or lane comprising portions partitioned or sold which had distinct and separate main exits on the road and belonged to separate owners or occupiers were treated as separate buildings and allotted independent numbers. Likewise, series of houses which were joined each to each by common walls on either side giving the entire structure the look of one building were, if such houses belonged to different owners and had been built at different times, also treated as separate houses. Further, all structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person such as the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., were regarded as parts of one building and allotted only one building number.

KERALA.—"The entire structure on the ground". Distinguishable structures where high, large or long buildings along a street or on land have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold having distinct, separate, main exits on the road belonging to separate owners or occupiers, or where a series of different houses are joined together by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners were also

3—2 R. G. India/64

STATEMENT II.1.1

Definition of Building—contd.

recorded as separate buildings and given separate numbers although they are not separate from each other. Each building was given a separate number. Where, however, there were more than one enclosed structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person forming part of one building like the main house, servants' quarters, garage etc., only one building number was given.

MADHYA PRADESH.—A building refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or, alternatively, there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc. all of them should be treated as one building. A building under construction should also be treated as a building for purpose of numbering.

MADRAS.—A building has been defined under the Madras House Numbering System. Under this System, every building with a separate main entrance is treated as an entity and given a number by which it can be distinguished from outside.

MAHARASHTRA.—The criterion used to determine the extent of a building is its physical separation from other structures. Two separate structures (one a main house and another an outhouse or a garage) are treated as two separate buildings though they may be situated in the same compound or be owned by one and the same person.

MYSORE.—A structure may be (i) a building with four walls and a roof; (ii) a portion of a building with a separate main exit; (iii) one of a row of houses joined to each other by common walls on either side (agraharas, police lines etc.): (iv) a shed, a hutment, a derelict railway wagon or carriage serving as a shelter or similar kinds of shelters : (v) any enclosed space.

ORISSA.—Each building should have a separate number. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given.

PUNJAB. Quite a number of houses in Chandigarh are subdivided to provide residence to a number of families: ground floor and the 1st floor, or even each floor given to more than one family. Such houses may be treated as buildings, on the same analogy as a number of buildings with common walls on the two sides in other towns and villages.

RAJASTHAN. ' In developed areas bungalow type buildings will be found with enclosed or open compounds. It is just possible that in the enclosed or open compound there may be several small structures apart from the main building belonging to the owner. In the latter case all such small subsidiary structures situated within the compound of the main building will all be treated as one building.....'

UTTAR PRADESH. It ordinarily means a separate structure on the ground. There are, however, large buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, having separate main exits on the road and belonging to separate owners. Sometimes there are a series of interconnected constructions owned by different persons and looking like one building. Such distinguishable structures were treated as separate buildings. On the other hand, multiple structures *e.g.*, main house, servants' quarters, motor garage etc., belong to one and the same person were treated as one building and given one number. The concept of building was introduced solely for the sake of convenience in house-numbering. It has no other significance.

WEST BENGAL. An entire structure on the ground. But as the adoption of this definition for the term "Building" in all cases, would have given a wrong idea of the number of buildings in the country, it was also laid down that if there were more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound, belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., the entire collection of structures should be treated as one building. According to this definition, every compact structure on the ground which contained within it the kitchen, the servants' quarters and the garage etc., was treated as one building. In other cases, the alternative definition was employed, that is, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., taken together were considered as one building. In the rural areas of West Bengal, a man's home frequently consists of a number of structures situated around a courtyard. On the same principle, the number of huts which constituted the home of one family in rural areas was

STATEMENT II.1.1

Definition of Building—concld.

treated as one building. It may be pointed out that in such cases, each hut was a separate structure on the ground. Even in cases of non-residential structures these two definitions were adopted.

STATEMENT II.1.2

Definition of Census House

ANDHRA PRADESH.—A structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate main entrance. Flats or blocks with separate entrances of their own and independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate were considered as separate Census houses. Each of the different structures within an enclosed compound together constituting a building, was also treated as a separate Census house.

ASSAM.—A structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

BIHAR.—A structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

GUJARAT.—A structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling, or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—A structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance. Buildings having a number of flats or blocks each with a separate entrance of its own and independent of the other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard which lead to a main gate were treated as separate census houses. Additional buildings standing in an enclosed or open compound were also treated as one or more separate census houses depending upon whether or not the various parts into which the building was partitioned by walls were independent of each other in respect of accessibility.

KERALA.—"A structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant with a separate main entrance", whether a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling, workshop-*cum*-dwelling, a place of business, workshop or school etc. In the case of buildings having a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other with a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, such flats or blocks

STATEMENT II.1.2

Definition of Census House—contd.

were considered separate census houses. Where within an enclosed or open compound, there are separate buildings, each such building was also considered a separate census house.

MADHYA PRADESH.—A structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance. 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 a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. 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.

MADRAS.—A unit which is viable and which can be distinguished. It is used as a dwelling, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, school or workshop. It can be inhabited or vacant. It can be a structure or part of a structure. As long as it is a unit for the purpose of common living or work it is to be treated as a Census House..... For a census house there need not be a separate entrance. Thus a building which has only one separate main entrance can consist of a number of flats, each of which will be a census house. A part of a building which has no separate entrance may be used as a workshop or shop in which case each component will constitute a separate census house. It is therefore to be borne in mind that census house is a structure included in the building and functions as a sub-unit of the building. It can be used for the purpose of living or for work or for living-*cum*-work.

MAHARASHTRA.—A structure or part of a structure (inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.) with a separate entrance whether that separate entrance led directly to the street or to a common staircase, courtyard or a gate.

MYSORE.—A census house may be (i) an independent single unit structure, (ii) a part of a structure having a separate main entrance opening on to the road, (iii) one of several independent flats in a building with a separate entrance of its own either opening on to the road or a common staircase or courtyard leading to the main gate, (iv) one of several structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarter, the garage, outhouse etc.

STATEMENT II.1.2

Definition of Census House—contd.

ORISSA.—..... 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. But separate structures used as garage, outhouse, cowshed, latrine, etc., should not be treated as separate houses even if they might have separate entrance, and should not be given any house number.

PUNJAB.—A structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling, or a place of business, workshop, school, etc. with a separate entrance. A census house may be a single room or a number of rooms used as a unit, with a separate entrance. There may be one census house in an entire building or there may be a number of census houses in a building. "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 a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building, the then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house."

RAJASTHAN.—..... If within an enclosed or open compound, there are several buildings belonging to an owner then each structure will be considered as a separate census house. It should however be borne in mind that number of census houses in a building should be determined on the basis of actual usage to which each part of the building is being put at the time of visit of the enumerator and not on any structural possibility or design of the building.

UTTAR PRADESH.—A structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, which can be a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling, a business house, a workshop or factory, a workshop-*cum*-dwelling an institution, etc. *with a separate main exit* opening on the road, a common staircase or a common courtyard or verandah or gallery. A building can, therefore, consist of one or more Census Houses.

WEST BENGAL.—A structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance. If in a building, there were a number of flats or blocks which had separate entrances of their own and were independent of each other, giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, then they were considered as separate Census-houses. If within an enclosed or open compound, there were separate *buildings*, then each such building was treated as a separate Census-house. If all the structures within a compound, were treated as one building, then each such structure was treated as a separate Census-house.

It is important to note the definitional variations which have left their mark on the statistics. But it is curious how, despite the definitional variations, the number of dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings and dwellings with other uses obtained in Union Table E-II turned out very closely to the order of one-fifth of the corresponding numbers in Union Table E-I in States and Union Territories. This bears testimony to one of the secrets of census-taking in India, that no matter what the niceties of the definition are, the answer depends on the enumerator's *understanding* of the question and therefore the way he puts it across. A definition, therefore, has to be close to universal experience or commonsense understanding of a concept to enable it to work. If the concept happens to be complex the enumerator has a way of cutting it down to size. The closeness of results bears witness to the second secret of Census taking in India: the inertia of large numbers which again has a way of taking the rough with the smooth. It has to be admitted that the definition for 'Census house' adopted in the Census Conference of 1959 betrayed an anxiety, first, to identify and number any structure capable of housing a human being and secondly to list all the uses classifiable under Union Table E-I. These aims imparted vagueness as well as flexibility so that it is difficult to object, save in two or three cases, to the variants adopted in different States. The results as they emerged betrayed however a curious consistency of application. In rural areas the number of census houses

approximated the number of rural households so far as dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings or workshop-*cum*-dwellings went. In other words, regardless of the number of separate structures on the ground a household occupied, the sum of all separate structures, whether separately numbered or not, in the possession of a census household was generally equated to a census house. But here again it is difficult to say how uniformly this situation has obtained because the statistics betray Kinks and untikles particularly in the E-V series which are plainly due to variations in definition and concept. Although in several cases the number of dwellings has exceeded the number of census households owing to the fact that a number of households were shown in possession of more than one census house each, ordinarily the number of census households tended slightly to exceed that of census houses. In urban areas the chances of multiplicity of interpretation were circumstantially reduced by the fact that few households are fortunate enough to possess more than one entire or separate structure on the ground or even enjoy more than one separate entrance or access to the street.

As mentioned above the E-V series show some of the odd consequences of definitions literally applied. For example, it is usual in rural West Bengal for a house in possession of a single household to have several independent structures around a courtyard: usually four, one on each side of a rectangle, each giving on the inner courtyard, except the *baithak* which has two openings, one to the outside, another giving on the inner courtyard. This foursome again has an outer ring of latrine, grain store and sometimes of cowshed or the *baithak* itself (in which case the cowshed replaces the *baithak* in the inner ring), which again is hemmed round by a ring of trees and ponds. Thus a 'census household' in the rural areas of West Bengal may possess many independent structures, depending upon its prosperity and each structure can, on a literal interpretation of the 1961 definition, be legitimately called a census house. A similar literal application of the definition in urban areas can equate a census house in most cases with a room and often with less than one room. In the result, therefore, census houses both in rural and urban areas of West Bengal turned out to be in appreciable excess of the number of households. In the face of the extreme congestion and scarcity of housing in West Bengal, this may well seem a statistical fallacy. There was thus no choice in West Bengal's case but to start with the figures in Union Table E-II and magnify them by the reciprocal of the sample fraction to arrive at suitable figures for the relevant columns in Union Table E-I (columns 5 to 7), the remaining columns in E-I being retained intact. This was necessary in the interest of consistency with the rest of India. These variations and differences may well lead one to imagine that the all-India totals are but a sum of separate State totals and do not make an integrated picture. But as we shall presently see this fear is largely confounded.

It should be borne in mind that housenumbering and houselisting were nonsynchronous in 1960, although houselisting was mostly accomplished in the second half of the calendar year. Houses do not migrate but a surprising amount of pulling down and putting up of houses with perishable wall and roof material constantly goes on. Union Tables E-I and E-II thus do not afford a picture of the country at any particular point of time but over a half-year. A time table of housenumbering and houselisting operations conducted in the States and Union Territories has been reproduced as an appendix from Part II-A of this Report.

With these reservations in mind we may now proceed to look at the statistics.

of Union Tables E-I and II. This is not to minimise their intrinsic worth or historic importance as the first attempt at an all-India census of houses. On the contrary it is believed that an account of their limitations such as has been attempted throughout this Report will enhance either and facilitate comparison between E Series and Primary Census Abstract figures circumspect use of the data.

Comparison between E Series and Primary Census Abstract figures

A comparison of the number of census houses recorded in the Primary Census Abstract in Part II-A and that in the E Series will reveal the differences.

STATEMENT II.1.3

Comparison between number of Census houses in Primary Census Abstract and E Series Tables

State/Union Territory 1	Dwellings in: E Series Tables Total 2	E Series Tables Rural 3	E Series Tables Urban 4	Primary Census Abstract Total 5	Primary Census Abstract Rural 6	Primary Census Abstract Urban 7	Percentage variation Total 8	Percentage variation Rural 9	Percentage variation Urban 10
INDIA	79,222,857*	65,159,461*	14,063,396*	78,855,586	65,070,272	13,785,314	—0·62	—0·30	—2·14
States									
Andhra Pradesh	7,021,966	5,942,468	1,079,498	6,979,507	5,829,387	1,150,120	—0·60	—1·90	6·54
Assam	2,200,560	2,023,145	177,415	2,186,749	2,022,423	164,326	—0·63	—0·04	—7·38
Bihar	6,975,707	6,353,116	622,591	6,885,541	6,264,187	621,354	—1·29	—1·40	—0·20
Gujarat	3,870,655	2,845,815	1,024,840	3,728,655	2,765,722	962,933	—3·67	—2·81	—6·04
Jammu and Kashmir	638,143	539,889	98,254	566,766	481,749	85,017	—11·19	—10·77	—13·47
Kerala	2,754,183	2,384,830	369,353	2,803,533	2,422,217	381,316	1·79	1·57	3·24
Madhya Pradesh	6,379,263	5,436,967	942,296	6,230,854	5,376,498	854,356	—2·33	—1·11	—9·33
Madras	6,722,984	5,134,511	1,588,473	6,365,474	4,963,130	1,402,344	—5·32	—3·34	—11·72
Maharashtra	7,499,074	5,448,158	2,050,916	7,222,676	5,108,544	2,114,132	—3·69	—6·23	3·08
Mysore	4,168,536	3,277,586	890,950	4,250,167	3,319,776	930,391	1·96	1·29	4·43
Orissa	3,293,487	3,077,750	215,737	3,316,824	3,098,851	217,973	0·71	0·69	1·04
Punjab	3,502,687	2,745,196	757,491	3,464,122	2,685,821	778,301	—1·10	—2·16	2·75
Rajasthan	3,777,007	3,139,227	637,780	3,172,851	2,673,676	499,175	—16·00	—14·83	—21·73
Uttar Pradesh	12,657,822	11,086,958	1,570,864	12,046,539	10,539,828	1,506,711	—4·83	—4·94	—4·08
West Bengal	6,577,920	4,943,645	1,634,275	8,377,402	6,649,427	1,727,975	27·36	34·50	5·73
Union Territories and Other Areas									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,737	8,917	2,820	12,467	9,378	3,089	6·22	5·17	9·54
Delhi	389,274	44,135	345,139	359,802	45,604	314,198	—7·57	3·33	—8·96
Himachal Pradesh	260,809	248,221	12,588	248,174	235,358	12,816	—4·84	—5·18	1·81
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3,875	3,875	..	3,795	3,795	..	—2·06	—2·06	0
Manipur	141,858	130,948	10,910	141,858	130,948	10,910	N	N	N
Tripura	182,869	170,852	12,017	185,051	172,198	12,853	1·19	0·79	6·96
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,197	10,197	..	9,788	9,788	..	—4·01	—4·01	0
Goa, Daman and Diu				122,035	105,430	16,605			
North-East Frontier Agency	3,158	3,158	..	2,113	2,113	..	—33·09	—33·09	0
Nagaland	80,124	76,476	3,648	80,224	76,584	3,640	0·12	0·14	—0·22
Pondicherry	69,707	55,726	13,981	63,623	50,612	13,011	—8·73	—9·18	—6·94
SIKKIM	29,255	27,695	1,560	28,996	27,228	1,768	—0·89	—1·69	13·33

*Excluding Goa, Daman and Diu. Columns 8-10 for India have been worked out by excluding the values of Goa, Daman and Diu from columns 5-7 of India.

0—Stands for Nil.

N—Stands for Negligible.

This is due mainly to two reasons. Firstly, the Primary Census Abstracts figures were extracted from the Enumerator's Abstracts prepared on the completion of the census count between 1 and 5 March, 1961, while E Series figures represent the labours of the houselisting operations. Secondly, the Primary Census Abstracts figures represent in the main occupied or inhabited census houses, while E Series figures stand for a variety of uses. The reasons for the differences as given by Census Superintendents themselves are summarized below.

STATEMENT II.1.4

Reasons for difference between Primary Census Abstracts and E-I

ANDHRA PRADESH.—1 Figures for urban areas in E-I are lower than those in Primary Census Abstracts, except in the districts of Nizamabad and Nalgonda where the figures of E-I are less by 10% than Primary Census Abstracts.

2 By contrast figures for rural areas in E-I are higher than those in Primary Census Abstracts.

3 Institutions like Hotels and Hostels have been shown as Residential Houses in Primary Census Abstracts.

4 A number of part dwellings like clinic-*cum*-dwelling or saloon-*cum*-dwelling have been shown under 'Others' in E-I.

5 House listing and Enumeration were conducted at an interval of several months.

ASSAM.—1 The proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings is substantial in Assam. This mainly accounts for the difference in dwellings of E-I and Residential Houses in Primary Census Abstracts.

2 The difference in Sibsagar Urban is due to Marani (Town) in which there are numerous big railway buildings. At the time of houselisting each building was treated as a census house. At the time of enumeration every occupied portion of these buildings was treated as a separate census house.

3 In one police station of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills all households were shown as census houses.

4 Shops and workshops which were not actually dwellings were recorded as shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings.

STATEMENT II.1.4

Reasons for difference between Primary Census Abstracts and E-I—contd.

BIHAR.—No differences were found between dwellings and total dwellings of E-I and Residential Houses of Primary Census Abstracts.

GUJARAT.—Census houses appear to have been undercounted in Enumerators' Abstracts, from which the Primary Census Abstracts was compiled. This undercount was substantial in the urban areas of Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Panchmahals.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—The excess of dwellings in E-I over those in Primary Census Abstracts could be partly explained by the fact that a considerable rural population moves into the plains every winter from the mountains and the valleys. Businessmen and civil servants also move from urban areas in the valleys into the plains. A large number of houses, which were occupied at the time of houselisting, were thus found closed in winter when the census was conducted and the Household Schedules were prepared.

KERALA.—No differences were found between dwellings and total dwellings of E-I with Residential Houses of Primary Census Abstracts.

MADHYA PRADESH.—1 The difference between dwelling houses in E-I and those in Primary Census Abstracts is mainly due to the constant movement of migratory labour from their normal place of residence to the project sites.

2 In urban areas of Gwalior, Ujjain and Indore districts the above difference was largely due to the misunderstanding of the term 'census house' by the enumerators while filling abstracts in the household schedules. 'Census house' was treated as a 'building'; hence the decrease in the number of dwellings in the Primary Census Abstracts.

3 In the rural areas of Sehore, Dhar and Ujjain districts, the dwelling-*cum*-cattle-sheds were entered in E-I in the column for 'Others', resulting into a decrease in the number of dwellings in E-I.

MADRAS.—Figures in E-I have exceeded those in Primary Census Abstracts because while at the time of houselisting each house in a building was taken into account, the occupied houses of Primary Census Abstracts strictly referred to buildings used as dwellings.

MAHARASHTRA.—The excess of dwellings in Primary Census Abstracts over those in E-I is partly explained by the fact that houses found vacant at the time of houselisting were occupied at the time of enumeration and secondly many tenements sprung up in the intervening period between the two operations.

STATEMENT II.1.4

Reasons for difference between Primary Census Abstracts and E-I—concld.

ORISSA. 1 A number of dwellings recorded in Houselists were omitted from household schedules and *vice versa.*

2 Households marked as 'Census houses with other uses' in Houselists were treated as households for the purpose of Primary Census Abstracts.

3 The housenumbering agency was not always clear about the difference between a census house and a household.

4 A number of census houses which had existed at the time of houselisting did not exist at the time of enumeration. Numerous houses in the coastal districts were washed away by the floods.

5 A number of census houses marked as institutions which were not included in E-I were included in Primary Census Abstracts because they were recorded as dwellings and included in Household Schedule pads.

6 Census houses like *baithak-khanas*, outhouses and granaries which were noted as dwellings in Houselists were omitted from the Primary Census Abstracts as these did not contain any household at the time of counting.

7 In the cultivation period peasants construct temporary huts in hilly tracts and return to their permanent houses after the season. These huts might have been treated as dwellings in houselists and vacant census houses in Household Schedules.

8 A number of temporary houses might have existed at the time of houselisting though not during the census count.

PUNJAB.—1 In urban areas buildings were treated as one unit at the time of houselisting. But during enumeration each portion of a building was taken as a separate census house.

2 The absolute decrease in the Primary Census Abstracts for Simla and Kangra is explained by winter migration to the plains from these districts.

3 A number of huts in the rural areas of Bhatinda and Sangrur were washed away by the late floods of 1960, which explains part of the excess in E-I over Primary Census Abstracts.

RAJASTHAN.—Similar reasons as in Madras.

UTTAR PRADESH.—1 In the districts of Uttar Kashi, Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur and Bareilly, seasonal migration during winter had its effect on Primary Census Abstracts. This explains the excess of E-I over Primary Census Abstracts.

2 In the districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Etah, Allahabad, Unnao, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia and Mirzapur the short-term seasonal migration of students to their homes during the Holi was responsible for a decrease in residential houses in Primary Census Abstracts.

3 The Primary Census Abstracts decrease for rural areas and corresponding increase for urban areas in the eastern districts are due to migration of entire households from rural to urban areas at the beginning of the sugarcane crushing season which starts in December.

4 In Lucknow and Jaunpur the decrease in dwellings in E-I was due to high floods in December 1960. In February-March a number of the vacated houses were occupied which resulted in an increase in Primary Census Abstracts.

5 The concept of a census house was not always clear in the mind of the enumerator.

WEST BENGAL.—No differences were found between E-I and Primary Census Abstracts.

DELHI.—There were no differences.

HIMACHAL PRADESH.—Numerous places in Bilaspur district listed as dwelling-*cum*-cattleshed during houselisting and therefore tabulated in E-I were not recorded in household schedules at the time of enumeration.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS.—No differences were found between E-I and Primary Census Abstracts.

MANIPUR.—No differences were found.

TRIPURA.—1 Houses found vacant at the time of houselisting in Dharamnagar and Belonia were found occupied during enumeration.

2 Numerous places listed as stalls, laundries, shops, workshops at the time of houselisting were also recorded as dwelling during enumeration.

3 Winter is a brisk season for housebuilding and a large number of houses went up in the interval between houselisting and enumeration. This accounts for a greater proportion of census houses in Primary Census Abstracts over those found vacant in E-I.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI.—No differences were found.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY.—No differences were found.

NAGALAND.—No differences were found.

SIKKIM.—No differences were found.

From the impressions that the writer received from his tours while houselisting was in progress or later when the E Series was being sorted and tabulated, he would feel that Orissa has listed the major possible reasons of variation that may have operated in all areas to some extent or other.

SECTION 2

Definitional coverage for each category of Census house in Union Table E-I

IT WILL PRESENTLY be seen that columns 4 and 16, 'Vacant' and 'Others' admitted a large variety of uses. The other columns are more or less uniform and permit close comparability from State to State, subject of course to variation in the concept of the census house, particularly in the matter of dwellings. The following statement compares the range of concepts included in each of the columns 5 to 15 of Union Table E-I.

STATEMENT II.2.1

The variety of uses included in each category of Census house Union Table E-I

State/Union Territory	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	State/Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Andhra Pradesh	Exclusively for human habitation.	Living and for running a shop. If shop and living portion though located in the same building had separate accesses they were treated as two separate census houses.	Living and running a workshop. If production, processing, repair or servicing were carried on inside a residential house *e.g.* toy manufacture done at home, pottery making, oil "Ghani" located in a residential house, cycle repair shop run at home etc.	All those census houses intended for temporary sojourn of people come under this category, hotels with lodging facilities, travellers bungalows, choultries etc.	Exclusively for the purpose of shop.	Census houses in which banks, offices of firms, commercial and business houses, government as well as non-government offices etc. are located.	Census houses used solely as places of production, processing, repairing and servicing. They may be large scale industries or small workshops or worksheds.	Exclusively for schools of all grades and teaching institutions.	Restaurants (without lodging facilities) tea stalls, sweetmeat shops etc.	Places of worship and community gathering such as temples, mosques, churches etc.	Exclusively for health and medical institutions	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	Residence where 'shed' was written, but also temporary military camp, border out-post, railway ganghut etc.	Exclusively used for partly living and partly for shop.	Dwelling-*cum*-brass and metal works, bakery, tailoring, dairy, gold and silver smithy, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy etc.	Houses used as hotels, hostels, *dharamshalas*, dak and inspection bungalows etc.	All sorts of shops excluding eating houses.	Banks, government offices, private company's offices, offices of chambers of commerce, bus association offices etc. were grouped under this category.	Houses used as tailoring shop, bakery, motor workshops, watch repairing, shoe repairing, gun repairing, furniture workshop, ply-wood factory rice and oil mills, production of hides etc. and other cases where only factory or workshop was written.	Schools, colleges, carpentry schools, music schools, weaving training centres, agriculture training centres etc. were brought under this category.	Houses used for restaurants, small tea stalls and sheds, sweetmeat shops etc.	Places such as cinema halls, clubs, theatre halls etc.	Hospitals, veterinary hospitals, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc. were included in this category.	Assam
Bihar	Exclusively for dwelling.	Dwelling combined with business activity such as *niwas-dukan*, *kirana*, (grocery), stationery, cloth, laundry, eating house with dwelling.	Dwelling combined with production activity, such as *niwas-atta-chakki*, *niwas-bhunjesala*, *niwas*–sweetmeat shops, *niwas* with oil "ghani" *niwas* cloth weaving, *niwas-lohari*, *niwas*-making wooden articles.	Hotel, boarding lodging, hostel, sarai, *dharamshala*, dak bungalow, circuit house.	Shops of different kind.	Commercial establishments of different kinds, government semi-government offices, banks, insurance company offices.	Industrial establishments, where manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairing of articles is done.	Institutions of various kinds like schools, colleges having centres, night classes, adult literary centres.	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops, and eating places.	Institutions of various kinds such as cinema houses, *kalamanch*, temples, mosques, churches, panchayat ghar, other community halls.	Public health and medical institutions, like hospitals, dispensaries, family planning centres.	Bihar
Gujarat	Temple-*cum*-dwelling, dispensary-*cum*-dwelling, money lender's shop-*cum*-dwelling, hotel-*cum*-dwelling, *masjid-cum*-dwelling, school-*cum*-dwelling; store-*cum*-office-*cum* residence, *apasra-cum*-dwelling, lodge-*cum*-dwelling, embroidery-class-*cum*-dwelling and *balmandir-cum*-dwelling.	Used for shop as well as for dwelling.	Used for workshops as well as for dwelling.	*Ashram*, guest house.	Laundry, petrol pump.	Astrologer's offices, police station, lawyer's office, cooperative societies, bank, court, railway station, stock exchange, banker's office, political institutions.	Bakery, press, dairy.	Laboratory, library, pathshala polytechnic, vikas ghar, vidyapith, music and dancing class, type, shorthand and radio classes.	Exclusively for restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places.	Club, prayer hall, lecture hall, town hall, radio station, open air theatre, *vyayamshala*.	Nursing home.	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	Dwellings including *bawans*, dak bungalows, *dongas*, garages, government huts, government houses, *gumpas*, *gurdwaras*, hospitals, hostels, hotels, houseboats	House of bread-sellers, fruit sellers, grocer, milk-seller, vegetable seller etc.	Bakers, basket weavers, blacksmiths, bookbinders, carpet manufacturers, *chhaj* makers, copper utensil manufacturers, cotton fabric weavers, *dona* makers, ear-	Auqaf building, bhavan, boarding houses, circuit house, dak bungalows, *dharamshala*, guest house, hostel, hotel, houseboat *musafir khanas*, rest houses, *sarais*,	Houses used by: Barbers, basket sellers, bicycle sellers, book sellers, boot houses and shoes sellers, brass utensils sellers, butchers, cigarette and betal leaf sellers, confectioners,	Advocates and lawyers offices, banks, *beopar mandal* offices, chamber of commerce offices, forest lessees offices, government district	Aerated water factories, basket manufacturing factories, blacksmiths' workshops, brass utensil manufacturing workshops, brick and	Accounts training school, aided schools and colleges for males and females, mission schools, government colleges and schools for males and	Coffee houses, confectioners, milk shops, *pakoras* and other vegetable and fish preparation sellers, restaurants, restaurants of clubs and bars,	Churches, cinema halls, clubs, *gumpas*, *gurdwaras*, *ibadatgahs*, *janjghars*, mosques, museums, *panchayet ghars* public libraries, religions shrines,	Dental institutions, family planning centres, government chest diseases hospitals, government dispensaries, government hospitals, health	Jammu and Kashmir

STATEMENT

The variety of uses included in each category

II.2.1

of Census house Union Table E-I—contd.

State/Union Territory	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, serais, dharmashalas, tourist houses and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public Health and Medical Institutions hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	State/Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Jammu and Kashmir—*concld.*	jails, kitchens, mosques, *musafirkhanas*, police stations, rest houses, *sarais*, schools, stores, temples, tourist centres.		ironware makers, cobblers, bar manufacturers, *sabha* manufacturers, gold and silversmiths, grass-matting manufacturers, hosiery goods manufacturers, *kangri* manufacturers, milk products manufacturers, oilseed pressers, papier mache makers, silk weavers, shoe-makers and repairers, sweetmeat makers, tailors, water millers, wood carvers, woollen fabric weavers.	Dharmashalas.	copper utensils sellers, drapers, dry cleaners, earthenware sellers, electric goods sellers, embroidered goods sellers, food grain sellers, fruit sellers, furniture sellers, furriers, *gabba* sellers, grocers, hardware sellers, hosiery goods sellers, ice and ice-product sellers, jute product sellers, liquor sellers medicine sellers, milk and milk product sellers, *namda* sellers, newspaper sellers, oil sellers, papier mache product sellers, photographers, radio and loud-speaker sellers, readymade clothes sellers, renters of tents, choultries etc. rope sellers, sanitary goods sellers, soap sellers, sports goods sellers, stationery sellers, tin products sellers, tobacco sellers, toy and doll sellers, transport equipment sellers, trunk sellers, turquoise goods sellers, vegetable sellers, watch and clock sellers, wood carving products sellers.	offices, government provincial offices, government secretariat offices, government tehsil and subordinate offices, insurance companies and agents' offices, legislators' offices, municipal and local bodies offices, public works contractors' offices, trade union offices, transport company offices.	tile factory, canning factory, carpet factory, confectioners' workshops, copper foundry, copper utensils manufacturing workshops, cotton goods weaving workshops, (handloom and powerloom), cycle workshops, distilleries, drug manufacturing factory, dye houses, embroidery factories, *gabba* manufacturing factory, gold and silversmiths' workshops gun-makers' workshops, handmade paper centre, hosiery factories, ice factory, jam factory, joinery and saw mills, *kolhus*, leather tanning and leather goods manufacturing factories, match factory, *namda* manufacturing factory, oil *ghanis*, paints factory, papier mache indusco, perfumes and scents manufacturing workshops, pottery factory, printing presses, radio repairing workshops, repairing of umbrellas, resin and turpentine factory, rice husking mills, rubber mills, santonine factory, shoe manufacturing workshops, shoe repairing workshops, silk spinning factories, silk weaving factories, (handloom and powerloom), snuff-making workshops, soap-making workshops, etc.	females, polytechnics, private educational institutions other than *makktabs*, private *makktabs*, private *pathshalas*, stenographers' training institutes, technical institutes including technical colleges.	sweetmeat shops, tea shops.	stadiums, temples.	centres, homoeopathic institutions, Ayurvedic institutions, military hospitals, mission hospitals private dispensaries, private hospitals, Unani institutions, vaccination centres, X-Ray clinics.	Jammu and Kashmir—*concld.*
Kerala	**Exclusively for dwelling.**	Shops of all varieties like *pan* shop, provision stores, tea shop etc.	Industries like agricultural implements, jewellery, tailoring, bakeries, weaving, earthenware, shoes, wooden articles, baskets etc.	Same as heading indicates.	**Same as heading indicates.**	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	**Kerala**
Madhya Pradesh	**Exclusively for dwelling.**	Dwelling and running shops 'dukan niwas, 'panthelaniwas' etc.	Houses used for dwellings as well as for manufacturing ; *'niwaskarkhana'*,	Houses used as hotel, dharamshalas, *sarais*, waiting room; *vishramgrah*, circuit house, rest house, dak bungalow, guest house, *chhatrawas*, boarding house etc.	**Houses used as *dukan ganja, bhang tadikhana kirana dukan, mithai-dukan, sharabkhana,* petrol-pump, electric goods shop etc.**	Houses used as *karyalaya* thana, post office, bank *vyavshaysalahgrah*, railway station, bus stand, etc.	Houses used for factory, mill (textile), *atta chakki, kutir udyog-ghar, grihodyog*. press, *sunarikam, leshrikam, mithai*	Houses used as *pathshalas, school, saneit kaiaghar*, college, *training* centre, *kaliyan kendra, banduk siksha kendra* etc.	Houses used like *bhojnalaya, uphargriha, jalpangriha*, etc.	Houses used for the purpose of *devalaya, Bulfhar, wachanalaya, panchayatghar, akhada, ramayangudi*, club, *marhia*	Houses used for hospital, dispensary, *shishu kaliyan kendra, mayeshi* hospital, *apang ashram, kushtha ashram, prathamic*	**Madhya Pradesh**

STATEMENT

The variety of uses included in each category

State/Union Territory	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh—*concld.*					
Madras	Houses solely used as residences.	Living and running a shop. Houses as are engaged in petty trade and located in the premises where persons live.	Living and running a workshop like manufacturing, processing or repairing or servicing of an article.	Hotels including *dharamshalas*, tourist homes and inspection houses.	Exclusively used for shops where sale or purchase in retail or wholesale is made.
Maharashtra	Exclusively used for residential purposes.	Houses used partly as residence and partly for sale of goods, both portions having a main entrance. For example :— (1) Dwelling-*cum*-general stores. (2) Grocery store-shop-*cum*-dwelling. (3) Stationery store (shop)-*cum*-dwelling. (4) Fruitshop-*cum*-dwelling. (5) Clothshop-*cum*-dwelling. (6) *Bidi* and *pan*-shop-*cum*-dwelling.	Census houses like goldsmithy and dwelling, carpentry and dwelling, weaving and dwelling, cloth printing and dying *cum*-dwelling, leather making-*cum*-dwelling have been put under this category	Houses used as places of halt or temporary stay by travellers and pilgrims like boarding and lodging houses, students hostels, travellers bungalow, rest houses, hotels, *dharamshalas* etc.	Houses used as places where goods are bought or sold like coal depot, fuel wood depot, grocery store, stationery shop, cloth shop, newspapers stall, vegetable stalls etc.
Mysore	Houses solely used for residential purposes by at least one non-institutional household.	Living and running workshop conducting the purchase and sale of goods.	Running workshop engaged in manufacture, repairs or servicing of commodities also used for dwelling.	Other than hotels, hostels, *sarais*, *dharamshalas*, tourist homes and inspection houses this category includes boarding houses, messes and any house occupied by a group of unrelated persons taking food from a common kitchen.	Census houses which are solely used as shops having transactions limited to purchase and sale of articles.
Orissa	Exclusively for dwelling purposes.	Houses used partly for shops partly for dwelling.	Houses partly dwellings and partly used for the purposes of production, repair or servicing.	Houses used solely as hotels, hostels, *sarais*, *dharamshalas*, tourist houses and inspection houses.	Houses used as shops for selling various kinds of articles.
Punjab	Dwelling houses, bungalows, outhouses, tents, huts, shops in the streets used only for residence sometimes	Used for living and running shop.	Houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings include residential houses of artisans in villages who work in	Census houses used as *dharamshalas*, rest houses, circuit houses, community rest houses known as *jan ghars*	Photographers, laundries, hair cutting saloons and petrol pumps are also included in this category.

II.2.1

of Census house Union Table E-I—contd.

Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	State/Union Territory
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
	dukan (where sweet-meats are prepared and sold) etc.			*mazar*, *dargah*, *masjid*, cinema, *gurudwara*, *Arya samaj mandir*, *shahid smarak*, *krirasthal*, *poojasthan*, *babaki samadhi hazira azayabghar*, *chidiyakhana* etc.	*sawastha kendra* etc.	Madhya Pradesh—*concld.*
All government offices, banks and firms.	Census houses in which production, processing or repairing or servicing is effected whether on a large or small scale. No distinction has been made between registered or unregistered factories.	Training and coaching institutions including typewriting and shorthand institutions.	Eating houses without any facility for lodging.	*Sabhas*, music or drama halls are included in this category.	Hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics and dispensaries.	Madras
Houses used as bankslife insurance corporation, solicitor's firm, political party office, railway station, import and export firm, police station, fire brigade station, *jyotish karyalaya* etc.	Houses where some kind of production, manufacture processing, servicing etc. is under taken. These include flour mills, rice mills, blacksmithy, carpentry, leather-making tailoring shop, printing works, furniture mart, sweetmeat mart, (where sweetmeat are manufactured).	Census houses used for imparting teaching or instructions, like school, colleges, institutes, commercial institutes, musical dance training class, tutorial classes etc.	Place like tea stall, Irani restaurants, cafeterias, hotel, *khanawal*, milk bar, canteen, etc. were put under this category.	Theatres, libraries, reading rooms, gymnasium, *akhada*, museum, art galleries, temples, mosques, churches, marriage halls, town hall etc. have been included in this category.	Houses where medical facilities are provided or medical consultation is held, like hospital, health centres, maternity homes, leper asylums, mental hospital etc. come under this category.	Maharashtra
Census houses used for professional business and financial transaction not involving direct purchase and selling of articles like lawyer's offices, income tax consultations' offices, banks, chambers of commerce, insurance companies, governmental, non-governmental and local bodies offices etc.	Census houses used solely for manufacture or repairs and servicing of manufacturer or repairs and servicing of manufactured articles.	Census houses used for imparting knowledge and providing curricular education to people, research centres, colleges, university libraries etc.	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating houses, bakeries, bars, etc. where food is served but no lodging facilities are provided.	Census houses used for cinemas, drama theatres, community centres *bhajan sabhas*, music concerts, stadium, information centres etc.	Exclusively used for public health and medical institutions.	Mysore
Houses used for carrying on business and such houses where different kinds of offices both government and private are located.	Houses where some kind of production, repair, servicing or processing are carried on or where goods are made and sold come under this category.	Houses used as schools, colleges, coaching training classes, shop classes and such other institutions where any kind of training is conducted.	Houses used for eating purposes such as restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc.	Houses used as *panchayat ghar*, *bhagabat ghar*, *akhada ghar*, *mata ghar* including cinemas and theatres clubs etc.	Houses used for the purposes of hospitals, dispensaries, medical institutions including primary health centres, doctor's clinics etc.	Orissa
Booking offices of transport companies, railway stations, *patwar khanas*	Census houses solely used for factories, workshops and worksheds.	Exclusively for schools and other educational institutions.	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc. also include tea stalls, *tandoors*, *dhabas* etc.	Cinemas, clubs, theatres, libraries, reading rooms, community centres are.	Exclusively for health and medical institutions.	Punjab

STATEMENT

II. 2.1

The variety of uses included in each category of Census house Union Table E-I—contd.

State/Union Territory	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist, houses and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and workshedS	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar)	Public health and medical, institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	State/Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Punjab—*concld.*	mosques lived in by the refugees.		the courtyard in front of the house but at night keep tools in their residence.			(the room in which the patwari keeps his record) and post offices are also included in it.				included in this category.		Punjab—*concld.*
Rajasthan .	. Various uses to which different type of census houses were put are detailed in columns above. The information which could not find place in the above columns was accommodated in the column relating to 'Others'.											Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh .	Used exclusively for residence.	Used partly for residence, partly for goods, both portions having a common main exit.	Used partly for residence and partly for manufacture of articles, both portions having a common main exit.	Used as places of halt or temporary stay by travellers and pilgrims.	Places where goods are bought or sold but not manufactured excluding restaurants, cafes, *dhabas*, tea shops etc.	Offices of government, local bodies, institutions, commercial firms etc.	Places where some kind of production processing, fabrication, servicing or repairing is undertaken. Places where goods are merely bought or sold and are not manufactured are excluded.	Places where any kind of teaching or instruction is given whether recognised or unrecognised, technical or non-technical.	Places where food is sold or served, *halwai* shops where sweetmeats are prepared are included in workshops and factories.	Places like cinemas, theatres, circuses, other places of entertainment and also places of assembly such as *panchayat ghars*.	Exclusively for medical and health institutions.	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal .	Dwellings including *baithakhana* or sitting room, kitchen, a latrine, bath, study, *sadar*, store room, *dhalij*.	Shop-*cum*-dwelling, laundry-*cum*-dwelling, saloon-*cum*-dwelling, stall-*cum*-dwelling.	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings, tailoring shop-*cum*-dwellings, repairing shop-*cum*-dwellings, sweetmeat shop (where sweets are produced and sold) *cum*-dwellings are included in this category.	Hotels, hostels, boarding houses and police outposts, mess, *dharamshalas* are included in this category.	Houses used for shops, haircutting and dressing saloons, laundry, Govt. milk distribution centre, fair price shop (ration shop), coal depot, ice depot.	Houses used as offices, courts, commercial houses and offices, office canteen, block development officer's offices.	(*a*) Factories include : (1) Factory, house or workshop (2) Factory manager's office (3) Godown under factory (4) Factory canteen (5) All other census houses under the management of the factory except the dwellings used by the factory staff (b) Workshops and worksheds include (1) Workshops (2) Tailoring shop (3) Jewellery shop (4) Repairing shop (5) *Tant ghar* (loom house) (6) *Atta chakl* (7) *Dhenkishala ghar* (husking room) (8) Sweetmeat shop (where sweets are produced and sold) (9) *Kamarshala* (blacksmith shop) (10) *Chhutor ghar* (carpenter's room) (11) Other description which refers to production or repairing.	Houses used as schools, college building, college laboratory, college canteen, college or school library, coaching classes, *maktab*, *madrassa*.	Houses used for tea stall, hotel (if it is not a boarding house) sweetmeat shops (only selling sweetmeats).	Places of entertainment and community gathering, including club-houses, gymnasium, cinema halls.	Medical institutions including hospitals superintendents office, hospital, kitchen, dispensary, doctor's clinic, doctor's laboratory, leper colony and all other census houses under the management of the hospital except the dwellings used by the hospital staff and houses exclusively used for a medical college or school.	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Census houses purely used for residential purposes.	Census houses which are used partly for residential purposes and partly for conducting shops where goods or articles are sold either for cash or for credit.	Census houses which are partly used for residential purposes and partly as workshop where some kind of production, repairs or servicing goes on or where goods	Census houses which are purely used for hotels, tea shops, guest houses, inspection houses etc.	Census houses which are purely used for conducting shop where goods or articles are sold either for cash or for credit *viz.* shops dealing in general merchandise.	Census houses which are purely used for both government and private offices.	Census houses which are used as registered and unregistered factories, workshops and worksheds where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or	Census houses which are used for schools *viz.*, primary schools, middle schools, high schools and similar other educational institutions.	Census houses which are used as sweetmeat shops where different kind of sweetmeat are sold.	Census houses which are used as club houses, meeting halls or community halls etc.	Census houses which are used as hospitals, dispensaries and maternity, health centres etc.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

STATEMENT II. 2.1

The variety of uses included in each category of Census house Union Table E-I—contd.

State/Union Territory	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar)	Public Health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	State/Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands—*concld.*			or articles are made out and sold. The following are the common workshop-*cum*-dwelling found in this place, blacksmithy and carpentry.				articles are made out and sold *viz.*, timber sawing industries, plywood factories match factories, boat building yards, transport workshops etc.					Andaman and Nicobar Islands—*concld.*
Delhi . . .	Exclusively for residential purposes like dwellings, bungalows, tents and huts.	Living and running shop.	Houses used for partly dwelling and partly producing, processing etc. such as handloom in the house, pottery making, cycle repair shop run at home and oil 'ghani' located inside a residential house.	All those census houses intended for temporary sojourn of people. They include *dharamshalas* and rest houses.	Census houses used purely for running shops.	Census houses used as banks, offices or firms commercial and business houses and governmental as well as non-governmental offices.	Census houses where production, processing, repairing and servicing was carried on.	Houses used as schools, educational institutions, training classes, coaching and shop classes.	Tea-stalls *tandoors dhabas* and sweetmeat shops were included in this category.	Cinemas, clubs, libraries, reading rooms, places of community gathering have been included in this category.	Census houses used solely for public health and medical institutions.	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh .	Census house used exclusively for residential purposes.	Dwelling and running shop.	Dwelling and running workshop.	Hotels, hostels, *sarais*, *dharamshalas*, boarding houses and other halting places for travellers have been included in this category.	Census houses used exclusively for shops excluding eating houses.	Various offices and banks were included in this category.	Houses used excludingly for manufacture, repairing or processing of goods.	Houses used for imparting education *i.e.*, schools, technical schools, colleges.	Restaurants, eating houses, *halwai* shops, and tea-houses were included in this category.	Houses used as *panchayat ghar*, temple, mosque, *gurdwara*, cinema hall, town hall etc.	Hospital, dispensary, doctor's clinics were put under this category.	Himachal Pradesh
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Exclusively for dwellings.	Provision store-*cum*-dwellings.	Houses used for dwellings and running shops.	Rest houses of Minicoy Island and few eating houses have been included.	Houses used for shops only.	Business houses and offices.	Blacksmithy only.	Houses used for schools and educational institutions.	Restaurants, eating houses etc.	Children park, night clubs used for recreational facilities in Minicoy Island and sport classes were taken under it.	Hospitals, dispensaries etc.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
Manipur . . .	Any census house which has been recorded to have been exclusively for dwelling.	Any census house which has been recorded in the houselist as being used partly as dwelling.	Census houses which have been recorded as having used for both workshops and dwelling.	Census houses used as hotel, tea-stalls, *dharamshalas*, guest-house, tourist house and inspection bungalow.	Census houses used exclusively for shops only.	Census houses recorded as public offices, offices of private organisations and business house like cooperative store room etc.	Census house used for workshop for any type of production.	Houses used for educational institutions and training classes.	Restaurants, and shops dealing in sweetmeats have been included in this category.	Picture houses, drama halls clubs and community entertainment centres were taken under it.	Census houses used as hospital naturopathic and ayurvedic centres.	Manipur
Tripura . . .	Those census houses returned as dwellings.	Shop-*cum*-dwellings, grocery-*cum*-dwellings, stationery shop-*cum*-dwellings saloon-*cum*-dwelling, drugstore-*cum*-dwelling clothshop-*cum*-dwellings.	Workshop-*cum*-dwelling, carpenters-workshed-*cum*-dwelling, tailor's shop-*cum*-dwelling, blacksmith's workshop-*cum*-dwellings.	Hotel, hostel, boarding house dak bungalow, circuit house, barracks, rest house.	Saloon, laundry grocery, cloth-shop, stationery shop, hardware shop, footwear shop, fruit, vegetable, meat and fish stalls, foodgrains and provisions stores fuel depot, book seller's shop petroleum filling station, cement depot, dealers in cycle, in rickshaw motor parts and other iron and steel materials shops selling bamboo, cane products, photographic studios, furniture show rooms, opticians.	Banks, insurance office, commission agent's office, contractor's office, office of associations, union etc. marriage brokers office, all offices of government and local bodies, professional-consultation rooms (except dispensaries) office-*cum*-dwelling, power house.	Workshops, worksheds and factories tailor's shop, welding shop, rice, oil mills, workshops and worksheds whose activities come under the divisions 0,2, and 3 of the I.S.I.C.	Schools, colleges, vocational institutions like institutions providing coaching in typewriting, shorthand etc., music schools craft training centres, libraries, agricultural training school, polytechnic institute, teachers' training school.	Restaurants etc., tea stalls, sweetmeat shops, canteens, restaurants, tea-stall-*cum*-dwelling, sweetmeat shop-*cum*-dwelling.	Clubs, cinema houses.	Dispensaries, hospitals, doctor's clinics, pharmacies, rural health centres.	Tripura
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Same as heading indicates.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Pondicherry . .	Houses solely used as residence.	A house in which a portion is used as a shop and the other portion as a residence. Such census houses as are engaged in petty trade and	If a portion of a residence is utilised by the owner or any other person as a workshop, it is treated as a workshop-*cum*-dwelling. It should be distinc-	These include *dharamshalas*, tourist homes and inspection houses.	These are places where sale or purchase in retail or wholesale is made. Eating houses including all restaurants are excluded from this category.	These include all government offices, banks and firms.	This category covers factories, workshops and worksheds. All census houses in which production, processing or repairing, servicing	All educational institutions, training and coaching institutions, typewriting and shorthand institutions are also grouped in this	These are clearly distinguished from hotels under category 4. Hotels are eating houses with facilities for boarding and lodging	They include *sabhas*, music or drama halls.	Hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics and dispensaries are included in this category.	Pondicherry

STATEMENT

II. 2.1

The variety of uses included in each category of Census house Union Table E-I—concld.

State/Union Territory	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar)	Public health and medical, institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	State/Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Pondicherry —*concld.*		located in the premises where persons live belong to this category.	tly understood that the nature of the activity in that census house should refer to manufacturing, processing or repairing or servicing of an article.				is effected, whether on a large or small scale are included in this category. For this purpose no distinction was made between registered and unregistered factories.	category.	while restaurants refer to eating houses without any facility for lodging.			Pondicherry—*concld.*
Nagaland . .	Census houses used for residential purposes, occupied by military camps, village guard's camps, sheds used as dwellings etc.	Exclusively for shops *cum*-dwellings.	Census house used as dwelling-*cum*-biscuit factory, tailoring, goldsmithy and silversmithy, bicycle repairing, cane chair making etc.	Hotels, hostels, rest houses, dak and inspection bungalows etc.	All sorts of shops excluding eating houses.	Government offices and bank.	Furniture workshops, blacksmithy cart and wheel repairing, bakery, brick manufacturing, saw mill, shoe repairing, tailoring etc. have been included in this category.	Houses used for schools both primary and secondary, colleges etc.	It appears that restaurants, sweet-meat shops, etc. were not recorded in the houselists and hence could not be shown separately. Probably such figures might have been mixed alongwith hotels, *sarais* etc., and shops excluding eating houses.	Places of entertainment includes like clubs, *panchayats'* halls, public houses, cinema halls.	Houses used for hospitals, dispensaries, dental clinics etc.	Nagaland
SIKKIM . . .	Same as in the case of West Bengal.											SIKKIM

SECTION 3

Vacant houses and Houses with other uses

A. Definitional comparability

Vacant houses

IT WILL BE SEEN that the proportion of vacant houses is large in certain States and districts. It is difficult to list all the categories that may have been returned as vacant, but it seems unlikely that the majority of vacant houses should have been dwellings. The author's own experience in the course of checking indicates that these vacant houses consisted mostly of warehouses or godowns, places of worship, many of them dilapidated, tumbledown shacks, open *barwaritalas*, enclosed *baithaks*, ruined or broken or deserted houses, *e.g.*, the sombre and impressive array of ruined and deserted houses in Narnaul (District Mahendragarh, Punjab). In some areas even kitchens and privies came to be listed as vacant houses, instead of as 'Others'. It is not uncommon to find whole clusters of deserted houses in tribal areas: they are a common sight in areas like Mayurbhanj of Orissa, Singhbhum or Santal Parganas of Bihar or Malda and Birbhum of West Bengal. The reason why they were put under 'vacant' was not only because they were in desuetude but also because the houselister was not sure that human beings did not or might not return to live in them. This uncertainty over the types included in 'vacant' prevents proper comparison between the figures from State to State. But a guess or two may be hazarded on the categories included in 'vacant' by their varying proportions from one area to another, and from rural to urban.

The following is a definitional inventory of vacant houses:

STATEMENT II.3.1

Definitional inventory of vacant houses

ANDHRA PRADESH.—A census house was treated as "Vacant" if it was found unoccupied. If occupants were temporarily absent and the house kept locked at the time of houselisting it was not treated as vacant. Some cases of vacant sites have also come under it alongwith dilapidated houses unfit for occupation.

ASSAM.—Bazar sheds and houses which remain vacant all through except on bazar days, vacant military camps, houses just completed or nearing completion but not occupied and where only vacant is written in the houselists.

BIHAR.—Houses found actually vacant *i.e.*, locked or abandoned and not put to any use at the time of houselisting.

GUJARAT.—Vacant at the time of houselisting.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—Closed shops, closed water mills, cowsheds, *dharamshalas*, fort, *gumpas*, houses available for being let out on rent, houses of State government servants who move from Srinagar to Jammu for six months, houses newly constructed but unoccupied, houses under construction, houseboats available for being let out on rent, motor garages, moving offices of secretariat and administrative departments closed in autumn and winter in Srinagar, residential houses of *gujars* and *bakerwals* who move to high altitudes for cattle grazing in summer, shops available for being rented out, temples and *sarais*, tourists huts in forest areas, vacant accommodation in government offices.

KERALA.—In addition to vacant houses this includes places of public worship or congregations.

MADHYA PRADESH.—Only vacant.

MADRAS.—Houses vacant at the time of houselisting, without any reference to the possibility that it would be occupied in the near future.

MAHARASHTRA.—Vacant houses are those found vacant at the time of house-numbering, irrespective of whether they had been occupied in the past or were likely to be occupied for any use in future.

MYSORE.—Census houses, dwelling or otherwise which were not used for any purpose and lying unoccupied.

ORISSA.—Houses found vacant at the time of housing census.

PUNJAB.—Houses nearing completion, houses not being put to any use also because of their being unfit. However, such houses as are absolutely dilapidated have not been treated as houses.

RAJASTHAN.—Vacant census houses.

STATEMENT II.3.1

Definitional inventory of vacant houses—concld.

UTTAR PRADESH.—Include ruins, deserted houses and other unoccupied structures.

WEST BENGAL.—Empty houses, houses under construction, houses closed or under lock and key for indefinite period.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.—Census houses that were meant both purely for dwelling and for non-dwelling or combined with both found vacant at the time of houselisting.

DELHI.—Houses unoccupied or unfit for occupation.

HIMACHAL PRADESH.—An unoccupied residential house.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS.—In addition to vacant houses, this includes places of worship *viz.*, mosques in Islands. There are no churches, temples.

MANIPUR.—Census houses which have been recorded in the houselist as vacant. In Manipur Valley almost every house has an outhouse known as "SANGOI" which is generally vacant.

TRIPURA.—Census houses returned as vacant.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI.—Census houses returned as vacant.

PONDICHERRY.—Vacant houses at the time of houselisting

NAGALAND.—Staff quarters without population, vacant military camps, vacant village guards camps, houses just completed or nearing completion but not occupied and where only 'Vacant' is written.

SIKKIM.—Same as in case of West Bengal.

Houses used for 'Other' uses

'Others' (col. 16 of E-I) served as the residual column and took in all that defied classification under specific heads. The following is a list of the types of houses included in 'Others'.

STATEMENT II.3.2

Uses of Census houses classified as 'Others'

ANDHRA PRADESH.—Cattle shed, cattle pound, garage, godown, bus passenger shelter, place of personal service such as barber's saloon, laundry-*cum*-dwelling, a gatekeeper's shed, water pump shed etc. places of worship, such as temples, mosques, churches etc. were included *not* in 'Others' but under 'places of community gathering' (col. 14).

STATEMENT II.3.2

Uses of Census houses classified as 'Others'—contd.

ASSAM.—Temple, church, mosque, godown, *ashram*, garage, petrol station, store house etc.

BIHAR.—Cowshed, *baithak*, *bhunsaghar*, (storage for fodder), pumping houses, *kabristan* (Cemetery or burial place), lavatory, garage, kitchen, *bhandar* (store house) pigeon house, khandhar (dilapidated house) poultry house, artificial insemination centre etc. (temples, mosques, church buildings) etc. were included *not* in 'Others' but under 'places..... of community gathering' (col. 14).

GUJARAT.—Temple, mosque, church, cowshed, motor garage, lamp house, light house, engine room, store room, water room, glass shed, fuel room, grave-yard *delo*, *bethak*, *parabdi*, *samshan*, *chhapri*, tomb, urinal, privy, shooting room of the police department etc.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—*Kuthar*, cowshed, bathroom, latrine, kitchen, *dewankhana*, tonga-shed, motor garage, drawing room or *baithak*, stock and store room, warehouse, *bhusakhana*, godown, hall, waiting room.

KERALA.—Godown, car shed, railway watch shed, rice depot, checking station, tomb etc. are some of the items included in this category.

MADHYA PRADESH.—*Goshala*, *baithak*, *rasoighar*, garage, *bidi* godown, cement godown, *malgodam*, *charaghar*, cabin, pump house, power house, *maveshikhana*, laundry, *astabal*, cycle stand, warehouse, *kabristan*, tonga stand, engine shed, *shangar*, *gowshalaniwas* etc.

MADRAS.—All other purposes for which houses could be used and which could not be put under any category of table E-I are shown in this category.

MAHARASHTRA.—Garage, car shed, cattle shed, cattle pound, godown, store room, oil engine shed, kitchen, outhouse, laundry, hair dressing saloon, photo studio, cemetery, electric pump room, meter room etc.

MYSORE.—Garage, cattle shed, granary, godown, store, warehouse, gymnasium, temple, church, mosque and other places of worship, mausoleum, museum etc.

ORISSA.—Cowshed, granary, store-house, kitchen, temple, *baithakhana* etc.

PUNJAB.—Rooms with separate entrances, shed where animals are tethered and dry fodder is stored, *baithak*, temple, *gurdwara*, mosque, church, construction on cremation grounds, garage, godown, etc. The most numerous are the rooms with separate entrances and sheds for animals, stores for dry fodder, *baithaks*, temples, *gurdwaras* mosques and churches. In many towns and villages there are constructions on cremation grounds, garages godowns apart from shops.

STATEMENT II.3.2

Uses of Census houses classified as 'Others'—concld.

RAJASTHAN.—Temples and other religious places, godown, store, cattle shed, motor garage, water hut *baithak* or sitting room, factory and workshop except those classified under Division 0, 2 and 3.

UTTAR PRADESH.—Temple-*cum*-dwelling, mosque-*cum*-dwelling, teaching institute-*cum*-dwelling, clinic-*cum*-dwelling, cattle shed, temples, mosques, laundry-*cum*-dwelling, saloon-*cum*-dwellings, cattle shed, temple, saloon, laundry, godown, store room, common lavatory, bus stand, car shed, photo studio, engine shed, electricity sub-station.

WEST BENGAL. Temple, mosque, church, godown, garage, cowshed, railway cabin, level crossing goomty, state transport goomty, record room, library, museum, social welfare centre, burning ghat, laboratory, bathing ghat, railway waiting room, fowl pen, pond, public latrine etc.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.—Godowns, garages, cattle sheds, stores etc.

DELHI.—Cattle shed, garage and godown etc. were included in this category.

HIMACHAL PRADESH.—Cattle shed, kitchen, store, bathroom, poultry shed, *samadhi*, tank, *bowli* (watershed), garage, fort, magazine, latrine.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS.—Boat sheds, C.P.W.D. godown, agriculture department godowns, coir godowns, coconut godowns, other godowns, lighthouse, Island lock-up, tomb.

MANIPUR.—Census houses which have been recorded in the houselist to have been used as kitchen, granary, garage, godown, cowshed, pigshed and chickenshed.

TRIPURA.—Godown, mosque, temple, church, *ashram*, garage.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI.—Cattle shed, "*Kitha*" grass store etc.

PONDICHERRY.—Other than those put under various uses.

NAGALAND.—Church, godown, pump house, store house, power house, motor garage, temple, mosque, etc.

SIKKIM.—As in the case of West Bengal.

B. Interpretation of data

The definitional variants of vacant houses have already been discussed. The values per thousand of vacant houses in Subsidiary Table E-I.1 for all districts of India, including those which are purely urban like Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, were arranged in quartiles. Each quartile was again split into two halves: lower and upper. The values are reproduced below :

Quartile 1	Lower half up to 20 per 1,000 houses. Upper half 21-32 per 1,000 houses.
Quartile 2	Lower half 33-43 per 1,000 houses. Upper half 44-55 per 1,000 houses.
Quartile 3	Lower half 56-71 per 1,000 houses. Upper half 72-86 per 1,000 houses.
Quartile 4	Lower half 87-220 per 1,000 houses. Upper half 221-325 per 1,000 houses.

When plotted on a district map of India they suggest several prominent distributions.

In the first place, in the entire Jumna-Ganges-Doab, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra Valleys, the Bhagirathi, Mahanadi and Godavari basins the proportion of vacant houses is seldom above the lower value of the second quartile (33-43). Much of the area falls within the first quartile (0-32). The area is sharply hemmed on the west and south by the upper values of the second quartile (44-55) in the district of Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Gwalior, Jhansi, Panna, Satna and Sidhi. Further east, the district of Saharsa alone shows as high a value as 83 vacant houses per 1,000 of total houses. Saharsa it may be recalled suffered badly from malaria and the meanderings of the Kosi until the last decade. The upland districts of Hazaribagh (56) and Ranchi (62) and the two Damodar Valley districts of Burdwan (63) and Hooghly (62) again in this region have a higher proportion of vacant houses than the general run.

Within this eastern region again there are well articulated subregions of low values of vacant houses which coincide with areas of high population density. These subregions of low values of vacant houses are chiefly evident in Eastern

Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar, the alluvium of Bengal and the whole of Assam. Throughout this area which has a high population density the value of vacant houses seldom exceeds the first quartile (up to 32).

Barring Koraput (33), Sambalpur (33) and Ganjam (93) which have sizable tribal populations and Puri (39) which is a pilgrim district the greater portion of the Mahanadi basin, particularly the estuarine region of Cuttack and Balasore, enjoys a low range of vacant houses.

The Krishna-Godavari basin suffers from a comparatively high proportion of vacant houses, but here too no district is really above the high value of the median (44-55).

The great east-central uplands of India comprising practically the whole of Madhya Pradesh, South Bihar and the upland districts of West Bengal and Orissa have considerable tribal populations. The values are fairly uniform and confined to the second quartile (33-55), more particularly the upper range of the median (44-55). Notable exceptions are Tikamgarh (65), Chhatarpur (66), Mirzapur (67), Ranchi (62), Ganjam (93) and Srikakulam (101). These are some of the districts from which much seasonal out-migration of tribal population occurs in the autumn. Further east, Morena (82) and Shivpuri (89) have a different distribution owing perhaps to the depredations of decoit gangs.

The whole of Northern, Western and Southern India seems to stand in striking contrast to the picture described above. For the sake of convenience this tract may be divided in two parts. The first, Northern and Western India will include the whole of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, the highland districts of Uttar Pradesh (Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Almora, Chamoli and Pithoragarh), the whole of Rajasthan and the whole of Gujarat. The second, South India, is characteristically enough confined to the western ghats and the highland and plateau region of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, extending as far as Bhandara and Chanda to the east. The eastern border of this region of high values for vacant houses is provided by the line of the districts Parbhani and Osmanabad of Maharashtra, Bidar of Mysore, Medak, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Guntur and Nellore of Andhra Pradesh and Chingleput of Madras. All districts west of this line with the exception of Dangs, Greater Bombay, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and South Kanara fall within the upper half of the third and lower half of the fourth quartiles (72-220).

In these two tracts (a) Northern and Western India and (b) the Peninsula, the proportion of vacant houses invariably falls in the third and fourth quartiles mainly between 72 and 220. By contrast, however, only three districts,—Uttar Kashi (245) in Uttar Pradesh, Jaisalmer (286) in Rajasthan and Kinnaur (325) in Himachal Pradesh—go to make up the upper half of maximum values.

Before one speculates whether an appreciable proportion of vacant houses in Northern and Western India and the western half of the Deccan Peninsula is an index of prosperity, it will be worthwhile to examine whether definitionally or operationally 'vacant houses' and 'houses used for other purposes' are mutually exclusive or positively related. If they are mutually exclusive, that is, if a district or group of districts which yields a high value in the third or fourth quartile for 'vacant houses' yields invariably low values in the first or second quartiles for 'Others' or *vice versa* it may be argued that the distribution has been more due to the definition adopted at the time of enumeration or the code applied at the time of tabulation. If a district or group of districts exhibits uniformly low values (mainly in the first but

also in the second quartiles) for both Vacant houses and Others and moreover enjoys a high population density, it may well be an indication of either lack of general prosperity or extreme congestion on building sites, particularly in alluvial regions liable to floods. If again a district or group of districts shows high values in the third or fourth quartiles for both Vacant houses and Others, it may either be suggestive of agricultural prosperity which reflects a relative abundance of the type of outhouses and installations listed, *e.g.*, by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab or of outmigration at the time of the houselisting operations.

Table II.3.1 shows the distribution of Census houses classified for 'Other uses' by quartiles each quartile being subdivided into two halves of lower and upper values. The values are as follows:

Quartile 1	Lower half houses.	upto 37	per	1,000
	Upper half houses.	38-68	per	1,000
Quartile 2	Lower half houses.	69-108	per	1,000
	Upper half houses.	109-147	per	1,000
Quartile 3	Lower half houses.	148-194	per	1,000
	Upper half houses.	195-241	per	1,000
Quartile 4	Lower half houses.	242-345	per	1,000
	Upper half houses.	346-448	per	1,000

The following conclusions emerge when the distribution of 'Others' is plotted on a district map of India and compared with that of 'Vacant'.

1 The whole of Assam is low in both 'Vacant' and 'Others'. All of her districts fall in the first quartile for either. It is possible that there was a tendency in Assam to treat most structures as dwellings and to avoid the labels 'Vacant' and 'Others' as far as practicable. The high and efficient use rates of all structures in tea garden estates and oil areas in which Assam abounds is a fact to be borne in mind in this context. It should also be remembered that Assam Tribes are among the least migratory in India.

2 In the transitional bands from the Brahmaputra Valley to the Upper Ganges plain, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur show low rates for Vacant but high values for Others.

3 The low values for Vacant are strikingly matched by high values of 'Others', and *vice versa*, practically throughout the entire Ganges Valley in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and the Ganges basin in West Bengal. For instance a very low value in Deoria (11) in the lower half of the first quartile for Vacant is dramatically matched by a high value (365) in the maximum range for the same district for Others.

4 The second large tract of mutual exclusiveness between 'Vacant' and 'Others' is virtually the whole of western India bounded on the south by the Tapti river; on the east by the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rewa and Panna all in Madhya Pradesh; on the northeast by districts of the Jumna-Ganges Doab; and on the north by Gurgaon, Rohtak and Sangrur of the Punjab. In this entire tract excluding the Western Jumna Plain but comprising the whole of Rajasthan, the bulk of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat proper, 'Vacant' and 'Others' are mutually exclusive, the value of the one varying almost inversely with the proportion of the other.

5 The third large tract where a similar mutual exclusiveness is in evidence is the western ghats districts and the southern half of the Deccan Peninsula, bounded on the north by the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Gulbarga of Mysore and on the east by Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor

of Andhra Pradesh and North and South Arcot of Madras. The entire area west and south of this line meeting the sea in the west and the south shows high values for 'Vacant' matched by corresponding low values for 'Others' but not so frequently *vice versa*. There are of course exceptions which are discussed below. But these three tracts as a whole may be regarded as the regions where 'Vacant' and 'Others' have been operationally interchangeable concepts. It may be further argued that since housing is scarce even in rural areas, values in the upper quartiles for vacant houses should have more properly been assigned to 'Others'.

It should be acknowledged however that no hard and fast generalisation is possible in support of 'mutual exclusiveness'. Any argument in favour of mutual exclusiveness can be effectively countered by evidence to the contrary. Thus while in Andhra Pradesh 'Others' are generally much in excess of 'Vacant'. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah and Anantapur have more 'Vacant' houses than 'Others'. The following statement gives the districts in which there are more 'Vacant' houses than 'Others', all other districts having more of 'Others' than 'Vacant':

STATEMENT II.3.3

Districts in which rural 'Vacant' houses per 1,000 of rural census houses are more numerous than 'Others'

State/District	Vacant	Others
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Srikakulam	103	42
Visakhapatnam	83	40
Cuddapah	83	79
Anantapur	95	85
ASSAM		
Darrang	20	18
Lakhimpur	23	18
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	22	17
Garo Hills	24	18
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	18	11
BIHAR		
Dhanbad	39	15
Singhbhum	33	24
Saharsa	83	78

STATEMENT II.3.3

Districts in which rural 'Vacant' houses per 1,000 of rural census houses are more numerous than 'Others'—concld.

State/District	Vacant	Others
GUJARAT		
Amreli	106	47
Kutch	188	110
Banaskantha	131	70
Sabarkantha	128	63
Mehsana	172	140
Kaira	169	78
Dangs	30	26
KERALA		
In all districts of Kerala there are many more vacant hous es than others.		
MADHYA PRADESH		
Balaghat	39	25
MADRAS		
In all districts of Madras there are many more vacant houses than others.		
MYSORE		
Mandya	95	90
ORISSA		
Koraput	29	12
Keonjhar	19	17
Mayurbhanj	20	8
PUNJAB		
Ferozepur	62	61
RAJASTHAN		
Ganganagar	67	25
Churu	49	42
Sawai Madhopur	155	152
Ajmer	149	77
Jaisalmer	230	25
Jodhpur	125	70
Nagaur	121	79
Pali	172	79
Barmer	79	55
Jalor	108	45
Sirohi	206	27
Udaipur	126	71
Dungarpur	70	66
Bundi	131	76
WEST BENGAL		
Howrah	39	22
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	60	41
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Bilaspur	91	41
Mahasu	198	109
Kinnaur	325	274
LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	128	122
TRIPURA	15	10
PONDICHERRY		
Karaikal	51	49
Mahe	107	9
NAGALAND		
Kohima	13	10
Mokokchung	22	11
Tuensang	31	16

6 Almost the whole of Orissa and the central and eastern districts of Andhra Pradesh (with the exception of Ganjam in Orissa and Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh where the two categories are again mutually exclusive) betray low values both in 'Vacant' and 'Others', few exceeding the median. Most districts have either values in the same quartile for both or very close to each other. The mutual exclusiveness of characteristics in Ganjam, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam may perhaps be explained by their large tribal populations which are subject to seasonal migration. The coastal districts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh enjoy a high population density, making extensive use of all kinds of structures for dwelling. The interior districts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh suffer from lack of affluence which cannot afford appurtenances such as the western districts of India do.

7 There are four extensive blocks of territory where values of 'Vacant' are supported by similar high values of 'Others'. The first of these tracts comprises the whole of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Kangra and Simla of Punjab and the eight northern mountain districts of Uttar Pradesh and probably reflects the seasonal migration to the plains that start in autumn, with the emptying of graziers' and shepherds' shacks, covered stables, cattle sheds and sheep pens. The second tract covers the northern and eastern districts of Punjab which merge into the western Uttar Pradesh districts of the Jumna-Ganges Doab, consisting of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Mathura. The third tract consists of the peninsular districts of Surendranagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Rajkot in Saurashtra and the agriculturally and pastorally prosperous districts of Bikaner, Tonk, Alwar and Bharatpur of Rajasthan. The fourth tract is made up of districts in the Narbada-Tapti and the Tapti-Godavari basins covering the Maharashtra and Vidarbha country north of the Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga line. There is a small fifth group of two districts in Madhya Pradesh which presumably reflects the effects of depredations, Morena and Shivpuri, where both Vacant and Others are high. To recapitulate, the four blocks are made up as follows :

First Block	*Second Block*
1 Jammu and Kashmir	1 Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Juliundur, Patiala, Sangrur, Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak and Gurgaon of Punjab.
2 Himachal Pradesh	
3 Kangra and Simla of Punjab.	
4 Uttar Kashi, Dehra Dun, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Naini Tal of Uttar Pradesh.	2 Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Mathura of Uttar Pradesh.

Third Block	*Fourth Block*
1 Surendranagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Rajkot of Gujarat.	1 West Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad and Betul of Madhya Pradesh.
2 Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur and Tonk of Rajasthan.	2 Jalgaon, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Nanded, Bhir, Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur of Maharashtra.
	3 Shimoga, Hassan and Coorg of Mysore.
	4 Nizamabad of Andhra Pradesh.

It is significant that the last three blocks are rich agricultural country specializing in the cultivation of cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, groundnuts, oilseeds etc. It is therefore likely that the concurrently high values of Vacant and Others reflect relative housing prosperity in terms of *baithaks*, cattlesheds, stables, farm sheds, implement sheds, grain stores, pump houses and other structural investments usually associated with efficient, capitalist farming. Such a conclusion is supported by the example of odd districts like Ujjain of Madhya Pradesh and Burdwan, Hooghly and Midnapore of West Bengal which are known to enjoy greater rural prosperity than most in their respective regions.

This brief analysis helps to mark out those regions (a) where the mutual exclusiveness of Vacant or Others may have been due to operational predilections, (b) where both values are likely to be low or high due to obvious peculiarities in the terrain, the economy or migrational features and (c) where both values, observed to be high, are explained by agricultural prosperity. Except for three tracts, the concepts of Vacant and Others seem to have been fairly uniformly applied throughout India. Finally, they lend confidence to the statistics which cut across State and administrative boundaries to give shape to what look like large and distinct agro-economic and social regions.

TABLE II.3.1

Distribution of districts by distribution of Census houses returned as 'Other uses' per 1,000 of all Census houses

State 1	Quartile: Lower Half 2	Quartile: Upper Half 3
	Quartile 1 (*Lower Half—upto* 37, *Upper Half*—38-68)	
Andhra Pradesh		Visakhapatnam (38), Srikakulam (44), East Godavari (49), Hyderabad (62)
Assam	United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (11), Goalpara (17), Darrang (17), Lakhimpur (17), Cachar (18), Garo Hills (18), United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (19), Mizo Hills (19), Nowgong (20), Kamrup (24), Sibsagar (24)	
Bihar	Dhanbad (14), Singhbhum (23) Purnea (37)	Santal Parganas (38), Palamau (48), Bhagalpur (51), Hazaribagh (52)
Gujarat	Dangs (26)	Sabarkantha (67), Banaskantha (68)
Kerala	Palghat (7), Alleppey (8), Quilon (8), Kozhikode (9), Trichur (9), Kottayam (9), Trivandrum (9), Ernakulam (12), Cannanore (13)	
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat (28)	Raigarh (63)
Madras	South Arcot (19), North Arcot (20), Chingleput (21), Nilgiri (21), Madurai (21), Salem (22), Coimbatore (22), Tiruchirapalli (25), Ramanathapuram (26), Tirunelveli (26), Madras (32), Thanjavur (32), Kanyakumari (37)	
Orissa	Mayurbhanj (9), Koraput (14), Sundargarh (14), Keonjhar (18), Kalahandi (20), Dhenkanal (26), Balasore (27), Sambalpur (29), Baudh-Khondmals (31)	Bolangir (40), Cuttack (52)
Punjab		Ferozepur (68)
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer (25), Ganganagar (26), Sirohi, (32)	Jalor (45), Churu (52), Barmer (56) Jodhpur (62), Dungarpur (65), Udaipur (67)
West Bengal	Howrah (19)	Malda (44), Nadia (44), Calcutta (49)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Andaman and Nicobar Islands (42)
Himachal Pradesh		Bilaspur (39)
Tripura	Tripura (10)	
Pondicherry	Mahe (17), Yanam (18)	Karaikal (52), Pondicherry (53)
Nagaland	Mokokchung (11), Kohima (13), Tuensang (16)	
Sikkim		Sikkim (64)

TABLE II.3.1

Distribution of districts by distribution of Census houses returned as 'Other uses' per 1,000 of all Census houses—contd.

State	Quartile: Lower Half	Quartile: Upper Half
1	2	3
	Quartile 2 (*Lower Half*—69-108, *Upper Half*—109-147)	
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari (73), Cuddapah (75), Anantapur (80), Nalgonda (85), Mahbubnagar (86), Nellore (88), Warangal (88), Guntur (108)	Chittoor (112), Kurnool (115), Khammam (115), Karimnagar (127)
Bihar	Ranchi (69), Saharsa (77), Monghyr (101)	Darbhanga (143)
Gujarat	Amreli (72), Kaira (76), Baroda (97), Surat (101), Kutch (105), Panchmahals (107)	Bhavnagar (124), Mehsana (127), Ahmedabad (139)
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi (78), Jabalpur (79), Narsimhapur (89), Durg (89), Shahdol (97); Bilaspur (101)	Indore (145), Rajgarh (145)
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay (81), Thana (96), Sholapur (108)	Nasik (144), Dhulia (147)
Mysore	Bidar (79), Mandya (89), Bangalore (96), Mysore (97), Bellary (101), Bijapur (101) Belgaum (107), Raichur (107)	Gulbarga (110), Chitradurga (126), Chikmagalur (134), Dharwar (136), South Kanara (137)
Orissa	Puri (95), Ganjam (103)	
Punjab	Kapurthala (96), Amritsar (98)	Gurdaspur (131), Bhatinda (133), Ludhiana (142), Hissar (144)
Rajasthan	Ajmer (69), Bundi (74), Pali (78), Nagaur (80), Banswara (84)	Chitorgarh (110), Kota (114), Sikar (115), Jhalawar (115), Bhilwara (117), Jhunjhunu (127), Jaipur (140), Sawai Madhopur (142)
Uttar Pradesh		Lucknow (118), Kanpur (134)
West Bengal	24-Parganas (86)	Darjeeling (138), Hooghly (142)
Delhi	Delhi (69)	
Himachal Pradesh	Mahasu (107)	
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands		Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (121)
Manipur		Manipur (129)
North-East Frontier Agency	North-East Frontier Agency (88)	
	Quartile 3 (*Lower Half*—148-194, *Upper Half*—195-241)	
Andhra Pradesh	Medak (148), Krishna (174), Nizamabad (192)	Adilabad (239)
Bihar	Patna (162), Muzaffarpur (175), Saran (180), Gaya (188)	Champaran (232)
Gujarat	Surendranagar (151), Junagadh (151), Broach (156), Rajkot (170), Jamnagar (187)	
Jammu and Kashmir		Ladakh (205), Poonch (223)
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar (158), Morena (164), Surguja (175), Satna (177), Raisen (178), West Nimar (179), Damoh (184), Ratlam (191)	Hoshangabad (199), Guna (219), Seoni (226), Rewa (231), Datia (235), Dewas (236), Gwalior (237), Sehore (241)

TABLE II.3.1

Distribution of districts by distribution of Census houses returned as 'Other uses' per 1,000 of all Census houses—concld.

State	Quartile: Lower Half	Quartile: Upper Half
1	2	3
	Quartile 3 (*Lower Half*—148-194, *Upper Half*—195-241)—concld.	
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar (149), Sangli (154), Osmanabad (166), Amravati (168), Jalgaon (169), Nagpur (175), Poona (176), Akola (186), Kolhapur (188), Satara (191)	Parbhani (201), Wardha (217), Bhir (223), Nanded (226), Kolaba (230), Yeotmal (237), Aurangabad (241)
Mysore	North Kanara (159), Shimoga (161), Tumkur (177), Hassan (187)	Kolar (208)
Punjab	Jullundur (176)	Patiala (212), Simla (215), Sangrur (217), Hoshiarpur (233), Karnal (236)
Rajasthan	Bikaner (153), Tonk (159)	Bharatpur (218), Alwar (223)
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur (157), Naini Tal (158), Rae Bareli (160), Unnao (167), Bara Banki (186)	Etawah (203), Kheri (208), Agra (210), Bareilly (215), Sitapur (215), Almora (217), Farrukhabad (217), Moradabad (226), Mainpuri (239), Fatehpur (241)
West Bengal	Murshidabad (163), Burdwan (166)	Jalpaiguri (200), Midnapore (205), Bankura (231)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (185)	
	Quartile 4 (*Lower Half*—242-345, *Upper Half*—346-448)	
Bihar	Shahabad (270)	
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda (277), Udhampur (294), Srinagar (297), Jammu (306), Kathua (333)	Baramulla (413), Anantnag (419)
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain (242), East Nimar (252), Shajapur (252), Betul (253), Bastar (265), Jhabua (266), Panna (272), Raipur (272), Vidisha (273), Dhar (280), Tikamgarh (282), Chhindwara (282), Mandsaur (288), Chhatarpur (291), Bhind (299), Shivpuri (307), Mandla (342)	
Maharashtra	Bhandara (281), Buldhana (282), Ratnagiri (306), Chanda (306)	
Mysore		Coorg (360)
Punjab	Gurgaon (252), Rohtak (268), Kangra (276), Mahendragarh (278), Ambala (280), Lahaul and Spiti (319)	
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura (253), Hardoi (254), Mirzapur (255), Tehri Garhwal (257), Shahjahanpur (261), Pithoragarh (264), Budaun (266), Pilibhit (271), Meerut (273), Uttar Kashi (278), Jalaun (282), Bulandshahr (285), Faizabad (287), Jhansi (288), Etah (292), Saharanpur (297), Allahabad (299), Aligarh (301), Dehra Dun (308), Gorakhpur (309), Muzaffarnagar (311), Ghazipur (322), Ballia (323), Banda (335), Bahraich (335), Varanasi (336), Basti (337), Bijnor (343), Pratapgarh (345)	Sultanpur (348), Azamgarh (349), Garhwal (362), Deoria (365), Jaunpur (371), Hamirpur (390), Gonda (447) Chamoli (448)
West Bengal	Birbhum (248), Purulia (263)	Cooch Behar (361), West Dinajpur (417)
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba (263), Kinnaur (275)	Mandi (379), Sirmur (385)

SECTION 4

Shop-*cum*-Dwellings (column 6 of Table E-I)

SHOPS COULD OCCUR in three kinds of census houses: shop-*cum*-dwellings (col. 6 of E-I), shops excluding eating houses (col. 9 of E-I) and restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places (col. 13 of E-I). These would mainly be the places which would conduct wholesale and retail trade. There could be a fourth kind—business houses and offices—which would include offices with possibly warehouses attached of biggish concerns mainly dealing in wholesale trade. This fourth category will be discussed separately because it also includes government and semi-government and non-government offices which are a different universe altogether.

A. Limitation of the data

Column 6, shop-*cum*-dwelling, is unmistakably identified as small retail trade, conducted without much investment as a family enterprise. It can be equated with traditional village retail trade, vestiges of which are curiously enough dominant also in our metropolitan cities. A shop-*cum*-dwelling mainly appears to subsist on "breaking the book", that is, on the sale of small units of goods, like a cigarette instead of a packet, an ounce of salt or oil, half a pint of kerosene and so on, that is, shops of people who cannot afford to put in large stocks, for people who cannot afford to buy in large quantities either.

Granted that at an extremity this feature persists even in our metropolitan areas (Calcutta has one of the highest values of 32 shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings, Delhi 17 and Greater Bombay 14), the distribution nevertheless suggests that the proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings goes inversely with modernization of trade and commerce such as we have. This is evident from the relatively high incidence of shop-*cum*-dwellings in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, the three western-most districts of Rajasthan and their significantly low incidence in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, coastal Andhra and Kerala. The high incidence in Assam, Manipur and Tripura, apart from correctly reflecting the place of traditional retailing in that region, was perhaps accentuated by the Superintendent's instruction to treat any shop as a shop-*cum*-dwelling, regardless of whether a person lived in the shop or not. On the other hand, in Mysore a separate entrance in the same Census house entitled it to be called 'shop' instead of 'shop-*cum*-dwelling'.

The distribution of the frequencies of 'shop-*cum*-dwellings' and that of 'shops excluding eating houses', which freely cut across the political boundaries of States, show the extent of uniformity with which definitions and concepts were applied throughout the country. It has proved an interesting exercise to try to distribute districts into regions of different levels of commerical activity according to the distribution of shop-*cum*-dwellings and 'shops excluding eating houses', hereafter referred to only as 'shops'. The distribution has been attempted on two hypotheses. First that the more commercially backward an area is, the less the proportion of 'shops' and the greater the prevalence of shop-*cum*-dwellings. Secondly, commerical activity is accompanied by a rise in shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops up to a point, after which a still greater increase in commercial activity should be characterised by a decline in shop-*cum*-dwellings and a progressive increase in the proportion of shops. What follows now is an essay in the arrangement of the districts of India on the basis of proportionate relationship between shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops. This arrangement is based on the two hypotheses propounded above. But as will be presently seen the data on shop-*cum*-dwellings are inadequate while an ordering based on the proportion of persons to total population engaged in retail trade or in trade and commerce gives a more convincing picture. All the same, the former approach has a speculative value.

It will be appreciated that even as cities like Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay show high values for such an obviously unmetropolitan feature, despite seemingly high values for regular or unlived in shops, there are a number of districts which are economically so depressed and so near the subsistence level that they do not show any but the lowest level in trading activity. Notable instances of this phenomenon will be seen in districts classified under Group I below in sub-section B. None of the districts in this group has a value higher than 9 shops per thousand. Districts within this Group (I) having a proportion of less than 4 shop-*cum*-dwellings may be regarded as very backward.

Group II provides still another instance of generally low commercial activity in backward areas, where the proportion of regular shops is low also. This Group represents the tracts where trade is moderate and the proportions of shop-*cum*-dwellings as well as shops are low.

Once this low level is transcended, shop-*cum*-dwelling seem to flourish almost in inverse proportion to the commercial prosperity of districts. In this Group (III) the proportion of shops is relatively high.

To sum up, Group I is economically too backward to possess any but the minimum of shop-*cum*-dwellings or of regular shops. It consists of small isolated geographical pockets of backwardness all over India. Group II consists of comparatively backward areas, generally characterised by low values for shop-*cum*-dwellings and regular shops. In the rural areas of these districts the frequency of shop-*cum*-dwellings and of regular shops, although higher than those of Group I, is still low. Retail trade and commerce in regular shops as well as shop-*cum*-dwellings is in a more flourishing state in the urban areas of this group than in Group I, suggesting the growing importance of towns as centres of retail as well as wholesale trade and commerce in these districts. Group III represents transitional areas, the values suggesting that the towns have begun to serve the commodity needs of the countryside. Commercial prosperity in districts of this group would still be low, trade being mainly confined to agricultural commodities. Group IV represents areas which have a relatively high measure of prosperity. This last group is confined to several well-defined tracts and illustrates a peculiar feature of India's metropolitan growth where because of the low average income even of city dwellers, small retail shop-*cum*-dwellings affair are as much in vouge as regular shops with a different pattern of investment.

B. Workers in retail trade and commerce and shop-*cum*-dwellings

But however one may try to relate shop-*cum*-dwellings to regular shops as a working index of commercial activity, in the absence of much significant statistical relationship between the two series, any kind of gradation of districts is destined to be *ad hoc* and approximate. This is possibily due not only to certain imponderables which are but inadequately reflected in the statistics of shop-*cum*-dwellings, but also due to the elasticity with which the definition was applied from place to place. Further, it was difficult for the enumerator sometimes to be quite certain which would be

a shop-*cum*-dwelling and which one would not. Under the circumstances the above classification is at best tentative, its virtue perhaps lying in its ability to bring out a number of broad regions by the method of trial and error of different degrees of trading activity.

A generally supporting index would be that of workers in retail trade or workers in trade and commerce per 1,000 of total population [*see* Table II.4.2]. Compared to workers in retail trade, those in trade and commerce exclusive of retail trade would be small in number. For all practical purposes therefore workers in retail trade per 1,000 of total population, derived from Union Table B-IV, (The population under Major Groups 64-68 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification) may serve as a good index. The quartile distribution of values put the following regions in the third and fourth quartiles indicative of considerable trading activity.

The following is an attempt to group districts according to degree of trading activity:

1	Low Trading Activity	(Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population 0-9).
2	Medium Trading Activity	(Proportion of worker in retail trade per 1,000 of population 10-14 inclusive).
3	Fair Trading Activity	(Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population 15-18).
4	High Trading Activity	(Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population 19 and above).

I *Low Trading Activity*

Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population 0-9 :

Table II.4.1 Part I lists the districts in which the proportion of retail trade workers per 1,000 of population is in the lowest range: 0-9, when the proportions of shop-*cum*-dwellings plus shops excluding eating houses per 1,000 of all census houses were matched against the values of retail traders in this range it was found that there were some districts in which the value of shops answered very closely to the low values of workers in retail trade, suggesting thereby that the two sets of values being mutually supporting reflect a situation of low trading activity all round. The districts marked with asterisk in the following statement lists the areas in which the low values of shops are particularly well matched by equally low values of workers in retail trade.

STATEMENT II.4.1

Districts in which low values of workers in retail trade are matched by correspondingly low values of shops

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of total population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Assam	*Garo Hills	5	9
	United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	6	18
	Mizo Hills	3	16
Bihar	*Ranchi	7	15
	Palamau	7	21
	Hazaribagh	7	23
	Champaran	8	23
	Muzaffarpur	8	24
	Saran	9	29
	*Santal Parganas	9	22
Gujarat	*Dangs	5	11
	*Panchmahals	9	23
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	3	17
	Doda	4	15
	*Ladakh	5	9
	Udhampur	6	18
	Baramulla	6	27
	Kathua	8	17
Madhya Pradesh	*Sidhi	4	8
	*Bastar	4	4
	*Jhabua	6	14
	*Mandla	6	6
	*Raigarh	6	15
	*Balaghat	7	17
	*Tikamgarh	8	11
	*Seoni	8	11
	*Shahdol	8	10
	*Betul	8	6
	*Bilaspur	8	17
	*Bhind	8	18
	*Chhatarpur	9	14
	*Satna	9	17
	*Morena	9	21
	*Durg	9	16
	*Panna	9	11
	*Rewa	9	11

STATEMENT II.4.1.

District in which low values of workers in retail trade are matched by correspondingly low values of shops—concld.

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of total population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Mysore	*Hassan	8	17
	Mandya	8	21
Orissa	Keonjhar	2	10
	Mayurbhanj	3	9
	Dhenkanal	5	20
	Balasore	6	21
	*Bolangir	6	10
	*Koraput	6	6
	*Kalahandi	6	5
	*Baudh-Khondmals	8	8
	*Sundargarh	9	19
Punjab	Lahaul and Spiti	3	13
	Kangra	6	22
	Mahendragarh	8	22
Rajasthan	Banswara	7	20
	Jaisalmer	8	24
	Dungarpur	8	24
Uttar Pradesh	Tehri Garhwal	2	10
	Chamoli	3	12
	*Uttar Kashi	3	5
	Pithoragarh	4	11
	Garhwal	4	13
	Almora	5	18
	*Deoria	6	10
	*Basti	8	12
	*Kheri	8	16
	*Unnao	8	16
	*Azamgarh	9	15
	Budaun	9	23
	*Sultanpur	9	10
	*Sitapur	9	15
	*Hardoi	9	18
	*Bahraich	9	13
	*Bara Banki	9	15
	*Pratapgarh	9	13
	*Gorakhpur	9	14
West Bengal	*Midnapore	8	18
	*Purulia	9	17
Himachal Pradesh	*Kinnaur	2	3
	Chamba	4	16
	Mandi	5	14
	Bilaspur	5	18
	*Sirmur	5	12
	Mahasu	6	18
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	10
Nagaland	*Tuensang	1	2
	Mokokchung	2	6
	*Kohima	8	6

The closer the values of cols. 3 and 4 the greater the mutual support and reliability. Values which are much in excess of a ratio of 1 to 3 between cols. 3 and 4 may be regarded as areas where petty trading is more a marginal or proprietary economic activity than a serious pursuit. There are 4 areas where the concepts of shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings seem to have been *prima facie* mis-applied because the proportion of workers in retail trade is far below that of shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings. These districts are:

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of total population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	7	39
Rajasthan	Nagaur	9	45
North-East Frontier Agency	North-East Frontier Agency	1	49
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5	55

The districts with very low values for either are predominantly tribal, having limited intercourse with the rest of India suspected to supply from a low level of trading activity. The others are economically backward districts where small retail proprietary establishments are run mainly as family enterprise.

II *Medium Trading Activity*

Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population 10-14 (Table II.4.1 Part II).

STATEMENT II.4.2

Districts in which medium values of workers in retail trade are matched by correspondingly medium values of shops—concld.

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	12	10
	Chittoor	13	16
Assam	Nowgong	12	32
	Sibsagar	13	36
	Darrang	13	24
Bihar	Saharsa	10	24
	Darbhanga	10	27
	Singhbhum	10	23
	Gaya	11	33
	Shahabad	13	33
	Monghyr	13	37
	Purnea	13	30
	Bhagalpur	13	32
Gujarat	Broach	13	32
	Sabarkantha	14	34
	Surat	14	26
Kerala	*Quilon	14	47
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	10	16
	Dewas	10	20
	Dhar	10	21
	Rajgarh	10	21
	Raisen	10	17
	Chhindwara	10	11
	Shajapur	11	19
	Damoh	11	17
	West Nimar	11	21
	Guna	11	16
	Vidisha	12	23
	Raipur	12	15
	Narsimhapur	13	21
	Sagar	14	26
	East Nimar	14	21
Madras	South Arcot	12	20
Maharashtra	Bhir	10	23
	Satara	10	14
	Ratnagiri	10	12
	Chanda	10	9
	*Osmanabad	11	34
	Aurangabad	11	20
	Kolhapur	11	21
	Ahmadnagar	12	20
	Bhandara	12	14
	Nanded	13	25
	Yeotmal	13	17
	Dhulia	13	21
	Parbhani	14	24
Mysore	Tumkur	10	20
	Chikmagalur	12	19
	Belgaum	13	28
	Kolar	13	22
	Raichur	13	19
	Bijapur	14	27
	Shimoga	14	18
Orissa	Cuttack	10	24
	Puri	11	26
	Ganjam	14	18
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	11	30
	*Gurgaon	13	43
	Rohtak	13	39
	*Hissar	14	44
Rajasthan	*Alwar	10	40
	*Bharatpur	10	33
	*Jhunjhunu	10	41
	Jhalawar	10	30
	*Bhilwara	11	46
	*Tonk	11	44
	*Sawai Madhopur	11	37
	*Bundi	11	39
	Barmer	11	31
	Chitorgarh	12	35
	Jalor	12	21
	*Sikar	13	47
	Udaipur	13	37
	Churu	13	31
	Sirohi	14	24
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	10	15
	Faizabad	10	19
	Jaunpur	10	17
	Gonda	10	12
	Banda	11	20
	Ghazipur	11	19
	Rae Bareli	11	16
	Etawah	12	35
	Mainpuri	12	33
	Jalaun	12	27
	Fatehpur	12	24
	Bijnor	13	20
	Farrukhabad	13	29
	Mirzapur	13	21
	Shahjahanpur	13	26
	Ballia	13	16
	Jhansi	14	24
	Etah	14	30
	Pilibhit	14	24
West Bengal	Birbhum	10	22
	Bankura	10	19
	Malda	11	14
	Murshidabad	13	18
	West Dinajpur	13	9
	Cooch Behar	14	11
Tripura	Tripura	14	29
SIKKIM	SIKKIM	10	26

In this group too, shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings as marginal or peripheral activity is prominent in these districts where the ratio of workers to shops is more than 1:3. Districts in which this proportion is exceeded are marked with an asterisk. Districts in this group are naturally more prosperous in the matter of trade than those in Group I and suggest a sufficiency of retail trade but a preponderance of proprietary family enterprise. The latter will appear from the high ratio of col. 3 to column 4 (Table II.4.1) indicating that the shops themselves cannot be matters of heavy investment.

III *Fair Trading Activity*

Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population 15-18 (Table II.4.1 Part III).

STATEMENT II.4.3

Districts in which fair values of workers in retail trade are matched by corresponding fair values of shops

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	15	22
	Khammam	15	10
	Nizamabad	17	16
	Anantapur	17	17
	Mahbubnagar	18	18
	Kurnool	18	15
	Cuddapah	18	13
	Karimnagar	18	11
Assam	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	16	27
	Kamrup	16	28
	Goalpara	17	23
	Lakhimpur	18	42
Bihar	Dhanbad	15	39
	Patna	17	44
Gujarat	Amreli	15	43
	Kaira	15	34
	Banaskantha	15	33
	Surendranagar	16	37
	Baroda	16	35
	Jamnagar	18	41

STATEMENT II.4.3

Districts in which fair values of workers in retail trade are matched by corresponding fair values of shops—contd.

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	15	43
	Jammu	15	31
Kerala	Kottayam	15	41
	Palghat	15	32
	Kozhikode	18	52
	Alleppey	18	49
	Ernakulam	18	44
	Trichur	18	43
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	15	31
	Datia	15	31
	Hoshangabad	15	20
	Ratlam	17	31
	Ujjain	18	30
	Jabalpur	18	24
Madras	Tiruchirapalli	15	22
	Chingleput	15	24
	Nilgiri	16	23
	North Arcot	16	28
	Salem	16	17
	Ramanathapuram	18	29
Maharashtra	Sholapur	15	29
	Wardha	15	20
	Jalgaon	15	22
	Nasik	15	24
	Amravati	16	23
	Akola	17	22
Mysore	Coorg	15	23
	Gulbarga	15	31
	Chitradurga	15	21
	Mysore	16	29
	North Kanara	16	28
	Bellary	16	25
	Bidar	17	46
Punjab	Sangrur	15	37
	Gurdaspur	16	59
	Karnal	16	43
	Kapurthala	16	45
	Ambala	17	42
	Patiala	17	42
	Bhatinda	17	41
	Ferozepur	17	40
	Simla	18	36

STATEMENT II.4.3

Districts in which fair values of workers in retail trade are matched by corresponding fair values of shops—concld.

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Kota	15	39
	Pali	15	31
	Ganganagar	15	42
	Jaipur	16	44
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	15	34
	Bulandshahr	16	37
	Naini Tal	16	35
	Rampur	17	42
	Bareilly	17	30
	Allahabad	17	21
	Muzaffarnagar	18	37
	Mathura	18	40
	Aligarh	18	35
West Bengal	Nadia	18	31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	43
Manipur	Manipur	15	32

It may well be argued that where the value of shops is less than that of retail trade workers, the shop establishments are large and substantial from the point of investment. But where the values of shops are more than twice that of retail workers in this group there is a certain amount of marginal or peripherical trade's activity which does not substantially contribute to the economy.

IV *High Trading Activity*

Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population, over 19 (Table II.4.1 Part IV).

STATEMENT II.4.4

Districts in which high values of workers in retail trade are matched by supporting values of shops

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	19	13
	Visakhapatnam	19	12
	West Godavari	20	20
	Nellore	20	16
	Guntur	22	16
	Nalgonda	22	14
	Krishna	23	20
	Srikakulam	24	11
	East Godavari	25	17
	Hyderabad	35	46
Assam	Cachar	19	29
Gujarat	Kutch	19	34
	Rajkot	20	49
	Bhavnagar	20	50
	Junagadh	20	45
	Mehsana	20	30
	Ahmedabad	31	45
Kerala	Trivandrum	19	43
	Cannanore	20	50
Madhya Pradesh	Schore	19	29
	Gwalior	23	36
	Indore	29	49
Madras	Kanyakumari	20	42
	Thanjavur	20	34
	Coimbatore	22	23
	Madurai	23	30
	Tirunelveli	24	31
	Madras	37	69
Maharashtra	Poona	19	27
	Thana	20	29
	Nagpur	25	26
	Greater Bombay	51	61

STATEMENT II.4.4

Districts in which high values of workers in retail trade are matched by supporting values of shops—concld.

State	District	Retail trade workers per 1,000 of population	Shops per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Mysore	South Kanara	19	37
	Dharwar	20	30
	Bangalore	23	49
Punjab	Jullundur	19	54
	Ludhiana	20	47
	Amritsar	23	64
Rajasthan	Bikaner	19	32
	Ajmer	20	56
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	19	39
	Meerut	20	42
	Varanasi	21	39
	Dehra Dun	25	46
	Agra	25	57
	Kanpur	25	41
	Lucknow	27	41
West Bengal	Burdwan	19	34
	Jalpaiguri	19	18
	Hooghly	20	36
	24-Parganas	21	38
	Darjeeling	22	32
	Howrah	31	50
	Calcutta	65	88
Delhi	Delhi	42	97
Pondicherry	Mahe	28	65
	Pondicherry	30	42
	Yanam	38	20
	Karaikal	47	47

The remarks of Group III apply to this group as well.

Columns 3 and 4 of Table II.4.1 throws light on the nature of trading activity. Column 3 is derived by dividing the total number of workers in Major Group 64-68 of Indian Standard Industrial Classification of Union Table B-IV by 100 shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings. Column 4 is derived by dividing the sum of National Classification of Occupation family numbers 330 Salesmen, Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade and 339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related workers not elsewhere classified of Union Table B-V by 100 shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings. The number of hawkers etc. in column 5 is derived from National Classification of Occupation family 331 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors of Union Table B-V. The number of workers in Trade and Commerce in column 6 is derived from Division 6 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification of Union Table B-IV. It may be argued as above that where the value of column 2 is lower than the median, trading is in a generally depressed state. Further, the ratio of column 3 to column 4 indicates the extent of trading activity as a family enterprise. Where this ratio is low, it may be argued that the proprietors are either single immigrants and are compelled to hire assistance or the shops are of considerable trading magnitude requiring the hiring of assistants. Where this ratio is high it may be argued that the shops are mainly run as family enterprises with not much of hired assistance. This implies that the shops are of modest scale and investment. They also imply the existence of trading castes and communities who like to run shops on the traditional model. The higher the ratio between column 3 and 4 the greater may be the presumption of traditional family trade controlled by trading castes or communities. Again, where the absolute value in column 3 is high, two conclusions are possible. First, the absolute number of shops is low, and secondly, the shops themselves are of a fair and viable size.

The prevalence of hawkers or otherwise in a district seems to bear no relation to the condition of degree of its trading activity but to the state of internal roads and communications. A cursory examination suggests that the proportion of hawkers increases with improvement in the internal road system. There seems to be little relationship between the proportion of hawkers and that of shop-*cum*-dwellings. [*See* Table II.4.2].

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part I Low Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 0-9 per 1,000 of population)					
ASSAM					
1 Mizo Hills	3	119	46	2	1
2 Garo Hills	5	249	33	0	0
3 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	6	173	28	3	1
BIHAR					
1 Hazaribagh	7	155	9	39	11
2 Palamau	7	165	6	57	18
3 Ranchi	7	228	20	102	25
4 Champaran	8	153	4	7	2
5 Muzaffarpur	8	192	12	64	12
6 Saran	9	172	8	44	11
7 Santal Parganas	9	212	19	98	26
GUJARAT					
1 Dangs	5	232	2	0	0
2 Panchmahals	9	165	20	28	3
JAMMU AND KASHMIR					
1 Poonch	3	63	3	29	8
2 Doda	4	72	1	36	9
3 Ladakh	5	126	1	136	4
4 Baramulla	6	56	3	107	9
5 Udhampur	6	85	3	12	4
6 Anantnag	7	47	2	33	3
7 Kathua	8	103	4	33	7
MADHYA PRADESH					
1 Sidhi	4	238	14	31	10
2 Bastar	4	420	68	64	7
3 Surguja	5	195	22	99	18
4 Raigarh	6	158	34	48	11
5 Jhabua	6	185	25	38	9
6 Mandla	6	313	17	96	15
7 Balaghat	7	188	14	101	24
8 Bhind	8	163	8	66	10
9 Bilaspur	8	197	23	58	15
10 Tikamgarh	8	201	4	65	13
11 Seoni	8	273	19	37	6
12 Shahdol	8	310	28	84	13
13 Betul	8	385	28	276	34
14 Chhatarpur	9	175	11	58	11

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part I Low Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 0-9 per 1,000 of population)—contd.					
MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*					
15 Morena	9	177	14	93	9
16 Satna	9	200	22	55	12
17 Durg	9	214	41	62	13
18 Panna	9	247	14	102	20
19 Rewa	9	279	22	32	6
MYSORE					
1 Mandya	8	164	27	141	12
2 Hassan	8	195	30	61	5
ORISSA					
1 Keonjhar	2	126	6	9	3
2 Mayurbhanj	3	192	42	34	6
3 Dhenkanal	5	130	3	8	1
4 Balasore	6	153	14	61	9
5 Bolangir	6	322	2	18	2
6 Koraput	6	528	7	727	42
7 Kalahandi	6	637	2	26	2
8 Sambalpur	7	216	17	27	5
9 Baudh-Khondmals	8	391	112	57	7
10 Sundargarh	9	217	8	21	6
PUNJAB					
1 Lahaul and Spiti	3	63	87	0	0
2 Kangra	6	76	14	6	3
3 Mahendragarh	8	133	16	252	13
RAJASTHAN					
1 Banswara	7	152	7	18	4
2 Jaisalmer	8	129	5	11	3
3 Dungarpur	8	141	4	30	4
4 Nagaur	9	81	24	9	2
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Tehri Garhwal	2	61	11	5	12
2 Chamoli	3	55	6	2	1
3 Uttar Kashi	3	123	27	6	2
4 Garhwal	4	83	14	10	4
5 Pithoragarh	4	111	13	29	8
6 Almora	5	71	20	17	8
7 Deoria	6	218	23	125	10
8 Unnao	8	229	13	230	19
9 Basti	8	235	11	66	13
10 Kheri	8	242	23	351	17

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part I Low Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 0-9 per 1,000 of population)—concld.					
UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*					
11 Budaun	9	138	32	408	8
12 Pratapgarh	9	232	5	43	4
13 Hardoi	9	233	10	465	24
14 Bara Banki	9	243	20	355	20
15 Gorakhpur	9	251	27	144	13
16 Bahraich	9	252	66	284	29
17 Azamgarh	9	254	11	114	10
18 Sultanpur	9	261	18	134	15
19 Sitapur	9	281	15	522	20
WEST BENGAL					
1 Midnapore	8	170	27	35	3
2 Purulia	9	197	25	28	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1 Kinnaur	2	122	13	8	2
2 Chamba	4	74	6	7	2
3 Mandi	5	93	7	4	2
4 Bilaspur	5	97	7	8	5
5 Sirmur	5	105	7	8	3
6 Mahasu	6	104	16	3	2
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	5	36	5	0	0
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	4	157	23	9	4
NAGALAND					
1 Tuensang	1	349	228	26	5
2 Mokokchung	2	131	36	0	0
3 Kohima	8	512	66	2	N
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY	1	153	154	1	N

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part II Medium Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 10-14 per 1,000 of population)					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1 Adilabad	12	441	49	95	3
2 Chittoor	13	337	13	64	5
ASSAM					
1 Nowgong	12	202	111	6	2
2 Sibsagar	13	181	87	1	N
3 Darrang	13	256	105	13	4
BIHAR					
1 Saharsa	10	213	10	53	14
2 Darbhanga	10	215	12	29	5
3 Singhbhum	10	216	20	79	18
4 Gaya	11	166	7	82	16
5 Shahabad	13	195	4	90	18
6 Monghyr	13	206	9	72	18
7 Purnea	13	237	17	124	30
8 Bhagalpur	13	239	12	21	4
GUJARAT					
1 Broach	13	167	17	67	10
2 Sabarkantha	14	161	43	74	10
3 Surat	14	248	34	109	12
KERALA					
1 Quilon	14	144	15	479	19
MADHYA PRADESH					
1 Shivpuri	10	169	9	98	10
2 Dewas	10	172	23	51	13
3 Dhar	10	178	16	33	9
4 Rajgarh	10	192	21	45	9
5 Raisen	10	213	21	18	4
6 Chhindwara	10	277	14	171	25
7 Shajapur	11	192	24	48	8
8 Damoh	11	212	15	86	17
9 West Nimar	11	226	34	51	10
10 Guna	11	232	13	81	10
11 Vidisha	12	169	12	30	5
12 Raipur	12	253	37	86	12
13 Narsimhapur	13	255	12	59	13
14 Sagar	14	190	12	62	10
15 East Nimar	14	230	27	132	16
MADRAS					
1 South Arcot	12	273	32	64	8
MAHARASHTRA					
1 Bhir	10	144	27	179	20
2 Satara	10	247	48	121	18
3 Ratnagiri	10	259	55	149	18
4 Chanda	10	301	40	56	5

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part II Medium Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 10-14 per 1,000 of population)—contd.					
MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*					
5 Osmanabad	11	127	15	274	22
6 Aurangabad	11	177	18	119	16
7 Sangli	11	184	46	126	16
8 Kolhapur	11	199	45	197	20
9 Ahmadnagar	12	221	112	158	21
10 Bhandara	12	286	52	90	10
11 Nanded	13	177	24	223	21
12 Buldhana	13	221	53	125	11
13 Yeotmal	13	238	36	78	10
14 Kolaba	13	258	89	36	7
15 Dhulia	13	262	125	135	18
16 Parbhani	14	196	74	122	12
MYSORE					
1 Tumkur	10	185	12	146	12
2 Chikmagalur	12	253	30	33	5
3 Belgaum	13	208	100	192	13
4 Kolar	13	214	29	366	16
5 Raichur	13	277	29	57	4
6 Bijapur	14	210	97	428	13
7 Shimoga	14	323	95	189	11
ORISSA					
1 Cuttack	10	223	6	47	4
2 Puri	11	211	4	127	16
3 Ganjam	14	289	19	189	23
PUNJAB					
1 Hoshiarpur	11	113	5	65	9
2 Gurgaon	13	112	9	277	13
3 Rohtak	13	137	14	204	10
4 Hissar	14	146	17	118	10
RAJASTHAN					
1 Alwar	10	93	3	60	4
2 Bharatpur	10	104	3	84	3
3 Jhunjhunu	10	118	6	279	10
4 Jhalawar	10	138	6	22	3
5 Bhilwara	11	84	2	17	1
6 Tonk	11	92	3	34	2
7 Sawai Madhopur	11	103	3	31	3
8 Bundi	11	109	4	50	3
9 Barmer	11	167	20	6	1
10 Chitorgarh	12	124	5	17	1
11 Jalor	12	259	85	8	1
12 Sikar	13	119	8	195	7
13 Udaipur	13	133	6	34	3
14 Jodhpur	13	136	14	42	3
15 Churu	13	222	33	209	5
16 Sirohi	14	210	42	31	2

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part II Medium Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 10-14 per 1,000 of population)—concld.					
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Hamirpur	10	188	14	128	8
2 Faizabad	10	193	22	66	11
3 Jaunpur	10	236	21	155	19
4 Gonda	10	237	31	73	12
5 Banda	11	181	14	30	6
6 Ghazipur	11	240	23	47	5
7 Rae Bareli	11	291	12	171	13
8 Etawah	12	157	10	297	16
9 Mainpuri	12	165	8	332	13
10 Jalaun	12	167	21	121	7
11 Fatehpur	12	204	15	141	13
12 Bijnor	13	190	8	677	21
13 Farrukhabad	13	197	24	614	19
14 Mirzapur	13	232	30	157	18
15 Shahjahanpur	13	243	15	611	14
16 Ballia	13	338	13	374	14
17 Jhansi	14	185	16	116	8
18 Etah	14	189	19	797	15
19 Pilibhit	14	241	24	665	21
WEST BENGAL					
1 Birbhum	10	164	21	76	8
2 Bankura	10	211	30	142	3
3 Malda	11	429	22	56	4
4 Murshidabad	13	289	21	184	8
5 West Dinajpur	13	404	39	78	5
6 Cooch Behar	14	370	46	67	5
TRIPURA	14	288	36	34	3
SIKKIM	10	184	7	0	0

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part III Fair Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 15-18 per 1,000 of population)					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1 Medak	15	286	23	186	7
2 Khammam	15	626	25	115	7
3 Nizamabad	17	360	31	123	4
4 Anantapur	17	423	14	38	4
5 Mahbubnagar	18	402	33	53	3
6 Kurnool	18	464	29	63	3
7 Cuddapah	18	556	23	73	5
8 Karimnagar	18	619	20	17	1
ASSAM					
1 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	16	248	36	2	N
2 Kamrup	16	319	52	1	N
3 Goalpara	17	390	124	5	1
4 Lakhimpur	18	203	108	5	2
BIHAR					
1 Dhanbad	15	194	16	63	13
2 Patna	17	206	54	50	8
GUJARAT					
1 Amreli	15	144	34	100	6
2 Kaira	15	153	32	118	10
3 Banaskantha	15	182	58	49	5
4 Surendranagar	16	152	16	99	4
5 Baroda	16	191	31	91	9
6 Jamnagar	18	157	18	379	7
JAMMU AND KASHMIR					
1 Srinagar	15	119	6	34	3
2 Jammu	15	127	6	29	3
KERALA					
1 Kottayam	15	175	27	287	16
2 Palghat	15	225	35	90	8
3 Kozhikode	18	177	25	537	7
4 Alleppey	18	181	20	433	13
5 Ernakulam	18	208	31	1,327	17
6 Trichur	18	215	37	114	6
MADHYA PRADESH					
1 Mandsaur	15	154	12	77	9
2 Datia	15	173	15	91	13
3 Hoshangabad	15	251	23	86	10
4 Ratlam	17	195	22	66	9
5 Ujjain	18	210	27	94	11
6 Jabalpur	18	268	22	87	11
MADRAS					
1 Tiruchirapalli	15	277	64	106	8
2 Chingleput	15	288	27	29	3
3 Nilgiri	16	280	78	25	3

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part III Fair Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 15-18 per 1,000 of population)—concld.					
MADRAS—*concld.*					
4 North Arcot	16	293	25	92	10
5 Salem	16	378	38	93	9
6 Ramanathapuram	18	244	56	133	8
MAHARASHTRA					
1 Sholapur	15	200	65	130	10
2 Wardha	15	210	26	135	13
3 Jalgaon	15	232	56	184	21
4 Nasik	15	242	54	83	10
5 Amravati	16	232	51	30	3
6 Akola	17	243	62	49	5
MYSORE					
1 Coorg	15	189	31	73	8
2 Gulbarga	15	201	23	115	5
3 Chitradurga	15	310	32	108	11
4 Mysore	16	227	39	152	8
5 North Kanara	16	237	101	661	29
6 Bellary	16	252	15	66	5
7 Bidar	17	173	20	141	4
PUNJAB					
1 Sangrur	15	161	9	139	8
2 Gurdaspur	16	116	25	263	11
3 Karnal	16	137	7	198	10
4 Kapurthala	16	166	31	417	12
5 Ambala	17	131	17	206	12
6 Patiala	17	158	10	177	12
7 Bhatinda	17	182	7	134	9
8 Ferozepur	17	197	12	188	11
9 Simla	18	100	30	38	9
RAJASTHAN					
1 Kota	15	140	7	90	7
2 Pali	15	166	46	66	5
3 Ganganagar	15	174	9	53	5
4 Jaipur	16	129	12	61	3
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Moradabad	15	177	19	692	20
2 Bulandshahr	16	143	7	820	21
3 Naini Tal	16	174	32	109	14
4 Rampur	17	168	12	991	38
5 Bareilly	17	239	17	859	19
6 Allahabad	17	283	18	114	11
7 Muzaffarnagar	18	170	10	732	22
8 Mathura	18	170	11	562	15
9 Aligarh	18	176	10	629	17
WEST BENGAL					
1 Nadia	18	275	31	159	4
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	16	169	62	7	3
MANIPUR	15	186	176	50	6

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—contd.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part IV High Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 19 and more per 1,000 of population)					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1 Warangal	19	680	40	73	4
2 Visakhapatnam	19	695	27	28	1
3 West Godavari	20	445	31	120	5
4 Nellore	20	502	16	224	9
5 Guntur	22	536	24	172	6
6 Nalgonda	22	643	25	132	5
7 Krishna	23	458	49	115	5
8 Srikakulam	24	851	10	55	2
9 East Godavari	25	685	41	122	3
10 Hyderabad	35	363	70	304	10
ASSAM					
1 Cachar	19	318	42	12	2
GUJARAT					
1 Kutch	19	163	45	562	8
2 Rajkot	20	157	24	745	10
3 Bhavnagar	20	155	20	204	7
4 Junagadh	20	173	46	312	10
5 Mehsana	20	213	52	371	16
6 Ahmedabad	31	242	62	335	13
KERALA					
1 Trivandrum	19	213	22	558	11
2 Cannanore	20	197	26	487	8
MADHYA PRADESH					
1 Sehore	19	233	20	134	11
2 Gwalior	23	228	30	194	14
3 Indore	29	228	35	167	15
MADRAS					
1 Kanyakumari	20	224	42	482	21
2 Thanjavur	20	250	51	161	12
3 Coimbatore	22	426	106	102	9
4 Madurai	23	329	75	139	9
5 Tirunelveli	24	279	54	162	8
6 Madras	37	336	67	540	9
MAHARASHTRA					
1 Poona	19	260	63	93	9
2 Thana	20	290	91	110	12
3 Nagpur	25	305	84	161	9
4 Greater Bombay	51	377	119	245	10
MYSORE					
1 South Kanara	19	234	29	388	19
2 Dharwar	19	274	162	219	12
3 Bangalore	23	211	40	304	12

TABLE II.4.1

Districts arranged in four groups of (1) *low*, (2) *medium*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high trading activity*—concld.

District	Workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population	Workers in retail trade per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of shop assistants etc. per 100 shops (shops plus shop-*cum*-dwellings)	Number of hawkers etc. per 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of hawkers per 100 workers in trade and commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part IV High Trading Activity (Retail Trade Workers 19 and more per 1,000 of population)—concld.					
PUNJAB					
1 Jullundur	19	128	18	207	13
2 Ludhiana	20	170	10	247	15
3 Amritsar	23	156	31	287	11
RAJASTHAN					
1 Bikaner	19	220	31	88	4
2 Ajmer	20	131	12	151	6
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Saharanpur	19	158	13	611	17
2 Meerut	20	180	13	654	17
3 Varanasi	21	224	28	163	14
4 Dehra Dun	25	170	23	127	15
5 Agra	25	194	19	802	12
6 Kanpur	25	264	32	494	14
7 Lucknow	27	284	38	467	18
WEST BENGAL					
1 Burdwan	19	207	50	41	5
2 Hooghly	20	217	42	134	5
3 Jalpaiguri	21	378	36	51	4
4 24-Parganas	21	250	37	97	8
5 Darjeeling	22	271	26	10	2
6 Howrah	31	267	64	70	5
7 Calcutta	65	279	81	126	12
DELHI	42	233	37	222	13
PONDICHERRY					
1 Mahe	28	236	33	10	0
2 Pondicherry	30	311	48	30	1
3 Yanam	38	757	17	346	16
4 Karaikal	47	409	41	203	4

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses*

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68)		Workers in trade and commerce		Number of shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number			
		Actual	Percentage to total population	Actual	Percentage to total population				330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10,11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH	35,983,447	732,360	2·0	798,147	2·2	33,833	112,895	146,728	47,834	37,895	913	86,642
1 Srikakulam	2,340,878	56,794	2·4	59,004	2·5	1,706	4,969	6,675	677	946	16	1,639
2 Visakhapatnam	2,290,759	44,482	1·9	47,347	2·1	1,451	4,947	6,398	1,698	409	36	2,143
3 East Godavari	2,608,375	65,339	2·5	71,116	2·7	2,011	7,523	9,534	3,869	2,444	82	6,395
4 West Godavari	1,978,257	39,743	2·0	43,876	2·2	1,664	7,264	8,928	2,654	1,999	71	4,724
5 Krishna	2,076,956	47,273	2·3	53,614	2·6	2,450	7,881	10,331	5,051	2,821	11	7,883
6 Guntur	3,009,900	67,210	2·2	72,944	2·4	2,515	10,014	12,529	3,013	4,337	49	7,399
7 Nellore	2,033,679	39,876	2·0	45,692	2·2	1,745	6,205	7,950	1,228	3,909	5	5,142
8 Chittoor	1,914,639	25,306	1·3	29,276	1·5	2,067	5,432	7,499	933	1,324	12	2,269
9 Cuddapah	1,342,015	24,090	1·8	28,292	2·1	1,870	2,463	4,333	977	1,374	4	2,355
10 Anantapur	1,767,464	30,279	1·7	32,184	1·8	3,035	4,126	7,161	968	1,162	..	2,130
11 Kurnool	1,908,740	35,034	1·8	37,547	2·0	1,679	5,874	7,553	2,189	1,057	2	3,248
12 Mahbubnagar	1,590,686	28,493	1·8	29,904	1·9	1,473	5,619	7,092	2,317	783	4	3,104
13 Hyderabad	2,062,995	71,193	3·5	80,134	3·9	2,665	16,935	19,600	13,417	8,103	356	21,876
14 Medak	1,227,361	18,922	1·5	20,256	1·7	815	5,792	6,607	1,505	1,514	35	3,054
15 Nizamabad	1,022,013	17,629	1·7	18,997	1·9	628	4,267	4,895	1,437	772	67	2,276
16 Adilabad	1,009,292	12,433	1·2	14,610	1·4	497	2,321	2,818	1,342	471	48	1,861
17 Karimnagar	1,621,515	28,394	1·8	29,653	1·8	1,530	3,060	4,590	896	265	34	1,195
18 Warangal	1,545,435	29,655	1·9	31,247	2·0	1,595	2,766	4,361	1,728	1,163	27	2,918
19 Khammam	1,057,542	15,613	1·5	16,530	1·6	984	1,511	2,495	628	1,129	3	1,760
20 Nalgonda	1,574,946	34,602	2·2	36,014	2·3	1,453	3,926	5,379	1,307	1,913	51	3,271
ASSAM	11,872,772	176,934	1·5	184,707	1·6	49,296	20,161	69,457	42,182	2,460	16,372	61,014
1 Goalpara	1,543,892	26,595	1·7	29,583	1·9	5,245	1,575	6,820	4,868	248	3,618	8,734
2 Kamrup	2,062,572	33,554	1·6	34,266	1·7	8,310	2,220	10,530	4,376	80	1,064	5,520
3 Darrang	1,289,670	16,266	1·3	16,774	1·3	4,704	1,658	6,362	3,546	606	1,164	7,316
4 Lakhimpur	1,563,842	27,826	1·8	29,036	1·9	10,530	3,158	13,688	10,220	558	4,565	15,343
5 Nowgong	1,210,761	14,930	1·2	15,569	1·3	4,557	2,821	7,378	4,667	284	3,492	8,443
6 Sibsagar	1,508,390	20,186	1·3	20,693	1·4	8,136	2,994	11,130	8,102	53	1,570	9,725
7 Cachar	1,378,476	25,745	1·9	26,363	1·9	4,835	3,257	8,092	2,595	567	764	3,926
8 Garo Hills	307,228	1,671	0·5	1,725	0·6	348	322	670	220	..	1	221
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	462,152	7,546	1·6	7,863	1·7	1,361	1,683	3,044	1,097	33	..	1,130
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	279,726	1,731	0·6	1,837	0·7	887	112	999	281	24	..	305
11 Mizo Hills	266,063	884	0·3	998	0·4	383	361	744	210	7	134	351
BIHAR	46,455,610	488,979	1·1	522,949	1·1	115,500	133,007	248,507	33,034	75,941	3,636	112,611
1 Patna	2,949,746	48,793	1·7	54,600	1·9	8,593	15,050	23,643	9,828	4,326	2,923	17,077
2 Gaya	3,647,892	40,040	1·1	42,216	1·2	8,097	15,991	24,088	1,735	6,619	52	8,406
3 Shahabad	3,218,017	41,724	1·3	46,131	1·4	9,424	11,929	21,353	739	8,516	19	9,274
4 Saran	3,584,918	30,685	0·9	31,910	0·9	8,077	9,781	17,858	1,410	3,568	8	4,986
5 Champaran	3,006,211	23,365	0·8	24,794	0·8	6,499	8,803	15,302	613	466	..	1,079

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses*—contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68)		Workers in trade and commerce		Number of shop-*cum*-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number			
		Actual	Percentage to total population	Actual	Percentage to total population				330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10, 11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR—*concld.*												
6 Muzaffarpur	4,118,398	33,405	0·8	36,517	0·9	6,968	10,458	17,426	2.056	4,485	2	6,543
7 Darbhanga	4,413,027	43,945	1·0	45,792	1·0	8,527	11,893	20,420	2,424	2,483	12	4,919
8 Monghyr	3,387,082	43,706	1·3	45,122	1·3	11,041	10,133	21,174	1,849	7,922	32	9,803
9 Bhagalpur	1,711,136	22,119	1·3	23,555	1·4	4,989	4,280	9,269	1,099	1,035	..	2,134
10 Saharsa	1,723,566	17,322	1·0	18,163	1·1	4,915	3,215	8,130	753	2,625	38	3,416
11 Purnea	3,089,128	41,624	1·3	43,298	1·4	10,554	6,994	17,548	2,976	13,068	6	16,050
12 Santal Parganas	2,675,203	23,953	0·9	25,191	0·9	6,717	4,602	11,319	1,682	6,594	514	8,790
13 Palamau	1,187,789	8,036	0·7	8,838	0·7	2,819	2,066	4,885	272	1,617	..	1,889
14 Hazaribagh	2,396,411	16,152	0·7	18,123	0·8	5,046	5,404	10,450	887	1,954	3	2,844
15 Ranchi	2,138,565	14,940	0·7	16,012	0·7	3,869	2,680	6,549	1,327	3,948	9	5,284
16 Dhanbad	1,158,610	17,700	1·5	19,477	1·7	4,134	5,008	9,142	1,445	2,600	16	4,061
17 Singhbhum	2,049.911	21,470	1·0	23,210	1·1	5,231	4,720	9,951	1,939	4,115	2	6,056
GUJARAT	20,633,350	363,578	1·8	411,156	2·0	25,527	171,478	197,005	56,974	41,287	16,300	114,561
1 Jamnagar	828,419	14,849	1·8	17,437	2·1	301	9,139	9,440	1,159	1,140	560	2,859
2 Rajkot	1,208,519	24,743	2·0	28,739	2·4	371	15,410	15,781	2,305	2,764	1,544	6,613
3 Surendranagar	663,206	10,558	1·6	12,421	1·9	470	6,475	6,945	649	464	464	1,577
4 Bhavnagar	1,119,435	22,403	2·0	25,722	2·3	885	13,576	14,461	1,777	1,807	1,119	4,703
5 Amreli	667,823	9,819	1·5	10,906	1·6	694	6,146	6,840	2,176	695	162	3,033
6 Junagadh	1,245,643	25,247	2·0	28,526	2·3	882	13,721	14,603	5,506	2,748	1,152	9,406
7 Kutch	696,440	12,989	1·9	14,290	2·1	197	7,753	7,950	3,242	1,108	313	4,663
8 Banaskantha	996,144	14,821	1·5	15,912	1·6	1,644	6,502	8,146	4,566	798	138	5,502
9 Sabarkantha	918,587	12,977	1·4	13,947	1·5	1,925	6,154	8,079	3,200	1,422	270	4,892
10 Mehsana	1,689,963	34,095	2·0	37,218	2·2	1,562	14,457	16,019	7,356	5,793	986	14,135
11 Ahmedabad	2,210,199	67,763	3·1	78,894	3·6	3,078	24,874	27,952	11,464	10,324	5,825	27,613
12 Kaira	1,977,540	28,699	1·5	31,441	1·6	2,638	16,082	18,720	5,177	3,100	732	9,009
13 Panchmahals	1,468,946	12,854	0·9	14,440	1·0	1,686	6,109	7,795	1,201	466	323	1,990
14 Baroda	1,527,326	24,711	1·6	27,878	1·8	2,690	10,265	12,955	2,825	2,448	1,155	6,428
15 Broach	891,969	11,825	1·3	13,123	1·5	1,876	5,210	7,086	850	1,248	361	2,459
16 Surat	2,451,624	34,835	1·4	39,866	1·6	4,547	9,518	14,065	3,517	4,962	1,196	9,675
17 Dangs	71,567	390	0·5	396	0·6	81	87	168	4	..	..	4
JAMMU & KASHMIR	3.560,976	31.588	0·9	33,620	0·9	4,304	33,254	37,558	1,153	1,503	310	2,966
1 Anantnag	654,368	4,656	0·7	4,903	0·7	526	9,312	9,838	123	171	60	354
2 Srinagar	640,411	9,835	1·5	10,455	1·6	1,006	7,239	8,245	419	345	100	864
3 Baramulla	604,659	3,559	0·6	3,705	0·6	300	6,060	6,360	119	320	84	523
4 Ladakh	88,651	422	0·5	435	0·5	14	321	335	2	19	..	21
5 Doda	268,403	1,074	0·4	1,094	0·4	262	1,238	1,500	16	95	6	117
6 Udhampur	254,061	1,635	0·6	1,757	0·7	581	1,338	1,919	56	72	6	134
7 Jammu	516,932	7,743	1·5	8,493	1·6	960	5,126	6,086	331	275	42	648
8 Kathua	207,430	1,568	0·8	1,625	0·8	349	1,178	1,527	49	116	5	170
9 Poonch	326,061	1,096	0·3	1,153	0·4	306	1,442	1,748	38	90	7	135

TABLE II.4.2

Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-cum-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses—contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Actual	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Percentage to total population	Workers in trade and commerce Actual	Workers in trade and commerce Percentage to total population	Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number 330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10, 11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KERALA	16,903,715	288,522	1·7	321,933	1·9	10,527	141,682	152,209	36,590	36,445	2,577	75,612
1 Cannanore	1,780,294	35,393	2·0	37,870	2·1	660	17,335	17,995	4,506	3,213	209	7,928
2 Kozhikode	2,617,189	48,017	1·8	53,173	2·0	712	26,405	27,117	5,946	3,826	853	10,625
3 Palghat	1,776,566	26,062	1·5	28,443	1·6	2,443	9,145	11,588	3,747	2,191	357	6,295
4 Trichur	1,639,862	29,758	1·8	33,377	2·0	1,683	12,174	13,857	4,752	1,927	383	7,062
5 Ernakulam	1,859,913	32,781	1·8	39,483	2·1	496	15,256	15,752	4,520	6,582	421	11,523
6 Kottayam	1,732,880	25,158	1·5	28,785	1·7	1,572	12,808	14,380	3,745	4,505	101	8,351
7 Alleppey	1,811,252	32,472	1·8	36,434	2·0	1,104	16,883	17,987	3,363	4,775	207	8,345
8 Quilon	1,941,228	26,528	1·4	28,934	1·5	1,177	17,186	18,363	2,673	5,632	40	8,345
9 Trivandrum	1,744,531	32,353	1·9	35,434	2·0	680	14,490	15,170	3,338	3,794	6	7,138
MADHYA PRADESH	32,372,408	350,630	1·1	403,637	1·2	63 256	98,727	161,983	36,786	49,974	524	87,284
1 Morena	783,348	7,372	0·9	8,696	1·1	849	3,306	4,155	584	793	11	1,388
2 Bhind	641,169	4,973	0·8	5,667	0·9	825	2,222	3,047	246	542	..	788
3 Gwalior	657,876	15,300	2·3	17,874	2·7	1,265	5,458	6,723	1,986	2,449	11	4,446
4 Datia	200,467	3,058	1·5	3,464	1·7	478	1,293	1,771	271	433	..	704
5 Shivpuri	557,954	5,601	1·0	6,312	1·1	650	2,669	3,319	290	640	1	931
6 Guna	595,825	6,450	1·1	7,304	1·2	889	1,891	2,780	369	716	..	1,085
7 Tikamgarh	455,662	3,501	0·8	3,786	0·8	755	989	1,744	69	487	3	559
8 Chhatarpur	587,373	5,024	0·9	5,568	0·9	1,096	1,769	2,865	312	635	..	947
9 Panna	331,257	2,972	0·9	3,130	0·9	625	578	1,203	154	635	16	805
10 Satna	694,370	6,461	0·9	7,928	1·1	1,735	1,490	3,225	717	955	1	1,673
11 Rewa	772,602	6,654	0·9	7,367	1·0	1,494	887	2,381	512	473	..	985
12 Shahdol	829,649	6,294	0·8	6,790	0·8	1,052	978	2,030	571	881	..	1,452
13 Sidhi	580,129	2,566	0·4	2,773	0·5	893	184	1,077	153	281	..	434
14 Mandsaur	752,085	10,928	1·5	12,402	1·6	1,427	5,667	7,094	843	1,105	19	1,967
15 Ratlam	483,521	8,114	1·7	9,319	1·9	1,296	2,866	4,162	891	850	5	1,746
16 Ujjain	661,720	11,916	1·8	13,872	2·1	1,651	4,034	5,685	1,508	1,558	11	3,077
17 Jhabua	514,384	3,263	0·6	3,808	0·7	901	860	1,761	433	343	9	785
18 Dhar	643,774	6,248	1·0	6,969	1·1	1,993	1,518	3,511	568	656	5	1,229
19 Indore	753,594	21,670	2·9	27,633	3·7	2,519	6,998	9,517	3,277	4,195	34	7,506
20 Dewas	446,901	4,437	1·0	4,949	1·1	1,282	1,293	2,575	584	657	2	1,243
21 West Nimar	990,464	10,928	1·1	12,393	1·3	2,528	2,300	4,828	1,590	1,299	49	2,938
22 East Nimar	685,150	9,886	1·4	11,511	1·7	1,410	2,892	4,302	1,163	1,865	6	3,034
23 Shajapur	526,135	5,706	1·1	6,537	1·2	1,098	1,873	2,971	705	531	4	1,240
24 Rajgarh	516,871	5,025	1·0	5,401	1·0	1,099	1,524	2,623	552	494	2	1,048
25 Vidisha	489,213	5,813	1·2	6,884	1·4	1,147	2,288	3,435	376	347	30	753
26 Sehore	754,684	14,387	1·9	16,620	2·2	1,380	4,794	6,174	1,190	1,844	24	3,058
27 Raisen	411,426	3,956	1·0	4,382	1·1	966	892	1,858	389	170	..	559
28 Hoshangabad	618,293	9,045	1·5	10,754	1·7	1,265	2,343	3,608	803	1,082	10	1,895

TABLE II.4.2

Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-cum-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses—contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Actual	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Percentage to total population	Workers in trade and commerce Actual	Workers in trade and commerce Percentage to total population	Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number 330 Salesmen and shop assistants wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10, 11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*												
29 Betul	560,412	4,472	0·8	4,875	0·9	616	545	1,161	319	1,647	1	1,967
30 Sagar	796,547	11,255	1·4	12,558	1·6	2,076	3,859	5,935	693	1,285	11	1,989
31 Damoh	438,343	4,686	1·1	5,246	1·2	1,066	1,146	2,212	335	918	2	1,255
32 Jabalpur	1,273,825	22,773	1·8	26,234	2·1	3,284	5,198	8,482	1,850	2,861	27	4,738
33 Narsimhapur	412,406	5,311	1·3	6,384	1·5	1,422	663	2,085	253	843	3	1,099
34 Mandla	684,503	3,958	0·6	4,304	0·6	673	592	1,265	217	645	..	862
35 Chhindwara	785,535	7,992	1·0	8,875	1·1	1,297	1,586	2,883	364	2,213	33	2,610
36 Seoni	523,741	4,289	0·8	4,670	0·9	706	863	1,569	296	262	4	562
37 Balaghat	806,702	5,992	0·7	6,487	0·8	1,536	1,650	3,186	418	1,556	24	1,998
38 Surguja	1,036,738	4,851	0·5	5,558	0·5	1,013	1,469	2,482	545	1,003	1	1,549
39 Bilaspur	2,021,793	16,979	0·8	18,497	0·9	4,829	3,772	8,601	1,955	2,822	61	4,838
40 Raigarh	1,041,226	5,734	0·6	7,458	0·7	1,674	1,950	3,624	1,220	807	14	2,041
41 Durg	1,885,236	16,099	0·9	20,135	1·1	4,126	3,386	7,512	3,022	2,554	30	5,606
42 Raipur	2,002,004	23,777	1·2	27,038	1·4	3,793	5,600	9,393	3,449	3,271	5	6,725
43 Bastar	1,167,501	4,914	0·4	5,225	0·4	577	592	1,169	744	371	55	1,170
MADRAS	33,686,953	645,921	1·9	758,301	2·3	54,230	159,853	214,083	114,796	68,173	4,625	187,594
1 Madras	1,729,141	63,519	3·7	100,814	5·8	1,613	17,269	18,882	12,457	8,707	150	21,314
2 Chingleput	2,196,412	33,541	1·5	36,972	1·7	3,414	8,221	11,635	2,917	995	187	4,099
3 North Arcot	3,146,326	51,614	1·6	58,811	1·9	6,076	11,538	17,614	4,392	5,591	44	10,027
4 South Arcot	3,047,973	35,730	1·2	39,864	1·3	5,024	8,085	13,109	4,092	3,231	66	7,389
5 Salem	3,804,108	59,127	1·6	65,270	1·7	6,631	9,015	15,646	5,455	6,172	467	12,094
6 Coimbatore	3,557,471	79,154	2·2	92,307	2·6	8,244	10,355	18,599	17,652	8,427	2,112	28,191
7 Nilgiri	409,308	6,493	1·6	7,210	1·8	789	1,531	2,320	1,753	194	65	2,012
8 Madurai	3,211,227	73,885	2·3	84,028	2·6	5,338	17,092	22,430	16,179	7,441	569	24,189
9 Tiruchirapalli	3,190,078	48,396	1·5	57,489	1·8	4,194	13,247	17,441	11,126	4,442	46	15,614
10 Thanjavur	3,245,927	66,124	2·0	73,534	2·3	5,429	21,005	26,434	13,593	8,733	14	22,340
11 Ramanathapuram	2,421,788	42,702	1·8	49,674	2·1	2,874	14,643	17,517	9,751	3,816	47	13,614
12 Tirunelveli	2,730,279	65,221	2·4	70,955	2·6	3,678	19,678	23,356	12,433	5,963	67	18,463
13 Kanyakumari	996,915	20,415	2·0	21,373	2·1	926	8,174	9,100	2,996	4,461	791	8,248
MAHARASHTRA	39,553,718	705,243	1·8	856,050	2·2	71,484	201,754	273,238	169,645	103,325	22,491	295,461
1 Greater Bombay	4,152,056	212,316	5·1	303,817	7·3	12,985	43,275	56,260	61,580	31,837	5,259	98,676
2 Thana	1,652,678	33,121	2·0	37,429	2·3	4,016	7,416	11,432	9,669	4,431	767	14,867
3 Kolaba	1,058,855	13,963	1·3	14,691	1·4	2,757	2,665	5,422	4,498	1,005	337	5,840
4 Ratnagiri	1,827,203	18,153	1·0	20,252	1·1	2,470	4,543	7,013	3,348	3,678	522	7,548
5 Nasik	1,855,246	26,939	1·5	29,104	1·6	3,362	7,750	11,112	4,014	2,800	1,989	8,803
6 Dhulia	1,351,236	17,608	1·3	19,936	1·5	2,674	052	6,726	7,549	3,618	846	12,013
7 Jalgaon	1,765,047	26,347	1·5	28,462	1·6	3,1954	8,185	11,380	5,409	5,875	948	12,232
8 Ahmadnagar	1,775,969	20,482	1·2	21,722	1·2	2,821	6,435	9,256	9,211	4,455	1,162	14,828
9 Poona	2,466,880	46,306	1·9	51,654	2·1	5,221	12,610	17,831	8,897	4,871	2,262	16,030

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses*—contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Actual	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Percentage to total population	Workers in trade and commerce Actual	Workers in trade and commerce Percentage to total population	Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number: 330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10, 11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*												
10 Satara	1,430,105	14,836	1·0	17,287	1·2	2,582	3,424	6,006	2,772	3,129	119	6,020
11 Sangli	1,230,716	13,020	1·1	15,466	1·3	1,959	5,136	7,095	3,097	2,476	165	5,738
12 Sholapur	1,860,119	27,368	1·5	32,591	1·8	2,510	11,191	13,701	8,545	3,256	356	12,157
13 Kolhapur	1,596,493	17,284	1·1	21,158	1·3	2,175	6,530	8,705	2,886	4,279	1,054	8,219
14 Aurangabad	1,532,341	16,786	1·1	18,720	1·2	2,535	6,923	9,458	1,346	3,008	340	4,694
15 Parbhani	1,206,236	16,316	1·4	17,976	1·5	1,783	6,547	8,330	3,635	2,181	2,566	8,382
16 Bhir	1,001,466	10,048	1·0	11,243	1·1	1,233	5,728	6,961	1,307	2,203	578	4,088
17 Nanded	1,079,674	14,187	1·3	16,211	1·5	1,522	6,473	7,995	1,742	3,388	197	5,327
18 Osmanabad	1,477,656	16,364	1·1	18,410	1·2	1,458	11,379	12,837	1,757	3,991	227	5,975
19 Buldhana	1,059,698	14,034	1·3	15,620	1·5	1,432	4,925	6,357	3,299	1,787	45	5,131
20 Akola	1,189,354	19,867	1·7	21,860	1·8	2,129	6,036	8,165	4,945	1,045	103	6,093
21 Amravati	1,232,780	19,791	1·6	22,010	1·8	1,887	6,647	8,534	3,807	573	526	4,906
22 Yeotmal	1,098,470	14,792	1·3	15,939	1·5	2,126	4,079	6,205	1,415	1,656	841	3,912
23 Wardha	634,277	9,200	1·5	9,895	1·6	933	3,454	4,387	729	1,262	426	2,417
24 Nagpur	1,512,807	38,084	2.5	43,583	2·9	2,554	9,935	12,489	9,829	4,102	700	14,631
25 Bhandara	1,268,286	15,805	1·2	17,239	1·4	1,908	3,612	5,520	2,717	1,716	156	4,589
26 Chanda	1,238,070	12,226	1·0	13,775	1·1	1,257	2,804	4,061	1,642	703	..	2,345
MYSORE	23,586,772	359,893	1·5	391,020	1·7	22,359	137,476	159,835	81,487	45,212	6,459	133,158
1 Bangalore	2,504,462	56,444	2·3	64,501	2·6	2,502	24,277	26,779	9,707	7,607	1,007	18,321
2 Tumkur	1,367,402	14,144	1·0	15,088	1·1	1,224	6,424	7,648	820	1,787	69	2,676
3 Chitradurga	1,094,284	16,765	1·5	17,851	1·6	1,794	3,610	5,404	1,504	1,946	215	3,665
4 Kolar	1,290,144	17,087	1·3	18,142	1·4	802	7,171	7,973	1,912	2,933	393	5,238
5 Bellary	915,261	14,201	1·6	15,548	1·7	1,296	4,336	5,632	737	851	113	1,701
6 Mysore	1,671,399	26,392	1·6	27,956	1·7	1,534	10,084	11,618	3,996	2,329	528	6,853
7 South Kanara	1,563,837	30,173	1·9	33,024	2·1	1,642	11,276	12,918	3,210	6,379	500	10,089
8 Coorg	322,829	4,775	1·5	5,088	1·6	523	2,003	2,526	767	383	14	1,164
9 Hassan	895,847	7,482	0·8	8,230	0·9	659	3,179	3,838	894	404	249	1,547
10 Shimoga	1,017,368	14,377	1·4	15,290	1·5	859	3,596	4,455	4,138	1,621	95	5,854
11 Chikmagalur	597,305	7,157	1·2	7,542	1·3	1,062	1,771	2,833	839	350	24	1,213
12 Mandya	899,210	7,410	0·8	7,666	0·9	677	3,835	4,512	1,123	954	101	2,178
13 Belgaum	1,983,811	26,715	1·3	29,287	1·5	2,038	10,822	12,860	11,957	3,906	956	16,819
14 Bijapur	1,660,178	22,579	1·4	25,607	1·5	796	9,944	10,740	9,119	3,404	1,276	13,799
15 North Kanara	689,549	11,218	1·6	12,088	1·8	539	4,189	4,728	4,722	3,561	41	8,324
16 Dharwar	1,950,362	36,637	1·9	39,302	2·0	2,129	11,229	13,358	21,592	4,654	112	26,358
17 Gulbarga	1,399,457	20,814	1·5	21,835	1·6	948	9,419	10,367	1,970	1,088	438	3,496
18 Bidar	663,172	11,121	1·7	11,527	1·7	346	6,098	6,444	1,214	487	81	1,782
19 Raichur	1,100,895	14,402	1·3	15,448	1·4	989	4,213	5,202	1,266	568	247	2,081

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses*—contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Actual	Workers in retail trade (64-68) Percentage to total population	Workers in trade and commerce Actual	Workers in trade and commerce Percentage to total population	Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number: 330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10, 11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	17,548,846	140,777	0·8	147,462	0·8	18,865	40,624	59,489	4,953	18,129	2,170	25,252
1 Kalahandi	1,009,654	5,922	0·6	6,060	0·6	364	565	929	20	93	..	113
2 Koraput	1,498,271	9,715	0·6	10,412	0·7	608	1,233	1,841	107	4,421	19	4,547
3 Sambalpur	1,508,686	9,875	0·7	10,243	0·7	1,979	2,594	4,573	336	537	445	1,318
4 Bolangir	1,068,686	6,620	0·6	6,725	0·6	807	1,250	2,057	40	149	..	189
5 Baudh-Khondmals	514,427	3,947	0·8	4,138	0·8	506	503	1,009	16	289	1,117	1,422
6 Ganjam	1,872,530	26,673	1·4	27,533	1·5	3,290	5,952	9,242	1,439	6,226	283	7,948
7 Sundargarh	758,617	6,701	0·9	7,025	0·9	2,132	959	3,091	233	440	..	673
8 Dhenkanal	1,028,935	4,882	0·5	4,991	0·5	882	2,872	3,754	98	74	..	172
9 Puri	1,865,439	20,917	1·1	21,613	1·2	2,739	7,163	9,902	349	3,479	41	3,869
10 Keonjhar	743,315	1,838	0·2	2,317	0·3	692	771	1,463	83	61	1	145
11 Cuttack	3,060,320	31,180	1·0	33,281	1·1	2,883	11,095	13,978	839	1,353	..	2,192
12 Mayurbhanj	1,204,043	3,991	0·3	4,186	0·3	736	1,343	2,079	621	247	262	1,130
13 Balasore	1,415,923	8,516	0·6	8,938	0·6	1,247	4,324	5,571	772	760	2	1,534
PUNJAB	20,306,812	314,887	1·6	385,471	1·9	25,801	195,839	221,640	31,372	41,822	2,586	75,780
1 Hissar	1,540,508	21,973	1·4	27,224	1·8	2,261	12,743	15,004	2,492	2,672	111	5,275
2 Rohtak	1,420,391	18,844	1·3	22,884	1·6	1,138	12,618	13,756	1,508	2,318	373	4,199
3 Gurgaon	1,240,706	16,088	1·3	19,005	1·5	867	13,443	14,310	1,197	2,399	145	3,741
4 Karnal	1,490,430	23,158	1·6	27,439	1·8	1,331	15,588	16,919	1,209	2,635	29	3,873
5 Ambala	1,373,477	22,773	1·7	28,174	2·1	1.683	15,710	17,393	2,781	3,473	239	6,493
6 Simla	112,653	2,033	1·8	2,805	2·5	677	1,352	2,029	586	255	15	856
7 Kangra	1,062,518	6,204	0·6	6,843	0·6	2,899	5,216	8,115	585	179	588	1,352
8 Lahaul and Spiti	20,453	56	0·3	88	0·4	9	80	89	49	..	28	77
9 Hoshiarpur	1,233,493	14,164	1·1	16,255	1·3	2,158	10,415	12,573	651	1,403	27	2,081
10 Jullundur	1,227,367	22,746	1·9	27,364	2·2	1,654	16,127	17,781	3,214	3,426	70	6,710
11 Ludhiana	1,022,519	20,834	2·0	25,989	2·5	1,558	10,728	12,286	1,234	3,850	44	5,128
12 Ferozepur	1,619,116	27,292	1·7	33,387	2·1	1,924	11,943	13,867	1,668	3,609	19	5,296
13 Amritsar	1,534,916	35,612	2·3	46,187	3·0	1,780	21,031	22,811	7,005	5,107	132	12,244
14 Gurdaspur	987,994	15,528	1·6	18,800	1·9	820	12,513	13,333	3,279	2,156	100	5,535
15 Kapurthala	343,778	5,430	1·6	6,572	1·9	193	3,069	3,262	998	804	7	1,809
16 Bhatinda	1,055,177	17,788	1·7	22,896	2·2	1,549	8,220	9,769	639	2,068	50	2,757
17 Sangrur	1,424,688	22,058	1·5	26,208	1·8	1,583	12,130	13,713	863	2,207	341	3,411
18 Patiala	1,048,778	18,183	1·7	21,643	2·1	1,431	10,092	11,523	1,123	2,540	47	3,710
19 Mahendragarh	547,850	4,123	0·8	5,708	1·0	286	2,821	3,107	291	721	221	1,233
RAJASTHAN	20,155,602	255,809	1·3	288,157	1·4	22,014	176,335	198,349	20,908	10,954	3,004	34,866
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	15,334	1·5	17,025	1·6	1,552	7,252	8,804	808	825	16	1,649
2 Bikaner	444,515	8,274	1·9	10,134	2·3	404	3,356	3,760	1,171	357	1	1,529
3 Churu	659,011	8,802	1·3	10,473	1·6	228	3,735	3,963	1,313	476	1	1,790
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	7,332	1·0	8,110	1·1	277	5,952	6,229	358	774	1	1,133

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses*—contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68)		Workers in trade and commerce		Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number			
		Actual	Percentage to total population	Actual	Percentage to total population				330 Salesmen and shop assistant, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10,11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN—*concld.*												
5 Alwar	1,090,026	11,147	1·0	12,626	1·2	853	11,073	11,926	366	509	..	875
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	11,280	1·0	12,258	1·1	482	10,367	10,849	325	405	3	733
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	10,764	1·1	11,635	1·2	947	9,523	10,470	358	295	..	653
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	30,616	1·6	35,603	1·9	1,790	21,873	23,663	2,846	1,091	21	3,958
9 Sikar	820,286	10,641	1·3	11,431	1·4	419	8,556	8,975	664	818	32	1,514
10 Ajmer	976,547	19,339	2·0	22,577	2·3	857	13,941	14,798	1,756	1,292	6	3,054
11 Tonk	497,729	5,626	1·1	6,154	1·2	287	5,830	6,117	169	101	2	212
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	1,178	0·8	1,349	1·0	328	585	913	45	37	5	87
13 Jodhpur	885,663	11,502	1·3	13,044	1·5	900	7,550	8,450	1,157	377	44	1,578
14 Nagaur	934,948	8,145	0·9	10,562	1·1	2,028	8,073	10,101	2,279	182	146	2,607
15 Pali	805,682	11,693	1·5	13,104	1·6	936	6,101	7,037	1,735	615	1,511	3,861
16 Barmer	649,794	7,136	1·1	7,673	1·2	1,621	2,651	4,272	487	98	386	971
17 Jalor	547,072	6,798	1·2	8,084	1·5	986	1,642	2,628	2,154	81	97	2,332
18 Sirohi	352,303	5,084	1·4	5,486	1·6	485	1,933	2,418	316	152	708	1,176
19 Bhilwara	865,797	9,175	1·1	10,408	1·2	617	10,324	10,941	183	107	2	292
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	19,282	1·3	20,708	1·4	1,934	12,546	14,480	814	682	..	1,497
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	8,578	1·2	9,023	1·3	743	6,192	6,935	323	129	1	453
22 Dungarpur	406,944	3,132	0·8	3,448	0·8	474	1,740	2,214	93	140	3	236
23 Banswara	475,245	3,307	0·7	3,491	0·7	856	1,313	2,169	146	156	..	302
24 Bundi	338,010	3,701	1·1	3,910	1·2	267	3,117	3,384	144	133	2	279
25 Kota	848,389	12,826	1·5	14,345	1·7	1,051	8,100	9,151	670	963	9	1,647
26 Jhalawar	490,609	5,117	1·0	5,496	1·1	692	3,010	3,702	228	159	1	388
UTTAR PRADESH	73,746,401	983,769	1·3	1,062,882	1·4	68,120	411,442	479,562	80,362	163,240	9,109	252,711
1 Uttar Kashi	122,836	406	0·3	411	0·3	135	195	330	89	8	..	97
2 Chamoli	253,137	880	0·3	903	0·4	664	945	1,609	77	12	12	101
3 Pithoragarh	263,579	1,184	0·4	1,243	0·5	363	704	1,067	113	105	27	245
4 Tehri Garhwal	347,736	807	0·2	832	0·2	403	922	1,325	140	19	..	159
5 Garhwal	482,327	2,119	0·4	2,379	0·5	880	1,672	2,552	347	90	2	439
6 Almora	633,407	2,955	0·5	3,179	0·5	1,622	2,562	4,184	794	270	32	1,096
7 Naini Tal	574,320	9,151	1·6	10,505	1·8	1,356	3,890	5,246	1,538	1,482	157	3,177
8 Bijnor	1,190,987	15,802	1·3	16,941	1·4	521	7,791	8,312	480	3,529	212	4,221
9 Moradabad	1,973,530	29,927	1·5	33,443	1·7	967	15,904	16,871	2,922	6,691	232	9,845
10 Budaun	1,411,657	12,502	0·9	14,363	1·0	270	8,801	9,071	2,330	1,102	568	4,000
11 Rampur	701,537	11,669	1·7	12,445	1·8	479	6,459	6,938	712	4,748	91	5,551
12 Bareilly	1,478,490	25,045	1·7	27,074	1·8	588	9,887	10,475	1,251	5,052	537	6,840
13 Pilibhit	616,225	8,339	1·4	9,074	1·5	289	3,171	3,460	718	1,923	122	2,763
14 Shahjahanpur	1,130,256	14,905	1·3	16,099	1·4	360	5,778	6,138	844	2,198	56	3,098
15 Dehra Dun	429,014	10,802	2·5	12,311	2·9	1,421	4,943	6,364	995	1,805	439	3,239
16 Saharanpur	1,615,478	31,131	1·9	33,987	2·1	953	18,744	19,697	2,107	5,823	392	8,322

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses*—contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68)		Workers in trade and commerce		Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number			
		Actual	Percentage to total population	Actual	Percentage to total population				330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10,11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*												
17 Muzaffarnagar	1,444,921	26,093	1·8	28,406	2·0	858	14,459	15,317	1,505	6,283	31	7,819
18 Meerut	2,712,960	53,564	2·0	58,955	2·2	1,510	28,221	29,731	3,704	9,869	273	13,846
19 Bulandshahr	1,737,397	27,069	1·6	29,311	1·7	749	18,146	18,895	970	6,141	329	7,440
20 Aligarh	1,765,275	31,747	1·8	34,995	2·0	925	17,102	18,027	1,815	5,815	22	7,652
21 Mathura	1,071,279	19,202	1·8	21,015	2·0	551	10,755	11,306	1,213	3,094	19	4,326
22 Agra	1,862,142	45,701	2·5	50,022	2·7	740	22,855	23,595	4,341	5,936	48	10,325
23 Etah	1,299,674	17,740	1·4	18,554	1·4	346	9,032	9,378	1,773	2,756	11	4,540
24 Mainpuri	1,180,894	14,128	1·2	15,198	1·3	582	7,960	8,542	664	1,931	11	2,606
25 Farrukhabad	1,295,071	17,300	1·3	18,702	1·4	568	8,220	8,788	2,067	3,489	27	5,583
26 Etawah	1,182,202	14,014	1·2	15,523	1·3	856	8,076	8,932	866	2,540	28	3,434
27 Kanpur	2,381,353	59,369	2·5	69,285	2·9	1,979	20,497	22,476	7,093	9,782	185	17,060
28 Fatehpur	1,072,940	12,873	1·2	13,216	1·2	1,238	5,085	6,323	782	1,740	169	2,691
29 Allahabad	2,438,376	40,843	1·7	43,292	1·8	4,089	10,341	14,430	2,502	4,648	75	7,225
30 Jhansi	1,087,479	14,776	1·4	16,854	1·5	1,111	6,897	8,008	1,256	1,289	50	2,595
31 Jalaun	663,168	8,122	1·2	8,880	1·3	523	4,350	4,873	1,003	631	40	1,674
32 Hamirpur	794,449	8,009	1·0	8,502	1·1	560	3,700	4,260	602	719	15	1,336
33 Banda	953,731	10,182	1·1	10,532	1·1	1,934	3,697	5,631	704	588	58	1,350
34 Kheri	1,258,433	10,424	0·8	10,665	0·8	510	3,806	4,316	581	1,788	408	2,777
35 Sitapur	1,608,057	14,720	0·9	15,595	1·0	583	4,652	5,235	343	3,045	451	3,839
36 Hardoi	1,573,171	14,444	0·9	14,815	0·9	755	5,436	6,191	537	3,507	57	4,101
37 Unnao	1,226,923	10,114	0·8	10,347	0·8	848	3,559	4,407	555	1,947	6	2,508
38 Lucknow	1,338,882	36,744	2·7	41,017	3·1	1,616	11,326	12,942	4,465	7,541	476	12,482
39 Rae Bareli	1,314,949	14,686	1·1	14,938	1·1	1,154	3,891	5,045	612	1,973	3	2,588
40 Bahraich	1,499,929	14,121	0·9	14,727	1·0	1,492	4,108	5,600	2,895	4,239	821	7,955
41 Gonda	2,073,237	21,159	1·0	21,832	1·1	3,596	5,344	8,940	2,309	2,623	458	5,390
42 Bara Banki	1,414,547	13,213	0·9	13,578	1·0	753	4,681	5,434	381	2,671	685	3,737
43 Faizabad	1,633,359	17,055	1·0	18,037	1·1	3,108	5,735	8,843	1,946	2,064	..	4,010
44 Sultanpur	1,412,984	12,292	0·9	12,688	0·9	1,410	3,300	4,710	837	1,890	5	2,732
45 Pratapgarh	1,252,196	11,532	0·9	11,747	0·9	1,125	3,851	4,976	217	479	40	736
46 Basti	2,627,061	19,705	0·8	20,396	0·8	4,108	4,281	8,389	902	2,700	37	3,639
47 Gorakhpur	2,565,182	23,432	0·9	24,550	1·0	2,261	7,057	9,318	1,863	3,257	635	5,755
48 Deoria	2,375,075	13,281	0·6	13,744	0·6	1,101	5,000	6,101	1,427	1,377	1	2,805
49 Azamgarh	2,408,052	21,934	0·9	22,449	0·9	1,902	6,747	8,649	917	2,166	55	3,138
50 Jaunpur	1,727,264	17,738	1·0	18,694	1·1	2,311	5,198	7,509	1,541	3,585	4	5,130
51 Ballia	1,335,863	17,784	1·3	18,105	1·4	669	4,599	5,268	641	2,501	28	3,170
52 Ghazipur	1,321,578	14,243	1·1	15,074	1·1	1,582	4,363	5,945	1,375	749	1	2,125
53 Varanasi	2,362,179	49,938	2·1	54,661	2·3	4,649	17,688	22,337	5,980	7,581	209	13,770
54 Mirzapur	1,249,653	16,854	1·3	18,792	1·5	2,197	5,059	7,256	1,721	3,449	459	5,629

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses* contd.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68)		Workers in trade and commerce		Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in occupational Family Number			
		Actual	Percentage to total population	Actual	Percentage to total population				330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10, 11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WEST BENGAL	**34,926,279**	**711,471**	**2·0**	**872,204**	**2·5**	**70,715**	**210,744**	**281,459**	**124,526**	**64,691**	**12,594**	**201,811**
1 Darjeeling	624,640	14,044	2·2	15,592	2·5	2,950	2,224	5,174	1,159	305	171	1,635
2 Jalpaiguri	1,359,292	25,543	1·9	27,439	2·0	2,250	4,511	6,761	2,411	1,143	19	3,573
3 Cooch Behar	1,019,806	14,773	1·4	15,856	1·6	1,205	2,787	3,992	1,093	803	738	2,634
4 West Dinajpur	1,323,797	16,787	1·3	18,125	1·4	1,150	3,007	4,157	1,549	892	63	2,504
5 Malda	1,221,923	13,460	1·1	14,225	1·2	950	2,190	3,140	656	533	35	1,224
6 Murshidabad	2,290,010	29,965	1·3	31,836	1·4	1,395	8,974	10,369	1,906	2,572	230	4,708
7 Nadia	1,713,324	31,108	1·8	34,331	2·0	815	10,500	11,315	2,999	1,294	460	4,753
8 24-Parganas	6,280,915	133,425	2·1	152,323	2·4	11,805	41,601	53,406	15,138	11,450	4,558	31,146
9 Calcutta	2,927,289	188,853	6·5	282,567	9·7	26,005	41,597	67,602	50,112	32,711	4,766	87,589
10 Howrah	2,038,477	62,534	3·1	76,590	3·8	5,315	18,118	23,433	14,272	3,719	643	18,634
11 Hooghly	2,231,418	44,827	2.0	54,457	2·4	1,915	18,787	20,702	8,392	2,568	349	11,309
12 Burdwan	3,082,846	57,545	1·9	64,704	2·1	7,900	19,878	27,778	13,530	3,263	411	17,204
13 Birbhum	1,446,158	14,683	1·0	15,780	1·1	1,665	7,295	8,960	1,845	1,259	34	3,138
14 Bankura	1,664,513	17,428	1·0	18,316	1·1	380	7,887	8,267	2,463	539	23	3,025
15 Midnapore	4,341,855	34,157	0·8	36,916	0·9	3,305	16,829	20,134	5,440	1,163	91	6,694
16 Purulia	1,360,016	12,339	0·9	13,147	1·0	1,710	4,559	6,269	1,561	477	3	2,041
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	**63,548**	**1,002**	**1·6**	**1,095**	**1·7**	**444**	**150**	**594**	**297**	**32**	**69**	**398**
DELHI	**2,658,612**	**112,476**	**4·2**	**146,727**	**5·5**	**8,558**	**39,654**	**48,212**	**17,583**	**18,972**	**422**	**36,977**
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**1,351,144**	**6,661**	**0·5**	**7,177**	**0·5**	**3,461**	**3,541**	**7,002**	**638**	**174**	**12**	**824**
1 Chamba	210,579	853	0·4	903	0·4	306	853	1,159	63	21	5	89
2 Mandi	384,259	1,973	0·5	2,092	0·5	1,052	1,061	2,113	147	41	..	188
3 Bilaspur	158,806	754	0·5	773	0·5	466	315	781	56	36	..	92
4 Mahasu	358,969	1,977	0·6	2,195	0·6	1,192	713	1,905	298	41	6	345
5 Sirmur	197,551	1,026	0·5	1,082	0·5	406	574	980	66	32	1	99
6 Kinnaur	40,980	78	0·2	132	0·3	39	25	64	8	3	..	11
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**24,108**	**112**	**0·5**	**112**	**0·5**	**4**	**308**	**312**	**16**	..	..	**16**
MANIPUR	**780,037**	**11,858**	**1·5**	**11,889**	**1·5**	**1,370**	**4,998**	**6,368**	**7,215**	**690**	**3,970**	**11,875**
TRIPURA	**1,142,005**	**16,304**	**1·4**	**18,521**	**1·6**	**1,773**	**3,891**	**5,664**	**2,008**	**611**	**39**	**2,658**
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	**57,963**	**210**	**0·4**	**226**	**0·4**	**93**	**41**	**134**	**30**	**8**	**1**	**39**
PONDICHERRY	**369,079**	**12,414**	**3·4**	**13,352**	**3·6**	**433**	**3,260**	**3,693**	**1,635**	**299**	**15**	**1,949**
1 Pondicherry	258,561	7,684	3·0	8,326	3·2	334	2,133	2,467	1,173	99	2	1,274
2 Karaikal	84,001	3,918	4·7	4,117	4·9	76	883	959	379	154	13	546
3 Mahe	19,485	547	2·8	632	3·2	10	222	232	77	..	..	78
4 Yanam	7,032	265	3·8	277	3·9	13	22	35	6	2	..	51

TABLE II.4.2

*Workers in trade and commerce and Census houses containing shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops excluding eating houses*—concld.

State/District	Population 1961	Workers in retail trade (64-68)		Workers in trade and commerce		Number of shop-cum-dwellings	Number of shops excluding eating houses	Total of cols. 7 and 8	Number of persons engaged in Occupational Family Number			
		Actual	Percentage to total population	Actual	Percentage to total population				330 Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	331 Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	339 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, n.e.c.	Total of cols. 10, 11 and 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY	**336,558**	**313**	**0·1**	**407**	**0·1**	**140**	**64**	**204**	**101**	**2**	**213**	**316**
NAGALAND	**369,200**	**1,227**	**0·3**	**1,237**	**0·3**	**266**	**128**	**394**	**273**	**9**	..	**282**
1 Kohima	108,924	830	0·8	840	0·8	121	41	162	107	2	..	109
2 Mokokchung	126,001	247	0·2	247	0·2	118	71	189	68	..	..	68
3 Tuensang	134,275	150	0·1	150	0·1	27	16	43	98	7	..	105
SIKKIM	**162,189**	**1,566**	**1·0**	**1,606**	**1·0**	**720**	**129**	**849**	**55**	..	**1**	**56**

SECTION 5

Workshop-*cum*-dwellings (column 7 of Table E-I) and Factories, Workshops and Worksheds (column 11 of Table E-I)

THE TABLE PRINTED earlier on 'the variety of uses included in each category of census house in Union Table E-I' gives an idea of the interchangeability of definitions applicable to columns 7 and 11. The definition adopted in the 1961 Census for household industry was as follows :

"Household industry (not on the scale of registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas".

"Location is important for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the household industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for household industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home".

"A Household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer. Rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders etc., should be described as professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary".

A. Limitation of the data

Attempts were made to obtain regional patterns by a variety of orderings of the values per thousand of all census houses of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds. But it was difficult to obtain even the type of groupings that one got with shop-*cum*-dwellings and regular shops, for the reason that workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds were not mutually exclusive by definition. A workshop which happened to be attached to the living or sleeping space became a workshop-*cum*-dwelling and eligible for column 7. But when this workshop was a separate structure on the ground from the living room it became a workshop or workshed and eligible for column 11. And once relegated to column 11 it was not possible to say whether the workshop or workshed was devoted to household industry or non-household industry. The statistics of registered factories are of little help because a large amount of non-household industry is conducted in non-registered workshops and worksheds.

The universes of columns 7 and 11 having merged or got blurred in certain situations, attempts at a variety of gradings of workshop-*cum*-dwellings with factories, workshops and worksheds proved of little avail. A further attempt was made to utilize the pooled values of columns 7 and 11 but it was felt that better grading indices were provided by associating (a) the proportion of workers in manufacturing (Industrial Category V) per 1,000 of population and (b) the proportion of workers in manufacturing (Industrial Category V) per 100 of workers in household industry (Industrial Category IV). When ordered according to certain associations of (a) and (b), regional patterns emerged which cut across political and administrative boundaries and conformed to known regions of varying degrees of manufacturing activity. When the values of columns 7 and 11 were related to this ordering it was found that they agreed with the pooled values, only up to a point, mainly on account of two reasons : (i) col. 11 includes much of what should have legitimately gone to col. 7 and (ii) neither col. 7 nor col. 11 by itself gives any indication of the size of the enterprise, that is, the number of persons employed per unit of industry.

It thus appears that the relationship between workshop-*cum*-dwellings (col. 7 of Union Table E-I) and factories, workshops and worksheds (col. 11 of Union Table E-I) can be utilized only to a very limited extent for grading the districts according to industrial enterprise. A more reliable index appears to be the number of workers in manufacturing (Divisions 2 and 3 of Indian Standard Industrial Classification in Union Table B-IV) per 1,000 of total population taken from the census tables which gives a direct measure of a district's position in industrial activity. If this index were calibrated with the ratio of workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry (Divisions 0-3 of Indian Standard Industrial Classification in Union Table B-IV) it might be possible to arrive at a plausible grading.

B. Arrangement of the Data

To this end the number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population were arranged in quartiles which had the following gradings:

	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population
Value Range of Quartile 1 . . .	0—4
Value Range of Quartile 2 . . .	5—9
Value Range of Quartile 3 . . .	10—17
Value Range of Quartile 4 . . .	18—60

In the table that follows a few words in interpretation may be attempted. The value in column 3 indicates a measure of the degree of organised and unorganised manufacturing activity outside the household. Where the value in column 4 is low the district generally indicates very low manufacturing activity if the figure in col. 3 is simultaneously low. Where the figures in col. 5 strike a discordant note they indicate the areas where the enumeration may have been definitionally unsatisfactory.

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low*, (2) *low*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part I Very low industrial activity (*workers in manufacturing* 0-4 *per* 1,000 *of population*)									
ANDHRA PRADESH									
Mahbubnagar	3	4	76	52	6	2	3	12	9
ASSAM									
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	1	4	36	176	1	1	3	16	2
Garo Hills	2	31	5	478	N	1	2	8	1
Mizo Hills	4	17	21	3,465	N	16	1	4	15
BIHAR									
Muzaffarpur	3	13	24	64	10	6	25	32	18
Darbhanga	4	12	34	13	42	4	53	29	48
Saran	4	17	24	67	15	10	33	29	27
Santal Parganas	4	17	25	10	40	3	21	20	43
Saharsa	4	21	18	40	9	3	18	23	13
Palamau	4	27	15	10	52	4	27	28	56
GUJARAT									
Dangs	1	10	6	407	1	4	0	0	5
Banaskantha	3	10	34	134	2	2	9	14	5
Panchmahals	4	24	15	117	4	3	13	24	11
JAMMU AND KASHMIR									
Poonch	1	6	24	185	11	20	5	16	30
Udhampur	2	3	54	139	23	32	10	9	51
Ladakh	2	4	51	30,463	N	69	1	59	68
Doda	2	4	49	574	6	35	8	31	41
Kathua	3	10	29	112	24	25	7	21	47
MADHYA PRADESH									
Sidhi	1	2	24	8	60	5	31	12	65
Tikamgarh	1	4	32	15	47	6	23	27	53
Raisen	2	6	30	20	43	6	118	64	56
Betul	2	6	26	34	27	9	35	20	38
Panna	2	7	26	16	47	7	59	20	55
Rewa	2	8	25	17	39	5	24	22	44
Shivpuri	2	10	24	64	20	12	16	22	34
Mandla	2	10	16	33	18	5	32	25	24
Surguja	2	12	17	24	17	4	8	6	20

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low*, (2) *low*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories workshops and workshops	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part I Very low industrial activity (*workers in manufacturing* 0-4 *per* 1,000 *of population*) —contd.									
MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*									
Jhabua	2	19	10	26	10	2	64	25	19
Chhatarpur	3	7	39	19	48	8	38	21	56
Balaghat	3	8	41	20	45	8	31	22	53
Rajgarh	3	11	30	21	47	7	40	35	56
Shahdol	3	14	18	9	38	2	20	14	40
Seoni	3	15	17	27	26	6	61	26	36
Bastar	3	17	17	63	8	5	7	26	13
Bhind	3	25	11	58	16	7	12	41	25
Damoh	4	7	65	9	92	6	66	25	98
Datia	4	14	31	37	34	9	31	31	45
Shajapur	4	14	30	38	35	11	34	30	48
Chhindwara	4	18	21	37	23	8	55	23	36
Dhar	4	22	20	33	19	5	49	28	29
MAHARASHTRA									
Osmanabad	4	22	19	144	6	8	8	24	16
MYSORE									
Bidar	2	5	43	85	1	1	25	18	8
ORISSA									
Bolangir	1	2	39	2	73	1	63	7	74
Baudh-Khondmals	1	2	32	2	45	1	147	9	47
Kalahandi	1	3	27	2	49	1	25	5	49
Dhenkanal	1	3	42	7	76	5	77	21	82
Mayurbhanj	1	3	32	2	107	2	59	9	107
Keonjhar	2	9	21	22	61	1	13	7	59
Koraput	3	15	19	3	40	1	29	5	41
Balasore	3	25	13	9	39	3	26	6	42
Puri	4	16	28	9	59	5	17	6	61
PUNJAB									
Lahaul and Spiti	1	13	11	1,626	4	58	0	0	62
Kangra	4	14	26	858	3	24	9	18	27
RAJASTHAN									
Barmer	2	10	21	44	9	2	1	20	11
Banswara	2	15	13	31	4	1	9	10	5

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low*, (2) *low*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwelling	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part I Very low industrial activity (workers in manufacturing 0-4 per 1,000 of population)—concld.									
RAJASTHAN—*concld.*									
Jaisalmer	3	2	130	76	4	4	14	7	11
Jalor	3	9	27	53	4	1	1	15	6
Dungarpur	4	52	7	188	N	1	2	8	2
UTTAR PRADESH									
Chamoli	1	3	30	1,957	1	10	0	0	10
Uttar Kashi	1	6	23	2,111	1	14	1	3	15
Pithoragarh	1	6	21	8,618	N	16	0	0	16
Tehri Garhwal	1	8	15	∞	0	13	0	14	13
Banda	2	6	26	113	4	5	22	24	11
Fatehpur	2	8	27	196	3	6	18	31	10
Pratapgarh	2	9	25	281	3	8	20	42	11
Basti	2	11	19	83	8	6	9	3	14
Unnao	2	14	18	355	2	7	5	19	9
Almora	2	17	11	4,808	N	23	2	4	22
Hamirpur	3	8	35	171	4	6	5	26	12
Azamgarh	3	8	40	143	4	11	127	45	22
Ballia	3	9	38	508	1	5	N	8	6
Sultanpur	3	11	24	406	3	11	18	29	14
Bara Banki	3	12	29	60	9	6	61	26	18
Rae Bareli	3	16	20	504	1	3	2	33	5
Jalaun	3	17	19	198	3	4	11	30	12
Budaun	3	24	14	9,359	N	4	N	20	5
Ghazipur	4	12	31	105	5	5	16	14	10
Hardoi	4	23	16	227	2	4	12	34	10
Gonda	4	25	15	188	3	5	5	37	10
Bahraich	4	31	13	410	1	2	8	28	5
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
Mandi	3	11	24	165	26	47	81	36	74
Bilaspur	4	9	40	36	48	18	97	22	69
MANIPUR	1	1	101	10,630	N	60	4	132	69
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1	14	10	5	86	5	0	0	91
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY	N	4	1	∞	0	4	0	0	4
NAGALAND									
Tuensang	1	460	N	67	N	N	0	0	N
Mokokchung	2	410	N	550	N	N	0	0	N
Kohima	3	1,579	N	27	0	N	8	1	1
SIKKIM	N	18	2	44	5	2	13	5	7

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low*, (2) *low*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories workshops and workshops	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part II Low industrial activity (workers in manufacturing 5-9 per 1,000 of population)									
ANDHRA PRADESH									
Anantapur	5	12	42	50	10	3	11	17	16
Cuddapah	6	8	75	16	25	3	39	15	31
Medak	6	10	57	21	27	5	28	22	33
Chittoor	6	12	54	42	9	2	14	19	14
Srikakulam	6	14	41	75	4	3	8	11	7
Nellore	7	12	63	44	9	3	18	15	15
ASSAM									
Cachar	6	26	22	103	1	2	11	11	4
Kamrup	7	13	58	56	2	1	13	9	5
Nowgong	7	37	20	132	1	1	3	6	4
Goalpara	8	33	24	60	2	1	13	11	5
Darrang	8	69	11	74	2	1	13	14	4
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	8	118	7	198	1	1	3	6	3
BIHAR									
Gaya	6	32	19	70	11	7	28	33	22
Champaran	6	33	17	59	11	7	32	24	20
Purnea	7	36	19	31	17	4	21	23	22
Ranchi	9	39	22	20	24	3	20	26	29
Shahabad	9	43	22	94	13	10	21	40	26
GUJARAT									
Sabarkantha	5	24	22	260	2	3	1	15	6
JAMMU AND KASHMIR									
Anantnag	5	18	30	139	11	14	11	36	27
Baramulla	5	26	18	239	6	13	5	20	20
MADHYA PRADESH									
Raigarh	5	16	29	17	52	8	37	16	59
Bilaspur	5	25	21	20	28	4	38	19	35
Morena	5	37	13	78	7	3	9	29	14
Narsimhapur	6	18	32	11	69	5	47	26	73
Guna	6	22	26	33	27	6	24	27	35
Vidisha	6	27	23	29	24	6	30	19	32
West Nimar	6	29	20	34	20	4	36	26	29
Hoshangabad	7	28	24	31	38	9	22	22	46
Sagar	8	9	79	5	183	6	190	25	194
Dewas	8	28	27	33	37	10	41	25	49
Mandsaur	9	33	29	65	29	13	28	41	47

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low*, (2) *low*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Factories, workshops and workshops	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Factories, workshops and workshops	Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part II Low industrial activity (*workers in manufacturing* 5-9 *per* 1,000 *of population*)—contd.									
MADRAS									
South Arcot	8	41	18	81	5	3	17	24	11
MAHARASHTRA									
Bhir	5	23	22	183	5	9	6	23	15
Parbhani	6	32	18	167	5	6	11	26	14
Chanda	7	26	25	91	15	14	40	26	31
Ratnagiri	7	58	13	74	9	5	15	30	16
Aurangabad	8	38	21	130	8	8	11	28	19
Buldhana	9	62	15	125	8	9	17	25	21
Yeotmal	9	65	13	222	4	8	8	24	15
MYSORE									
Raichur	5	16	30	129	4	4	4	11	9
Tumkur	7	20	34	29	24	4	20	36	31
Kolar	8	33	23	256	2	2	3	16	7
Hassan	8	56	15	173	1	2	10	23	6
Bijapur	9	18	51	67	7	7	41	18	23
ORISSA									
Ganjam	5	13	37	11	42	4	61	10	49
Sambalpur	6	11	49	2	111	1	28	7	105
Cuttack	8	27	29	7	49	3	45	8	53
PUNJAB									
Mahendragarh	5	23	24	367	N	2	9	27	6
Sangrur	9	29	31	709	1	5	3	27	10
Bhatinda	9	38	24	624	1	3	3	21	9
RAJASTHAN									
Sirohi	5	10	55	128	2	2	N	5	4
Jhalawar	5	19	26	66	6	3	10	18	10
Alwar	5	23	23	322	1	4	7	19	7
Chitorgarh	6	21	29	176	3	3	5	19	8
Nagaur	6	30	20	90	3	2	5	9	6
Bharatpur	6	55	11	705	N	2	2	14	5
Tonk	7	18	42	226	1	2	6	17	7
Bhilwara	7	19	36	80	7	4	1	16	11
Udaipur	7	24	29	227	1	2	4	20	6
Churu	7	30	23	500	N	1	2	10	5
Jhunjhunu	7	33	21	246	1	2	3	7	4
Sikar	8	24	36	264	1	2	5	13	6

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low*, (2) *low*, (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Factories, workshops and workshops	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Factories, workshops and workshops	Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part II Low industrial activity (*workers in manufacturing* 5-9 *per* 1,000 *of population*)—concld.									
UTTAR PRADESH									
Jaunpur	5	22	24	287	3	8	13	37	12
Etah	5	26	20	344	1	6	21	51	13
Sitapur	5	30	16	227	1	3	16	34	7
Etawah	5	36	15	252	3	8	18	40	16
Kheri	5	37	12	823	1	6	2	41	9
Garhwal	5	43	11	837	N	3	8	12	4
Faizabad	6	19	29	140	5	12	61	36	24
Deoria	6	50	11	585	N	2	3	10	2
Farrukhabad	7	35	20	596	2	5	2	51	11
Shahjahanpur	7	36	18	574	1	4	2	27	8
Mathura	8	35	24	1,159	1	12	1	44	19
Bulandshahr	9	30	31	706	1	7	8	47	13
Jhansi	9	32	29	114	9	8	13	26	21
Gorakhpur	9	53	18	225	1	3	13	21	6
Mainpuri	9	55	17	457	2	7	9	45	12
WEST BENGAL									
Cooch Behar	5	66	8	602	1	8	10	32	11
West Dinajpur	5	69	7	2,084	1	16	6	30	18
Malda	6	15	42	134	10	12	4	38	23
Jalpaiguri	6	134	4	1,180	N	8	7	35	10
Midnapore	8	48	18	388	3	9	2	24	14
Darjeeling	8	107	7	218	3	8	9	17	15
Murshidabad	9	28	32	1,877	1	15	4	20	16
Purulia	9	60	15	570	1	7	1	25	9
Birbhum	9	61	15	488	2	11	3	23	14
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
Chamba	5	16	32	100	49	48	16	46	97
Mahasu	6	24	27	102	45	47	43	34	91
Sirmur	7	16	43	66	29	20	55	30	50
Kinnaur	9	9	101	97	49	48	0	0	97
TRIPURA	9	43	22	271	2	5	9	42	11

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low,* (2) *low,* (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshedes per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshedes	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshedes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part III Fair industrial activity (*workers in manufacturing* 10-17 *per* 1,000 *of population*)									
ANDHRA PRADESH									
Kurnool	10	23	43	311	1	2	3	16	7
Khammam	10	33	32	63	9	5	3	7	15
Nalgonda	12	22	55	6	58	2	4	9	56
West Godavari	13	33	39	264	1	5	11	21	11
Visakhapatnam	13	38	35	197	2	3	6	12	6
East Godavari	14	28	52	286	3	6	5	23	12
Krishna	15	39	39	205	5	7	2	23	15
Karimnagar	17	19	91	16	34	4	19	16	38
ASSAM									
Sibsagar	12	85	14	122	2	3	13	14	6
Lakhimpur	16	218	7	112	1	2	9	6	5
BIHAR									
Monghyr	10	37	28	51	14	5	26	27	24
Bhagalpur	11	39	29	22	24	3	68	34	36
Hazaribagh	13	67	19	31	26	6	21	31	34
Patna	14	68	21	88	12	7	20	31	26
GUJARAT									
Kutch	11	25	46	868	2	8	N	25	12
Amreli	11	32	34	238	8	14	8	32	27
Mehsana	14	24	56	212	3	4	5	18	10
Junagadh	16	57	28	431	5	11	1	26	20
Broach	14	131	11	288	1	3	4	17	7
Kaira	17	78	21	186	3	5	11	21	14
JAMMU AND KASHMIR									
Jammu	10	100	10	199	9	10	3	23	21
MADHYA PRADESH									
Raipur	10	45	22	41	21	7	13	23	29
Satna	11	29	38	16	46	5	26	25	51
East Nimar	17	71	25	54	19	7	33	32	34
MADRAS									
Salem	16	31	54	35	14	6	100	33	37
Thanjavur	16	103	16	124	6	6	20	32	20

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low,* (2) *low,* (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshedes per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshedes	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshedes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part III Fair industrial activity (*workers in manufacturing* 10-17 *per* 1,000 *of population*)—contd.									
MAHARASHTRA									
Nanded	10	48	20	80	10	7	13	20	18
Bhandara	11	13	86	16	105	15	105	32	122
Satara	11	44	26	50	22	8	22	32	33
Jalgaon	11	59	19	80	14	8	15	21	25
Dhulia	11	69	17	66	13	5	19	30	24
Kolaba	11	103	10	114	4	4	10	24	11
Sangli	12	47	26	77	17	12	39	37	37
Akola	13	112	11	170	5	8	11	25	17
Amravati	14	100	14	169	7	11	14	25	24
MYSORE									
Gulbarga	10	23	44	216	1	2	N	6	4
Mandya	11	50	21	100	2	2	7	10	6
Bellary	12	46	25	606	N	3	1	7	4
Chikmagalur	12	77	15	188	2	3	6	16	8
Belgaum	14	45	30	103	10	8	22	32	24
Chitradurga	15	42	35	58	10	3	10	20	16
Dharwar	15	50	30	201	2	9	15	21	18
Coorg	15	173	9	258	2	3	3	17	7
Mysore	17	50	34	51	21	3	16	31	30
PUNJAB									
Ferozepur	11	52	22	579	1	3	4	30	12
Hoshiarpur	12	31	40	307	3	7	3	22	12
Hissar	12	72	17	809	N	2	3	27	7
Rohtak	13	43	31	534	1	4	2	24	8
Karnal	13	46	28	505	1	8	8	31	14
Patiala	15	51	29	852	1	9	2	23	15
Gurgaon	16	60	27	417	N	2	5	19	6
Simla	16	60	27	374	5	28	5	13	25
RAJASTHAN									
Sawai Madhopur	10	34	28	248	2	4	2	11	6
Jodhpur	10	65	16	208	3	2	5	20	12
Pali	11	19	58	31	11	2	5	10	13
Kota	11	39	28	328	2	2	1	18	7
Ganganagar	12	126	10	517	N	2	3	17	5
Bikaner	13	24	54	327	1	4	6	21	14
Jaipur	14	32	44	159	7	5	3	21	16
Bundi	14	38	37	273	N	2	5	10	4

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) very low, (2) low, (3) fair and (4) high manufacturing and industrial activity—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 workers in house-hold industry	Number of workers in house-hold industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of Factories, workshops and workshop-cum-dwellings per 100 workers	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-cum-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part III Fair industrial activity (workers in manufacturing 10-17 per 1,000 of population)—concld.									
UTTAR PRADESH									
Mirzapur	12	43	28	134	8	13	11	32	23
Bijnor	13	29	45	550	1	3	1	3	4
Allahabad	13	48	27	334	2	5	5	22	9
Pilibhit	13	88	15	703	1	9	1	15	10
Muzaffarnagar	14	36	40	7,438	N	14	N	3	14
Naini Tal	14	49	28	1,884	1	13	1	17	15
Aligarh	16	60	27	3,702	N	3	1	25	6
Varanasi	17	34	50	101	2	8	62	31	24
Moradabad	17	76	22	215	4	5	7	33	15
Bareilly	17	115	15	3,210	N	4	1	23	7
WEST BENGAL									
Bankura	10	49	21	1,726	1	14	5	59	18
Nadia	15	60	24	α 2	2	13	4	38	20
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	16	4	427	α	0	1	0	0	N
PONDICHERRY									
Yanam	12	25	50	α	0	0	0	0	2

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) very low, (2) low, (3) fair and (4) high manufacturing and industrial activity—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in house-hold industry	Number of workers in house-hold industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops, etc. per 100 workers	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural)		Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban)		Proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings and factories, workshops and workshops per 1,000 of all census houses
					Workshop-cum-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Factories, workshops and workshops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part IV High industrial activity (workers in manufacturing 18-160 per 1,000 of population)									
ANDHRA PRADESH									
Warangal	18	32	57	24	17	2	14	14	21
Adilabad	18	44	41	61	9	4	4	9	13
Guntur	20	40	49	472	1	11	9	17	15
Nizamabad	29	46	63	73	11	7	16	22	21
Hyderabad	33	115	28	459	4	3	2	21	17
BIHAR									
Dhanbad	29	240	12	48	11	4	14	11	18
Singhbhum	43	211	20	41	14	3	11	15	19
GUJARAT									
Bhavnagar	23	67	34	224	6	9	4	18	17
Surendranagar	25	65	39	1,191	1	7	1	30	15
Rajkot	24	75	32	3,716	1	9	N	33	19
Baroda	27	260	10	324	3	3	3	23	12
Jamnagar	28	101	28	1,331	2	11	N	23	17
Surat	31	153	20	106	6	4	29	37	23
Ahmedabad	94	408	23	433	2	3	4	24	18
JAMMU AND KASHMIR									
Srinagar	31	130	24	185	14	15	9	36	36
KERALA									
Kottayam	20	131	15	1,464	1	7	1	37	11
Palghat	22	81	27	329	3	10	14	34	17
Trivandrum	24	68	35	4,090	N	13	1	28	17
Kozhikode	26	129	20	4,296	N	10	N	32	13
Alleppey	31	54	58	770	3	16	N	32	22
Trichur	31	96	32	1,348	1	14	3	39	19
Ernakulam	37	142	26	13,387	N	15	N	41	20
Cannanore	37	160	23	2,938	1	14	1	48	21
Quilon	55	193	29	2,650	1	16	2	36	19
MADHYA PRADESH									
Ratlam	19	83	23	43	30	8	27	26	42
Durg	22	121	18	25	23	4	14	13	26
Sehore	30	141	21	55	33	9	13	26	40
Ujjain	31	128	24	41	36	7	21	25	44
Jabalpur	33	79	41	9	161	5	24	20	122
Gwalior	43	283	15	201	7	6	7	27	22
Indore	58	328	18	95	29	7	12	27	37

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low,* (2) *low,* (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—contd.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, workshops etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Factories, workshops and worksheds	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Factories, workshops and worksheds	Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 of all census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part IV High industrial activity (workers in manufacturing 18-160 per 1,000 of population)—contd.									
MADRAS									
Kanyakumari	18	23	77	149	4	9	30	28	20
North Arcot	20	63	32	59	16	5	29	37	29
Ramanathapuram	21	56	38	104	3	4	27	27	19
Nilgiri	21	639	3	504	2	7	2	14	12
Tiruchirapalli	23	97	24	109	7	5	14	27	18
Madurai	26	120	22	106	4	3	20	23	19
Chingleput	27	72	37	54	12	5	25	21	23
Tirunelveli	28	39	70	41	8	4	49	19	30
Coimbatore	41	78	53	54	23	5	16	27	32
Madras	75	984	8	647	0	0	5	34	39
MAHARASHTRA									
Wardha	19	107	18	189	8	13	7	19	23
Ahmadnagar	20	95	21	104	14	12	21	40	30
Kolhapur	22	90	24	85	27	12	17	57	45
Sholapur	33	95	35	132	11	10	19	39	31
Nasik	34	171	20	100	13	7	17	36	28
Poona	34	200	17	190	7	8	9	26	23
Nagpur	41	83	49	65	24	15	44	30	56
Thana	49	475	10	322	3	4	5	31	16
Greater Bombay	160	2,888	6	362	0	0	6	22	28
MYSORE									
North Kanara	19	64	30	150	5	5	5	22	13
Shimoga	24	162	15	374	1	3	4	19	9
South Kanara	35	114	31	51	25	7	36	44	41
Bangalore	53	231	23	308	3	4	7	26	21
ORISSA									
Sundargarh	28	135	21	4	48	1	3	4	39
PUNJAB									
Gurdaspur	21	83	25	2,096	N	2	1	28	8
Ambala	26	98	27	526	1	5	2	18	11
Jullundur	28	86	33	739	1	8	5	27	16
Kapurthala	31	155	20	2,296	N	6	1	41	18
Amritsar	37	192	19	1,201	1	4	2	27	13
Ludhiana	39	135	29	641	2	7	6	46	23
RAJASTHAN									
Ajmer	19	47	40	155	8	3	2	18	15

TABLE II.5.1

Classification of districts by (1) *very low,* (2) *low,* (3) *fair and* (4) *high manufacturing and industrial activity*—concld.

District	Number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population	Workers in manufacturing per 100 of workers in household industry	Number of workers in household industry per 1,000 of total population	Number of factories, etc. per 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Rural): Factories, workshops and worksheds	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Proportion to 1,000 census houses (Urban): Factories, workshops and worksheds	Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 of all census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Part IV High industrial activity (workers in manufacturing 18-160 per 1,000 of population—concld.									
UTTAR PRADESH									
Rampur	18	160	11	7,565	N	6	N	26	9
Saharanpur	21	71	29	273	1	2	4	11	5
Meerut	24	46	51	427	2	11	7	26	17
Dehra Dun	24	89	27	1,015	N	7	1	5	7
Lucknow	34	242	14	529	2	5	5	30	19
Agra	39	208	19	657	1	8	7	45	22
Kanpur	47	300	16	554	2	4	2	20	12
WEST BENGAL									
Burdwan	38	366	10	658	1	10	4	17	13
Hooghly	59	458	13	829	2	17	3	17	19
24-Parganas	62	785	8	907	1	13	3	15	16
Calcutta	102	3,334	3	245	0	0	13	31	44
Howrah	111	1,114	10	495	2	18	8	22	24
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	19	26	73	725	N	3	1	7	4
DELHI	64	1,019	6	562	1	2	3	16	17
PONDICHERRY									
Karaikal	23	216	11	1,593	1	7	1	26	13
Mahe	33	176	19	2,317	3	30	0	53	41
Pondicherry	57	249	23	106	9	6	15	29	20

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

The following brief comments will help in the understanding of Table II.5.1 as a secondary occupation. Such areas are:

Part I of Table II.5.1 *Very Low Manufacturing Activity*

Where the proportion of workshops per 1,000 census houses is more than three times that of number of workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of total population, it may be assumed that the scale of production conducted in such districts will be of a low order, the investment small and the industry maintained more or less

	Workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of population	Workshop *cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 census houses
ASSAM		
Mizo Hills	4	15
BIHAR		
Muzaffarpur	3	18
Darbhanga	4	48
Santal Parganas	4	43
Saharsa	4	13
Palamau	4	56
Saran	4	27

	Workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of population	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and work-sheds per 1,000 of census houses
GUJARAT		
Dangs	1	5
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Poonch	1	30
Udhampur	2	51
Ladakh	2	68
Doda	2	41
Kathua	3	47
MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE, ORISSA, PUNJAB	All the districts mentioned in Part I.	
RAJASTHAN		
Barmer	2	11
Jaisalmer	3	11
UTTAR PRADESH	All the districts mentioned in Part I except Ballia, Rae Bareli, Budaun, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Gonda and Bahraich.	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	All the districts mentioned in Part I.	
MANIPUR		
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI		
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY		
SIKKIM		

Part II Low Industrial Activity

The remarks applicable to Part I apply to Part II as well.

The districts in which the establishments are generally of low production order are :

	Workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of population	Workshops *cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and work-sheds per 1,000 of census houses
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Anantapur	5	16
Cuddapah	6	31
Medak	6	33
BIHAR		
Gaya	6	22
Champaran	6	20
Purnea	7	22
Ranchi	9	29
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Anantnag	5	27
Baramulla	5	20
MADHYA PRADESH	All districts in Part II except Morena.	
MAHARASHTRA		
Chanda	7	31
MYSORE		
Tumkur	7	31
ORISSA	All districts in Part II.	
UTTAR PRADESH		
Etawah	5	16
Faizabad	6	24
WEST BENGAL		
West Dinajpur	5	18
Malda	6	23
HIMACHAL PRADESH	All districts in Part II.	
TRIPURA	9	42

Part III Fair Industrial Activity

The districts listed below seem to suffer from a predominance of small, low-investment workshops and factories.

	Workers in manufacturing per 1,000 of population	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories, workshops and work-sheds per 1,000 of census houses
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Nalgonda	12	56
BIHAR		
Bhagalpur	11	36
MADHYA PRADESH		
Satna	11	57
MAHARASHTRA		
Bhandara	11	122
Sangli	12	37

Part IV. High Industrial Activity

None of the districts in this Part shows any inordinately low index. Where the value of workshops is much ahead of that of workers it may be assumed that small establishments set off the existence of large employment bracket factories. Where the value of workshops is lower than that of workers, it clearly indicates the predominance of workshops of appreciable employment sizes.

Business Houses and Offices (column 10 of Table E-I)

IF THE EXISTENCE of government and business offices may be regarded as an index of administrative effectiveness and business activity, this index is still low in the great bulk of the country. The measure adopted is the number of business houses and offices per 1,000 of all Census houses. While it may be conceded that in high population density areas the proportion, despite higher absolute number of such houses and offices will necessarily be low, it will still be acknowledged that a proportion of 2 or less than 2 per 1,000 census houses is a low enough index of business activity or administrative efficiency. The list of purposes included in the column for business and government offices is large and miscellaneous. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles occur *e.g.* banks etc. and include all manner of non-government offices like banks, offices of cooperatives, trading concerns, warehouse offices, offices concerned with welfare services, etc., in short all tokens of private or public, commerical or administrative establishments.

The following tracts alone show any appreciable proportion of these tokens. Statement II.6.4 and all other districts not listed below have 2 or less than 2 houses of this category per 1,000 census houses, rural and urban areas taken together.

STATEMENT II.6.1

Places with the maximum frequency of business houses and offices

Madras (17), Greater Bombay (21), Calcutta (28), Yanam (19), North-East Frontier Agency (26), Mahe (12).

STATEMENT II.6.2

Districts with high values of business houses and offices

There are isolated districts of high values which are due mainly to their urban headquarters. These are : Indore (6), Nagpur (5), Naini Tal (5), Dehra Dun (5), Delhi (9), Ferozepur (5), Gurdaspur (5), Simla (10), Jammu (7), Srinagar (7) forms this list on account of its small population and definitional eligibility. The others can be divided into the following distinguishable tracts.

A ASSAM—WEST BENGAL

1 Sibsagar (5) because of government offices, tea plantations and oil prospecting units.

2 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (7) because of the State Headquarters.

3 Darjeeling (7) and Jalpaiguri (5) owing to tea plantations, government offices, railway and transport terminii.

B BIHAR

1 Patna (6) being the State Headquarters.

2 Hazaribagh (5) and Dhanbad (9) owing to their importance in coal, government offices, transport and power.

3 Bhagalpur (5) owing to its manifold importance.

4 Singhbhum (5) because of Tatanagar-Jamshedpur.

C GUJARAT

Jamnagar (5) Rajkot (6), Junagadh (5), Bhavnagar (6), Baroda (5), Broach (5), Ahmedabad (8) and Kutch (5).

Kutch has joined this prosperous group owing primarily to the recently expanded Kandla Port, Gandhidham and the growing town of Bhuj.

D MAHARASHTRA—MYSORE—KERALA—MADRAS

This is the most extensive tract of relatively high frequency. The classification of the village Chavadi and bus booking office under business houses and offices may have been responsible for a relatively high index.

The districts are :

(a) MAHARASHTRA

Thana (5)
Nasik (6)
Dhulia (5)
Jalgaon (5)
Ahmadnagar (6)
Poona (6)
Satara (5)

STATEMENT II.6.2

Districts with high values of business houses and offices—concld.

(a) MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*

Sholapur (6)
Sangli (5)
Kolhapur (5)

(b) MYSORE

Coorg (6)
Bijapur (5)
Belgaum (5)
Dharwar (7)
North Kanara (6)
South Kanara (7)
Chikmagalur (5)
Chitradurga (5)
Tumkur (5)
Kolar (7)
Bangalore (6)
Bellary (5)

(c) KERALA

Cannanore (6)
Kozhikode (5)
Palghat (5)
Trichur (7)
Ernakulam (9)
Kottayam (7)
Alleppey (6)
Quilon (6)
Trivandrum (7)

(d) MADRAS

Nilgiri (6)
Kanyakumari (5)

STATEMENT II.6.3

Tracts with medium values for business houses and offices (4 houses per 1,000 census houses)

The following isolated districts, have 4 business houses or offices per 1,000 census houses :

1 Thanjavur and North Arcot in Madras.
2 Mysore, Shimoga and Raichur in Mysore.
3 Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.
4 Surat and Dangs in Gujarat.
5 Sehore in Madhya Pradesh.
6 Ajmer in Rajasthan.
7 Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Monghyr in Bihar.
8 Cooch Behar in West Bengal.
9 Lakhimpur in Assam.

The following groups though small are the only ones that can be said to form tracts :

A GUJARAT

Mehsana
Surendranagar
Amreli
Kaira
Panchmahals

B BIHAR

Palamau
Ranchi

STATEMENT II.6.3

Tracts with medium values for business houses and offices (4 houses per 1,000 census houses)—concld.

C ORISSA

Sundargarh
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri

D ASSAM

United Mikir and North Cachar Hills
Cachar

E PUNJAB

Amritsar
Kapurthala
Jullundur
Ludhiana : Ambala

F HIMACHAL PRADESH

Kinnaur
Mahasu
Bilaspur

G SIKKIM

STATEMENT II.6.4

Tracts with very low values of business houses and offices (Negligible to 1 per 1,000 census houses)

A Isolated districts with negligible or one business house or government office per 1,000 census houses.

Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Bidar (Mysore), Purulia (West Bengal), Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur and Nagaur in Rajasthan, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Bhind, Shivpuri and Betul in Madhya Pradesh, Mokokchung and Tuensang in Nagaland and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

B Eastern Madhya Pradesh—Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Surguja - Raigarh - Raipur - Bilaspur - Mandla - Seoni - Shahdol - Sidhi - Rewa - Satna - Panna - Damoh - Chhatarpur - Tikamgarh (all in Madhya Pradesh) Hamirpur - Banda - Allahabad - Varanasi - Ghazipur - Ballia - Deoria - Gorakhpur - Azamgarh - Jaunpur - Pratapgarh - Sultanpur - Faizabad - Basti - Gonda - Bahraich - Bara Banki - Rae Bareli - Fatehpur - Unnao-Hardoi - Sitapur - Farrukhabad - Mainpuri-Etah - Budaun - Bulandshahr (all in Uttar Pradesh).

C Northern Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Kashi - Chamoli

Thus a large solid tract in the centre of India still remains unserved by an adequate network of offices and business houses.

SECTION 7

Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes (column 12 of Table E-I)

A. General

THERE IS ONLY A handful of districts in which there are more than 5 school houses per 1,000 census houses in rural areas. There are four compact regions together with a few scattered ones in which values higher than 5 school houses per 1,000 census houses obtain. These are:

STATEMENT II.7.1

Regions and districts of high distribution of school houses in rural areas

1 KERALA-MYSORE-MADRAS-ANDHRA PRADESH

Nilgiri (6)
Kozhikode (6)
Cannanore (6)
North Kanara (9)
South Kanara (6)
Hassan (7)
Chikmagalur (7)
Shimoga (7)
Chitradurga (6)
Bangalore (6)

2 GUJARAT-MAHARASHTRA

Sabarkantha (6)
Broach (8)
Surat (6)
Dangs (11)
Thana (6)
Kolaba (6)
Ratnagiri (6)
Sangli (6)
Sholapur (6)
Poona (6)
Ahmadnagar (6)
Nasik (6)
Dhulia (7)
Jalgaon (6)
Amravati (6)

3 ORISSA-WEST BENGAL- BIHAR

Ganjam (6)
Puri (6)
Cuttack (8)
Dhenkanal (8)
Sundargarh (6)
Balasore (8)
Mayurbhanj (7)
Midnapore (7)
Bankura (7)
Hooghly (6)
Malda (6)
Darjeeling (6)
Bhagalpur (6)
Monghyr (6)
Patna (6)

4 ASSAM-TRIPURA-MANIPUR-NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

Goalpara (9)
Garo Hills (14)

STATEMENT II.7.1

Regions and districts of high distribution of school houses in rural areas—concld.

Kamrup (10)
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (12)
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (11)
Darrang (7)
Nowgong (9)
Lakhimpur (8)
Sibsagar (10)
Cachar (8)
Mizo Hills (14)
Tripura (7)
Manipur (11)
North-East Frontier Agency (13)

5 PUNJAB-JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Lahaul and Spiti (7)
Ladakh (6)

6 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (7)

7 PONDICHERRY

Karaikal (6)

8 NAGALAND

Kohima (6)

9 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (7)

This covers a total of 60 districts, 22·60 per cent of India's rural area and 18·64 per cent of India's rural population.

In the following regions again the number of census houses containing schools and other educational institutions per 1,000 of all census houses is between 4 and 5 in rural areas.

STATEMENT II.7.2

Regions and districts of medium distribution of school houses in rural areas

1 KERALA-MADRAS-MYSORE-ANDHRA PRADESH

(a) KERALA

Palghat (4)
Ernakulam (4)
Kottayam (4)
Alleppey (5)
Quilon (5)

(b) MADRAS

Tirunelveli (4)
Ramanathapuram (5)
Madurai (4)
Tiruchirapalli (4)
Thanjavur (4)
South Arcot (4)
North Arcot (4)
Chingleput (4)

STATEMENT II.7.2

Regions and districts of medium distribution of school houses in rural areas—contd.

(c) MYSORE

Coorg (4)
Mysore (4)
Mandya (5)
Tumkur (5)
Kolar (5)

(d) ANDHRA PRADESH

Chittoor (5)
Cuddapah (5)
Anantapur (4)
Kurnool (4)
Nellore (4)
Guntur (4)
Krishna (4)
West Godavari (5)
East Godavari (4)
Srikakulam (4)

2 BIHAR-ORISSA-WEST BENGAL

(a) BIHAR

Champaran (4)
Saran (5)
Muzaffarpur (5)
Darbhanga (5)
Saharsa (5)
Purnea (5)
Shahabad (5)
Gaya (5)
Palamau (5)
Ranchi (5)
Hazaribagh (4)
Santal Parganas (4)
Dhanbad (5)
Singhbhum (4)

(b) ORISSA

Keonjhar (5)
Sambalpur (5)
Bolangir (4)
Baudh-Khondmals (5)
Kalahandi (4)

(c) WEST BENGAL

Purulia (5)
Burdwan (5)
Howrah (5)
24-Parganas (5)
Nadia (5)
Birbhum (5)
Murshidabad (4)
West Dinajpur (4)
Cooch Behar (4)
Jalpaiguri (4)

3 GUJARAT-MAHARASHTRA-MYSORE-MADHYA PRADESH-RAJASTHAN

(a) GUJARAT

Kutch (4)
Banaskantha (4)
Mehsana (4)
Ahmedabad (4)
Jamnagar (5)
Rajkot (5)
Surendranagar (5)

(a) GUJARAT—*concld.*

Junagadh (5)
Amreli (5)
Bhavnagar (5)
Kaira (5)
Baroda (5)
Panchmahals (5)

(b) MAHARASHTRA

Satara (5)
Kolhapur (5)
Osmanabad (4)
Nanded (4)
Yeotmal (4)
Wardha (4)
Nagpur (4)
Akola (5)
Buldhana (5)

(c) MYSORE

Belgaum (4)
Bijapur (4)

(d) MADHYA PRADESH

West Nimar (4)
Indore (4)
Sehore (4)
Hoshangabad (4)
Betul (4)
Raisen (5)
Narsimhapur (4)
Balaghat (4)

(e) RAJASTHAN

Dungarpur (5)
Banswara (4)

4 NORTH-EASTERN MADHYA PRADESH

Satna (4)
Sidhi (4)
Shahdol (4)

5 SOUTH-WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH-MADHYA PRADESH

Bhind (4)
Jalaun (4)
Datia (4)

6 RAJASTHAN-DELHI

Ganganagar (4)
Bikaner (4)
Churu (4)
Sikar (4)
Ajmer (4)
Jhunjhunu (5)
Delhi (4)

7 PUNJAB-HIGHLAND UTTAR PRADESH-HIMACHAL PRADESH-JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(a) PUNJAB

Ludhiana (4)
Simla (5)

STATEMENT II.7.2

Regions and districts of medium distribution of school houses in rural areas—concld.

(b) HIGHLAND UTTAR PRADESH

Dehra Dun (4)
Garhwal (4)
Naini Tal (5)
Pithoragarh (4)

(c) HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mahasu (4)

(d) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Kathua (4)
Jammu (5)
Doda (4)
Srinagar (4)
Baramulla (4)

8 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (4)

9 PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry (4)
Mahe (5)

10 NAGALAND

Mokokchung (4)

11 SIKKIM (5)

This covers 121 districts, 34·68 per cent of India's rural area and 40·62 per cent of India's rural population.

All other districts except the 181 districts listed above, which is only 55·32 per cent of all districts in India and covers 40·74 per cent of India's population have only 1 to 3 census houses for school purposes per 1,000 of all census houses in the rural areas.

The position is not much better either in the urban areas. There is no appreciable increase in the number of districts whose urban areas contain more than 5 census houses devoted to schools and educational institutions per 1,000 census houses. There is, of course, a larger number of districts which has 4 census houses devoted to schools per 1,000 census houses but the number of districts having 5 census houses devoted to schools per 1,000 of census houses in their urban areas is fewer than the number of districts having 4 to 5 census houses per 1,000 census houses devoted to schools in rural areas. The following is the distribution of districts with more than 5 census houses devoted to schools per 1,000 census houses in urban areas.

Districts with more than 5 census houses per 1,000 census houses devoted to schools and educational institutions etc. in urban areas.

STATEMENT II.7.3

Regions and districts of high distribution of school houses in urban areas

1 KERALA

Alleppey (6)
Kottayam (6)

2 MYSORE

South Kanara (7)
Coorg (8)

3 MAHARASHTRA-MYSORE

(a) MAHARASHTRA

Buldhana (9)
Satara (6)
Ratnagiri (8)

(b) MYSORE

Belgaum (6)

4 BIHAR-ORISSA-WEST BENGAL

(a) BIHAR

Muzaffarpur (7)
Darbhanga (7)
Saharsa (6)
Monghyr (6)
Bhagalpur (8)
Santal Parganas (6)
Palamau (7)
Ranchi (6)

(b) ORISSA

Baudh-Khondmals (8)
Ganjam (6)
Dhenkanal (8)
Cuttack (6)
Balasore (7)
Mayurbhanj (8)

(c) WEST BENGAL

Bankura (6)
Birbhum (7)
Malda (6)
Cooch Behar (9)
Jalpaiguri (8)
Darjeeling (8)

5 ASSAM-MANIPUR

Garo Hills (16)
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (23)
Sibsagar (9)
Cachar (7)
Mizo Hills (13)
Manipur (6)

STATEMENT II.7.3

Regions and districts of high distribution of school houses in urban areas—concld.

6 EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

Ballia (6)
Jaunpur (7)
Pratapgarh (7)
Sultanpur (7)

7 HIGHLAND DISTRICTS OF NORTHERN INDIA

(a) UTTAR PRADESH

Almora (8)
Garhwal (6)
Tehri Garhwal (14)
Uttar Kashi (6)
Dehra Dun (6)

(b) HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mahasu (10)
Chamba (6)

(c) PUNJAB

Kangra (7)

(d) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Kathua (11)
Jammu (12)
Doda (16)
Udhampur (14)
Poonch (15)
Anantnag (10)
Srinagar (7)
Baramulla (8)

8 ISOLATED DISTRICTS

Hardoi (6)
(Uttar Pradesh)
Sidhi (7)
(Madhya Pradesh)
Tonk (6)
(Rajasthan)

9 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (6)

10 PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry (7)
Mahe (10)
Yanam (9)

11 NAGALAND

Mokokchung (9)

12 SIKKIM (7)

Thus the number of districts with more than 5 houses for schools etc. per 1,000 census houses in urban areas is only 63 which account for 9·97 per cent of India's urban area and 7·43 per cent of her urban population.

The following districts have 5 census houses per 1,000 census houses devoted to schools in urban areas:

STATEMENT II.7.4

Districts with 5 census houses per 1,000 census houses devoted to schools and other educational institutions in urban areas

1 KERALA-MADRAS

(a) KERALA

Cannanore
Kozhikode
Trichur
Quilon

(b) MADRAS

Kanyakumari

2 MYSORE-ANDHRA PRADESH

(a) MYSORE

North Kanara
Shimoga
Chikmagalur
Hassan
Chitradurga
Tumkur
Kolar

(b) ANDHRA PRADESH

Anantapur
Cuddapah
Kurnool
Guntur
West Godavari
East Godavari

3 MAHARASHTRA

Poona
Kolaba
Sangli
Kolhapur
Nanded
Chanda
Amravati

4 MAHARASHTRA-GUJARAT-MADHYA PRADESH-RAJASTHAN

(a) MAHARASHTRA

Dhulia

(b) GUJARAT

Broach
Panchmahals

(c) MADHYA PRADESH

Jhabua

(d) RAJASTHAN

Banswara

5 MADHYA PRADESH

Vidisha
Hoshangabad

STATEMENT II.7.4

Districts with 5 census houses per 1,000 census houses devoted to schools and other educationl institutions in urban areas—concld.

6 UTTAR PRADESH-MADHYA PRADESH

(a) UTTAR PRADESH
- Unnao
- Rae Bareli
- Fatehpur
- Allahabad

(b) MADHYA PRADESH
- Rewa
- Satna

7 RAJASTHAN
- Churu
- Sikar

8 NORTHERN UTTAR PRADESH
- Budaun
- Naini Tal

9 BIHAR
- Champaran
- Saran
- Patna
- Shahabad
- Gaya
- Hazaribagh

10 ORISSA
- Bolangir
- Puri

11 WEST BENGAL
- Nadia
- West Dinajpur

12 ASSAM
- Goalpara
- United Khasi and Jaintia Hills
- Nowgong
- Darrang

13 TRIPURA

14 PONDICHERRY
- Karaikal

15 NAGALAND
- Kohima

Thus the number of districts with 5 census houses for schools etc. per 1,000 census houses in urban areas is only 59 which accounts for 19·20 per cent of India's urban area and 14·55 per cent of India's urban population.

Let us now examine how the above pattern is different from the number of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural and urban areas.

According to the smoothed age data for 1961 we have the following populations in a total of 1,000 persons for India as a whole :

Population aged 0—4	166
Population aged 5—14	245
Population aged 15—19	98
Population aged 20—24	87
Total population	**1,000**

We may assume that the age group 5-24 contains most of all the students. The number of teachers per 1,000 of total population thus practically works out to be the number of teachers per 430 of all students upto the age of 24. If a district has only 1 teacher per 1,000 of total population it therefore means 1 teacher per 430 students in all or less than 1 teacher per every 245 children of age 5-14. It is of course another matter how many of them either are attending school or are literate or have some educational attainment. This will be examined a little later. The account of the number of teachers is taken from the occupational classification (05) of 1961 and includes:

050 Teachers, University
051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
059 Teachers, not elsewhere classified

Let us briefly have a look at the number of districts, proportion of total area and proportion of total population which command one or more teachers per 1,000 of total population.

STATEMENT II.7.5

Distribution of all districts by number of teachers per 1,000 *of rural population*

Rural Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total rural area of India	Percentage of India's total rural population
1 Districts with 1 teacher per 1,000 of rural population	40	14·53	11·47
2 Districts with 2 teachers per 1,000 of rural population	134	42·83	40·15
3 Districts with 3 teachers per 1,000 of rural population	98	30·46	31·91
4 Districts with 4 teachers per 1,000 of rural population	38	9·35	11·16
5 Districts with 5 teachers per 1,000 of rural population	6	0·78	0·82
6 Districts with more than 5 teachers per 1,000 of rural population	13	2·05	4·49

(The area ratio excludes the six highland districts of Uttar Pradesh)

STATEMENT II.7.6

Distribution of all districts by number of teachers per 1,000 *of urban population*

Urban Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total urban area of India	Percentage of India's total urban population
1 Districts with 3-5 teachers per 1,000 of urban population	26	9·23	9·12
2 Districts with 6-7 teachers per 1,000 of urban population	80	33·67	38·12
3 Districts with 8 teachers per 1,000 of urban population	53	20·02	22·01
4 Districts with 9 teachers per 1,000 of urban population	53	18·10	16·29
5 Districts with 10 teachers per 1,000 of urban population	33	9·28	6·01
6 Districts with 11-26 teachers per 1,000 of urban population	78	9·69	8·45
7 Districts with 27-42 teachers per 1,000 of urban population	1	0·01	0·01

It is unnecessary to paraphrase the above statements. The true impact will be brought home if one reads 430 pupils of all stages in place of 1,000 of total population urban and rural.

It is not possible to ascertain how many class rooms on the average is contained in a census house numbered as a school or educational institution. But we may assume that for the most part a census house numbered as a school or educational institution contains more than one class room wherever such a situation prevails. It should be remembered at the same time that very many primary schools all over the country contain no more than one class room. The following statement gives the distribution of census houses returned as schools and educational institutions by the number of teachers per such census houses.

STATEMENT II.7.7

Districts arranged by teacher-census school house ratio in rural areas

Rural Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total rural area of India	Percentage of India's total rural population
1 Districts with less than 1 teacher per census house returned as school or educational institution	4	3·99	0·27
2 Districts with 1·00 to 1·49 teachers per census house returned as school or educational institution	15	4·44	1·95
3 Districts with 1·50 to 1·99 teachers per census house returned as school or educational institution	50	18·37	13·49
4 Districts with 2·00 to 2·99 teachers per census house returned as school or educational institution	158	45·37	51·70
5 Districts with 3·00 to 4·99 teachers per census house returned as school or educational institution	88	26·25	27·76
6 Districts with over 5 teachers per census house returned as school or educational institution	14	1·58	4·83

(The area ratio excludes Chamoli and Garhwal districts of Uttar Pradesh)

STATEMENT II.7.8

Districts arranged by teacher-census school house ratio in urban areas

Urban Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total urban area of India	Percentage of India's total urban population
1 Districts with 1·50 to 2·99 teachers per census house returned as school and educational institution	10	0·90	0·63
2 Districts with 3·00 to 4·99 teachers per census house returned as school and educational institution	33	7·32	4·97
3 Districts with 5·00 to 7·00 teachers per census house returned as school and educational institution	70	24·74	20·75
4 Districts with 7·01 to 9·10 teachers per census house returned as school and educational institution	82	31·34	29·25
5 Districts with 9·11 to 10·40 teachers per census house returned as school and educational institution	45	15·99	17·92
6 Districts with more than 10·40 teachers per census house returned as schools and educational institution	84	19·71	26·48

B. Rural India

The following statements give the distribution of gross literacy for the total population in rural and urban areas by selected ranges.

STATEMENT II.7.9

Distribution of literacy ranges in rural areas of India

Rural Areas	Literacy ranges per 100 of total rural population	Number of districts	Percentage of India's total rural area	Percentage of India's total rural population
	0— 9·9	41	16·72	6·39
	10·0—19·9	178	52·71	55·73
	20·0—29·9	87	26·00	30·63
	30·0—39·9	13	3·15	4·42
	40·0—49·9	6	1·16	1·98
	50·0 and above	3	0·26	0·85

(This statement excludes North-East Frontier Agency. The area ratio excludes Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh)

808 42

STATEMENT II.7.10

Distribution of literacy ranges in urban areas of India

Urban Areas	Literacy ranges per 100 of total urban population	Number of districts	Percentage of India's total urban area	Percentage of India's total urban population
	0—39·9	112	30·66	18·40
	40·0—49·9	139	49·10	45·86
	50·0—59·9	61	19·40	34·95
	60·0—69·9	11	0·80	0·78
	70·0—79·9	1	0·04	0·01

Let us examine what proportion of all boys of age 0-14 in rural areas go to school. These proportions have been worked out from administrative statistics collected from States and the Ministry of Education. The statistics refer to various years but closely around 1961.

STATEMENT II.7.11

Distribution of districts by percentage of boys of age 0—14 attending school in rural India

Rural Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total rural area of India	Percentage of India's total rural population
1 Districts in which upto 16 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	82	24·26	20·20
2 Districts in which 16·00 to 20·59 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	83	27·74	27·23
3 Districts in which 20·60 to 26·86 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	83	25·85	26·76
4 Districts in which 26·87 to 41·47 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	73	21·47	23·33
5 Districts in which 41·48 to 56·00 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	8	0·68	2·48

The corresponding statement for all girls of age 0-14 in rural areas is given below:

STATEMENT II.7.12

Distribution of districts by percentage of girls of age 0—14 attending school in rural India

Rural Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total rural area of India	Percentage of India's total rural population
1 Districts in which upto 2·81 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	84	25·37	19·63
2 Districts in which 2·82 to 5·66 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	81	24·19	26·64
3 Districts in which 5·67 to 11·50 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	83	26·23	23·28
4 Districts in which 11·51 to 29·47 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	70	23·15	26·91
5 Districts in which 29·48 to 47·44 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	11	1·06	3·54

(The area ratio excludes Chamoli, Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh)

The corresponding statements for urban areas are given below:

STATEMENT II.7.13

Distribution of districts according to certain ranges of percentage of boys attending school in urban India

Urban Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total urban area of India	Percentage of India's total urban population
1 Districts in which upto 33·57 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	80	20·13	15·83
2 Districts in which 33·58 to 38·27 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	82	22·91	21·03
3 Districts in which 38·28 to 42·74 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	82	28·78	22·37
4 Districts in which 42·75 to 56·63 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	79	27·75	40·50
5 Districts in which 56·64 to 70·50 per cent of all boys of age 0—14 go to school	1	0·43	0·27

STATEMENT II.7.14

Distribution of districts according to certain ranges of percentage of girls attending school in urban India

Urban Areas	Number of districts	Percentage of total urban area of India	Percentage of India's total urban population
1 Districts in which upto 19·07 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	81	20·78	13·59
2 Districts in which 19·08 to 25·90 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	82	22·90	18·06
3 Districts in which 25·91 to 33·23 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	81	29·81	30·90
4 Districts in which 33·24 to 53·61 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	78	26·40	37·21
5 Districts in which 53·62 to 98·42 per cent of all girls of age 0—14 go to school	2	0·11	0·24

We may now name regions and districts which send the highest proportions of their boys and girls of age 0-14 to school in rural areas.

STATEMENT II.7.15

Districts which send 26·87 to 56·00 (Quartile 4) per cent of boys and 11·51 to 47·44 (Quartile 4) per cent of girls of age 0—14 to school in rural areas

	Males	Females
1 GUJARAT		
Kaira	34·01	16·98
Mehsana	31·58	17·27
Sabarkantha	31·17	11·78
Ahmedabad	30·50	15·56
Baroda	27·24	15·87
Surat	27·44	18·19
Broach	29·77	18·72
2 MAHARASHTRA		
Ratnagiri	37·33	22·40
Satara	36·42	16·68
Jalgaon	34·67	16·77
Sangli	32·03	12·73
Amravati	31·62	18·28
Wardha	31·40	18·94
Kolaba	30·70	14·77
2 MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*		
Poona	30·02	12·38
Akola	29·26	15·43
Ahmadnagar	28·52	12·08
3 MYSORE		
North Kanara	32·95	23·17
Coorg	32·69	42·01
South Kanara	30·97	20·77
Dharwar	29·12	16·45
Hassan	28·55	14·46
Chitradurga	28·26	12·85
Shimoga	27·88	14·87
4 KERALA		
Alleppey	49·77	46·59
Quilon	49·09	43·06

STATEMENT II.7.15

Districts which send 26·87 to 56·00 (Quartile 4) per cent of boys and 11·51 to 47·44 (Quartile 4) per cent of girls of age 0—14 to school in rural areas—concld.

	Males	Females
4 KERALA—*concld.*		
Kottayam	45·28	40·44
Ernakulam	44·66	40·88
Trichur	43·85	39·51
Trivandrum	42·85	37·78
Kozhikode	37·31	29·89
Cannanore	37·10	27·91
Palghat	34·95	26·31
5 MADRAS		
Kanyakumari	41·40	35·69
Tirunelveli	35·02	22·02
Nilgiri	33·14	19·71
Tiruchirapalli	30·04	13·81
Thanjavur	29·08	14·14
Ramanathapuram	29·07	14·75
South Arcot	28·16	14·43
Chingleput	27·14	14·55
6 ORISSA		
Balasore	39·32	15·24
Cuttack	34·37	17·12
Sambalpur	33·33	14·49
Puri	31·86	19·54
7 PUNJAB		
Hoshiarpur	35·69	16·34
Jullundur	32·47	19·23
Gurdaspur	29·36	12·69
Ludhiana	28·64	18·70
8 WEST BENGAL		
Midnapore	31·69	12·87
Howrah	29·28	15·53
Hooghly	27·42	13·65
9 ASSAM		
Sibsagar	32·18	19·85
Kamrup	29·35	14·33
Cachar	28·03	14·10
10 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	34·72	32·04
11 MANIPUR	36·48	20·66
12 NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY	28·79	12·90
13 PONDICHERRY		
Mahe	52·19	47·44
Karaikal	34·41	18·17
Pondicherry	30·31	15·57

STATEMENT II.7.16

Districts which send 20·60 to 26·86 (Quartile 3) per cent of boys and 11·51 to 47·44 (Quartile 4) per cent of girls aged 0—14 to school in rural areas

	Males	Females
1 ANDHRA PRADESH		
Guntur	25·94	15·25
Krishna	25·90	18·55
West Godavari	25·55	19·90
Nellore	24·22	13·59
East Godavari	22·45	16·06
2 ASSAM		
Nowgong	25·18	13·65
Mizo Hills	24·69	21·04
Lakhimpur	22·61	11·54
3 MADRAS		
Coimbatore	26·77	13·04
Madurai	26·69	14·47
North Arcot	26·34	12·79
4 MYSORE		
Chikmagalur	26·10	14·16
5 PUNJAB		
Kapurthala	26·86	13·81
Amritsar	26·23	13·33
6 WEST BENGAL		
24-Parganas	25·51	12·32
Burdwan	24·63	11·60
Nadia	22·63	11·61
7 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	25·52	15·67

STATEMENT II.7.17

Districts which send 26·87 to 56·00 (Quartile 4) per cent of boys and 5·67 to 11·50 (Quartile 3) per cent of girls aged 0—14 to school in rural areas

	Males	Females
1 BIHAR		
Patna	28·60	6·50
2 MAHARASHTRA		
Kolhapur	31·32	9·90
Nagpur	28·77	10·65
Bhandara	28·34	9·64
Buldhana	26·93	10·14
Nasik	26·93	11·50
3 MYSORE		
Tumkur	28·15	10·01
4 ORISSA		
Dhenkanal	32·36	8·89
5 PUNJAB		
Simla	56·00	10·00
Kangra	35·81	11·43
Rohtak	28·17	6·37
Lahaul and Spiti	27·46	6·91

STATEMENT II.7.17

Districts which send 26·87 *to* 56·00 (*Quartile* 4) *per cent of boys and* 5·67 *to* 11·50 (*Quartile* 3) *per cent of girls aged* 0—14 *to school in rural areas*—concld.

	Males	Females
6 UTTAR PRADESH		
Pithoragarh	32·54	5·89
Garhwal	32·50	5·81
Chamoli	31·93	4·84
Almora	28·03	3·67
7 DELHI	34·06	10·30
8 HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Bilaspur	32·44	8·09
Mandi	27·35	6·03

Roughly speaking, therefore, the total number of districts in India which send more than a quarter but little more than 2/5ths of their boys aged 0-14 to school and between one-tenth and not much more than one-third of their girls aged 0-14 in the rural areas is only 98 out of a total of 329. The proportion of their combined area to that of India is only 27·82 and the proportion of their combined population to that of India is 33·38.

The rest of rural India sends less than 25 per cent of boys aged 0-14 and less than 10 per cent of girls of the same age to school. It may be instructive to find out the lowest limits in this regard.

The lowest or first quartile values for percentage of boys going to school in rural areas are 5·18 to 16·03 per cent or between 1/20th and 1/6th of the primary school going age. The corresponding first quartile values for girls aged 0-14 going to school is 0·72 to 2·81 per cent of all girls in that age. The following statement lists all those districts which have values for both boys and girls in their respective first quartiles or have values for either boys or girls in their respective first quartiles for rural areas.

STATEMENT II.7.18

Districts which send 5·18 *to* 16·03 (*Quartile* 1) *per cent of boys and* 0·72 *to* 2·81 (*Quartile* 1) *per cent of girls aged* 0—14 *to school or have values for either boys or girls in their respective first quartile in rural areas*

	Boys	Girls
1 ANDHRA PRADESH		
Warangal	15·45	4·55
Mahbubnagar	15·38	4·87
Khammam	15·12	6·39
Nizamabad	15·21	4·14
Nalgonda	15·07	4·03
Adilabad	13·90	3·06
2 ASSAM		
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	11·57	6·29
Garo Hills	10·05	6·94
3 BIHAR		
Champaran	15·10	3·01
Hazaribagh	16·36	2·66
4 GUJARAT		
Dangs	14·74	5·95
5 JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Doda	17·21	2·28
Ladakh	16·47	2·03
Baramulla	15·30	2·02
Srinagar	14·53	2·45
Udhampur	14·09	2·99
Anantnag	12·30	1·80
Poonch	11·51	1·94
6 MADHYA PRADESH		
Schore	25·96	1·82
Gwalior	18·68	2·68
Datia	18·29	1·98
Shajapur	17·15	2·12
Ujjain	15·50	1·96
Morena	15·26	2·08
Shahdol	15·07	2·08
Ratlam	15·05	2·61
Chhatarpur	14·59	2·13
Dewas	14·38	1·97
Shivpuri	14·09	1·88
Surguja	13·53	2·86
Vidisha	13·12	1·94
Tikamgarh	13·07	2·03
Guna	12·88	1·65
Panna	12·70	2·11
West Nimar	12·32	2·54
Dhar	12·20	2·37
Sidhi	11·95	1·02
Rajgarh	10·84	1·25
Bastar	10·15	2·24
Jhabua	5·18	1·22
7 MYSORE		
Raichur	15·51	3·12
8 ORISSA		
Koraput	15·99	6·97
Kalahandi	15·30	4·08

STATEMENT II.7.18

Districts which send 5·18 *to* 16·03 (*Quartile* 1) *per cent of boys and* 0·72 *to* 2·81 (*Quartile* 1) *per cent of girls aged* 0—14 *to school or have values for either boys or girls in their respective first quartile in rural areas*—concld.

	Boys	Girls
9 PUNJAB		
Mahendragarh	24·68	2·34
Sangrur	14·66	4·52
Bhatinda	12·90	4·51
10 RAJASTHAN		
Jhunjhunu	24·29	2·65
Sikar	22·77	2·14
Alwar	18·62	2·66
Jodhpur	17·35	1·66
Churu	16·06	1·90
Ganganagar	16·03	3·30
Jaipur	15·90	1·99
Sawai Madhopur	15·87	2·09
Bharatpur	15.85	2·09
Jhalawar	15·30	2·75
Sirohi	14·66	2·81
Dungarpur	14·58	2·40
Udaipur	12·97	2·27
Nagaur	12·83	1·79
Chitorgarh	12·33	2·24
Jalor	11·70	3·37
Bundi	11·63	1·28
Bhilwara	11·57	2·05
Tonk	11·43	2·20
Banswara	11·24	1·71
Jaisalmer	9·98	0·72
Barmer	9·27	0·78
11 UTTAR PRADESH		
Uttar Kashi	25·95	2·04
Tehri Garhwal	21·01	1·45
Mathura	19·90	2·51
Jaunpur	19·26	2·23
Bulandshahr	19·22	1·95
Pratapgarh	19·01	2·20
Varanasi	18·80	2·44
Aligarh	17·02	2·77
Sultanpur	16·53	2·10
Fatehpur	16·42	2·40
Deoria	16·30	1·62
Faizabad	16·17	2·40
Hamirpur	16·07	2·68
Rae Bareli	15·50	2·23
Gorakhpur	15·41	2·06
Unnao	15·35	3·25
Bijnor	15·34	4·34
Hardoi	15·24	2·81
Etah	14·88	2·66
Gonda	14·48	1·78
Pilibhit	14·08	2·29
Jhansi	14·05	2·36
11 UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*		
Basti	13·99	1·85
Mirzapur	13·90	2·04
Allahabad	13·84	1·50
Banda	13·57	1·45
Lucknow	13·50	2·69
Bara Banki	13·27	1·89
Sitapur.	12·28	2·04
Bareilly	12.24	3·50
Kheri	11·96	2·11
Shahjahanpur	11·43	2·24
Bahraich	11·22	1·42
Moradabad	10·70	1·56
Budaun	8·34	1·91
Rampur	8·17	1·23
12 WEST BENGAL		
Murshidabad	13·72	6·30
13 HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Chamba	15·23	2·96
14 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	12·12	4·66
15 NAGALAND		
Tuensang	6·17	2·80
16 SIKKIM	8·36	2·19

Thus 109 districts out of a total 329 in all India suffer from the lowest (Quartile 1) values either for boys or for girls or for both in their rural areas. Together they account for 33·74 per cent of India's rural land area and 26·67 per cent of India's rural population.

C. Urban India

We may now have a look at the urban populations of districts. The urban areas of the following districts show the maximum quartile values for school attendance of boys and girls aged 0-14.

STATEMENT II.7.19

Districts which send 42·75 *to* 70·50 (*Quartile* 4) *per cent boys and* 33·24 *to* 98·42 (*Quartile* 4) *per cent girls of age* 0—14 *to school in urban India*

	Boys	Girls
1 ASSAM		
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	54·22	47·21
Cachar	53·91	44·85
Mizo Hills	52·40	98·42
1 ASSAM—*concld.*		
Nowgong	51·08	35·26
Kamrup	45·57	37·55
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	44·81	39·58
Garo Hills	44·16	43·94

STATEMENT II.7.19

Districts which send 42·75 *to* 70·50 (*Quartile* 4) *per cent boys and* 33·24 *to* 98·42 (*Quartile* 4) *per cent girls of age* 0—14 *to school in urban India*—concld.

	Boys	Girls
2 GUJARAT		
Panchmahals	44·22	33·87
Surat	43·57	35·15
Kaira	43·43	34·49
3 KERALA		
Trichur	52·33	53·37
Kottayam	49·51	49·37
Alleppey	49·47	45·63
Quilon	46·76	43·12
Ernakulam	45·80	42·51
Trivandrum	45·26	41·71
Kozhikode	42·83	36·74
4 MADHYA PRADESH		
Indore	43·70	33·91
5 MADRAS		
Madras	48·64	40·34
Thanjavur	48·13	36·68
Kanyakumari	47·98	42·88
Tiruchirapalli	45·86	36·18
Tirunelveli	44·69	34·27
Ramanathapuram	44·61	34·07
6 MAHARASHTRA		
Satara	52·94	38·59
Ratnagiri	51·82	38·25
Poona	45·61	37·66
Greater Bombay	45·52	39·91
Thana	45·02	35·00
Kolaba	44·22	36·77
Wardha	43·60	33·34
7 MYSORE		
South Kanara	45·28	39·51
Tumkur	44·51	34·20
North Kanara	43·24	35·50
Bangalore	42·76	35·11
8 PUNJAB		
Simla	51·46	44·99
Karnal	46·69	34·55
Amritsar	46·40	35·56
Hoshiarpur	44·57	39·32
8 PUNJAB—*concld.*		
Ludhiana	44·48	33·86
Ambala	43·93	38·59
Jullundur	43·00	42·30
Kapurthala	42·98	39·22
9 UTTAR PRADESH		
Dehra Dun	70·50	39·96
Almora	55·27	47·10
Tehri Garhwal	45·94	42·38
10 WEST BENGAL		
Calcutta	48·60	35·97
11 DELHI		
Delhi	45·95	39·33
12 HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Chamba	49·14	45·06
Mahasu	48·60	40·58
Mandi	45·47	41·83
Sirmur	45·20	37·45
13 NAGALAND		
Mokokchung	52·45	47·72
14 PONDICHERRY		
Mahe	54·28	48·96
Pondicherry	48·43	41·44

This list accounts for 55 districts and 31·22 per cent of India's urban population.

The following statement shows those districts in which either boys or girls are in the highest quartile but the complementary value is in a lower quartile :

STATEMENT II.7.20

Districts in which either the proportion of boys or that of girls aged 0—14 *going to school is in the maximum category* (*Quartile* 4)

	Boys	Girls
1 ANDHRA PRADESH		
Anantapur	44.08	22·73
Hyderabad	44·17	32·26
2 ASSAM		
Sibsagar	36·96	53·35
Lakhimpur	39·61	47·16
3 BIHAR		
Ranchi	44·61	32·82
4 GUJARAT		
Mehsana	47·58	26·84
Sabarkantha	43·81	29·36
Baroda	43·20	33·18
5 JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Udhampur	41·10	37·48
Poonch	36·00	35·61

STATEMENT II.7.20

Districts in which either the proportion of boys or that of girls aged 0—14 *going to school is in the maximum category* (*Quartile* 4)—concld.

	Boys	Girls
6 KERALA		
Palghat	42·74	35·29
Cannanore	39·15	37·10
7 MADHYA PRADESH		
Sehore	43·88	22·55
Betul	43·75	29·92
Bastar	43·64	32·39
Hoshangabad	43·37	28·20
Raigarh	40·05	41·75
8 MADRAS		
Chingleput	43·19	32·61
Coimbatore	42·19	34·12
Madurai	41·18	34·44
9 MAHARASHTRA		
Ahmadnagar	44·42	32·80
Sangli	42·97	29·63
10 MYSORE		
Belgaum	43·01	31·67
Coorg	41·41	53·61
Chikmagalur	40·64	33·44
Mysore	38·07	36·31
11 ORISSA		
Baudh-Khondmals	55·91	31·82
Puri	47·63	31·55
Koraput	46·16	23·63
Mayurbhanj	45·83	25·73
Bolangir	38·46	38·45
12 PUNJAB		
Patiala	40·94	44·81
Gurdaspur	41·39	35·16
13 RAJASTHAN		
Chitorgarh	44·85	17·78
Bhilwara	27·58	36·82
14 UTTAR PRADESH		
Uttar Kashi	46·65	26·80
Garhwal	44·25	29·63
Mathura	32·25	71·17
Bahraich	15·51	36·09
15 WEST BENGAL		
Darjeeling	47·71	25·88
Nadia	45·10	30·75
24-Parganas	43·96	27·67
Cooch Behar	40·97	36·65
Midnapore	37·90	36·10
Hooghly	37·37	37·25
16 HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Bilaspur	40·03	36·92
17 NAGALAND		
Kohima	39·29	35·54
18 PONDICHERRY		
Karaikal	43·32	31·24
19 MANIPUR		
Manipur	42·71	35·11
20 TRIPURA		
Tripura	42·74	39·45

The following districts have the lowest values (Quartile 1) for school going children aged 0-14 in urban areas either for boys or for girls or for both :

STATEMENT II.7.21

Districts in which 0 *to* 33·57 (*Quartile* 1) *per cent boys and* 0 *to* 19·07 (*Quartile* 1+ *Quartile* 2) *per cent girls of age* 0—14 *go to school in urban India*

	Boys	Girls
1 ANDHRA PRADESH		
Medak	35·84	18·21
Mahbubnagar	34·70	16·01
Nalgonda	31·62	17·08
Nizamabad	31·27	16·24
Adilabad	30·22	16·40
2 BIHAR		
Gaya	39·01	17·35
Darbhanga	35·95	17·87
Monghyr	33·84	16·73
Saran	33·56	15·69
Shahabad	32·63	18·47
Saharsa	30·64	13·62
3 GUJARAT		
Junagadh	33·54	22·62
Surendranagar	33·42	28·14
Jamnagar	33·42	24·06
Amreli	32·83	22·66
4 JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Ladakh	34·18	17·46
Anantnag	30·46	3·67
Srinagar	30·21	20·82
Baramulla	26·42	9·41
5 MADHYA PRADESH		
Sidhi	38·27	16·05
Surguja	37·30	17·73

STATEMENT II.7.21

Districts in which 0 to 33·57 (Quartile 1) per cent boys and 0 to 19·07 (Quartile 1 + Quartile 2) per cent girls of age 0—14 go to school in urban India—concld.

	Boys	Girls
5 MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*		
Shajapur	36·44	19·03
Tikamgarh	33·39	17·48
Rajgarh	33·01	15·79
Dhar	32·93	19·84
Satna	32·63	17·59
Durg	32·55	21·31
Bhind	31·51	18·20
Raisen	31·00	16·27
Shahdol	30·68	16·15
Datia	30·50	12·91
Chhatarpur	27·16	15·98
6 MAHARASHTRA		
Parbhani	36·13	17·58
Bhir	35·69	18·27
Nanded	32·08	16·30
Osmanabad	30·89	18·64
7 MYSORE		
Gulbarga	34·91	16·62
Raichur	29·95	15·32
8 ORISSA		
Kalahandi	33·34	21·08
Keonjhar	30·43	16·21
Sundargarh	24·66	15·39
9 PUNJAB		
Mahendragarh	36·20	16·93
Bhatinda	33·54	25·96
Sangrur	31·46	23·93
10 RAJASTHAN		
Chitorgarh	44·85	17·78
Pali	38·63	17·45
Jaisalmer	35·23	10·68
Alwar	34·97	18·30
Bundi	33·07	16·44
Ganganagar	32·92	20·99
Churu	32·86	14·54
Jhunjhunu	32·54	10·54
Nagaur	32·42	13·65
Barmer	30·89	9·92
Tonk	30·42	12·56
Sikar	30·17	9·87
Sawai Madhopur	28·75	10·72
Bharatpur	28·14	14·29
Bhilwara	27·58	36·82
Jalor	24·44	7·14
11 UTTAR PRADESH		
Ghazipur	38·34	16·61
Gonda	36·91	18·67
Unnao	34·47	18·86
Jalaun	33·82	15·71
Rae Bareli	33·80	16·20
Pratapgarh	33·57	18·47
Faizabad	33·19	12·24
Jhansi	33·12	11·36
Kanpur	32·74	26·10
Saharanpur	32·41	13·60
Mathura	32·25	71·17
Muzaffarnagar	31·70	20·15
Fatehpur	31·41	17·75
Banda	31·08	15·21
Hardoi	30·95	12·41
Farrukhabad	30·60	0
Etawah	30·18	11·81
Bara Banki	29·77	21·87
Kheri	29·68	19·07
Agra	29·51	18·10
Mainpuri	29·29	17·98
Varanasi	28·02	18·56
Hamirpur	27·90	14·51
Bareilly	27·55	15·60
Aligarh	27·43	17·57
Pilibhit	27·11	16·71
Mirzapur	26·81	12·34
Moradabad	26·15	16·17
Bulandshahr	26·06	14·93
Jaunpur	25·92	12·20
Sitapur	25·80	17·09
Etah	25·62	14·68
Azamgarh	25·32	11·88
Shahjahanpur	23·92	13·45
Budaun	23·46	13·87
Rampur	21·44	11·02
Bijnor	20·19	13·07
12 WEST BENGAL		
Bankura	32·29	20·55
Murshidabad	30·34	22·18
Purulia	25·60	21·13
13 PONDICHERRY		
Yanam	29·81	22·41

Thus the number of districts with the lowest values for school going children aged 0-14 in urban areas either for boys or for girls or for both is 101. Together these 101 districts account for 26·10 per cent of India's urban area and 18·66 per cent of her urban population.

D. Enrolment in age group 5-14

We may conclude this aspect by taking stock of the different proportions of school-going children all over India in both rural and urban areas. The following brief statement gives the broad ratios :

STATEMENT II.7.22

Distribution of districts by ranges of proportion of children aged 5—14 going to school

	Range	Number of districts	Percentage of India's area	Percentage of India's population
1 School-going children aged 5-14 per 1,000 of population aged 5-14	68-186	83	27·17	20·08
2 School-going children aged 5-14 per 1,000 of population aged 5-14	187-260	83	25·80	24·79
3 School-going children aged 5-14 per 1,000 of population aged 5-14	261-366	86	27·14	23·83
4 School-going children aged 5-14 per 1,000 of population aged 5-14	367-547	65	18·84	25·81
5 School-going children aged 5-14 per 1,000 of population aged 5-14	548-728	15	1·05	5·49

(This statement excludes North-East Frontier Agency)

The districts of highest frequency are:

Mahe	728
Kottayam	720
Alleppey	709
Madras	702
Palghat	672
Ernakulam	669
Trichur	668
Greater Bombay	659
Simla	639
Delhi	637
Quilon	631
Coorg	607
Kanyakumari	601
Calcutta	601
Dehra Dun	556

The districts falling within the fourth quartile (367-728) are in four broad zones apart from small isolated block; these are :

STATEMENT II.7.23

Districts enjoying the highest range of proportion of children aged 5—14 going to school

1 GUJARAT—MAHARASHTRA

(a) GUJARAT

Ahmedabad (506)
Kaira (442)
Mehsana(424)
Broach (416)
Surat (412)
Baroda (408)

(b) MAHARASHTRA

Greater Bombay (659)
Ratnagiri (471)
Jalgaon (456)
Poona (454)
Satara (449)
Kolaba (392)
Sangli (382)
Nasik (374)
Thana (373)

2 MYSORE—KERALA—MADRAS

(a) MYSORE

Coorg (607)
North Kanara (469)
South Kanara (442)
Bangalore (434)
Dharwar (396)
Shimoga (382)

(b) KERALA

Kottayam (720)
Alleppey (709)
Palghat (672)
Ernakulam (669)
Trichur (668)
Quilon (631)
Trivandrum (534)
Cannanore (514)
Kozhikode (490)

(c) MADRAS

Madras (702)
Kanyakumari (601)
Tirunelveli (493)
Nilgiri (483)
Ramanathapuram (420)
Madurai (415)
Tiruchirapalli (412)
Thanjavur (406)
Chingleput (392)
Coimbatore (389)
South Arcot (376)
North Arcot (369)

3 ORISSA—WEST BENGAL

(a) ORISSA

Cuttack (423)
Puri (405)
Sambalpur (379)
Balasore (376)

STATEMENT II.7.23

Districts enjoying the highest range of proportion of children aged 5--14 going to school—concld.

(b) WEST BENGAL

Calcutta (601)
Howrah (403)
Hooghly (386)
Midnapore (374)
24-Parganas (372)

4 PUNJAB

Simla (639)
Jullundur (462)
Ludhiana (431)
Hoshiarpur (427)
Amritsar (403)
Ambala (400)
Kapurthala (384)
Gurdaspur (384)
Kangra (381)

5 ASSAM—MANIPUR

Sibsagar (414)
Kamrup (381)
Mizo Hills (375)
Manipur (461)

6 MAHARASHTRA

Nagpur (471)
Wardha (471)
Amravati (441)
Akola (409)

7 ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad (431)
West Godavari (382)
Krishna (374)

8 MADHYA PRADESH

Indore (461)

9 UTTAR PRADESH

Dehra Dun (556)

10 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (427)

11 DELHI

Delhi (637)

12 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (514)

13 PONDICHERRY

Mahe (728)
Karaikal (465)
Pondicherry (454)
Yanam (400)

The area of the next lower range (261-366) is again predominantly in Gujarat- Maharashtra -Mysore- Andhra Pradesh. But there are promising tracts also in Central Madhya Pradesh, the upland districts of Orissa-Bihar-West Bengal, the highland districts of Uttar Pradesh-Himachal Pradesh and the Eastern Tracts of Punjab and in the East Assam. The tracts are :

STATEMENT II.7.24

Districts enjoying moderately high range of proportion of children aged 5—14 going to school

1 GUJARAT—MAHARASHTRA—MYSORE—ANDHRA PRADESH

(a) GUJARAT

Rajkot (366)
Sabarkantha (355)
Jamnagar (339)
Kutch (328)
Bhavnagar (312)
Amreli (310)
Surendranagar (278)
Junagadh (274)
Panchmahals (261)

(b) MAHARASHTRA

Kolhapur (366)
Ahmadnagar (354)
Sholapur (346)
Buldhana (339)
Bhandara (335)
Dhulia (328)
Yeotmal (304)

(c) MYSORE

Hassan (362)
Chikmagalur (361)
Chitradurga (344)
Belgaum (343)
Bijapur (328)
Tumkur (316)
Kolar (315)
Mandya (282)
Mysore (274)

(d) ANDHRA PRADESH

Guntur (354)
East Godavari (333)
Nellore (318)
Cuddapah (295)
Chittoor (280)
Anantapur (263)

2 CENTRAL MADHYA PRADESH

Sehore (357)
Jabalpur (329)
Narsimhapur (328)
Sagar (317)
Hoshangabad (304)
Mandla (286)
East Nimar (282)
Betul (265)
Raisen (261)

3 ORISSA—WEST BENGAL—BIHAR

(a) ORISSA

Dhenkanal (335)
Ganjam (300)

STATEMENT II.7.24

Districts enjoying moderately high range of proportion of children aged 5—14 going to school—contd.

(a) ORISSA—*concld.*

Baudh-Khondmals (291)
Keonjhar (282)
Mayurbhanj (261)

(b) WEST BENGAL

Darjeeling (337)
Burdwan (332)
Nadia (331)
Bankura (285)
Birbhum (266)

(c) BIHAR

Dhanbad (305)
Singhbhum (275)

4 ASSAM—TRIPURA

Cachar (366)
Nowgong (336)
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (320)
Lakhimpur (319)
Goalpara (280)
Darrang (272)
Tripura (295)

5 HIGHLAND DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH—HIMACHAL PRADESH—JAMMU AND KASHMIR—PUNJAB

(a) UTTAR PRADESH

Garhwal (314)
Naini Tal (309)
Pithoragarh (303)
Chamoli (292)
Almora (271)

(b) HIMACHAL PRADESH AND PUNJAB

Bilaspur (335)
Mandi (290)
Mahasu (264)
Lahaul and Spiti (Punjab) (261)

(c) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu (324)
Kathua (273)

6 PUNJAB AND UTTAR PRADESH

(a) PUNJAB

Rohtak (323)
Patiala (319)
Gurgaon (302)
Karnal (268)

(b) UTTAR PRADESH

Mathura (297)
Meerut (267)

7 ISOLATED DISTRICTS

Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) (358)
Ajmer (Rajasthan) (337)
Patna (Bihar) (324)

STATEMENT II.7.24

Districts enjoying moderately high range of proportion of children aged 5—14 going to school—concld.

7 ISOLATED DISTRICTS—*concld.*

Shahabad (Bihar) (261)
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) (313)
Bikaner (Rajasthan) (304)
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) (303)
Salem (Madras) (299)
Kohima (Nagaland) (270)
Kota (Rajasthan) (262)

The regions of lowest enrolment (68-186) are (1) the bulk of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, (2) the Telengana Region of Andhra Pradesh, (3) the Central Region of Bihar, West Bengal and (4) parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh. The regions are constituted as below :

STATEMENT II.7.25

Districts registering the lowest enrolment rate of children aged 5—14

1 UTTAR PRADESH—MADHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN

(a) UTTAR PRADESH

Bareilly (185)
Bijnor (184)
Allahabad (180)
Hamirpur (180)
Jaunpur (177)
Pratapgarh (175)
Pilibhit (171)
Faizabad (169)
Hardoi (164)
Etah (163)
Azamgarh (162)
Fatehpur (161)
Gorakhpur (159)
Unnao (159)
Moradabad (158)
Sultanpur (157)
Mirzapur (152)
Gonda (151)
Rae Bareli (151)
Deoria (148)
Bara Banki (143)
Banda (142)
Shahjahanpur (142)
Sitapur (139)
Kheri (134)
Basti (130)
Bahraich (124)
Rampur (118)
Budaun (107)

(b) MADHYA PRADESH

West Nimar (177)
Morena (174)

STATEMENT II.7.25

Districts registering the lowest enrolment rate of children aged 5—14—concld.

(b) MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*

Guna (173)
Chhatarpur (167)
Shivpuri (166)
Shahdol (165)
Dhar (161)
Surguja (149)
Tikamgarh (149)
Panna (147)
Vidisha (138)
Rajgarh (133)
Sidhi (116)
Jhabua (85)

(c) RAJASTHAN

Jhalawar (179)
Bharatpur (176)
Sawai Madhopur (169)
Udaipur (167)
Chitorgarh (160)
Dungarpur (158)
Bundi (156)
Nagaur (152)
Tonk (149)
Bhilwara (141)
Jalor (132)
Banswara (131)
Jaisalmer (119)
Barmer (97)

II TELENGANA REGION OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND MYSORE

Nizamabad (184)
Mahbubnagar (184)
Medak (180)
Nalgonda (177)
Adilabad (170)
Raichur (177)

III CENTRAL REGION OF BIHAR—WEST BENGAL

Santal Parganas (186)
Hazaribagh (177)
Saharsa (177)
Champaran (158)
Murshidabad (182)

IV JAMMU AND KASHMIR—HIMACHAL PRADESH

(a) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Doda (185)
Udhampur (178)
Ladakh (152)
Baramulla (151)
Poonch (141)
Anantnag (122)

(b) HIMACHAL PRADESH

Chamba (168)

V ISOLATED DISTRICTS

Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) (113)
Kalahandi (Orissa) (158)
Dangs (Gujarat) (181)
U. M. and N. C. Hills (Assam) (159)
Garo Hills (Assam) (157)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (143)
Tuensang (Nagaland) (68)
Sikkim (95)

All other areas are intermediate, *i.e.*, in the median with value ranging from 187 to 260.

E. Progress of literacy in the decade 1951-61

We may obtain some rough measure of the progress of literacy made in the age group 5-14 during the last decade by comparing the proportion of literates in this young age group to that of the general population in the Census of 1961. On the presumption that the primary education drive accelerated during the last decade, the proportion of literates to total population in the age group 5-14 should be appreciably higher than the proportion of literates to total population of all ages. If we call the former proportion 'a' and the latter 'b' then 'a' should be higher than 'b' to indicate acceleration of primary education during 1951-61. If however 'a' shows a value lower than 'b' it will mean that the acceleration of primary education drive in the age group 5-14 has lagged behind the general rate of increase of population in a particular district. This conclusion will be more valid for rural areas, because of their large and relatively stable population base. Any excess of 'b' over 'a' in urban areas will have to be further examined in the light of whether the fact that a number of places which in 1951 were considered as towns were no longer retained in the list of towns in 1961 may have been responsible for this phenomenon. It should also be borne in mind that most urban areas gain by the immigration of literate and educated persons in the age group 15-34 thus denuding the rural areas. This is one of the ways in which the age group 15-34 keeps its end up on the age group 5-14. Proceeding on the same argument it will have to be further examined if those rural areas which betray an excess of 'b' over 'a' have not suffered by the fact that a number of areas listed as

villages in 1951 were listed as towns in 1961 and also by outmigration of their literate and educated population in the age group 15-34 to cities and towns. Where both rural and urban areas of a district show an excess of 'b' over 'a' the conclusion seems inevitable that the progress of literacy among the young age group 5-14 has not kept pace with the rate of growth of population or in the alternative both rural and urban areas have been exporting their literate and educated populations to other places.

In calculating the proportions, the population in age group 0-4 as smoothed by the Census Actuary of 1961 has been adopted which has had the effect of slightly reducing the denominator for both 'a' and 'b'. The extent of increase in the proportion which this reduction in the denominator produced will be available in columns 6 and 7 of the Table.

The proportion of literates to total population in the age group 5-14 is either less than or the same as the proportion of literate and educated persons to total of all population in the following districts.

STATEMENT II.7.26

Districts of comparatively low advance of literacy in age group 5-14 during 1951-61

a = Proportion of literates and educated persons to total of all population
b = Proportion of literates to total population in the age group 5-14

State/District	a		b		No. of places removed from list of towns in 1961	No. of new towns added in 1961
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH						
East Godavari		480		468	6	..
Cuddapah		463		459	..	..
ASSAM						
Garo Hills	231		218		..	1
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	277		245		..	3
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	209		205		..	..
BIHAR						
Saharsa		399		394	..	6
GUJARAT						
Jamnagar		511		507	3	2
Surendranagar	204		199		2	—
Amreli	311	489	311	485	1	1
JAMMU AND KASHMIR						
Anantnag		203		178	3	2
Ladakh	92		87		..	..
Udhampur	[illegible]	476		403	..	..
Jammu	132	497	122	474	..	2
Kathua		373		340	1	2
Poonch	77	432	58	365	1	1

STATEMENT II.7.26

Districts of comparatively low advance of literacy in age group 5-14 *during* 1951-61—contd.

State/District	a Rural	a Urban	b Rural	b Urban	No. of places removed from list of towns in 1961	No. of new towns added in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA						
Cannanore	469		460		..	14
Palghat		525		494	4	1
Trichur	560	696	540	672	4	1
Ernakulam	574	699	518	654	4	2
Kottayam	659	792	572	747	6	..
Alleppey	672	693	631	661	1	..
Quilon	593		546		8	2
Trivandrum	503	639	461	605	10	5
MADHYA PRADESH						
Datia	143		141		4	..
Jhabua	42		42		..	5
Dewas		461		449	..	5
Rajgarh	90		87		..	..
Sehore		506		499	..	4
MAHARASHTRA						
Nasik		548		536	10	1
Dhulia		530		520	5	..
Ahmadnagar		609		607	9	1
Poona		641		630	18	4
Aurangabad		473		453	..	..
Bhir		414		404	1	..
Osmanabad		421		419	6	..
MYSORE						
Bellary	204		195		4	2
Raichur	159		158		25	..
ORISSA						
Kalahandi	123		120		..	2
Sambalpur		510		456	..	3
Bolangir	156		156		..	..
Balasore		465		451	..	3
PUNJAB						
Hissar	159	480	159	474	..	1
Jullundur	315		306		3	1
Mahendragarh		429		415	..	..
RAJASTHAN						
Sikar		330		325	4	..
Jaisalmer		383		373	..	..
UTTAR PRADESH						
Bijnor		357		348	7	..
Moradabad		362		327	4	..
Budaun		342		326	8	..
Rampur	96	331	92	309	5	..
Bareilly		443		417	6	..
Pilibhit		383		365	2	..
Shahjahanpur		361		311	2	..
Mathura	206	511	202	490	9	..
Agra		447		435	3	2
Etah		406		395	9	..
Etawah	253	493	252	490	2	..
Fatehpur	189	451	185	427	3	..
Allahabad	160		160		6	..
Jhansi		489		480	5	..
Banda	159		148		2	..

STATEMENT II.7.26

Districts of comparatively low advance of literacy in age group 5-14 *during* 1951-61—concld.

State/District	a Rural	a Urban	b Rural	b Urban	No. of places removed from list of towns in 1961	No. of new towns added in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*						
Kheri		470		468	4	..
Sitapur		424		417	1	..
Rae Bareli		431		425	5	..
Bara Banki		363		352	5	..
Faizabad		396		389	2	..
Pratapgarh		548		524	3	..
Azamgarh		456		382	6	..
Jaunpur		438		416	2	..
Varanasi		486		468	5	..
Mirzapur	172	442	166	438	1	1
WEST BENGAL						
Darjeeling	263		232		..	..
Jalpaiguri	195	595	153	573	..	5
Cooch Behar	221		193		..	..
West Dinajpur	176	577	145	537	..	3
Malda	149	571	122	523	..	..
Murshidabad	165	491	142	489	..	3
Nadia	261	628	236	604	..	6
Howrah	358		298		..	19
Hooghly	349		324		..	4
Burdwan	303		300		..	5
Birbhum	248		222		..	1
Bankura	260	511	251	500	..	..
Midnapore	310	561	272	553	..	3
Purulia	190		182		..	..
TRIPURA	208	635	138	544	..	5
SIKKIM	133		101		...	...

It is possible to obtain a closer measure of the acceleration of primary education and literacy among the age group 5-14 by comparing the proportion of literates in this age group to its total population with that of literate and educated persons in the age group 15-34 to its total population. If we call the former proportion 'a' and the latter 'b', then if 'a' exceeds 'b' in a certain district it may safely be concluded that primary education among the age group 5-14 is proceeding satisfactorily, for such a test ensures that a certain rate is available in this ten year age group which exceeds what is available in the succeeding twenty-year age group.

The following statement shows those districts in which 'a' is greater than 'b' in both rural and urban areas. The figure indicates the difference between 'a' and 'b'.

STATEMENT II.7.27

Districts in which attainment of literacy in age group 5-14 *during* 1951-61 *has been satisfactory*

Districts in which (a) the proportion of literates in the age group 5-14 to its total population is greater than (b) the proportion of literates and educated persons in the age group 15-34 to its total population in both rural and urban areas.

[The figures indicate the excess of (a) over (b)]

State/District	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1 ANDHRA PRADESH		
Nalgonda	5	11
Adilabad	9	14
Nellore	12	58
Karimnagar	20	46
Medak	22	27

STATEMENT II.7.27

Districts in which attainment of literacy in age group 5-14 during 1951-61 has been satisfactory—contd.

State/District	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1 ANDHRA PRADESH—*concld.*		
Visakhapatnam	25	27
Hyderabad	25	0
Nizamabad	27	35
ASSAM		
Lakhimpur	18	251
Darrang	44	108
Nowgong	67	25
Sibsagar	85	212
3 BIHAR		
Purnea	2	41
Santal Parganas	19	54
Patna	20	6
Champaran	20	74
Muzaffarpur	21	38
Palamau	28	40
Shahabad	31	10
Ranchi	31	36
Singhbhum	35	57
Bhagalpur	40	16
Dhanbad	47	127
4 GUJARAT		
Surat	5	33
Broach	37	22
Banaskantha	40	6
Panchmahals	45	28
Kaira	49	58
Ahmedabad	55	71
Sabarkantha	110	62
5 JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Baramulla	12	2
6 MADHYA PRADESH		
Indore	5	18
Damoh	7	18
Bastar	9	179
Ratlam	11	21
East Nimar	14	47
Sagar	15	12
Hoshangabad	18	5
Mandla	18	33
Betul	20	60
Narsimhapur	20	33
Raigarh	26	101
Durg	26	123
Chhindwara	32	58
Raipur	42	107
Jabalpur	43	30
Seoni	54	15
Balaghat	59	74
Bilaspur	64	124
7 MADRAS		
Tirunelveli	18	20
Thanjavur	40	42
Coimbatore	54	34
Ramanathapuram	63	29
Madurai	67	23
Tiruchirapalli	96	41
8 MAHARASHTRA		
Yeotmal	29	8
Bhandara	36	16
Nagpur	62	21
Ratnagiri	69	38
9 MYSORE		
Chikmagalur	14	19
Mandya	15	52
Bangalore	16	18
Gulbarga	18	25
Belgaum	21	35
North Kanara	22	13
Tumkur	23	27
Bijapur	33	1
10 ORISSA		
Puri	4	224
Keonjhar	10	131
Cuttack	10	35
Mayurbhanj	15	30
Koraput	20	105
Baudh-Khondmals	20	178
11 PUNJAB		
Ambala	23	15
Patiala	25	182
Kapurthala	42	15
Simla	54	217
Hoshiarpur	78	18
Ludhiana	88	23
Kangra	109	8
12 RAJASTHAN		
Nagaur	0	13
Chitorgarh	4	41
Jodhpur	12	38
Jalor	13	40
Barmer	15	0
Udaipur	19	67
Bhilwara	20	27
Bundi	25	17
Pali	31	37
Jhalawar	41	0
Kota	45	20
13 UTTAR PRADESH		
Dehra Dun	20	92
Almora	38	142
Uttar Kashi	56	112
Garhwal	88	114
14 WEST BENGAL		
24-Parganas	59	50
15 DELHI		
Delhi	52	49
16 HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Mandi	68	26
Mahasu	73	177
17 MANIPUR		
Manipur	172	189

STATEMENT II.7.27

Districts in which attainment of literacy in age group 5-14 during 1951-61 has been satisfactory—concld.

State/District	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
18 NAGALAND		
Kohima	48	50
19 PONDICHERRY		
Pondicherry	84	115
Mahe	95	109
Karaikal	106	49

In the following districts (a) the proportion of literates in the age group 5-14 to its total population is greater than (b) the proportion of literates and educated persons in the age group 15-34 to its total population *only in rural areas*. The figure within brackets against each name indicate excess of (a) over (b).

STATEMENT II.7.28

Districts in which attainment of literacy in age group 5-14 during 1951-61 has been satisfactory in the rural areas

Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool (0) Mahbubnagar (7) Srikakulam (25)	Guntur (6) Warangal (7)
Assam	Mizo Hills (121)	
Bihar	Monghyr (7) Darbhanga (18)	Saran (16)
Gujarat	Kutch (13) Dangs (16) (entirely rural)	Mehsana (16)
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda (3) Anantnag (17)	Srinagar (6)
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain (1) Rewa (20)	Dewas (19)
Madras	Chingleput (30) Kanyakumari (95)	Salem (56) South Arcot (107)
Maharashtra	Nasik (0) Chanda (7) Akola (15) Wardha (66)	Nanded (0) Kolaba (8) Amravati (31)

STATEMENT II.7.28

Districts in which attainment of literacy in age group 5-14 during 1951-61 has been satisfactory in the rural areas—concld.

Mysore	Coorg (0) Hassan (11)	Bidar (10) Kolar (36)
Orissa	Dhenkanal (6) Sambalpur (77)	Sundargarh (21)
Punjab	Mahendragarh (9) Rohtak (16) Sangrur (25) Amritsar (36) Lahaul and Spiti (180) (entirely rural)	Gurgaon (14) Ferozepur (25) Gurdaspur (54)
Rajasthan	Banswara (5) Ganganagar (11) Bharatpur (17) Tonk (20) Alwar (24) Sirohi (43) Ajmer (55)	Jaisalmer (10) Sawai Madhopur (16) Jaipur (22) Churu (33) Jhunjhunu (47) Bikaner (57) Sikar (68)
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao (1) Shahjahanpur (3) Ballia (4) Bareilly (7) Gorakhpur (7) Faizabad (10) Sitapur (12) Hardoi (16) Pithoragarh (24) (entirely rural) Kheri (27)	Deoria (2) Saharanpur (3) Basti (6) Muzaffarnagar (7) Lucknow (9) Gonda (11) Sultanpur (13) Naini Tal (22) Bara Banki (27) Chamoli (50) (entirely rural) Bahraich (155)
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmur (31) Kinnaur (44)	Chamba (38) Bilaspur (107)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (22) (entirely rural)		

In the following districts (a) the proportion of literates in the age group 5-14 to its total population is greater than (b) the proportion of literate and educated persons in the age group 15-34 to its total population *only in urban areas*. The figures within brackets against each name indicates the excess of (a) over (b).

STATEMENT II.7.29

Districts in which attainment of literacy in age group 5-14 during 1951-61 has been satisfactory in urban areas

Andhra Pradesh	Krishna (2)	West Godavari (20)	Khammam (71)
Assam	Goalpara (7) Kamrup (160)	Garo Hills (71) Cachar (177)	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (120)

STATEMENT II.7.29

Districts in which attainment of literacy in age group 5-14 during 1951-61 has been satisfactory in urban areas—concld.

Bihar	Hazaribagh (35)
Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh (118)
Madhya Pradesh	Guna (2), Satna (18), Panna (26), Jhabua (32), Vidisha (36), Surguja (161)
Madras	Madras (83) (entirely urban)
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay (193) (entirely urban)
Mysore	South Kanara (8), Raichur (13), Mysore (20), Shimoga (35)
Orissa	Kalahandi (51)
Punjab	Jullundur (12)
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (26), Ghazipur (70), Tehri Garhwal (241)
West Bengal	Purulia (9), Howrah (22), Burdwan (43), Darjeeling (52), Hooghly (73), Calcutta (281) (entirely urban)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (44)
Nagaland	Mokokchung (59)
Pondicherry	Yanam (5) (entirely urban)
SIKKIM	SIKKIM (206)

It is significant that except for two large regions in Gujarat Peninsula and Maharashtra it is the agriculturally prosperous districts in each State that have shown marked improvement in literacy in the last decade either in both rural and urban areas or in rural areas alone. This is a hopeful sign as rapid increase in literacy and education is one of the best guarantees of the sustenance of agricultural prosperity and acceptance of new techniques of production. It is also obvious that a small but effective drive for improvement in primary education has started in several regions.

Let us now have a look at those regions and districts where the proportion of literate and educated persons in age group 15-34 is greater in 1961 than that of literates in age group 5-14.

In the following districts (a) the proportion per 1,000 of literate and educated persons in age group 15-34 is greater than (b) the proportion per 1,000 of literates in age group 5-14 in both rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT II.7.30

Districts in which (a) the proportion per 1,000 of literate and educated persons in age group 15-34 is greater than (b) the proportion per 1,000 of literates in age group 5-14 in both rural and urban areas

[The figures indicate the excess of (a) over (b)]

State/District	Rural	Urban
1 ANDHRA PRADESH		
Chittoor	1	40
Anantapur	11	28
East Godavari	20	90
Cuddapah	32	73
2 ASSAM		
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	46	30
3 BIHAR		
Gaya	3	25
Saharsa	7	71

STATEMENT II.7.30

Districts in which (a) the proportion per 1,000 of literate and educated persons in age group 15-34 is greater than (b) the proportion per 1,000 of literates in age group 5-14 in both rural and urban areas—concld.

State/District	Rural	Urban
4 GUJARAT		
Junagadh	14	43
Jamnagar	16	61
Baroda	30	54
Surendranagar	31	46
Bhavnagar	34	56
Rajkot	37	49
Amreli	52	66
5 JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Udhampur	10	194
Kathua	16	112
Poonch	48	186
Jammu	54	98
6 KERALA		
Palghat	35	113
Kozhikode	37	54
Cannanore	99	90
Trichur	137	134
Trivandrum	150	119
Alleppey	159	130
Quilon	170	71
Ernakulam	187	157
Kottayam	212	141
7 MADHYA PRADESH		
West Nimar	1	14
Chhatarpur	1	12
Mandsaur	3	10
Gwalior	5	28
Dhar	6	17
Bhind	6	18
Shivpuri	6	32
Raisen	9	9
Sehore	11	66
Shahdol	12	26
Sidhi	12	73
Tikamgarh	15	38
Rajgarh	16	61
Shajapur	19	21
Morena	20	2
Datia	30	6
8 MADRAS		
Nilgiri	15	35
North Arcot	16	53
9 MAHARASHTRA		
Kolhapur	3	8
Ahmadnagar	4	81
Bhir	9	83
Parbhani	15	45
Sangli	17	46
Poona	18	90
Sholapur	19	33
Osmanabad	21	72
Jalgaon	24	40
Satara	24	59
Buldhana	26	64
9 MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*		
Thana	29	28
Aurangabad	31	99
Dhulia	38	96
10 MYSORE		
Chitradurga	6	24
Dharwar	19	23
Bellary	28	27
11 ORISSA		
Bolangir	6	1
Ganjam	10	15
Balasore	17	83
12 PUNJAB		
Bhatinda	3	34
Karnal	3	52
Hissar	32	92
13 RAJASTHAN		
Dungarpur	7	30
14 UTTAR PRADESH		
Jaunpur	3	88
Bulandshahr	5	43
Meerut	5	44
Rae Bareli	5	71
Budaun	8	72
Etah	10	68
Moradabad	10	111
Mainpuri	11	55
Jhansi	11	83
Pratapgarh	11	92
Farrukhabad	13	50
Pilibhit	17	71
Hamirpur	18	20
Varanasi	18	69
Bijnor	18	71
Rampur	19	71
Azamgarh	19	161
Agra	23	60
Aligarh	25	12
Allahabad	27	44
Jalaun	28	48
Mirzapur	35	58
Banda	36	53
Mathura	37	91
Fatehpur	40	109
Etawah	57	67
15 WEST BENGAL		
Bankura	43	62
Cooch Behar	54	34
West Dinajpur	60	99
Malda	61	130
Murshidabad	64	53
Birbhum	71	39
Jalpaiguri	75	64
Nadia	78	107
Midnapore	91	55
16 TRIPURA		
Tripura	121	18

Several conclusions emerge from these statements. It is clear that although States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have made a late start, they have forged vigorously ahead in the last decade with primary education both in rural and urban areas. In Andhra Pradesh the Telengana Region seems to have done best in rural as well as urban areas, while the Coastal Andhra Region seems to have fared well only in rural areas. The Rayalaseema Region by contrast has made the poorest performance, Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah being far behind with their primary education. In Assam the easternmost group of four districts—Lakhimpur, Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar—have done the best. Mizo Hills seems too good to be true and it is possible that in this district the figures for female literacy have been inflated, the figures being too high to be plausible. Primary education is still neglected in the rural areas of the two valleys of Assam and the remaining hill districts other than Mizo: significant improvement seems to have been made only in the urban areas of districts like Goalpara, Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Kamrup and Cachar, rural areas having suffered from comparative neglect, while United Mikir and North Cachar Hills seems to have fallen behind in both rural and urban areas. Bihar appears to have made haste, and that not too slowly either, all over the State except in Gaya and Saharsa where literacy among young persons still trails behind that among an older generation. Gujarat has done well only in seven districts—two coastal (Surat and Broach) and five upland (Kaira, Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Panchmahals)—but has almost backslided in the districts of the Peninsula where the signs of neglect of primary education in the last decade are a little too obvious. It is plain that the drive for primary education in most parts of Jammu and Kashmir has yet to gain momentum. It is curious that Kerala should have slowed down her drive for primary education for in none of the districts does the age group 5-14 show greater literacy values than in the older age span 15-34. Most districts seem to have fallen behind the promise shown in 1951. What the figures suggest is the inertia of a moving machinery rather than fresh acceleration. Madhya Pradesh may be divided in almost two equal halves so far as advancement of primary education in the last decade goes. The Malwa territory and the eastern upland districts of former Vindhya Pradesh have forged ahead with primary education, the former Vindhya Pradesh districts again much faster than the Malwa districts. But the Madhya Bharat districts by contrast have lagged far behind. The line of distinction is sharp. It is clear that Madras has applied herself to the programme of primary education, although two districts (Nilgiri and oddly enough North Arcot) are yet to cross the bar. Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Salem and South Arcot have not fared well in urban areas. All other districts show satisfactory results in both rural and urban areas. Maharashtra is a little puzzling. One would have expected the rich Deccan tracts to have gone ahead with primary education more vigourously than before. Instead, a whole tract of 14 almost contiguous districts in the heart of the Deccan territory shows sluggish progress, the only encouraging compensatory sign being that the teacher-population and teacher-school-house ratios in some of them are not unsatisfactory. By contrast the rural areas of the easternmost districts of Maharashtra have prospered in primary education during the last decade. Except for the tract of Dharwar, Bellary and Chitradurga where primary education has yet to take off properly, Mysore has done well in all other districts, although the progress has not been spectacular. In fact it is

plain that effort is still uneven, a knot of districts having done well in rural areas, and another knot in urban areas, only eight districts scattered over the province having done well in both. Orissa is making haste, although a little slowly and has done creditably in both rural and urban areas of six districts, in the rural areas of three more, and in the urban areas of still another. Orissa's record however is poor in Bolangir, Ganjam and Balasore. Except for the districts of Karnal, Bhatinda and particularly Hissar where progress of primary education has been slow, the other districts of Punjab show remarkable progress in primary education particularly in rural areas. Similar to Punjab is the picture in Rajasthan where again primary education has made rapid strides in both rural and urban areas of districts (particularly in the rural), the solitary laggard being Dungarpur. Uttar Pradesh still presents a disappointing picture. It is only in the six highland districts of Dehra Dun, Almora, Uttar Kashi, Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Chamoli that rapid progress has been registered in both rural and urban localities. Although there are 19 districts scattered all over the state which have showed fair to good progress in rural primary education, and another 3 which have made good in the urban areas there are still as many as 26 districts in eastern and central Uttar Pradesh which have yet to betray signs of appreciable acceleration. Curiously enough West Bengal reveals a state of affairs very similar to Kerala's. It is only in one district (24-Parganas) that primary education has made rapid progress in both rural and urban areas. Apart from Calcutta where progress is satisfactory only slow progress is in evidence in the urban areas of Purulia, Howrah, Burdwan, Hooghly and Darjeeling. In all other districts the younger age group 5-14 lags noticeably behind the older age group 15-34. A similar picture obtains for Tripura. As in Kerala there is little evidence of fresh acceleration in primary education in West Bengal and Tripura over the last decade.

The Union Territories on the whole have profited in the last decade. Manipur and Delhi have done particularly well which has been responsible for improving their places in literacy in 1961. Although the literacy drive has lagged in the rural areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as also in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands the progress of literacy in the urban areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been gratifying. In Himachal Pradesh literacy has greatly accelerated in rural areas, the values for age group 5-14 compared to those of age group 15-34 being high. But progress has not been equally satisfactory in the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, except in Mahasu and Mandi. While Kohima in Nagaland shows acceleration of literacy in both rural and urban areas, rural Mokokchung and rural Tuensang have not made good. Literacy in all the four territories of Pondicherry has forged ahead both in rural and urban areas. Literacy in rural Sikkim still leaves much to be desired although the record of the urban areas of that state is very satisfactory.

We have seen that neither the ratio of teachers per 1,000 of population nor the ratio of the number of school houses per 1,000 of census houses affords any cause for hope of rapid acceleration of primary education throughout the country. Compulsory primary education has not yet been introduced in many areas nor has any minimum school leaving age been fixed by law. It is however cheering to find that the percentage of literacy generally rises with the number of teachers per 1,000 of population and also with the number of school houses per 1,000 of census houses, the

distribution of which is far from even not only in the country as a whole but even within States. It is also worth noticing that in those places where the number of teachers per 1,000 of population is low and yet literacy is high the number of teachers per school house is usually more than 2. This brings us to two conclusions. First that single-teacher primary schools are wasteful of money, effort and building. Secondly, even within districts which show high performances, the distribution is far from uniform. Instead, there are concentrated pockets of high incidence of teachers and schools which serve certain localities or tehsils much better than the district as a whole.

TABLE II.7.1

Rural and Urban literacy by selected age groups (limited to data of Census 1961)

State/District	Gross literacy rate		Literacy rate excluding smoothed 0-4 age group : literates × 1,000 / Total population less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 5-14 to total population in age group 5-14		Literates 5-14 × 1,000 / Total population 0-14 less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 15-34 to population in age group 15-34		Difference of literates in age group 5-14 and 15-34 + for 5-14 predominant — for 15-34 predominant	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH	168	418	199	494	214	496	226	538	225	544	+1	—6
1 Srikakulam	140	340	165	402	188	406	203	441	178	450	+25	—9
2 Visakhapatnam	115	427	136	504	151	513	173	579	148	552	+25	+27
3 East Godavari	227	406	268	480	271	428	295	468	315	558	—20	—90
4 West Godavari	278	466	328	551	341	573	369	621	379	601	—10	+20
5 Krishna	263	470	311	556	316	550	336	603	362	601	—26	+2
6 Guntur	239	419	283	496	305	497	332	542	326	543	+6	—1
7 Nellore	180	466	213	550	236	549	252	645	240	587	+12	+58
8 Chittoor	178	452	210	535	221	507	236	559	237	599	—1	—40
9 Cuddapah	191	392	226	463	216	417	230	459	262	532	—32	—73
10 Anantapur	164	404	194	478	200	480	204	502	215	530	—11	—28
11 Kurnool	181	355	213	419	230	431	233	448	233	467	0	—19
12 Mahbubnagar	112	333	133	394	149	416	152	434	145	448	+7	—14
13 Hyderabad	144	476	170	563	206	568	208	614	183	614	+25	0
14 Medak	123	348	145	412	164	451	174	479	152	452	+22	+27
15 Nizamabad	113	320	134	378	156	408	167	435	140	400	+27	+35
16 Adilabad	83	306	98	362	113	386	115	406	106	392	+9	+14
17 Karimnagar	111	359	132	424	159	473	164	515	144	469	+20	+46
18 Warangal	119	366	140	433	161	449	166	486	159	489	+7	—3
19 Khammam	122	371	144	439	162	482	161	528	168	457	—7	+71
20 Nalgonda	119	360	140	426	157	439	163	479	158	468	+5	+11
ASSAM	249	572	306	705	324	645	341	833	326	697	+15	+136
1 Goalpara	191	486	235	598	241	538	240	645	260	638	—20	+7
2 Kamrup	237	581	292	716	299	647	309	870	324	710	—15	+160
3 Darrang	219	489	269	602	306	539	320	706	276	598	+44	+108
4 Lakhimpur	258	556	317	685	347	691	355	879	337	628	+18	+251
5 Nowgong	253	549	311	677	362	618	375	728	308	703	+67	+25
6 Sibsagar	329	605	405	745	449	648	495	918	410	706	+85	+212
7 Cachar	259	645	319	794	293	717	323	947	345	770	—22	+177
8 Garo Hills	188	602	231	741	201	652	218	835	273	764	—55	+71
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	225	610	277	751	218	667	245	879	335	759	—90	+120
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	170	585	209	721	189	578	205	723	251	753	—46	—30
11 Mizo Hills	428	661	527	814	548	686	650	833	529	854	+121	—21
BIHAR	161	432	195	522	212	504	227	578	211	556	+16	+22
1 Patna	240	477	290	577	307	541	334	625	314	619	+20	+6
2 Gaya	175	406	212	490	222	459	235	518	238	543	—3	—25
3 Shahabad	203	404	246	489	276	465	300	537	269	527	+31	+10
4 Saran	174	386	210	466	230	417	248	488	232	509	+16	—21
5 Champaran	120	358	145	432	159	440	174	519	154	445	+20	+74
6 Muzaffarpur	159	444	192	537	207	504	227	610	206	572	+21	+38
7 Darbhanga	157	394	190	476	206	445	222	511	204	525	+18	—14
8 Monghyr	167	370	202	447	219	438	236	482	229	499	+7	—17
9 Bhagalpur	177	417	214	504	245	489	264	563	224	547	+40	+16
10 Saharsa	132	330	160	399	169	366	176	394	183	465	—7	—71

TABLE II.7.1

Rural and Urban literacy by selected age groups (limited to data of Census 1961)—contd.

State/District	Gross literacy rate		Literacy rate excluding smoothed 0-4 age group : literates × 1,000 / Total population less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 5-14 to total population in age group 5-14		Literates 5-14 × 1,000 / Total population 0-14 less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 15-34 to population in age group 15-34		Difference of literates in age group 5-14 and 15-34 + for 5-14 predominant — for 15-34 predominant	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR—*concld.*												
11 Purnea	147	390	177	472	191	463	190	531	188	490	+2	+41
12 Santal Parganas	128	472	155	570	169	566	180	644	161	590	+19	+54
13 Palamau	122	421	147	509	183	531	182	588	154	548	+28	+40
14 Hazaribagh	121	402	147	486	149	490	153	543	165	508	—12	+35
15 Ranchi	156	530	189	641	222	633	237	710	206	674	+31	+36
16 Dhanbad	197	428	238	517	246	513	291	643	244	516	+47	+127
17 Singhbhum	154	505	186	611	207	602	230	681	195	624	+35	+57
GUJARAT	241	488	291	589	323	566	333	631	320	633	+13	—2
1 Jamnagar	179	423	216	511	236	482	232	507	248	568	—16	—61
2 Rajkot	216	479	260	578	273	555	269	596	306	645	—37	—49
3 Surendranagar	169	441	204	533	205	504	199	541	230	587	—31	—46
4 Bhavnagar	194	450	234	543	238	506	235	544	269	600	—34	—56
5 Amreli	258	405	311	489	312	455	311	485	363	551	—52	—66
6 Junagadh	177	414	214	500	229	466	230	516	244	559	—14	—43
7 Kutch	200	459	241	555	274	522	280	579	267	598	+13	—19
8 Banaskantha	107	391	129	472	168	479	173	518	133	512	+40	+6
9 Sabarkantha	223	480	270	580	359	595	378	672	268	610	+110	+62
10 Mehsana	314	460	379	556	415	528	444	594	428	615	+16	—21
11 Ahmedabad	272	513	329	620	389	625	400	707	345	636	+55	+71
12 Kaira	324	525	391	634	433	631	472	725	423	667	+49	+58
13 Panchmahals	155	507	188	612	239	623	248	673	203	645	+45	+28
14 Baroda	288	536	347	647	340	564	359	653	389	707	—30	—54
15 Broach	314	505	379	610	429	597	440	675	403	653	+37	+22
16 Surat	287	542	347	654	378	614	394	730	389	697	+5	+33
17 Dangs	93	..	112	..	132	..	121	..	137	..	—16	..
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	76	283	91	338	93	308	98	338	105	390	—7	—52
1 Anantnag	74	170	88	203	96	169	108	178	91	234	+17	—56
2 Srinagar	58	248	70	297	73	285	84	320	78	333	+6	—13
3 Baramulla	68	184	82	220	87	214	99	243	87	241	+12	+2
4 Ladakh	77	221	92	265	67	299	87	403	107	285	—20	+118
5 Doda	71	320	85	382	97	369	99	394	96	437	+3	—43
6 Udhampur	68	398	81	476	86	399	86	403	96	597	—10	—194
7 Jammu	111	415	132	497	126	442	122	474	176	572	—54	—98
8 Kathua	99	311	119	373	129	331	129	340	145	452	—16	—112
9 Poonch	64	361	77	432	62	374	58	365	106	551	—48	—186
KERALA	454	549	539	652	502	591	514	636	641	746	—127	—110
1 Cannanore	395	503	469	597	449	545	460	603	559	693	—99	—90
2 Kozhikode	386	506	459	601	481	583	490	632	527	686	—37	—54
3 Palghat	330	442	392	525	396	443	412	494	447	607	—35	—113
4 Trichur	472	586	560	696	531	623	540	672	677	806	—137	—134
5 Ernakulam	483	589	574	699	508	616	518	654	705	811	—187	—157
6 Kottayam	555	667	659	792	560	698	572	747	784	888	—212	—141
7 Alleppey	566	583	672	693	588	621	631	661	790	791	—159	—130
8 Quilon	499	576	593	684	541	658	546	690	716	761	—170	—71
9 Trivandrum	424	538	503	639	458	566	461	605	611	724	—150	—119
MADHYA PRADESH	127	435	154	528	175	534	183	589	172	571	+11	+18
1 Morena	125	401	152	487	149	489	160	530	180	532	—20	—2
2 Bhind	159	358	193	435	203	428	219	464	225	482	—6	—18
3 Gwalior	143	418	174	507	187	490	194	535	199	563	—5	—28
4 Datia	118	330	143	401	134	416	141	443	171	449	—30	—6
5 Shivpuri	96	377	117	458	120	455	127	477	133	509	—6	—32
6 Guna	103	385	124	467	133	488	134	507	137	505	—3	+2
7 Tikamgarh	84	360	102	437	109	442	111	473	126	511	—15	—38
8 Chhatarpur	89	335	108	406	116	413	123	460	124	472	—1	—12
9 Panna	93	407	113	495	115	523	117	567	134	541	—17	+26
10 Satna	132	389	160	471	170	466	178	530	183	512	—5	+18
11 Rewa	131	450	159	546	182	511	194	600	174	607	+20	—7
12 Shahdol	86	336	104	407	108	391	114	426	126	452	—12	—26
13 Sidhi	75	428	91	520	93	453	96	521	108	594	—12	—71
14 Mandsaur	170	426	207	517	213	511	226	553	229	563	—3	—10
15 Ratlam	126	432	153	525	173	530	173	583	162	562	+11	+21

TABLE II.7.1

Rural and Urban literacy by selected age groups (limited to data of Census 1961)—contd.

State/District	Gross literacy rate		Literacy rate excluding smoothed 0-4 age group: literates × 1,000 / Total population less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 5-14 to total population in age group 5-14		Literates 5-14 × 1,000 / Total population 0-14 less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 15-34 to population in age group 15-34		Difference of literates in age group 5-14 and 15-34 + for 5-14 predominant — for 15-34 predominant	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADHYA PRADESH—*concld.*												
16 Ujjain	135	441	164	536	172	521	181	576	180	581	+1	—5
17 Jhabua	35	405	42	492	46	518	42	551	50	519	—8	+32
18 Dhar	105	388	128	471	138	458	132	490	138	507	—6	—17
19 Indore	196	506	238	615	263	610	268	675	263	657	+5	+18
20 Dewas	137	380	166	461	198	422	198	449	179	533	+19	—84
21 West Nimar	114	398	138	483	154	483	147	517	148	531	—1	—14
22 East Nimar	181	466	220	566	246	590	245	646	231	599	+14	+47
23 Shajapur	113	398	137	482	129	487	139	514	158	535	—19	—21
24 Rajgarh	74	343	90	416	82	390	87	423	103	484	—16	—61
25 Vidisha	98	383	118	465	112	495	115	532	137	496	—22	+36
26 Sehore	101	417	122	506	130	446	133	499	144	565	—11	—66
27 Raisen	123	332	149	402	161	434	163	444	172	453	—9	—9
28 Hoshangabad	172	467	209	567	235	576	245	631	227	626	+18	+5
29 Betul	137	477	166	579	213	639	212	689	192	629	+20	+60
30 Sagar	144	415	174	504	208	552	203	562	188	550	+15	+12
31 Damoh	147	443	178	538	203	586	201	601	194	583	+7	+18
32 Jabalpur	169	484	205	587	261	595	261	658	218	628	+43	+30
33 Narsimhapur	183	455	222	552	267	601	266	636	246	603	+20	+33
34 Mandla	125	480	151	582	194	638	191	666	173	633	+18	+33
35 Chhindwara	131	386	159	468	202	533	203	563	171	505	+32	+58
36 Seoni	152	470	185	570	242	586	254	648	200	633	+54	+15
37 Balaghat	193	433	234	525	271	567	320	648	261	574	+59	+74
38 Surguja	78	394	95	479	107	534	114	632	115	471	—1	+161
39 Bilaspur	157	460	191	558	238	601	266	707	202	583	+64	+124
40 Raigarh	132	413	161	502	179	531	200	628	174	527	+26	+101
41 Durg	141	442	171	536	199	509	218	683	192	560	+26	+123
42 Raipur	151	446	184	541	214	583	242	674	200	567	+42	+107
43 Bastar	59	482	72	585	90	654	91	781	82	602	+9	+179
MADRAS	247	499	289	584	342	614	354	644	300	625	+54	+19
1 Madras	..	595	..	696	..	749	..	797	..	714	..	+83
2 Chingleput	230	466	269	545	308	535	312	561	282	592	+30	—31
3 North Arcot	202	426	237	498	251	482	248	500	264	553	—16	—53
4 South Arcot	239	459	280	538	368	564	372	578	265	579	+107	—1
5 Salem	157	413	184	483	238	510	244	518	188	530	+56	—12
6 Coimbatore	233	470	273	550	313	594	346	621	292	587	+54	+34
7 Nilgiri	287	445	336	522	368	535	354	533	369	568	—15	—35
8 Madurai	260	494	304	579	371	625	381	642	314	619	+67	+23
9 Tiruchirapalli	241	517	282	605	352	641	379	681	283	640	+96	+41
10 Thanjavur	288	519	338	608	371	638	394	686	354	644	+40	+42
11 Ramanathapuram	269	481	314	563	377	615	386	642	323	613	+63	+29
12 Tirunelveli	311	480	365	562	391	578	415	629	397	609	+18	+20
13 Kanyakumari	470	576	550	674	665	679	676	708	581	749	+95	—41
MAHARASHTRA	215	511	255	608	293	585	296	663	295	655	+1	+8
1 Greater Bombay	..	586	..	698	..	673	..	886	..	693	..	+193
2 Thana	207	532	247	633	261	597	262	662	291	690	—29	—28
3 Kolaba	216	511	257	608	298	563	297	629	289	683	+8	—54
4 Ratnagiri	266	505	316	601	406	605	431	701	362	663	+69	+38
5 Nasik	203	460	242	548	284	527	280	536	280	629	0	—93
6 Dhulia	215	446	255	530	277	503	266	520	304	616	—38	—96
7 Jalgaon	305	463	363	551	402	568	400	585	424	625	—24	—40
8 Ahmadnagar	235	511	280	609	321	570	322	607	326	688	—4	—81
9 Poona	223	538	266	641	310	576	304	630	322	720	—18	—90
10 Satara	315	537	375	640	440	612	441	664	465	723	—24	—59
11 Sangli	248	457	295	544	330	522	337	566	354	612	—17	—46
12 Sholapur	192	406	228	483	254	483	252	508	271	541	—19	—33
13 Kolhapur	209	490	249	583	277	586	290	630	293	638	—3	—8
14 Aurangabad	143	398	170	473	168	434	171	453	202	552	—31	—99
15 Parbhani	126	326	150	388	155	379	158	396	173	441	—15	—45
16 Bhir	129	348	154	414	170	396	171	404	180	487	—9	—83
17 Nanded	123	323	146	384	161	382	165	392	165	443	0	—51
18 Osmanabad	149	354	177	421	186	403	190	419	211	491	—21	—72
19 Buldhana	238	430	283	512	294	499	300	529	326	593	—26	—64
20 Akola	273	450	325	535	377	529	377	552	362	607	+15	—55

TABLE II.7.1

Rural and Urban literacy by selected age groups (limited to data of Census 1961)—contd.

State/District	Gross literacy rate		Literacy rate excluding smoothed 0-4 age group: literates × 1,000 / Total population less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 5-14 to total population in age group 5-14		Literates 5-14 × 1,000 / Total population 0-14 less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 15-34 to population in age group 15-34		Difference of literates in age group 5-14 and 15-34 + for 5-14 predominant — for 15-34 predominant	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAHARASHTRA—*concld.*												
21 Amravati	295	456	351	543	425	552	427	581	396	631	+31	—50
22 Yeotmal	203	455	242	542	296	574	296	612	267	604	+29	+8
23 Wardha	248	487	295	579	386	619	388	647	322	659	+66	—12
24 Nagpur	209	482	249	574	324	620	331	658	269	637	+62	+21
25 Bhandara	217	441	258	525	316	566	334	604	298	588	+36	+16
26 Chanda	151	432	180	515	206	525	213	566	206	585	+7	—19
MYSORE	200	442	240	531	253	518	271	578	260	572	+11	+6
1 Bangalore	174	486	210	584	218	559	241	635	225	617	+16	+18
2 Tumkur	197	487	237	585	246	579	273	643	250	616	+23	+27
3 Chitradurga	209	450	251	541	253	526	272	566	278	590	—6	—24
4 Kolar	158	399	190	480	206	456	235	493	199	533	+36	—40
5 Bellary	170	344	204	414	177	384	195	434	223	461	—28	—27
6 Mysore	133	456	159	548	150	524	164	603	172	583	—8	+20
7 South Kanara	281	520	337	625	368	611	381	702	393	694	—12	+8
8 Coorg	337	534	405	642	417	604	438	673	438	692	0	—19
9 Hassan	210	489	252	588	268	568	280	626	269	628	+11	—2
10 Shimoga	239	401	287	482	305	477	306	533	317	498	—11	+35
11 Chikmagalur	243	459	292	551	316	553	325	599	311	580	+14	+19
12 Mandya	144	406	173	488	183	506	196	556	181	504	+15	+52
13 Belgaum	215	466	259	560	289	568	305	635	284	600	+21	+35
14 Bijapur	211	389	253	468	284	468	300	513	267	512	+33	+1
15 North Kanara	300	495	361	595	402	588	421	664	399	651	+22	+13
16 Dharwar	292	446	351	536	358	513	367	562	386	585	—19	—23
17 Gulbarga	113	325	136	390	145	411	160	451	142	426	+18	+25
18 Bidar	119	329	143	396	156	397	169	433	159	438	+10	—5
19 Raichur	132	300	159	360	146	365	158	405	172	392	—14	+13
ORISSA	201	442	239	524	249	495	264	576	254	560	+10	+16
1 Kalahandi	104	344	123	408	119	455	120	475	126	424	—6	+51
2 Koraput	66	396	78	470	84	531	97	580	77	475	+20	+105
3 Sambalpur	213	430	252	510	289	410	332	436	255	574	+77	—118
4 Bolangir	132	437	156	518	143	533	156	564	162	565	—6	—1
5 Baudh-Khondmals	174	421	206	500	223	555	240	683	220	505	+20	+178
6 Ganjam	194	425	230	504	231	498	236	539	246	554	—10	—15
7 Sundargarh	153	397	182	471	210	365	217	482	196	506	+21	—24
8 Dhenkanal	227	382	270	454	288	467	290	481	284	500	+6	—19
9 Puri	276	545	327	646	328	642	359	885	355	661	+4	+224
10 Keonjhar	171	307	203	364	222	432	225	460	215	329	+10	+131
11 Cuttack	283	502	336	595	359	579	387	673	377	638	+10	+35
12 Mayurbhanj	133	513	158	608	178	622	181	668	166	638	+15	+30
13 Balasore	288	391	342	464	360	346	360	451	377	534	—17	—83
PUNJAB	184	474	221	571	265	553	273	608	244	635	+29	—27
1 Hissar	132	398	159	480	166	462	159	474	191	566	—32	—92
2 Rohtak	175	453	211	545	265	532	261	551	245	639	+16	—88
3 Gurgaon	158	439	191	529	234	520	228	544	214	617	+14	—73
4 Karnal	129	447	155	538	179	526	174	565	177	617	—3	—52
5 Ambala	191	532	230	640	263	609	279	700	256	685	+23	+15
6 Simla	241	647	290	779	318	742	374	981	320	764	+54	+217
7 Kangra	220	570	266	687	360	606	378	738	269	730	+109	+8
8 Lahaul and Spiti	175	..	211	..	252	..	389	..	209	..	+180	..
9 Hoshiarpur	257	523	309	630	382	599	426	699	348	681	+78	+18
10 Jullundur	261	525	315	632	382	616	306	698	348	686	—42	+12
11 Ludhiana	285	538	344	648	410	643	461	720	373	697	+88	+23
12 Ferozepur	168	455	202	548	236	544	242	595	217	611	+25	—16
13 Amritsar	205	510	247	614	293	579	308	663	272	664	+36	—1
14 Gurdaspur	196	476	236	574	300	525	311	597	257	649	+54	—52
15 Kapurthala	231	503	278	607	330	607	350	680	308	665	+42	+15
16 Bhatinda	141	367	170	442	175	448	185	467	188	501	—3	—34
17 Sangrur	128	345	154	416	181	577	189	447	164	634	+25	—187
18 Patiala	172	480	207	578	240	427	249	646	224	464	+25	+182
19 Mahendragarh	161	356	194	429	239	414	233	415	224	513	+9	—98

TABLE II.7.1

Rural and Urban literacy by selected age groups (limited to data of Census 1961)—contd.

State/District	Gross literacy rate		Literacy rate excluding smoothed 0-4 age group: literates × 1,000 / Total population less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 5-14 to total population in age group 5-14		Literates 5-14 × 1,000 / Total population 0-14 less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 15-34 to population in age group 15-34		Difference of literates in age group 5-14 and 15-34 + for 5-14 predominant — for 15-34 predominant	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	109	376	131	455	154	451	161	483	136	506	+25	—23
1 Ganganagar	132	381	160	461	186	463	183	470	172	508	+11	—38
2 Bikaner	116	390	140	472	191	471	193	510	136	532	+57	—22
3 Churu	114	328	138	397	169	407	175	409	142	454	+33	—45
4 Jhunjhunu	161	308	195	372	248	369	252	394	205	441	+47	—47
5 Alwar	132	386	160	467	188	461	193	489	169	542	+24	—53
6 Bharatpur	126	317	152	384	170	366	183	388	166	442	+17	—54
7 Sawai Madhopur	108	293	130	355	146	341	157	358	141	409	+16	—51
8 Jaipur	108	399	131	483	155	459	166	500	144	544	+22	—44
9 Sikar	132	273	160	330	215	319	227	325	159	393	+68	—68
10 Ajmer	137	447	166	541	213	525	220	569	165	605	+55	—36
11 Tonk	87	270	105	326	121	330	129	350	109	368	+20	—18
12 Jaisalmer	56	317	67	383	71	352	77	373	67	414	+10	—41
13 Jodhpur	87	417	105	504	116	523	120	571	108	533	+12	+38
14 Nagaur	106	312	128	378	131	384	140	417	140	404	0	+13
15 Pali	118	316	142	382	172	415	175	436	144	399	+31	+37
16 Barmer	58	325	70	393	79	795	83	415	68	415	+15	0
17 Jalor	71	263	86	317	94	349	95	362	82	322	+13	+40
18 Sirohi	92	379	112	459	139	458	147	502	104	505	+43	—3
19 Bhilwara	93	353	112	427	120	406	134	482	114	455	+20	+27
20 Udaipur	95	470	115	568	128	571	135	663	116	596	+19	+67
21 Chitorgarh	98	395	118	478	123	483	132	545	128	504	+4	+41
22 Dungarpur	87	421	105	510	119	506	115	538	122	568	—7	—30
23 Banswara	68	450	82	545	99	559	96	584	91	604	+5	—20
24 Bundi	80	331	97	401	119	436	123	457	98	440	+25	+17
25 Kota	137	419	166	506	203	531	214	568	169	548	+45	+20
26 Jhalawar	113	416	136	503	166	505	177	548	136	548	+41	0
TTAR PRADESH	143	401	172	480	182	444	194	482	198	538	—4	—56
1 Uttar Kashi	147	570	176	683	190	626	248	806	192	694	+56	+112
2 Chamoli	218	..	261	..	291	..	323	..	273	..	+50	..
3 Pithoragarh	234	..	280	..	302	..	321	..	297	..	+24	..
4 Tehri Garhwal	149	647	179	775	169	728	182	1,006	218	765	—36	+241
5 Garhwal	213	568	255	680	318	640	335	805	247	691	+88	+114
6 Almora	193	687	231	822	261	743	278	976	240	834	+38	+142
7 Naini Tal	234	438	280	525	294	509	315	550	293	564	+22	—14
8 Bijnor	153	298	183	357	199	348	202	348	220	419	—18	—71
9 Moradabad	90	303	108	362	117	322	120	327	130	438	—10	—111
10 Budaun	79	286	95	342	98	313	104	326	112	398	—8	—72
11 Rampur	80	276	96	331	92	286	92	309	111	380	—19	—71
12 Bareilly	90	370	107	443	122	392	129	417	122	504	+7	—87
13 Pilibhit	105	320	125	383	124	346	132	365	149	436	—17	—71
14 Shahjahanpur	105	301	126	361	131	295	147	311	144	427	+3	—116
15 Dehra Dun	228	574	273	688	296	668	327	791	307	699	+20	+92
16 Saharanpur	137	411	164	493	182	490	193	510	190	555	+3	—45
17 Muzaffarnagar	140	344	167	412	190	403	198	421	191	471	+7	—50
18 Meerut	172	426	206	510	227	493	237	523	242	567	—5	—44
19 Bulandshahr	154	312	185	374	200	368	212	384	217	427	—5	—43
20 Aligarh	163	377	196	452	197	408	209	503	234	515	—25	—12
21 Mathura	172	427	206	511	196	463	202	490	239	581	—37	—91
22 Agra	166	373	199	447	204	412	208	435	231	495	—23	—60
23 Etah	147	339	176	406	184	377	200	395	210	463	—10	—68
24 Mainpuri	181	400	217	480	231	457	245	486	256	541	—11	—55
25 Farrukhabad	193	385	231	460	231	440	253	469	266	519	—13	—50
26 Etawah	211	411	253	493	240	475	252	490	309	557	—57	—67
27 Kanpur	209	467	251	559	269	543	285	617	291	591	—6	+26
28 Fatehpur	158	377	189	451	175	401	185	427	225	536	—40	—109
29 Allahabad	133	476	160	570	153	525	160	583	187	627	—27	—44
30 Jhansi	135	409	162	489	173	474	174	480	185	563	—11	—83
31 Jalaun	204	392	244	469	243	476	253	485	281	533	—28	—48
32 Hamirpur	148	324	177	388	186	404	190	421	208	441	—18	—20
33 Banda	133	366	159	439	143	426	148	445	184	498	—36	—53
34 Kheri	104	392	125	470	146	419	163	468	136	523	+27	—55
35 Sitapur	114	354	137	424	153	371	169	417	157	491	+12	—74

TABLE II.7.1

Rural and Urban literacy by selected age groups (limited to data of Census 1961)—concld.

State/District	Gross literacy rate		Literacy rate excluding smoothed 0-4 age group: literates × 1,000 / Total population less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 5-14 to total population in age-group 5-14		Literates 5-14 × 1,000 / Total population 0-14 less smoothed 0-4		Proportion of literates in age group 15-34 to population in age group 15-34		Difference of literates in age group 5-14 and 15-34 + for 5-14 predominant — for 15-34 predominant	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*												
36 Hardoi	140	342	167	409	187	398	203	431	187	465	+16	—34
37 Unnao	145	413	173	495	183	450	198	505	197	544	+1	—39
38 Lucknow	135	472	161	565	176	511	194	586	185	617	+9	—31
39 Rae Bareli	125	360	149	431	153	401	168	425	173	496	—5	—71
40 Bahraich	106	328	126	393	113	373	296	415	141	428	+155	—13
41 Gonda	104	375	125	449	136	420	151	461	140	505	+11	—44
42 Bara Banki	111	303	133	363	153	327	173	352	146	414	+27	—62
43 Faizabad	125	331	150	396	166	289	181	389	171	486	+10	—97
44 Sultanpur	124	444	148	532	163	491	179	537	166	600	+13	—63
45 Pratapgarh	131	457	157	548	163	482	172	524	183	616	—11	—92
46 Basti	112	423	134	506	139	481	157	544	151	564	+6	—20
47 Gorakhpur	131	484	157	580	167	535	183	587	176	646	+7	—59
48 Deoria	135	400	161	479	176	453	188	506	186	541	+2	—35
49 Azamgarh	152	381	182	456	188	372	196	382	215	543	—19	—161
50 Jaunpur	161	366	193	438	206	391	215	416	218	504	—3	—88
51 Ballia	184	447	220	536	240	484	256	551	252	602	+4	—51
52 Ghazipur	171	439	204	525	217	554	225	607	238	537	—13	+70
53 Varanasi	184	406	220	486	224	423	231	468	249	537	—18	—69
54 Mirzapur	143	369	172	442	163	407	166	438	201	496	—35	—58
WEST BENGAL	216	529	261	638	220	537	227	716	307	653	—80	+63
1 Darjeeling	218	517	263	624	219	591	232	698	299	646	—67	+52
2 Jalpaiguri	162	493	195	595	155	512	153	573	228	637	—75	—64
3 Cooch Behar	183	570	221	687	197	629	193	738	247	704	—54	+34
4 West Dinajpur	146	478	176	577	148	484	145	537	205	636	—60	—99
5 Malda	123	474	149	571	122	471	122	523	183	653	—61	—130
6 Murshidabad	137	407	165	491	145	438	142	489	206	542	—64	—53
7 Nadia	216	521	261	628	235	516	236	604	314	711	—78	—107
8 24-Parganas	235	516	284	623	212	530	403	697	344	647	+59	+50
9 Calcutta	..	593	..	715	..	595	..	979	..	698	..	+281
10 Howrah	296	476	358	574	284	455	298	617	435	595	—137	+22
11 Hooghly	289	510	349	615	316	555	324	707	408	634	—84	+73
12 Burdwan	251	496	303	598	283	523	300	658	338	615	—38	+43
13 Birbhum	206	426	248	514	223	454	222	518	293	557	—71	—39
14 Bankura	216	424	260	511	232	440	251	500	294	562	—43	—62
15 Midnapore	257	465	310	561	258	459	272	553	363	608	—91	—55
16 Purulia	158	453	190	546	154	519	182	580	214	571	—32	+9
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS												
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	289	502	349	604	342	583	351	658	387	614	—36	+44
DELHI	251	562	298	668	398	701	380	737	328	688	+52	+49
HIMACHAL PRADESH	153	552	179	647	253	673	259	720	192	693	+67	+27
1 Chamba	92	574	108	673	148	695	156	711	118	736	+38	—25
2 Mandi	161	561	189	657	281	704	273	731	205	705	+68	+26
3 Bilaspur	181	456	212	535	324	497	322	542	215	614	+107	—72
4 Mahasu	180	586	211	688	287	736	299	864	226	687	+73	+177
5 Sirmur	126	548	148	643	185	653	202	700	171	701	+31	—1
6 Kinnaur	153	..	180	..	218	..	256	..	212	..	+44	..
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	233	..	280	..	253	..	281	..	334	..	—53	..
MANIPUR	285	508	345	615	484	702	517	823	345	634	+172	+189
TRIPURA	171	521	208	635	133	466	138	544	259	730	—121	—186
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	195	..	117	..	144	..	150	..	128	..	+22	..
PONDICHERRY	313	566	367	663	469	720	467	780	372	694	+95	+86
1 Pondicherry	289	604	339	707	439	769	429	842	345	727	+84	+115
2 Karaikal	336	512	394	599	477	653	503	691	397	642	+106	+49
3 Mahe	616	633	722	741	832	797	873	897	778	788	+95	+109
4 Yanam	..	390	..	457	..	500	..	511	..	506	..	+5
NAGALAND	158	561	189	561	194	672	228	736	249	689	—21	+47
1 Kohima	172	486	205	581	254	597	296	638	248	588	+48	+50
2 Mokokchung	275	719	328	858	292	804	347	925	436	866	—89	+59
3 Tuensang	45	..	53	..	47	..	54	..	85	..	—31	..
SIKKIM	111	406	133	488	87	553	101	666	150	460	—49	+20

TABLE II.7.2

District statistics of population, census houses containing educational institutions and teachers

State/District	Population		Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers		Number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	**29,708,939**	**6,274,508**	**25,836**	**5,733**	**81,623**	**49,956**	**316**	**871**	**3**	**8**
1 Srikakulam	2,136,238	204,640	2,311	219	6,331	1,481	274	676	3	7
2 Visakhapatnam	1,877,724	413,035	1,371	283	3,704	3,287	270	1,161	2	8
3 East Godavari	2,124,898	483,477	1,843	451	6,801	3,463	369	768	3	7
4 West Godavari	1,664,284	313,973	1,882	366	6,985	2,525	371	690	4	8
5 Krishna	1,588,732	488,224	1,889	445	6,796	3,585	360	806	4	7
6 Guntur	2,382,973	626,927	2,509	695	9,543	4,863	380	700	4	8
7 Nellore	1,810,002	223,677	1,936	239	5,428	1,944	280	813	3	9
8 Chittoor	1,695,038	219,601	1,864	225	4,374	1,899	235	844	3	9
9 Cuddapah	1,164,902	177,113	1,553	199	3,753	1,319	242	663	3	7
10 Anantapur	1,459,837	307,627	1,263	341	3,368	2,180	267	639	2	7
11 Kurnool	1,541,761	366,979	1,530	426	4,616	3,103	302	728	3	8
12 Mahbubnagar	1,430,995	159,691	754	131	2,930	1,607	389	1,227	2	10
13 Hyderabad	780,317	1,282,678	477	934	1,794	10,228	376	1,095	2	8
14 Medak	1,132,481	94,880	645	92	2,074	1,036	322	1,126	2	11
15 Nizamabad	873,715	148,298	462	92	1,723	703	373	764	2	5
16 Adilabad	852,923	156,369	487	88	1,424	990	292	1,125	2	6
17 Karimnagar	1,507,001	114,514	785	110	2,865	1,159	365	1,054	2	10
18 Warangal	1,327,576	217,859	733	181	2,323	2,282	317	1,261	2	10
19 Khammam	929,172	128,370	688	127	2,120	1,163	308	916	2	9
20 Nalgonda	1,428,370	146,576	854	89	2,671	1,139	313	1,280	2	8
Assam	**10,959,744**	**913,028**	**19,751**	**1,170**	**35,674**	**7,902**	**181**	**675**	**3**	**9**
1 Goalpara	1,441,749	102,143	2,350	116	4,355	764	185	659	3	7
2 Kamrup	1,843,073	219,499	3,208	222	7,823	2,254	244	1,015	4	10
3 Darrang	1,239,376	50,294	1,725	61	4,739	313	275	513	4	6
4 Lakhimpur	1,412,490	151,352	2,316	170	2,574	744	111	438	2	5
5 Nowgong	1,129,544	81,217	1,963	81	3,330	523	170	646	3	6
6 Sibsagar	1,431,685	76,705	2,870	146	5,255	613	183	420	4	8
7 Cachar	1,281,663	96,813	2,149	145	4,102	1,090	191	752	3	11
8 Garo Hills	298,340	8,888	942	27	636	109	68	404	2	12
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	353,557	108,595	1,028	139	879	1,257	86	904	2	12
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	276,461	3,265	574	21	852	54	148	257	3	17
11 Mizo Hills	251,806	14,257	626	42	1,129	181	180	431	4	13
Bihar	**42,541,690**	**3,913,920**	**39,096**	**4,229**	**91,712**	**24,646**	**235**	**583**	**2**	**6**
1 Patna	2,355,850	593,896	2,308	631	7,101	3,873	308	614	3	7
2 Gaya	3,382,794	265,098	3,356	323	7,379	1,699	220	526	2	6
3 Shahabad	2,986,316	231,701	2,900	256	7,859	1,583	271	618	3	7
4 Saran	3,435,002	149,916	2,893	169	5,870	902	203	534	2	6
5 Champaran	2,860,566	145,645	2,376	147	4,865	818	205	556	2	6
6 Muzaffarpur	3,929,573	188,825	3,557	231	7,219	1,389	203	601	2	7
7 Darbhanga	4,222,472	190,555	3,663	238	9,438	1,402	258	589	2	7
8 Monghyr	3,011,883	375,199	2,817	425	7,595	2,005	270	472	3	5
9 Bhagalpur	1,524,417	186,719	1,463	251	3,530	1,268	241	505	2	7
10 Saharsa	1,656,139	67,427	1,482	82	3,108	452	210	551	2	7
11 Purnea	2,903,531	185,597	2,841	181	6,263	1,039	220	574	2	6

TABLE II.7.2

District statistics of population, census houses containing educational institutions and teachers—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers		Number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar—*concld.*										
12 Santal Parganas	2,532,251	142,952	2,174	162	5,139	1,096	236	677	2	8
13 Palamau	1,131,625	56,164	1,150	96	2,351	403	204	420	2	7
14 Hazaribagh	2,195,227	201,184	1,576	204	3,639	1,021	231	500	2	5
15 Ranchi	1,936,087	202,478	2,183	242	4,854	1,958	222	809	3	10
16 Dhanbad	868,697	289,913	861	250	2,192	1,238	255	495	3	4
17 Singhbhum	1,609,260	440,651	1,496	341	3,310	2,500	221	733	2	6
Gujarat	**15,316,726**	**5,316,624**	**20,020**	**5,614**	**45,956**	**38,868**	**230**	**692**	**3**	**7**
1 Jamnagar	534,761	293,658	745	289	1,265	1,976	170	684	2	7
2 Rajkot	740,535	467,984	968	435	1,894	3,454	196	794	3	7
3 Surendranagar	477,564	185,642	710	203	1,058	1,576	149	776	2	8
4 Bhavnagar	767,006	352,429	947	360	2,018	2,414	213	671	3	7
5 Amreli	525,253	142,579	633	164	1,247	901	197	549	2	6
6 Junagadh	893,891	351,752	1,142	313	2,155	2,681	189	857	2	8
7 Kutch	561,402	135,038	861	171	1,430	722	166	422	3	5
8 Banaskantha	925,490	70,654	982	94	1,905	606	194	645	2	9
9 Sabarkantha	857,379	61,208	1,175	82	2,618	493	223	601	3	8
10 Mehsana	1,389,970	299,993	1,690	331	4,498	2,101	266	635	3	7
11 Ahmedabad	866,620	1,343,579	1,049	1,315	2,742	8,300	261	631	3	6
12 Kaira	1,593,769	383,771	2,083	427	5,788	3,293	278	771	4	9
13 Panchmahals	1,314,087	154,859	1,432	232	3,556	1,359	248	586	3	9
14 Baroda	1,129,832	397,494	1,360	471	3,469	4,184	255	888	3	11
15 Broach	758,171	133,798	1,389	175	2,796	1,174	201	671	4	9
16 Surat	1,909,429	542,195	2,689	552	7,307	3,634	272	658	4	7
17 Dangs	71,567	..	165	..	210	..	127	..	3	..
Jammu and Kashmir	**2,967,661**	**593,315**	**4,388**	**2,018**	**3,823**	**4,910**	**87**	**243**	**2**	**8**
1 Anantnag	608,795	45,573	817	189	1,075	427	131	226	2	9
2 Srinagar	345,327	295,084	428	452	284	2,262	66	500	1	8
3 Baramulla	547,295	57,364	925	175	1,312	309	142	177	2	6
4 Ladakh	84,931	3,720	221	5	200	75	90	1,500	2	20
5 Doda	252,913	15,490	348	123	130	149	37	121	1	10
6 Udhampur	237,644	16,417	329	140	152	175	46	125	1	11
7 Jammu	389,156	127,776	662	742	402	1,133	61	153	1	9
8 Kathua	191,895	15,535	374	77	119	190	32	247	1	12
9 Poonch	309,705	16,356	284	115	149	190	52	165	N	12
Kerala	**14,349,574**	**2,554,141**	**13,004**	**2,399**	**99,315**	**24,289**	**764**	**1,012**	**7**	**10**
1 Cannanore	1,480,177	300,117	1,654	296	10,886	2,644	658	893	7	9
2 Kozhikode	2,184,682	432,507	2,697	384	14,816	3,450	549	898	7	8
3 Palghat	1,604,716	171,850	1,353	158	9,980	1,712	738	1,084	6	10
4 Trichur	1,454,210	185,652	886	203	10,824	2,940	1,222	1,448	7	16
5 Ernakulam	1,464,603	395,310	1,027	302	9,222	3,353	898	1,110	6	8
6 Kottayam	1,567,411	165,469	1,284	188	10,380	1,850	808	984	7	11
7 Alleppey	1,500,821	310,431	1,455	401	12,296	2,959	845	738	8	10
8 Quilon	1,796,992	144,236	1,875	131	13,664	1,241	729	947	8	9
9 Trivandrum	1,295,962	448,569	773	336	7,247	4,140	938	1,232	6	9

TABLE II.7.2

District statistics of population, census houses containing educational institutions and teachers—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers		Number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	**27,745,174**	**4,627,234**	**23,390**	**3,887**	**63,998**	**43,590**	**274**	**1,121**	**2**	**9**
1 Morena	716,221	67,127	621	48	1,687	857	272	1,785	2	13
2 Bhind	593,516	47,653	609	35	1,800	578	296	1,651	3	12
3 Gwalior	333,428	324,448	305	207	864	3,062	283	1,479	3	9
4 Datia	171,037	29,430	215	21	465	397	216	1,890	3	13
5 Shivpuri	519,072	38,882	445	31	1,295	501	291	1,616	2	13
6 Guna	520,955	74,870	289	59	1,087	709	376	1,202	2	9
7 Tikamgarh	435,193	20,469	461	13	1,393	246	302	1,892	3	12
8 Chhatarpur	531,054	56,319	494	60	1,389	790	281	1,317	3	14
9 Panna	314,520	16,737	340	15	884	216	260	1,440	3	13
10 Satna	630,916	63,454	742	87	1,905	526	257	605	3	8
11 Rewa	729,537	43,065	612	61	2,427	825	397	1,352	3	19
12 Shahdol	771,889	57,760	641	58	1,982	665	309	1,147	3	12
13 Sidhi	575,108	5,021	543	12	1,175	203	216	1,692	2	40
14 Mandsaur	592,554	159,531	502	133	1,226	1,370	244	1,030	2	9
15 Ratlam	345,105	138,416	314	88	694	1,292	221	1,468	2	9
16 Ujjain	447,018	214,702	271	199	807	1,951	298	980	2	9
17 Jhabua	478,657	35,727	344	57	515	443	150	777	1	12
18 Dhar	577,285	66,489	461	69	1,172	581	254	842	2	9
19 Indore	301,511	452,083	354	394	802	4,168	227	1,058	3	9
20 Dewas	379,521	67,380	283	52	814	844	288	1,623	2	13
21 West Nimar	852,387	138,077	747	114	1,723	1,119	231	982	2	8
22 East Nimar	530,775	154,375	540	134	1,236	1,524	229	1,137	2	10
23 Shajapur	473,105	53,030	253	50	1,045	670	413	1,340	2	13
24 Rajgarh	467,852	49,019	226	50	881	594	390	1,188	2	12
25 Vidisha	424,933	64,280	318	75	909	721	286	961	2	11
26 Sehore	482,892	271,792	560	199	1,127	3,341	201	1,679	2	12
27 Raisen	389,588	21,838	520	23	1,738	399	334	1,735	4	18
28 Hoshangabad	499,070	119,223	597	154	1,254	763	210	495	3	6
29 Betul	513,325	47,087	584	56	1,394	652	239	1,164	3	14
30 Sagar	615,843	180,704	495	157	944	1,327	191	845	2	7
31 Damoh	382,570	55,773	289	29	733	456	254	1,572	2	8
32 Jabalpur	801,179	472,646	664	435	1,796	3,978	270	914	2	8
33 Narsimhapur	363,410	48,996	366	45	1,109	508	303	1,129	3	10
34 Mandla	651,359	33,144	530	41	2,051	330	387	805	3	10
35 Chhindwara	687,146	98,389	586	47	1,460	746	249	1,587	2	8
36 Seoni	493,467	30,274	450	26	1,215	265	270	1,019	2	9
37 Balaghat	760,392	46,310	693	35	2,093	561	302	1,603	3	12
38 Surguja	992,949	43,789	861	48	1,681	368	195	767	2	8
39 Bilaspur	1,853,356	168,437	1,224	125	3,661	1,308	299	1,046	2	8
40 Raigarh	981,339	59,887	776	47	2,197	532	283	1,132	2	9
41 Durg	1,649,682	235,554	1,250	115	3,568	1,089	285	947	2	5
42 Raipur	1,773,856	228,148	1,334	156	3,525	1,818	264	1,165	2	8
43 Bastar	1,140,602	26,899	681	27	2,275	297	334	1,100	2	11
Madras	**24,696,425**	**8,990,528**	**22,291**	**7,018**	**79,649**	**73,593**	**355**	**1,049**	**3**	**8**
1 Madras	..	1,729,141	..	1,068	..	12,924	..	1,210	..	7
2 Chingleput	1,740,734	455,678	1,492	334	4,849	4,065	325	1,217	3	9
3 North Arcot	2,515,101	631,225	2,245	485	7 475	5 144	333	1,061	3	8
4 South Arcot	2,655,651	392,322	2,270	293	7,193	3,672	317	1,254	3	9
5 Salem	3,186,760	617,348	2,402	397	6,775	4,590	282	1,156	2	7
6 Coimbatore	2,525,302	1,032,169	1,745	693	6,979	7,084	400	1,022	3	7
7 Nilgiri	229,441	179,867	337	185	1,686	1,291	500	698	7	7
8 Madurai	2,195,482	1,015,745	1,836	749	7,388	8,207	402	1,096	3	8
9 Tiruchirapalli	2,512,007	678,071	2,361	463	7,544	5,540	320	1,197	3	8

TABLE II.7.2

District statistics of population, census houses containing educational institutions and teachers—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers		Number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras—*concld.*										
10 Thanjavur	2,584,407	661 520	2,642	639	7,715	6,030	292	944	3	9
11 Ramanathapuram	1,822,307	599,481	2,105	552	6,916	5,387	329	976	4	9
12 Tirunelveli	1 882,397	847,882	2,255	1,008	10,184	7,806	452	774	5	9
13 Kanyakumari	846,836	150,079	601	152	4,945	1,853	823	1,219	6	12
Maharashtra	**28,391,157**	**11,162,561**	**40,190**	**11,221**	**87,153**	**83,790**	**217**	**747**	**3**	**8**
1 Greater Bombay	..	4,152,056	..	2,745	..	24,247	..	883	..	6
2 Thana	1,153,350	499,328	1,675	465	3,356	3,753	200	807	3	8
3 Kolaba	952,174	106,681	1,579	149	3,073	1,061	195	712	3	10
4 Ratnagiri	1,679,345	147,858	3,221	291	6,518	1,776	202	610	4	12
5 Nasik	1,380,264	474,982	2,170	427	3,797	3,506	175	821	3	7
6 Dhulia	1,135,380	215,856	1,829	244	3,574	1,684	195	690	3	8
7 Jalgaon	1,367,826	397,221	2,298	403	4,488	3,062	195	760	3	8
8 Ahmadnagar	1,588,654	187,315	2,603	231	4,846	1,575	186	682	3	8
9 Poona	1,526,974	939,906	2,429	1,085	4,742	8,429	195	777	3	9
10 Satara	1,271,678	158,427	1,879	278	5,145	2,137	274	769	4	13
11 Sangli	1,038,286	192,430	1,566	281	4,063	1,354	259	482	4	7
12 Sholapur	1,340,245	519,874	1,990	540	4,084	3,714	205	688	3	7
13 Kolhapur	1,288,718	307,775	1,570	463	4,616	2,631	294	568	4	9
14 Aurangabad	1,315,630	216,711	1,260	223	2,498	2,101	198	942	2	10
15 Parbhani	1,039,534	166,702	931	154	1,825	1,525	196	990	2	9
16 Bhir	902,817	98,649	895	110	2,011	702	225	638	2	7
17 Nanded	923,806	155,868	1,110	192	1,789	800	161	417	2	5
18 Osmanabad	1,321,390	156,266	1,186	156	3,063	1,619	258	1,038	2	10
19 Buldhana	884,260	175,438	1,600	518	3,057	1,701	191	328	3	10
20 Akola	926,521	262,833	1,510	264	3,417	2,457	226	931	4	9
21 Amravati	910,586	322,194	1,613	424	3,960	3,024	246	713	4	9
22 Yeotmal	959,945	138,525	1,342	182	3,062	1,284	228	705	3	9
23 Wardha	484,262	150,015	767	173	1,756	1,291	229	746	4	9
24 Nagpur	725,107	787,700	911	937	2,036	6,205	223	662	3	8
25 Bhandara	1,132,025	136,261	1,101	158	3,491	1,127	317	713	3	8
26 Chanda	1,142,380	95,690	1,155	128	2,886	1,025	250	801	3	11
Mysore	**18,320,279**	**5,266,493**	**20,191**	**5,649**	**51,522**	**40,566**	**255**	**718**	**3**	**8**
1 Bangalore	1,147,018	1,357,444	1,526	1,236	3,522	8,605	231	696	3	6
2 Tumkur	1,228,413	138,989	1,764	186	3,455	1,535	196	825	3	11
3 Chitradurga	904,125	190,159	1,255	223	2,795	1,593	223	714	3	8
4 Kolar	996,872	293,272	1,263	394	2,380	2,216	188	562	2	8
5 Bellary	708,724	206,537	586	200	1,580	1,430	270	715	2	7
6 Mysore	1,256,430	414,969	1,341	392	2,466	3,861	184	985	2	9
7 South Kanara	1,283,478	280,359	1,753	433	5,545	2,811	316	649	4	10
8 Coorg	280,140	42,689	339	168	1,213	521	358	310	4	12
9 Hassan	788,311	107,536	1,425	142	2,523	1,258	177	886	3	12
10 Shimoga	757,000	260,368	1,207	358	2,487	1,724	206	482	3	7
11 Chikmagalur	507,833	89,472	882	110	1,582	889	179	808	3	10
12 Mandya	799,138	100,072	857	84	2,007	954	234	1,136	3	10
13 Belgaum	1,626,342	357,469	1,491	528	4,858	2,847	326	539	3	8
14 Bijapur	1,346,772	313,406	1,131	292	4,106	2,379	363	815	3	8
15 North Kanara	568,685	120,864	1,234	153	2,287	1,039	185	679	4	9
16 Dharwar	1,425,738	524,624	925	463	4,388	3,632	474	784	3	7
17 Gulbarga	1,173,036	226,421	539	128	1,880	1,603	349	1,252	2	7
18 Bidar	581,951	81,221	273	63	1,057	793	387	1,258	2	10
19 Raichur	940,273	160,622	400	96	1,391	876	348	913	1	5

TABLE II.7.2

District statistics of population, census houses containing educational institutions and teachers—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers		Number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa	**16,439,196**	**1,109,650**	**20,510**	**1,238**	**42,470**	**7,517**	**207**	**607**	**3**	**7**
1 Kalahandi	981,081	28,573	792	25	1,429	184	180	736	1	6
2 Koraput	1,421,300	76,971	933	65	2,125	576	228	886	1	7
3 Sambalpur	1,393,311	115,375	1,395	75	3,863	573	277	764	3	5
4 Bolangir	1,019,027	49,659	718	66	1,583	902	220	1,367	2	18
5 Baudh Khondmals	508,339	6,088	644	11	771	61	120	555	2	10
6 Ganjam	1,716,686	155,844	2,717	223	5,193	2,141	191	960	3	14
7 Sundargarh	622,857	135,760	709	84	1,609	402	227	479	3	3
8 Dhenkanal	981,847	47,088	1,431	74	3,585	474	251	641	4	10
9 Puri	1,732,033	133,406	2,083	158	5,242	605	252	409	3	5
10 Keonjhar	711,351	31,964	714	32	1,398	193	196	603	2	6
11 Cuttack	2,851,723	208,597	4,680	242	8,223	671	176	277	3	3
12 Mayurbhanj	1,175,623	28,420	1,563	52	2,608	78	167	150	2	3
13 Balasore	1,324,018	91,905	2,131	141	4,841	657	227	466	4	7
Punjab	**16,218,217**	**4,088,595**	**11,209**	**3,742**	**35,916**	**36,836**	**320**	**984**	**2**	**9**
1 Hissar	1,299,471	241,037	672	212	2,192	1,604	326	757	2	7
2 Rohtak	1,225,884	194,507	662	151	3,353	1,802	506	1,193	3	9
3 Gurgaon	1,035,105	205,601	819	204	2,161	1,886	264	925	2	9
4 Karnal	1,234,838	255,592	794	227	1,825	2,740	230	1,207	1	11
5 Ambala	933,884	439,593	831	367	2,102	4,316	253	1,176	2	10
6 Simla	58,468	54,185	110	91	254	431	231	474	4	8
7 Kangra	1,019,197	43,321	1,173	118	1,990	983	170	833	2	23
8 Lahaul and Spiti	20,453	..	47	..	76	..	162	..	4	..
9 Hoshiarpur	1,087,193	146,300	964	158	3,163	1,668	328	1,056	3	11
10 Jullundur	877,379	349,988	770	321	2,186	3,160	284	984	2	9
11 Ludhiana	707,776	314,743	669	243	2,573	2,812	385	1,157	4	9
12 Ferozepur	1,294,161	324,955	628	267	2,587	2,458	412	921	2	8
13 Amritsar	1,070,892	464,024	607	457	2,391	3,303	394	723	2	7
14 Gurdaspur	788,603	199,391	518	172	1,946	1,908	376	1,109	2	10
15 Kapurthala	264,559	79,219	149	92	892	1,007	599	1,095	3	13
16 Bhatinda	831,700	223,477	371	188	1,365	1,790	368	952	2	8
17 Sangrur	1,183,694	240,994	534	195	1,761	1,826	330	936	1	8
18 Patiala	790,082	258,696	526	228	1,556	2,717	296	1,192	2	11
19 Mahendragarh	494,878	52,972	365	51	1,543	425	423	833	3	8
Rajasthan	**16,874,124**	**3,281,478**	**12,551**	**3,481**	**31,178**	**29,304**	**248**	**842**	**2**	**9**
1 Ganganagar	887,471	149,952	619	109	1,354	830	219	761	2	6
2 Bikaner	256,489	188,026	232	233	583	1,560	251	670	2	8
3 Churu	450,968	208,043	328	229	669	1,474	204	644	1	7
4 Jhunjhunu	592,330	127,320	560	136	1,398	1,250	250	919	2	10
5 Alwar	1,002,134	87,892	749	82	1,565	1,124	209	1,371	2	13
6 Bharatpur	992,915	156,968	709	180	1,438	1,527	203	848	1	10
7 Sawai Madhopur	847,445	96,129	664	75	1,269	854	191	1,139	1	9
8 Jaipur	1,402,441	499,315	1,160	484	3,763	3,603	324	744	3	7
9 Sikar	676,589	143,697	645	187	1,588	958	246	512	2	7
10 Ajmer	610,940	365,607	683	416	1,698	3,629	249	872	3	10
11 Tonk	424,343	73,386	315	122	1,010	927	321	760	2	13
12 Jaisalmer	126,692	13,646	91	14	133	99	146	707	1	7
13 Jodhpur	620,453	265,210	419	266	779	2,371	186	891	1	9
14 Nagaur	814,291	120,657	558	99	1,112	966	199	976	1	8
15 Pali	728,947	76,735	538	56	1,889	477	351	852	3	6
16 Barmer	610,084	39,710	322	40	497	212	154	530	1	5
17 Jalor	522,358	24,714	356	20	668	97	188	485	1	4
18 Sirohi	294,556	57,747	240	65	690	540	288	831	2	9
19 Bhilwara	802,364	63,433	472	77	1,466	570	311	740	2	9

TABLE II.7.2

District statistics of population, census houses containing educational institutions and teachers—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers		Number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan—*concld.*										
20 Udaipur	1,304,277	159,999	859	204	2,298	2,242	268	1,099	2	14
21 Chitorgarh	642,443	67,689	368	90	1,118	632	304	702	2	9
22 Dungarpur	385,534	21,410	387	27	687	300	178	1,111	2	14
23 Banswara	450,415	24,830	363	34	744	440	205	1,294	2	18
24 Bundi	286,271	51,739	171	44	432	540	253	1,227	2	10
25 Kota	688,309	160,080	515	145	1,520	1,674	295	1,154	2	10
26 Jhalawar	453,065	37,544	228	47	810	408	355	868	2	11
Uttar Pradesh	**64,266,506**	**9,479,895**	**37,673**	**8,383**	**110,787**	**71,914**	**294**	**858**	**2**	**7**
1 Uttar Kashi	120,159	2,677	122	6	340	54	279	900	3	20
2 Chamoli	253,137	..	389	..	1,269	..	326	..	5	..
3 Pithoragarh	263,579	..	367	..	975	..	266	..	4	..
4 Tehri Garhwal	340,140	7,596	360	38	762	157	212	413	2	21
5 Garhwal	454,829	27,498	704	56	1,719	423	244	755	4	15
6 Almora	606,163	27,244	756	79	2,011	612	266	775	3	22
7 Naini Tal	462,142	112,178	562	183	2,484	1,375	442	751	5	12
8 Bijnor	995,079	195,908	624	204	1,867	1,230	299	603	2	6
9 Moradabad	1,535,833	437,697	710	321	1,544	2,579	217	803	1	6
10 Budaun	1,292,498	119,159	495	144	1,482	786	299	546	1	7
11 Rampur	555,555	145,982	249	106	555	834	223	787	1	6
12 Bareilly	1,152,167	326,323	487	274	1,578	2,203	324	804	1	7
13 Pilibhit	531,888	84,337	319	78	820	614	257	787	2	7
14 Shahjahanpur	972,660	157,596	472	108	1,535	1,023	325	947	2	6
15 Dehra Dun	231,179	197,835	388	277	1,237	2,825	319	1,020	5	14
16 Saharanpur	1,243,387	372,091	851	409	3,003	3,914	353	957	2	11
17 Muzaffarnagar	1,253,788	191,133	700	180	2,649	1,717	378	954	2	9
18 Meerut	2,154,166	558,794	1,180	556	4,983	5,075	422	913	2	9
19 Bulandshahr	1,517,515	219,882	698	232	2,508	1,908	359	823	2	9
20 Aligarh	1,478,577	286,698	824	254	2,652	2,546	322	1,002	2	9
21 Mathura	891,652	179,627	580	193	1,515	908	261	470	2	5
22 Agra	1,194,158	667,984	694	483	352	3,054	51	632	N	5
23 Etah	1,174,560	125,114	575	87	1,528	669	266	769	1	5
24 Mainpuri	1,093,735	87,159	690	89	1,686	826	244	928	2	9
25 Farrukhabad	1,151,990	143,081	719	94	1,159	949	161	1,010	1	7
26 Etawah	1,074,931	107,271	761	102	2,130	1,056	280	1,035	2	10
27 Kanpur	1,405,062	976,291	1,062	483	2,200	6,369	209	1,319	2	7
28 Fatehpur	1,030,183	42,757	577	56	1,696	338	294	604	2	8
29 Allahabad	1,994,412	443,964	1,362	486	2,649	3,723	194	766	1	8
30 Jhansi	828,312	259,167	655	190	1,762	1,786	269	940	2	7
31 Jalaun	578,494	84,674	548	99	1,260	712	230	719	2	8
32 Hamirpur	727,896	66,553	481	59	1,152	666	240	1,129	2	10
33 Banda	890,270	63,461	573	66	1,297	579	229	877	1	9
34 Kheri	1,188,836	69,597	601	73	1,598	740	266	1,014	1	11
35 Sitapur	1,485,306	122,751	651	110	1,920	1,059	295	963	1	9
36 Hardoi	1,458,885	114,286	625	161	2,154	854	345	530	1	7
37 Unnao	1,197,143	29,780	717	37	2,009	332	280	897	2	11
38 Lucknow	675,526	663,356	356	357	2,256	5,337	634	1,495	3	8
39 Rae Bareli	1,275,103	39,846	548	52	1,911	353	349	679	1	9
40 Bahraich	1,420,341	79,588	594	84	1,372	404	231	481	1	5
41 Gonda	1,971,981	101,256	990	128	2,426	840	245	656	1	8
42 Bara Banki	1,344,297	70,250	666	74	1,907	435	286	588	1	6
43 Faizabad	1,491,572	141,787	779	135	2,447	900	314	667	2	6
44 Sultanpur	1,386,903	26,081	811	55	2,048	228	253	415	1	9
45 Pratapgarh	1,230,799	21,397	657	49	1,841	198	280	404	1	9
46 Basti	2,588,658	38,403	997	18	3,755	305	377	1,694	1	8
47 Gorakhpur	2,377,839	187,343	1,039	147	3,680	1,462	354	995	2	8

TABLE II.7.2

District statistics of population, census houses containing educational institutions and teachers—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers		Number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes		Number of teachers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh—*concld.*										
48 Deoria	2,317,498	57,577	1,260	69	3,049	746	242	1,081	1	13
49 Azamgarh	2,292,879	115,173	1,484	105	4,113	667	277	635	2	6
50 Jaunpur	1,635,839	91,425	896	153	3,133	548	350	358	2	6
51 Ballia	1,285,622	50,241	851	64	2,858	508	336	794	2	10
52 Ghazipur	1,276,424	45,154	771	48	2,755	312	357	650	2	7
53 Varanasi	1,809,033	553,146	1,128	369	5,363	3,487	475	945	3	6
54 Mirzapur	1,105,926	143,727	718	103	1,833	689	255	669	2	5
West Bengal	**26,385,437**	**8,540,842**	**34,781**	**7,142**	**79,127**	**59,847**	**228**	**838**	**3**	**7**
1 Darjeeling	480,003	144,637	690	291	953	1,065	138	366	2	7
2 Jalpaiguri	1,235,478	123,814	1,298	133	2,275	1,424	175	1,071	2	12
3 Cooch Behar	948,360	71,446	1,251	172	2,018	1,066	161	620	2	15
4 West Dinajpur	1,224,828	98,969	1,720	94	2,509	1,326	146	1,411	2	13
5 Malda	1,171,138	50,785	1,294	70	3,091	532	239	760	3	10
6 Murshidabad	2,094,546	195,464	2,145	180	4,442	1,719	207	955	2	9
7 Nadia	1,397,986	315,338	1,600	375	4,909	3,666	307	978	4	12
8 24-Parganas	4,282,958	1,997,957	4,636	1,525	11,286	10,937	243	717	3	5
9 Calcutta	..	2,927,289	..	2,194	..	21,384	0	975	..	7
10 Howrah	1,213,385	825,092	1,401	373	4,422	3,930	316	1,054	4	5
11 Hooghly	1,652,135	579,283	2,318	580	6,258	3,991	270	688	4	7
12 Burdwan	2,521,768	561,078	3,491	403	7,368	2,761	211	685	3	5
13 Birbhum	1,345,389	100,769	1,885	122	4,078	1,012	216	830	3	10
14 Bankura	1,542,356	122,157	2,723	206	4,857	964	178	468	3	8
15 Midnapore	4,007,569	334,286	6,677	336	17,082	3,527	256	1,050	4	11
16 Purulia	1,267,538	92,478	1,652	88	3,579	543	217	617	3	6
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS										
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**49,473**	**14,075**	**78**	**21**	**129**	**113**	**165**	**538**	**3**	**8**
Delhi	**299,204**	**2,359,408**	**242**	**1,164**	**1,186**	**19,101**	**490**	**1,641**	**4**	**8**
Himachal Pradesh	**1,287,216**	**63,928**	**1,487**	**104**	**4,325**	**1,091**	**291**	**1,049**	**3**	**17**
1 Chamba	201,970	8,609	240	12	594	188	248	1,567	3	22
2 Mandi	362,724	21,535	427	24	1,298	526	304	1,358	4	15
3 Bilaspur	151,054	7,752	105	6	512	91	488	1,517	3	12
4 Mahasu	347,209	11,760	439	46	1,240	196	282	426	4	17
5 Sirmur	183,279	14,272	215	16	542	290	252	1,813	3	20
6 Kinnaur	40,980	..	61	..	139	..	228	0	3	0
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**24,108**	..	**39**	..	**120**	..	**308**	**0**	**5**	**0**
Manipur	**712,320**	**67,717**	**1,939**	**118**	**6,276**	**1,016**	**324**	**861**	**9**	**15**
Tripura	**1,039,008**	**102,997**	**1,303**	**90**	**3,394**	**1,824**	**260**	**2,027**	**3**	**18**
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	**57,963**	..	**57**	..	**124**	..	**218**	**0**	**2**	**0**
North-East Frontier Agency	**336,558**	..	**55**	..	**271**	..	**493**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Nagaland	**350,043**	**19,157**	**323**	**27**	**1,106**	**107**	**342**	**396**	**3**	**6**
1 Kohima	95,925	12,999	151	13	384	48	254	369	4	4
2 Mokokchung	119,843	6,158	116	14	543	59	468	421	5	10
3 Tuensang	134,275	..	56	..	179	..	320	0	1	0
Pondicherry	**280,082**	**88,997**	**306**	**131**	**748**	**984**	**244**	**751**	**3**	**11**
1 Pondicherry	206,799	51,762	202	80	456	672	226	840	2	13
2 Karaikal	61,749	22,252	94	22	181	187	193	850	3	8
3 Mahe	11,534	7,951	10	14	111	81	1,110	579	10	10
4 Yanam	..	7,032	..	15	..	44	0	293	0	6
SIKKIM	**155,341**	**6,848**	**168**	**13**	**169**	**48**	**101**	**369**	**1**	**7**

SECTION 8

Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places (column 13 of Table E-I)

A GENERAL

COLUMN 13 OF Union Table E-I expressed as proportion per 1,000 census houses provides a good economic and cultural index of the propensity on the part of geographical regions to spend on supplementary food over and above what is available at home. Eating places include shops which merely sell beverages like tea, coffee, nira, or aerated water. The picture obtained from this distribution broadly confirms what has already been reflected by the disposition of shop-*cum*-dwellings and regular shops. Thus in the great land mass of Madhya Pradesh, Central and Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Western Bihar and Orissa, the proportion of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places is either nil or negligible. There are again extensive regions in Western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Eastern Bihar, Bengal and Assam where the proportion of eating houses is as low as one per 1,000 census houses. There are only four tracts (a) in Punjab, (b) Rajasthan, (c) Gujarat-Maharashtra and (d) Andhra Pradesh-Madras-Mysore where there are two eating houses for every 1,000 census houses. The regions which have returned more than three per 1,000 are (a) isolated clusters in Punjab and Rajasthan, (b) the Gujarat Peninsula, (c) small clusters in Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and (d) almost the whole of Kerala and South Madras. The southernmost tracts reflect as much a cultural as an economic phenomenon.

The following tracts have no more than one restaurant or sweetmeat shop or eating place per 1,000 houses per district.

STATEMENT II.8.1

Districts of low frequency of eating houses

(*One per* 1,000 *census houses*)

ASSAM-WEST BENGAL-BIHAR-ORISSA

Assam	*West Bengal*	*Bihar*
Lakhimpur	Cooch Behar	Dhanbad
Sibsagar	Jalpaiguri	Singhbhum
Darrang	Darjeeling	Bhagalpur
Nowgong	Murshidabad	Hazaribagh
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	Nadia	Gaya
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Burdwan	Patna
Cachar	Hooghly	
Kamrup	Bankura	*Orissa*
Garo Hills		Cuttack
Goalpara		Puri

The vogue of eating houses, however few, in this tract seems to have been introduced by (a) a large immigrant population in the plantations and industries of Assam, West Bengal, the colliery districts of Dhanbad and Hazaribagh and the steel district of Singhbhum (Tatanagar), (b) a large displaced population again in Assam and West Bengal, and (c) the pilgrim and city atmosphere of Gaya and Patna. Bhagalpur has a mixed population made up partly of migrants. As the bulk of these are tea and beverage shops and they are frequented mainly by working men, it is more economical to patronize them, being modest in prices, than maintain similar amenities at home which would be more costly and would mean more consumption especially by women and children at home.

In the central tract Sagar and Sehore in Madhya Pradesh owe their one per thousand largely to their growing cities and industries located in them. Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh would have none if the towns were taken away.

The north-western tract embracing Western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, part of Malwa in Madhya

Pradesh is undoubtedly due (a) to the relative prosperity of this area, (b) the proportion of migrants which helps changes in social habits, and (c) the appreciable ratio of the population which has seen army life, particularly in Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The tract which is almost continuous is composed as follows:

STATEMENT II.8.2

Districts of medium frequency of eating houses

WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH-PUNJAB-DELHI-HIMACHAL PRADESH-JAMMU AND KASHMIR-RAJASTHAN-MADHYA PRADESH

Western Uttar Pradesh	*Punjab-Delhi*	*Himachal Pradesh*	*Jammu and Kashmir*	*Rajasthan*	*Madhya Pradesh*
Pilibhit	Gurgaon	Bilaspur (2)	Kathua (2)	Jhunjhunu	Dhar
Bareilly	Delhi (3)	Mandi (2)	Jammu (2)	Ganganagar (2)	Indore
Rampur	Rohtak	Mahasu	Udhampur	Churu	
Moradabad	Karnal (2)	Chamba	Doda	Bikaner (4)	
Naini Tal	Patiala (2)		Srinagar (7)	Jaisalmer (2)	
Almora	Ambala			Barmer	
Chamoli	Simla (2)			Jodhpur (2)	
Garhwal	Gurdaspur (3)			Nagaur	
Tehri Garhwal	Amritsar (3)			Sikar (2)	
Dehra Dun (2)	Kapurthala (3)			Jaipur (3)	
Saharanpur	Ferozepur (2)			Alwar	
Bijnor	Bhatinda			Sawai Madhopur	
Meerut	Sangrur			Ajmer (3)	
Bulandshahr	Hissar			Tonk	
Aligarh	Mahendragarh			Bundi	
Mathura	Ludhiana (3)			Kota	
Agra	Jullundur (2)			Chitorgarh	
	Hoshiarpur			Udaipur	
	Kangra			Sirohi	
				Dungarpur	
				Banswara	
				Jhalawar	

Much of this of course is due to the urban weightage. But there is evidence of the institution having percolated into the rural areas. For if any one were to take rural rides today he would see handsome crops of eating places in such districts as (i) Naini Tal, Almora and Chamoli, (ii) Dehra Dun, Mahasu, Mandi, Simla, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, Chamba, Kathua, Jammu,

Udhampur and Srinagar, (ii) Karnal and Meerut, (iv) Ganganagar, (v) Jhunjhunu, Alwar and Jaipur, (vi) Kota and Jhalawar (vii) Dhar and Indore.

The entire Gujarat-Deccan Peninsulas, including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Madras, reflect established modes of eating snacks and even meals away from home. It is remarkable that while the high figure in several districts is due to their towns and cities, the rural areas in this tract show without a single exception at least one to two eating houses per 1,000 houses. In this respect the Peninsulas present a very different picture from the North, which is not explained by economic reasons alone. There must be social and cultural factors also. Buldhana, Bhandara, Wardha and Chanda, all in Maharashtra, have one such shop per 1,000 houses. The largest group having no more than an average of 1 in 1,000 is in Andhra Pradesh-Mysore:

STATEMENT II.8.3

Districts in Andhra Pradesh-Mysore of low frequeny of eating houses (One per 1,000 census houses)

ANDHRA PRADESH

Adilabad
Karimnagar
Medak
Warangal
Khammam
Nalgonda
Mahbubnagar
Kurnool
Nellore
Cuddapah
Anantapur

MYSORE

Chitradurga
Shimoga
Chikmagalur
Hassan
Kolar

None of the other districts in this region have less than 2. The districts which have two per 1,000 are:

STATEMENT II.8.4

Districts having a medium frequency of eating houses (2 per 1,000 all census houses)

(A) GUJARAT—MAHARASHTRA—MYSORE

Gujarat	*Maharashtra*	*Mysore*
Banaskantha	Dhulia	Bidar
Mehsana	Nasik	Gulbarga
Surendranagar	Jalgaon	
Bhavnagar	Aurangabad	
Kaira	Ahmadnagar	
Baroda	Poona	
Broach	Kolaba	
Surat	Satara	
	Bhir	
	Parbhani	
	Yeotmal	
	Nagpur	
	Nanded	

(B) ANDHRA PRADESH

Srikakulam
West Godavari
Krishna
Guntur
Hyderabad

(C) MADRAS—MYSORE—ANDHRA PRADESH

Madras	*Mysore*	*Andhra Pradesh*
Coimbatore	Tumkur	Chittoor
Salem	Mandya	
South Arcot	Mysore	
	Bangalore	

The following districts have 3 or more eating houses per thousand census houses:

STATEMENT II.8.5

Districts having 3 or more eating houses per 1,000 census houses

(A) GUJARAT

Kutch (4)
Jamnagar (4)
Rajkot (5)
Junagadh (4)
Amreli (3)
Ahmedabad (4)
Sabarkantha (3)

(B) MAHARASHTRA—MYSORE

Maharashtra	*Mysore*
Amravati (3)	Bijapur (3)
Akola (3)	Belgaum (3)
Tha na (3)	Dharwar (6)
Greater Bombay (6)	Bellary (3)
Ratnagiri (3)	North Kanara (4)
Kolhapur (3)	Coorg (4)

STATEMENT II.8.5

Districts having 3 or more eating houses per 1,000 census houses—concld.

Maharashtra—concld.	*Mysore*—concld.
Sangli (3)	South Kanara (6)
Sholapur (3)	Raichur (4)
Osmanabad (3)	

(C) KERALA—MADRAS

Kerala	*Madras*
Cannanore (21)	Kanyakumari (8)
Kozhikhode (22)	Tirunelveli (5)
Palghat (15)	Ramanathapuram (4)
Trichur (19)	Madurai (4)
Ernakulam (17)	Tiruchirapalli (4)
Kottayam (11)	Thanjavur (8)
Alleppey (19)	North Arcot (3)
Quilon (21)	Chingleput (3)
Trivandrum (18)	Madras (9)
	Nilgiri (3)

(D) ISOLATED POCKETS IN ANDHRA PRADESH
Nizamabad (3)
Visakhapatnam (3)
East Godavari (3)

B. Rural India

If we turn to the rural areas of the districts of the two peninsulas we find that except for the districts of (1) Karimnagar, (2) Warangal, (3) Nalgonda and (4) Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh where the proportion of eating houses to 1,000 census houses is negligible, that is, less than 1, all other districts have one or more eating houses per 1,000 census houses although there are few districts having more than 2.

The following districts have three to four eating houses per 1,000 census houses each in rural areas :

(A) GUJARAT	(B) MYSORE	(C) TRIPURA
Kutch (4)	Belgaum (3)	Tripura (4)
Rajkot (4)	Bijapur (3)	
	North Kanara (4)	
	Raichur (4)	
	Mandya (3)	

The following districts have 5 or more eating houses per 1,000 census houses each in rural areas :

(A) MYSORE	(B) KERALA-MADRAS	(C) MADRAS	(D) ASSAM
Dharwar (5)	Cannanore (21)	Thanjavur (7)	Mizo Hills (9)
South Kanara (6)	Kozhikode (21)		
	Palghat (15)		
	Trichur (19)		
	Ernakulam (18)		
	Kottayam (11)		
	Alleppey (19)		
	Quilon (21)		
	Trivandrum (20)		
	Kanyakumari (9)		

C. Urban India

A very similar distribution is reflected in the urban picture of India as a whole but in sharper accents so far as the upper values are concerned. Thus throughout Madhya Pradesh the urban distribution is negligible, seldom above one per 1,000, except, as was to be expected, in the districts of Dhar (3), Sehore (2), Shajapur (3) and Chhindwara (2). Throughout the whole of Uttar Pradesh [except in Rampur, (5) Bareilly (6) and Pilibhit (6)], Bihar and West Bengal [except in Howrah (5), Calcutta (7), and Cooch Behar (7)] a uniform low level upto 2-3 is maintained. It is a little curious that this should be so even in the districts of western Uttar Pradesh where one would have expected higher figures.

The average is much higher again in

the western hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan. The figures are as follows :

STATEMENT II.8.6

I Districts with urban values in the third quartile (5-6 *eating houses per* 1,000 *urban census houses*)

(A) PUNJAB—HIMACHAL PRADESH—JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Uttar Pradesh	*Punjab*	*Himachal Pradesh*	*Jammu and Kashmir*
Dehra Dun (5)	Bhatinda (5)	Sirmur (6)	Jammu (6)
	Hissar (6)		
	Jullundur (5)		
	Hoshiarpur (5)		
	Sangrur (5)		

(B) RAJASTHAN

Jodhpur (6)
Sawai Madhopur (6)
Bundi (5)
Jhalawar (6)
Chitorgarh (5)

STATEMENT II.8.7

II Districts with urban values in the fourth quartile (7 *or more eating houses per* 1,000 *urban census houses*)

UTTAR PRADESH	HIMACHAL PRADESH	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN
Uttar Kashi (13)	Mahasu (12)	Srinagar (13)	Kapurthala (9)	Ganganagar (9)
Tehri Garhwal (16)	Mandi (13)	Doda (9)	Gurdaspur (9)	Bikaner (8)
Garhwal (8)	Bilaspur (19)	Kathua (8)	Amritsar (8)	Jaisalmer (7)
			Ferozepur (8)	Barmer (7)
			Ludhiana (8)	Sikar (7)
			Patiala (9)	Alwar (9)
			Karnal (8)	Jaipur (8)
			Rohtak (7)	Ajmer (8)
			Mahendragarh (11)	Udaipur (7)
			Gurgaon (7)	Dungarpur (7)
				Banswara (7)

Dungarpur and Banswara carry the picture well into the Gujarat Peninsula through Banaskantha (7) and Sabarkantha (7), the reasons for whose rather high figures one is hard put to find other than in the fact that the urban population in these two districts has been growing much too fast lately for urban housing. There is another large pocket of high values : Jamnagar (7), Rajkot (8) and Junagadh (8). The districts of Kutch (6), Mehsana (5), Surendranagar (5), Bhavnagar (5), Amreli (5), Ahmedabad (6), Kaira (6), Baroda (5) and Broach (6) enjoy medium values.

In the Deccan Peninsula all but the following districts, which have urban values of 5 or 6, have urban values of 4 or less.

STATEMENT II.8.8

I Districts in the Deccan Peninsula with urban values in the third quartile (5 *or* 6 *eating houses per* 1,000 *urban census houses*)

(a) MAHARASHTRA

Nasik (5)	Kolhapur (6)
Thana (6)	Nagpur (5)
Greater Bombay (6)	Amravati (6)
Kolaba (6)	Wardha (5)
Ahmadnagar (5)	Bhandara (5)
Jalgaon (5)	Yeotmal (6)
Satara (6)	Chanda (5)
Sangli (6)	

STATEMENT II.8.8

I Districts in the Deccan Peninsula with urban values in the third quartile (5 or 6 eating houses per 1,000 urban census houses) – concld.

(b) ANDHRA PRADESH

Medak (6)
Warangal (5)
Khammam (5)
Guntur (5)
Kurnool (5)
East Godavari (6)
Chittoor (6)

(c) MYSORE

Belgaum (5)
North Kanara (5)
Dharwar (6)
South Kanara (5)

(d) MADRAS

Coimbatore (5)
Salem (5)
Madurai (6)
Tiruchirapalli (6)
Tirunelveli (6)

This brings the districts with values in the fourth quartile (7 or more) into sharp focus:

STATEMENT II.8.9

Districts with urban values in the fourth quartile (7 or more eating houses per 1,000 urban census houses)

(a) MAHARASHTRA

Dhulia (7)
Ratnagiri (8)
Akola (8)
Aurangabad (8)
Parbhani (8)
Bhir (8)
Nanded (8)
Osmanabad (9)
Bidar (Mysore) (8)

(b) ANDHRA PRADESH

Srikakulam (8)
Visakhapatnam (7)
West Godavari (7)

(c) MADRAS

Madras (9)
Chingleput (7)
North Arcot (8)
South Arcot (8)
Thanjavur (9)
Ramanathapuram (8)

(d) KERALA

Kanyakumari (Madras) (7)
Trivandrum (13)
Quilon (18)
Alleppey (18)
Kottayam (15)
Ernakulam (15)
Trichur (16)
Palghat (11)
Kozhikode (22)
Cannanore (24)
Coorg (Mysore) (9)

In the East, Calcutta shows a high figure (7) perhaps owing to its large population living singly without their families. In Assam, Kamrup and Sibsagar show 5 each. Cooch Behar (7) in West Bengal and Garo Hills (13), United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (12), Cachar (8) and Mizo Hills (37) show high figures also along with Tripura (22).

While it is possible to speculate on the varying degrees of poverty and prosperity according to the distribution of (a) shop-*cum*-dwellings which betokens subsistence trade and of (b) regular shops which suggests a well articulated money economy, one is on less firm ground when discussing the distribution of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating houses, because the social and cultural factors seem to loom larger in this field than the economic. Thus in Northern India the custom is to eat as many meals as possible at home and share the food all together. The men hardly ever eke out food at home with snacks and beverages outside. A standing fire in the kitchen is also a more common phenomenon in the north. But as soon as one steps into the south, one sees not only a much larger number of beverage shops but shops selling snacks and regular meals. Here the universal custom seems to be, which grows the more one travels further into the south, for those who work to supplement not only their early morning breakfast and afternoon tea at eating houses but also buy their main meals in restaurants and eating places. Women and children are deprived of these extra nourishments at home where two main meals and no more are the general rule. Economies are made on fuel, cooking and food itself, for it is difficult to cook a meal just enough for one person and no more, and what is left over will be avoidable waste. Pricing again is attractive in the south. Beverages like tea or coffee or breakfast food cost practically no more than what would cost at home if all the invisible as well as visible

expenses were considered, establishment charges and overheads being low. The coupon system guarantees certain attendance at meal times in eating houses and eliminates waste of material and loss of money. Coupons are sold by the month. It is usually 60 coupons (or two meals a day) for sums varying between Rs. 20 and Rs. 28. It is unusual for bachelors or grass widowers living in district towns away from their families to have arrangements for cooking at their own residences. Thus what is at heart a saving and economy measure has developed into a social and cultural feature, both rational and welcome. It also acts as a social and cultural leaven loosening commensal ties, which is bound to have its effect on the rate of migration, social and job mobility.

SECTION 9

Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tuorist houses and inspection houses (column 8 of Table E-I)

THESE WERE ENUMERATED as a separate category in 1960. While there are few districts with no house of this category per 1,000 census houses, there are 15 where the proportion is negligible. These are : Palghat, Alleppey and Quilon in Kerala, Panna, Jhabua, Chhindwara and Surguja in Madhya Pradesh, Bhandara in Maharashtra and Bijnor, Farrukhabad, Hamirpur, Kheri, Hardoi, Unnao and Bara Banki of Uttar Pradesh. All other districts except those listed below have an average of one house of this category per 1,000 houses.

I The following districts have 2 census houses of this category per 1,000 census houses.

STATEMENT II.9.1

Districts with medium frequency of rest-houses

(a) ANDHRA PRADESH

Chittoor (perhaps because of the great pilgrim centre of Tirupati).

Anantapur

Hyderabad

(b) ASSAM

Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills

The numerous Namghars in the first three districts which serve both for prayer halls and temporary shelters may be a reason.

(c) BIHAR

Patna
Dhanbad

Patna is the state capital while Dhanbad is full of colliery rest-houses and sheds.

(d) GUJARAT

Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat.

The former princely states in Gujarat were well-served by amenities of this type, while Broach and Surat, having been early British settlements, possess a network of inspection houses and dak bungalows

(e) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Srinagar, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur, Kathua

Places of tourist interest.

(f) MADHYA PRADESH

Shivpuri, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Dhar, Dewas, West Nimar, East Nimar, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Jabalpur, Mandla.

Former princely states and military settlements.

(g) MADRAS

Madras Corporation, Chingleput, Nilgiri, Kanyakumari

(h) MAHARASHTRA

Greater Bombay

(i) MYSORE

Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Mysore, Chikmagalur, Mandya, Belgaum, Bijapur, North Kanara, Dharwar, Gulbarga

(j) ORISSA

Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj, Balasore

Former princely states and pilgrim centres.

(k) PUNJAB

Hissar, Rohtak, Gurdaspur, Sangrur

(l) RAJASTHAN

Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Nagaur, Barmer

(m) UTTAR PRADESH

Chamoli, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Agra, Mirzapur

(n) WEST BENGAL

Burdwan

(o) HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mandi

(p) TRIPURA

Tripura

II The following districts have 3 to 5 houses of this category per 1,000 census houses :

STATEMENT II.9.2

Districts with fair frequency of rest-houses

1 ANDHRA PRADESH

Kurnool (3), Cuddapah (4).

2 ASSAM

Lakhimpur (3), Sibssgar (3), United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (3), Mizo Hills (4).

3 GUJARAT.

Kutch (3), Surendranagar (4), Dangs (5).

4 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu (3).

5 MADHYA PRADESH

Ratlam (3), Indore (3), Vidisha (3), Rajgarh (3), Bastar (3).

6 MADRAS

Madurai (3), Thanjavur (3), Ramanathapuram (3), Tirunelveli (3).

7 MYSORE

Bangalore (3), Kolar (3), Shimoga (3), Bidar (3).

8 ORISSA

Sambalpur (3), Baudh-Khondmals (3), Dhenkanal (3), Keonjhar (3), Ganjam (4), Sundargarh (4).

9 PUNJAB

Gurgaon (3), Ambala (3), Kangra (3), Hoshiarpur (3), Ferozepur (3), Mahendragarh (3), Simla (4) Ludhiana (4), Amritsar (4), Bhatinda (4), Patiala (4).

10 RAJASTHAN
Jhunjhunu (3), Jodhpur (3), Pali (3), Jalor (3) Sirohi (4), Jaisalmer (5).

Former princely states.

11 UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Kashi (3), Tehri Garhwal (3), Garhwal (3), Naini Tal (3), Pithoragarh (4), Almora (4), Dehra Dun (4), Aligarh (4), Mathura (4).

Tourist and pilgrim centres and military establishments.

12 WEST BENGAL

Calcutta (3), Darjeeling (4).

STATEMENT II.9.2

Districts with fair frequency of rest-houses —concld.

13 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (3).

14 DELHI

Delhi (3).

15 HIMACHAL PRADESH

Bilaspur (3), Mahasu (4), Sirmur (4), Kinnaur (4), Chamba (5).

Owing to military and administrative establishments.

16 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (3).

17 MANIPUR

Manipur (3).

18 NAGALAND

Tuensang (3), Kohima (4).

New administrative measures have increased the number of this category in Manipur and Tripura.

19 PONDICHERRY
Pondicherry (5).

20 SIKKIM
SIKKIM (3).

III The following districts have more than 5 houses of this category per 1,000 census houses :

STATEMENT II.9.3

Districts with high frequency of rest-houses

1 Assam : Garo Hills (10)

2 Madhya Pradesh : Bilaspur (7)

3 Mysore : South Kanara (7)

4 Punjab : Lahaul and Spiti (6)

5 Nagaland : Mokokchung (6)

6 Pondicherry : Karaikal (8), Mahe (27)

7 North-East Frontier Agency (17)

The high value in all the above places, except South Kanara, seems to be of recent origin and owing to administrative expansion.

SECTION 10

Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar) [column 14 of TABLE E-I]

THE STATISTICS IN THIS column provide material of sociological interest. Assuming that rural cinema houses and places of modern entertainment are still few and far between. We are left to conclude that places recorded in this column are mainly temples, *mandaps*, panchayatghars, village *baithaks*, *barwaritalas* and the more recent community centres ushered in by the Community Development Projects. The statistical effect of the Community Development movement in this direction is still far from pronounced as will appear from the number of such centres claimed by the concerned Ministry to have been set up since 1952. Again, of the number claimed the majority must have been renovations judged by the funds spent on this programme.

High values therefore delineate those areas where the bonds of the village community are still strong enough to insist on the continuance of village community centres for regular meets. It would be natural to expect these centres to be numerous in those areas where either the tribal or scheduled caste population is large or where the cooperative movement has gained momentum. In other words we can expect a preponderance of community centres of the old type in the tribal areas and regions where the traditional community bonds are still strong for various social and economic reasons. We can also expect a preponderance of community centres in those areas where the cooperative movement in agriculture, irrigation, marketing or processing has struck roots and shown signs of vigorous growth. Not infrequently these concentrations noticed in those tracts which have large tribal populations, so that the new type of centre reinforces the old pattern. In the nature of things we can expect the latter to be statistically more strident than the former. In other areas undistinguished for either movement, we may expect no more than a feeble articulation. Let us test our hypothesis in the light of results.

STATEMENT II.10.1

1 *Areas where the frequency of community centres is very low*

The areas where the proportion of community centres is either negligible or as low as one per 1,000 census houses fall into three broad regions These are :

I ASSAM - MANIPUR—TRIPURA—WEST BENGAL

Except for North-East Frontier Agency, Manipur, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, Garo Hills there are no districts in this region saving Calcutta, where the frequency is higher than 1 per 1,000. North-East Frontier Agency (4) , Manipur (21), United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (3) and Garo Hills (3) have large tribal populations. Even Calcutta city has only 2 centres per 1,000 census houses, compared to Greater Bombay's 4.

II UTTAR PRADESH—RAJASTHAN—PUNJAB —GUJARAT

(a) Faizabad, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Gonda and all districts in Uttar Pradesh west and north of them except Farrukhabad (8), Kanpur (9), Hamirpur (12), Fatehpur, (11) Banda (7) and Jhansi (13)

(b) All districts in Punjab except Kapurthala (2), Simla (2), Ambala (2), Karnal (3), Rohtak (5) and Gurgaon (5)

(c) All districts of Rajasthan

(d) Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Surat and Dangs in Gujarat

III MYSORE—MADRAS—KERALA

All districts of these three States except Bidar (4), Bangalore (2), Madras (3), Nilgiri (2), Tiruchirapalli (2) and Kanyakumari (2). Bidar and Nilgiri have large relatively backward agricultural and forest populations, Tiruchirapalli and Kanyakumari have a large number of religious establishments of various denominations, while Bangalore's case is similar to Calcutta's.

STATEMENT II.10.2

2 *Areas where there are no more than* 2 *community houses per* 1,000 *census houses*

These are small isolated tracts. The largest is composed of Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in Orissa all of which have large tribal populations. The second tract is formed by Kutch, Mehsana and Sabarkantha in Gujarat a smaller tract being formed by Baroda and Broach. Kalahandi (Orissa), Kapurthala, Simla, Ambala (Punjab) and Delhi form other isolated tracts.

STATEMENT II.10.3

3 *Areas where the frequency of community centres varies between* 3 *and* 11 *houses per* 1,000 *census houses*

I The biggest, sprawling and almost continuous tract embraces Eastern and Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Southern and Coastal Orissa, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, a wide arc of districts in Bihar which surrounds a core of districts with high values, and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The districts are :

(a) *Andhra Pradesh* : Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur and all districts east of them. The inland districts have backward populations, wnile the coastal districts have prosperous agricultural and tobacco (Guntur) cooperatives.

(b) *Orissa* : Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam.

(c) *Madhya Pradesh* : All districts east of West Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Narsimhapur, Damoh, Shahdol, Rewa, in Madhya Pradesh, except Betul (15), Seoni (12) and Bastar (16) which have still higher values owing to their tribal and backward populations.

(d) All districts in Bihar except Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea which have still higher values. The hold of traditional society is great in this region.

(e) *Eastern Uttar Pradesh* : Allahabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur.

II The second but very much smaller tract is composed of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Amreli, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar in Gujarat peninsula.

III The third tract is composed of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal in the Punjab, Sirmur, Bilaspur and Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, Udhampur and Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir.

The first tract has a considerable tribal population in every district except Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The second and third tracts are agriculturally prosperous and enjoy a great deal of cooperative farming, irrigation and marketing activity. They have the added advantage of settlements of displaced populations, in which community centres are an abiding feature.

STATEMENT II.10.4

4 *Areas where the frequency of community centres exceeds* 11 *houses per* 1,000 *census houses*

These appear in 4 tracts :

I Western and Southern Andhra Pradesh consisting of Medak (19), Hyderabad (13), Mahbubnagar (18), Kurnool (18), Anantapur (18), Cuddapah (16), Nellore (12) and Chittoor (14). Of these Medak, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar have new irrigation settlements as well as tribal and backward populations, Kurnool was able to profit by the temporary capital, Anantapur and Cuddapah by the Nagarjunasagar project, Chittoor and Cuddapah by their concentration of religious endowments and Nellore by its agricultural and livestock prosperity.

II The whole of Maharashtra except Thana and Bombay.

III Eastern Madhya Pradesh consisting of all districts west of Dhar (13), Indore (13), Dewas (15), Sehore (12), Vidisha (19), Sagar (15), Chhatarpur (18), Panna (19) and Satna (18). Jhabua (4) is the only exception. While the Malwa districts show high values perhaps for their agricultural prosperity and cooperative organisations, the uplands Chambal tracts show high values possibly for quite the opposite reason. It is an interesting tract of agricultural prosperity and cooperative advance consisting with tribal and agricultural backwardness.

IV UTTAR PRADESH

Jhansi (13), Jalaun (14), Hamirpur (12). This tract is also a curious case of juxtaposition of advanced and backward states of society, both conditions contributing higher than average values. Varanasi (12) is an isolated case.

V BIHAR

Gaya (12), Hazaribagh (14), Monghyr (12), Bhagalpur (14) and Purnea (14) have high values. While Gaya may be explained by agricultural prosperity and its importance as a pilgrim centre and Hazaribagh by its large tribal population, it is not clear why Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea should have higher values than their northern and western neighbours.

VI HIMACHAL PRADESH—JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Kinnaur (21), Mahasu (21), Chamba (19) in Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh (30), Doda (16), Kathua (14), Anantnag (18), Srinagar (15), Baramulla (17) and Poonch (13) in Jammu and Kashmir. All these districts enjoy strong community bonds in their village life.

The vigour of community centres seems largely to depend on ethnic and linguistic homogeneity and continuity of cultural traditions but it is also evident that modern types of cooperative organisations have the effect of reactivising the traditional community centres.

Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc. (column 5 of Table E-I)

THE DISTRIBUTION OF census houses containing Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc. per 1,000 of all census houses in rural and urban areas is as follows:

A. Rural India

The first number against each name denotes the number of census houses concerned with public health and medical care per 1,000 rural census houses. The second number denotes the number of physicians (03 and 04 of National Classification of Occupations) per 100 of census houses with public health and medical care.

STATEMENT II.11.1

I Places with a value of more than 3 *per* 1,000 *census houses*

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (6/255)
North-East Frontier Agency (23/448)

STATEMENT II.11.2

II Places with a value of 3 *per* 1,000 *census houses*

(a) ASSAM
Cachar 3/175

(b) KERALA
Ernakulam 3/343 Kottayam 3/308 Alleppey 3/413

(c) PUNJAB
Simla 3/132

(d) WEST BENGAL
Darjeeling 3/183 Howrah 3/194
Hooghly 3/160

STATEMENT II.11.3

III Places with a value of 2 *per* 1,000 *census houses*

(a) ASSAM—TRIPURA
Darrang 2/794 Sibsagar 2/97
Lakhimpur 2/110 Mizo Hills 2/278
Tripura 2/413

(b) BIHAR
Bhagalpur 2/813

(c) KERALA—MADRAS
Trichur 2/593 Quilon 2/350
Trivandrum 2/496 Kanyakumari 2/404

(d) MADRAS
Nilgiri 2/199

(e) WEST BENGAL
Jalpaiguri 2/183 Nadia 2/386
Burdwan 2/266 Bankura 2/216
24-Parganas 2/280

(f) LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands 2/392

(g) PONDICHERRY
Mahe 2/800

All other rural areas have either negligible value, that is less than one in 1,000 census houses or 1 in 1,000. The rural tracts which have negligible values (*i.e.*, less than 1 in 1,000) are listed below.

STATEMENT II.11.4

Districts with negligible value for houses containing public health and medical institutions per 1,000 *cehsus houses*

MADRAS—MYSORE—MAHARASHTRA—ANDHRA PRADESH—ORISSA—MADHYA PRADESH—UTTAR PRADESH

1 THE PENINSULA (PROCEEDING FROM SOUTH TO NORTH)

(*a*) *Madras*

Tirunelveli N/673 Ramanathapuram N/602 Madurai N/498
Tiruchirapalli N/524 South Arcot N/933 Salem N/499
North Arcot N/884

STATEMENT II.11.4

Districts with negligible value for houses containing public health and medical institutions per 1,000 census houses—contd.

MADRAS—MYSORE—MAHARASHTRA—ANDHRA PRADESH—ORISSA—MADHYA PRADESH—UTTAR PRADESH

1 THE PENINSULA (PROCEEDING FROM SOUTH TO NORTH)—*concld.*

(*b*) *Mysore*

Mysore N/420, Mandya N/347, Bangalore N/371
Chitradurga N/451, Tumkur N/344, Gulbarga N/789
Kolar N/392, Bidar N/762
Raichur N/581

(*c*) *Maharashtra*

Parbhani N/289, Nanded N/362, Chanda N/510

(*d*) *Andhra Pradesh*

Chittoor N/653, Cuddapah N/645, Anantapur N/650
Kurnool N/685, Mahbubnagar N/1,388, Medak N/980
Nizamabad N/784, Adilabad N/833, Karimnagar N/901
Warangal N/1,703, Nalgonda N/1,218, Khammam N/1,244
Visakhapatnam N/855, Srikakulam N/966

(*e*) *Orissa*

Koraput N/767, Kalahandi N/221, Bolangir N/649
Sambalpur N/500

(*f*) *Madhya Pradesh*

Bastar N/247, Raigarh N/224, Mandla N/292
Shahdol N/598, Surguja N/531, Sidhi N/456
Rewa N/399, Damoh N/2,092, Panna N/370
Vidisha N/375, Shivpuri N/243, Gwalior N/733
Morena N/365, Bhind N/965

(*g*) *Uttar Pradesh*

Jhansi N/435, Hamirpur N/253, Banda N/208
Allahabad N/264, Rae Bareli N/325, Pratapgarh N/262
Jaunpur N/318, Ghazipur N/519, Ballia N/401
Azamgarh N/291, Sultanpur N/516, Bara Banki N/613
Mainpuri N/1,203, Deoria N/668, Gorakhpur N/443
Faizabad N/506, Gonda N/382, Bahraich N/1,610
Basti N/203

2 UTTAR PRADESH

(a) Hardoi N/646, Farrukhabad N/749, Etah N/760
Budaun N/278, Shahjahanpur N/616

(b) Bijnor N/661, Garhwal N/311, Tehri Garhwal N/100

3 PUNJAB

Rohtak N/610, Mahendragarh N/982

4 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Ladakh N/525, Doda N/195

5 RAJASTHAN

Bharatpur N/318

6 RAJASTHAN—MADHYA PRADESH—GUJARAT

(*a*) *Rajasthan*

Jaisalmer N/371, Jodhpur N/273, Nagaur N/324
Churu N/322, Barmer N/314, Udaipur N/362
Jalor N/303, Sirohi N/368, Chitorgarh N/440
Dungarpur N/285, Banswara N/229, Tonk N/255
Bhilwara N/279

STATEMENT II.11.4

Districts with negligible value for houses containing public health and medical institutions per 1,000 census houses—concld.

6 RAJASTHAN-MADHYA PRADESH-GUJARAT—*concld.*

(*b*) *Madhya Pradesh*

Mandsaur N/449, Ratlam N/612

(*c*) *Gujarat*

Banaskantha N/266, Panchmahals N/283

7 ISOLATED DISTRICTS

(*a*) *Madhya Pradesh*

Shajapur N/712

8 NAGALAND

Mokokchung N/638

All other districts have one house per 1,000 census houses in rural areas.

B. Urban India

I Tracts where proportion is in the highest groups (5-14 per 1,000 urban census houses)

STATEMENT II.11.5

Districts with high values for houses containing public health and medical institutions

A ASSAM—TRIPURA—WEST BENGAL—BIHAR

(*a*) *Assam*

Sibsagar (5/377)
Darrang (6/257)
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (11/240)
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (5/387)
Garo Hills (5/978)
Goalpara (6/228)
Cachar (8/392)

(*b*) *Tripura*

Tripura (14/335)

(*c*) *West Bengal*

Cooch Behar (9/275)
Jalpaiguri (7/789)
Darjeeling (6/279)
West Dinajpur (5/620)

(*d*) *Bihar*

Purnea (5/321)
Bhagalpur (6/310)

(*e*) *West Bengal*

Malda (6/486)
Murshidabad (5/380)
Birbhum (6/379)
Nadia (5/457)
Burdwan (8/493)
Calcutta (6/369)
Bankura (8/205)

B BIHAR

Muzaffarpur (6/376)
Darbhanga (7/495)
Saran (5/341)
Patna (5/553)
Shahabad (9/175)
Palamau (7/244)

C UTTAR PRADESH

Fatehpur (6/252), Pratapgarh (7/192)
Sitapur (5/384), Hardoi (5/260)
Mainpuri (5/302), Unnao (5/324)
Pilibhit (5/340), Etawah (6/285)
Meerut (5/277), Bareilly (5/428)
Bulandshahr (5/243)

D HIMACHAL PRADESH—UTTAR PRADESH—PUNJAB

Uttar Kashi (Uttar Pradesh) (7/471)
Mahasu (Himachal Pradesh) (9/221)
Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) (5/470)
Kangra (Punjab) (5/428)
Chamba (Himachal Pradesh) (6/750)
Simla (Punjab) (6/249)

E PUNJAB

Amritsar (5/365)
Kapurthala (5/330)

F JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Srinagar (5/350)
Udhampur (5/207)
Doda (5/211)
Kathua (5/317)

G MAHARASHTRA

Kolaba (5/287)
Satara (5/274)
Ratnagiri (5/384)
Sangli (5/324)

H KERALA

Kottayam (7/299)
Alleppey (5/395)

I ISOLATED DISTRICTS

Mayurbhanj (Orissa) (6/258)
Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) (6/317)
Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh) (6/242)
Nagaur (Rajasthan) (9/105)
Seoni (Madhya Pradesh) (5/277)
Yeotmal (Maharashtra) (5/242)
Surat (Gujarat) (5/252)
Coorg (Mysore) (5/308)
Kanyakumari (Madras) (5/361)

II Tracts which have 4 per 1,000 urban census houses

STATEMENT II.11.6

Districts with 4 per mille value for houses containing public health and medical institutions

A MAHARASHTRA—MADHYA PRADESH

(*a*) *Maharashtra*

Thana (375)	Greater Bombay (435)	Poona (443)
Sholapur (290)	Ahmadnagar (393)	Jalgaon (392)
Buldhana (226)	Akola (298)	Amravati (377)
Wardha (241)	Chanda (348)	Bhandara (281)

(*b*) *Madhya Pradesh*

East Nimar (272)	Hoshangabad (281)	Narsimhapur (327)
Panna (460)	Damoh (338)	Sagar (295)
Vidisha (266)	Rajgarh (480)	

B RAJASTHAN—MADHYA PRADESH—GUJARAT

Banswara (756)	Jhabua (449)	Baroda (327)

C BIHAR—MADHYA PRADESH—WEST BENGAL

Saharsa (428)	Monghyr (404)	Gaya (461)
Hazaribagh (357)	Santal Parganas (503)	Ranchi (576)
Raigarh (361)	Purulia (364)	Midnapore (408)
Burdwan (493)	24-Parganas (406)	

D ASSAM

Nowgong (588)	Kamrup (395)
Mizo Hills (492)	

E UTTAR PRADESH

Almora (400)	Naini Tal (379)	Rampur (382)	Moradabad (371)

F UTTAR PRADESH—HIMACHAL PRADESH—PUNJAB

Dehra Dun (330)	Patiala (670)	Ferozepur (438)
Saharanpur (329)	Ludhiana (414)	Gurdaspur (420)
Sirmur (747)	Hoshiarpur (595)	Hissar (453)

G ORISSA

Dhenkanal (320)	Ganjam (631)

H KERALA

Trichur (523)	Ernakulam (521)

I JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Anantnag (164)	Poonch (270)

J ISOLATED DISTRICTS

1 Uttar Pradesh : Bahraich (900) Shahjahanpur (332)
2 Gujarat : Ahmedabad (264)
3 Mysore : South Kanara (479)
4 Andhra Pradesh : Krishna (586)
5 Madhya Pradesh : Datia (285)
6 Kerala : Quilon (514)
7 Sikkim (586)
8 Pondicherry : Mahe (433)

III Tracts which have only one per 1,000 urban census houses in urban areas

STATEMENT II.11.7

Districts with only 1 per mille value for houses containing public health and medical institutions

A ANDHRA PRADESH

Adilabad (1,470)	Khammam (1,125)

B JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Ladakh (1,900)

C MADHYA PRADESH

Sidhi (1,850)

D MADRAS

Ramanathapuram (819)

E MYSORE

Shimoga (906)	Gulbarga (635)

F ORISSA

Sundargarh (1,045)

G RAJASTHAN

Sawai Madhopur (843)	Bhilwara (757)
Pali (635)	Barmer (421)
Dungarpur (1,033)	Jalor (471)

H UTTAR PRADESH

Hamirpur (433)

I NAGALAND

Mokokchung (300)

All other districts have a frequency of 2 to 3 houses per 1,000 census houses in their towns and cities.

C. Public health and medical institutions and public health and medical workers.

We may now have a look at the number of (a) Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists and (b) Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians, classified under National Classification of Occupations 03 and 04 of Union Table B-V per 100 of census houses utilized as Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc. (col. 15 of Union Table E-I). Here too we have the same difficulty as elsewhere with the definition of the census house. For example wherever more than one structure on the ground, even if they are enclosed in the same compound, constitute one hospital or health centre or dispensary, they have been treated as separate census houses and tabulated as such. So it may be concluded that the number of census houses used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics and dispensaries will exceed the actual number of such institutions functioning as independent integrated operative units. All the same on account of the average number of personnel serving 100 census houses devoted to this purpose will afford some index of the dimensions of the amenities available.

It will be readily conceded that a truer index is the number of National Classification of Occupations 03 and 04 (Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health technicians) per 1,000 of population. It may be plausibly argued that where this ratio is small and so is the ratio of public health buildings per 1,000 of census houses and yet the number of physicians etc. per 100 of medical institutions, hospitals, dispensaries etc. is relatively high, it can only mean that there are relatively few hospitals, dispensaries etc. compared to the area and population, but these are relatively well staffed. A ratio of less than 100 per 100 of dispensaries etc. will really mean no more than a peripatetic compounder or health assistant or vaccinator for every such structure. A ratio of more than 100 and up to 200 per 100 of dispensaries etc. will usually mean one medical person assisted by a nurse or compounder. A ratio of 300 by the same process will mean no more than a qualified medical person, a compounder and either a nurse or health assistant or even an orderly. So it is only when both the number of physicians etc. per 1,000 of population and that of public health buildings per 1,000 census houses are high in any district can the position be regarded as satisfactory.

Rural India

When this test is applied, no rural area in India except in the districts of Trichur (2), Ernakulam (3), Kottayam (3), Alleppey (3), Quilon (2), Trivandrum (2), in Kerala, Kanyakumari (2) and Nilgiri (2) in Madras, Bankura (2), Burdwan (2), Nadia (2), Hooghly (3), Howrah (3), 24-Parganas (2), Jalpaiguri (2), and Darjeeling (3) in West Bengal, Darrang (2), Sibsagar (2), Lakhimpur (2), Mizo Hills (2) and Cachar (3) in Assam, Bhagalpur in Bihar (2), Simla (3) in Punjab, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (6), Tripura (2), North-East Frontier Agency (23), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (2) and Mahe in Pondicherry (2) can hope to qualify as even minimally served, for almost over half of rural India the proportions of public health buildings, hospitals, dispensaries etc., is no more than negligible per 1,000 of census houses while over the remaining half it is no more than 1 per 1,000 of census houses. It is only in two and a half dozen districts in India that the proportion rises to 2 or 3 in the rural areas. The same low values obtain for the number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of rural population. In the following districts, therefore, where the proportion of public health and medical workers in rural areas per 1,000 of rural population ranges between negligible and 1 and the ratio of physicians etc. per 100 of dispensaries is more than 300, one is compelled to conclude that while the actual distribution of dispensaries etc. and of public health and medical workers in rural areas are very low wherever such an amenity exists the complement of its staff is not far from satisfactory. On the contrary wherever values higher than 500 obtain they may be considered as good. Only the following districts are exceptionally well served in the rural areas:

STATEMENT II.11.8

Districts well served by public health and medical workers and census houses

District/State	Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses	Number of public health and medical census houses per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
North-East Frontier Agency	1	448	23
Darrang (Assam)	2	794	2
Bhagalpur (Bihar)	3	813	2
Alwar (Rajasthan)	3	2,278	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	255	6
Mahe (Pondicherry)	3	800	2

Districts where the number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical institutions is higher than 343 in rural areas are noted against each.

(i) The first number indicating number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses in rural areas.

(ii) The second number indicates number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population in rural areas.

(iii) The third number indicates number of public health and medical census houses per 1,000 of rural census houses.

STATEMENT II.11.9

Districts arranged according to descending ratio of number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses in rural areas

District/State	Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of dispensaries in rural areas	Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population in rural areas	Number of public health and medical institutions per 1,000 of rural census houses
1	2	3	4
Alwar (Rajasthan)	2,278	3	1
Damoh (Madhya Pradesh)	2,092	1	N
Saharsa (Bihar)	2,039	2	1
Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)	1,703	1	N
Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)	1,610	1	N
Kota (Rajasthan)	1,417	2	1
Mahbubnagar (Andhra Pradesh)	1,388	1	N
Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)	1,244	1	N
Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh)	1,218	1	N
Mainpuri (Uttar Pradesh)	1,203	1	N
Ranchi (Bihar)	1,177	1	1
Darbhanga (Bihar)	1,177	1	1
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (Assam)	1,034	3	1
Amritsar (Punjab)	1,019	2	1
Delhi	1,000	1	1
East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)	998	1	1
Mahendragarh (Punjab)	982	1	N
Purulia (West Bengal)	981	2	1
Medak (Andhra Pradesh)	980	1	N
Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh)	966	1	N
Bhind (Madhya Pradesh)	965	1	N
Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)	945	1	1
West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)	945	1	1
South Arcot (Madras)	933	1	N
Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh)	901	1	N
North Arcot (Madras)	884	1	N
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	870	1	1
Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	855	1	N
Ambala (Punjab)	837	2	1
Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)	833	N	N
Ferozepur (Punjab)	816	1	1
Bhagalpur (Bihar)	813	3	2
Mahe (Pondicherry)	800	3	2
Darrang (Assam)	794	2	2
Gulbarga (Mysore)	789	N	N
Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh)	784	1	N
Jullundur (Punjab)	773	1	1
Koraput (Orissa)	767	1	N
Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)	763	1	1
Bidar (Mysore)	762	N	N
Etah (Uttar Pradesh)	760	N	N
Cannanore (Kerala)	752	2	1
Farrukhabad (Uttar Pradesh)	749	1	N
Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh)	733	1	1
Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	733	1	N
Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)	731	1	1
Shajapur (Madhya Pradesh)	712	1	N

STATEMENT II.11.9

Districts arranged according to descending ratio of number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses in rural areas—contd.

District/State	Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of dispensaries in rural areas	Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population in rural areas	Number of public health and medical institutions per 1,000 of rural census houses
1	2	3	4
Keonjhar (Orissa)	710	1	1
Gurdaspur (Punjab)	709	1	1
Chingleput (Madras)	706	1	N
Ludhiana (Punjab)	702	2	1
Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	701	1	1
Tuensang (Nagaland)	695	1	1
Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)	685	1	N
Kapurthala (Punjab)	685	1	1
Tirunelveli (Madras)	673	1	N
Deoria (Uttar Pradesh)	668	N	N
Kozhikode (Kerala)	662	1	1
Bijnor (Uttar Pradesh)	661	1	N
Pondicherry (Pondicherry)	655	1	1
Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)	653	1	N
Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh)	650	1	N
Bolangir (Orissa)	649	N	N
Hardoi (Uttar Pradesh)	646	1	N
Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	645	1	N
Mokokchung (Nagaland)	638	1	N
Thanjavur (Madras)	631	1	1
Bhatinda (Punjab)	623	1	1
Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	616	N	N
Bara Banki (Uttar Pradesh)	613	1	N
Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh)	612	1	N
Rohtak (Punjab)	610	1	N
Ramanathapuram (Madras)	602	1	N
Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)	598	N	N
Trichur (Kerala)	593	2	2
Betul (Madhya Pradesh)	589	1	1
Naini Tal (Uttar Pradesh)	581	1	1
Raichur (Mysore)	581	N	N
Sangrur (Punjab)	578	1	1
Karnal (Punjab)	560	1	1
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Assam)	557	1	1
Lahaul and Spiti (Punjab)	544	2	1
Palghat (Kerala)	544	1	1
Karaikal (Pondicherry)	540	1	1
Jaipur (Rajasthan)	539	1	1
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	537	1	1
Malda (West Bengal)	535	1	1
Surguja (Madhya Pradesh)	531	1	N
Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir)	525	1	N
Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	524	N	N
Sehore (Madhya Pradesh)	524	1	1
Dhar (Madhya Pradesh)	519	1	1
Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	519	N	N
Sutlanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	516	N	N
Chanda (Maharashtra)	510	1	N
patiala (Punjab)	507	1	1

STATEMENT II.11.9

Districts arranged according to descending ratio of number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses in rural areas—contd.

District/State	Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of dispensaries in rural areas	Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population in rural areas	Number of public health and medical institutions per 1,000 of rural census houses
1	2	3	4
Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)	506	N	N
Patna (Bihar)	504	1	1
Monghyr (Bihar)	502	1	1
Muzaffarnagar (Uttar Pradesh)	501	1	1
Kohima (Nagaland)	500	1	1
Sambalpur (Orissa)	500	N	N
Dangs (Gujarat)	500	1	1
Salem (Madras)	499	N	N
Hazaribagh (Bihar)	499	1	1
Madurai (Madras)	498	1	N
Trivandrum (Kerala)	496	2	2
Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)	492	1	1
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	471	1	1
Coimbatore (Madras)	466	1	1
Purnea (Bihar)	464	1	1
Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh)	461	1	1
Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)	456	N	N
Dhanbad (Bihar)	455	1	1
Chitradurga (Mysore)	451	N	N
Kamrup (Assam)	451	1	1
Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh)	449	1	N
North-East Frontier Agency	448	1	23
Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	443	N	N
Rajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	442	1	1
Palamau (Bihar)	440	N	1
Chitorgarh (Rajasthan)	440	N	N
Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	439	1	1
Bellary (Mysore)	438	1	1
Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)	435	N	N
Hissar (Punjab)	433	N	1
Shimoga (Mysore)	432	1	1
Mysore (Mysore)	420	N	N
Ganganagar (Rajasthan)	419	N	1
Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	416	2	1
Muzaffarpur (Bihar)	416	1	1
Santal Parganas (Bihar)	415	N	1
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	414	1	1
Alleppey (Kerala)	413	2	3
Tripura	413	2	2
Manipur	413	1	1
Nagpur (Maharashtra)	410	1	1
Singhbhum (Bihar)	408	1	1
Kanyakumari (Madras)	404	1	2
Ballia (Uttar Pradesh)	401	N	N
Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)	400	1	1
Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)	399	N	N
Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh)	393	1	1
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	392	2	2

STATEMENT II.11.9

Districts arranged according to descending ratio of number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses in rural areas—concld.

District/State	Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of dispensaries in rural areas	Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population in rural areas	Number of public health and medical institution per 1,000 of rural census houses
1	2	3	4
Kolar (Mysore)	392	N	N
Nadia (West Bengal)	386	1	2
Bhandara (Maharashtra)	386	1	1
Kangra (Punjab)	385	1	1
Gonda (Uttar Pradesh)	382	N	N
Gaya (Bihar)	379	1	1
Midnapore (West Bengal)	378	1	1
Uttar Kashi (Uttar Pradesh)	377	1	1
Sikar (Rajasthan)	376	1	1
Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh)	375	1	N
Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	371	N	N
Bangalore (Mysore)	371	N	N
Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	370	N	N
Wardha (Maharashtra)	369	1	1
Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	368	1	1
Sirohi (Rajasthan)	368	N	N
Chikmagalur (Mysore)	368	1	1
Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	365	1	1
Raisen (Madhya Pradesh)	365	1	1
Morena (Madhya Pradesh)	365	N	N
Goalpara (Assam)	364	1	1
Udaipur (Rajasthan)	362	N	N
Nanded (Maharashtra)	362	N	N
Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	362	N	N
Coorg (Mysore)	360	1	1
Murshidabad (West Bengal)	358	1	1
Pali (Rajasthan)	355	1	1
Quilon (Kerala)	350	2	2
Jalaun (Uttar Pradesh)	349	1	1
Mandya (Mysore)	347	N	N
Tumkur (Mysore)	344	N	N
Belgaum (Mysore)	344	N	1

Urban India

Although the urban picture is decidedly better than the rural yet there are too few districts in the urban areas in which the number of physicians etc. is 4 or more per 1,000 of urban population, the number of physicians etc. is more than 335 per 100 dispensaries and the number of hospitals etc. is 2 or more per 1,000 census houses. This conjunction of values obtains in the urban areas of the following districts only. Together they account for only 54·64 per cent of India's urban population.

STATEMENT II.11.10

Districts in the urban areas of which (a) the number of public health and medical workers is more than 335 per 100 public health and medical institutions, (b) the number of public health and medical workers is 4 or more per 1,000 of urban population and (c) the number of public health and medical census houses is 2 or more per 1,000 census houses

State/District	No. of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses	No. of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	No. of public health and medical census houses per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1 Visakhapatnam	1,421	4	2
2 Hyderabad	1,026	6	3
3 Medak	909	4	2
4 Chittoor	781	4	2
5 Kurnool	722	4	2
6 East Godavari	716	5	3
7 West Godavari	684	5	3
8 Guntur	612	4	3
9 Nellore	589	5	3
10 Krishna	586	5	4
11 Cuddapah	544	4	3
ASSAM			
1 Garo Hills	978	10	5
2 Nowgong	588	5	4
3 Mizo Hills	492	4	4
4 Lakhimpur	457	4	3
5 Kamrup	395	4	4
6 Cachar	392	7	8
7 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	387	5	5
8 Sibsagar	377	4	5
BIHAR			
1 Champaran	621	4	3
2 Ranchi	576	4	4
3 Patna	553	5	5
4 Santal Parganas	503	4	4
5 Darbhanga	495	6	7
6 Gaya	461	4	4
7 Saharsa	428	4	4
8 Muzaffarpur	376	4	6
9 Saran	341	4	5
GUJARAT			
Jamnagar	478	4	3
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
Srinagar	350	4	5
Jammu	342	5	3

STATEMENT II.11.10

Districts in the urban areas of which (a) the number of public health and medical workers is more than 335 per 100 public health and medical institutions, (b) the number of public health and medical workers is 4 or more per 1,000 of urban population and (c) the number of public health and medical census houses is 2 or more per 1,000 census houses—contd.

State/District	No. of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses	No. of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	No. of public health and medical census houses per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
KERALA			
1 Kozhikode	870	4	2
2 Trivandrum	852	4	2
3 Palghat	629	4	3
4 Trichur	523	4	4
5 Ernakulam	521	4	4
6 Quilon	514	4	4
7 Alleppey	395	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH			
1 Rewa	1,171	7	2
2 Gwalior	1,100	5	2
3 Sehore	913	4	2
4 Indore	901	5	2
5 Ratlam	885	5	2
6 Tikamgarh	782	4	2
7 Chhindwara	722	4	2
8 Mandsaur	653	4	2
9 Bastar	644	4	2
10 Chhatarpur	608	4	2
11 Dewas	586	4	3
12 Shivpuri	569	4	2
13 Dhar	564	5	3
14 Ujjain	506	4	3
15 Bilaspur	505	5	3
16 Rajgarh	480	5	4
17 Panna	460	4	4
18 Jhabua	449	6	4
19 Betul	422	4	3
20 Raisen	395	4	3
21 Raipur	387	4	3
22 Surguja	378	4	3
23 Raigarh	361	4	4
MADRAS			
1 Madras	1,353	5	2
2 North Arcot	1,109	4	2
3 Nilgiri	736	5	3
4 Thanjavur	714	4	2
5 Tiruchirapalli	664	4	2
6 Kanyakumari	361	4	5

STATEMENT II.11.10

Districts in the urban areas of which (a) the number of public health and medical workers is more than 335 per 100 public health and medical institutions, (b) the number of public health and medical workers is 4 or more per 1,000 of urban population and (c) the number of public health and medical census houses is 2 or more per 1,000 census houses—contd.

State/District	No. of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses	No. of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	No. of public health and medical census houses per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA			
1 Kolhapur	575	5	3
2 Nanded	552	4	3
3 Parbhani	547	4	2
4 Aurangabad	458	4	3
5 Poona	443	4	4
6 Greater Bombay	435	4	4
7 Nagpur	393	4	3
8 Ahmadnagar	393	4	4
9 Jalgaon	392	4	4
10 Ratnagiri	384	4	5
11 Amravati	377	4	4
MYSORE			
South Kanara	479	5	4
ORISSA			
1 Puri	1,659	11	3
2 Koraput	1,373	10	3
3 Cuttack	943	6	3
4 Baudh-Khondmals	833	4	2
5 Kalahandi	681	4	3
6 Ganjam	631	7	4
PUNJAB			
1 Jullundur	1,035	4	2
2 Mahendragarh	749	6	2
3 Bhatinda	731	5	2
4 Karnal	722	4	2
5 Patiala	670	6	4
6 Gurgaon	644	4	2
7 Rohtak	607	5	3
8 Sangrur	606	4	3
9 Hoshiarpur	595	7	4
10 Ambala	557	4	3
11 Hissar	453	4	4
12 Ferozepur	438	4	4
14 Kangra	428	9	5
13 Gurdaspur	420	4	4
15 Ludhiana	414	5	4
16 Amritsar	365	5	5

STATEMENT II.11.10

Districts in the urban areas of which (a) the number of public health and medical workers is more than 335 per 100 public health and medical institutions, (b) the number of public health and medical workers is 4 or more per 1,000 of urban population and (c) the number of public health and medical census houses is 2 or more per 1,000 census houses—contd.

State/District	No. of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses	No. of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	No. of public health and medical census houses per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN			
1 Jodhpur	955	4	2
2 Udaipur	863	5	2
3 Banswara	756	8	4
4 Kota	740	4	2
5 Ajmer	675	5	3
6 Bikaner	633	4	2
7 Alwar	628	5	3
8 Jaipur	491	4	3
9 Tonk	467	4	3
UTTAR PRADESH			
1 Bahraich	900	9	4
2 Ballia	875	5	2
3 Jaunpur	874	4	2
4 Deoria	679	6	2
5 Lucknow	675	5	3
6 Bara Banki	608	4	3
7 Gorakhpur	591	5	3
8 Tehri Garhwal	578	7	3
9 Ghazipur	547	4	3
10 Basti	536	5	3
11 Etah	503	4	3
12 Aligarh	492	4	3
13 Kheri	484	4	3
14 Uttar Kashi	471	12	7
15 Muzaffarnagar	432	4	3
16 Bareilly	428	4	5
17 Sultanpur	419	4	3
18 Almora	400	5	4
19 Rae Bareli	397	4	3
20 Sitapur	384	4	5
21 Naini Tal	379	5	4
22 Gonda	341	4	3
23 Pilibhit	340	4	5
WEST BENGAL			
1 Jalpaiguri	789	8	7
2 West Dinajpur	620	6	5
3 Burdwan	493	5	4
4 Malda	486	6	6
5 Nadia	457	4	5

STATEMENT II.11.10

Districts in the urban areas of which (a) the number of public health and medical workers is more than 335 per 100 public health and medical institutions, (b) the number of public health and medical workers is 4 or more per 1,000 of urban population and (c) the number of public health and medical census houses is 2 or more per 1,000 census houses—concld.

State/District	No. of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses	No. of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	No. of public health and medical census houses per 1,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
WEST BENGAL—*concld.*			
6 Midnapore	408	4	4
7 24-Parganas	406	4	4
8 Murshidabad	380	4	5
9 Birbhum	379	4	6
10 Calcutta	369	5	6
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS			
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,983	8	2
DELHI			
Delhi	869	4	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1 Bilaspur	1,000	6	2
2 Chamba	750	10	6
3 Sirmur	747	9	4
4 Mandi	470	7	5
MANIPUR			
Manipur	1,031	6	2
PONDICHERRY			
1 Pondicherry	1,248	6	2
2 Karaikal	1,033	4	2
NAGALAND			
Kohima	971	5	3
SIKKIM			
SIKKIM	586	6	4

TABLE II.11.1

Public health and medical workers and census houses containing public health and medical institutions in rural and urban areas of districts, 1960-61

State/District	Population		Number of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.		Number of (Occupational Group 03) physicians, surgeons and dentists plus (Occupational Group 04) other medical and health technicians		Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses		Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH	**29,708,939**	**6,274,508**	**2,887**	**2,561**	**25,806**	**27,581**	**894**	**775**	**1**	**4**
1 Srikakulam	2,136,238	204,640	143	99	1,381	708	966	715	1	3
2 Visakhapatnam	1,877,724	413,035	129	130	1,103	1,847	855	1,421	1	4
3 East Godavari	2,124,898	483,477	254	306	2,536	2,192	998	716	1	5
4 West Godavari	1,664,284	313,973	255	243	2,410	1,662	948	684	1	5
5 Krishna	1,588,732	488,224	230	412	1,755	2,413	763	586	1	5
6 Guntur	2,382,973	636,927	317	457	2,995	2,797	945	612	1	4
7 Nellore	1,810,002	223,677	224	178	1,637	1,048	731	589	1	5
8 Chittoor	1,695,038	219,601	177	111	1,356	867	653	781	1	4
9 Cuddapah	1,164,902	177,113	118	117	761	636	645	544	1	4
10 Anantapur	1,459,837	307,627	122	136	793	951	650	699	1	3
11 Kurnool	1,541,761	366,979	164	190	1,124	1,371	685	722	1	4
12 Mahbubnagar	1,430,995	159,691	64	74	888	555	1,388	750	1	3
13 Hyderabad	780,317	1,282,678	96	688	835	7,057	870	1,026	1	6
14 Medak	1,132,481	94,880	82	46	804	418	980	909	1	4
15 Nizamabad	873,715	148,298	104	73	815	467	784	640	1	3
16 Adilabad	852,923	156,369	51	33	425	485	833	1,470	N	3
17 Karimnagar	1,507,001	114,514	102	77	919	395	901	513	1	3
18 Warangal	1,327,576	217,859	71	91	1,209	740	1,703	813	1	3
19 Khammam	929,172	128,370	70	44	871	495	1,244	1,125	1	4
20 Nalgonda	1,428,370	146,576	114	56	1,389	477	1,218	852	1	3
ASSAM	**10,959,744**	**913,028**	**3,400**	**1,028**	**10,131**	**3,956**	**298**	**385**	**1**	**4**
1 Goalpara	1,441,749	102,143	258	138	939	315	364	228	1	3
2 Kamrup	1,843,073	219,499	392	204	1,768	806	451	395	1	4
3 Darrang	1,239,376	50,294	378	72	3,002	185	794	257	2	4
4 Lakhimpur	1,412,490	151,352	566	133	620	608	110	457	N	4
5 Nowgong	1,129,544	81,217	250	64	504	376	202	588	N	5
6 Sibsagar	1,431,685	76,705	609	82	589	309	97	377	N	4
7 Cachar	1,281,663	96,813	648	174	1,137	682	175	392	1	7
8 Garo Hills	298,340	8,888	60	9	139	88	232	978	N	10
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	353,557	108,595	67	129	373	499	557	387	1	5
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	276,461	3,265	77	10	796	24	1,034	240	3	7
11 Mizo Hills	251,806	14,257	95	13	264	64	278	492	1	4
BIHAR	**42,541,690**	**3,913,920**	**6,933**	**3,737**	**38,235**	**15,461**	**551**	**414**	**1**	**4**
1 Patna	2,355,850	593,896	523	556	2,638	3,073	504	553	1	5
2 Gaya	3,382,794	265,098	777	250	2,944	1,153	379	461	1	4
3 Shahabad	2,986,316	231,701	692	475	1,912	833	276	175	1	4
4 Saran	3,435,002	149,916	615	163	1,754	556	285	341	1	4
5 Champaran	2,860,566	145,645	315	89	982	553	312	621	N	4
6 Muzaffarpur	3,929,573	188,825	527	201	2,193	756	416	376	1	4
7 Darbhanga	4,222,472	190,555	494	240	5,814	1,187	1,177	495	1	6
8 Monghyr	3,011,883	375,199	443	268	2,223	1,082	502	404	1	3
9 Bhagalpur	1,524,417	186,719	601	213	4,885	660	813	310	3	4
10 Saharsa	1,656,139	67,427	164	65	3,344	278	2,039	428	2	4
11 Purnea	2,903,531	185,597	389	218	1,804	699	464	321	1	4
12 Santal Parganas	2,532,251	142,952	299	118	1,240	593	415	503	N	4
13 Palamau	1,131,625	56,164	128	89	563	217	440	244	N	4
14 Hazaribagh	2,195,227	201,184	320	166	1,597	593	499	357	1	3
15 Ranchi	1,936,087	202,478	208	156	2,449	898	1,177	576	1	4
16 Dhanbad	868,697	289,913	223	192	1,015	920	455	479	1	3
17 Singhbhum	1,609,260	440,651	215	278	878	1,410	408	507	1	3
GUJARAT	**15,316,726**	**5,316,624**	**3,243**	**4,760**	**6,946**	**13,833**	**214**	**291**	**N**	**3**
1 Jamnagar	534,761	293,658	118	218	238	1,041	202	478	N	4
2 Rajkot	740,535	467,984	162	405	439	1,223	271	302	1	3
3 Surendranagar	477,564	185,642	97	130	197	450	203	346	N	2
4 Bhavnagar	767,006	352,429	155	306	344	820	222	268	N	2
5 Amreli	525,253	142,570	96	102	222	286	231	280	N	2

TABLE II.11.1

Public health and medical workers and census houses containing public health and medical institutions in rural and urban areas of districts, 1960-61—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.		Number of (Occupational Group 03) physicians, surgeons, and dentists plus (Occupational Group 04) other medical and health technicians		Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses		Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT—*concld.*										
6 Junagadh	893,891	351,752	144	264	344	803	239	304	N	2
7 Kutch	561,402	135,038	242	106	569	403	235	380	1	3
8 Banaskantha	925,490	70,654	93	46	247	165	266	359	N	2
9 Sabarkantha	857,379	61,208	204	59	428	173	210	293	N	3
10 Mehsana	1,389,970	299,993	272	289	472	690	174	239	N	2
11 Ahmedabad	866,620	1,343,579	202	1,226	372	3,236	184	264	N	2
12 Kaira	1,593,769	383,771	410	333	738	973	180	292	N	3
13 Panchmahals	1,314,087	154,859	117	121	331	311	283	257	N	2
14 Baroda	1,129,832	397,494	292	435	625	1,424	214	327	1	4
15 Broach	758 171	133,798	192	132	299	351	156	266	N	3
16 Surat	1,909,429	542,195	435	588	1,021	1,484	235	252	1	3
17 Dangs	71,567	..	12	..	60	..	500	0	1	0
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	**2,967,661**	**593,315**	**737**	**792**	**1,192**	**2,541**	**162**	**321**	**N**	**4**
1 Anantnag	608,795	45,573	126	75	276	123	219	164	N	3
2 Srinagar	345,327	295,084	147	326	157	1,140	107	350	N	4
3 Baramulla	547,295	57,364	130	43	249	198	192	460	N	3
4 Ladakh	84,931	3,720	12	2	63	38	525	1,900	1	10
5 Doda	252,913	15,490	39	38	76	80	195	211	N	5
6 Udhampur	237,644	16,417	55	46	88	95	160	207	N	6
7 Jammu	389,156	127,776	123	199	173	680	141	342	N	5
8 Kathua	191,895	15,535	55	36	64	114	116	317	N	7
9 Poonch	309,705	16,356	50	27	46	73	92	270	N	4
KERALA	**14,349,574**	**2,554,141**	**5,357**	**1,820**	**23,875**	**10,017**	**446**	**550**	**2**	**4**
1 Cannanore	1,480,177	300,117	309	184	2,323	963	752	523	2	3
2 Kozhikode	2,184,682	432,507	485	193	3,213	1,679	662	870	1	4
3 Palghat	1,604,716	171,850	344	112	1,873	705	544	629	1	4
4 Trichur	1454,210	185,652	452	151	2,681	790	593	523	2	4
5 Ernakulam	1,464,603	395,310	739	317	2,532	1,650	343	521	2	4
6 Kottayam	1,567,411	165,469	1,008	229	3,108	685	308	299	2	4
7 Alleppey	1,500,821	310,431	776	319	3,208	1,261	413	395	2	4
8 Quilon	1,796,992	144,236	847	118	2,966	606	350	514	2	4
9 Trivandrum	1,295,962	448,569	397	197	1,971	1,678	496	852	2	4
MADHYA PRADESH	**27,745,174**	**4,627,234**	**4,129**	**3,361**	**14,421**	**17,413**	**349**	**518**	**1**	**4**
1 Morena	716,221	67,127	81	57	296	201	365	353	N	3
2 Bhind	593,516	47,653	60	39	579	143	965	367	1	3
3 Gwalior	333,428	324,448	33	134	242	1,474	733	1,100	1	5
4 Datia	171,037	29,430	44	33	112	94	255	285	1	3
5 Shivpuri	519,072	38,882	87	29	211	165	243	569	N	4
6 Guna	520,955	74,870	80	57	218	237	273	416	N	3
7 Tikamgarh	435,193	20,469	75	11	169	86	225	782	N	4
8 Chhatarpur	531,054	56,319	106	40	217	243	205	608	N	4
9 Panna	314,520	16,737	37	15	137	69	370	460	N	4
10 Satna	630,916	63,454	98	46	253	215	258	467	N	3
11 Rewa	729,537	43,065	69	24	275	281	399	1,171	N	7
12 Shahdol	771,889	57,760	62	50	371	189	598	378	N	3
13 Sidhi	575,108	5,021	32	2	146	37	456	1,850	N	7
14 Mandsaur	592,554	159,531	72	86	323	562	449	653	1	4
15 Ratlam	345,105	138,416	33	72	202	637	612	885	1	5
16 Ujjain	447,018	214,702	69	163	182	825	264	506	N	4
17 Jhabua	478,657	35,727	96	47	153	211	159	449	N	6
18 Dhar	577,285	66,489	99	58	514	327	519	564	1	5
19 Indore	301,511	452,083	60	227	206	2,046	343	901	1	5
20 Dewas	379,521	67,380	61	49	155	287	254	586	N	4
21 West Nimar	852,387	138,077	141	118	343	479	243	406	N	3
22 East Nimar	530,775	154,375	113	153	256	416	227	272	N	3
23 Shajapur	473,105	58,030	41	32	292	178	712	556	1	3
24 Rajgarh	467,852	49,019	67	50	296	240	442	480	1	5
25 Vidisha	424,933	64,280	61	61	229	162	375	266	1	3

TABLE II.11.1

Public health and medical workers and census houses containing public health and medical institutions in rural and urban areas of districts, 1960-61—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.		Number of (Occupational Group 03) physicians, surgeons and dentists plus (Occupational Group 04) other medical and health technicians		Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses		Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*										
26 Sehore	482,892	271,792	97	134	808	1,233	524	913	1	4
27 Raisen	389,588	21,838	77	21	288	83	365	395	1	4
28 Hoshangabad	499,070	119,223	134	144	263	408	213	281	1	3
29 Betul	513,325	47,087	88	41	518	173	589	422	1	4
30 Sagar	615,843	180,704	119	167	396	492	333	295	1	3
31 Damoh	382,570	55,773	24	47	502	159	2,092	338	1	3
32 Jabalpur	801,179	472,646	135	353	261	1,336	193	378	N	3
33 Narsimhapur	363,410	48,996	109	44	393	144	177	327	1	3
34 Mandla	651,359	33,144	71	31	207	93	292	300	N	3
35 Chhindwara	687,146	98,389	118	50	580	361	492	722	1	4
36 Seoni	493,467	30,274	87	43	226	119	260	277	N	4
37 Balaghat	760,392	46,310	109	33	799	160	733	485	1	3
38 Surguja	992,949	43,789	95	45	504	170	531	378	1	4
39 Bilaspur	1,853,356	168,437	263	153	677	773	257	505	N	5
40 Raigarh	981,339	59,887	108	59	242	213	224	361	N	4
41 Durg	1,649,682	235,554	264	117	673	789	255	674	N	3
42 Raipur	1,773,856	228,148	320	210	859	813	268	387	N	4
43 Bastar	1,140,602	26,899	132	16	326	103	247	644	N	4
MADRAS	24,696,425	8,990,528	2,751	3,932	15,814	31,416	575	799	1	3
1 Madras	..	1,729,141	..	600	..	8,119	0	1,353	0	5
2 Chingleput	1,740,734	455,678	196	158	1,384	1,250	796	791	1	3
3 North Arcot	2,515,101	631,225	175	225	1,547	2,495	884	1,109	1	4
4 South Arcot	2,653,651	392,322	158	149	1,474	1,369	933	919	1	3
5 Salem	3,186,760	617,348	267	335	1,333	1,652	499	493	N	3
6 Coimbatore	2,525,302	1,032,169	301	490	1,439	2,951	466	602	1	3
7 Nilgiri	229,441	179,867	126	117	251	861	199	736	1	5
8 Madurai	2,195,482	1,015,745	245	426	1,220	3,259	498	765	1	3
9 Tiruchirapalli	2,512,007	678,071	235	361	1,231	2,396	524	664	N	4
10 Thanjavur	2,584,407	661,520	347	334	2,189	2,385	631	714	1	4
11 Ramanathapuram	1,822,307	599,481	196	218	1,180	1,785	602	819	1	3
12 Tirunelveli	1,882,397	847,882	208	354	1,399	2,299	673	649	1	3
13 Kanyakumari	846,836	150,079	289	165	1,167	595	404	361	1	4
MAHARASHTRA	28,391,157	11,162,561	5,812	10,725	14,070	42,173	242	393	N	4
1 Greater Bombay	..	4,152,056	..	3,998	..	17,393	0	435	0	4
2 Thana	1,153,350	499,328	253	445	307	1,670	200	375	N	3
3 Kolaba	952,174	106,681	168	130	400	173	238	287	N	3
4 Ratnagiri	1,679,315	147,858	327	166	645	638	197	384	N	4
5 Nasik	1,380,264	474,982	214	332	481	1,085	225	327	N	2
6 Dhulia	1,135,380	215,856	182	160	413	317	227	323	N	2
7 Jalgaon	1,367,826	397,221	327	381	623	1,292	191	392	N	4
8 Ahmadnagar	1,588,654	187,315	330	183	839	719	254	393	1	4
9 Poona	1,526,974	939,906	343	877	842	3,887	245	443	1	4
10 Satara	1,271,678	158,427	310	225	569	616	184	274	N	4
11 Sangli	1,038,286	192,430	248	245	558	794	225	324	1	4
12 Sholapur	1,340,245	519,874	202	470	452	1,464	224	290	N	3
13 Kolhapur	1,288,718	307,775	269	264	514	1,519	191	575	N	5
14 Aurangabad	1,315,630	216,711	211	187	382	857	181	458	N	4
15 Parbhani	1,039,534	166,702	79	110	228	602	289	547	N	4
16 Bhir	902,817	93,649	148	78	330	265	223	340	N	3
17 Nanded	923,806	155,868	74	126	268	618	362	552	N	4
18 Osmanabad	1,321,390	156,266	180	110	436	425	242	386	N	3
19 Buldhana	884,260	175,438	316	234	498	528	158	226	1	3
20 Akola	926,521	262,833	301	322	616	961	205	298	1	4
21 Amravati	910,586	322,194	344	358	834	1,348	242	377	1	4
22 Yeotmal	959,945	138,525	265	187	607	452	229	242	1	3
23 Wardha	484,262	150,015	139	187	513	550	369	241	1	3
24 Nagpur	725,107	787,700	169	704	693	2,768	410	393	1	4
25 Bhandara	1,132,025	136,261	230	150	888	421	386	281	1	3
26 Chanda	1,142,380	95,690	183	96	934	334	510	348	1	3

TABLE II.11.1

Public health and medical workers and census houses containing public health and medical institutions in rural and urban areas of districts, 1960-61—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.		Number of (Occupational Group 03) physicians, surgeons and dentists plus (Occupational Group 04) other medical and health technicians		Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses		Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MYSORE	18,320,279	5,266,493	2,394	3,105	8,493	15,438	355	497	N	3
1 Bangalore	1,147,018	1,357,444	115	626	427	4,374	371	699	N	3
2 Tumkur	1,228,413	138,989	120	100	413	344	344	344	N	2
3 Chitradurga	904,125	190,159	77	116	347	466	451	402	N	2
4 Kolar	996,872	293,272	114	231	447	766	392	332	N	3
5 Bellary	708,724	206,537	91	110	399	576	438	524	1	3
6 Mysore	1,256,430	414,969	95	198	399	1,346	420	680	N	3
7 South Kanara	1,283,478	280,359	409	270	1,019	1,294	249	479	1	5
8 Coorg	280,140	42,689	103	102	371	314	360	308	1	7
9 Hassan	788,311	107,536	129	62	331	357	257	576	N	3
10 Shimoga	757,000	260,368	117	67	506	607	432	906	1	2
11 Chikmagalur	507,833	89,472	79	75	291	249	368	332	1	3
12 Mandya	799,138	100,072	77	65	267	309	347	475	N	3
13 Belgaum	1,626,342	357,469	232	277	798	1,014	344	366	N	3
14 Bijapur	1,346,772	313,496	176	185	453	578	257	312	N	2
15 North Kanara	568,685	120,864	118	68	356	353	302	519	1	3
16 Dharwar	1,425,738	524,624	194	326	650	1,390	335	426	N	3
17 Gulbarga	1,173,036	226,421	54	78	426	495	789	635	N	2
18 Bidar	581,951	81,221	26	56	198	213	762	380	N	3
19 Raichur	940,273	160,622	68	93	395	393	581	423	N	2
ORISSA	16,439,196	1,109,650	2,984	754	7,944	6,070	266	805	N	5
1 Kalahandi	981,081	28,573	89	16	197	109	221	681	N	4
2 Koraput	1,421,300	76,971	126	55	967	755	767	1,373	1	10
3 Sambalpur	1,393,311	115,375	129	50	645	336	500	672	N	3
4 Bolangir	1,019,027	49,659	57	38	370	106	649	279	N	2
5 Baudh-Khondmals	508,339	6,088	72	3	130	25	181	833	N	4
6 Ganjam	1,716,686	155,844	668	165	1,400	1,041	210	631	1	7
7 Sundargarh	622,857	135,760	81	42	223	439	275	1,045	N	3
8 Dhenkanal	981,847	47,088	185	40	274	128	148	320	N	3
9 Puri	1,732,033	133,406	373	88	1,033	1,460	277	1,659	1	11
10 Keonjhar	711,351	31,964	78	26	554	98	710	377	1	3
11 Cuttack	2,851,723	208,597	590	136	1,202	1,282	204	943	N	6
12 Mayurbhanj	1,175,623	28,420	226	36	459	93	203	258	N	3
13 Balasore	1,324,018	91,905	310	59	490	198	158	336	N	2
PUNJAB	16,218,217	4,088,595	2,737	3,764	16,961	19,265	620	512	1	5
1 Hissar	1,299,471	241,037	150	226	649	1,023	433	453	N	4
2 Rohtak	1,225,884	194,507	145	168	884	1,020	610	607	1	5
3 Gurgaon	1,035,105	205,601	181	126	582	811	322	644	1	4
4 Karnal	1,234,838	255,592	230	132	1,289	953	560	722	1	4
5 Ambala	933,884	439,593	175	344	1,465	1,916	837	557	2	4
6 Simla	58,468	54,185	79	185	104	461	132	249	2	9
7 Kangra	1,019,197	43,321	248	87	954	372	385	428	1	9
8 Lahaul and Spiti	20,453	..	9	..	49	..	544	0	2	0
9 Hoshiarpur	1,087,193	146,300	217	171	1,521	1,018	701	595	1	7
10 Jullundur	877,379	349,988	155	142	1,198	1,470	773	1,035	1	4
11 Ludhiana	707,776	314,743	165	354	1,159	1,467	702	414	2	5
12 Ferozepur	1,294,161	324,955	185	302	1,509	1,323	816	438	1	4
13 Amritsar	1,070,892	464,024	161	622	1,641	2,272	1,019	365	2	5
14 Gurdaspur	788,603	199,391	102	204	723	857	709	420	1	4
15 Kapurthala	264,559	79,219	48	120	329	396	685	330	1	5
16 Bhatinda	831,700	223,477	122	138	760	1,009	623	731	1	5
17 Sangrur	1,183,694	240,994	153	162	885	982	578	606	1	4
18 Patiala	790,082	258,696	173	240	877	1,608	507	670	1	6
19 Mahendragarh	494,878	52,972	39	41	383	307	982	749	1	6
RAJASTHAN	16,874,124	3,281,478	2,115	2,215	11,507	11,925	543	538	1	4
1 Ganganagar	887,471	149,952	101	104	423	470	419	452	N	3
2 Bikaner	256,489	188,026	41	108	78	684	190	633	N	4
3 Churu	450,968	208,043	37	86	119	453	322	527	N	2
4 Jhunjhunu	592,330	127,320	105	58	284	272	270	469	N	2
5 Alwar	1,002,134	87,892	140	69	3,213	433	2,278	628	3	5

TABLE II.11.1

Public health and medical workers and census houses containing public health and medical institutions in rural and urban areas of districts, 1960-61—contd.

State/District	Population		Number of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.		Number of (Occupational Group 03) physicians, surgeons and dentists plus (Occupational Group 04) other medical and health technicians		Number of puplic health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses		Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN—*concld.*										
6 Bharatpur	992,915	156,968	91	88	289	502	318	570	N	3
7 Sawai Madhopur	847,445	96,129	130	28	479	236	368	843	1	2
8 Jaipur	1,402,441	499,315	286	431	1,542	2,115	539	491	1	4
9 Sikar	676,589	143,697	119	82	448	435	376	530	1	3
10 Ajmer	610,940	365,607	113	265	468	1,789	414	675	1	5
11 Tonk	424,343	73,386	55	55	140	257	255	467	N	4
12 Jaisalmer	126,692	13,646	7	12	26	43	371	358	N	3
13 Jodhpur	620,453	265,210	49	110	134	1,050	273	955	N	4
14 Nagaur	814,291	120,657	78	301	253	315	324	105	N	3
15 Pali	728,947	76,735	103	31	366	198	355	635	1	3
16 Barmer	610,084	39,710	22	14	69	59	314	421	N	1
17 Jalor	522,358	24,714	34	7	103	34	303	471	N	1
18 Sirohi	294,556	57,747	28	32	103	177	368	553	N	3
19 Bhilwara	802,364	63,433	105	28	293	213	279	757	N	3
20 Udaipur	1,304,277	159,999	125	99	455	854	362	863	N	5
21 Chitorgarh	642,443	67,689	67	33	295	177	440	536	N	3
22 Dungarpur	385,534	21,410	34	9	97	93	285	1,033	N	4
23 Banswara	450,415	24,830	45	25	103	189	229	756	N	8
24 Bundi	286,271	51,739	37	32	103	139	278	434	N	3
25 Kota	688,309	160,080	103	82	1,460	607	1,417	740	2	4
26 Jhalawar	453,065	37,544	60	26	164	131	273	500	N	3
UTTAR PRADESH	**64,266,506**	**9,479,895**	**8,043**	**7,771**	**31,810**	**34,194**	**395**	**440**	**N**	**4**
1 Uttar Kashi	120,159	2,677	30	7	113	33	377	471	1	12
2 Chamoli	253,137	..	78	..	227	..	291	0	1	0
3 Pithoragarh	263,579	..	56	..	167	..	298	0	1	0
4 Tehri Garhwal	340,140	7,596	61	9	61	52	100	578	N	7
5 Garhwal	454,829	27,498	83	59	258	143	311	242	1	5
6 Almora	606,163	27,244	128	35	386	140	302	400	1	5
7 Naini Tal	462,142	112,178	108	141	628	535	581	379	1	5
8 Bijnor	995,079	195,908	143	162	945	537	661	331	1	3
9 Moradabad	1,535,833	437,697	217	336	675	1,245	311	371	N	3
10 Budaun	1,292,498	119,159	144	80	401	341	278	426	N	3
11 Rampur	555,555	145,982	121	108	261	413	216	382	N	3
12 Bareilly	1,152,167	326,323	235	308	561	1,317	239	428	N	4
13 Pilibhit	531,888	84,337	95	94	282	320	297	340	1	4
14 Shahjahanpur	972,660	157,596	75	130	462	431	616	332	N	3
15 Dehra Dun	231,179	197,835	88	208	366	687	416	330	2	3
16 Saharanpur	1,243,387	372,091	297	363	1,305	1,193	439	329	1	3
17 Muzaffarnagar	1,253,788	191,133	224	166	1,122	717	501	432	1	4
18 Meerut	2,154,166	558,794	440	688	1,605	1,905	365	277	1	3
19 Bulandshahr	1,517,515	219,882	243	255	956	620	393	243	1	3
20 Aligarh	1,478,577	286,698	226	214	904	1,053	400	492	1	4
21 Mathura	891,652	179,627	152	247	509	782	335	317	1	4
22 Agra	1,194,158	667,984	178	397	466	1,908	362	481	N	3
23 Etah	1,174,560	125,114	73	90	555	453	760	503	N	4
24 Mainpuri	1,093,735	87,159	91	128	1,095	386	1,203	302	1	4
25 Farrukhabad	1,151,990	143,081	90	82	674	457	749	557	1	3
26 Etawah	1,074,931	107,271	193	176	342	501	177	285	N	5
27 Kanpur	1,405,062	976,291	185	606	872	3,284	471	542	1	3
28 Fatehpur	1,030,183	42,757	137	64	401	161	293	252	N	4
29 Allahabad	1,994,412	443,964	159	302	420	1,527	264	506	N	3
30 Jhansi	828,312	259,167	88	100	383	835	435	835	N	3
31 Jalaun	578,494	84,674	155	67	541	284	349	424	1	3
32 Hamirpur	727,896	66,553	97	33	245	143	253	433	N	2
33 Banda	890,270	63,461	87	50	181	169	208	338	N	3
34 Kheri	1,188,836	69,597	142	61	354	295	249	484	N	4
35 Sitapur	1,485,306	122,751	181	134	834	515	461	384	1	4
36 Hardoi	1,458,885	114,286	134	128	865	333	646	260	1	3
37 Unnao	1,197,143	29,780	198	37	557	120	281	324	N	4
38 Lucknow	675,526	663,356	95	491	510	3,314	537	675	1	5
39 Rae Bareli	1,275,103	39,846	134	39	436	155	325	397	N	4
40 Bahraich	1,420,341	79,588	124	76	1,997	684	1,610	900	1	9

TABLE II.11.1

Public health and medical workers and census houses containing public health and medical institutions in rural and urban areas of districts, 1960-61—concld.

State/District	Population		Number of public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.		Number of (Occupational Group 03) physicians, surgeons and dentists plus (Occupational Group 04) other medical and health technicians		Number of public health and medical workers per 100 of public health and medical census houses		Number of public health and medical workers per 1,000 of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH—*concld.*										
41 Gonda	1,971,981	101,256	130	105	497	358	382	341	N	4
42 Bara Banki	1,344,297	70,250	144	50	883	304	613	608	1	4
43 Faizabad	1,491,572	141,787	94	89	476	481	506	540	N	3
44 Sultanpur	1,386,903	26,081	90	27	464	113	516	419	N	4
45 Pratapgarh	1,230,799	21,397	117	50	307	96	262	192	N	4
46 Basti	2,588,658	38,403	271	36	549	193	203	536	N	5
47 Gorakhpur	2,377,839	187,343	125	147	554	869	443	591	N	5
48 Deoria	2,317,498	57,577	93	47	621	319	668	679	N	6
49 Azamgarh	2,292,879	115,173	217	38	631	351	291	924	N	3
50 Jaunpur	1,635,839	91,425	174	42	553	367	318	874	N	4
51 Ballia	1,285,622	50,241	141	28	566	245	401	875	N	5
52 Ghazipur	1,276,424	45,154	91	36	472	197	519	547	N	4
53 Varanasi	1,809,033	553,146	282	311	708	1,825	251	587	N	3
54 Mirzapur	1,105,926	143,727	289	94	607	488	210	519	1	3
WEST BENGAL	**26,385,437**	**8,540,842**	**10,640**	**9,650**	**29,986**	**37,760**	**282**	**391**	**1**	**4**
1 Darjeeling	480,003	144,637	315	235	578	656	183	279	1	5
2 Jalpaiguri	1,235,478	123,814	581	122	1,065	963	183	789	1	8
3 Cooch Behar	948,360	71,446	238	174	758	478	318	275	1	7
4 West Dinajpur	1,224,828	98,969	354	93	812	577	229	620	1	6
5 Malda	1,171,138	50,785	198	63	1,060	306	535	486	1	6
6 Murshidabad	2,094,546	195,464	590	201	2,112	763	358	380	1	4
7 Nadia	1,397,986	315,338	522	309	2,014	1,413	386	457	1	4
8 24-Parganas	4,282,958	1,997,957	1,593	1,803	4,464	7,312	280	406	1	4
9 Calcutta	..	2,927,289	..	4,316	..	15,921	0	369	0	5
10 Howrah	1,213,385	825,092	912	576	1,771	2,285	194	397	1	3
11 Hooghly	1,652,135	579,283	1,201	435	1,926	1,840	160	423	1	3
12 Burdwan	2,521,768	561,078	1,338	521	3,561	2,569	266	493	1	5
13 Birbhum	1,345,389	100,769	559	102	1,248	387	223	379	1	4
14 Bankura	1,542,356	122,157	661	260	1,425	534	216	205	1	4
15 Midnapore	4,007,569	334,286	1,374	355	5,190	1,447	378	408	1	4
16 Purulia	1,267,538	92,478	204	85	2,002	309	981	364	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS										
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**49,473**	**14,075**	**64**	**6**	**163**	**119**	**255**	**1,983**	**3**	**8**
Delhi	**299,204**	**2,359,408**	**34**	**1,201**	**340**	**10,438**	**1,000**	**869**	**1**	**4**
Himachal Pradesh	**1,287,216**	**63,928**	**408**	**109**	**1,036**	**515**	**254**	**472**	**1**	**8**
1 Chamba	201,970	8,609	70	12	163	90	233	750	1	10
2 Mandi	362,724	21,535	92	33	270	155	293	470	1	7
3 Bilaspur	151,054	7,752	37	5	95	50	257	1,000	1	6
4 Mahasu	347,209	11,760	137	42	330	93	241	221	1	8
5 Sirmur	183,279	14,272	52	17	133	127	256	747	1	9
6 Kinnaur	40,980	..	20	..	45	..	225	0	1	0
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**24,108**	..	**12**	..	**47**	..	**392**	**0**	**2**	**0**
Manipur	**712,320**	**67,717**	**211**	**39**	**871**	**402**	**413**	**1,031**	**1**	**6**
Tripura	**1,039,008**	**102,997**	**414**	**227**	**1,708**	**761**	**413**	**335**	**2**	**7**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**57,963**	..	**7**	..	**19**	..	**271**	**0**	**N**	**0**
Pondicherry	**280,082**	**88,997**	**63**	**43**	**401**	**447**	**637**	**1,040**	**1**	**5**
1 Pondicherry	206,799	51,762	44	25	288	312	655	1,248	1	6
2 Karaikal	61,749	22,252	15	9	81	93	540	1,033	1	4
3 Mahe	11,534	7,951	4	6	32	26	800	433	3	3
4 Yanam	..	7,032	..	3	..	16	0	533	0	2
North-East Frontier Agency	**336,558**	..	**95**	..	**426**	..	**448**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Nagaland	**350,043**	**19,157**	**52**	**9**	**321**	**74**	**617**	**822**	**1**	**4**
1 Kohima	95,925	12,999	17	7	85	68	500	971	1	5
2 Mokokchung	119,843	6,158	13	2	83	6	638	300	1	1
3 Tuensang	134,275	..	22	..	153	..	695	0	1	0
SIKKIM	**155,341**	**6,848**	**30**	**7**	**56**	**41**	**187**	**586**	**N**	**6**

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

Andhra Pradesh

Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam seem to have neglected medical care in the past. These districts had a number of princely States. In the former Northern Sarkars, that is, the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh like Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari and Ganjam, the Government laid down a network of dispensaries even in the nineteenth century. This area having been the recruiting ground in the past of migrant labour to Burma, Malaya and other overseas regions, early attention was paid to medical care and public health. Migrants who returned home after sojourns abroad also imported demands for such amenities. By contrast the former princely territory of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh is almost innocent of such amenities, except Hyderabad the headquarters and showpiece of the Nizam's territory.

Assam

Assam received medical attention very early with the establishment of tea gardens. The scourge of malaria and blackwater fever and the need to protect the skilled, indentured labour from extinction led to an even though thin network of dispensaries and other institutions in rural as well as urban areas. The efforts of religious mission were noteworthy in hill districts like United Mikir and North Cachar, Mizo and Garo Hills. The high index in rural and urban Garo Hills is a testimony to recent efforts of Government. Cachar's index owes mainly to the munificence of landlords and public benefactors.

Bihar—Orissa—West Bengal

The frequency observed in Bihar, Orissa and Bengal is mainly on account of the munificence of landlords and public benefactors to whom the establishment of dispensaries etc. by private charity in a land of malaria and dysentery, brought in the gratitude of peasants and countrymen, fame and often a public career and recognition from Government. Besides, such charity was considered part of a big man's public responsibility. These dispensaries, once established by private charity, were aided or run either by Union Boards, District Boards or Government.

Gujarat

Gujarat is one of the few tracts where the former princely houses were wise enough to set up dispensaries and medical institutions in rural as well as urban areas. To their efforts were added private munificence. Surat still boasts of large medical and public health trusts in the city.

Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir have made remarkable, almost spectacular strides since 1947.

Kerala

Kerala owes its fine and thick network of medical and public institutions to the wisdom and munificence of Cochin and Travancore princely houses, the plantations and religious missions. By contrast areas like Cannanore, Kozhikode or Palghat which have come from Madras began with low indices, which seem to have improved in the last decade.

Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh still bears evidence to the fact that it has been composed of three different worlds: the former Central Provinces in the centre, Vindhya Pradesh in the east and Madhya Bharat in the West. It has ceded the more advanced districts to Maharashtra in the south and west. While the indices in the former Central Province districts are comparatively high and the former Madhya Bharat districts betray neglect in both rural and urban areas, the former Vindhya

Pradesh districts show a great deal of neglect in rural areas but managed to put on some sort of a face in urban areas.

Madras

It is curious that Madras's indices should be as low as they are in both rural and urban areas. This is perhaps due to the fact that except for Thanjavur, Madras never had much malaria or dysentery. Madras's problem in the past was more scarcity and famine than disease and epidemic. Nonetheless, the low incidence of medical institutions even in urban areas cannot but descend as a surprise. The high index of rural Nilgiri is due to its coffee and forest plantations.

Maharashtra

Maharashtra's standards are even and comparatively high. The state has been able to inherit the more fortunately placed districts of former Central Provinces. Long, stable administration was conducive to the establishment of a good network of medical institutions. The districts inherited from former Hyderabad are still behind hand in these amenities.

Mysore

Apart from the former State of Coorg noted for its forests and coffee plantations which required a network of medical institutions for the care of their labour, the old State of Mysore seems to have devoted more attention to the outlying tracts than the headquarters district. A long era of enlightened administration gave the Malnad and Maidan districts at least the minimum of medical institutions in rural areas.

Punjab

This State makes a better showing in rural than urban areas, perhaps because of the high incidence of recruitment in the army, resettlements in irrigation areas and of displaced populations. The Five Year Plans have made fair investments in medical amenities. The existence of Military Cantonments helped the process.

Rajasthan

Rajasthan still bears evidence of past neglect even as the former Madhya Bharat tract. The paucity of towns (numbering 8) in Nagaur and their small populations give this district distinction in respect of its high urban value. These remarks apply to all isolated districts which show a high urban index.

Uttar Pradesh

The State falls into three distinct geographical regions. East Uttar Pradesh where the urban as well as rural values are low. A narrow vertical tract in Central Uttar Pradesh, where the values are still low in rural areas but medium to high in towns. Western Uttar Pradesh where the values are low in rural areas but high in towns. The highland districts owe their high values mainly to army installations and the efforts made in the Five Year Plans to develop social welfare in backward districts.

Himachal Pradesh and other Union Territories

The rapid effects of the two Five Year Plans are vividly reflected in the statistics and distribution.

CALENDAR OF PREPARATORY OPERATIONS, 1959-60

	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT	JAMMU AND KASHMIR: Regular Areas	JAMMU AND KASHMIR: Snow-bound Areas	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MADRAS
April to November 1959	*May-September* Pretest of second draft of Houselist Household Scheduled and Individual Slip.								
December 1959	Issue of Circular No. 2 explaining the method of housenumbering.								
First quarter of 1960 (January-March)	*January* 1 Issue of Circular No. 3 explaining Houselisting operations. *February* 2 Training classes for District Officers in housenumbering and houselisting operations. *March* 3 Training classes for District Officers in housenumbering and houselisting in some more centres. 4 Despatch of houselist forms (Telugu) to District Census Officers.						*January* 1 Preparation of preliminary maps of wards of towns, villages and forest ranges for housenumbering. 2 Training for housenumbering and preparation of houselists: District Census Officers and Charge Officers. *February* 3 Training of housenumbering staff. *March* 4 Housenumbering and houselisting—begin.			
Second quarter of 1960 (April-June)	*April-May* 1 Housenumbering and houselisting—begin. 2 Programme of housenumbering, houselisting and enumeration in agency areas and other inaccessible areas (Non-synchronous tracts).			*April-May* 1 Delimitation of blocks and circles for housenumbering and houselisting 2 Preparation of charge registers. Estimates of personnel for the 1st stage of housenumbering and houselisting. *June* 3 Preparation of census scheme for district and appointment of Section Officers and Instructors for training in housenumbering and houselisting.	*June* Distribution of instructions for houselisting and sample houselist forms.	*April* 1 Distribution of instructions for houselisting. *May* 2 Training of District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, Deputy Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators. *June* 3 Housenumbering and distribution of houselist forms. *July* 4 Houselisting.	*April* 1 Housenumbering and houselisting—completed. *June* 2 Finalisation of maps with housenumbers.	*June* Numbering of buildings in urban areas—begin.	
Third quarter of 1960 (July-September)	*September* Receipt of filled in houselist forms from districts and commencement of their tabulation.	*August* 1 Training for housenumbering and houselisting—begin. *September* 2 Training for housenumbering and houselisting at (1) above—completed. 3 Housenumbering and houselisting—begin.	*August* 1 Distribution of *parwanas* of appointment, circle registers, houselists and instructions for preparation of village notes. *September* 2 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors in houselisting and housenumbering and in preparation of village notes.	*July* 1 Divisional conference of District Census Officers and District Statistical Officers at Baroda and Rajkot for review of progress of census work and training in housenumbering and houselisting. 2 Meeting of Charge Officers and other Municipal Officers and their training for housenumbering and houselisting. *August* 3 Publicity for housenumbering. 4 Training classes for Supervisors and Instructors in housenumbering and houselisting with practical work by Charge Officers, Section Officers and Instructors. 5 Training of Enumerators in housenumbering and houselisting with practical work by Supervisors and Instructors. 6 Numbering of houses with chalk. 7 Painting of housenumbers.			*July* 1 Numbering of buildings in urban areas—completed. *August* 2 Preparation for housenumbering throughout the State: (*i*) Demarcation of charges for housenumbering and houselisting in urban areas and villages outside revenue jurisdiction in revenue villages. (*ii*) Issue of forms, orders, instructions etc. to housenumbering and houselisting personnel. (*iii*) 1st and 2nd training classes for housenumbering and houselisting personnel (including Checking Officers). *September* 3 Housenumbering and houselisting all over the State—begin.	*September* 1 Checking up of housenumbering and bringing them up-to-date. 2 Training of houselisting staff.

CALENDAR OF PREPARATORY OPERATIONS, 1959-60—*contd.*

	MAHARASHTRA	MYSORE	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL
April to November 1959							
December 1959				*March* 1 Distribution of houselist forms and instructions. 2 Training in housenumbering and houselisting of District Census Officers and Charge Officers—begin.			
First quarter of 1960 (January-March)				*April* 3 Training in housenumbering and houselisting of District Census Officers and Charge Officers—completed.	*April-June* 1 Training of District Census Officers, Subdivisional Census Officers and Charge Officers in housenumbering and houselisting and enumeration operation.		*May-June* 1 Receipt of census forms and instructions for housenumbering and houselisting and for enumeration from Superintendent of Census Operation and arrangement of their despatch to Subdivisional Officers. 2 Instructional classes in housenumbering and houselisting for Circle Supervisors and Charge Officers.
Second quarter of 1960 (April-June)	*April-May* 1 Delimitation of blocks and circles for housenumbering and houselisting. 2 Preparation of charge registers. Estimate of personnel for the 1st stage of housenumbering and houselisting.	*April* 1 Training of Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators in housenumbering and houselisting. Distribution of houselist forms and abstracts. Payment of cost of house numbering material to Enumerators. *May* 2 Preliminary house-numbering with chalk and *gerumati*. 3 Final house-numbering and preparation of houselists and houselist abstracts (two copies). 4 Final check of houselists and abstracts by Supervising Officers. *June* 5 Transmission of houselists and abstracts to Charge Officers. 6 Scrutiny of houselists and abstracts by Charge Officers. 7 Despatch of houselists and abstracts by Charge Officers to Subdivisional Officers. 8 Verification of houselists and abstracts by Subdivisional Officers and despatch to District Census Officers. 9 Scrutiny and verification of houselists and abstracts in district census office. Despatch of one set to Subdivisional Officers and second set to Superintendent of Census Operations.		*May-June* 4 Training in housenumbering and houselisting of Supervisors and Enumerators. 5 Housenumbering and houselisting in towns and villages.	*May-June* 2 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors in housenumbering and houselisting and enumeration operation—begin.		
Third quarter of 1960 (July-September)	*August* 1 Meeting of Charge Officers and other Municipal Officers and their training in housenumbering and houselisting. *September* 2 Publicity. 3 Training of Enumerators in housenumbering and houselisting. 4 Payment of advance honoraria for housenumbering and houselisting. 5 Work of housenumbering and houselisting, village notes, circle abstracts and circle notes—begin.	*August* Completion of houselisting.		*July* 1 Preparation of second copy of houselist. *August* 2 Training for Enumerators in snow-bound areas. *September* 3 Housenumbering, houselisting and enumeration in snow-bound areas.	*July-September* 1 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors in housenumbering and houselisting and enumeration operations—continues.	*August* 1 Distribution of housenumbering instructions by District Officers in urban areas. 2 Training in batches of housenumbering staff by Charge Officers and distribution of housenumbering instructions in urban areas. 3 Distribution of housenumbering instructions, houselist forms and abstracts and houselisting instructions in rural areas by District Census Officers to Charge Officers. *September* 4 Housenumbering in urban areas—begins. 5 Training in housenumbering and houselisting to Supervisors and Enumerators by Charge Officers and distribution of housenumbering instructions houselist forms and abstracts and houselist instructions, in rural areas—begin. 6 Distribution of houselist forms and abstracts and houselisting instructions in urban areas by District Census Officers to Charge Officers.	*August-September* 1 Instructional classes for census personnel, mainly Enumerators in housenumbering and houselisting. 2 Distribution of housenumbering and houselisting instructions and houselist forms to census personnel.

CALENDAR OF PREPARATOR

	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT
Third quarter of 1960 (July-September)—*concld.*				*September* 8 Houselisting. 9 Test checking of housenumbering and houselisting.
Fourth quarter of 1960 (October-December)		*October* 1 Housenumbering and houselisting—continue. *November* 1 Housenumbering and houselisting—completed.	*October* 1 Preparation of houselists and village notes by Enumerators. 2 Filling in of circle registers by Supervisors. 3 Final check of houselists and village notes by Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. 4 Housenumbering. *November* Submission of reports on completion of housenumbering: (*i*) Supervisors to Charge Superintendents. (*ii*) Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers. (*iii*) Subdivisional Officers to Superintendent of Census Operations.	

OPERATIONS, 1959-60—*contd.*

	JAMMU AND KASHMIR		KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MADRAS
	Regular Areas	Snow-bound Areas			
	October 1 Housenumbering. *November* 2 Distribution of houselist forms and houselisting. *December* 3 Reporting of population totals by District Census Officers of districts and towns on the basis of houselist abstracts.			*October* Housenumbering and houselisting—completed.	*October* Houselisting.

CALENDAR OF PREPARATORY OPERATIONS 1959-60—*concld.*

MAHARASHTRA	MYSORE	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL
Third quarter of 1960 (July-September)—*concld.*						
Fourth quarter of 1960 (October-December)	*October* 1 Work of housenumbering and houselisting, village notes, circle abstracts and circle notes—completed. 2 Preparation of charge abstracts and charge notes. 3 Payment of balance of honoraria for housenumbering and houselisting.			*October* 1 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors in housenumbering and houselisting and enumeration operations—completed. 2 Rapid survey of buildings and households in towns and provisional housenumbering. *November* Housenumbering and houselisting.	*October* 1 Housenumbering in urban areas—completed. 2 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by Charge Officers in housenumbering and houselisting and distribution of forms and instructions in rural areas—completed. 3 Housenumbering in rural areas. 4 Housenumbering and houselisting enumeration and revisional round of snow-bound areas. *November* 5 Houselisting in urban and rural areas.	*October* 1 Housenumbering and houselisting. *November-December* 2 Collection of houselist forms.

CHAPTER III

RENT AND OWNERSHIP

THE RELEVANT CENSUS question and instructions were as follows:

Column 14 *of Houselist*.

Question : Does the household live in own or rented house ?

Instructions : If the household lives in own house write 'O'.

If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals etc. or places of worship put 'X' in this column.

In the supplementary instructions issued to States and Union Territories 'rent free' accommodation provided by employers was included in 'rented' for the purpose of filling in the houselists. This accounts for the high proportions of rural 'rented' dwellings in the tea, coffee and plantation districts of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Madras, Kerala and Mysore and industrial districts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore. But it is possible that inspite of this supplementary instructions some rent free accommodation was denoted by 'X' in this column. There were also genuine cases of confusion when 'X' was set down as the best compromise between undetermined ownership and rented status.

Although the table has been presented for both rural and urban areas the discussion here will be mainly confined to urban areas on the ground that tenure status is of significance mainly in town and city. But some idea of the winds of change will be obtained from a brief discussion of the proportion of rented dwellings in rural areas in 1960.

A. Rural India

1 *Rented Dwellings*

Accommodation is rented under two circumstances. First, owing to immigration of population from outside. Secondly, when a new enterprise is imported from outside by way of men and goods or when a local enterprise grows beyond its original proportions and demands expansion.

The extent of rented accommodation for dwellings in rural areas in 1960 provides an idea of migration into villages from one into another in the pursuit of livelihood available in the village. But it also throws light on the size of the population, particularly when such villages are at the periphery of towns and cities, which now prefers to live in rented accommodation in the village and either commute to town for a living or farm in work from the town, do it in the village and return the finished goods to the town.

A scrutiny of the number of rented rural dwellings per 1,000 of all rural dwellings shows the presence of a fair proportion of this category in almost all major States. But not all districts in all States exhibit this characteristic. The following statement gives the districts where the proportion of rented rural dwellings per 1,000 of all census houses is above 45:

1 *Andhra Pradesh:* The range is between 47 and 68 in the districts of Nizamabad, Krishna, East Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur and West Godavari. Nizamabad has seen much inmigration into rural areas from Madras and the eastern

districts of Andhra Pradesh in the wake of the Nizam Sagar irrigation project which has brought water into dry and hitherto uncultivated land. The district is now subjected to rapid extension of cultivation and colonization. Owing to the expansion of educational and other welfare institutions in the rural areas there is now a steadily increasing population serving government and local bodies who live in rented accommodation in the villages. In addition, mills and factories are growing up in the rural areas of Krishna, East and West Godavari, Kurnool and Anantapur which attract migrant labour from further afield, who live in hired accommodation. On the other hand in each of these districts there are villages around the large towns with newly growing industrial horizons which extend accommodation to migrant workers who find commuting from the village much more economical and socially satisfying than living in the overcrowded city slums.

2 *Assam:* These arguments apply to Assam as well, particularly in the case of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. But in Nowgong, Cachar, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur the high proportions are mainly due to the accommodation provided to tea garden labourers in the tea estates.

3 *Bihar:* The proportion observed in the Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad are mainly due to inmigration of labour into those districts. The Bihar Superintendent has listed the factors governing high incidence of rented dwellings in these districts.

HAZARIBAGH

1 Kedarari . .	Coal mining
2 Mandu . .	West Bokaro, Kuju and other coalfields
3 Kodarma . .	Mica mines and allied industries
4 Gumia . .	Explosives factory
5 Patratu . .	Ramgarh cantonment, coal mining, site for thermal power station
6 Tisri . . .	Mica mines
7 Gawan . .	Mica mines
8 Giridih . .	Mica and coalmines
9 Bermo . .	Coalfields and the thermal power station at Bokaro

DHANBAD

1 Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*- Sindri	Coal mining, fertilizer factory, superphosphate factory and other industrial establishments
2 Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih-*cum*-Jogta	Coal mining
3 Balliapur	Coal mining
4 Nirsa-*cum*-Chirkunda	Coal mining
5 Baghmara-*cum*-Katras	Coal mining

SINGHBHUM

1 Jagannathpur .	Iron mining area : Noamundi and Gua
2 Manoharpur .	*Bidi* manufacture.
3 Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai .	Adjoins Jamshedpur.
4 Mosabani . .	Copper mines and copper factory
5 Kharsawan } .	*Bidi* making, saw mills and timber factories
6 Seraikella } .	*Bidi* making, saw mills and timber factories
7 Adityapur . .	Growing industrial township (Jamshedpur), saw mills and timber factories

4 *Gujarat:* While the moderate proportions of rented dwellings (48 to 86) observed in the rural areas of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Surat, Surendranagar, Broach and Kaira may be attributed to the establishment of government institutions, the higher proportions (103 to 178) observed in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Dangs, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh and Kutch are undoubtedly due to the quickening

of industrial activity in the rural areas as well as in the nodal towns situated within those districts.

5 *Jammu and Kashmir:* The proportions observed in Jammu and Kashmir are mainly attributable to the settlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

6 *Kerala:* Those in Kerala are mainly explained by accommodation offered to plantation labourers in tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom estates in the districts of Quilon, Ernakulam, Palghat, Trichur, Kozhikode, Cannanore and Kottayam.

7 *Madhya Pradesh:* The remarks for Gujarat seem to apply equally well to the Madhya Pradesh districts, where an incidence above 10 per cent in the districts of Vidisha, Narsimhapur, Indore, Seoni, Raisen, East Nimar and Chhindwara is undoubtedly due to a quickening of industrial activity in the nodal towns as well as lumbering sawmilling and timber sizing in the wooded districts.

8 *Madras:* While the high incidence (496) in Nilgiri in Madras must be attributed to plantations, the medium proportions in South Arcot, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore are explained by the establishment of factories and multipurpose projects in these districts as well as the seasonal agricultural labourers that these mirasdari districts attract for cultivation.

9 *Maharashtra:* The comparatively high incidence in the rich agricultural districts of Maharashtra and Mysore seems to be due to the landless labour they attract for agricultural operations. The Maharashtra Superintendent, after listing five factors as contributing to rented dwellings in rural areas (government servants living in rural areas, workers in factories and projects, agricultural labourers, student migrants and wandering tribes), makes a very significant observation 'many villages, particularly those having over 1,000 population are at present overpopulated as far as the village sites (gaothan proper) are concerned. There is acute scarcity of dwelling sites and land values are high. Descendants of old feudal landlords and others in similar position have been holding large extents of housing sites and renting open lands or cheaply built structures to needy agricultural labourers and others. None of the land reform laws has so far tackled this question of concentration of ownership of housing sites in the hands of a few persons. On the contrary, with the restrictions imposed on sale, transfer or mortgage of agricultural lands, dwellings or dwelling-sites have been freely sold or mortgaged by poorer people in satisfaction of credit requirements. The tendency of residing at the farm has also added to the number of rented dwellings. The rich farmer building a farm-house on his land would not like to reside there alone and gets a few agricultural labour households to reside on his lands nearby. Rents are very low. In many cases they are not paid in cash and are limited to the cowdung and sweepings in which the landlords are interested as a manure. The dwellings have, however, been returned as rented in all cases'.

10 *Mysore:* This seems to apply particularly to South Kanara which has the highest proportion of rented rural dwellings (669) in India. The Mysore Superintendent observes that according to Table B-XI for 1961, two thirds of the households engaged in cultivation in South Kanara district cultivate unowned lands against a state average of 10 per cent. " In the peculiar circumstances of the district the landless tenants and agricultural labourers have to live on or near the lands where they work. Some of the lands have got houses attached to them and the tenant who takes the land on lease occupies the home also, the rent

paid for the land including the rent of the house also. He has to vacate the house when he ceases to be tenant of the land in question. Some of the large landholders provide houses to agricultural labour but such houses are occupied by the labour only as long as they work for the landlord. In other cases, the tenants build houses on a bit of the landlord's land, but they do not get any ownership rights on such land and when they quit working for the landlord they have to vacate the houses also, though they may get some compensation for the house, which can be deemed to be an improvement under recent land legislation. Similar conditions, though on a very limited scale, prevail in the Malnad taluks of Shimoga district also". While the high proportion in Coorg may readily be attributed to the plantations in that hill territory, the medium ratios in Belgaum, North Kanara, Bangalore, Bijapur, Dharwar, and Chikmagalur are clearly relatable to the high proportions of rural population born outside those districts but residing in them.

11 *Orissa:* Orissa alone of the States does not have this problem to any significant degree.

12 *Punjab:* Punjab's modest ratios in Ludhiana, Amritsar and Ambala are explained by expansion of government and industrial activity, while Kapurthala and Ferozepur are explained by agricultural extension and colonization.

13 *Rajasthan:* The high proportion in Ganganagar (120) is explained by agricultural colonization and government projects while the modest ratios (48-78) in Chitorgarh, Ajmer, Pali, Bundi, Jhalawar and Kota are attributable to expansion of government and industrial activity.

14 *Uttar Pradesh:* The comparatively high ratios observed in Bijnor, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun have been due to brisk industrial activity, colonization and plantation.

15 *West Bengal:* The proportions in West Bengal are due to extension of commutation and quickening of industrial activity in the lower districts and tea plantations, expansion of railway and communication, forest planations, share cultivation and displaced populations in Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. In agricultural tracts the explanation offered for Maharashtra and Mysore also obtains for West Bengal.

16 *Himachal Pradesh:* The proportions in Himachal Pradesh districts are mainly attributable to expansion of government activity in rural areas.

Table III.1 at the end of this chapter gives distribution of districts by States which have more than 45 per 1,000 census houses under rent or rentfree tenancy in rural areas.

2 *Rented Shop and Workshop-cum-dwellings*

By significant contrast, the proportions of rented shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings in rural areas are very low.

STATEMENT III.1

Proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings per 10,000 dwellings in rural areas

State	Proportion per 10,000 dwellings in rural areas used as: Shop-*cum*-dwellings (Rented)	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings (Rented)
1	2	3
1 Andhra Pradesh .	6	4
2 Assam . . .	43	6
3 Bihar . . .	12	5
4 Gujarat . . .	17	9

STATEMENT III.1

Proportion of rented shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings per 10,000 dwelling in rural areas—concld.

State	Proportion per 10,000 dwellings in rural areas used as: Shop-*cum*-dwellings (Rented)	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings (Rented)
1	2	3
5 Jammu and Kashmir .	15	18
6 Kerala . . .	14	2
7 Madhya Pradesh .	11	22
8 Madras . . .	14	14
9 Maharashtra . .	11	20
10 Mysore . . .	10	26
11 Orissa . . .	5	1
12 Punjab . . .	20	5
13 Rajasthan . . .	5	1
14 Uttar Pradesh . .	2	N
15 West Bengal . .	17	4
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS		
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58	0
2 Delhi . . .	32	8
3 Himachal Pradesh .	33	36
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0	0
5 Manipur . . .	20	2
6 Tripura . . .	21	3
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	19
8 North-East Frontier Agency	103	0
9 Nagaland . . .	5	1
10 Pondicherry . .	16	20
11 SIKKIM . . .	108	18

Nowhere except in North-East Frontier Agency and Sikkim do they exceed one per cent of all census houses for shop-*cum*-dwellings. The proportion for rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings is generally much lower except in Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore the Himachal Pradesh where the proportion, although very small, is still higher than the proportion for rural rented shop-*cum*-dwellings. This reflects how much rural commerce and industry are still confined to the resident rural population, how they resist incursion from outside, also the very low rural purchasing power with the consequently low propensity to consume and the severely limited choice of agro-based industries. The rural areas are still largely a wilderness for imported small scale commercial or industrial enterprise. Any shop or industry has either to be big enough for its own economy or not at all. It seems that rural trade or industry has still to have support in other livelihoods chiefly land or a group of assured old customers (jajmans); or else it is difficult for a new man of small means to secure enough custom or to win his way to acceptability in a village by dint of his skill alone. It is also difficult for a newcomer to find his way about the maze of personal risks and credits that are generally woven around a village shop, often underwritten by verbal mortgages and similar contracts, which it is easy for a co-villager, but difficult for an outsider, to enforce. There are 13 districts in the whole of India as per statement below in which the proportion of either rented shop-*cum*-dwellings or rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings is more than 5 per 1,000 dwellings in the rural areas. It is significant that all the thirteen districts should have a considerable migrant population working as labour either in tea gardens (Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darjeeling) or in forest and grazing lots (Udhampur, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Kangra, Chamoli, Dehra Dun, Mahasu) or in districts where the percentage of migrants sharecroppers or colonists is high (Bhandara and South Kanara).

STATEMENT III.2

*District in which the proportion of either rented shop-*cum*-dwellings or rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings is more than 5 per 1,000 dwellings in rural areas*

District/State	Proportion per 1,000 dwellings in rural areas used as: Shop-*cum*-dwellings (Rented)	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings (Rented)
1	2	3
1 Lakhimpur (Assam)	6	1
2 Sibsagar (Assam)	6	1
3 Udhampur (Jammu and Kashmir)	3	7
4 Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	2	19
5 Damoh (Madhya Pradesh)	1	7
6 Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	2	9
7 Bhandara (Maharashtra)	1	11
8 South Kanara (Mysore)	5	27
9 Kangra (Punjab)	6	2
10 Chamoli (Uttar Pradesh)	6	0
11 Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	5	N
12 Darjeeling (West Bengal)	7	3
13 Mahasu (Himachal Pradesh)	6	6

B. Urban India

1 *Urban dwellings owned and rented*

It would be interesting to find out the extent of ownership and renting in districts whose urban areas aggregatively fulfil different industrial functions, *i.e.* where the urban population in all towns and cities of a district taken together work for a living predominantly in (a) agriculture (census industrial categories I and II), (b) mining and quarrying (category III), (c) manufacturing and construction (IV, V and VI), (d) trade and transport (VII and VIII) and (e) services (IX). It may be argued as a hypothesis that the greater the rates of expansion of and inmigration into the urban areas of districts the less will be the proportion of ownership of urban dwellings. Conversely the greater the extent of ownership the less will be the rates of expansion of and inmigration into the urban areas of such districts. It may similarly be argued that the less the extent of renting the less the rate of expansion of and inmigration into urban areas and the greater the extent of renting the greater the rate of inmigration and expansion.

Proceeding on this hypothesis we may now examine the range of the proportion of rented urban dwellings in each of the five predominant characteristics and try to find out whether there are differences in the ranges. This is done by considering only the Q_3 and Q_4 values of the distribution of urban rented dwellings leaving out the Q_1 and Q_2 values in Tables I to V appended to this Chapter.

STATEMENT III.3

Range of the proportion of rented urban dwellings per 1,000 of all urban dwellings in urban areas of districts with one or other of five predominant industrial characteristics

Predominant characteristic	No. of districts in Q_3 and Q_4 of rented dwellings	Range in Q_3 and Q_4 values	No. of districts with values above 578
Agriculture	10	414—578	..
Mining and quarrying	4	488—719	2
Manufacturing and construction	49	414—868	19
Trade and transport	12	426—760	2
Services	86	416—892	24

The results confirm the common sense guess that mining and quarrying and manufacturing districts would show high proportions of rented urban dwellings. Service districts come third in the order of proportionate concentration of rented urban dwellings.

This hypothesis is confirmed by the values of rented dwellings in towns and cities of population 50,000 and over. The following is the distribution according to the predominant industrial characteristic of each town or city.

STATEMENT III.4

Number of cities and towns with population above 50,000 showing the relationship between their predominant function and rented residential accommodation

Characteristic	No. of towns and cities in Q_3 and Q_4 of rented dwellings	Range in Q_3 and Q_4 values
Agriculture	..	..
Mining and quarrying	3	682—954
Manufacturing and construction	61	527—930
Trade and transport	17	555—874
Services	41	528—876

As might be expected Hospet (Mysore) and Miraj (Maharashtra), two towns each with a population over 50,000 but with the majority of their workers in agriculture have much less than 50 per cent of their dwellings under rent. All the three large mining towns, Kothagudem (Andhra Pradesh), Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore) and Valparai (Madras) have the majority of their dwellings under rent. All manufacturing towns over 50,000 which enjoy values over 527 per 1,000 of rented dwellings have very small proportions of workers (less than 10 per cent of all workers) in household industry except the following :

STATEMENT III.5

Low proportions of workers at household industry in towns and cities enjoying high incidence of rent

State	Cities and towns	Percentage of workers at household industry
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	11·03
Gujarat	Surat	17·13
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	12·63
Madras	Kumbakonam	12·57
	Tiruppur	12·76
	Tirunelveli	12·36
	Madurai	12·48
Maharashtra	Gondia	19·91
	Malegaon	15·34
	Nagpur	16·48
	Sangli	10·08
	Dhulia	14·50
	Sholapur	23·51
Mysore	Gadag Betgeri	24.52
	Gulbarga	10·68

It is significant that only two (Dhulia and Sholapur) out of 18 manufacturing towns which have more than 70 per cent of their dwellings under rent have more than 10 per cent of their workers in household industry, the proportion of the latter in the remaining 16 manufacturing towns, except in Nasik (5·39), being under 5. The town with the highest proportion of rented dwellings (93 per cent), Titagarh has the lowest proportion (0·66 per cent) of workers in household industry. These 16 towns and cities are:

STATEMENT III.6

Proportion of rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings in industrial cities and towns which have very low ratios of workers at household industry

State	Cities and towns	Rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings
Bihar	Jamshedpur	746
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	705
	Ahmedabad	811

STATEMENT III.6

Proportion of rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings in industrial cities and towns which have very low ratios of workers at household industry—concld.

State	Cities and towns	Rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	705
	Ujjain	722
	Indore	753
Maharashtra	Nasik	769
	Thana	785
	Poona (M.C.)	840
	Greater Bombay	866
Mysore	Bangalore (C.) and Trust Board Area	736
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (M.C.) & Railway Colonies	870
West Bengal	Naihati	728
	Howrah	736
	Bhatpara	819
	Titagarh	930

While as many as 13 towns and cities above 50,000 whose working population is predominantly engaged in trade and transport, have less than 53 per cent dwellings under rent, 17 towns and cities in their turn have more than 55 per cent of their dwellings under rent, although the percentage of the latter does not attain the peak noticed in the case of manufacturing towns. These 17 cities are as follows:

STATEMENT III.7

Proportion of rented dwellings in 17 cities and towns predominantly engaged in trade and transport

State	Cities and towns	Rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings
Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	564
	Vijayawada	617
Kerala	Mattancherry	555
Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	627
	Bilaspur	641
	Ratlam	693
Madras	Pollachi	646
	Erode	658
	Virudhunagar	670
	Tuticorin	683
Maharashtra	Bhusawal	783
	Kalyan	874
Rajasthan	Ajmer	668

STATEMENT III.7

Proportion of rented dwellings in 17 cities and towns predominantly engaged in trade and transport—concld.

State	Cities and towns	Rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	579
West Bengal	Asansol	640
	Kharagpur	730
	Calcutta	760

As of the cities and towns above 50,000 whose working populations are predominantly engaged in services, as many as 61 have less than 52·4 per cent of their dwellings under rent. Some of the lowest values obtain in Shimoga (78), Srinagar (101), Visakhapatnam (111), Kottayam (295), Puri (311), Ernakulam (323). Only 41 towns and cities above 50,000 belonging to the services category have more than 52·5 per cent of their dwellings under rent. These are:

STATEMENT III.8

Proportion of rented dwellings in 41 towns and cities whose predominant industrial category is service

State	Cities and towns	Rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	661
Assam	Gauhati	535
	Shillong	773
Bihar	Dhanbad	689
Gujarat	Broach	579
	Morvi	589
	Jamnagar	607
	Rajkot	707
	Junagadh	742
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	600
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	611
Madras	Palayamcottai	548
	Madras	717
	Ootacamund	824
Maharashtra	Jalna	558
	Amravati	601
	Aurangabad	645
	Jalgaon	666
	Akola	684
	Ahmadnagar	693
	Poona Cantt.	836

STATEMENT III.8

Proportion of rented dwellings in 41 towns and cities whose predominant industrial category is service—concld.

State	Cities and towns	Rented dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings
Mysore	Belgaum	581
	Mysore	608
	Bijapur	617
Punjab	Pathankot	569
	Ambala Cantt.	715
	Chandigarh	876
Rajasthan	Jaipur	539
	Udaipur	553
	Jodhpur	572
	Kota	635
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	528
	Allahabad (M.C.) and Subedarganj Railway Colony	573
	Hardwar	573
	Lucknow	615
	Meerut Cantt.	716
	Dehra Dun (M.B.) and F.R.I. and College Area	733
	Kanpur Cantt, Armapur Estate and Chakeri Aerodrome	849
West Bengal	Barrackpur	634
Delhi	Delhi	653
	New Delhi	842

2 *Urban Shop*-cum-*dwellings—Owned* and Rented

It may be argued that if shop-*cum*-dwellings were a manifestation of petty trade associated with subsistence living, barter of agricultural crops and marginal profits, then the greater proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings would be owned and not rented, the logic of the argument being that rented shop-*cum*-dwellings accords with a certain magnitude of business and profits while owned shop-*cum*-dwellings accords more with subsistence living under a thin veneer of money transaction.

While we have observed this to hold true in rural areas we may test the hypothesis in urban areas also. It follows from our assumption that urban areas in these districts which are comparatively backward in trade and commerce will have comparatively high values for owned shop-*cum*-dwellings.

The limitations of the data should however be kept in mind in this connection. For example, according to census instructions, shops in Assam were invariably returned as shop-*cum*-dwellings. There were similar operational variations in other places.

The two statements below show districts which enjoy (a) Q_1 values for both owned and rented shop-*cum*-dwellings and (b) either Q_2 or Q_1 values for both owned and rented shop-*cum*-dwellings in urban areas. It seems no mere coincidence that it should be those districts, again, with a few notable exceptions, which have been on the fringe of backward commercial life so far, which have now Q_2 or Q_1 values in both owned and rented shop-*cum*-dwellings in their urban areas. This indicates that these districts, although not yet commercially prosperous or articulate, have nonetheless begun to consume commodities not all of which are produced within the district. Since shop-*cum*-dwellings deal mainly in small consumer goods the statement bears testimony to the current state of expansion of this sector of trade. The regional distribution is significant and suggests exposure to consumer goods of urban areas of hitherto tucked-away districts.

STATEMENT III.9

District which enjoy Q_1 values for both owned and rented shop-cum-*dwellings in urban areas*

State/District	Shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings: Owned	Shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings: Rented	Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4
A—MADHYA PRADESH—BIHAR—WEST BENGAL—ASSAM—TRIPURA			
1 MADHYA PRADESH			
Indore	9	13	42
Durg	14	9	38
Ratlam	15	10	44
Dewas	16	11	38
Surguja	17	14	40
West Nimar	21	12	44
Dhar	23	11	42
Sidhi	46	12	62

STATEMENT III.9

Districts which enjoy Q_4 values for both owned and rented shop-cum-dwellings in urban areas—contd.

State/District	Shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings: Owned	Rented	Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4
A—MADHYA PRADESH—BIHAR—WEST BENGAL—ASSAM—TRIPURA—*concld.*			
2 BIHAR			
Dhanbad	9	9	32
Bhagalpur	13	9	40
Muzaffarpur	13	11	50
Santal Parganas	14	17	45
Saran	15	15	51
Gaya	16	11	44
Shahabad	17	10	45
Ranchi	17	14	37
Patna	17	18	39
Purnea	17	20	57
Monghyr	21	11	36
Darbhanga	26	16	52
Saharsa	29	19	40
3 WEST BENGAL			
Jalpaiguri	13	21	71
Darjeeling	16	41	64
West Dinajpur	17	26	71
Cooch Behar	25	10	86
4 ASSAM			
Goalpara	21	37	88
Nowgong	26	46	78
Kamrup	27	49	63
Lakhimpur	27	53	80
Darrang	29	44	96
Cachar	30	60	78
Mizo Hills	38	28	27
Sibsagar	48	56	77
5 TRIPURA	13	14	46
B—UTTAR PRADESH			
Tehri Garhwal	12	61	38
Faizabad	14	17	53
Gonda	17	9	69
C—JAMMU AND KASHMIR—HIMACHAL PRADESH—PUNJAB			
1 JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
Udhampur	16	26	58
2 HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Mahasu	18	41	46
Mandi	19	25	30
Bilaspur	20	19	30

STATEMENT III.9

District which enjoy Q_4 values for both owned and rented shop-cum-dwellings in urban areas—concld.

State/District	Shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings: Owned	Rented	Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4
3 PUNJAB			
Kangra	12	26	27
D—RAJASTHAN			
Jaisalmer	13	10	46
E—MAHARASHTRA			
Kolaba	12	14	59
F—ORISSA			
Puri	9	18	43
Sundargarh	19	14	35

STATEMENT III.10

Districts which show either Q_3 or Q_4 values in both owned and rented shop-cum-dwellings in urban areas

State/District	Shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings: Owned	Rented	Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4
A—GUJARAT			
Baroda	5	6	41
Surat	6	5	41
Sabarkantha	6	7	55
Broach	7	6	47
B—MAHARASHTRA			
Kolhapur	5	5	33
Ahmadnagar	5	6	48
Satara	6	5	36
Yeotmal	6	5	52
Aurangabad	6	6	40
Sangli	6	7	36
Dhulia	6	8	45
C—MYSORE			
Chitradurga	5	7	47
Hassan	7	7	49
D—MADRAS			
Coimbatore	7	10	41
Salem	9	8	47
E—ANDHRA PRADESH			
Khammam	7	5	38
Anantapur	9	6	46

STATEMENT III.10

Districts which show either Q_3 or Q_4 values in both owned and rented shop-cum-dwellings in urban areas—contd.

State/District	Shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings: Owned	Rented	Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4
F—MADHYA PRADESH			
Jabalpur	6	6	38
Gwalior	7	8	41
Bhind	8	6	48
Ujjain	8	8	45
Raipur	9	7	57
East Nimar	10	5	42
Hoshangabad	10	7	49
Balaghat	11	7	52
Satna	12	7	50
Bilaspur	12	8	47
Shahdol	13	5	36
Vidisha	13	5	51
Raigarh	13	8	55
Morena	17	7	58
Rewa	21	8	40
Narsimhapur	24	5	49
Shajapur	26	8	45
Jhabua	32	8	44
G—BIHAR			
Singhbhum	6	6	28
Champaran	13	5	49
Hazaribagh	14	7	29
Palamau	17	8	42
H—WEST BENGAL			
Birbhum	6	10	54
Midnapore	7	13	38
Murshidabad	8	12	53
Burdwan	8	24	48
I—ORISSA			
Balasore	6	13	31
Mayurbhanj	7	6	32
Cuttack	8	15	36
J—ASSAM			
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	7	35	37
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	8	21	45
K—UTTAR PRADESH			
Naini Tal	5	7	49
Unnao	5	13	45
Almora	5	41	35
Basti	6	7	57
Banda	10	8	60
Jaunpur	17	5	67

STATEMENT III.10

Districts which show either Q_3 or Q_4 values in both owned and rented shop-cum-dwellings in urban areas—concld.

State/District	Shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings: Owned	Rented	Proportion of workers in retail trade per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4
L—PUNJAB—HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Ludhiana	5	5	45
Simla	5	20	30
Sirmur	6	5	27
Hissar	6	7	48
Patiala	6	8	45
Bhatinda	8	6	44
Mahendragarh	8	12	47
M—RAJASTHAN			
Jhalawar	8	13	46
Banswara	17	6	49

3 *Urban Workshop-cum-dwellings Owned and Rented*

Two statements for owned and rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings in urban areas of districts have been prepared on the same assumptions as adopted for shop-*cum*-dwellings. The first statement lists those districts which enjoy Q_4 values both owned and rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The second covers those districts which have either Q_3 or Q_4 values for both owned and rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings in urban areas.

STATEMENT III.11

Districts which enjoy maximum values for both owned and rented census houses for workshop-cum-dwellings in urban areas

State/District	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings (Urban Area): Owned	Rented	Proportion of persons at household industry per 1,000 of urban population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
Cuddapah	28	11	88

STATEMENT III.11

*Districts which enjoy maximum values for both owned and rented census houses for workshop-*cum*-dwellings in urban areas*—contd.

State/District	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings (Urban Area) Owned	Rented	Proportion of persons at household industry per 1,000 of urban population
1	2	3	4
BIHAR			
Shahabad	18	8	31
Gaya	20	9	32
GUJARAT			
Surat	22	15	42
MADHYA PRADESH			
Hoshangabad	17	9	22
Jabalpur	20	9	37
Mandsaur	22	9	35
Ratlam	23	13	23
Raigarh	26	13	38
Sidhi	27	8	30
East Nimar	29	9	50
Balaghat	29	11	34
Bilaspur	30	12	53
Betul	32	10	32
West Nimar	33	15	41
Mandla	34	8	31
Rajgarh	35	8	53
Dewas	36	9	34
Narsimhapur	42	17	35
Dhar	46	15	38
Chhindwara	50	10	44
Seoni	51	15	50
Panna	57	10	35
Damoh	61	15	111
Jhabua	64	18	56
Raisen	116	40	100
Sagar	165	67	129
MADRAS			
Thanjavur	15	9	27
North Arcot	21	11	49
Ramanathapuram	23	9	77
Kanyakumari	27	11	56
Tirunelveli	53	10	84
Salem	74	44	123
MAHARASHTRA			
Satara	14	9	28
Ahmadnagar	14	16	22
Dhulia	16	11	33
Sangli	30	17	32
Nagpur	38	15	63
Bhandara	93	40	102
MYSORE			
Bijapur	43	23	124

STATEMENT III.11

*Districts which enjoy maximum values for both owned and rented census houses for workshop-*cum*-dwellings in urban areas*—concld.

State/District	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings (Urban Area) Owned	Rented	Proportion of persons at household industry per 1,000 of urban population
1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
Etah	17	8	47
Azamgarh	151	15	214
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Mahasu	20	59	27
Sirmur	59	18	13
Mandi	89	35	33
Bilaspur	111	16	27

STATEMENT III.12

*Districts which show either Q_3 or Q_4 values in both owned and rented census houses in workshop-*cum*-dwellings in urban areas*

State/District	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings (Urban Area) Owned	Rented	Proportion of persons at household industry per 1,000 of urban population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
Warangal	11	4	48
Nellore	17	4	54
Karimnagar	22	5	103
Medak	30	5	68
ASSAM			
Cachar	5	8	N
Kamrup	6	11	52
Darrang	9	4	13
BIHAR			
Champaran	8	5	28
Purnea	9	10	27
Muzaffarpur	10	4	16
Saran	10	5	30
Hazaribagh	10	8	14
Santal Parganas	11	8	20
Patna	11	8	27
Ranchi	12	6	21

STATEMENT III.12

*Districts which show either Q_3 or Q_4 values in both owned and rented census houses in workshop-*cum*-dwellings in urban areas*—contd.

State/District	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings (Urban Area) Owned	Rented	Proportion of persons at household industry per 1,000 of urban population
1	2	3	4
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Monghyr	15	6	32
Saharsa	17	7	27
Palamau	27	6	27
Darbhanga	40	7	42
Bhagalpur	60	5	65
GUJARAT			
Broach	5	4	13
Banaskantha	7	6	25
Kaira	11	6	21
Panchmahals	11	7	17
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
Jammu	5	4	5
Udhampur	10	26	10
Kathua	12	5	6
Anantnag	24	5	34
KERALA			
Palghat	15	6	21
MADHYA PRADESH			
Gwalior	5	4	12
Indore	5	8	11
Raipur	6	4	31
Morena	8	4	18
Durg	10	4	23
Sehore	10	7	20
Bhind	11	5	26
Vidisha	14	7	35
Ujjain	15	7	22
Shahdol	20	7	24
Rewa	21	7	51
Shajapur	23	6	37
Guna	25	6	49
Datia	25	6	52
Satna	26	4	70
Chhatarpur	52	4	42
MADRAS			
Tiruchirapalli	8	4	24
Madurai	8	15	32
South Arcot	11	7	27
Chingleput	12	5	

STATEMENT III. 12

Districts which show either Q_3 or Q_4 values in both owned and rented census houses in workshop-cum-dwellings in urban areas—concld.

State/District	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 of all dwellings (Urban Area) Owned	Rented	Proportion of persons at household industry per 1,000 of urban population
1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA			
Yeotmal	5	4	17
Akola	6	5	14
Kolaba	8	6	19
Aurangabad	8	7	25
Jalgaon	8	7	28
Buldhana	9	4	20
Sholapur	11	14	63
Amravati	12	4	22
Nasik	12	7	32
Ratnagiri	12	11	18
Kolhapur	13	8	22
Chanda	30	6	37
MYSORE			
Hassan	10	6	32
Mysore	12	7	25
Dharwar	12	10	44
South Kanara	13	34	29
Belgaum	18	7	41
Tumkur	20	7	40
Bidar	26	5	59
ORISSA			
Baudh-Khondmals	21	4	112
PUNJAB			
Kangra	8	16	14
Mahendragarh	9	11	23
UTTAR PRADESH			
Mainpuri	9	4	21
Etawah	14	5	35
Varanasi	25	5	85
Faizabad	78	6	92
WEST BENGAL			
Cooch Behar	10	5	5

It is noteworthy that the first statement of Q_4 values lists with notable exceptions those districts which have been observed earlier to be generally backward in manufacturing industries. It may be argued that urban areas of these districts provide fruitful ground for rapid development of household industries which step in to

supply the growing but still rudimentary needs of their countryside. They are anxious to take advantage of the amenities offered by the urban centres: electricity, transport, wholesale rates, brokers, ready and expanding markets for raw materials and manufactured goods, credit, supply of craftsmen. The need to diversify urban enterprise and livelihood is as much a strong motive among urban residents (owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings) as among migrants from the countryside or farther afield (rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings). If manufacturing has not made much headway yet in these districts it is a good augury that household industries are coming into their own to provide the first push toward an industrial outlook and diversification of rural demands.

By the same token the second list delineates those areas which are providing support by way of expanding households industry to the manufacturing and factory sector. The second list naturally enough shows more districts where the values for rented are greater than those for owned.

TABLE III.1

Districts arranged by states which have more than 45 per 1,000 census houses under-rent or rent free tenancy in rural **areas**

A—ANDHRA PRADESH—MADRAS—KERALA—MYSORE—MAHARASHTRA—GUJARAT—MADHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN

I ANDHRA PRADESH	
Nizamabad	47
Krishna	58
East Godavari	60
Kurnool	60
Anantapur	62
West Godavari	68
II MADRAS	
North Arcot	63
Kanyakumari	64
Chingleput	67
Ramanathapuram	69
Salem	72
Tiruchirapalli	77
South Arcot	82
Tirunelveli	93
Madurai	100
Thanjavur	109
Coimbatore	124
Nilgiri	496
III KERALA	
Quilon	49
Ernakulam	55
Palghat	94
Trichur	99
Kozhikode	110
Cannanore	162
Kottayam	195
IV MYSORE	
Chitradurga	46
Bidar	46
Tumkur	66
Mysore	67
Gulbarga	79
Kolar	80
Mandya	81
Raichur	81
Bellary	85

A—ANDHRA PRADESH—MADRAS—KERALA—MYSORE—MAHARASHTRA—GUJARAT—MADHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN—*contd.*

IV MYSORE—*concld.*	
Hassan	87
Belgaum	96
North Kanara	101
Bangalore	114
Bijapur	114
Dharwar	114
Shimoga	121
Chikmagalur	257
Coorg	409
South Kanara	669
V MAHARASHTRA	
Ratnagiri	47
Kolaba	73
Kolhapur	73
Bhandara	76
Chanda	77
Nanded	88
Sangli	99
Satara	103
Bhir	103
Osmanabad	103
Aurangabad	111
Yeotmal	117
Thana	119
Amravati	120
Nasik	122
Parbhani	124
Nagpur	126
Dhulia	130
Wardha	136
Buldhana	137
Poona	148
Sholapur	163
Akola	163
Jalgaon	167
Ahmadnagar	184
VI GUJARAT	
Banaskantha	48
Sabarkantha	64
Mehsana	68

TABLE III.1

Districts arranged by states which have more than 45 per 1,000 census houses under rent or rent free tenancy in rural areas—concld.

A—ANDHRA PRADESH—MADRAS—KERALA—MYSORE—MAHARASHTRA—GUJARAT—MADHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN—*concld.*

VI GUJARAT—*concld.*	
Surat	71
Surendranagar	79
Broach	79
Kaira	86
Amreli	103
Bhavnagar	113
Baroda	114
Ahmedabad	118
Dangs	121
Jamnagar	126
Rajkot	127
Junagadh	138
Kutch	178
VII MADHYA PRADESH	
Guna	48
Ratlam	48
Bilaspur	51
Dhar	53
Mandla	61
Shajapur	62
Balaghat	63
Sehore	66
Ujjain	67
Durg	68
Surguja	71
Raipur	72
Damoh	73
Hoshangabad	74
Betul	74
Jabalpur	74
Mandsaur	81
Dewas	87
West Nimar	88
Sagar	92
Vidisha	103
Narsimhapur	115
Indore	117
Seoni	118
Raisen	126
East Nimar	137
Chhindwara	160
VIII RAJASTHAN	
Chitorgarh	48
Ajmer	49
Pali	50
Bundi	60
Jhalawar	63
Kota	78

B—ASSAM—WEST BENGAL—BIHAR

I ASSAM	
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	73
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	88
Nowgong	98
Cachar	206
Darrang	217
Sibsagar	294
Lakhimpur	380

B—ASSAM—WEST BENGAL—BIHAR—*concld.*

II WEST BENGAL	
Hooghly	59
Nadia	95
Howrah	99
Burdwan	132
Cooch Behar	208
Darjeeling	578
Jalpaiguri	634
III BIHAR	
Singhbhum	48
Hazaribagh	49
Dhanbad	252

C—JAMMU AND KASHMIR—PUNJAB—HIMACHAL PRADESH—UTTAR PRADESH—RAJASTHAN

I JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
Udhampur	66
Poonch	66
Kathua	72
Ladakh	89
Jammu	122
II PUNJAB	
Ludhiana	47
Amritsar	47
Kapurthala	47
Ambala	51
Ferozepur	77
III RAJASTHAN	
Ganganagar	120
IV UTTAR PRADESH	
Pithoragarh	66
Dehra Dun	146
Bijnor	154
Naini Tal	169
V HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Chamba	54
Kinnaur	62
Mahasu	70

TABLE III.2

I–AGRICULTURE

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Agriculture

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_3 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_3 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Agriculture to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Agriculture to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Agriculture to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Agriculture to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kolar (*Mysore*)	410	28·56	Amreli (*Gujarat*)	560	29·94	Anantnag (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	94	31·75	Parbhani (*Maharashtra*)	414	28·90
Jalgaon (*Maharashtra*)	433	31·00	Parbhani (*Maharashtra*)	567	28·90	Jhunjhunu (*Rajasthan*)	130	30·93	Osmanabad (*Maharashtra*)	415	36·05
Sangli (*Maharashtra*)	452	34·51	Osmanabad (*Maharashtra*)	568	36·05	Baramulla (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	132	47·09	Amreli (*Gujarat*)	424	29·94
Akola (*Maharashtra*)	464	28·92	Ladakh (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	581	51·58	Churu (*Rajasthan*)	171	37·08	Amravati (*Maharashtra*)	438	34·86
Chhindwara (*Madhya Pradesh*)	465	25·19	Doda (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	581	38·80	Jalor (*Rajasthan*)	186	33·58	Buldhana (*Maharashtra*)	449	35·43
Buldhana (*Maharashtra*)	534	35·43	Mandya (*Mysore*)	615	30·32	Srikakulam (*Andhra Pradesh*)	192	29·54	Chhindwara (*Madhya Pradesh*)	463	25·19
						Champaran (*Bihar*)	196	26·84			
Amravati (*Maharashtra*)	538	34·86	Raichur (*Mysore*)	644	32·36	Mahbubnagar (*Andhra Pradesh*)	224	32·72	Sangli (*Maharashtra*)	480	34·51
			Sangrur (*Punjab*)	715	26·05	Medak (*Andhra Pradesh*)	240	32·41	Akola (*Maharashtra*)	516	28·92
			Medak (*Andhra Pradesh*)	716	32·41	Sangrur (*Punjab*)	268	26·05	Jalgaon (*Maharashtra*)	541	31·00
			Champaran (*Bihar*)	764	26·84	Raichur (*Mysore*)	347	32·36	Kolar (*Mysore*)	578	28·56
			Mahbubnagar (*Andhra Pradesh*)	768	32·72	Doda (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	360	38·80			
			Srikakulam (*Andhra Pradesh*)	794	29·54	Mandya (*Mysore*)	369	30·32			
			Jalor (*Rajasthan*)	806	33·58	Ladakh (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	404	51·58			
			Churu (*Rajasthan*)	826	37·08						
			Baramulla (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	846	47·09						
			Anantnag (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	856	31·75						
			Jhunjhunu (*Rajasthan*)	864	30·93						

TABLE III.2

II—MINING AND QUARRYING

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Mining and Quarrying

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_3 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_3 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Mining and Quarrying to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Mining and Quarrying to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Mining and Quarrying to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% o urban workers in Mining and Quarrying to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dhanbad (*Bihar*)	255	34·78							Shahdol (*Madhya Pradesh*)	488	24·36
Surguja (*Madhya Pradesh*)	361	27·34							Khammam (*Andhra Pradesh*)	556	31·28
Khammam (*Andhra Pradesh*)	425	31·28							Surguja (*Madhya Pradesh*)	601	27·34
Shahdol (*Madhya Pradesh*)	467	24·36							Dhanbad (*Bihar*)	719	34·78

TABLE III.2

III—MANUFACTURING

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Manufacturing

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_3 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_3 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Greater Bombay (*Maharashtra*)	98	43·49	Tumkur (*Mysore*)	551	29·59	Manipur	31	51·40	Kapurthala (*Punjab*)	414	34·35
Kanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	130	40·14	Faizabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	551	39·30	Sikar (*Rajasthan*)	122	32·36	Chingleput (*Madras*)	414	39·97
			Belgaum! (*Mysore*)	554	29·16	Nagaur (*Rajasthan*)	150	31·32	Bijapur (*Mysore*)	422	43·17

TABLE III.2

III—MANUFACTURING

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Manufacturing—contd.

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmedabad (*Gujarat*)	218	53·48	Chinglput (*Madras*)	556	39·97	Bankura (*West Bengal*)	192	36·87	Bhandara (*Maharashtra*)	430	39·18
Indore (*Madhya Pradesh*)	219	39·88	Gulbarga (*Mysore*)	566	33·20	Mirzapur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	194	37·49	Gulbarga (*Mysore*)	430	33·20
Howrah (*West Bengal*)	225	53·76	Ramanathapuram (*Madras*)	571	39·54	Azamgarh (*Uttar Pradesh*)	207	60·73	Damoh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	437	43·36
Singhbhum (*Bihar*)	263	51·35	Chittoor (*Andhra Pradesh*)	574	28·87	Karimnagar (*Andhra Pradesh*)	211	35·45	Sundargarh (*Orissa*)	441	39·03
Sholapur (*Maharashtra*)	291	50·08	Kapurthala (*Punjab*)	574	34·35	Bhagalpur (*Bihar*)	245	34·25	Nizamabad (*Andhra Pradesh*)	445	33·47
Nasik (*Maharashtra*)	293	43·72	Karnal (*Punjab*)	580	31·64	Monghyr (*Bihar*)	249	30·20	Chitradurga (*Mysore*)	451	36·98
Jabalpur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	296	37·78	Bundi (*Rajasthan*)	581	35·76	Cuddapah (*Andhra Pradesh*)	259	34·38	Ludhiana (*Punjab*)	453	42·02
Bangalore (*Mysore*)	297	39·68	Mehsana (*Gujarat*)	586	29·42	Gurgaon (*Punjab*)	273	34·36	Mandsaur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	456	29·21
Ujjain (*Madhya Pradesh*)	305	38·71	North Arcot (*Madras*)	586	37·63	Nadia (*West Bengal*)	275	35·06	Satna (*Madhya Pradesh*)	465	37·41
Sehore (*Madhya Pradesh*)	318	41·28	Chitorgarh (*Rajasthan*)	609	28·34	Quilon (*Kerala*)	289	38·66	Varanasi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	467	40·99
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	319	35·89	Azamgarh (*Uttar Pradesh*)	617	60·73	Warangal (*Andhra Pradesh*)	294	31·12	Dharwar (*Mysore*)	476	29·15
Sagar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	348	46·39	Anantapur (*Andhra Pradesh*)	627	30·13	Nalgonda (*Andhra Pradesh*)	297	48·31	Surendranagar (*Gujarat*)	478	31·58
Burdwan (*West Bengal*)	348	42·15	Bara Banki (*Uttar Pradesh*)	631	34·19	Bara Banki (*Uttar Pradesh*)	297	34·19	Bilaspur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	494	26·40
Thana (*Maharashtra*)	350	40·21	Kurnool (*Andhra Pradesh*)	637	32·22	Guntur (*Andhra Pradesh*)	300	35·79	Tiruchirapalli (*Madras*)	499	31·37
South Kanara (*Mysore*)	351	37·35	Pali (*Rajasthan*)	641	31·35	Moradabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	301	35·39	Kolhapur (*Maharashtra*)	515	37·87
Dhulia (*Maharashtra*)	360	29·91	Kanyakumari (*Madras*)	649	35·64	Kanyakumari (*Madras*)	304	35·64	Agra (*Uttar Pradesh*)	517	38·33
Ratlam (*Madhya Pradesh*)	362	30·47									
Coimbatore (*Madras*)	384	34·44									

TABLE III.2

III—MANUFACTURING

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Manufacturing—contd.

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hoshiarpur (*Punjab*)	386	43·30	Sawa iMadhopur (*Rajasthan*)	659	29·75	Adilabad (*Andhra Pradesh*)	307	30·46	East Nimar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	529	40·40
Hooghly (*West Bengal*)	394	55·17	Bhagalpur (*Bihar*)	667	34·25	Faizabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	307	39·30	Nagpur (*Maharashtra*)	534	42·19
Durg (*Madhya Pradesh*)	396	47·55	Rampur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	668	34·32	Cannanore (*Kerala*)	311	36·19	Surat (*Gujarat*)	539	44·06
Surat (*Gujarat*)	400	44·06	Warangal (*Andhra Pradesh*)	675	31·12	Rampur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	322	34·32	Raipur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	539	28·69
Gwalior (*Madhya Pradesh*)	402	40·08	Guntur (*Andhra Pradesh*)	682	35·79	Sawai Madhopur (*Rajasthan*)	329	29·75	24-Parganas (*West Bengal*)	558	53·05
Nagpur (*Maharashtra*)	405	42·19	Adilabad (*Andhra Pradesh*)	684	30·46	Anantapur (*Andhra Pradesh*)	339	30·13	Shimoga (*Mysore*)	562	52·72
24-Parganas (*West Bengal*)	414	53·05	Nalgonda (*Andhra Pradesh*)	684	48·31	Kurnool (*Andhra Pradesh*)	351	32·22	Durg (*Madhya Pradesh*)	566	47·55
East Nimar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	418	40·40	Cannanore (*Kerala*)	687	36·19	Pali (*Rajasthan*)	355	31·35	Amritsar (*Punjab*)	567	36·18
Amritsar (*Punjab*)	419	36·18	Cuddapah (*Andhra Pradesh*)	691	34·38	North Arcot (*Madras*)	365	37·63	Coimbatore (*Madras*)	571	34·44
Bhandara (*Maharashtra*)	426	39·18	Moradabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	693	35·39	Salem (*Madras*)	366	48·44	Gwalior (*Madhya Pradesh*)	574	40·08
Shimoga (*Mysore*)	429	52·72	Monghyr (*Bihar*)	695	30·20	Tirunelveli (*Madras*)	381	40·24	Ratlam (*Madhya Pradesh*)	575	30·41
Raipur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	435	28·69	Quilon (*Kerala*)	700	38·66	Tumkur (*Mysore*)	385	29·59	Hoshiarpur (*Punjab*)	590	43·30
Bilaspur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	444	26·40	Nadia (*West Bengal*)	711	35·06	Ramanathapuram (*Madras*)	388	39·54	Hooghly (*West Bengal*)	591	55·17
Kolhapur (*Maharashtra*)	448	37·87	Gurgaon (*Punjab*)	713	34·36	Mehsana (*Gujarat*)	390	29·42	Dhulia (*Maharashtra*)	593	29·91
Agra (*Uttar Pradesh*)	477	38·33	Karimnagar (*Andhra Pradesh*)	750	35·45	Chitorgarh (*Rajasthan*)	390	28·34	South Kanara (*Mysore*)	593	37·35
Tiruchirapalli (*Madras*)	478	31·37	Bankura (*West Bengal*)	792	36·87	Chittoor (*Andhra Pradesh*)	400	28·87	Burdwan (*West Bengal*)	596	42·15
Damoh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	479	43·36	Mirzapur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	797	37·49	Karnal (*Punjab*)	401	31·64	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	596	35·89

TABLE III.2

III—MANUFACTURING

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Manufacturing—concld.

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Manufacturing to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Satna (*Madhya Pradesh*)	482	37·41	Nagaur (*Rajasthan*)	804	31·32	Sagar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	409	46·39	Thana (*Maharashtra*)	625	40·21
Salem (*Madras*)	490	48·44	Sikar (*Rajasthan*)	861	32·36	Bundi (*Rajasthan*)	409	35·76	Ujjain (*Madhya Pradesh*)	657	38·71
Dharwar (*Mysore*)	495	29·15	Manipur	955	51·40	Belgaum (*Mysore*)	411	29·16	Schore (*Madhya Pradesh*)	658	41·28
Varanasi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	501	40·99				Guna (*Madhya Pradesh*)	412	31·23	Jabalpur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	663	37·78
Mandsaur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	506	29·21							Sholapur (*Maharashtra*)	672	50·08
Bijapur (*Mysore*)	511	43·17							Nasik (*Maharashtra*)	675	43·72
Surendranagar (*Gujarat*)	517	31·58							Bangalore (*Mysore*)	693	39·68
Sundargarh (*Orissa*)	521	39·03							Singhbhum (*Bihar*)	715	51·35
Chitradurga (*Mysore*)	522	36·98							Howrah (*West Bengal*)	728	53·76
Ludhiana (*Punjab*)	529	42·02							Indore (*Madhya Pradesh*)	746	39·88
Guna (*Madhya Pradesh*)	542	31·23							Ahmedabad (*Gujarat*)	766	53·48
Nizamabad (*Andhra Pradesh*)	543	33·47							Greater Bombay (*Maharashtra*)	866	43·49
Tirunelveli (*Madras*)	545	40·24							Kanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	868	40·14

TABLE III.2

IV–TRADE AND TRANSPORT

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Trade and Transport

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Trade and Transport to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Trade and Transport to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Trade and Transport to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Trade and Transport to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta (*West Bengal*)	169	35·57	Jalpaiguri (*West Bengal*)	565	37·21	Jaunpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	211	28·00	Purulia (*West Bengal*)	426	36·82
Lakhimpur (*Assam*)	333	33·80	Purulia (*West Bengal*)	566	36·82	Mahendragarh (*Punjab*)	234	25·98	Krishna (*Andhra Pradesh*)	456	30·56
Ajmer (*Rajasthan*)	380	35·93	Hissar (*Punjab*)	614	30·48	West Dinajpur (*West Bengal*)	280	35·29	Cachar (*Assam*)	458	42·29
Hoshangabad (*Madhya Pradesh*)	407	34·40	Goalpara (*Assam*)	615	37·87	Rohtak (*Punjab*)	302	31·27	Kamrup (*Assam*)	461	37·05
Nowgong (*Assam*)	415	45·25	Purnea (*Bihar*)	615	30·14	Goalpara (*Assam*)	314	37·87	Midnapore (*West Bengal*)	480	37·37
Gorakhpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	428	36·02	Bhatinda (*Punjab*)	633	31·95	Purnea (*Bihar*)	321	30·14	Nowgong (*Assam*)	501	45·25
Cachar (*Assam*)	437	42·29	Rae Bareli (*Uttar Pradesh*)	658	33·42	Rae Bareli (*Uttar Pradesh*)	326	33·42	Panchmahals (*Gujarat*)	514	37·10
Kamrup (*Assam*)	439	37·05	West Dinajpur (*West Bengal*)	659	35·29	Barmer (*Rajasthan*)	333	30·14	Hoshangabad (*Madhya Pradesh*)	549	34·40
Panchmahals (*Gujarat*)	449	37·10	Barmer (*Rajasthan*)	662	30·14	Bhatinda (*Punjab*)	349	31·95	Gorakhpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	563	36·02
Midnapore (*West Bengal*)	487	37·37	Rohtak (*Punjab*)	686	31·27	Hissar (*Punjab*)	362	30·48	Lakhimpur (*Assam*)	575	33·80
Krishna (*Andhra Pradesh*)	537	30·56	Mahendragarh (*Punjab*)	717	25·98	Jalpaiguri (*West Bengal*)	369	37·21	Ajmer (*Rajasthan*)	619	35·93
			Jaunpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	760	28·00				Calcutta (*West Bengal*)	760	35·57

TABLE III.2
V–SERVICE
Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Service

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)							Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Simla (*Punjab*)	64	64·01	Raisen (*Madhya Pradesh*)	549	33·15	Srinagar (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	164	43·83	Vidisha (*Madhya Pradesh*)	416	29.90
Poona (*Maharashtra*)	181	39·16	Uttar Kashi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	554	38·27	Yanam (*Pondicherry*)	131	36·63	Narsinhapur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	416	30·08
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (*Assam*)	211	71·34	Sabarkantha (*Gujarat*)	556	37·81	Dhenkanal (*Orissa*)	149	49·30	Ranchi (*Bihar*)	418	37·04
Nilgiri (*Madras*)	222	35·04	Dhar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	556	33·23	Alleppey (*Kerala*)	153	31·90	Bhir (*Maharashtra*)	421	31·91
Mahasu (*Himachal Pradesh*)	234	47·62	Ganganagar (*Rajasthan*)	556	31·57	Budaun (*Uttar Pradesh*)	191	36·41	Raigarh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	424	31·29
Darjeeling (*West Bengal*)	238	48·09	Gaya (*Bihar*)	559	31·96	Balasore (*Orissa*)	195	42·69	Patna (*Bihar*)	426	38·57
Madras (*Madras*)	254	36·40	Bhir (*Maharashtra*)	563	31·51	Saharsa (*Bihar*)	204	32·98	Sidhi (*Madhya Pradesh*)	426	45·41
Almora (*Uttar Pradesh*)	266	67·93	Thanjavur (*Madras*)	566	36·21	Tonk (*Rajasthan*)	206	33·63	Durgapur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	430	34·78
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (*Assam*)	270	60·35	Darrang (*Assam*)	567	38·37	Hardwar (*Uttar Pradesh*)	207	37·69	West Nimar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	438	28·76
Dehra Dun (*Uttar Pradesh*)	271	58·07	Chanda (*Maharashtra*)	570	27·84	Baudh-Khondmals (*Orissa*)	208	37·13	Ganganagar (*Rajasthan*)	440	31·57
Delhi	300	45·99	Puri (*Orissa*)	570	52·04	Darbhanga (*Bihar*)	214	33·93	Jhansi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	444	37·08
Ahmadnagar (*Maharashtra*)	305	35·68	South Arcot (*Madras*)	571	29·04	Tikamgarh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	214	34·04	Uttar Kashi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	446	38·37
Garhwal (*Uttar Pradesh*)	311	54·10	Tripura	578	42·89	Hardoi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	220	33·44	Morena (*Madhya Pradesh*)	447	27·78
Kutch (*Gujarat*)	327	42·25	Palamau (*Bihar*)	579	37·74	Visakhapatnam (*Andhra Pradesh*)	224	34·78	Chikmagalur (*Mysore*)	449	33·92
SIKKIM	328	58·39	Shajapur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	579	33·69	Bidar (*Mysore*)	229	31·42	Jallundur (*Punjab*)	449	41·74
Hyderabad (*Andhra Pradesh*)	333	45·41	Patiala (*Punjab*)	582	37·78	Chhatarpur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	230	32·21	Udaipur (*Rajasthan*)	449	36·10
Baroda (*Gujarat*)	337	35·31	Mizo Hills (*Assam*)	583	42·84	Kottayam (*Kerala*)	234	41·54	Wardha (*Maharashtra*)	451	31·10
Kangra (*Punjab*)	344	64·60	Etawah (*Uttar Pradesh*)	585	43·6	Kalahandi (*Orissa*)	243	47·16	Sirohi (*Rajasthan*)	454	39·16
Kohima (*Nagaland*)	345	57·61	Kheri (*Uttar Pradesh*)	586	37·25	Ghazipur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	243	39·71	Shivpuri (*Madhya Pradesh*)	456	33·85
			Aligarh (*Uttar Pradesh*)	589	34·22				Kaira (*Gujarat*)	457	31·06

TABLE III. 2
V–SERVICE
Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Service—contd.

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)							Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lucknow (*Uttar Pradesh*)	366	40·98	Mayurbhanj (*Orissa*)	592	50·94	Malda (*West Bengal*)	244	40·46	Hassan (*Mysore*)	460	31·98
Coorg (*Mysore*)	376	40·92	Cooch Behar (*West Bengal*)	593	43·13	Saran (*Bihar*)	245	29·81	Gurdaspur (*Punjab*)	462	48·07
Poonch (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	381	46·29	Bolangir (*Orissa*)	594	42·88	Bahraich (*Uttar Pradesh*)	246	38·14	Rewa (*Madhya Pradesh*)	464	40·67
Tehri Garhwal (*Uttar Pradesh*)	382	72·72	North Kanara (*Mysore*)	595	32·52	Shahjahanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	249	42·47	Jhalawar (*Rajasthan*)	466	35·93
Rajkot (*Gujarat*)	388	31·15	Ratnagiri (*Maharashtra*)	598	28·08	Bijnor (*Uttar Pradesh*)	251	36·09	Chamba (*Himachal Pradesh*)	468	64·06
Junagadh (*Gujarat*)	393	32·16	Bellary (*Mysore*)	602	30·28	Dungarpur (*Rajasthan*)	255	36·94	Saharanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	470	37·75
Ambala (*Punjab*)	396	39·54	Muzaffarnagar (*Uttar Pradesh*)	602	35·34	Murshidabad (*West Bengal*)	258	34·18	Nanded (*Maharashtra*)	471	28·29
Kota (*Rajasthan*)	399	37·75	Banaskantha (*Gujarat*)	605	37·06	Bharatpur (*Rajasthan*)	268	31·60	Bhilwara (*Rajasthan*)	473	29·14
Jammu (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	401	55·80	Bareilly (*Uttar Pradesh*)	607	31·89	Datia (*Madhya Pradesh*)	271	29·06	Balaghat (*Madhya Pradesh*)	475	24·37
Bhavnagar (*Gujarat*)	405	30·11	Shahabad (*Bihar*)	609	32·58	Banswara (*Rajasthan*)	273	46·88	Mysore (*Mysore*)	477	30·62
Naini Tal (*Uttar Pradesh*)	410	41·96	Basti (*Uttar Pradesh*)	610	47·56	Mahe (*Pondicherry*)	274	44·99	Unnao (*Uttar Pradesh*)	481	43·76
Seoni (*Madhya Pradesh*)	416	32·74	Deoria (*Uttar Pradesh*)	614	35·32	Jalaun (*Uttar Pradesh*)	276	38·33	Broach (*Gujarat*)	482	37·07
Jamnagar (*Gujarat*)	425	30·85	Birbhum (*West Bengal*)	616	38·13	Bulandshahr (*Uttar Pradesh*)	278	28·91	Ferozepur (*Punjab*)	485	36·75
Sambalpur (*Orissa*)	427	38·71	Koraput (*Orissa*)	618	54·11	Palghat (*Kerala*)	281	35·67	Jaipur (*Rajasthan*)	489	36·34
Betul (*Madhya Pradesh*)	429	34·61	East Godavari (*Andhra Pradesh*)	622	29·28	Trivandrum (*Kerala*)	281	48·70	Kolaba (*Maharashtra*)	491	31·57
Aurangabad (*Maharashtra*)	431	36·93	Rajgarh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	623	37·49	Raisen (*Madhya Pradesh*)	284	33·15	Garo Hills (*Assam*)	493	68·03
Mandla (*Madhya Pradesh*)	439	31·58	Mainpuri (*Uttar Pradesh*)	623	35·21	Panna (*Madhya Pradesh*)	285	43·57	Mathura (*Uttar Pradesh*)	496	47·88
Allahabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	441	41·44	Banda (*Uttar Pradesh*)	626	42·54	Jaisalmer (*Rajasthan*)	286	44·01	Karaikal (*Pondicherry*)	499	38·97
Pondicherry (*Pondicherry*)	442	37·67	Gonda (*Uttar Pradesh*)	627	35·41	Sitapur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	289	34·03	Seoni (*Madhya Pradesh*)	501	32·74
Madurai (*Madras*)	443	29·96	Bhind (*Madhya Pradesh*)	629	28·73	Nellore (*Andhra Pradesh*)	293	29·84	Mandla (*Madhya Pradesh*)	505	31·58
Hazaribagh (*Bihar*)	447	27·91	West Godavari (*Andhra Pradesh*)	630	30·11	Ganjam (*Orissa*)	296	42·38	Satara (*Maharashtra*)	505	29·56

TABLE III.2
V–SERVICE

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Service—contd.

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Satara (*Maharashtra*)	451	29·56	Cuttack (*Orissa*)	630	41·48	Mandi (*Himachal Pradesh*)	297	42·58	Yeotmal (*Maharashtra*)	505	30·65
Kolaba (*Maharashtra*)	458	31·57	Panna (*Madhya Pradesh*)	631	43·57	Mokokchung (*Nagaland*)	299	69·96	Meerut (*Uttar Pradesh*)	507	34·49
Balaghat (*Madhya Pradesh*)	462	24·37	Muzaffarpur (*Bihar*)	642	38·34	Santal Parganas (*Bihar*)	303	36·08	Bastar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	509	41·68
Yeotmal (*Maharashtra*)	469	30·65	Santal Parganas (*Bihar*)	643	36·08	Trichur (*Kerala*)	310	42·24	Pratapgarh (*Uttar Pradesh*)	511	39·20
Jodhpur (*Rajasthan*)	472	35·03	Bikaner (*Rajasthan*)	643	37·72	Muzaffarpur (*Bihar*)	311	38·34	Hazaribagh (*Bihar*)	512	27·91
Sultanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	473	38·73	Ballia (*Uttar Pradesh*)	646	39·78	Kozhikode (*Kerala*)	315	35·84	Jodhpur (*Rajasthan*)	512	35·03
West Nimar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	475	28·76	Fatehpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	654	38·65	Pilibhit (*Uttar Pradesh*)	315	34·88	Tehri Garhwal (*Uttar Pradesh*)	513	72·72
Sibsagar (*Assam*)	478	42·35	Etah (*Uttar Pradesh*)	655	34·07	Cuttack (*Orissa*)	317	41·48	Sultanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	515	38·73
Garo Hills (*Assam*)	479	68·03	Mokokchung (*Nagaland*)	660	69·96	Rajgarh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	318	37·49	Betul (*Madhya Pradesh*)	517	34·61
Rewa (*Madhya Pradesh*)	479	40·67	Alwar (*Rajasthan*)	671	37·56	Etah (*Uttar Pradesh*)	318	34·07	Keonjhar (*Orissa*)	520	50·95
Keonjhar (*Orissa*)	480	50·95	Sitapur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	673	34·03	Farrukhabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	321	33·45	Madurai (*Madras*)	522	29·96
Sidhi (*Madhya Pradesh*)	481	45·41	Ernakulam (*Kerala*)	674	42·88	Ernakulam (*Kerala*)	325	42·88	Aurangabad (*Maharashtra*)	533	36·93
Bilaspur (*Himachal Pradesh*)	482	43·52	Trichur (*Kerala*)	675	42·24	Alwar (*Rajasthan*)	326	37·56	Pondicherry (*Pondicherry*)	533	37·67
Meerut (*Uttar Pradesh*)	487	34·49	Jaisalmer (*Rajasthan*)	677	44·01	Gonda (*Uttar Pradesh*)	329	35·41	SIKKIM	545	58·39
Broach (*Gujarat*)	488	37·07	Pilibhit (*Uttar Pradesh*)	679	34·88	Shahabad (*Bihar*)	330	32·58	Poonch (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	555	46·29
Pratapgarh (*Uttar Pradesh*)	489	39·20	Farrukhabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	679	33·45	Dhar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	330	33·23	Allahabad (*Uttar Pradesh*)	557	41·44
Narsimhapur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	491	30·08	Nellore (*Andhra Pradesh*)	681	29·84	Banda (*Uttar Pradesh*)	331	42·54	Sambalpur (*Orissa*)	567	38·71
Bastar (*Madhya Pradesh*)	491	41·68	Palghat (*Kerala*)	684	35·67	Cooch Behar (*West Bengal*)	332	43·13	Naini Tal (*Uttar Pradesh*)	568	41·96
Unnao (*Uttar Pradesh*)	492	43·76	Kozhikode (*Kerala*)	685	35·84	Bhind (*Madhya Pradesh*)	338	28·73	Kangra (*Punjab*)	571	64·60
Jhalawar (*Rajasthan*)	494	35·93	Ganjam (*Orissa*)	691	42·38	Bilaspur (*Himachal Pradesh*)	339	43·52	Jamnagar (*Gujarat*)	572	30·85
Dewas (*Madhya Pradesh*)	496	34·78	Darbhanga (*Bihar*)	692	33·93	Darrang (*Assam*)	341	38·37	Jammu (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	575	55·80

TABLE III.2
V–SERVICE

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Service—contd.

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mathura (*Uttar Pradesh*)	496	47·88	Banswara (*Rajasthan*)	693	46·88	Fatehpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	342	38·65	Bhavnagar (*Gujarat*)	579	30·11
Karaikal (*Pondicherry*)	496	38·97	Datia (*Madhya Pradesh*)	695	29·06	Mizo Hills (*Assam*)	343	42·84	Ambala (*Punjab*)	586	39·54
Mysore (*Mysore*)	498	30·62	Saran (*Bihar*)	703	29·81	Tripura	344	42·89	Kohima (*Nagaland*)	587	57·61
Ferozepur (*Punjab*)	499	36·75	Chhatarpur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	703	32·21	Bikaner (*Rajasthan*)	346	37·72	Kota (*Rajasthan*)	591	37·75
Chamba (*Himachal Pradesh*)	503	64·06	Bulandshahr (*Uttar Pradesh*)	707	28·91	Ballia (*Uttar Pradesh*)	354	39·78	Junagadh (*Gujarat*)	603	32·16
Hassan (*Mysore*)	509	31·98	Mahe (*Pondicherry*)	711	44·99	West Godavari (*Andhra Pradesh*)	355	30·11	Coorg (*Mysore*)	606	40.92
Mandi (*Himachal Pradesh*)	509	42·58	Murshidabad (*West Bengal*)	713	34·18	Birbhum (*West Bengal*)	355	38·13	Mahasu (*Himachal Pradesh*)	607	47·62
Jaipur (*Rajasthan*)	510	36·34	Trivandrum (*Kerala*)	716	48·70	Palamau (*Bihar*)	356	37·74	Rajkot (*Gujarat*)	610	31·15
Morena (*Madhya Pradesh*)	512	27·78	Saharsa (*Bihar*)	717	32·08	Ratnagiri (*Maharashtra*)	356	28·08	Baroda (*Gujarat*)	627	35·31
Jhabua (*Madhya Pradesh*)	512	33·41	Jalaun (*Uttar Pradesh*)	722	38·33	Mainpuri (*Uttar Pradesh*)	356	35·21	Lucknow (*Uttar Pradesh*)	632	40·98
Kaira (*Gujarat*)	513	31·06	Bharatpur (*Rajasthan*)	724	31·60	Shajapur (*Madhya Pradesh*)	358	33·69	Garhwal (*Uttar Pradesh*)	636	54·10
Nanded (*Maharashtra*)	513	28·29	Bidar (*Mysore*)	726	31·42	Jhabua (*Madhya Pradesh*)	364	33·41	Ahmadnagar (*Maharashtra*)	646	35·68
Patna (*Bihar*)	514	38·57	Malda (*West Bengal*)	736	40·46	Udhampur (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	368	49·28	Hyderabad (*Andhra Pradesh*)	655	45·41
Ranchi (*Bihar*)	514	37·04	Bijnor (*Uttar Pradesh*)	737	36·09	East Godavari (*Andhra Pradesh*)	370	29·28	Darjeeling (*West Bengal*)	669	48·09
Gurdaspur (*Punjab*)	514	48·07	Kalahandi (*Orissa*)	741	47·16	Banaskantha (*Gujarat*)	370	37·06	Kutch (*Gujarat*)	672	42·25
Raigarh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	516	31·29	Bahraich (*Uttar Pradesh*)	741	38·14	Sirmur (*Himachal Pradesh*)	370	54·63	Almora (*Uttar Pradesh*)	677	67·93
Saharanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	522	37·75	Dungarpur (*Rajasthan*)	745	36·94	Basti (*Uttar Pradesh*)	374	47·56	United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (*Assam*)	681	60·35
Bhilwara (*Rajasthan*)	527	29·14	Tikamgarh (*Madhya Pradesh*)	748	34·04	Koraput (*Orissa*)	377	54·11	Delhi	683	45·99
Shivpuri (*Madhya Pradesh*)	529	33·85	Shahjahanpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	751	42·47	Gaya (*Bihar*)	380	31·96			

TABLE III.2

V–SERVICE

Districts where urban working population are predominantly engaged in Service—concld.

Quartile	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Owned) (Col. 2)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Owned) (Col. 5)	Range of values in Q_1 and Q_2 (Rented) (Col. 8)	Range of values in Q_3 and Q_4 (Rented) (Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	64-439		31-311	
2	440-547		312-412	
3		548-655		413-515
4		656-955		516-892

Dwellings (Owned)						Dwellings (Rented)					
District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers	District	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of urban workers in Service to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chikmagalur (*Mysore*)	531	33·92	Kottayam (*Kerala*)	752	41·54	Mayurbhanj (*Orissa*)	381	50·94	Nilgiri (*Madras*)	707	35·04
Udhampur (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	536	49·28	Ghazipur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	755	39·71	Bareilly (*Uttar Pradesh*)	384	31·89	Madras (*Madras*)	717	36·40
Wardha (*Maharashtra*)	537	31·10	Visakhapatnam (*Andhra Pradesh*)	762	34·78	Chanda (*Maharashtra*)	385	27·84	Dehra Dun (*Uttar Pradesh*)	719	58·07
Jullundur (*Punjab*)	538	41·74	Baudh-Khandmals (*Orissa*)	767	37·18	Deoria (*Uttar Pradesh*)	386	35·32	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (*Assam*)	753	71·34
Sirmur (*Himachal Pradesh*)	538	54·63	Hardoi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	773	33·44	Bellary (*Mysore*)	389	30·28	Poona (*Maharashtra*)	797	39·16
Udaipur (*Rajasthan*)	539	36·10	Balasore (*Orissa*)	777	42·69	Puri (*Orissa*)	390	52·04	Simla (*Punjab*)	892	64·01
Sirohi (*Rajasthan*)	543	39·16	Hamirpur (*Uttar Pradesh*)	793	37·69	Etawah (*Uttar Pradesh*)	390	43·46			
Vidisha (*Madhya Pradesh*)	544	29·90	Tonk (*Rajasthan*)	794	33·68	South Arcot (*Madras*)	391	29·04			
Kathua (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	546	48·24	Budaun (*Uttar Pradesh*)	804	36·41	Bolangir (*Orissa*)	391	42·88			
Jhansi (*Uttar Pradesh*)	547	37·08	Dhenkanal (*Orissa*)	839	40·30	Sibsagar (*Assam*)	392	42·35			
			Alleppey (*Kerala*)	844	31·90	Thanjavur (*Madras*)	393	30·21			
			Yanam (*Pondicherry*)	857	36·63	Muzaffarnagar (*Uttar Pradesh*)	393	35·34			
			Srinagar (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	868	43·83	Sabarkantha (*Gujarat*)	398	37·81			
						North Kanara (*Mysore*)	400	32·52			
						Patiala (*Punjab*)	400	37·78			
						Aligarh (*Uttar Pradesh*)	407	34·22			
						Kathua (*Jammu and Kashmir*)	410	48·24			
						Kheri (*Uttar Pradesh*)	410	37·25			

TABLE III.3

I–AGRICULTURE

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Agriculture*

Quartile	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2)	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 5)
1	2	3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)					
Q_1 and Q_2			Q_3 and Q_4		
Town (50,000 +)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Agriculture	Town (50,000 +)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hospet (MYSORE)	418	37·86			
Miraj (MAHARASHTRA)	443	30·20			

TABLE III.3

II–MINING AND QUARRYING

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Mining and Quarrying*

Quartile	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2)	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 5)
1	2	3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)					
Q_1 and Q_2			Q_3 and Q_4		
Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Mining and Quarrying	Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Mining and Quarrying
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Kothagudem (ANDHRA PRADESH)	682	53·55
			Kolar Gold Fields (MYSORE)	737	40·16
			Valparai (MADRAS)	954	82·65

TABLE III.3

III–MANUFACTURING

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Manufacturing*

Quartile 1	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2) 2	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 6) 3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry	Q_3 and Q_4: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sambhal (UTTAR PRADESH)	74	35·06	22·19	Nizamabad (ANDHRA PRADESH)	527	30·41	11·03
Imphal (MANIPUR)	96	51·40	47·81	Kumbakonam (MADRAS)	528	36·85	12·57
Sikar (RAJASTHAN)	132	33·65	15·45	Tiruppur (MADRAS)	528	54·11	12·76
Amroha (UTTAR PRADESH)	173	38·96	16·46	Tirunelveli (MADRAS)	530	34·54	12·36
Bihar (BIHAR)	181	36·91	21·72	Yamunanagar (PUNJAB)	539	53·13	2·89
Santipur (WEST BENGAL)	181	51·34	32·49	Vellore (MADRAS)	543	37·45	8·52
Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (UTTAR PRADESH)	213	34·81	14·80	Gondia (MAHARASHTRA)	547	39·38	19·91
Alleppey (KERALA)	249	35·90	7·44	Ichalkaranji (MAHARASHTRA)	562	69·71	4·02
Rajapalayam (MADRAS)	277	39·33	13·76	Gadag Betgeri (MYSORE)	562	36·78	24·52
Bhagalpur (BIHAR)	282	38·13	24·06	Firozabad (UTTAR PRADESH)	564	63·50	3·01
Bhiwani (PUNJAB)	308	41·28	6·02	Davanagere (MYSORE)	569	45·22	7·67
Gudiyatham (MADRAS)	309	62·97	46·55	Halisahar (WEST BENGAL)	570	71·00	1·01
Proddatur (ANDHRA PRADESH)	313	51·82	37·15	Kolhapur (MAHARASHTRA)	572	34·27	5·93
Aruppukkottai (MADRAS)	322	66·32	58·82	Gulbarga (MYSORE)	579	34·39	10·68

TABLE III.3

III–MANUFACTURING

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Manufacturing*—contd.

Quartile 1	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2) 2	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 6) 3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry	Q_3 and Q_4: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Warangal (ANDHRA PRADESH)	325	37·68	14·37	Amritsar (PUNJAB)	579	36·87	2·26
Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatchgarh (UTTAR PRADESH)	326	34·36	15·20	Nadiad (GUJARAT)	581	33·69	5·42
Vijayapuri (ANDHRA PRADESH)	328	79·70	2·35	Malegaon (MAHARASHTRA)	586	72·96	15·34
Patan (GUJARAT)	334	30·14	13·39	Baranagar (WEST BENGAL)	589	51·58	0·70
Rampur (UTTAR PRADESH)	348	35·14	4·41	Gwalior (MADHYA PRADESH)	590	40·51	3·93
Guntur (ANDHRA PRADESH)	356	41·65	3·89	North Barrackpur (WEST BENGAL)	594	52·48	0·72
Nagercoil (MADRAS)	367	40·89	19·57	Nagpur (MAHARASHTRA)	595	43·92	16·48
Eluru (ANDHRA PRADESH)	370	33·46	13·50	Surat (GUJARAT)	600	55·27	17·13
Adoni (ANDHRA PRADESH)	394	42·05	19·07	Karur (MADRAS)	609	38·57	3·87
Nabadwip (WEST BENGAL)	397	45·99	26·68	Ghaziabad (UTTAR PRADESH)	614	35·09	1·25
Cambay (GUJARAT)	399	49·05	18·78	Sangli (MAHARASHTRA)	627	34·06	10·08
Batala (PUNJAB)	402	43·69	2·29	Serampore (WEST BENGAL)	627	59·02	1·46
Sagar (MADHYA PRADESH)	419*	54·45	41·32	Tiruchirapalli (MADRAS)	628	36·51	7·11
Moradabad (UTTAR PRADESH)	419	40·98	4·27				

*Includes the figures of Sagar Cantonment.

TABLE III.3

III–MANUFACTURING

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Manufacturing*—contd.

Quartile 1	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2) 2	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 6) 3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2				Q_3 and Q_4			
Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry	Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burhanpur (MADHYA PRADESH)	422	49·90	21·32	Kamarhati (WEST BENGAL)	633	65·96	0·44
Jullundur (PUNJAB)	422	33·76	3·91	Hubli (MYSORE)	634	37·75	8·70
Rourkela (ORISSA)	430	46·13	2·29	Mangalore (MYSORE)	639	40·44	5·01
Salem (MADRAS)	440	56·48	36·39	Nanded (MAHARASHTRA)	648	38·30	7·04
Panihati (WEST BENGAL)	441	56·50	0·72	Garden Reach (WEST BENGAL)	653	64·47	7·17
Meerut (M.B.) and Malyana (UTTAR PRADESH)	466	36·25	8·50	Coimbatore (MADRAS)	672	42·50	7·21
Varanasi (M. C.), Railway colony and Hindu University (UTTAR PRADESH)	467	42·70	29·01	Beawar (RAJASTHAN)	672	49·23	8·36
Panipat (PUNJAB)	479	44·84	22·50	Navsari (GUJARAT)	673*	42·58	9·62
Kanchipuram (MADRAS)	480	59·29	47·60	Kanchrapara (WEST BENGAL)	679	53·48	1·13
South Dum Dum (WEST BENGAL)	480	42·89	0·84	Barsi (MAHARASHTRA)	686	34·12	4·62
Chandannagar (WEST BENGAL)	482	41·39	1·77	Madurai (MADRAS)	689	44·42	12·48
Jamalpur (BIHAR)	483	50·19	5·95	Baroda (GUJARAT)	690†	36·83	2·55
Agra (UTTAR PRADESH)	486	37·50	8·32	Burnpur (WEST BENGAL)	694	69·42	0·33
Ludhiana (PUNJAB)	491	45·77	6·43	Baly (WEST BENGAL)	696	66·91	0·49

* Excludes the figures of Suburban Area.
† Excludes the figures of Pratapnagar Railway Colony.

TABLE III.3

III–MANUFACTURING

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Manufacturing*—contd.

Quartile 1	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2) 2	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 6) 3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2				Q_3 and Q_4			
Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry	Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Suburban (WEST BENGAL)	507	40·55	0·67	Porbandar (GUJARAT)	697	36·51	2·46
Dindigul (MADRAS)	516	37·34	9·50	Jabalpur (MADHYA PRADESH)	698*	38·72	12·63
Ganganagar (RAJASTHAN)	516	33·46	4·28	Bhavnagar (GUJARAT)	705	36·01	3·30
Bhilainagar (MADHYA PRADESH)	520	69·38	1·10	Bhopal (MADHYA PRADESH)	705	36·56	4·64
				Ujjain (MADHYA PRADESH)	722	41·09	4·68
				Dhulia (MAHARASHTRA)	725	44·90	14·50
				Naihati (WEST BENGAL)	728	59·34	1·03
				Bangalore (C) and Trust Board Area (MYSORE)	736	39·02	4.35
				Howrah (WEST BENGAL)	736	46·32	0·43
				Sholapur (MAHARASHTRA)	742	63·57	23·51
				Jamshedpur (BIHAR)	746†	62·75	1·45
				Indore (MADHYA PRADESH)	753	43·30	4·04
				Nasik (MAHARASHTRA)	769	33·15	5·39
				Thana (MAHARASHTRA)	785	42·65	1·15

*Includes figures of Jabalpur Cantonment and Khamaria Ordnance Factory.
†Includes figures of Jugsalai.

TABLE III.3

III–MANUFACTURING

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Manufacturing*—concld.

Quartile	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2)	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 6)
1	2	3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2				Q_3 and Q_4			
Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry	Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Manufacturing	% of workers at Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Ahmedabad (GUJARAT)	811	56·29	3·05
				Bhatpara (WEST BENGAL)	819	72·36	0·37
				Poona (M.C.) (MAHARASHTRA)	840	33·68	4·48
				Greater Bombay (MAHARASHTRA)	866	43·49	1·37
				Kanpur (M. C.) and Railway Colonies (UTTAR PRADESH)	870	41·63	3·37
				Titagar (WEST BENGAL)	930	82·42	0·66

TABLE III.3

IV–TRADE AND TRANSPORT

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Trade and Transport*

Quartile	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2)	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 5)
1	2	3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2			Q_3 and Q_4		
Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Trade and Transport	Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Trade and Transport
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ulhasnagar (MAHARASHTRA)	297	37·11	Mattancherry (KERALA)	555	40·62
Rohtak (PUNJAB)	314	34·70	Rajahmundry (ANDHRA PRADESH)	564	37·65
Bareilly (M.B.), Northern Railway Colony and Izatnagar Railway Colony (UTTAR PRADESH)	393	34·55	Gorakhpur (UTTAR PRADESH)	579	36·02
Hapur (UTTAR PRADESH)	408	34·61	Vijayawada (ANDHRA PRADESH)	617	39·91
Hathras (UTTAR PRADESH)	416	37·64	Raipur (MADHYA PRADESH)	627	31·30
Nagapattinam (MADRAS)	426	33·11	Asansol (WEST BENGAL)	640	47·91
Tenali (ANDHRA PRADESH)	452	28·14	Bilaspur (MADHYA PRADESH)	641	34·87
Dibrugarh (ASSAM)	460	41·56	Pollachi (MADRAS)	646	33·35
Katihar (BIHAR)	505	42·61	Erode (MADRAS)	658	35·24
Saharanpur (UTTAR PRADESH)	512	35·36	Ajmer (RAJASTHAN)	668	45·95
Jhansi (UTTAR PRADESH)	513	38.08	Virdunagar (MADRAS)	670	36·12
Bhatinda (PUNJAB)	520	40·46	Tuticorin (MADRAS)	683	35·85
Siliguri (WEST BENGAL)	522	46·54	Ratlam (MADHYA PRADESH)	693	37·32
			Kharagpur (WEST BENGAL)	730	53·02
			Calcutta (WEST BENGAL)	760	35·57
			Bhusawal (MAHARASHTRA)	783	57·16
			Kalyan (MAHARASHTRA)	874	39·54

TABLE III.3

V–SERVICES

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Other Services*

Quartile 1	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2) 2	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 5) 3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2: Town (50,000+) 1	Per 1,000 of all dwellings 2	% of workers in Other Services 3	Q_3 and Q_4: Town (50,000+) 4	Per 1,000 of all dwellings 5	% of workers in Other Services 6
Shimoga (MYSORE)	78	37·43	Mathura (UTTAR PRADESH)	528	41·22
Srinagar (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)	101	42·95	Gauhati (ASSAM)	535	48·21
Visakhapatnam (ANDHRA PRADESH)	111	41·70	Jaipur (RAJASTHAN)	539	39·58
Basirhat (WEST BENGAL)	152	34·48	Palayamcottai (MADRAS)	548	43·74
Darbhanga (BIHAR)	192	38·63	Udaipur (RAJASTHAN)	553	40·44
Jaunpur (UTTAR PRADESH)	237	30·81	Jalna (MAHARASHTRA)	558	33·24
Bankura (WEST BENGAL)	265	34·37	Pathankot (PUNJAB)	569	61·41
Shahjahanpur (UTTAR PRADESH)	266	44·16	Jodhpur (RAJASTHAN)	572	39·62
Krishnanagar (WEST BENGAL)	282	42·64	Allahabad (M.C.) and Subedarganj Railway Colony (UTTAR PRADESH)	573	39·78
Monghyr (BIHAR)	287	35·15	Hardwar (UTTAR PRADESH)	573	45·08
Budaun (UTTAR PRADESH)	289	46·90	Broach (GUJARAT)	579	37·15
Bahraich (UTTAR PRADESH)	290	41·27	Belgaum (MYSORE)	581	33·89
Chapra (BIHAR)	293	37·39	Morvi (GUJARAT)	589	35·76
Kottayam (KERALA)	295	50·46	Jammu (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)	600	58·55
Puri (ORISSA)	311	53·50	Amravati (MAHARASHTRA)	601	35·49
Arrah (BIHAR)	319	39·85	Jamnagar (GUJARAT)	607	37·89

TABLE III.3

V–SERVICES

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Other Services*—contd.

Quartile 1	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2) 2	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 5) 3
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2: Town (50,000+) 1	Per 1,000 of all dwellings 2	% of workers in Other Services 3	Q_3 and Q_4: Town (50,000+) 4	Per 1,000 of all dwellings 5	% of workers in Other Services 6
Ernakulam (KERALA)	323	50·10	Mysore (MYSORE)	608	35·72
Palghat (KERALA)	335	42·13	Khandwa (MADHYA PRADESH)	611	34·96
Alwar (RAJASTHAN)	337	40·42	Lucknow (UTTAR PRADESH)	615	38·33
Cuttack (ORISSA)	339	45·28	Bijapur (MYSORE)	617	34·41
Midnapur (WEST BENGAL)	339	48·57	Barrackpur (WEST BENGAL)	634	39·23
Pilibhit (UTTAR PRADESH)	344	34·90	Kota (RAJASTHAN)	635	38·07
Bandar (Masulipatnam) (ANDHRA PRADESH)	356	31·52	Aurangabad (MAHARASHTRA)	645	44·16
Berhampur (ORISSA)	367	40·89	Delhi (M. Corp.) (DELHI)	653	40·17
Quilon (KERALA)	368	38·21	Hyderabad (ANDHRA PRADESH)	661	44·77
Chanda (MAHARASHTRA)	368	33·15	Jalgaon (MAHARASHTRA)	666	35·02
Vizianagaram (ANDHRA PRADESH)	370	36·43	Akola (MAHARASHTRA)	684	33·50
Ambala (M.C.) (PUNJAB)	370	38·65	Dhanbad (BIHAR)	689	35·88
Nellore (ANDHRA PRADESH)	374	38·72	Ahmadnagar (MAHARASHTRA)	693	41·59
Etawah (UTTAR PRADESH)	378	45·54	Rajkot (GUJARAT)	707	37·28
Faizabad-*cum*-Ayodhya (UTTAR PRADESH)	382	38·70	Ambala Cantt. (PUNJAB)	715	55·54
Hooghly-Chinsurah (WEST BENGAL)	389	36·86			

TABLE III.3

V–SERVICES

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Other Services*—contd.

Quartile	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2)	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 5)
1		
2		
3		
4		
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Other Services	Q_3 and Q_4: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bikaner (RAJASTHAN)	390	40·91	Meerut Cantt. (UTTAR PRADESH)	716	67·10
Agartala (TRIPURA)	396	47·13	Madras (MADRAS)	717	36·40
Karnal (PUNJAB)	399	33·29	Dehra Dun (M.B.) and Forest Research Institute and College Area (UTTAR PRADESH)	733	49·13
Kakinada (ANDHRA PRADESH)	407	38·03			
Cuddalore (MADRAS)	421	34·69	Junagadh (GUJARAT)	742	44·85
Calicut (KERALA)	430	41·42	Shillong (ASSAM)	773	70·72
Raichur (MYSORE)	431	44·20	Ootacamund (MADRAS)	824	46·19
Muzaffarpur (BIHAR)	439	44·07	Poona Cantt. (MAHARASHTRA)	836	59·43
Aligarh (UTTAR PRADESH)	441	36·51	New Delhi (DELHI)	842	78·36
Baharampur (WEST BENGAL)	442	46·74	Kanpur Cantt., Armapur Estate and Chakeri Aerodrome (UTTAR PRADESH)	849	58·49
Patiala (PUNJAB)	445	46·49	Chandigarh (PUNJAB)	876	48·12
Kurnool (ANDHRA PRADESH)	456	34·95			
Trivandrum (KERALA)	457	58·79			
Mayuram (MADRAS)	461	34·75			
Burdwan (WEST BENGAL)	463	39·19			

TABLE III.3

V–SERVICES

Towns (50,000+) *where working population is predominantly engaged in Other Services*—concld.

Quartile	Rented: Range of Q_1 and Q_2 (Col. 2)	Rented: Range of Q_3 and Q_4 (Col. 5)
1		
2		
3		
4		
1	74-397	
2	398-524	
3		525-648
4		649-954

Dwellings (Rented)

Q_1 and Q_2: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Other Services	Q_3 and Q_4: Town (50,000+)	Per 1,000 of all dwellings	% of workers in Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pudukottai (MADRAS)	466	34·69			
Sitapur (UTTAR PRADESH)	484	46·04			
Anantapur (ANDHRA PRADESH)	487	49·24			
Ranchi (BIHAR)	492*	41·40			
Trichur (KERALA)	493	46·24			
Hoshiarpur (PUNJAB)	496	35·71			
Godhra (GUJARAT)	498	38·58			
Gaya (BIHAR)	499	35·48			
Dharwar (MYSORE)	501	37·66			
Hissar (PUNJAB)	505	31·04			
Thanjavur (MADRAS)	515	36·23			
Patna (M.C.) and Pataliputra Housing Colony (BIHAR)	520	45·44			
Bellary (MYSORE)	521	42·65			
Muzaffarnagar (UTTAR PRADESH)	524	37·21			

*Includes figures of Doranda.

CHAPTER IV

WALLS AND ROOFS OF CENSUS HOUSES

I—Classification of Types

THIS TABLE IS constructed on a field of investigation least disturbed by the enumerator's personal judgment, although even here there could admittedly be room for two or more opinions about one and the same house. The houselister was expected to make a note of the predominant material of wall and the predominant material of roof, which meant that the largest area of walls or of roofs covered by any particular type of material decided the overall description. The houselister was expected to record the actual material in predominant use. These were at the tabulation offices coded and classified in only those categories for which columns were provided in the table itself. This has resulted in some reduction of the range of diversity of material used in wall and roof but has made for more rational analysis of regional characteristics. The roof sometimes caused more uncertainty than the wall. Was the ceiling to be investigated and recorded or was it to be the roof exposed to the weather? Strong roofs might break no bones in the climbing but deceptive ones might crash in. Insistence on climbs were usually avoided and on the whole it was the roof exposed to the weather that was recorded. Contrary to general opinion, multistoreyed buildings with strong, non-porous mud walls are quite frequent. In such cases the roof of the ground floor or protected floors is different from the roof exposed to the weather and this accounts for diversity in certain districts. The law of large numbers seems to have greatly helped in this investigation. In many areas, again, notwithstanding clear instructions to the houselister to spell out the actual material used in wall and roof, the investigator resorted to his own short codes of *kutcha* or *pucca* depending on what he proposed they should mean in his area. These codes had to be deciphered in the sorting and tabulation stage by reference to the area itself to ascertain what they meant in local parlance for either word would indeed have a wide choice of material, from grass and thatch to mud or unburnt brick for walls, and grass or thatch again to cement concrete or brick and lime for roofs. Thanks to the limitations to the use of materials in any particular locality these investigations presented no great problem.

This chapter is largely devoted to the material of walls and roofs in rural areas for it is the latter that afford greater variety and a more sensitive index to the ecology and economic condition of the people than the urban areas.

The predominant materials of wall were grouped under three major categories.

A. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (columns 4 and 5 of Table E-IV)

B. Mud and Unburnt bricks (columns 6 and 7 of Table E-IV)

C. Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (columns 8 to 12 of Table E-IV)

The predominant materials of roof were similarly grouped under three major categories.

A. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (column 13 of Table E-IV)

B. Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos cement sheets (columns 14 to 16 of Table E-IV)

C. Brick and lime, Concrete and stone and All other material (columns 17 to 19 of Table E-IV)

Each of these categories has been further subclassified in an effort to obtain sharper regional delineations.

With these groupings it is possible to delineate several major and several other minor homogeneous regions in India. The following major types of distribution have been found to help in this delineation :

Type I At least 50% of wall A and roof A

Type II At least 50% of wall A and roof B

Type III At least 50% of wall B and roof A

Type IV At least 50% of wall B and roof B

Type V At least 50% of wall B and roof C

Type VI At least 50% of wall C and roof A

Type VII At least 50% of wall C and roof B

Type VIII At least 50% of wall C and roof C

Type IX Miscellaneous

II—Wall and Roof material of rural areas.

TYPE I

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber and roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

This type (Table IV.2) is predominant in Assam and the submontane and tarai districts of West Bengal and Bihar, in Nagaland, North-East Frontier Agency, Manipur, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sikkim, that is, areas of heavy rainfall and vegetation; in Alleppey of Kerala, Thana of Maharashtra and the heavily wooded district of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. The largest continuous region is provided by Nagaland-Manipur-Tripura-Assam-Sikkim, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur of West Bengal—Purnea and Saharsa of Bihar. The average annual rainfall is noted against each district, which shows at once that it is the abundant availability of the material which determines the overwhelming use of grass, leaves, reeds and timber as building materials. The high peaked roof conditioned by the use of material A is good for run off in areas of heavy rainfall.

There are districts both inside and outside the zone predominantly covered by houses of Type I which also have a fair proportion of houses with walls of timber in rural areas. Leaving out those districts which have less than 40 census houses out of a 1,000 in rural areas with walls of timber, the following districts appear to have more than 4 per cent of rural census houses with walls of timber. The proportion of such houses in rural areas per 1,000 census houses is noted against each district.

STATEMENT IV.1

Districts which have walls of timber in more than 40 per 1,000 rural census houses

Assam . . .	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (335).
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (195).
Kerala . . .	Quilon (42), Alleppey (128), Kottayam (135).
Madhya Pradesh .	Mandla (43), Betul (46), Dewas (50), Panna (52), Surguja (54), Shivpuri (55), Ratlam (62), Guna (63), Sehore (65), East Nimar (85), Sagar (98), Chhindwara (100), Dhar (106), Hoshangabad (138), Narsimhapur (141), Seoni (326), Raisen (375), Jhabua (393), Bastar (419).
Orissa . . .	Koraput (43), Mayurbhanj (74), Keonjhar (91), Baudh-Khondmals (290).
Rajasthan . .	Jodhpur (70), Dungarpur (72), Banswara (77), Jaisalmer (94), Bikaner (169).

STATEMENT IV.1

Districts which have walls of timber in more than 40 per 1,000 rural census houses—concld.

Uttar Pradesh . .	Mirzapur (46).
West Bengal . .	Jalpaiguri (86), Darjeeling (239).
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (222).
Manipur . .	Manipur (82).
North-East Frontier Agency	North-East Frontier Agency (121).
Nagaland . .	Kohima (50).
SIKKIM . . .	SIKKIM (151).

It will be recalled that all the districts listed above possess sizable forests. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills of Assam, Alleppey of Kerala, Bastar of Madhya Pradesh, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, North-East Frontier Agency, Kohima of Nagaland and Sikkim belong to Type I of our study. Jhabua of Madhya Pradesh and Banswara of Rajasthan belong to Type II. Quilon of Kerala, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar of Orissa, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner of Rajasthan belong to Type III. Mandla, Betul, Dewas, Panna, Surguja, Ratlam, Guna, Sehore, East Nimar, Chhindwara, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur and Seoni of Madhya Pradesh, Dungarpur of Rajasthan and Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh belong to Type IV. The remainder belong to one or other sub-type of Type IX.

Type IX

Sub-type 7 Wall : Less than 50% of A
Roof : More than 50% of A
Orissa : Baudh-Khondmals

Sub-type 9 Wall : Less than 50% of B
Roof : More than 50% of B
Madhya Pradesh : Sagar

Sub-type 11 Wall : Less than 50% of C
Roof : More than 50% of A
Jammu and Kashmir : Baramulla
Kerala : Kottayam

(More than 400 per 1,000 of rural census houses in these two districts have burnt bricks or stone for predominant wall material.)

Sub-type 12 Wall : Less than 50% of C
Roof : More than 50% of B
Madhya Pradesh : Raisen

Sub-type 14 Wall : Less than 50% of C
Roof : Less than 50% of B
Madhya Pradesh : Shivpuri

The following districts falling under Type I (Table IV.2) have more than 40 per 1,000 rural census houses of which the predominant wall material is either cement concrete or burnt brick or stone or C. I. sheets or other metal sheets or miscellaneous (column 11 of Subsidiary Table E-IV.1).

STATEMENT IV.2

Districts falling under type I in which 40 or more per 1,000 rural census houses have either cement concrete or burnt brick or stone or C. I. or other metal sheets for predominant wall material

District	Proportion per 1,000 rural census houses with predominant wall material			
	Cement concrete	Burnt bricks	Stone	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets
Sibsagar .	33	50	0	4
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7	2	27	52
Lakhimpur .	50	95	N	7
Saharsa .	0	40	0	N
Alleppey .	N	69	247	0
Thana . .	14	157	15	6
Jalpaiguri .	21	50	N	20
Darjeeling .	18	31	70	20
North-East Frontier Agency .	40	0	0	10
SIKKIM .	3	2	276	2

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TYPE II

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber and roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

All the four districts (Surat, Dangs, Jhabua and Banswara) falling under this type (Table IV. 2) are undulating and moderately wooded with scrub forests. Of these, again, Surat, Jhabua and Banswara have fair proportions of walls of burnt brick (Surat 179, Jhabua 55 and Banswara 78) and stone (Jhabua 96).

TYPE III

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks and roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber.

This type covering about 28 per cent of India's total area runs as a solid wide band starting from the delta and western uplands of West Bengal taking in its sweep almost the whole of Orissa except for several interior districts, the entire Eastern Ghats territory down to Kanyakumari, up the Kerala and Mysore coast stopping at North Kanara. In Maharashtra it claims Aurangabad. In Northern India it claims 3 districts in Bihar (2 on north and 1 on south of the Ganges), 4 in Uttar Pradesh, 15 in Punjab, 11 in Rajasthan and 3 in Jammu and Kashmir. All together Type III pervades two big regions and three small regions as follows :

Region I : West Bengal-Orissa-Andhra Pradesh-Madras-Pondicherry-Kerala-Mysore-Maharashtra

West Bengal (Murshidabad, Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Purulia)—Orissa (Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Koraput, Ganjam)—Andhra Pradesh (Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Warangal, Nalgonda, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor)—Madras (Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari)—Pondicherry (Karaikal, Pondicherry)—Kerala (Trivandrum, Quilon, Palghat, Cannanore)—Mysore (Shimoga, South Kanara, North Kanara)—Maharashtra (Aurangabad).

Region II : Punjab-Rajasthan

Punjab (Ambala, Patiala, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Sangrur, Rohtak, Karnal, Gurgaon, Hissar)—Rajasthan (Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer).

Region III : Bihar

Santal Parganas, Bhagalpur Muzaffarpur.

Region IV : Uttar Pradesh

Bahraich, Gonda, Kheri, Rampur.

Region V : Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu, Anantnag, Srinagar.

This Type III includes some of the most prosperous rural areas of the country, if the use of processed or transformed natural material like cement concrete, burnt brick, brick and lime, dressed stone or C. I. sheets and other metal sheets for wall or roof may be taken to denote prosperity. Proceeding on the assumption that a proportion of 90 or more per 1,000 rural census houses with burnt brick as predominant wall material denotes a palpable measure of rural prosperity, the following statement picks out those districts which have these ratios :

STATEMENT IV. 3

Districts in which more than 90 per 1,000 rural census houses have burnt bricks for predominant wall material and may be regarded as possessing a certain measure of prosperity

Type	Sub-type or Region	Name of district	Proportion per 1,000 of rural census houses with predominant wall material		Proportion per 1,000 of rural census houses with predominant roof material		
			Burnt bricks	Stone	Brick and lime	Concrete or stone slabs	All other material in category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III	I Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	118	47	38	61	26
		Srikakulam	156	11	8	1	16
		West Godavari	278	15	11	1	1
		Guntur	118	258	41	7	203
III	III Bihar	Muzaffarpur	99	N	19	N	N
III	V Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	150	45	N	N	39
		Jammu	100	243	14	1	54
		Srinagar	242	74	0	0	27
III	I Madras	South Arcot	133	24	15	11	3
		Tiruchirapalli	128	31	19	13	2
		Thanjavur	144	21	5	11	2
		Ramanathapuram	118	53	56	51	21
		Chinglepat	164	35	2	16	4
		Salem	120	81	10	4	3
		Madurai	145	43	87	57	22
		North Arcot	214	8	11	5	4
		Tirunelveli	170	108	44	48	4
		Kanyakumari	345	46	2	1	1
III	I Maharashtra	Aurangabad	136	128	1	15	63
III	I Orissa	Bolangir	98	12	N	1	0
		Ganjam	132	34	3	3	2
III	III Punjab-Rajasthan	Hissar	258	N	40	8	0
		Ferozepur	126	0	18	2	N
		Bhatinda	244	N	15	N	N
		Gurdaspur	247	1	33	3	N
		Ambala	232	91	30	35	N
		Patiala	355	N	46	9	N
		Gurgaon	215	150	150	75	N
		Rohtak	387	3	72	12	N
		Hoshiarpur	402	16	95	7	N
		Ludhiana	441	1	60	16	N
		Kapurthala	438	0	0	3	1
		Karnal	435	0	14	2	N
		Jullundur	465	N	134	6	0
		Amritsar	256	0	29	3	N
		Sangrur	480	N	23	4	N
		Churu	131	235	72	169	8
		Sikar	155	315	62	272	18

STATEMENT IV.3

Districts in which more than 90 per 1,000 rural census houses have burnt bricks for predominant wall material and may be regarded as possessing a certain measure of prosperity—contd.

Type	Sub-type or Region	Name of district	Proportion per 1,000 of rural census houses with predominant wall material		Proportion per 1,000 of rural census houses with predominant roof material		
			Burnt bricks	Stone	Brick and lime	Concrete or stone slabs	All other material in category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III	II Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	170	327	96	240	0
III	IV Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	94	0	34	8	220
		Gonda	143	0	28	5	4
III	I West Bengal	24-Parganas	96	N	23	29	6
		Burdwan	178	1	35	58	11
III	I Pondicherry	Pondicherry	235	8	70	6	N
		Karaikal	262	N	2	7	0
I	Assam	Lakhimpur	95	N	N	1	14
I	Maharashtra	Thana	157	15	N	8	12
II	Gujarat	Surat	179	3	N	4	N
IV	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	108	83	2	1	1
IV	Bihar	Shahabad	132	1	32	1	N
		Saran	194	N	30	N	N
		Monghyr	140	N	24	N	0
		Patna	293	0	44	1	N
IV	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	234	3	N	21	N
		Banaskantha	206	21	1	9	1
		Sabarkantha	205	26	N	6	N
		Kaira	302	N	N	7	2
IV	Mysore	Bangalore	179	33	N	34	223
		Chikmagalur	160	21	0	1	N
		Coorg	229	24	0	1	N
IV	Rajasthan	Pali	135	175	3	139	0
		Sirohi	201	79	7	38	0
IV	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	129	0	11	2	2
		Hamirpur	130	17	11	20	7
		Ballia	102	N	11	4	1
		Jalaun	147	4	77	46	25
		Gorakhpur	200	0	9	10	2
		Jhansi	247	23	20	29	3
IV	West Bengal	Howrah	191	N	68	40	3
V	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	100	0	20	3	961
		Kanpur	103	N	8	13	902
		Saharanpur	117	N	58	5	641
		Etah	120	0	41	8	874

STATEMENT IV.3

Districts in which more than 90 per 1,000 rural census houses have burnt bricks for predominant wall material and may be regarded as possessing a certain measure of prosperity—concld.

Type	Sub-type or Region	Name of district	Proportion per 1,000 of rural census houses with predominant wall material		Proportion per 1,000 of rural census houses with predominant roof material		
			Burnt bricks	Stone	Brick and lime	Concrete or stone slabs	All other material in category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V	Uttar Pradesh—*concld.*	Aligarh	130	0	48	5	869
		Etawah	152	0	38	3	909
		Bulandshahr	158	N	25	N	914
		Mathura	179	N	105	23	813
		Agra	145	35	78	33	838
		Muzaffarnagar	179	0	16	1	933
		Meerut	206	N	21	1	918
VI	Kerala	Ernakulam	96	576	0	1	0
VI	Punjab	Mahendragarh	288	216	288	47	1
VI	Uttar Pradesh	Naini Tal	147	316	65	0	31
VI	Delhi	Delhi	588	36	196	115	21
VII	Gujarat	Jamnagar	96	781	0	27	2
		Mehsana	562	N	N	6	1
VII	Madras	Nilgiri	487	230	N	2	18
IX	Sub-type I	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	278	87	3	7	354
		Kolar (Mysore)	151	241	1	169	256
		Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh)	110	0	16	9	297
		Hooghly (West Bengal)	149	N	56	31	5
IX	Sub-type II	Dhanbad (Bihar)	317	24	139	2	N
		Deoria (Uttar Pradesh)	123	1	18	16	8
IX	Sub-type V	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	153	N	33	3	357
IX	Sub-type VIII	East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)	361	4	12	1	1
		Darbhanga (Bihar)	99	0	16	N	0
		Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	106	366	67	0	2
		Nadia (West Bengal)	154	0	43	35	10
IX	Sub-type IX	Baroda (Gujarat)	208	2	N	9	2
		Broach (Gujarat)	172	2	N	1	2
IX	Sub-type X	Buldhana (Maharashtra)	110	356	16	5	118
IX	Sub-type XI	Baramulla (Jammu and Kashmir)	212	238	0	0	43
IX	Sub-type XII	Kolaba (Maharashtra)	199	44	N	1	1
IX	Sub-type XIII	Nasik (Maharashtra)	132	201	N	224	91

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.

'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

Of the above listed districts with a proportion higher than 200 may be regarded as moderately prosperous and those with more than 300 as prosperous. A ratio higher than 400 ought to rate a district as highly prosperous.

TYPE IV

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks and roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

This type obtains over 29 per cent of India's total area and covers almost without a break the great central land mass of the country taking in its stride both the Deccan plateau, the central uplands and the central Ganges valley. This big central region is out of all proportion in size to several subregions with the same characteristics. The big central region (Region I) is roughly composed of all the territory bounded (moving in a clockwise manner) by the districts of Chanda, Yeotmal, Akola, Amravati, East Nimar, West Nimar, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Guna, Jhansi, Gwalior, Datia, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Saran, Patna, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Sundargarh, Raigarh, Raipur, Kalahandi and Durg. The smaller regions or subregions are :

Subregion II Andhra Pradesh .	. Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak.
Subregion III Mysore-Madras .	. Chikmagalur, Hassan, Coorg, Mandya, Bangalore, Mysore of Mysore, and Coimbatore of Madras.
Subregion IV Gujarat-Rajasthan	. Amreli, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals of Gujarat and Dungarpur, Jalor, Sirohi, Pali of Rajasthan.
Isolated Districts	. 1 Tonk of Rajasthan 2 Kangra of Punjab 3 Ratnagiri of Maharashtra 4 Howrah of West Bengal

Roof of tile, slate and shingle

While slate and shingle roofing is naturally confined to areas where it is the most obvious raw material available for the purpose, tile roofing enjoys a wide distribution throughout India. The common name tile covers a multitude of qualities and shapes and prices. In most places tile in rural housing means roofing with semicircular halves of clay pipes each of length of about 8 inches to as much as 15 (potter's tile). When well baked and well formed in good kilns with the help of good moulds they can be expensive, but ordinarily they are neither carefully moulded nor baked, sell cheap and are the main staple roofing of landless agricultural labourers and cultivators with too little land to afford to grow the thatch or straw on their own fields for the roofing. Dry areas again, with modest or moderate rain, favour tile roofing as thatch or straw roofing in such climates are unsuited to the dry high winds which are fond of driving large holes into a thatch or straw roof which being tinder dry are all too anxious to fly off or catch fire. Half-round clay tile roofing or *khapra* roofing as it is generally known, does not need a very substantial underframe of wood. While the main supporting beams and cross-beams are usually made of date palm trunks and scantlings or other local wood, the rafters are mainly made of bamboo or readily available scantlings.

The flat tile or pantile roof however is a much more expensive affair. While the half-round clay pipe *khapra* can make do with inferior clay with a high sand or rubble content, the size of the half round pipe being small and the shape itself giving the tile its tensile strength, the flat tile needs much better clay and composition because of its flatness, size and weight. It also calls for better kilns, more careful firing, uniform moulds and knowledge of the allowable limits of contraction in baking. The owner of a flat tile roof is thus automatically marked off as much the richer man in a village. The underframe of a flat tile roof has to be much stronger, more uniform and resistant to weevils and white ants and can be afforded by only a man of substance. The high water mark in flat tile roofing is reached in what is called the Mangalore tile, first put into commercial production by the Basel Mission in Mangalore. These are precision moulded, scientifically baked and made of tested clay, production being fully automatic well mixed in the right proportion of ingredients, yielding a fine rust colour and texture. The possession of a tiled roof in the south, especially in Mysore, is one of the three token of a husbandman's prosperity: a tiled house, bell-metal vessels and saris with coloured borders (anchina seere, Kanchina patre, henchina mane).

On the assumption that a proportion of 100 or more houses per 1,000 rural census houses in a district with tiles, shingle or slate for predominant roofing material is a fair index of the popularity and ready availability of these materials, the following table lists the districts where these proportions are available. The proportion for 1,000 rural census houses is recorded against each district.

STATEMENT IV.4

Districts in which 100 or more houses per 1,000 rural census houses have tile, shingle or slate for predominant roofing material

Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam (102), Krishna (124), West Godavari (198), Guntur (204), Khammam (207), East Godavari (230), Adilabad (366), Warangal (423), Hyderabad (434), Karimnagar (595), Medak (621), Nizamabad (721).
Bihar . .	Santal Parganas (253), Darbhanga (262), Bhagalpur (374), Muzaffarpur (388), Champaran (408), Dhanbad (433), Singhbhum (482), Gaya (590), Monghyr (672), Patna (790), Saran (823), Shahabad (878), Palamau (909), Hazaribagh (918), Ranchi (969).
Gujarat . .	Baroda (479), Dangs (513), Broach (549), Surat (555), Kaira (648), Mehsana (672), Banaskantha (752), Panchmahals (770), Sabarkantha (780), Ahmedabad (791), Kutch (882), Jamnagar (926), Junagadh (929), Surendranagar (931), Rajkot (943), Bhavnagar (972), Amreli (973).
Kerala . .	Alleppey (109), Quilon (165), Kozhikode (187), Kottayam (213), Ernakulam (263), Cannanore (297), Palghat (331), Trichur (346).
Madhya Pradesh	Morena (100), Bastar (311), Bhind (344), Ujjain (398), Indore (403), Shivpuri (473), Gwalior (556), East Nimar (560), Ratlam (583), Dewas (640), Dhar (673), Guna (726), Mandla (745), Chhindwara (801), West Nimar (809), Shajapur (822), Raigarh (830), Betul (839), Seoni (844), Mandsaur (856), Shahdol (861), Surguja (874), Sehore (882), Jhabua (883), Rajgarh (886), Vidisha (887), Hoshangabad (889), Balaghat (895), Panna (907), Durg (907), Raipur (913), Raisen (921), Bilaspur (924), Sagar (932), Sidhi (933), Datia (934), Rewa (936), Jabalpur (955), Satna (956), Damoh (961), Chhatarpur (970), Tikamgarh (973), Narsimhapur (985).
Madras . .	South Arcot (122), Tiruchirapalli (183), Madurai (187), Chingleput (193), Thanjavur (202), North Arcot (242), Ramanathapuram (249), Salem (274), Tirunelveli (348), Kanyakumari (419), Nilgiri (650,) Coimbatore (672),

STATEMENT IV.4

Districts in which 100 *or more houses per* 1,000 *rural census houses have tile, shingle or slate for predominant roofing material*—concld.

Maharashtra .	Yeotmal (262), Dhulia (297), Akola (310) Nasik (349), Thana (421), Poona (440), Chanda (475), Sangli (476), Kolaba (486), Satara (581), Nanded (599), Ratnagiri (690), Wardha (711), Amravati (801), Nagpur (853), Kolhapur (908), Bhandara (937).
Mysore . .	Kolar (143), Dharwar (175), Tumkur (207), South Kanara (232), Chitradurga (295), North Kanara (332), Shimoga (407), Bangalore (518), Coorg (530), Belgaum (581), Chikmagalur (586), Mandya (728), Mysore (757), Hassan (788).
Orissa . .	Mayurbhanj (112), Keonjhar (167), Sambalpur (330), Bolangir (405), Kalahandi (655), Sundargarh (819).
Punjab . .	Kangra (623).
Rajasthan . .	Barmer (101), Ajmer (245), Sawai Madhopur (299), Jalor (584), Tonk (588), Pali (734), Kota (801), Jhalawar (819), Bhilwara (866), Sirohi (894), Bundi (894), Chitorgarh (921), Udaipur (939), Dungarpur (968), Banswara (979).
Uttar Pradesh .	Farrukhabad (102), Fatehpur (132), Dehra Dun (135), Naini Tal (212), Pilibhit (228), Bareilly (232), Bahraich (366), Gonda (386), Deoria (482), Basti (611), Uttar Kashi (622), Sultanpur (667), Gorakhpur (679), Mirzapur (681), Chamoli (686), Pithoragarh (786), Tehri Garhwal (828), Faizabad (828), Allahabad (830), Pratapgarh (837), Jalaun (838), Ballia (848), Almora (876), Garhwal (894), Varanasi (909), Ghazipur (920), Azamgarh (921), Jhansi (927), Jaunpur (932), Hamirpur (955), Banda (972).
West Bengal .	Murshidabad (105), Purulia (199), Malda (220), 24-Parganas (231), Hooghly (286), Howrah (371).
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur (290), Chamba (381), Sirmur (473), Mahasu (612), Mandi (749).
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (105).
Pondicherry	Pondicherry (122), Mahe (242).

While the bulk of Andhra Pradesh, almost all of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, the plains of Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, and parts of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have halfround tile or khapra (potter's tile) roofing in rural areas, a substantial proportion of tile roofing in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is under flat tiles. There is also a certain amount of roofing in rural areas by means of shingle and slate, notably in those districts which have a fair percentage of stone walls, that is, where stone, slate and shingle are abundantly available locally for building purposes. These areas are:

STATEMENT IV.5

Districts in which a fair proportion of houses have roofs of slate or shingle

1	Andhra Pradesh	Medak-Hyderabad-Guntur-Krishna.
2	Gujarat . .	Saurashtra : Kutch-Jamnagar-Junagadh-Surendranagar-Rajkot - Bhavnagar-Amreli.
3	Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan	Morena-Shivpuri-Gwalior-Guna-Ajmer-Sawai Madhopur-Pali-Kota-Jhalawar-Bhilwara-Bundi-Chitorgarh-Udaipur-Dungarpur.
4	Madras-Pondicherry	Tirunelveli-Nilgiri-Coimbatore-Mahe.
5	Maharashtra-Mysore	Akola-Nasik-Poona-Sangli-Satara-Nanded-Ratnagiri-Kolhapur-Dharwar-Tumkur-Chitradurga-Shimoga-Mandya-Kolar.
6	Punjab-Himachal Pradesh-Uttar Pradesh	Kangra-Bilaspur-Chamba-Sirmur-Mahasu-Mandi-Dehra Dun-Naini Tal-Uttar Kashi-Chamoli-Pithoragarh-Tehri Garhwal-Almora-Garhwal.

STATEMENT IV.6

Districts in which 100 *or more houses per* 1,000 *rural census houses have stone for predominant wall material*

Type	Region or Subtype	District	Wall material: Stone	Wall material: Burnt bricks	Roof material: Concrete and stone slabs
I	Kerala	Alleppey	247	69	N
	SIKKIM	SIKKIM	276	2	1
III	Andhra Pradesh . . .	Krishna	128	86	3
		Nellore	274	52	9
		Guntur	258	118	7
		Cuddapah	448	21	11
	Jammu and Kashmir . .	Jammu	243	100	1
	Kerala	Palghat	159	28	N
		Cannanore	224	42	N
		Quilon	263	30	N
	Madras	Tirunelveli	108	170	48
	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	128	136	15
	Mysore	Shimoga	104	30	3
	Punjab	Gurgaon	150	215	75
	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	239	53	249
		Jaipur	295	9	197
		Jaisalmer	248	3	40
		Nagaur	346	34	298
		Jodhpur	356	17	224
		Churu	235	131	169
		Sikar	315	155	272
		Jhunjhunu	327	170	240
IV	Andhra Pradesh . . .	Medak	245	8	26
	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	189	65	3
		Amreli	238	39	2
		Surendranagar . . .	405	30	3
	Madhya Pradesh . . .	Raipur	129	20	1
		Rajgarh	163	18	7
		Panna	149	6	2
		Guna	171	8	110
		Dhar	133	21	2
		Mandsaur	369	10	18
		Gwalior	334	57	179
	Madras	Coimbatore	264	33	2
	Maharashtra . . .	Ratnagiri	188	8	N
		Akola	145	76	8
	Mysore	Mandya	127	46	6
	Punjab	Kangra	197	18	N
	Rajasthan	Tonk	215	3	91
		Pali	175	135	139
		Dungarpur	164	32	4
V	Andhra Pradesh . . .	Mahbubnagar . . .	299	8	43
	Madhya Pradesh . . .	Morena	370	67	392

STATEMENT IV.6

Districts in which 100 *or more houses per* 1,000 *rural census houses have stone for predominant wall material*—contd.

Type	Region or Subtype	District	Wall material: Stone	Wall material: Burnt bricks	Roof material: Concrete and stone slabs
V—*concld.*					
	Mysore	Dharwar	224	3	1
		Tumkur	277	60	17
VI	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	997	0	N
		Ladakh	946	1	0
		Doda	912	9	N
		Udhampur	892	6	N
		Kathua	587	82	2
	Kerala	Ernakulam	576	96	1
	Punjab	Lahaul and Spiti	872	0	0
		Mahendragarh	216	288	47
	Rajasthan	Alwar	581	13	235
	Uttar Pradesh	Naini Tal	316	147	0
	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	990	0	1
		Bilaspur	556	17	3
	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	943	0	0
	Pondicherry	Mahe	817	9	0
VII	Gujarat	Jamnagar	781	96	27
		Kutch	792	52	11
		Rajkot	673	62	29
		Junagadh	677	60	34
	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	518	69	4
	Madras	Nilgiri	230	487	2
	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	789	9	2
		Sangli	706	82	1
		Satara	711	53	1
		Poona	650	84	4
		Kolhapur	510	32	1
		Nanded	502	12	8
	Mysore	Belgaum	663	18	1
	Rajasthan	Udaipur	681	4	44
		Kota	583	3	130
		Bhilwara	569	3	106
		Bundi	564	5	76
		Jhalawar	489	33	100
		Chitorgarh	499	1	30
	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli	997	0	0
		Pithoragarh	995	0	0
		Almora	993	0	0
		Tehri Garhwal	985	3	0
		Uttar Kashi	983	0	0
		Garhwal	967	15	0
	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	858	3	1
		Sirmur	774	12	9
		Mahasu	781	3	89

STATEMENT IV.6

Districts in which 100 *or more houses per* 1,000 *rural census houses have stone for predominant wall material*—concld.

Type	Region or Subtype	District	Wall material: Stone	Wall material: Burnt bricks	Roof material: Concrete and stone slabs
VIII	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	680	39	16
		Kurnool	699	6	12
	Mysore	Bijapur	903	N	4
		Gulbarga	860	2	255
		Bellary	656	13	7
		Raichur	612	7	5
IX	Subtype I	Kolar (Mysore)	241	151	169
IX	Subtype II	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	304	22	193
IX	Subtype III	Bidar (Mysore)	558	72	243
IX	Subtype IV	Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra)	534	60	11
		Sholapur (Maharashtra)	831	13	2
		Bhir (Maharashtra)	554	17	8
		Chitradurga (Mysore)	533	31	5
		Simla (Punjab)	721	32	294
IX	Subtype V	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	451	9	474
IX	Subtype VI	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	616	7	469
		Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)	939	0	1
IX	Subtype VIII	Kozhikode (Kerala)	364	15	N
		Trichur (Kerala)	314	71	N
		Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	366	106	0
IX	Subtype IX	Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	406	22	30
IX	Subtype X	Parbhani (Maharashtra)	415	39	10
		Buldhana (Maharashtra)	356	110	5
IX	Subtype XI	Baramulla (Jammu and Kashmir)	238	212	0
		Kottayam (Kerala)	445	37	N
IX	Subtype XII	Raisen (Madhya Pradesh)	160	34	3
IX	Subtype XIII	Nasik (Maharashtra)	201	132	224
IX	Subtype XIV	Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh)	421	37	324

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

III—Wall and roof material of urban areas

It would be natural to expect that urban housing would lean more heavily than rural housing on masonry processed materials for walls and roofs. That is, whereas poverty and lack of skill in rural areas would dictate extensive use of whatever material is locally grown or available, urban housing would have a wider choice and, because of the heavier investment involved, would go in for more durable, processed, sophisticated material so that more intensive use could be made of valuable land for building upwards. But here, too, one is liable to be disappointed, for contrary to what one would imagine, the majority of houses in the majority of towns and cities of all population class ranges have impermanent structures made mainly of locally available materials which are neither durable nor good enough for vertical extension. As a result we are faced with a peculiar problem on a nationwide scale which militates against sound

urban development. On the one hand we are confronted with high population density and high urban land values, which are often out of all proportion to all other values. On the other, there is practically no town or city in India where one would not come across the familiar spectacle of so much worthless building on so much of valuable land: acre after acre of impermanent, inefficient, tumbledown single storey structures or shacks built of flimsy local material which no municipality with any worthwhile scale of investment on municipal amenities ought to permit. A closer look at the statistics will bear out what is briefly observed above.

The series in Table IV.1 at the end of this chapter gives an abstract of the fuller statistics published in the Housing Tables.

IV—Soil, Crop, Rainfall and House types by material of wall and roof

Type I

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo and Timber and roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

This type naturally prevails in alluvial submontane and high rainfall areas. The proportion of local grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo or timber both in walls and roofs is high, as these raw materials and chiefly rice straw for roofs outbid all other building materials by their cheapness and abundance. The following table shows the range of average rainfall in those states which fall under this type. Both the lower and upper limits are high.

STATEMENT IV.7

Average annual rainfall (cms.) in districts falling under Type I

State	Lower limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type I		Upper limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type I	
	Cms.	District	Cms.	District
Assam	172	(Nowgong)	477	U.M. & N.C. Hills (1,141 in U. K. & J. Hills)
Bihar	139	(Saharsa)	159	(Purnea)
Kerala			302	(Alleppey)
Madhya Pradesh			153	(Bastar)
Maharashtra			226	(Thana)
West Bengal	163	(West Dinajpur)	405	(Kurseong)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			299	
Manipur			239	
Nagaland	192	(Kohima)	276	(Mokokchung)
Tripura			210	

Since very little hard building stone is available in Assam, stone walls are few and far between except in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Darjeeling where some building stone is used for houses. Since both United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Darjeeling contain large towns, and since the maintenance of highways in these districts involves the extensive erection and constant repair of abutment and revetment walls it pays these two districts to raise a large corps of stone dressers and layers who find employment in spare time erecting stone walled

houses in rural areas. A certain amount of hard volcanic stone as well as laterite is available in Alleppey (Kerala) which lends itself well to building purposes. The only alternative to grass, reeds, bamboo and timber in Sikkim is local rock which is extensively used for building in rural areas, stone dressers and layers being readily available as they have to be kept on tap for road repairing and building.

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use of any category is more than 10 per cent.

STATEMENT IV.8

Rice growing districts in Type I which have a substantial variety of wall and roof material

District	Wall	Roof
Sibsagar	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·8)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos cement sheets (17·7)
Lakhimpur	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (17·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos cement sheets (22·7)
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (11·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (39·1)
Darrang		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (12·1)
Cachar	Mud and Unburnt bricks (10·6)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (10·7)
Purnea	Mud and Unburnt bricks (13·2)	
Saharsa	Mud and Unburnt bricks (12·4)	
Alleppey	(1) Mud and Unburnt bricks (16·4) (2) Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (31·6)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (10·9)
Bastar	Mud and Unburnt bricks (33·6)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (31·4)
Thana	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·6)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (43·8)
Darjeeling	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (14·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal and Asbestos cement sheets (34.8)
Jalpaiguri	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (24·4)

STATEMENT IV.8

Rice growing districts in Type I which have a substantial variety of wall and roof material—concld.

District	Wall	Roof
Cooch Behar		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (18·4)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (23·5)
Tripura	Mud and Unburnt bricks (11·1)	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (39·8)
North-East Frontier Agency		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (42·0)
Kohima		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (16.0)
SIKKIM	(1) Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (28·5) (2) Mud and Unburnt bricks (10·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (11·3)

All districts falling under this type grow rice as the main crop which is the best yielder of straw for thatch. A certain amount of prosperity lends strength to the high rainfall in Assam and Northern West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to militate against tiles as roofing material. The second preference is naturally for corrugated zinc, iron and other metal sheets for roofing in Assam. Bastar of Madhya Pradesh falls within the South Western portion of the great half round roof tile Zone of Central India, while Thana and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are in the flat tile Zone.

TYPE II

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and timber and roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

Here, too, the average annual rainfall in Dangs and Surat is high encouraging abundance of grass, leaves, straw, bamboo and timber. Low rainfall combined with the presence of Deccan trap in Jhabua (M.P.) an excellent building material for low houses, explains the fair proportion of stone walls in that district. On the contrary the presence of the same rock cannot override the advantages of high rainfall favouring the abundance of vegetative building material in Dangs. Both Dangs and Surat grow quantities of rice. Moderate rainfall in Banswara favours building with mud and unburnt brick. None of the districts grow enough rice to enable rice straw to assume the role of roofing material.

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use is of the order of more than 10 per cent.

STATEMENT IV.9

Varieties of wall and roof material found in districts of Type II

District	Wall	Roof
Surat	(1) Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets, or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·8) (2) Mud and Unburnt bricks (13·7)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (35·8)
Dangs		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (45·4)
Jhabua	(1) Mud and Unburnt bricks (30·9) (2) Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets, or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (15·9)	
Banswara	Mud and Unburnt bricks (34·8)	

TYPE III

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks and roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

All districts falling under this type enjoy moderate to high rainfall as will appear from the following statement.

STATEMENT IV.10

Average annual rainfall (cms.) in districts falling under Type III

State	Lower limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type III		Upper limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type III	
	Cms.	District	Cms.	District
Andhra Pradesh	69	Cuddapah and Nalgonda	112	Srikakulam
Bihar	117	Bhagalpur	138	Santal Parganas
Jammu and Kashmir	66	Anantnag and Srinagar	106	Jammu
Kerala	200	Trivandrum	344	Cannanore
Madras	81	Tirunelveli	147	Kanyakumari
Maharashtra			73	Aurangabad
Mysore	153	Shimoga	393	South Kanara
Orissa	130	Ganjam	165	Mayurbhanj
Punjab	37	Ferozepur and Hissar	94	Gurdaspur
Rajasthan	16	Jaisalmer	67	Bharatpur
Uttar Pradesh	107	Kheri	115	Bahraich and Gonda
West Bengal	129	Birbhum	161	24-Parganas

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use of any category is more than 10 per cent:

STATEMENT IV.11

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type III where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent

District	Wall	Roof
Srikakulam	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (16·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (10·5)
Visakhapatnam	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·5)	
West Godavari	(1) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (29·6) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (14·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (19·9)
Krishna	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (21·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (12·6)
Guntur	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (37·8)	(1) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (20·5) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (25·1)
Nellore	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (32·7)	
Chittoor	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets, or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (16·5)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (12·5)
Cuddapah	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (46·9)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (28·6)
Warangal		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (43·0)
Muzaffarpur	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (35·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (39·0)
Bhagalpur		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (37·7)
Santal Parganas		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (26·3)

STATEMENT IV.11

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type III where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Anantnag	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (20·3)	
Srinagar	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (32·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (11·2)
Jammu	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (34·4)	
Cannanore	(1) Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (27·3) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (10·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (29·7)
Palghat	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (18·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (33·3)
Quilon	(1) Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (29·4) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (17·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (16·8)
Chingleput	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (20·4)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (19·3)
North Arcot	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (22·4)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (24·2)
South Arcot	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (16·2)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (12·3)
Salem	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (20·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (27·6)
Madurai	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (20·0)	(1) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (26·3) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (16·6)
Tiruchirapalli	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (16·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (19·5)

STATEMENT IV.11

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type III where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Thanjavur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (18·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (20·2)
Ramanathapuram	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (18·6)	(1) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (26·0) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (12·8)
Tirunelveli	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (29·4)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (36·1)
Kanyakumari	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (39·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (42·0)
Aurangabad	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (26·9)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (25·9)
Shimoga	(1) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (13·6) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (33·4)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (42·9)
South Kanara		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (23·2)
North Kanara	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (22·9)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (35·3)
Koraput	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (26·2)	
Bolangir	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (11·6) (2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (11·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (40·7)
Ganjam	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (16·7) (2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (16·9)	
Dhenkanal	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (29·4)	
Puri	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (12·8)	

STATEMENT IV.11

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type III where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Keonjhar	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (20·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (20·7)
Mayurbhanj	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (14·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (11·8)
Hissar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (25·8)	
Rohtak	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (39·0)	
Gurgaon	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (36·8)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (22·5)
Karnal	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (43·6)	
Ambala	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (32·5)	
Hoshiarpur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (42·0)	(1) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (10·2) (2) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (10·5)
Jullundur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (46·8)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (14·0)
Ludhiana	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (44·2)	
Ferozepur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (12·6)	
Amritsar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (25·7)	
Gurdaspur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (25·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (10·6)

STATEMENT IV.11

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type III where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Kapurthala	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (43·8)	
Bhatinda	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (24·5)	
Sangrur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (48·0)	
Patiala	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (35·7)	
Bikaner	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (18·8) (2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (12·5)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (10·1)
Churu	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (10·8) (2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (36·6)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (24·9)
Jhunjhunu	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (49·7)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (33·6)
Bharatpur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (29·2)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (25·9)
Jaipur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (30·4)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (19·8)
Sikar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (47·1)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (35·2)
Jaisalmer	(1) Burnt, bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (25·4) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (10·6)	
Jodhpur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (37·3)	(1) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (23·4) (2) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (11·5)

STATEMENT IV.11

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type III where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—concld.

District	Wall	Roof
Nagaur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (38·0)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (32·0)
Barmer		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (13·3)
Rampur		Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (26·2)
Kheri	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (12·7)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (36·4)
Bahraich		Tiles, slate, shingle Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (36·9)
Gonda	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (14·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (39·3)
Murshidabad	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (16·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (22·8)
24-Parganas	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·4)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (32·4)
Burdwan	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·5)	(1) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (19·5) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (10·4)
Birbhum		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (11·1)
Purulia		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (22·3)
Pondicherry	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (24·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (12·4)
Karaikal	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (26·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (27·7)

All districts except a few in Punjab and Rajasthan falling under this type enjoy moderate to high rainfall. Almost all districts again except those in Punjab and Rajasthan, grow rice as a major crop, often as the foremost crop. This explains the preponderance of straw thatched roof, rice straw for thatch, thatching grass and other vegetative roofing matter being normally abundant in areas of such precipitation. The widespread presence of different types of old building rock in Krishna, Nellore, Guntur and Cuddapah has made for an appreciable proportion of stone walled houses in these districts of Andhra Pradesh, while the preponderance of good, hard building clay in Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Warangal, Srikakulam and West Godavari scores an obvious advantage, other choices again being limited. Good clay in Bihar favours walls of mud and unburnt brick and the high rainfall roofs of rice straw and thatching grass. Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Bihar districts fall within the great Central Indian tile zone for roofing. Next to mud and unburnt bricks, burnt brick is preferred to stone in Anantnag and Srinagar and stone in Jammu for walls. Most houses in Anantnag and Srinagar have timber roofs reinforced by shingle or slate while Jammu has a high proportion of reed, thatch and timber roofs. The cultivation of rice yields straw. The alluvial soil, rice crop and high rainfall of Kerala districts prescribe mud and brick walls and roofs of vegetative matter but the presence of hard rock in the low and high range Ghats of Palghat, Cannanore and Quilon also contributes a substantial proportion of stone walled houses. The high rainfall bestows a monopoly of roof of straw thatch, reeds, leaves, bamboo and timber but flat tiles also take a substantial share as roofing material. The scattered presence of hard building rock in inland taluks of the Madras districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, Salem, Madurai, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari contributes to a small proportion of stone walled houses in each, but good clay, plentiful in all them, takes the upper hand in wall material. The relative prosperity of these districts and the anxiety for substantial shelters are reflected in the high proportion of houses of burnt brick walls and roofs of flat tiles and to a small extent of brick and lime, concrete and stone slabs, although the moderate to high precipitation that yields abundance of rice straw sets the key to thatched roofs. The presence of Deccan Trap in Aurangabad (Maharashtra) readily yields much stone for houses while the moderate precipitation encourages going in for corrugated iron, zinc and metal sheets for roofing, the predominant choice still remaining grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo. Both South and North Kanara and Shimoga enjoy a certain proportion of stone walled houses, while every third house in Shimoga has walls of reeds, bamboo wattle or timber. All the three districts of Mysore have a fair proportion of tiled roofs apart from a preponderance of roofs of rice straw, thatch, leaves and reeds as can be expected in areas of high rainfall and rice cultivation. Eight districts in Orissa have a fair proportion of houses with walls of reeds, bamboo and other vegetative matter, but the overriding raw material is mud and unburnt brick. Some thanas of Ganjam, as indeed of Sambalpur, Puri, Bolangir and Dhenkanal use fair quantities of burnt brick and some amount of stone for walls. The roofs are mostly of thatch, Orissa being a high rainfall and rice region, but there is also a certain amount of tile roofing. The prosperity of Punjab is reflected in the high proportion of walls of burnt brick and roofs of brick and lime but the red stone of the Satpura range is also moderately used in Gurgaon. Punjab's low to moderate rainfall is conducive to roofs made of reed, thatch, dabb, wattle, timber and sometimes stone slabs or slate, caked over with mud which gives the rural scene an appearance of flat masonry

roofs and the reader of this table a justifiable scepticism of its validity. But actually the majority of Punjab rural houses have a framework of vegetative matter or wattle overlaid with plastered mud on top which does not perish thanks to the low rainfall and yet keeps the house cool in summer and warm in winter. The low acreage devoted to rice in Punjab and Rajasthan does not yield much straw for roofing. Neither is the dry climate kind to thatched roofs. The Rajasthan districts enjoy generous proportions of stone and brick walled and brick and lime and stone roofed houses, but here, too, on account of the low average rainfall, flat roofs of grass, reed, bamboo, dabb wattle plastered over with mud of the Punjab type are quite plentiful, for the predominant crops do not produce much straw for thatch. Bahraich and Kheri of Uttar Pradesh have a small proportion of houses with walls of burnt brick, while Gonda has a fair proportion (145 out of every 1,000 rural census houses) but the great majority of houses have walls of mud and unburnt brick and roofs not only of thatch but also an assortment of tiles, metal sheets, brick and lime and other material. There is a certain amount of rice cultivation in these districts of Uttar Pradesh. In West Bengal the average annual rainfall is high in all the seven districts under this type and the soil alluvial yielding good building clay and rice as the major crop. The walls are therefore mostly of mud and unburnt brick or burnt brick and roofs predominantly of thatch. There is an assortment of brick and lime, cement concrete, tiles, corrugated iron or asbestos sheets and other roofing materials, the most favoured choice being corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. Pondicherry and Karaikal of Pondicherry have a preference for walls of burnt brick and roofs of tile and cement concrete, while Mahe uses stone as the predominant wall material.

Type IV

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks and roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

The following statement will show that the districts falling under this type have moderate to high average annual rainfall:

STATEMENT IV.12

Average annual rainfall (cms.) in districts falling under Type IV

State	Lower limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type IV		Upper limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type IV	
	Cms.	District	Cms.	District
Andhra Pradesh	90	Karimnagar	104	Nizamabad
Bihar	99	Patna	148	Ranchi
Gujarat	50	Amreli	82	Kaira
Madhya Pradesh	74	Datia	162	Balaghat and Raigarh
Madras			103	Coimbatore
Maharashtra	85	Akola	331	Ratnagiri
Mysore	69	Mandya	273	Coorg
Orissa	138	Kalahandi	165	Sundargarh
Punjab			55-321	Kangra
Rajasthan	61	Tonk	76	Dungarpur
Uttar Pradesh	85	Hamirpur	136	Gorakhpur
West Bengal			163	Howrah

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use of any category is more than 10 per cent.

STATEMENT IV.13

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type IV where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent

District	Wall	Roof
Medak	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (25·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (31·4)
Nizamabad	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·2)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (27·1)
Karimnagar		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (39·8)
Patna	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (29·4)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (16·4)
Gaya		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (39·1)
Shahabad	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (13·4)	
Saran	(1) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·4) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (10·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (14·6)
Monghyr	(1) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (14·0) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (16·0)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (29·9)
Surendranagar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (44·0)	
Bhavnagar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (26·5)	
Amreli	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (28·4)	
Banaskantha	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (23·2)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (17·9)

STATEMENT IV.13

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type IV where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Sabarkantha	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (23·7)	
Ahmedabad	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (24·3)	
Kaira	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (30·6)	
Panchmahals	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (34·5)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (16·4)
Gwalior	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (42·8)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (12·4) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (30·2)
Datia	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (11·8)	
Guna	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (20·5)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (14·0) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (12·7)
Tikamgarh	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (12·7)	
Chhatarpur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (11·0)	
Panna	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (16·0)	
Shahdol		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (11·4)
Mandsaur	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (38·9)	
Ratlam		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (16·5)
Ujjain		(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (17·7) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (19·4)

STATEMENT IV.13

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type IV where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Dhar	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (26·8)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (10·9)
	(2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (15·7)	(2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (12·0)
Indore	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·5)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (18·5)
		(2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (15·6)
Dewas	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (27·6)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (21·7)
West Nimar	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (36·0)	
	(2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (11·3)	
East Nimar	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (29·7)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (24·6)
	(2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (14·8)	
Shajapur		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (12·1)
Rajgarh	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (18·2)	
Sehore	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (15·5)	
Hoshangabad	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (40·7)	
Betul	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (29·5)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (15·6)
Narsimhapur	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (22·4)	
Mandla	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (37·6)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (25·1)
Chhindwara	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (17·9)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (18·4)
	(2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (11·5)	

STATEMENT IV.13

Varieties of wall and roof material in type IV where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Seoni	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (34·9)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (15·4)
Balaghat	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (11·1)	
Surguja	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (12·4)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (10·2)
Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (10·3)	
Raigarh		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (16·3)
Coimbatore	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (34·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (31·8)
Ratnagiri	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (26·9)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (30·2)
Akola	(1) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (23·5)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (17·3)
	(2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (13·7)	
Amravati	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (13·5)	
Yeotmal	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (41·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (36·3)
Wardha	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (14·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (20·6)
Nagpur	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (10·7)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (11·0)
Chanda	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (40·0)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (48·8)
Bangalore	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (21·5)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (22·2)
		(2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (25·7)
Mysore		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (22·5)
Coorg	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (16·2)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (46·7)
	(2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (26·9)	
Hassan		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (20·6)

STATEMENT IV.13

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type IV where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Chikmagalur	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (16·9)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (39·4)
	(2) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·0)	
Mandya	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (17·4)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (20·5)
Kalahandi	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (36·9)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (34·1)
Sundargarh	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (17·7)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (15·6)
Kangra	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (21·5)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (35·4)
Tonk	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (21·9)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (28·6)
Pali	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (31·0)	(1) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (14·2)
		(2) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (11·1)
Jalor	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·8)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (35·1)
Sirohi	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (28·1)	
Dungarpur	(1) Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·6)	
	(2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (14·8)	
Allahabad		Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (13·4)
Jhansi	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (27·5)	
Jalaun	Burnt, bricks C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (15·2)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (14·8)

STATEMENT IV.13

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type IV where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—concld.

District	Wall	Roof
Hamirpur	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets, or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (14·7)	
Faizabad		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (15·5)
Sultanpur		(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (21·4)
		(2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (11·9)
Pratapgarh		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (14·1)
Basti	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (13·2)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (37·0)
Gorakhpur	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (20·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (29·8)
Ballia	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·7)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (13·5)
Mirzapur		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (26·8)
Howrah	Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (19·6)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (34·3)
		(2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (11·1)

In districts of this Type IV, soil rather than rainfall seems to determine the prevailing material of wall and roof. Each of the three districts of Andhra Pradesh enjoys moderate rainfall, and falls within the southern section of the half-round-tile roof zone of India. Medak has a fair proportion (245) of stone walled houses and Karimnagar and Nizamabad small proportion of burnt brick walls. While the half-round tiled roofing holds sway there is a fair amount of roofs of grass leaves and thatch presumably on account of the rice crop. In the high rainfall districts of Bihar one would have expected more extensive use of rice straw thatch for roofing. But this is prevented by the poor yield per acre in such districts as Ranchi, Palamau and Hazaribagh and the need to lay by whatever straw is produced for fodder. In the result therefore half-round crudely made tiles are extensively used to go with mud and unburnt brick. The fair proportion of walls of burnt brick in such districts as Shahabad, Gaya, Saran, Monghyr and Patna is an indication of prosperity through the cultivation of diverse cash crops, chiefly wheat, barley, gram, pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane. About 50 to 60 inches of rainfall, which is what Bihar districts of this Type receive, is just right, when properly conserved, for diversification of cultivation which has

recently caught on. There is, of course, always a certain proportion of thatch roofing in each district as any person touring these areas will bear out. Modest rainfall and the availability of stone make for greater variety in wall material in the eight districts of Gujarat falling under this Type. The soil is a judicious mixture of rich, loamy, silt, good for crops and produces good clay for bricks. The high proportion of houses with walls of stone and burnt bricks in Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Amreli, Sabarkantha, Kaira and Surendranagar is an index of rural prosperity. Tile is the more extensively used material for roofing but slate and shingle, too, are moderately used, thanks to the modest rainfall which does not put undue strain on them. Recent constructions in Banaskantha have favoured corrugated iron and zinc sheets as roofing material while the presence of forests in the district accounts for a fair percentage (18) of roofs of grass, leaves, reeds and wood. The predominant crops being *bajra* and *jowar* very little of rice straw is available for roofing. The thirty-four Madhya Pradesh districts are none too distinguished for rural prosperity and have therefore a low proportion of burnt brick walls, mud and unburnt brick being predominant. Rainfall is generally moderate to high, Datia (74) and Gwalior (75) being at the lower limit. The existence of forests in Chhindwara and Narsimhapur give these districts a fair proportion of timber walls (100 and 141 per 1,000 respectively) while the presence of stone in Raipur, Rajgarh, Panna, Guna, Mandsaur and Gwalior makes it a natural choice next to mud and unburnt brick, even as the lack of stone and abundance of vegetation and forest owing to fair or high rainfall in Balaghat, Betul, Mandla, Dhar, East Nimar, and West Nimar, makes grass, leaves and timber the natural second choice in these districts. Forest vegetation rather than rice straw, which is scarce in these 35 districts of Madhya Pradesh is used for roofing next to tiles. Coimbatore in Madras being located on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats has a fair proportion of stone walled houses and a high proportion of tiled roofs in evidence of agricultural prosperity which prefers flat tiles to abundant thatch and straw although the latter material stoutly holds its own. Bhandara, Nagpur and Wardha, enjoying similar rainfalls and Yeotmal with less of it have high proportions of half-round tiled roofs and walls of mud. But Yeotmal, Wardha and Nagpur have fair amounts of walls and roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc. also. Chanda and Yeotmal with 140 and 99 cms. of rainfall respectively have high proportions of walls of grass, reeds, thatch or timber and roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and tiles, slate and shingle. But Yeotmal has a surprisingly high proportion of roofs of corrugated iron, zinc and metal sheets (37 per cent) indicative of recent preference trends. Akola with 85 cms. of rainfall has more of stone walled houses (145) and an ever higher proportion of houses than Yeotmal with corrugated iron, zinc and metal sheets roofs (454). Akola of course has its fair share of roofs of grass, leaves, etc. Ratnagiri is different again with 331 cms. of rainfall, a fair proportion of stone walls (188), a moderately high proportion of walls of mud and unburnt bricks and roofs predominantly of tiles, although every third census house has a roof of grass, leaves, thatch etc. In Mysore the contiguous districts of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore have very similar proportions of walls of mud and roofs of flat and half round tiles, although Mandya has a certain proportion (127) of stone walled houses in addition. Although the predominant wall material still is mud, Bangalore, Coorg and Chikmagalur, although geographically apart, have fair proportions of walls of burnt brick, Coorg enjoying the highest proportion of them; but Chikmagalur and Coorg have more of walls of vegetative matter, while all three of them have a great deal of roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc. Rice is an important crop in these districts. Sundargarh and Kalahandi in Orissa provide interesting object lessons. Although Sundargarh has a higher rainfall, the eroded red soil is not very productive of the rice crop and straw is poor but industrial employment brings in earnings. We have a high proportion of walls of mud and unburnt bricks but a still higher proportion of roofs of half round tiles and a comparatively low (156) proportion of roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. Kalahandi, with a lower rainfall has more of forests and vegetation and therefore a higher proportion of walls of grass, reed, bamboo and timber and more of thatched roofs than Sundargarh. Kangra in Punjab has a fair proportion of stone and timber walls and roofs of grass, leaves, reeds etc., overlaid with mud and shingle. Pali in Rajasthan has a fair proportion of stone roofs while Pali and Sirohi have appreciable quantities of walls of burnt brick. But the predominant wall material is mud and unburnt brick and the predominant roof material flat and half-round tile. The districts of this Type in Uttar Pradesh enjoy mostly alluvial soil, moderately high rainfall and very similar proportions of walls of mud and unburnt brick and roofs of half-round tiles. Rice is an important crop except in Hamirpur and Jalaun. These two districts have very low proportions (6 and 11 respectively out of 1,000 rural census houses) of thatched roofs. The districts of Basti, Hamirpur, Ballia, Jalaun, Gorakhpur and Jhansi have fair proportions of walls of burnt brick. The districts which, excepting Jhansi, are all in Eastern Uttar Pradesh form one extremity of the great tract of half-round tiled roofs which extends over Bihar, upland Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Eastern Rajasthan and Northern Gujarat and the eastern tracts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In contrast to this great half-round tile roof tract of the Central Indian land mass is the flat tile roof tract of southern and peninsular Gujarat, coastal Maharashtra, Mysore, upland Madras and Kerala. Howrah of West Bengal has a high proportion of mud walls but also some burnt brick, while the roofs are almost equally divided between half-round and flat tiles (371) and rice straw thatch (343).

Type V

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks and roofs of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material.

This type is prevalent in districts of modest rainfall which permits the construction of a fair proportion of flat roofs on walls of no great strength but of considerable thickness. Mahbubnagar in Andhra Pradesh, Morena in Madhya Pradesh, Dharwar and Tumkur in Mysore are all within a close range of average annual rainfall of 69-72 cms. There are 23 districts of Uttar Pradesh in this type, all located in Western and Central Uttar Pradesh and the rainfall usually varies between as low as 59 cms. in Mathura and 109 cms. in Bijnor.

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use of any category is more than 10 per cent:

STATEMENT IV.14

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type V where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent

District	Wall	Roof
Mahbubnagar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (30·8)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (36·3)

STATEMENT IV.14

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type V where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—contd.

District	Wall	Roof
Morena	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (45·7)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (20·8) (2) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (14·7)
Tumkur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (34·0)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (18·8) (2) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated, iron, zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos cement sheets (20·8)
Dharwar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (23·3)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (14·9) (2) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (20·4)
Bijnor		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (42·8)
Moradabad		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (44·9)
Budaun		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (34·0)
Shahjahanpur		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (31·2)
Saharanpur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (11·8)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (26·8)
Muzaffarnagar	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (17·9)	
Meerut	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (20·6)	
Bulandshahr	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (16·0)	
Aligarh	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (13·0)	
Mathura	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (17·9)	
Agra	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (18·0)	

STATEMENT IV.14

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type V where the use of each material exceeds 10 *per cent*—concld.

District	Wall	Roof
Etah	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (12·1)	
Farrukhabad		(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (14·6) (2) Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (10·4)
Etawah	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (15·3)	
Kanpur	Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material (10·9)	
Fatehpur		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (13·3)
Sitapur		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (34·8)
Hardoi		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (18·2)

Mahbubnagar, Morena, Dharwar and Tumkur have fair proportions of stone walls. 363 out of every 1,000 rural census houses in Mahbubnagar have roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc. The district grows *jowar* and rice. Morena, Dharwar and Tumkur do not grow much rice. These four districts have plenty of hard building stone. All the districts of Uttar Pradesh are in the Ganges-Jamuna Doab or Ganges Valley and have alluvial soils. All Uttar Pradesh districts have modest to fair proportions of walls of burnt brick, but except for Mathura and Agra negligible proportions of roofs of brick and lime. There is practically no use of stone. Rice is not much grown in the 23 districts of Uttar Pradesh except in Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Moradabad, Fatehpur, Unnao, Bijnor and Saharanpur

TYPE VI

At least 50 *per cent of households having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other materials and roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.*

Districts falling under this Type are mostly moderately high to high rainfall areas except Alwar and Delhi which have 61 and 47 cms. of rain respectively. The statement IV.15 shows the rainfalls:

STATEMENT IV.15

Average annual rainfall (cms.) in districts falling under Type VI

State	Lower limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type VI		Upper limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type VI	
	Cms.	District	Cms.	District
Jammu and Kashmir	129 60	Kathua and Udhampur Ladakh	147	Poonch
Kerala			358	Ernakulam
Rajasthan			61	Alwar
Uttar Pradesh			157	Naini Tal
Delhi			47	
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.			157	

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use is of the order of more than 10 per cent:

STATEMENT IV.16

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type VI where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent

District	Wall	Roof
Ladakh		Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (25·0)
Doda		Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (13·8)
Udhampur		Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (19·3)
Kathua	Mud and Unburnt bricks (30·9)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (16·2)
Ernakulam	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (22·5) (2) Mud and Unburnt bricks (10·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (26·3)
Mahendragarh	Mud and Unburnt bricks (49·2)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (33·6)
Alwar	Mud and Unburnt bricks (40·3)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (30·7)
Naini Tal	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (22·1) (2) Mud and Unburnt bricks (27·2)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (34·6)

STATEMENT IV.16

Varieties of wall and roof material in type VI where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent—concld.

District	Wall	Roof
Delhi	Mud and Unburnt bricks (36·2)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (33·2)
Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)	Mud and Unburnt bricks (40·5)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (38·6)
Kinnaur		Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (30·0)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.		Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (13·7)
Mahe	Mud and Unburnt bricks (16·8)	Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets (24·2)

As has already been discussed this type has a great preponderance of stone walled houses, but Mahendragarh and Delhi have a fair proportion of mud and unburnt brick walls. Mahendragarh again has a fair proportion of houses with roofs of brick and lime and Alwar of stone, while Delhi has both brick and lime and stone. The use of reeds, dabb, wattle flat roofs in Mahendragarh and Delhi is made in the same way as in Punjab (*see* discussion on Type III above). Very little rice is grown in these tracts. Alwar has a substantial proportion of houses with roofs of stone slabs and brick and lime with walls of stone although the predominant roofing material still is grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc. Naini Tal has about 22 per cent of walls made of reeds and timber and 26 per cent of walls of mud and roofs mainly of timber and thatch, tiles, slate and shingle and corrugated iron, zinc and metal sheets.

TYPE VII

At least 50 per cent of households having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material and roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

This Type enjoys a wide range of average rainfall. The type itself suggests extensive employment of processed materials the use of which does not depend so much on rainfall as on terrain and soil. The following statement shows the range of rainfall in each district.

STATEMENT IV.17

Average annual rainfall (cms.) in districts falling under Type VII

State	Lower limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type VII		Upper limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type VII	
	Cms.	District	Cms.	District
Gujarat	32	Kutch	62	Junagadh
Madhya Pradesh			122	Damoh

STATEMENT IV.17

Average annual rainfall (cms.) in districts falling under Type VII—concld.

State	Lower limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type VII		Upper limit of average annual rainfall for any district falling in Type VII	
	Cms.	District	Cms.	District
Madras			121-405	Nilgiri
Maharashtra	62	Sangli	193	Kolhapur
Mysore			78	Belgaum
Rajasthan	62	Udaipur	100	Jhalawar
Uttar Pradesh	95-212	Garhwal	104-231	Almora
Himachal Pradesh			97-110	Mahasu

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use of any category is more than 10 per cent.

STATEMENT IV.18

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type VII where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent

District	Wall	Roof
Jamnagar	Mud and Unburnt bricks (10·9)	
Rajkot	Mud and Unburnt bricks (25·7)	
Junagadh	Mud and Unburnt bricks (24·7)	
Kutch	Mud and Unburnt bricks (10·1)	
Mehsana	Mud and Unburnt bricks (42·0)	
Damoh	Mud and Unburnt bricks (36·6)	
Nilgiri	Mud and Unburnt bricks (11·4)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (12·7)
Poona	Mud and Unburnt bricks (17·0)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (30·9)
Satara	Mud and Unburnt bricks (17·5)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (16·1)
Sangli	Mud and Unburnt bricks (15·6)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (33·7)
Kolhapur	Mud and Unburnt bricks (39·9)	
Nanded	(1) Mud and Unburnt bricks (31·9) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (14·4)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (20·6)
Osmanabad	Mud and Unburnt bricks (13·2)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (33·7) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (12·7)
Belgaum	Mud and Unburnt bricks (26·5)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (32·4)

STATEMENT IV.18

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type VII where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent—concld.

District	Wall	Roof
Bhilwara	Mud and Unburnt bricks (42·5)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (10·8)
Udaipur	Mud and Unburnt bricks (27·9)	
Chitorgarh	Mud and Unburnt bricks (45·6)	
Jhalawar	Mud and Unburnt bricks (46·0)	
Kota	Mud and Unburnt bricks (37·1)	Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (13·0)
Bundi	Mud and Unburnt bricks (41·6)	
Uttar Kashi		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (35·7)
Chamoli		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (28·6)
Pithoragarh		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (18·9)
Tehri Garhwal		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (14·2)
Mandi	Mud and Unburnt bricks (12·0)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (20·4)
Mahasu	Mud and Unburnt bricks (21·0)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (12·7) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (15·6)
Sirmur	Mud and Unburnt bricks (17·0)	(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (26·3) (2) Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material (21·5)

As has been observed before, this Type betokens the supremacy of stone and also prosperity. In Gujarat the roofs are mostly of flat tiles, and some of stone and shingle. In Damoh it is mostly half-round tiles. In Nilgiri, Madras, it is again mostly flat tiles. The Maharashtra districts of Osmanabad, Sangli, Satara, Poona, Kolhapur and Nanded have walls mainly of stone and roofs of tile. Neither the Gujarat nor the Maharashtra districts falling under this Type grow any rice worth the name. Belgaum in Mysore has but a small proportion of grass, roofs (under 10 per cent) but an appreciable amount of stone and shingle roofing (over 30 per cent). In Rajasthan, although the predominant material of wall in Udaipur, Kota, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar and Chitorgarh is stone, there is a high (30 to nearly 50 per cent) proportion of mud and unburnt

brick. The roof in these districts of course is predominantly tile but all districts have some stone roofs, too. Stone holds absolute sway in the six highland districts of Uttar Pradesh where roofs are mostly a mixture of tiles, stone slab, shingle and slate. The districts of Mandi, Sirmur and Mahasu of Himachal Pradesh, despite the predominance of stone walls, have a certain proportion of walls of timber and even of mud with a considerable proportion of timber roofs besides the predominance of tile, stone, shingle and slate.

TYPE VIII

At least 50 per cent of walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other materials and roofs of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material.

The six districts of this Type are confined to Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and are areas of modest rainfall. Rainfall in Anantapur is 54 cms. and in Kurnool 62. In the four districts of Mysore it is Bijapur 55, Gulbarga 70, Bellary 57 and Raichur 60.

All six districts use great quantities of stone for building purposes, particularly for walls. Gulbarga also uses considerable quantities of stone for roofing. Anantapur and Kurnool have close on a third of all roofs of thatch, grass, reeds etc. In Mysore, Gulbarga has about 22 per cent of grass or thatch roofs, Bellary about 26 per cent and Raichur a little over 30 per cent. As none of these districts grows much rice, the roofing material comes mainly from the forests and village woods.

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof wherever such use of any category is more than 10 per cent:

STATEMENT IV.19

Varieties of wall and roof material in Type VIII where the use of each material exceeds 10 per cent

District	Wall	Roof
Anantapur	Mud and Unburnt bricks (25·5)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (33·4)
Kurnool	Mud and Unburnt bricks (24·2)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (34·0)
Bijapur		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (12·7)
Gulbarga		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (21·9)
Bellary	(1) Mud and Unburnt bricks (18·3) (2) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber (13·5)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (26·3)
Raichur	Mud and Unburnt bricks (30·8)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (30·9)

The following statement shows other materials used in wall and roof in each of the fourteen sub types of Type IX wherever use of any material is more than 10 per cent;

STATEMENT IV.20

Wall and roof material in the 14 Sub types of Type IX, wherever use of any material is more than 10 per cent

	District	Wall	Roof
Sub-type I	Khammam	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (36·9)	Tiles, slate, shingle (20·7), All other material (32·2)
	Jalgaon	Burnt bricks (27·8)	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (15·3), All other material (35·4)
	Kolar	Burnt bricks (15·1), Stone (24·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle (14·3) Concrete and stone slabs (16·9), All other material (25·6)
	Pilibhit	Burnt bricks (11·0)	Tiles, slate, shingle (22·8), All other material (29·7)
	Hooghly	Burnt bricks (14·9)	Tiles, slate, shingle (28·6), Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (12·5)
Sub-type II	Hyderabad	Stone (30·4)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (32·2), Tiles, slate, shingle (43·4), Concrete and stone slabs (19·3)
	Dhanbad	Burnt bricks (31·7)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (40·2), Tiles slate, shingle (43·3), Brick and lime (13·9)
	Deoria	Burnt bricks (12·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (47·4), Tiles slate, shingle (48·2)
Sub-type III	Bidar	Mud (15·6), Unburnt bricks (15·0)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (31·1), Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (29·9), Concrete and stone slabs (24·3)
Sub-type IV	Ahmadnagar	Mud (15·2), Unburnt bricks (15·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (36·9), Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (16·7), All other material (33·8)
	Sholapur		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (40·2), Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (24·9), All other material (33·6)
	Chitradurga	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (16·4), Mud (24·4)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (40·2), Tiles slate, shingle (29·5), All other material (29·0)
	Simla	Mud (18·1)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (45·0), Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (25·2), Concrete and stone slabs (29·4)
Sub-type V	Bhind	Unburnt bricks (11·0)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (17·4), Tiles slate, shingle (34·4), All other material (32·6)

STATEMENT IV.20

Wall and roof material in the 14 *Sub types of Type IX, wherever use of any material is more than* 10 *per cent*—contd.

	District	Wall	Roof
Sub-type V—*concld.*	Dhulia	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (29·1)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (27·0), Tiles slate, shingle (29·7), Concrete and stone slabs (18·8), All other material (21·5)
	Sawai Madhopur	Stone (45·1), Mud (40·7) Unburnt bricks (12·6)	Concrete and stone slabs (47·4), Tiles, slate, shingle (29·9), Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (21·0)
	Bareilly	Burnt bricks (15·3)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (37·0), All other material (35·7), Tiles, slate, shingle (23·2)
Sub-type VI	Ajmer	Mud (32·3)	Concrete and stone slabs (46·9), Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (26·6) Tiles, slate, shingle (24·5)
	Chamba		All other material (40·5), Tiles, slate, shingle (38·1), Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (19·6)
Sub-type VII	Adilabad	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (46·4), Mud (41·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle (36·6)
	Baudh-Khondmals	Mud (47·3), Timber (29·0), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (20·0)	
Sub-type VIII	East Godavari	Mud (46·0), Burnt bricks (36·1), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (16·9)	Tiles, slate, shingle (23·0)
	Champaran	Mud (45·8), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (45·2)	Tiles, slate, shingle (40·8)
	Kozhikode	Stone (36·4), Mud (29·3), Unburnt bricks (17·7), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (15·0)	Tiles, slate, shingle (18·7)
	Trichur	Mud (46·7), Stone (31·4), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (12·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle (34·6)
	Dehra Dun	Mud (44·7), Stone (36·6), Burnt bricks (10·6)	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (26·4) Tiles, slate, shingle (13·5)
	Malda	Mud (48·5), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (47·2)	Tiles, slate, shingle (22·0)
	Nadia	Mud (46·5), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (34·7), Burnt bricks (15·4)	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (27·5)
Sub-type IX	Baroda	Mud (39·3), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (34·2), Burnt bricks (20·8)	Tiles, slate, shingle (47·9), Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (42·7)
	Broach	Mud (48·0), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (33·4), Burnt bricks (17·2)	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (27·3), Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (17·4)

STATEMENT IV.20

Wall and roof material in the 14 *Sub-types of Type IX, wherever use of any material is more than* 10 *per cent*—concld.

	District	Wall	Roof
Sub-type IX—*concld.*	Sagar	Stone (40·6), Mud (32·8), Unburnt bricks (13·2)	
Sub-type X	Parbhani	Stone (41·5), Mud (39·2)	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (48·3), Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo (39·6)
	Buldhana	Mud (39·4), Stone (35·6), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (11·6), Burnt bricks (11·0)	Corrugated iron. zinc or other metal sheets (41·3), Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (35·2), All other material (11·8)
Sub-type XI	Baramulla	Unburnt bricks (25·3), Stone (23·8), Burnt bricks (21·2), Timber (19·5)	
	Kottayam	Stone (44·5), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (24·7), Timber (13·5), Mud (12·1)	Tiles, slate, shingle (21·3)
Sub-type XII	Raisen	Timber (37·5), Mud (32·3), Stone (16·0)	
	Kolaba	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (45·9), Unburnt bricks (26·9), Burnt bricks (19·9)	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (49·6), Tiles slate, shingle (48·6)
Sub-type XIII	Nasik	Mud (33·2), Stone (20·1), Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (19·4), Burnt bricks (13·2), Unburnt bricks (11·7)	Tiles, slate, shingle (34·9), Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo (26·5), Concrete and stone slabs (22·4)
Sub-type XIV	Shivpuri	Stone (42·1), Unburnt bricks (32·9), Mud (13·3)	Tiles, slate, shingle (47·3), Concrete and stone slabs (32·4), Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo (15·0)

The 39 districts classified into 14 sub types under Type IX display a wide variety of use of wall and roof material. The reasons are a certain degree of local economic prosperity in some districts as well physiographical and geological variety in all.

Type IX

Sub Type I—More than 50 *per cent of rural census houses having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks. Less than* 50 *per cent of census houses having roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.*

All the districts grow some rice, Hooghly and Pilibhit growing the most. Jalgaon and Kolar have similar rainfalls (74 and 73 cms.), Khammam has 112 cms., Pilibhit 124 and Hooghly 152 cms. In Khammam out of 1,000 rural census houses 570 have mud walls, 369 have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. The proportions of burnt brick (46) and stone (13) walls are small. The district has a large proportion of rural houses (449) with grass or thatch roofs, but tile roofs (207) are considerable, while other miscellaneous materials account for 322. Jalgaon is much more prosperous in the matter of burnt brick (278) and stone (87) walls, although the proportion of mud (522) and unburnt brick (34) is similar to Khammam's. Jalgaon has less of tile (64) but much more of C.I. sheets and miscellaneous roofing (153), although

here too, the proportion of thatch roofs (418) compares with Khammam's. Kolar has fair proportions of walls of burnt brick (151) but still more of stone walls (241) and roofs (169). Kolar grows little rice and has a modest rainfall like Jalgaon; so the material for thatched roofs is mostly gathered from forests, jungles and village woods. Pilibhit and Hooghly have modest proportions (110 and 149) of houses with walls of burnt brick, the proportions of houses with walls of mud being 862 and 799 respectively. But Hooghly shows some prosperity in the use of corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets in roofing (125), thatch and tiles being otherwise the staple material in Pilibhit as well as in Hooghly.

Sub Type II—More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks. Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

All districts grow quantities of rice, Dhanbad growing only it. Hyderabad uses much stone for walls (304) and roofs (193) in rural areas, hard building stone being abundantly available. Although the rainfall (76 cms.) of Hyderabad does not favour a great deal of vegetation, local scrub forests and rice provide reeds, wattle, bamboo and straw for a small proportion of walls (42) but a high proportion of roofs (322). Cash wages and the general prosperity of mining district reflected in the proportion of (317) of walls of burnt brick and roofs of brick and lime (139) in Dhanbad (rainfall 131 cms.) but poverty too, is evident in the high proportion of walls of mud (636) and roofs of grass, leaves, thatch etc. (402). Deoria's rainfall is 114·5 cms. It grows rice which perhaps accounts for the high proportions of thatched roofs (474).

Sub Type III—More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material. Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

The solitary district in this sub type is Bidar whose high proportion of stone walls (558), 91 cms. of rainfall, and high proportions of roofs as far apart as grass, leaves thatch etc. (311) corrugated iron, zinc sheets (299) and stone (243) puts it in a class by itself. This district combines judicious use of local and imported building material.

Sub Type IV—More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material. Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

Neither of the five districts in this sub type grows rice in any quantity. Ahmadnagar, Sholapur and Chitradurga have the same average annual rainfall (58 cms.). Simla has very much more (154 cms.) Bhir has (67 cms.) and all make the most of stone as material for walls. All of them command abundance of building rock. Ahmadnagar has more of walls of mud (152) and unburnt brick (153) than Sholapur (47 and 14). Sholapur makes greater use of stone for walls and shows signs of prosperity in roofs, the proportion of roofs with C.I. sheets and other metals being 249 compared to Ahmadnagar's 167. The distribution is similar in respect of other materials. Bhir has nearly 50 per cent of houses with roofs of grass, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and fair amount (409) of roofs of Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. Chitradurga has a sizable proportion of walls of grass, leaves etc. (164) but a much higher proportion of roofs of this material (402). Simla makes great use of locally available stone in

both walls (721) and roofs (294). But Simla has a great deal of thatch roofs (450), too, and of corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets (252).

Sub Type V—More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks. Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material.

None of the districts except Bareilly grows rice in any quantity. Tiles and grass or thatch constitute the staple material for roofs. Bhind and Dhulia have almost the same rainfall of roughly 67 cms., Sawai Madhopur is close with 69 cms. but Bareilly has 111 cms. Walls in Bhind are mostly of mud (738) and unburnt brick (110), while the largest single material by way of roofing is the half-round clay tile (344).

Dhulia has similar proportion of walls (291) and roofs (270) of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and thatch, the district possessing forests, jungles and village woods. A striking peculiarity of Dhulia is the low proportion of stone walls (36) but the moderate proportion of roofs of laminated stone. Next to mud (407) and unburnt brick (126), Sawai Madhopur uses stone (451) as the most considerable wall material matched by an equally high use of stone (474) in roofs. For roofing material Sawai Madhopur also uses grass, leaves, reeds, thatch (210) and tile, slate, shingle (299). Apart from mud (807), being the staple wall material there is a certain amount of burnt brick (153) in Bareilly. The high rainfall favours vegetative matter (370) including rice straw for the thatch of roofs but there is also a fair proportion of tiles (232).

Sub Type VI—More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material. Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material.

Neither of the two districts grows rice. Ajmer has a rainfall of 53 cms. The distribution of the principal wall and roof material in the two districts is as follows:

STATEMENT IV.21

Wall and roof material of districts Ajmer and Chamba

District	Wall material: Mud	Unburnt bricks	Stone
Ajmer . . .	323	48	616
Chamba . . .	52	0	939

District	Roof material: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc.	Tiles, slate, shingle	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
Ajmer . . .	266	245	469	2
Chamba . . .	196	381	1	405 (Slate)

Sub Type VII—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber. More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

Both the districts falling under this sub type grow some rice but of poor yield and quantity. Both have extensive forests and jungles. Adilabad with a rainfall of 100 cms. per year has fairly even proportions of walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (464) and of mud (411), but vegetative matter is more predominant as roof material (581) than tiles (366). Baudh-Khondmals with a rainfall of 160 cms. has similar

characteristics. But timber (290) figures more than grass, reeds etc. (200) as wall material, in Baudh-Khondmals, mud accounting for 473 while grass, leaves, reeds and thatch hold virtual monopoly (988) of roofs.

Sub Type VIII—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks. More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

All the districts grow rice and enjoy moderate to high rainfall. East Godavari and Champaran have similar rainfalls, 114 and 139 cms. respectively; Kozhikode and Trichur again have like rainfalls, 346 and 316 cms. respectively; Dehra Dun has 214 cms. while Malda and Nadia have 154 and 131 cms. respectively. East Godavari's rural prosperity is evident in its high proportion (361) of walls of burnt brick, although mud (460) and grass, leaves etc. (169) claim the major share. Rice straw grass, reeds etc. look after a very large proportion of rural roofs (755) but tile is also abundant (230). Although the proportion of mud walls in Champaran (458) is the same as in East Godavari, the Bihar district has much less of walls of burnt brick (87) and much more of walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (452). While thatch roofs accounts for 571 in Champaran tiles are quite high (408). Kozhikode and Trichur have similar rainfalls and crops and have very similar distributions of different kinds of wall material, but in the matter of roof Trichur has much less of thatch roofs (649 in Trichur, 812 in Kozhikode) and much more of tiles (346 in Trichur and 187 in Kozhikode). Dehra Dun on the one side and Malda and Nadia on the other have similar proportions of mud walls and grass and thatch roofs, although stone as wall material puts Dehra Dun on different footing from alluvial Malda and Nadia. Dehra Dun has forest vegetation to provide roofing while Malda and Nadia have rice straw. Dehra Dun and Nadia again have similar proportions of metal, brick and lime and concrete and stone roofing. The following is the distribution of wall and roof material of Dehra Dun, Malda and Nadia.

STATEMENT IV.22

Wall and roof material of Dehra Dun, Malda and Nadia

		Dehra Dun	Malda	Nadia
Wall material	Grass, leaves etc.	36	472	347
	Mud	447	485	465
	Unburnt bricks	34	3	2
	Burnt bricks	106	39	154
	Stone	366	0	0
Roof material	Grass leaves etc.	507	710	556
	Tiles	135	220	78
	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	264	45	275

Sub Type IX—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks. More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

Both Baroda and Broach having similar rainfalls (97 and 95 cms.) have very similar characteristics. Baroda grows some rice but Broach grows little of it. The proportion of mud and unburnt brick walls in rural Baroda is 436 of mud walls in rural Broach 480. The

proportions of rural walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are nearly the same : 342 and 334. Similarly the proportions of walls of burnt brick are similar, 208 and 172 indicating a comparable degree of prosperity. But the proportions of roofs differ. Broach has more of tile (549) and thatch (174) roofs than Baroda (479 and 81) but less of roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (Broach 273, Baroda 427). Sagar with 124 cms. of rainfall has much stone (406) besides mud (328) and unburnt brick (132) as wall material and almost a monopoly of half-round tiles (932) as roof material.

Sub Type X—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material. More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Tiles slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

The two districts in this sub type lie in the same physiographic zone and have similar rainfalls. Parbhani has 82 cms. while Buldhana has 80. Both are distinguished by their use of mud and stone as wall material and metal sheets as roof material.

The distribution of wall and roof materials are as follows :

STATEMENT IV.23

Wall and roof material of Parbhani and Buldhana

District	Wall material: Grass, leaves, reeds etc.	Mud	Burnt bricks	Stone
Parbhani	66	392	39	415
Buldhana	116	394	110	356

District	Roof material: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc.	Tiles	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets
Parbhani	396	67	483
Buldhana	352	95	413

Sub Type XI—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material. More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

The two districts in this sub type are nearly at the extreme north and extreme south of India. The rainfall of Baramulla is 90 cms. and of Kottayam (299 cms.). Both have high elevations and both grow rice. Both have a large variety of walls but little variety in roofs.

The relative proportions of wall material per 1,000 rural census houses are as follows :

STATEMENT IV.24

Wall material of Baramulla and Kottayam

District	Wall material: Grass, leaves etc.	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Stone
Baramulla	1	195	95	253	212	238
Kottayam	247	135	121	14	37	445

But while thatch roofs are as high as 919 in Baramulla and tiles only 24, in Kottayam they are 702 and 213 respectively. They are thus united more in their negative, rather than positive characteristics.

Sub Type XII—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber. More than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

Raisen has 133 cms. of rainfall while Kolaba is as high as 296 cms. Kolaba grows rice but Raisen does not. They are united in the same sub type by their negative characteristics. But Raisen has forests and jungles. The following is the distribution of wall and roof material in the two districts.

STATEMENT IV.25

Wall and roof material of Raisen and Kolaba

District	Wall material				
	Grass, leaves etc.	Timber	Mud	Burnt bricks	Stone
Raisen	28	375	323	34	160
Kolaba	459	1	269*	199	44

District	Roof material		
	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood etc.	Tiles	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets
Raisen	56	921	14
Kolaba	496	486	15

*Unburnt bricks.

Sub Type XIII—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Mud and Unburnt bricks. Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets

Only Nasik with 102 cms. of rainfall and practically no rice cultivation falls in this sub type. The distribution of wall and roof materials is as follows :

STATEMENT IV.26

Wall and roof material of Nasik

Wall material				
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Stone
194	332	117	132	201

Roof material			
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Concrete and stone slabs
265	349	66	224

Sub Type XIV—Less than 50 per cent of rural census houses having walls of Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material. Less than 50 per cent rural census houses having roofs of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets.

Only Shivpuri with 82 cms. of rainfall and practically no rice cultivation lies in this sub type. The distribution of wall and roof material is as follows :

STATEMENT IV.27

Wall and roof material of Shivpuri

Wall material				
Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Stone
55	133	329	37	421

Roof material		
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc.	Tiles	Concrete and stone slabs
150	473	324

V. Concluding Remarks

Summing up we may look at the distribution of rural wall and roof material at the state level.

The following is the distribution by each major state of rural census houses by material of wall :

STATEMENT IV.28

Distribution of wall material in rural areas of States

State	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Stone	Cement concrete
Andhra Pradesh	78	2	647	..	100*	172	1
Assam	875	22	25	2	26	1	16
Bihar	225	3	663	7	99	2	N
Gujarat	172	5	436	25	194	159	3
Jammu and Kashmir	2	48	162	247	114	423	N
Kerala	161	39	304	156	43	296	N
Madhya Pradesh	75	66	666	67	28	90	N
Madras	9	2	742	22	144	68	1
Maharashtra	158	4	357	81	73	312	3
Mysore	74	N	499	20	47	354	2
Orissa	137	28	753	23	45	12	1
Punjab	6	1	62	589	300	41	N
Rajasthan	29	15	379	179	43	354	N
Uttar Pradesh	18	3	744	100	92	41	N
West Bengal	189	10	705	2	80	2	2

*Includes unburnt bricks also.
'N' indicates that figures are negligible.

The following is the distribution by each major State of rural census houses by material of roof:

STATEMENT IV.29

Distribution of roof material in rural areas of States

State	Grass, leaves, reads, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles	C. I. and Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs
Andhra Pradesh	627	201	5	21	15
Assam	847	N	128	1	1
Bihar	446	522	9	22	1
Gujarat	104	735	149	N	10
Jammu and Kashmir	889	15	16	3	N
Kerala	770	219	11	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	123	800	28	4	23
Madras	664	276	13	22	19
Maharashtra	322	388	181	2	21
Mysore	294	321	20	N	39
Orissa	837	149	10	1	2
Punjab	857	63	11	55	14
Rajasthan	400	402	19	15	162
Uttar Pradesh*	206	370	5	22	6*
West Bengal	716	120	116	21	22

*'Miscellaneous' claims 391.

'N' Indicates that figures are negligible.

Assam is pre-eminent in the use of vegetative matter (including timber) in both walls and roofs. The forest states of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala use some timber for walls. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal may be called the mud wall states in contrast to the stone wall states of Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Rajasthan with Kerala occupying an intermediate position. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh use fair quantities of unburnt bricks, an index of modest prosperity, and use of half processed material.

While Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are the thatched roof states, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Eastern Uttar Pradesh may be called the central half-round tiled roof land mass. Punjab manages to look flat-roofed although the raw material used in roofs is composed of vegetative matter. Rajasthan is the only considerable stone roof state. Punjab, Madras, Western Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh reveal small orders of rural prosperity in the distribution of brick and lime roofs. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam and West Bengal use appreciable quantities of C. I. and other metal and asbestos sheets as roofing material. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra have the lowest proportions of thatched roofs. Madhya Pradesh and

Uttar Pradesh have them because it is cheaper to have tiled roofs than thatched ones; Gujarat, Mysore and Maharashtra use more of expensive flat tiles and metal sheets because they can afford to go in for them.

Let us now attempt a bird's eye view at the zonal level.

The five zones have the following distribution of rural census houses by material of wall.

STATEMENT IV.30

Distribution of wall material by political zones

Zone	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Stone
Northern	16	12	222	3461	155	247
Central	36	23	719	90	72	56
Eastern	286	13	606	8	74	4
Western	164	4	384	62	115	259
Southern	67	7	599	33	96	192
India	**125**	**13**	**569**	**75**	**92**	**120**

Except in the Northern and Western Zones which have much local building stone and some prosperity, mud walls predominate and account for much more than 50 per cent of rural houses. The greatest frequency of mud walls occurs in the Central Zone followed by the Eastern not only because structural mud is abundant but also because of poverty. The Southern Zone occupies about the middle position between the Northern and Western Zones on the one side and the Central and Eastern Zones on the other, but more towards the latter. Walls of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo follow a long way behind but are second in importance to mud. Stone follows close behind grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Burnt brick follows a fair way behind, and here, too, the prosperity of the Northern and Western Zones, the poverty of the Central and Eastern Zones and the middle position of the Southern Zone are evident. Timber is used mainly where there are forests as in the Central and Eastern Zones. Unburnt sized bricks again are mainly used in the Northern Zone. Thus the use of processed material on the whole is very low.

The five zones have the following distribution of rural census houses by material of roof.

STATEMENT IV.31

Distribution of roof material by political zones

Zone	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles	C. I. and other metal sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs
Northern	621	236	16	31	83
Central	180	506	11	16	12
Eastern	644	278	49	15	7
Western	248	507	168	1	17
Southern	595	250	10	14	19
India	**460**	**354**	**41**	**15**	**20**

The comparatively dry Central and Western Zones which grow less rice than other zones have small proportions of thatched roofs and constitute the great

central tract of half-round clay tiled roofs. The Northern, Eastern and Southern Zones constitute the great thatched roof tracts. C. I. and other metal sheets are found only in the comparatively prosperous Western Zone but the Eastern Zone, particularly Assam, Tripura and part of West Bengal, uses quantities of metal sheets for roofing although it is far behind the Western Zone in such use. The Northern Zone uses the largest proportion of roofs with stone slabs because of the abundance of local stone, followed, a long way behind, of course, by the Southern, Western and Central Zones. Brick and lime is the least frequent roofing material and here, too, the prosperity of the Northern Zone is very much in evidence.

Taking India as a whole, therefore, as well as in units of Zones and districts it is clear that rural housing makes the most of locally available building material which is used with as little processing as possible. The use of processed or fabricated material in rural housing is very low. This of course does not necessarily mean lack of traditional human skill in the construction of houses with local material but it does mean that investment by way of processed or fabricated material is low.

The series in Table IV.1 will bring home to the reader the considerable proportion of towns and cities in which more than 50 per cent of census houses have walls of either (a) grass, leaves, reeds etc. or timber or (b) mud and unburnt bricks and roofs of either (a) grass, leaves, thatch etc. or (b) of tiles, slate, shingle or metal sheets. It is obvious that houses made of these materials not only offend against popular notions of what houses should be in large towns and cities but must be in more than one way unable to take full advantage of the amenities that should be offered by big civic corporations; like water, underground sewerage, electricity, ventilation and protection against fire and the forces of nature. They also make for a great deal of substandard construction which has the effect of bringing building and sanitation laws to contempt and of releasing the forces of jerry building, rack-renting and associated evils. Their most important single effect is the perpetuation and expansion of urban and suburban slums, where lack of sanitation, decency and overcrowding is now invading even the woefully inadequate rural building standards. The statements also underline one of the major reasons why the increase in urban population between 1951 and 1961 shows signs of slowing down, which is this distressing lack of housing to the point where even the city lights fail to lure a villager into living in the slums if he can help it.

There is yet another aspect to these statistics. Apart from the impressive proportion of urban houses with walls of grass, leaves, bamboo etc. or mud and unburnt brick and roofs of grass thatch etc. or tiles and metal sheets, the proportion of urban and metropolitan areas which have the majority of their walls made of burnt brick, cement concrete or stone but with roofs of grass, leaves, thatch etc. or tiles and metal sheets is very considerable. Some of the most important and supposedly advanced and prosperous cities and towns fall under these categories as will appear from the following statement. Here, too, direct use of locally available natural material comes uppermost in the majority of cases and the use of stone in such cities where it is readily available is impressive *e.g.*, Vijayawada, Srinagar, Gwalior, Bangalore, Mysore, Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur. Important towns and cities which have a considerable proportion of census houses with walls and roofs of substances other than masonry or concrete.

STATEMENT IV.32

Analysis of selected cities and towns above 50,000 by material of wall and roof

State	City/Town	Proportion per 1,000 census houses with wall of: Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud and Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks and Cement concrete	Stone	Proportion per 1,000 census houses with roof of: Grass leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	5	1	296	674	22	91	506	68	207	109
	Vijayawada (M)	127	N	277	148	447	503	232	11	214	37
	Visakhapatnam (M)	32	0	488	232	245	540	236	12	173	30
	Vijayapuri	329	10	180	36	435	642	3	71	15	32
Assam	Shillong (M)	610	181	88	11	1	54	0	927	N	0
	Gauhati (M)	544	37	97	227	1	483	9	444	36	9
Bihar	Patna (M.C.) and Pataliputra Housing Colony	8	3	279	709	0	23	590	18	363	2
	Jamshedpur*	4	7	316	667	1	19	458	37	404	15
	Dhanbad	1	4	126	866	0	66	284	227	416	1
	Ranchi†	N	3	378	618	0	2	755	37	182	N
Gujarat	Ahmedabad (M.C.)	4	22	36	917	2	139	144	445	1	261
	Baroda¶	33	3	96	863	N	240	71	526	1	126
	Surat (M)	119	22	16	761	1	241	292	411	2	32
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (M.C.)	0	59	143	540	236	224	409	346	0	0
	Jammu (M.C.)	0	2	67	870	60	656	36	10	184	103
Kerala	Ernakulam (M)	191	115	3	44	647	422	561	2	0	14
	Trivandrum (C)	36	13	584	363	4	605	368	4	0	23
	Calicut (M)	198	44	34	1	723	370	629	N	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	Indore (M.C.)	13	33	346	566	1	123	229	495	7	79
	Gwalior (M.C.)	N	1	230	186	583	55	3	7	96	816
	Jabalpur††	4	24	348	618	4	17	847	17	16	49
	Bhopal (M)	22	27	70	601	257	59	537	144	61	87
	Bhilainagar	354	88	83	458	N	392	69	153	N	230
Madras	Madras (M.C.)	11	N	283	686	10	310	390	19	172	95
	Madurai (M)	9	N	288	699	2	210	457	24	262	42
	Coimbatore (M)	14	3	333	624	22	139	759	10	55	29
	Tiruchirapalli (M)	3	0	328	656	10	342	349	11	192	67
	Salem (M)	4	0	415	574	4	296	653	1	36	11
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay (M.C.)	65	37	13	735	10	73	336	115	69	362
	Nagpur (M.C.)	214	9	338	422	4	45	689	119	N	114
	Poona (M.C.)	30	7	96	700	99	152	175	481	N	79
	Sholapur (M)	91	4	61	692	107	101	94	555	8	73
	Nasik (M)	45	23	75	790	39	361	279	282	0	57
Mysore	Bangalore (C) and Trust Board Area	1	1	146	844	8	75	561	37	4	263
	Mysore (M)	N	0	490	509	1	6	723	5	N	199
Orissa	Cuttack (M)	21	2	328	616	0	637	164	47	61	73
	Rourkela	213	88	185	456	1	281	179	173	1	257
Punjab	Amritsar (M.C.)	2	2	55	937	N	500	76	3	380	36
	Ludhiana (M.C.)	1	5	99	882	2	554	85	4	209	148
	Jullundur (M.C.)	1	2	100	890	0	600	267	2	39	88
	Chandigarh	27	N	11	960	N	163	39	16	19	753
Rajasthan	Jaipur (M)	14	3	127	6	847	95	0	122	2	777
	Ajmer (M)	2	1	78	8	907	16	18	126	0	833
	Jodhpur (M)	4	N	30	2	963	45	10	13	3	924
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (M.C.) and Railway Colonies	1	2	90	901	5	12	190	14	261	430
	Lucknow (M.C.)	6	4	117	871	0	42	71	37	396	323
	Varanasi (M.C.) Railway Colony and Hindu University	1	N	187	794	13	7	249	19	297	415
	Agra (M.C.)	1	1	155	842	1	51	109	13	542	121
	Allahabad (M.C.) and Subedarganj Railway Colony	2	2	235	758	N	21	500	15	198	251

*Including Jugsalai.

†Including Doranda.

¶Excluding Pratapnagar Railway Colony.

††Including Jabalpur Cantonment and Khamaria Ordnance Factory.

STATEMENT IV.32

Analysis of selected cities and towns above 50,000 *by material of wall and roof*—concld.

State	City/Town	Proportion per 1,000 census houses with wall of					Proportion per 1,000 census houses with roof of				
		Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud and Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks and Cement concrete	Stone	Grass leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttar Pradesh—*concld.*	Bareilly (M.B.) Northern Railway Colony and Izatnagar Railway Colony.	0	N	46	954	0	86	247	14	338	265
	Meerut (M.B.) and Malyana	3	0	196	800	0	30	6	9	465	199
West Bengal . .	Calcutta (M.C.) .	59	8	137	750	N	20	301	199	67	386
	Howrah (M) . .	47	9	405	511	N	10	527	156	168	132
	South Suburban (M)	123	2	237	625	0	32	392	201	90	231
	Asansol (M) .	2	4	91	893	N	65	219	128	490	85
Delhi . . .	Delhi (M. Corp.) .	11	22	105	827	17	216	32	161	143	395
	New Delhi (M.C.) .	4	5	109	851	15	162	9	34	78	692

NOTE:—'N' Indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' Indicates that there are no figures at all.

This statement brings out the inefficient and uneconomical use being made of scarce urban resources and valuable urban land, the unsatisfactory state of housing in the face of high urban density, the overcrowding and the inability to build upwards, the low investment on urban real estate. Allowances have of course to be made for such new towns as Vijayapuri, Bhilainagar or Rourkela where the proportion of temporary sheds made of vegetation matter put up for construction labour overshadows that the permanent structures or, for that matter, for towns like Shillong where timber frames for walls and metal sheets for roofs are dictated either by abundance or local raw material or history of seismic disturbance. Nevertheless, except for a handful of cities like Ahmedabad, Gwalior, Greater Bombay, Bangalore, Chandigarh (the best record of them all), Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Meerut, Calcutta, Asansol, Delhi and New Delhi—few of which will bear close scrutiny either—none of the cities and towns carry very satisfactory evidence of efficient utilization of land by way of structures capable of vertical extension or concentrated use of municipal and power facilities.

TABLE IV.1

States and Union Territories classified by number of districts and population, the urban areas of which have predominance of certain types of wall and roof material

TABLE

IV.1.1

Number of districts in which (A) wall and (B) roof material of at least 50 per cent of urban census houses are made of

State/Union Territory	A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	2	428,317	3	357,692	..	..	2	802,197	1	1,282,678	3	834,297	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	2	131,511	6	482,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,265	..	..	Assam
Bihar	2	253,024	..	..	..	..	2	258,642	..	..	..	..	8	2,446,470	..	..	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5,316,624	..	..	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	1	45,573	..	..	..	..	7	252,658	1	295,084	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	1	310,431	..	..	1	448,569	1	171,850	..	..	2	597,976	3	881,079	..	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1,869,104	..	..	..	..	7	1,633,428	4	447,194	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	1	392,322	1	617,348	..	..	..	..	5	2,841,222	..	..	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4,491,858	..	..	Maharashtra
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,776,885	..	..	..	..	5	2,279,565	3	746,364	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	5	250,472	1	31,964	..	..	2	342,003	2	251,135	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3,386,825	2	97,506	1	52,972	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	149,952	3	146,846	18	2,785,015	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	598,330	1	114,286	..	..	8	1,101,471	29	6,976,362	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	3	294,229	2	222,926	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6,566,736	..	..	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	1	14,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,359,408	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	63,928	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	1	67,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	1	102,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
North-East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North-East Frontier Agency
Nagaland	1	6,158	1	12,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	1	7,032	..	..	..	..	1	7,951	1	22,252	..	..	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	..	..	1	6,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	**8**	**871,838**	**12**	**810,199**	**13**	**1,795,211**	**48**	**5,681,815**	**1**	**114,286**	**27**	**5,539,562**	**89**	**29,721,147**	**59**	**14,201,612**	**Total**
Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)		1·10		1·03		2·28		7·21		0·14		7·03		37·70		18·01	Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)

TABLE

IV.1. II

II Number of districts in which (A) wall of more than 50 per cent and (B) roof of less than 50 per cent of urban census houses are made of

State/Union Territory	A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1	128,370	..	..	..	..	2	396,714	1	483,477	..	..	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	..	..	2	296,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Assam
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	190,555	1	289,913	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	1	661,520	..	..	..	..	1	678,071	4	3,800,045	..	..	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,736,592	..	..	Maharashtra
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	199,391	..	..	2	351,901	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	150,121	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	150,581	5	538,865	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	1	334,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	315,338	3	807,327	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
North-East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North-East Frontier Agency
Nagaland	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51,762	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	—	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	—	—	**2**	**296,204**	**3**	**1,124,176**	..	..	..	..	**4**	**1,274,176**	**12**	**9,676,588**	**14**	**2,189,889**	**Total**
Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)				0·37		1·43						1·62		12·27		2·78	Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)

TABLE

IV.1. III

III Number of districts in which (A) wall of less than 50 per cent and (B) roof of more than 50 per cent of urban census houses are made of

State/Union Territory	A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	374,228	..	..	1	413,035	..	..	..	..	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Assam
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	186,719	..	..	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144,236	..	..	..	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	1	30,274	..	..	2	163,012	..	..	..	..	4	484,222	..	..	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	554,145	..	..	..	..	5	1,379,966	..	..	Maharashtra
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	260,368	1	160,622	..	..	1	42,689	..	..	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	1	155,844	2	78,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,714	..	..	..	..	1	24,830	..	..	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
North-East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North-East Frontier Agency
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	..	..	**1**	**30,274**	**1**	**155,844**	**11**	**1,454,699**	**1**	**160,622**	**2**	**557,271**	**12**	**2,118,426**	..	..	**Total**
Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)				0·04		0·20		1·84		0·20		0·71		2·69			Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)

TABLE

IV. 1. IV

IV Number of districts in which (A) wall and (B) roof of less than 50 per cent of urban census houses are made of

State/Union Territory	A: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber / B: Grass leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber / B: Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A: Mud and Unburnt bricks / B: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A: Mud and Unburnt bricks / B: Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A: Mud and Unburnt bricks / B: Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A: Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A: Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B: Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A: Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B: Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1	146,576	..	..	..	..	1	626,927	..	..	..	..	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Assam
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	145,645	..	..	1	142,952	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maharashtra
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
North-East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North-East Frontier Agency
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	..	..	..	..	**1**	**146,576**	..	..	..	..	**2**	**772,572**	..	..	**1**	**142,952**	**Total**
Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)						0·19						0·98				0·18	Percentage of India's urban population (except Goa, Daman and Diu)

TABLE

IV. 1. V

V Number of cities and towns (50,000+) *in which* (*A*) *wall and* (*B*) *roof material of at least* 50 *per cent of census houses are made of*

State/Union Territory	A: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber / B: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber / B: Tiles, slate shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A: Mud and Unburnt bricks / B: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A: Mud and Unburnt bricks / B: Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A: Mud and Unburnt bricks / B: Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A: Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A: Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B: Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A: Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B: Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1	69,728	..	..	1	69,951	2	337,173	4	1,483,754	3	203,711	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	..	..	2	130,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Assam
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,520,567	..	..	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2,741,624	1	75,081	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	102,738	1	285,257	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	1	138,834	..	..	1	239,815	1	77,620	..	..	1	91,018	5	519,393	..	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	233,067	..	..	..	..	6	1,187,679	1	300,587	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	1	50,384	2	142,914	..	..	1	79,168	14	1,402,332	..	..	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53,345	..	..	..	..	19	2,560,100	..	..	Maharashtra
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	441,880	..	..	..	..	4	1,572,598	4	324,925	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	284,054	..	..	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,650,874	..	..	1	89,321	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	63,854	..	..	9	1,418,836	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100,097	1	68,940	..	..	5	925,113	26	4,702,629	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	1	65,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5,072,967	6	443,317	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,323,303	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	1	67,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	**2**	**206,551**	**3**	**196,389**	**3**	**359,927**	**11**	**1,048,923**	**2**	**138,891**	**23**	**2,608,879**	**102**	**19,271,384**	**53**	**9,881,710**	**Total**
Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000		0·46		0·44		0·81		2·36		0·31		5·86		43·29		22·20	Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000

TABLE IV. 1. VI

VI Number of cities and towns (50,000 +) in which (A) wall of more than 50 per cent and (B) roof of less than 50 per cent of census houses are made of

State/Union Territory	A : Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material; B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	301,090	...	...	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	1	100,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	Assam
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	2	212,064	..	..	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	1	111,099	1	92,947	..	..	2	121,767	6	2,666,519	..	...	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4,271,076	...	...	Maharashtra
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	53,242	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	90,287	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	54,810	1	50,739	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	240,196	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	122,365	..	..	2	255,477	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	1	54,878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
Nagaland	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	**1**	**100,707**	**1**	**54,878**	**1**	**111,099**	**1**	**92,947**	..	..	**4**	**244,132**	**15**	**7,595,846**	**6**	**599,654**	**Total**
Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000		0·23		0·12		0·25		0·21				0·55		17·06		1·35	Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000

TABLE

VII Number of cities and towns (50,000+) *in which (A) wall of less than* 50 *per cent and (B)*

IV. 1. VII

roof of more than 50 *per cent of census houses are made of*

State/Union Territory	A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks B : Tiles, slate shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1	182,004	..	..	..	..	2	133,825	..	..	..	..	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Assam
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	832,550	..	..	Maharashtra
Mysore	1	63,764	..	..	..	..	1	77,163	1	76,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	1	53,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	**1**	**63,764**	..	..	**2**	**235,947**	**2**	**221,324**	**1**	**76,614**	**2**	**133,825**	**4**	**832,550**	..	..	**Total**
Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000		0·14				0·53		0·50		0·17		0·30		1·87			Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000

TABLE

IV. 1. VIII

VIII Number of cities and towns (50,000 +) *in which* (*A*) *wall and* (*B*) *roof of less than* 50 *per cent of census houses are made of*

State/Union Territory	A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber / B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber / B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks / B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks / B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Mud and Unburnt bricks / B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B : Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B : Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets		A : Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material / B : Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material		State/Union Territory
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1	108,321	..	..	..	..	1	187,122	..	..	..	..	Andhra Pradesh
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Assam
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59,344	..	..	..	..	Bihar
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarat
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	86,116	..	..	..	..	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maharashtra
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Orissa
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjab
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	West Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pondicherry
SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIKKIM
Total	..	..	..	..	**1**	**108,321**	..	..	..	..	**3**	**332,582**	..	..	..	..	**Total**
Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000						0·24						0·75					Percentage of urban population living in cities and towns above 50,000

TABLE IV. 2

Districts graded according to proportion of materials of wall and roof in rural areas, with an account of average annual rainfall, principal crops and geological features.

TABLE IV. 2. I A

Type I—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM					
1 Mizo Hills . .	99·7	96·9	Max. 436 (Sialsuk) Min. 198 (Champhai)	Rice.	Wide belt of Cretaceous and Eocene rocks (Sandstones, Shales and Limestone).
2 Garo Hills . .	96·3	96·2	Max. 329 (Tura) Min. 218 (Mahendraganj)	Rice.	Cretaceous Sandstones, Sandy Shales and Limestone and rest gneissic rocks of different thickness.
3 Nowgong . .	94·5	89·3	172	Rice.	New Alluvium.
4 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	94·3	95·7	Max. 477 (Jatinga Valley) Min. 145 (Maibong)	Rice, Cotton.	Marine, Cretaceous rock resting upon gneissic plateau (Sandstones and shales characteristic rocks).
5 Goalpara . .	94·2	89·1	280	Rice.	New Alluvium along the flood plain of the river and old Alluvium at the foot of the hills.
6 Kamrup . .	92·7	90·2	213	Rice.	,,
7 Darrang . .	91·3	86·7	219	Rice.	,,
8 Sibsagar . .	87·5	80·3	220	Rice.	,,
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	86·8	59·5	Max. 1,141 (Mawsynram) Min. 225 (Shillong)	Rice.	Sandstones, Sandy Shales and Limestone, rest gneissic rocks.
10 Cachar . . .	85·0	83·1	329	Rice.	New Alluvium along the flood plain of the river and old Alluvium at the foot of the Hills.
11 Lakhimpur . .	80·7	75·8	293	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
BIHAR					
1 Purnea . . .	84·5	89·6	159	Rice, Jute.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Saharsa . .	83·6	91·1	139	Rice, Maize, Jute,	Recent Alluvium (Riverine),

TABLE IV. 2. I A

Type I—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
KERALA					
Alleppey . .	52·0	89·1	302	Rice, Coconuts, Topioca.	Recent Alluvium (Coastal).
MADHYA PRADESH					
Bastar . . .	64·7	67·8	153	Rice.	Granites in the Western part and in the Eastern part gneisses, mica, talc, schist mixed up with granites. There are Khondalite series of rocks associated with iron ore, mica, manganese etc., belonging to Archaean age-rocks used for building purposes.
MAHARASHTRA					
Thana . . .	78·0	54·2	226	Rice, *Ragi*.	Regur Soil (Black cotton soil) in the plain area and Deccan Trap on the highland.
WEST BENGAL					
1 Cooch Behar . .	97·9	81·5	320	Rice, Jute.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Jalpaiguri . .	85·9	74·5	394	Rice, Jute.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
3 Darjeeling . .	81·9	64·3	Max. 405 (Kurseong) Min. 210 (Bagdogra)	Rice, Maize, *Ragi*.	Argillaceous Schists and gneisses including quartzites and granites.
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	98·9	76·5	299	Rice, Coconuts.	Eocene rocks (Limestone, Sandstone, Shales).
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	97·5	60·1	N.A.	N.A.	Regur Soil.
MANIPUR . . .	95·4	95·4	239	Rice.	Marine cretaceous rocks and Eocene rocks (limestone, Sandstone, Shales).
NAGALAND					
1 Tuensang . .	99·6	97·6	N.A.	N.A.	"
2 Mokokchung .	98·1	94·4	276	N.A.	"
3 Kohima . .	94·5	84·0	192	N.A.	"
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY	94·9	58·0	N.A.	N.A.	Quartzites, Phyllites, Slates, Mica Schists, limestones, dolomites and a large variety of gneissic rocks of Archaean age.

TABLE IV. 2. I A

Type I—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—concld.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA . . .	88·0	94·8	210	Rice.	Marine cretaceous rocks and Eocene rocks (Lime stone, Sandstone, Shales).
SIKKIM . . .	61·2	88·3	N.A.	N.A.	Argillaceous Schists and gneisses including quartzites and granites.

Note—(i) Archaean gneisses, granites, slates and stones etc., provide an inexhaustible storeshouse of excellent stones for building and decoration.

(ii) In case of hill districts maximum (Max.) and minimum (Min.) average annual rainfall with respective stations in brackets are given.

(iii) 'N.A.' stands for not available.

TABLE IV. 2.1 B

Abstract

Type I

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of: India	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of: State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Assam	11	47,141	3·89	100·00
2 Bihar	2	6,235	0·51	9·43
3 Kerala	1	655	0·05	4·50
4 Madhya Pradesh	1	15,123	1·25	8·98
5 Maharashtra	1	3,479	0·29	3·01
6 West Bengal	3	4,903	0·41	14·62
7 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3,212	0·27	100·00
8 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	191	0·02	100·00
9 Manipur	1	8,621	0·71	100·00
10 Nagaland	3	6,356	0·52	100·00
11 North-East Frontier Agency	1	31,438	2·59	100·00
12 Tripura	1	4,100	0·34	100·00
13 SIKKIM	1	2,814	0·23	100·00
India	**28**	**134,268**	**11·08**	

TABLE IV. 2. I C

TYPE I

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain materials of wall and roof

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Sibsagar . . .	50	4	0	33	N	1	19
2 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2	52	27	7	6	4	4
3 Darrang . . .	34	3	N	20	N	N	12
4 Cachar . . .	8	7	N	6	N	1	61
5 Lakhimpur . . .	95	7	N	50	N	1	14
6 Purnea . . .	21	2	N	N	11	N	N
7 Saharsa . . .	40	N	0	0	8	1	N
8 Alleppey . . .	69	0	247	N	0	N	0
9 Bastar . . .	9	N	3	N	0	1	7
10 Thana . . .	157	6	15	14	N	8	12
11 Jalpaiguri . . .	50	20	N	21	1	2	8
12 Darjeeling . . .	31	20	70	18	1	3	5
13 Cooch Behar . .	3	14	N	N	N	N	1
14 Tripura . . .	5	4	0	N	N	N	0
15 SIKKIM . . .	2	2	276	3	0	1	3

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TABLE IV. 2. II A

Type II—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber	Percentage of houses having Roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT					
1 Dangs . . .	97·4	53·8	200	*Ragi*, Rice, Rape and Mustard.	Deccan Trap rocks.
2 Surat . . .	66·5	63·8	152	Cotton, Rice, *Jowar*.	Recent Alluvium, (Regur Type).
MADHYA PRADESH					
Jhabua . . .	53·2	91·1	83	Maize, Groundnut, Gram.	Deccan Trap rocks and Recent Alluvium (Regur Tpye).
RAJASTHAN					
Banswara . .	55.4	98.3	92	Maize, Gram, Rice.	Dharwarian rocks and Recent Alluvium (Regur Type).

TABLE IV. 2. II B

Abstract

TYPE II

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of	
			India	State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Gujarat	2	5,513	0·45	7·84
2 Madhya Pradesh	1	2,621	0·22	1·56
3 Rajasthan	1	1,947	0·16	1·50
India	4	10,081	0·83	

TABLE IV. 2. II C

TYPE II

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt Bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement, concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Surat	179	7	3	1	N	4	N
2 Jhabua . . .	55	N	96	N	N	1	14
3 Banswara . . .	78	N	20	N	N	2	0

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TABLE IV. 2. III A

Type III—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1 Nalgonda . .	91·8	91·7	69	*Jowar*, Rice, *Bajra*.	Granites (Archaean age).
2 Visakhapatnam .	85·8	87·3	104	Rice, *Bajra*, Groundnut.	Granites (Archaean age), Khondalites (Sedimentary rocks of Archaean age).
3 Chittoor . .	83·4	80·2	82	Rice, Groundnut, *Ragi*.	Cuddapah, rocks, Quartzites, shales as well as granites and gneisses of Archaean age.
4 Warangal . .	83·3	56·2	97	*Jowar*, Rice.	Granites and Gneisses of Archaean age.
5 Srikakulam .	81·3	87·0	112	Rice, *Ragi*, Groundnut.	,,
6 Krishna . .	69·8	84·6	96	Rice, *Jowar*.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
7 Nellore . .	65·5	87·9	95	Rice, *Jowar*.	Cuddapah and Kurnool System of rocks overlain in part by Recent Alluvium. (Sedimentary rocks, shales, limestone, quartzites etc.).

TABLE IV. 2. III A

Type III—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH—concld.					
8 West Godavari .	55·7	78·8	108	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
9 Guntur . .	54·8	54·4	83	Rice, *Jowar*, *Bajra*.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
10 Cuddapah . .	51·8	69·8	69	*Jowar*, Groundnut, Rice.	Cuddapah rocks—various types of Sedimentary rocks, Shales etc., belonging to Palaeozoic age.
BIHAR					
1 Santal Parganas .	92·5	72·2	138	Rice.	Granites and Gneisses of Archaean age.
2 Bhagalpur . .	83·7	59·3	117	Rice, Gram, Maize.	Partly granitic rocks, partly Recent Alluvium.
3 Muzaffarpur .	54·4	59·1	118	Rice, Maize, Barley.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
JAMMU AND KASHMIR					
1 Anantnag . .	75·8	92·8	66	Rice, Maize.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine with Karewa beds of Lacustrine origin). Surrounding Hills Eocene rocks (granites and Gneisses conglomerates and limestones)
2 Jammu . .	65·0	92·7	106	Wheat, Rice, Maize.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine with Karewa beds of Lacustrine origin). Surrounding Hills Eocene rocks(granites and gneisses conglomerates and limestones).
3 Srinagar . .	64·5	86·1	66	Rice, Maize, Wheat.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine with Karewa beds of Lacustrine origin).
KERALA					
1 Trivandrum .	88·2	92·8	200	Rice, Topioca, Coconuts.	Coastal Alluvium backed by hills composed of Archaean granites and gneisses.
2 Palghat . .	75·7	66·7	246	Rice, Groundnut.	Predominantly Archaean granites and gneisses.

TABLE IV. 2. III A

Type III—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
KERALA—concld.					
3 Cannanore .	62·4	70·3	344	Rice, Coconuts.	Coastal Alluvium backed by hills made of granites and gneisses of Archaean age.
4 Quilon . .	53·1	83·2	276	Rice, Coconuts, Topioca.	,,
MADRAS					
1 South Arcot .	83·7	84·8	119	Rice, Groundnut.	Recent Alluvium, Archaean granites and gneisses, Cuddalore Sandstones of Tertiary age.
2 Tiruchirapalli .	83·6	77·1	88	Rice, Wheat, *Jowar*.	Granites and gneisses of Archaean age with pockets of Recent Alluvium. Eocene rocks predominant of limestone Cretaceous limestone in the North East.
3 Thanjavur . .	79·8	78·0	115	Rice.	Recent Alluvium with Cuddalore Sandstones in the West.
4 Ramanathapuram	79·7	61·2	84	Rice, Cotton, *Bajra*.	,,
5 Chingleput .	79·6	78·5	121	Rice.	Recent Alluvium with patches of granites and gneisses of Archaean age. Cuddalore Sandstones, Quartzite and Conglomerate of Cuddapah gneisses.
6 Salem . .	79·4	70·7	84	*Jowar, Ragi*, Rice.	Granites and gneisses comprising charnockites and small pockets of Dharwars.
7 Madurai . .	79·3	57·1	85	Rice, *Jowar*, Groundnut.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
8 North Arcot .	76·5	73·8	97	Rice, Groundnut.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
9 Tirunelveli . .	68·6	54·3	81	Rice, Cotton, *Bajra*.	Recent Alluvium backed by granites and gneisses and patches of Cuddalore Sandstones.
10 Kanyakumari .	53·9	57·6	147	Rice.	Cuddalore Sandstones and small pockets of Archaean granites and gneisses in the hills.

TABLE IV. 2. III A

Type III—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAHARASHTRA					
Aurangabad . .	63·2	66·2	73	Jowar, Cotton, *Bajra*.	Deccan Trap.
MYSORE					
1 South Kanara .	90·6	76·7	393	Rice.	Coastal Alluvium backed by hills of granites and gneisses.
2 North Kanara .	69·3	63·6	276	Rice.	,,
3 Shimoga . .	53·0	56·3	153	Rice, *Jowar*.	Granites and gneisses of Archaean age and Dharwarian rocks in between.
ORISSA					
1 Balasore . .	94·8	98·7	157	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Cuttack . .	90·3	98·3	150	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
3 Mayurbhanj .	83·6	87·7	165	Rice.	Granites and gneisses with pockets of Dharwarian rocks.
4 Sambalpur . .	82·9	65·3	153	Rice.	Granites and gneisses with pockets of Khondalites and Charnockites.
5 Puri . . .	80·8	98·5	145	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Coastal).
6 Bolangir . .	77·3	59·2	144	Rice.	Granites and gneisses with pockets mostly of Khondalites.
7 Keonjhar . .	76·3	78·9	153	Rice.	Granites and gneisses with pockets of Khondalites.
8 Koraput . .	71·8	95·5	152	Rice, *Ragi*.	Khondalite rocks with granites along the margin (of Archaean age).
9 Dhenkanal .	67·1	98·5	142	Rice, Sesamum.	Khondalites, granites and gneisses of Archaean age.
10 Ganjam . .	66·4	93·1	130	Rice, *Ragi*.	Granites and gneisses in the hills and Recent Alluvium along the coast.

TABLE IV. 2. III A

Type III—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJAB					
1 Ferozepur	84·9	97·0	37	Wheat, Gram, Cotton.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Bhatinda	75·1	97·4	N.A.	Gram, Wheat, Cotton.	,,
3 Hissar	73·6	94·2	37	Gram, *Bajra*.	,,
4 Gurdaspur	73·6	85·8	94	Wheat, Rice.	,,
5 Ambala	66·9	89·6	89	Wheat, Gram, Maize.	,,
6 Patiala	63·6	92·2	67	Wheat, Gram, Maize.	,,
7 Gurgaon	62·7	77·1	53	Gram, *Bajra*, Wheat.	Recent Alluvium.
8 Rohtak	60·8	90·7	46	Gram, Wheat, *Bajra*.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
9 Hoshiarpur	57·8	79·3	83	Wheat, Maize, Gram.	Recent Alluvium in the plain area and coarse detritus at hill Zone.
10 Ludhiana	55·6	89·7	65	Wheat, Gram, Maize.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
11 Kapurthala	55·6	97·7	N.A.	Wheat, Rice, Gram.	,,
12 Amritsar	73·9	94·7	55	Wheat, Gram, Cotton.	,,
13 Karnal	54·7	98·2	57	Gram, Wheat, Rice.	,,
14 Jullundur	53·0	80·9	65	Wheat, Maize Gram.	,,
15 Sangrur	51·8	96·7	51	Gram, Wheat, Cotton.	,,
RAJASTHAN					
1 Ganganagar	90·7	96·3	25	Gram, Wheat, *Bajra*.	Recent Alluvium (Aeolian).
2 Barmer	87·8	84·5	28	*Bajra*.	,,
3 Bharatpur	70·5	72·9	67	Gram, *Bajra*, Rape and Mustard.	Alluvium with occasional post-Palaeozoic occurrance (such as Sandstones, limestones, quartzites) etc.
4 Jaipur	69·4	73·9	55	*Bajra*, Gram, Barley.	Granites and gneisses of Archaean age overlain by limestones, Sandstones and hills are composed of these rocks Plain Alluvium.
5 Bikaner	68·7	83·9	26	*Bajra*.	Jurassic rocks (Limestone and Sandstone) concealed by Alluvium of recent origin.
6 Jaisalmer	64·0	92·8	16	*Bajra*.	,,

TABLE IV. 2. III A

Type III—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—concld.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN—concld.					
7 Nagaur	55·8	60·8	39	*Bajra, Jowar*.	Aravallic System predominantly of Archaean granites and gneisses in part overlain with Sandstones and Limestones of Jurassic age.
8 Jodhpur	53·8	65·1	32	*Bajra*.	,,
9 Churu	52·6	70·6	33	*Bajra*.	,,
10 Sikar	51·8	62·3	47	*Bajra*.	,,
11 Jhunjhunu	50·1	63·9	44	*Bajra*, Gram.	,,
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Rampur	90·0	67·5	N.A.	Wheat, Rice, Gram.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Bahraich	86·2	59·8	115	Rice, Maize, Wheat.	,,
3 Kheri	81·7	62·4	107	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	,,
4 Gonda	81·5	57·0	115	Rice, Wheat, Maize.	,,
WEST BENGAL					
1 Birbhum	95·0	85·6	129	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Purulia	94·5	75·7	136	Rice.	Archaean granites and gneisses partly concealed by Alluvium or Sedimentary rocks.
3 Bankura	94·2	88·8	132	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine) At the Western margin there are projections of old granites and gneisses.
4 Midnapore	93·0	90·1	154	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
5 24-Parganas	81·0	61·8	161	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
6 Burdwan	76·8	70·1	135	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
7 Murshidabad	75·7	71·3	135	Rice, Jute, Gram.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
PONDICHERRY					
Pondicherry	73·6	80·0	N.A.	N.A.	Recent deposite (coastal).
Karaikal	73·2	71·4	N.A.	N.A.	,,

'N. A.' stands for not available.

TABLE IV. 2. III B

Abstract

TYPE III

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of India	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh	10	50,749	4·19	48·51
2 Bihar	3	10,540	0·87	15·93
3 Jammu and Kashmir	3	4,492	0·37	8·39
4 Kerala	4	6,647	0·55	45·62
5 Madras	10	41,751	3·44	86·73
6 Maharashtra	1	6,351	0·52	5·49
7 Mysore	3	11,026	0·91	15·17
8 Orissa	10	46,740	3·86	78·19
9 Punjab	15	35,358	2·92	75·43
10 Rajasthan	11	78,967	6·51	60·85
11 Uttar Pradesh	4	9,516	0·79	8·43
12 West Bengal	7	22,052	1·82	65·76
13 Pondicherry	2	169·2	0·01	98·49
India	**83**	**324,358·2**	**26·76**	

TABLE IV. 2. III C

TYPE III

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concerete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Visakhapatnam	82	N	23	N	13	N	34
2 Chittoor	118	N	47	N	38	61	26
3 Warangal	55	N	22	N	6	1	1
4 Srikakulam	156	N	11	N	8	1	16
5 Krishna	86	N	128	1	22	3	3
6 Nellore	52	0	274	1	33	9	20
7 West Godavari	278	N	15	2	11	1	1
8 Guntur	118	N	258	2	41	7	203
9 Cuddapah	21	N	448	N	53	11	222
10 Bhagalpur	75	N	N	N	30	N	N
11 Muzaffarpur	99	N	N	0	19	N	N
12 Anantnag	150	N	45	0	N	N	39
13 Jammu	100	0	243	N	14	1	54
14 Srinagar	242	1	74	0	0	0	27
15 Trivandrum	16	0	42	N	0	1	N
16 Palghat	28	N	159	0	0	N	0
17 Cannanore	42	0	224	1	0	N	N

TABLE IV. 2. III C

TYPE III

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof—concld.

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concrete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18 Quilon	30	N	263	N	0	N	0
19 South Arcot	133	N	24	2	15	11	3
20 Tiruchirapalli	128	N	31	1	19	13	2
21 Thanjavur	144	N	21	N	5	11	2
22 Ramanathapuram	118	N	53	2	56	51	21
23 Chingleput	164	N	35	1	2	16	4
24 Salem	120	N	81	N	10	4	3
25 Madurai	145	N	43	5	87	57	22
26 North Arcot	214	N	8	N	11	5	4
27 Tirunelveli	170	1	108	2	44	48	4
28 Kanyakumari	345	N	46	1	2	1	1
29 Aurangabad	136	2	128	2	1	15	63
30 North Kanara	22	N	50	1	0	2	9
31 Shimoga	30	1	104	N	0	3	5
32 Mayurbhanj	18	N	N	N	1	4	0
33 Sambalpur	64	1	13	1	1	1	1
34 Puri	32	N	31	1	1	3	N
35 Bolangir	98	0	12	1	N	1	0
36 Keonjhar	24	1	1	1	2	2	N
37 Koraput	14	1	2	N	N	N	4
38 Dhenkanal	21	N	12	1	3	3	N
39 Ganjam	132	1	34	2	3	3	2
40 Ferozepur	126	N	0	0	18	2	N
41 Bhatinda	244	1	N	0	15	N	N
42 Gurdaspur	247	3	1	0	33	3	N
43 Ambala	232	1	91	1	30	35	N
44 Patiala	355	2	N	0	46	9	N
45 Gurgaon	215	2	150	1	150	75	N
46 Rohtak	387	N	3	N	72	12	N
47 Hoshiarpur	402	2	16	N	95	7	N
48 Ludhiana	441	0	1	0	60	16	N
49 Kapurthala	438	N	0	0	0	3	1
50 Amritsar	256	1	0	N	29	3	N
51 Karnal	435	1	0	N	14	2	N
52 Jullundur	465	3	N	N	134	6	0
53 Sangrur	480	N	N	N	23	4	N
54 Barmer	9	3	43	0	N	22	0
55 Bharatpur	53	N	239	N	10	249	N
56 Jaipur	9	N	295	N	1	197	N
57 Bikaner	69	0	56	N	33	67	1
58 Jaisalmer	3	1	248	1	10	40	12
59 Nagaur	34	N	346	N	22	298	N
60 Jodhpur	17	N	356	0	2	224	8
61 Churu	131	0	235	N	72	169	8
62 Jhunjhunu	170	N	327	0	96	240	0
63 Sikar	155	0	315	N	62	272	18
64 Bahraich	45	N	0	0	19	5	9
65 Kheri	56	N	N	0	42	3	319
66 Gonda	143	N	0	N	28	5	4
67 24-Parganas	96	3	N	N	23	29	6
68 Burdwan	178	4	1	2	35	58	11
69 Murshidabad	75	2	N	N	31	23	5
70 Pondicherry	235	0	8	2	70	6	N
71 Karaikal	262	1	N	4	2	7	0

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.

'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TABLE IV. 2. IV A

Type IV—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1 Karimnagar	88·7	59·8	90	Rice, *Jowar*, Maize.	Archaean granites and gneisses, Trap rocks known as Raj Mahal Traps and lower Gondwana rocks.
2 Nizamabad	72·2	72·5	104	Rice, *Jowar*.	Granites and gneisses overlain by Gondwana rocks in some places.
3 Medak	71·6	64·3	93	*Jowar*, Rice, Maize.	Granites and gneisses.
BIHAR					
1 Ranchi	97·1	97·3	148	Rice.	Granites and gneisses.
2 Palamau	94·3	91·3	134	Rice, Gram, Maize.	Granites and gneisses and lower Gondwana rocks.
3 Gaya	93·2	59·0	115	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	Granites and gneisses.
4 Hazaribagh	91·4	92·9	126	Rice, Maize.	Granites and Gneisses overlain in part by lower Gondwana rocks.
5 Shahabad	85·3	88·2	112	Rice, Gram, Wheat.	Granites and Gneisses and Recent Alluvium, also Vindhyan Sandstones and Limestones.
6 Saran	70·3	82·4	112	Rice, Maize, Barley.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
7 Monghyr	70·0	67·7	121	Rice, Maize, Gram.	Recent Alluvium with patches of upper Gondwana and Jurassic rocks.
8 Patna	69·8	79·1	99	Rice, Gram.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
GUJARAT					
1 Bhavnagar	73·2	97·7	59	Groundnut, *Bajra*, *Jowar*.	Coastal Alluvium with Siwalik rocks and Deccan Trap.
2 Ahmedabad	73·0	95·2	63	Cotton, *Jowar*, Wheat,	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).

TABLE IV. 2. IV A

Type IV—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT—concld.					
3 Banaskantha	72·6	81·0	63	*Bajra*, *Jowar*.	Recent Alluvium (Aeolian).
4 Amreli	70·3	97·5	50	Groundnut, *Bajra*, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap and Jurassic rocks.
5 Sabarkantha	68·0	95·4	81	Cotton, Groundnut, *Bajra*.	Granites and gneisses (Archaean age) Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
6 Kaira	61·4	96·8	82	*Bajra*, Rice, Cotton.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
7 Panchmahals	57·0	83·3	99	Rice, Maize, Groundnut.	Partly Aravalli System (Post Palaeozoic rocks) and partly Recent Alluvium.
8 Surendranagar	55·4	93·9	51	Cotton, *Jowar*, *Bajra*.	Deccan Trap with a small area under Jurassic rocks (Limestone Sandstone etc.).
MADHYA PRADESH					
1 Rewa	95·0	93·8	124	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	Vindhyan system of rocks (Sandstones, limestones, and quartzite etc.).
2 Satna	94·0	96·2	110	Wheat, Rice, Gram.	Granites and gneisses, Dharwarian and Vindhyan rocks.
3 Raigarh	93·0	83·3	162	Rice.	Cuddapah rocks mostly Sandstones.
4 Sidhi	92·3	93·3	125	Rice, Barley, Sesamum.	Vindhyan and Dharwarian rocks.
5 Ujjain	91·1	62·9	89	*Jowar*, Wheat, Cotton.	Deccan Trap.
6 Jabalpur	89·9	95·8	127	Wheat, Rice, Gram.	Alluvium (Riverine) Vindhyan (Sandstones, limestone, marble Dharwar rocks, and Rajmahals Trap.
7 Shahdol	89·8	88·0	140	Rice.	Rajmahal Trap rocks, Archaean granites and gneisses of Dharwarian rocks.

TABLE IV. 2. IV A

Type IV—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH—contd.					
8 Shajapur . .	89·3	87·5	98	*Jowar*, Cotton, Wheat.	Deccan Trap.
9 Durg . .	88·7	91·3	127	Rice, Linseed.	Granites and gneisses (Archaean age).
10 Datia . .	87·5	93·6	74	Wheat, Gram, *Jowar*.	Granites and gneisses (Archaean age) with some Vindhyan Sandstones.
11 Chhatarpur .	87·2	97·1	107	Sesamum, Wheat, *Jowar*.	Bundelkhand gneisses and Vindhyan Sandstones.
12 Balaghat . .	86·9	89·6	162	Rice, Linseed.	Deccan Trap.
13 Tikamgarh .	86·8	97·4	100	*Jowar*, Wheat, Sesamum.	Bundelkhand Gneisses and Vindhyan Sandstones.
14 Indore . .	85·9	65·9	97	Wheat, *Jowar*, Gram.	Deccan Trap.
15 Surguja . .	85·1	88·9	149	Rice.	Lower Gondwana rocks.
16 Vidisha . .	82·1	89·2	113	Wheat, Gram, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap.
17 Ratlam . .	81·7	78·8	90	*Jowar*, Cotton, Wheat.	Deccan Trap.
18 Bilaspur .	81·3	93·7	139	Rice.	Lower Gondwana rocks.
19 Raipur . .	80·2	91·6	138	Rice.	Cuddapah rocks (Sandstones).
20 Rajgarh . .	78·7	91·7	110	*Jowar*, Cotton, Wheat.	Deccan Trap.
21 Panna . .	78·3	90·8	118	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	Vindhyan Sandstones and Archaean granites and gneisses.
22 Sehore . .	77·7	90·1	124	Wheat, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap.
23 Narsimhapur .	71·6	98·6	130	Gram, Wheat.	,,
24 Chhindwara .	70·6	81·4	132	*Jowar*, Wheat, Gram.	,,
25 Guna . .	69·6	73·3	105	Wheat, *Jowar*, Gram.	,,
26 Dewas . .	65·5	78·0	108	*Jowar*, Wheat, Cotton.	,,
27 Betul . .	64·1	84·3	108	*Jowar*, Wheat, Gram.	,,

TABLE IV. 2. IV A

Type IV—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH—concld.					
28 Seoni . .	63·2	84·6	138	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	Deccan Trap.
29 Mandla . .	59·7	74·8	157	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
30 Dhar . .	57·5	77·1	83	Wheat, *Jowar*, Groundnut.	Deccan Trap.
31 Mandsaur . .	56·6	90·4	82	*Jowar*, Groundnut, Wheat.	Partly Deccan Trap and partly Vindhyan Sandstones.
32 Gwalior . .	56·3	57·4	75	Wheat, Gram, *Jowar*.	Vindhyan Sandstones and Recent Alluvium.
33 East Nimar .	55·5	73·4	88	Cotton, *Jowar*, Groundnut.	Deccan Trap.
34 West Nimar .	52·7	91·1	83	*Jowar*, Cotton, Groundnut.	,,
35 Hoshangabad .	50·7	91·2	129	Wheat, Gram, Sesamum.	,,
MADRAS					
Coimbatore .	65·0	67·3	103	*Jowar*, Cotton, Groundnut.	Granites and gneisses of Archaean age.
MAHARASHTRA					
1 Bhandara . .	88·4	94·0	145	Rice, Linseed.	Deccan Trap.
2 Nagpur . .	82·1	88·0	118	*Jowar*, Wheat, Cotton.	Archaean gneisses.
3 Wardha . .	80·8	78·9	109	Cotton, *Jowar* Wheat.	Partly Deccan Trap and partly Archaean gneisses.
4 Amravati . .	79·4	88·7	88	Cotton, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap.
5 Ratnagiri .	70·8	69·6	331	Rice, Ragi.	Deccan Trap and Recent Alluvium (Coastal).
6 Akola . .	62·8	76·5	85	Cotton, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap, Recent Alluvium.
7 Chanda . .	54·3	50·5	140	Rice, *Jowar*.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
8 Yeotmal . .	52·0	63·3	99	Cotton, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap.

TABLE IV. 2. IV A

Type IV—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—contd.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
MYSORE					
1 Hassan . .	89·5	79·2	104	*Ragi*, Rice.	Dharwarian rocks.
2 Mysore . .	87·8	76·0	76	*Ragi*, *Jowar*, Rice.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
3 Mandya . .	82·1	73·1	69	*Ragi*, Rice.	,,
4 Bangalore . .	77·7	52·1	79	*Ragi*, Rice.	Granites and gneisses (Archaean age).
5 Chikmagalur .	64·1	60·5	199	Rice, *Ragi*, *Jowar*.	Dharwarian rocks and Archaean gneisses.
6 Coorg . .	56·9	53·2	273	Rice.	Granites and gneisses (Archaean age).
ORISSA					
1 Sundargarh .	74·7	83·9	165	Rice.	Archaean granites and gneisses and Dharwar rocks.
2 Kalahandi . .	59·3	65·7	138	Rice, *Jowar*.	,,
PUNJAB					
Kangra . .	78·2	64·6	Max. 321 (Dharamsala-upper). Min. 55 (Kyelong)	Wheat, Maize, Rice.	Siwalik rocks with Oligocene and Eocene sedimentary rocks.
RAJASTHAN					
1 Jalor . . .	88·2	61·8	42	*Bajra*.	Alluvium (Recent) with Dharwarian rocks in the margin.
2 Tonk . .	77·8	62·3	61	*Jowar*, Wheat, Gram.	Vindhyan Sandstones and Dharwarian rocks.
3 Pali . . .	68·0	74·7	49	*Jowar*, *Bajra*, Sesamum.	Granites and gneisses (Archaean age).
4 Sirohi . .	67·2	92·0	64	*Bajra*, Sesamum, Wheat.	Dharwarian rocks.
5 Dungarpur .	65·6	97·1	76	Maize, Rice, Gram.	Deccan Trap.

TABLE IV. 2. IV A

Type IV—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3—concld.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Pratapgarh . .	98·2	83·7	98	Rice, Barley, Wheat.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Sultanpur . .	97·9	66·7	100	Rice, Gram, Wheat.	,,
3 Jaunpur . .	97·1	93·3	100	Barley, Rice, Maize.	,,
4 Allahabad . .	96·4	83·1	98	Rice, Gram, Barley.	,,
5 Faizabad . .	96·2	83·0	101	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	,,
6 Azamgarh . .	95·9	92·2	102	Rice, Barley.	,,
7 Ghazipur . .	94·8	92·2	105	Rice, Barley, Gram.	,,
8 Varanasi . .	94·1	91·1	106	Rice, Barley, Gram.	,,
9 Banda . .	92·7	97·4	95	Gram, Wheat, Rice.	Vindhyan Sandstones.
10 Basti . .	86·0	61·5	126	Rice, Barley, Wheat.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
11 Hamirpur . .	85·2	95·6	85	Gram, Wheat, *Jowar*.	Bundelkhand Gneisses.
12 Ballia . .	84·9	84·9	101	Rice, Barley, Gram.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
13 Jalaun . .	84·6	84·1	78	Gram, Wheat, *Jowar*.	,,
14 Mirzapur . .	84·3	69·2	113	Rice, Gram, Barley.	Vindhyan Sandstones.
15 Gorakhpur .	77·4	68·1	136	Rice, Barley, Wheat.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
16 Jhansi . .	71·4	92·9	88	*Jowar*, Wheat, Gram.	Bundelkhand Gneisses.
WEST BENGAL					
Howrah . .	77·0	54·6	163	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).

NOTE:—In column 4 against district Kangra in the Punjab State Maximum and Minimum average annual rainfall are given instead of district average. Names of respective stations are noted in brackets.

TABLE IV. 2. IV B

Abstract

TYPE IV

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of India	State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh	3	11,262	0·93	10·77
2 Bihar	8	36,407	3·00	55·04
3 Gujarat	8	26,583	2·19	37·80
4 Madhya Pradesh	35	130,407	10·76	77·47
5 Madras	1	5,670	0·47	11·78
6 Maharashtra	8	38,483	3·18	33·25
7 Mysore	6	16,279	1·34	22·40
8 Orissa	2	8,756	0·72	14·65
9 Punjab	1	6,278	0·52	13·39
10 Rajasthan	5	14,680	1·21	11·31
11 Uttar Pradesh	16	36,971	3·05	32·74
12 West Bengal	1	516	0·04	1·54
India	**94**	**332,292**	**27·41**	

TABLE IV. 2. IV C

TYPE IV

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concrete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Karimnagar	51	0	15	N	3	1	N
2 Nizamabad	108	N	83	1	2	1	1
3 Medak	8	N	245	N	14	26	3
4 Ranchi	18	N	5	0	7	N	N
5 Palamau	18	N	N	0	7	N	N
6 Gaya	67	N	N	0	18	1	N
7 Hazaribagh	71	1	3	N	26	1	N
8 Shahabad	132	1	1	N	32	1	N
9 Saran	194	N	N	0	30	N	N

TABLE IV. 2. IV C

TYPE IV

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof—contd.

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concrete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10 Monghyr	140	N	N	0	24	N	0
11 Patna	293	1	0	0	44	1	N
12 Bhavnagar	65	1	189	2	N	3	2
13 Ahmedabad	234	1	3	5	N	21	N
14 Banaskantha	206	4	21	N	1	9	1
15 Amreli	39	1	238	N	0	2	1
16 Sabarkantha	205	1	26	2	N	6	N
17 Kaira	302	1	N	1	N	7	2
18 Panchmahals	69	1	12	3	N	3	N
19 Surendranagar	30	1	405	2	N	3	11
20 Rewa	5	0	6	0	N	4	1
21 Satna	6	1	25	N	1	4	3
22 Raigarh	14	N	20	N	N	1	3
23 Sidhi	2	0	3	0	0	1	N
24 Ujjain	20	1	40	N	1	3	190
25 Jabalpur	31	N	17	N	1	2	N
26 Shahdol	28	N	1	N	N	3	3
27 Shajapur	62	1	15	1	N	2	2
28 Durg	15	N	52	N	N	1	3
29 Datia	45	1	66	1	11	38	3
30 Chhatarpur	24	N	76	N	2	9	6
31 Balaghat	20	N	0	0	N	N	10
32 Tikamgarh	58	0	56	N	1	3	3
33 Indore	54	2	11	1	N	6	150
34 Surguja	22	N	N	N	N	7	2
35 Vidisha	9	N	93	N	1	39	1
36 Ratlam	18	1	59	1	1	3	43
37 Bilaspur	20	N	64	N	N	1	3
38 Raipur	20	N	129	N	N	1	1
39 Rajgarh	18	N	163	N	1	7	1
40 Panna	6	0	149	1	1	2	4
41 Sehore	41	1	24	N	N	1	1
42 Narsimhapur	28	N	32	N	N	1	N
43 Chhindwara	77	1	34	N	N	N	2
44 Guna	8	1	171	2	1	110	16
45 Dewas	38	1	17	N	N	1	2
46 Betul	15	1	38	N	N	1	N
47 Seoni	18	N	1	N	N	N	N
48 Mandla	26	N	N	0	N	N	1
49 Dhar	21	1	133	N	1	2	117
50 Mandsaur	10	3	369	1	2	18	7
51 Gwalior	57	N	334	1	50	179	73

TABLE IV. 2. IV C

TYPE IV

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof—concld.

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52 East Nimar	34	2	57	1	1	2	17
53 West Nimar	38	N	27	N	1	1	8
54 Hoshangabad	71	1	9	N	N	1	2
55 Coimbatore	33	42	264	N	2	2	5
56 Bhandara	30	1	N	N	N	2	N
57 Nagpur	39	1	26	1	0	5	5
58 Wardha	29	N	16	1	N	3	2
59 Amravati	38	1	28	1	2	4	8
60 Ratnagiri	8	3	188	2	N	N	2
61 Akola	76	2	145	7	1	8	53
62 Chanda	48	1	4	1	0	2	5
63 Yeotmal	28	1	33	1	N	1	3
64 Hassan	31	N	16	N	N	1	1
65 Mysore	57	0	12	N	N	6	9
66 Mandya	46	N	127	N	0	6	58
67 Bangalore	179	N	33	N	N	34	223
68 Chikmagalur	160	N	21	3	0	1	N
69 Coorg	229	N	24	N	0	1	N
70 Sundargarh	62	3	4	2	N	4	1
71 Kalahandi	34	N	N	2	N	1	1
72 Kangra	18	N	197	N	N	N	N
73 Jalor	76	0	32	N	1	29	1
74 Tonk	3	1	215	0	0	91	N
75 Pali	135	N	175	N	3	139	0
76 Sirohi	201	N	79	1	7	38	0
77 Dungarpur	32	0	164	N	0	4	0
78 Pratapgarh	16	0	N	N	5	4	13
79 Sultanpur	16	0	0	N	7	5	107
80 Jaunpur	26	N	N	0	9	6	N
81 Allahabad	27	0	2	N	6	4	124
82 Faizabad	31	0	0	N	14	1	N
83 Azamgarh	33	N	N	N	6	8	N
84 Ghazipur	46	0	N	N	9	6	1
85 Varanasi	47	N	N	N	17	15	3
86 Banda	31	N	24	0	1	9	1
87 Basti	129	0	0	N	11	2	2
88 Hamirpur	130	0	17	N	11	20	7
89 Ballia	102	0	N	0	11	4	1
90 Jalaun	147	N	4	1	77	46	25
91 Mirzapur	63	N	7	N	12	23	5
92 Gorakhpur	200	N	0	N	9	10	2
93 Jhansi	247	0	23	0	20	29	3
94 Howrah	191	2	N	1	68	40	3

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TABLE IV. 2.V A

Type V—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
Mahbubnagar	63·6	58·6	71	*Jowar*, Rice.	Granites and gneisses (Archaean age) with Cuddapah rocks.
MADHYA PRADESH					
Morena	50·1	64·5	72	Gram, *Bajra*, Wheat.	Vindhyan Sandstones.
MYSORE					
1 Dharwar	68·2	64·7	69	*Jowar*, Cotton, Groundnut.	Dharwarian Rocks.
2 Tumkur	61·2	60·4	69	*Ragi*, Rice, Groundnut.	Dharwarian Rocks as well as granites and gneisses of Archaean age.
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Hardoi	96·0	80·9	88	Wheat, Gram, Barley.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Rae Bareli	94·9	96·5	93	Rice, Wheat, Barley.	,,
3 Shahjahanpur	94·1	67·0	102	Wheat, Rice, Gram.	,,
4 Sitapur	92·6	63·9	97	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	,,
5 Bara Banki	91·7	87·9	100	Rice, Gram, Wheat.	,,
6 Moradabad	91·7	54·2	94	Wheat, Rice, *Bajra*.	,,
7 Farrukhabad	91·6	75·0	79	Wheat, Gram, Maize.	,,
8 Fatehpur	91·2	85·2	90	Gram, Rice, Barley.	,,
9 Lucknow	91·0	93·4	96	Wheat, Rice, Gram.	,,
10 Budaun	90·4	65·4	82	Wheat, *Bajra*, Gram.	,,
11 Unnao	90·3	91·0	84	Rice, Barley, Wheat.	,,
12 Bijnor	90·1	56·3	109	Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane.	,,
13 Mainpuri	89·9	98·4	71	Wheat, Gram, *Bajra*.	,,
14 Kanpur	88·5	92·3	80	Gram, Wheat, *Jowar*.	,,
15 Saharanpur	87·8	70·4	95	Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane.	,,
16 Etah	87·5	92·3	69	Wheat, *Bajra*, Maize.	,,
17 Aligarh	86·9	92·2	66	Wheat, *Bajra*, Barley.	,,
18 Etawah	84·1	95·0	75	*Bajra*, Wheat, Gram.	,,
19 Bulandshahr	83·9	93·9	67	Wheat, *Ragi*, Barley.	,,
20 Mathura	81·6	94·1	59	Gram, Wheat, *Bajra*.	,,
21 Agra	81·6	94·9	66	*Bajra*, Gram, Wheat.	,,
22 Muzaffarnagar	81·5	95·0	76	Wheat, Sugarcane, Gram.	,,
23 Meerut	78·8	94·0	72	Wheat, Sugarcane, Maize.	,,

TABLE IV. 2. V B

Abstract

TYPE V

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of India	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh	1	7,054	0·58	6·74
2 Madhya Pradesh	1	4,507	0·37	2·68
3 Mysore	2	9,189	0.76	12·65
4 Uttar Pradesh	23	42,569	3·51	37·70
India	**27**	**63,319**	**5·22**	

TABLE IV. 2. V C

TYPE V

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concrete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Mahbubnagar	8	0	299	1	34	43	509
2 Morena	67	1	370	3	63	392	190
3 Dharwar	3	1	224	N	0	1	646
4 Tumkur	60	N	277	N	N	17	587
5 Hardoi	33	0	0	0	15	2	792
6 Rae Bareli	49	0	N	0	14	1	950
7 Shahjahanpur	46	0	0	0	18	0	652
8 Sitapur	38	N	0	0	30	2	607
9 Bara Banki	55	N	0	0	21	1	857
10 Moradabad	81	0	0	0	21	N	521
11 Farrukhabad	67	0	0	N	11	10	729
12 Fatehpur	85	0	0	N	8	8	836
13 Lucknow	79	N	0	0	32	1	901
14 Budaun	87	1	1	N	25	1	628
15 Unnao	87	0	N	N	14	1	895
16 Bijnor	89	N	N	N	22	1	540
17 Mainpuri	100	0	0	0	20	3	961
18 Kanpur	103	0	N	N	8	13	902
19 Saharanpur	117	N	N	N	58	5	641
20 Etah	120	N	0	N	41	8	874
21 Aligarh	130	0	0	N	48	5	869
22 Etawah	152	0	0	0	38	3	909
23 Bulandshahr	158	N	N	N	25	N	914
24 Mathura	179	N	N	0	105	23	813
25 Agra	145	N	35	N	78	33	838
26 Muzaffarnagar	179	N	0	N	16	1	933
27 Meerut	206	N	N	0	21	1	918

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TABLE IV. 2. VI A

Type VI—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAMMU AND KASHMIR					
1 Poonch	99·7	96·0	147	Maize, Wheat.	Murree rocks.
2 Ladakh	94·7	74·4	60	*Ragi*, Wheat.	Precambrian rocks with Eocene and Cretaceous rocks plus granites and gneisses.
3 Doda	92·6	85·6	N.A.	Maize, Wheat, Barley.	Triassic Permo-Carboniferous rocks.
4 Udhampur	90·3	79·2	129	Maize, Wheat, Rice.	,,
5 Kathua	67·3	80·4	129	Wheat, Rice, Maize.	Siwalik rocks.
KERALA					
Ernakulam	67·2	73·6	358	Rice, Coconuts.	Recent Alluvium (Coastal).
PUNJAB					
1 Lahaul and Spiti	93·4	93·1	N.A.	N.A.	Jurassic Rocks (Limestones and Shales).
2 Mahendragarh	50·6	65·5	N.A.	*Bajra*, Gram.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
RAJASTHAN					
Alwar	59·5	68·5	61	Gram, Bajra, Rape and Mustard.	Vindhyan sandstone.
UTTAR PRADESH					
Naini Tal	50·7	55·8	157	Rice, Wheat, Maize.	Jurassic limestones Shales and Schists.
DELHI	63·2	60·4	47	Gram, Wheat, *Bajra*.	Recent Alluvium without crops of granites and gneisses.
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1 Kinnaur	99·0	61·1	N.A.	Wheat, Maize, Barley.	Murree beds and triassic and permian rocks.
2 Bilaspur	68·2	59·4	N.A.	Maize, Wheat, Rice.	Lower Gondwana rocks.
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS					
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	94·3	86·3	157	N.A.	Coral reefs.
PONDICHERRY					
Mahe	82·6	75·8	N.A.	N.A.	Recent deposit (Coastal)

'N.A.' stands for not available.

TABLE IV. 2. VI B

Abstract

TYPE VI

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of	
			India	State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Jammu and Kashmir	5	46,545	3·84	86·92
2 Kerala	1	1,236	0·10	8·48
3 Punjab	2	5,026	0·41	10·72
4 Rajasthan	1	3,290	0·27	2·54
5 Uttar Pradesh	1	2,403	0·20	2·13
6 Delhi	1	447	0·04	100·00
7 Himachal Pradesh	2	3,024	0·25	28·32
8 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	11	N	100·00
9 Pondicherry	1	2·6	N	1·51
India	**15**	**61,984·6**	**5·11**	

'N' indicates that figures are negligible.

TABLE IV. 2. VI C

TYPE VI

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Poonch	0	0	997	0	0	N	40
2 Ladakh	1	0	946	0	0	0	250
3 Doda	9	N	912	N	N	N	138
4 Udhampur	6	0	892	0	1	N	192
5 Kathua	82	N	587	0	12	2	148
6 Ernakulam	96	N	576	0	0	1	0
7 Lahaul and Spiti	0	0	872	0	0	0	64
8 Mahendragarh	288	N	216	2	288	47	1
9 Alwar	13	N	581	1	72	235	N
10 Naini Tal	147	2	316	N	65	0	31
11 Delhi	588	0	36	2	196	115	21
12 Kinnaur	0	0	990	0	0	1	299
13 Bilaspur	17	7	556	2	0	3	17
14 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0	0	943	0	0	0	0

'N' indicates that figures are neglible.
'0' indicates that there are no figures at all.

TABLE IV. 2. VII A

Type VII—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT					
1 Jamnagar	88·6	93·7	47	Groundnut, *Jowar*, *Bajra*.	Deccan Trap with patches of Oligo-miocene rocks.
2 Kutch	87·6	88·7	32	*Bajra*, *Jowar*, Cotton.	Jurassic rocks with patches of Deccan Trap and Recent Alluvium (Saline).
3 Rajkot	74·1	95·5	59	Groundnut, *Jowar*, *Bajra*.	Deccan Trap.
4 Junagadh	74·0	93·7	62	Groundnut, *Bajra*, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap, Coastal Alluvium and Siwalik rocks.
5 Mehsana	56·3	96·6	61	*Bajra*, *Jowar*, Cotton.	Recent Alluvium (Coastal).
MADHYA PRADESH					
Damoh	58·7	96·3	122	Wheat, Rice, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap.
MADRAS					
Nilgiri	81·9	85·3	Max. 405 (Devala) Min. 121 (Hullattu)	Tea, Coffee, Potatoes.	Granites and gneisses.
MAHARASHTRA					
1 Osmanabad	80·6	53·6	81	*Jowar*, Groundnut.	Deccan Trap.
2 Sangli	79·5	58·7	62	*Jowar*, *Bajra*, Groundnut.	,,
3 Satara	77·8	82·5	80	*Jowar*, *Bajra*, Groundnut.	,,
4 Poona	75·4	65·7	115	*Jowar*, *Bajra*.	,,
5 Kolhapur	54·8	91·9	193	Rice, *Jowar*, Groundnut.	,,
6 Nanded	53·7	77·0	90	*Jowar*, Cotton.	,,
MYSORE					
Belgaum	69·1	59·0	78	*Jowar*, Groundnut, *Bajra*.	Gneisses and Dharwarian rocks,

TABLE IV. 2. VII A

Type VII—Wall : At least 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof : At least 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3—concld.

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN					
1 Udaipur	68·5	94·3	62	Maize, Barley, Wheat.	Dharwarian rocks.
2 Kota	58·6	80·5	89	Wheat, Gram, *Jowar*.	Deccan Trap.
3 Bhilwara	57·2	86·8	70	Maize, Wheat, Barley.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
4 Bundi	56·9	89·8	76	*Jowar*, Wheat, Gram.	,,
5 Jhalawar	52·2	84·7	100	*Jowar*, Wheat, Cotton.	Dharwarian rocks.
6 Chitorgarh	50·0	93·7	85	Wheat, Maize, *Jowar*.	Dharwarian rocks.
UTTAR PRADESH					
1 Chamoli	99·8	70·6	N.A.	Wheat, *Ragi*, Rice.	Fine grained Calcarious Sandstones, Argillaceous dolomites of Palaeozoic age.
2 Pithoragarh	99·5	79·1	N.A.	Rice, *Ragi*, Wheat.	,,
3 Almora	99·3	88·7	Max. 231 (Chaukuri) Min. 104 (Almora)	Rice, *Ragi*, Wheat.	Fine grained Calcarious Sandstones, Argillaceous dolomites of Palaeozoic age.
4 Tehri Garhwal	98·8	85·5	N.A.	Wheat, Rice, *Ragi*.	,,
5 Uttar Kashi	98·5	64·2	N.A.	Wheat, Rice, *Ragi*.	,,
6 Garhwal	98·2	91·1	Max. 212 (Lansdowne) Min. 95 (Srinagar)	Wheat, *Ragi*, Rice.	,,
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1 Mandi	86·4	78·9	N.A.	Wheat, Maize, Rice.	Siwalik rocks.
2 Sirmur	78·7	52·2	N.A.	Wheat, Maize, Rice.	Limestones, Phyllites, Schists of Palaeozoic age.
3 Mahasu	78·5	71·7	Max. 110 (Kotgarh) Min. 97 (Kotkhai)	Wheat, Maize, Barley.	,,

Note:— (i) Maximum and Minimum average annual rainfall with respective stations in brackets are given in column 4 in respect of hill district instead of district normals.
(ii) 'N. A.' stands for not available.

TABLE IV. 2. VII B

Abstract

TYPE VII

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of: India	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of: State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Gujarat	5	32,266	2·66	45·88
2 Madhya Pradesh	1	2,801	0·23	1·66
3 Madras	1	717	0·06	1·49
4 Maharashtra	6	25,229	2·08	21·80
5 Mysore	1	5,049	0·42	6·95
6 Rajasthan	6	23,735	1·96	18·29
7 Uttar Pradesh	6	15,394	1·27	13·63
8 Himachal Pradesh	3	5,000	0·41	46·82
India	**29**	**110,191**	**9·09**	

TABLE IV. 2. VII C

TYPE VII

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) *by certain material of wall and roof*

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concrete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Jamnagar	96	5	781	3	0	27	2
2 Kutch	52	3	792	24	N	11	7
3 Rajkot	62	5	673	1	N	29	0
4 Junagadh	60	2	677	N	N	34	N
5 Mehsana	562	N	N	N	N	6	1
6 Damoh	69	N	518	0	N	4	N
7 Nilgiri	487	90	230	5	N	2	18
8 Osmanabad	9	2	789	2	1	2	124
9 Sangli	82	3	706	2	0	1	75
10 Satara	53	7	711	4	N	1	13
11 Poona	84	7	650	6	N	4	30
12 Kolhapur	32	1	510	1	N	1	2
13 Nanded	12	1	502	13	4	8	12
14 Belgaum	18	N	663	6	N	1	323
15 Udaipur	4	N	681	N	1	44	N
16 Kota	3	N	583	N	N	130	N
17 Bhilwara	3	N	569	0	1	106	1
18 Bundi	5	N	564	0	1	76	N
19 Jhalawar	33	N	489	N	N	100	N
20 Chitorgarh	1	N	499	0	N	30	N
21 Chamoli	0	0	997	0	N	0	8
22 Pithoragarh	0	0	995	0	0	0	20
23 Almora	0	0	993	0	N	0	19
24 Tehri Garhwal	3	N	985	N	0	0	3
25 Uttar Kashi	0	0	983	2	0	0	1
26 Garhwal	15	N	967	N	19	0	7
27 Mandi	3	1	858	1	0	1	6
28 Sirmur	12	0	774	1	N	9	206
29 Mahasu	3	N	781	0	N	89	67

TABLE IV. 2. VIII A

Type VIII—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : At least 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material	Average annual rainfall (in cms.)	Principal crops	Geological feat res	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH						
1 Anantapur .	72·0	66·2	54	Groundnut, *Jowar*, *Bajra*.	Cuddapah Sandstones and Shales.	541·1
2 Kurnool .	70·6	65·9	62	*Jowar*, Groundnut, Cotton.	,,	624·9
MYSORE						
1 Bijapur .	90·9	85·7	55	*Jowar*, *Bajra*, Cotton.	Archaean granites and gneisses.	552·8
2 Gulbarga .	86·7	76·6	70	*Jowar*, *Bajra*.	,,	702·3
3 Bellary .	68·2	68·2	57	*Jowar*, Cotton, Groundnut.	Granites and gneisses.	574·9
4 Raichur .	62·1	67·3	60	*Jowar*, Cotton, Groundnut.	,,	601·6

TABLE IV.2. VIII B

Abstract

TYPE VIII

State/Union Territory	No. of districts	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of India	Percentage of area in column 3 to total rural area of State
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh	2	16,270	1·34	15·55
2 Mysore	4	21,764	1·80	29·95
India	**6**	**38,034**	**3·14**	

TABLE IV. 2. VIII C

TYPE VIII

Distribution of rural households (per 1,000) by certain material of wall and roof

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concrete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Anantapur	39	N	680	N	33	16	613
2 Kurnool	6	0	699	1	35	12	612
3 Bijapur	N	1	903	2	N	4	853
4 Gulbarga	2	N	860	4	2	255	509
5 Bellary	13	11	656	1	N	7	675
6 Raichur	7	1	612	N	N	5	668

TABLE IV. 2.IX (I) A

Type IX : Sub type I—Wall : At least 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : Less than 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)	57·0	44·9	1,121·3	*Jowar*, Rice.	Lower Gondwana.
2 Jalgaon (Maharashtra) .	55·6	41·8	740·7	Cotton, *Jowar*, Groundnut.	Deccan Trap.
3 Kolar (Mysore) . .	60·4	42·9	730·5	*Ragi*, Groundnut, Rice.	Dharwarian rocks.
4 Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh)	86·5	44·8	1,242·0	Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
5 Hooghly (West Bengal)	79·9	49·2	1,520·1	Rice.	,,

TABLE IV.2. IX (I) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE I)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of India	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of State
1	2	3	4
1 Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)	6,074	0·50	5·81
2 Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	4,245	0·35	3·67
3 Kolar (Mysore)	3,136	0·26	4·32
4 Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh)	1,544	0·13	1·37
5 Hooghly (West Bengal)	1,169	0·09	3·49
India	**16,168**	**1.33**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (I) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type I)

Distribution of 1,000 *census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall: Burnt bricks	Wall: C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Wall: Stone	Wall: Cement concrete	Roof: Brick and lime	Roof: Concrete and stone slabs	Roof: All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Khammam	46	N	13	1	12	2	322
2 Jalgaon	278	2	87	2	3	7	354
3 Kolar	151	N	241	N	1	169	256
4 Pilibhit	110	0	0	0	16	9	297
5 Hooghly	149	2	N	2	56	31	5

TABLE IV. 2. IX (II) A

Type IX : Sub type II—Wall : At least 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof : Less than 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	62·6	43·9	758·9	*Jowar*, Rice, Castor.	Granites and gneisses.
2 Singhbhum (Bihar)	90·3	49·7	1,434·6	Rice.	Dharwarian rocks The basement is of Archaean granites and gneisses.
3 Dhanbad (Bihar)	65·1	45·7	1,310·7	Rice.	Lower Gondwana rocks.
4 Deoria (Uttar Pradesh)	74·6	48·4	1,145.1	Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).

TABLE IV. 2. IX (II) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE II)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of India	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of State
1	2	3	4
1 Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	2,897	0·24	2·77
2 Singhbhum (Bihar) } 3 Dhanbad (Bihar)	6,136	0·51	9·28
4 Deoria (Uttar Pradesh)	2,086	0·17	1·85
India	**11,119**	**0·92**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (II) C

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE II)

Distribution of 1,000 *census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Hyderabad . . .	22	N	304	N	20	193	26
2 Singhbhum . . .	36	4	22	0	9	N	N
3 Dhanbad . . .	317	2	24	0	139	2	N
4 Deoria . . .	123	0	1	N	18	16	8

TABLE IV. 2. IX (III) A

Type IX: Sub type III–Wall : More than 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof : Less than 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bidar (Mysore) . .	67·7	37·2	907·5	*Jowar*, Gram.	Archaean granites and gneisses, partly Deccan Trap.

TABLE IV. 2. IX (III) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE III)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
Bidar (Mysore)	2,068	0·17	2·85
India	**2,068**	**0·17**	

TABLE IV.2. IX (III) C

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE III)

Distribution of 1,000 *census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bidar	72	1	558	12	N	243	74

TABLE IV. 2. IX (IV) A

Type IX: Sub type IV—Wall : At least 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof : Less than 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Mean Rainfall in (mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra)	61·4	36·9	578·8	*Jowar, Bajra.*	Deccan Trap.
2 Sholapur (Maharashtra) .	85·6	40·2	584·3	*Jowar.*	,,
3 Bhir (Maharashtra) . .	57·7	49·6	668·4	*Jowar, Bajra,* Cotton.	,,
4 Chitradurga (Mysore) .	56·5	40·2	579·3	*Jowar, Ragi,* Groundnut.	Archaean granites and gneisses with Cuddapah rocks.
5 Simla (Punjab) . . .	77·6	45·0	1,535·2	Maize, Wheat.	Slates, and lime stones of Purana age.

TABLE IV. 2. IX (IV) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE IV)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra)			
2 Sholapur (Maharashtra)	16,124	1·33	13·93
3 Bhir (Maharashtra)			
4 Chitradurga (Mysore)	4,151	0·34	5·71
5 Simla (Punjab)	211	0·02	0·45
India	**20,486**	**1·69**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (IV) C

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE IV)

Distribution of 1,000 *Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Ahmadnagar . . .	60	4	534	3	13	11	338
2 Sholapur . . .	13	4	831	2	N	2	336
3 Bhir	17	2	554	1	2	8	77
4 Chitradurga . . .	31	1	533	N	1	5	290
5 Simla	32	6	721	8	N	294	1

TABLE IV. 2. IX (V) A

Type IX : Sub type V—Wall : At least 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof : Less than 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Bhind (Madhya Pradesh) .	84·8	43·9	668·3	Gram, Wheat, *Bajra*.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Dhulia (Maharashtra) .	58·6	40·3	674·0	*Jowar*, Groundnut, *Bajra*.	Deccan Trap.
3 Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	53·3	47·9	689·2	Gram, *Bajra*, Wheat.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
4 Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) .	82·1	39·3	1,106·6	Rice, Wheat, Gram.	,,

TABLE IV. 2. IX (V) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (SUB-TYPE V)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Bhind (Madhya Pradesh)	1,717	0·14	1·02
2 Dhulia (Maharashtra)	4,792	0·40	4·14
3 Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	4,030	0·33	3·11
4 Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	1,555	0·13	1·38
India	**12,094**	**1·00**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (V) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type V)

Distribution of 1,000 *census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Bhind	78	N	50	N	84	29	326
2 Dhulia	77	1	36	1	N	188	215
3 Sawai Madhopur . .	9	1	451	N	5	474	N
4 Bareilly	153	N	N	2	33	3	357

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VI) A

Type IX: Sub type VI—Wall : At least 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof : Less than 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Brick and lime, Concrete and stone slabs and All other material	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Ajmer (Rajasthan)	62·6	48·1	527·3	*Jowar*, Wheat, Gram.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
2 Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)	93·9	40·7	N.A.	Maize, Wheat, Barley.	Slates, Limestones, Schists, Phyllites.

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VI) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type VI)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Ajmer (Rajasthan)	3,122	0·26	2·41
2 Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)	2,655	0·22	24·86
India	**5,777**	**0·48**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VI) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type VI)

Distribution of 1,000 *census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Ajmer	7	N	615	0	10	469	2
2 Chamba . . .	0	0	939	N	1	1	405

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VII) A

Type IX: Sub type VII—Wall : Less than 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof : More than 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)	47·9	58·1	995·1	*Jowar*, Cotton, Rice.	Archaean granites and gneisses.
2 Baudh-Khondmals (Orissa)	49·0	98·8	1,597·1	Rice, *Ragi*.	Khondalite and Charnockite rocks.
3 West Dinajpur (West Bengal)	49·7	89·5	1,634·8	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VII) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type VII)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)	6,201	0·51	5·93
2 Baudh-Khondmals (Orissa)	4,279	0·35	7·16
3 West Dinajpur (West Bengal)	2,042	0·17	6·09
India	**12,522**	**1 03**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VII) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type VII)

Distribution of 1,000 *Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Adilabad . . .	86	N	24	N	1	1	1
2 Baudh-Khondmals . .	27	0	2	N	N	1	N
3 West Dinajpur . .	11	2	0	1	2		

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VIII) A

Type IX : Sub type VIII—Wall : Less than 50 *per cent walls of material described in column* 2
Roof: More than 50 *per cent roofs of material described in column* 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)	46·0	75·5	1,137·6	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Champaran (Bihar) .	46·1	57·1	1,391·5	Rice, Barley.	,,
3 Darbhanga (Bihar) . .	49·8	72·0	1,249·9	Rice.	,,
4 Kozhikode (Kerala) .	47·0	81·2	3,461·3	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Coastal).
5 Trichur (Kerala) . .	48·1	64·9	3,159·4	Rice.	,,
6 Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	48.1	50·7	2,142·3	Wheat, Rice, Maize.	Siwalik rocks and Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
7 Malda (West Bengal) .	48·8	71·0	1,540·3	Rice.	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
8 Nadia (West Bengal) .	46·7	55·6	1,310·4	Rice, Gram, Jute.	,,

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VIII) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type VIII)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)	4 100	0·34	3·92
2 Champaran (Bihar) } 3 Darbhanga (Bihar) }	6,829	0·56	1 ·32
4 Kozhikode (Kerala) } 5 Trichur (Kerala) }	3,614	0·30	24·80
6 Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	884	0·07	0·78
7 Malda (West Bengal) } 8 Nadia (West Bengal) }	2,854	0·24	8·51
India	**18,281**	**1·51**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (VIII) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type VIII)

Distribution of 1,000 *Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 East Godavari . .	361	N	4	N	12	1	1
2 Champaran . . .	87	N	N	0	19	N	N
3 Darbhanga . . .	99	N	0	0	16	N	0
4 Kozhikode . . .	15	N	364	N	0	N	N
5 Trichur	71	N	314	0	N	N	N
6 Dehra Dun . . .	106	1	366	2	67	0	2
7 Malda	39	N	0	N	17	7	N
8 Nadia	154	20	0	1	43	35	10

TABLE IV. 2. IX (IX) A

Type IX: Sub type IX—Wall : Less than 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : More than 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Baroda (Gujarat)	43·6	90·8	968·8	Cotton, Rice, *Jowar.*	Recent Alluvium (Riverine).
2 Broach (Gujarat)	48·4	82·3	949·7	Cotton, *Jowar.*	,,
3 Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	46·0	93·6	1,235·0	Wheat, *Jowar,* Gram.	Deccan Trap with Archaean granites and gneisses.

TABLE IV. 2. IX (IX) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type IX)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Baroda (Gujarat) } 2 Broach (Gujarat) }	5,961	0·49	8·48
3 Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) . . .	3,933	0·33	2·34
India	9,894	0·82	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (IX) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type IX)

Distribution of 1,000 *Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Baroda . . .	208	4	2	3	N	9	2
2 Broach . . .	172	2	2	1	N	1	2
3 Sagar	22	N	406	N	N	30	1

TABLE IV. 2. IX (X) A

Type IX: Sub type X—Wall : Less than 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : More than 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Parbhani (Maharashtra)	46·5	55·2	821·0	*Jowar,* Cotton.	Deccan Trap.
2 Buldhana (Maharashtra)	47·6	50·9	802·8	Cotton, *Jowar.*	,,

TABLE IV. 2. IX (X) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type X)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Parbhani (Maharashtra) } 2 Buldhana (Maharashtra) } . .	8,472	0·70	7·32
India	**8,472**	**0·70**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (X) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type X)

Distribution of 1,000 *Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material*

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Parbhani	39	2	415	3	8	10	34
2 Buldhana	110	2	356	2	16	5	118

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XI) A

Type IX: Sub type XI—Wall : Less than 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof: More than 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Baramulla (Jammu and Kashmir)	45·6	91·9	899·4	Rice, Maize.	Upper Palaeozoic and mesozoic rocks.
2 Kottayam (Kerala) .	48·3	70·2	2,994·5	Rice.	Hills of granites and gneisses (Archaean age) Recent Alluvium (Coastal).

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XI) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XI)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Baramulla (Jammu and Kashmir) .	2,510	0·21	4·69
2 Kottayam (Kerala)	2,419	0·20	16·60
India	**4,929**	**0·41**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XI) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XI)

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt Bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Baramulla . .	212	0	238	0	0	0	43
2 Kottayam . .	37	1	445	N	0	N	0

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XII) A

Type IX: Sub type XII—Wall : Less than 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof: More than 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and Timber	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Raisen (Madhya Pradesh)	40·3	93·7	1,330.4	Wheat, Gram.	Deccan Trap.
2 Kolaba (Maharashtra)	46·0	50·2	2,956·3	Rice.	Deccan Trap Lateritic rocks and Recent Alluvium (Coastal).

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XII) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XII)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
1 Raisen (Madhya Pradesh) . . .	3,273	0·27	1·94
2 Kolaba (Maharashtra) . . .	2,671	0·22	2·31
India	**5,944**	**0·49**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XII) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XII)

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Raisen . . .	34	3	160	N	N	3	4
2 Kolaba . . .	199	2	44	15	N	1	1

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XIII) A

Type IX: Sub type XIII—Wall: Less than 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : Less than 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Mud and Unburnt bricks	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nasik (Maharashtra)	44·0	12·0	1,022·0	*Bajra*, Wheat, Groundnut.	Deccan Trap.

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XIII) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XIII)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
Nasik (Maharashtra)	5,890	0·49	5·09
India	**5,890**	**0·49**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XIII) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XIII)

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nasik	132	4	201	3	N	224	91

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XIV) A

Type IX: Sub-type XIV—Wall: Less than 50 per cent walls of material described in column 2
Roof : Less than 50 per cent roofs of material described in column 3

District/State	Percentage of houses having walls made of Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement concrete and All other material	Percentage of houses having roofs made of Tiles, slate, shingle, Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and Asbestos cement sheets	Mean Rainfall (in mms.)	Principal crops	Geological features
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh)	47·9	47·6	816·3	Wheat, *Jowar*, Gram.	**Vindhyan Sandstones.**

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XIV) B

Abstract

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XIV)

District/State	Area in square miles (Rural)	Percentage of area in column 2 to total area of	
		India	State
1	2	3	4
Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh) . . .	3,940	0·33	2·34
India	**3,940**	**0·33**	

TABLE IV. 2. IX (XIV) C

TYPE IX (Sub-Type XIV)

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by certain types of wall and roof material

District	Wall				Roof		
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivpuri	37	N	421	1	11	324	39

CHAPTER V

ROOMS AND HOUSEHOLDS

I Definitions

FOR THE PURPOSE of the houselist a room was defined in the 1960 Census as follows :

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should be at least 6 feet long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and laterine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

No test was laid down by way of measurement (except that a room should be at least 6 feet long), cubic space, ventilation, durability of building material used, protection afforded against exposure and sanitary amenities. The only universal test was an enclosed built-on space with four walls and a doorway or, in brief, the idea that 'a room's a room for a' that? The variety of definitions of a census house permits a glimpse to the possible varieties of a room. The census data presented in E-V therefore throws no more than some vague light on the actual problem of congestion for it should be remembered in this context that the mansions of the rich are very few and far between, while a room passing off as such on the benefit of the doubt, particularly in the matter of protection against damp and exposure, ventilation and sanitary construction is more the rule than the exception. It helps one to appreciate the realities more sharply if we recall that the predominant wall material for most of the country is grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud and unburnt brick and roughly dressed stone, and the predominant roof material again grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, half-round and flat clay tiles, timber and loosely fitted stone, slate, or shingle.

But even with what is available, however crude, we can attempt comparisons on the principle of constancy in deficiency. This is what has been attempted below :

II Method adopted for grading congestion in districts as a whole

The method followed, was to distribute every 1,000 census households of each district according to number of rooms occupied. (1) no regular room, (2) one room, (3) 2 rooms, (4) 3 rooms, (5) 4 rooms, (6) 5 rooms and more. Each of the above categories was thereafter arranged in quartiles, congestion was then empirically graded with reference to the largest proportion per 1,000 of census households living in 1 and 2 rooms. At the opposite end lack of congestion was graded according to the member of households occupying 4 and more rooms.

The quartile values for each category ranged as follows :

	Q_1	Q_2	Q_3	Q_4
1 room .	42-336	337-470	471-626	627-894
2 rooms .	83-226	227-275	276-309	310-509
3 rooms .	15-64	65-113	114-159	160-254
4 rooms .	5-25	26-50	51-82	83-275
5 rooms and more .	1-18	19-41	42-74	75-393

The grading of congestion was done according to the following indices :

I *Extremely congested*

Districts would fall under this category, if the value for households with 1 room only was very high, that is, it fell in Quartile 4, and the combined value for 1 and 2 rooms for the district was above 900 per thousand.

II *Very congested*

Districts would fall under this category if the combined values of households with 1 and 2 rooms and not merely of households with 1 room only were high. The following indices were adopted :

(i) Value for 1 room in Q_4 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being less than 900;

(ii) Value for 1 room in Q_3 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being more than 900; and

(iii) Value for 1 room in Q_2 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being more than 900.

III *Congested*

Value for 1 room being in Q_3 or Q_2 or Q_1 but combined value of 1 and 2 rooms being between 750 and 900.

IV *Moderately congested*

Value for 1 room being in Q_3 or Q_2 or Q_1 but combined value of 1 and 2 rooms being between 600 and 750.

V *Relatively comfortable*

Value for 1 room being in Q_2 or Q_1 but combined value of 1 and 2 rooms being between 400 and 600.

VI *Comfortable*

Value for 1 room being in Q_2 or Q_1 but combined value of 1 and 2 rooms being less than 400.

III The results of grading (see Table V. 1)

STATEMENT V.1

Grade I Extremely congested

The first Group I Extremely congested is composed of 40 districts in the following political and geographical blocks:

1 Andhra Pradesh . .	Adilabad-Karimnagar; Kurnool-Cuddapah-Chittoor; Srikakulam -Visakhapatnam.
2 Gujarat . . .	Amreli - Bhavnagar-Surendranagar; Banaskantha.
3 Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan	Panchmahals-Jhabua-Banswara - Dungarpur-Udaipur.
4 Madhya Pradesh .	Betul-Chhindwara-Narsimhapur-Damoh; Mandla; Rajgarh; Raisen.
5 Jammu and Kashmir .	Jammu-Kathua.
6 Madras . . .	Thanjavur.
7 Maharashtra . .	Dhulia--Jalgaon--Buldhana-Aurangabad-Ahmadnagar - Sholapur; Thana.
8 West Bengal . .	Bankura, Nadia, 24-Parganas.
9 Tripura . . .	Tripura.
10 Nagaland . . .	Tuensang.
11 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
12 Pondicherry. . .	Karaikal.

Together they account for 11·41 per cent of India's population.

STATEMENT V.2

Grade II Very congested

The second Group II Very congested comprises 45 districts in the following political and geographical blocks :

1 Andhra Pradesh . .	Anantapur, Nellore.
2 Assam . . .	Mizo Hills.
3 Gujarat . . .	Junagadh-Rajkot ; Ahmedabad-Sabarkantha,

STATEMENT V.2

Grade II Very congested—concld.

4 Jammu and Kashmir .	Doda-Udhampur; Poonch.
5 Madhya Pradesh .	Seoni-Jabalpur-Sagar-Sehore-Shajapur-Dewas-East Nimar.
6 Maharashtra . .	Amravati-Akola-Yeotmal-Parbhani-Nanded - Osmanabad-Bhir; Greater Bombay; Poona; Sangli.
7 Madras . . .	Madras - Chingleput-North Arcot-Salem-Tiruchirapalli-Coimbatore-Madurai-Ramanathapuram.
8 Rajasthan . . .	Chitorgarh ; Jhalawar; Sirohi.
9 West Bengal . .	Purulia; Birbhum; Howrah-Calcutta ; West Dinajpur-Jalpaiguri.
10 Nagaland . . .	Mokokchung.

Together they account for 15·28 per cent of India's population.

STATEMENT V.3

Grade III Congested

The third Group III Congested consists of 103 districts in the following political and geographical blocks:

1 Andhra Pradesh-Mysore-Maharashtra	East Godavari-West Godavari-Krishna-Guntur-Khammam-Nalgonda - Warangal - Mahbubnagar-Medak-Nizamabad; Bidar-Gulbarga-Raichur-Bellary-Chitradurga-Dharwar- Bijapur-Belgaum; Kolhapur - Ratnagiri-Satara-Kolaba.
2 Gujarat-Maharashtra .	Jamnagar-Kutch-Mehsana ; Kaira; Baroda-Broach-Surat ; Nasik-Dangs.
3 Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh-Orissa-Bihar	Wardha-Nagpur-Chanda- Bhandara; Balaghat-Bilaspur-Shahdol - Raipur-Raigarh; Koraput-Kalahandi-Baudh-Khondmals - Ganjam; Palamau-Ranchi - Dhanbad-Singhbhum; Sundargarh ; Mayurbhanj.

STATEMENT V.3

Grade III Congested—concld.

4 Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan	Hoshangabad; West Nimar-Dhar-Indore-Ujjain-Ratlam-Mandsaur-Vidisha-Guna-Shivpuri - Morena; Sawai Madhopur-Kota- Bundi-Tonk-Bhilwara - Ajmer-Pali-Jalor - Alwar-Bharatpur.
5 Uttar Pradesh-Delhi-Punjab-Himachal Pradesh	Etah-Budaun-Rampur-Moradabad- Naini-Tal - Bulandshahr-Delhi- Saharanpur-Dehra Dun; Karnal ; Ludhiana; Kinnaur.
6 Madras . . .	South Arcot; Tirunelveli.
7 Uttar Pradesh . .	Mirzapur.
8 Bihar	Saharsa.
9 West Bengal . .	Midnapore-Hooghly-Burdwan-Murshidabad-Malda ; Darjeeling; Cooch Behar.
10 Assam . . .	Garo Hills; Cachar; United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.
11 Nagaland . . .	Kohima.
12 Pondicherry . .	Yanam.
13 Madhya Pradesh .	Chhatarpur-Panna.
14 SIKKIM . . .	SIKKIM.
15 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

This group accounts for 29·24 per cent of India's population.

STATEMENT V.4

Grade IV Moderately congested

The fourth Group IV Moderately congested accounts for 90 districts in the following political and geographical blocks :

1 Andhra Pradesh . .	Hyderabad.
2 Assam . . .	Goalpara - Kamrup-United Khasi and Jaintia Hills-Nowgong-Darrang-Lakhimpur.
3 Bihar . . .	Muzaffarpur; Darbhanga; Purnea-Santal Parganas-Bhagalpur Monghyr-Hazaribagh.
4 Jammu and Kashmir .	Baramulla-Ladakh.

STATEMENT V.4

Grade IV Moderately congested—concld.

5 Kerala-Madras . .	Kanyakumari - Quilon-Alleppey - Kottayam-Ernakulam-Trichur - Palghat - Nilgiri.
6 Madhya Pradesh .	Bastar-Durg; Surguja-Sidhi-Rewa-Satna; Gwalior-Bhind; Tikamgarh.
7 Mysore . . .	Bangalore - Mandya-Tumkur - Hassan-Chikmagalur - Shimoga-South Kanara-North Kanara.
8 Orissa . . .	Bolangir-Sambalpur-Keonjhar-Balasore.
9 Punjab-Himachal Pradesh-Rajasthan	Sangrur - Ferozepur-Hissar-Rohtak-Gurgaon-Jullundur-Patiala-Amritsar-Kapurthala-Gurdaspur-Hoshiarpur - Simla-Ambala; Chamba; Sirmur; Ganganagar.
10 Rajasthan . . .	Jaipur-Nagaur-Jodhpur-Jaisalmer.
11 Uttar Pradesh . .	Uttar Kashi-Chamoli - Almora - Pithoragarh; Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor - Meerut; Aligarh-Mathura-Agra - Mainpuri - Farrukhabad-Hardoi-Shahjahanpur-Pilibhit- Bareilly ; Bahraich-Gonda ; Jhansi; Kheri; Gorakhpur; Lucknow; Kanpur.
12 North-East Frontier Agency	North-East Frontier Agency.
13 Pondicherry . .	Pondicherry.

This group accounts for 27·09 per cent of India's population.

STATEMENT V.5

Grade V Relatively comfortable

The fifth Group V Relatively comfortable consists of 44 districts in the following geographical blocks:

1 Assam	Sibsagar.
2 Bihar-Uttar Pradesh-Madhya Pradesh	Patna-Saran-Champaran; Deoria-Varanasi-Jaunpur-Allahabad-Pratapgarh-Basti-Bara Banki-Rae Bareli-Fatehpur-Banda-Hamirpur - Etawah - Unnao-Sitapur; Datia.

STATEMENT V.5

Grade V Relatively comfortable—concld.

3 Kerala . . .	Trivandrum; Kozhikode-Cannanore.
4 Mysore . . .	Kolar;Mysore-Coorg.
5 Orissa . . .	Dhenkanal - Cuttack-Puri.
6 Rajasthan-Punjab .	Barmer; Bikaner-Churu-Sikar- Jhunjhunu - Mahendragarh.
7 Uttar Pradesh-Himachal Pradesh-Punjab	Garhwal-Tehri Garhwal; Mahasu-Mandi-Kangra.
8 Punjab . . .	Bhatinda.
9 Jammu and Kashmir .	Srinagar-Anantnag.
10 Manipur . . .	Manipur.
11 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

This group accounts for 13·37 per cent of India's population.

STATEMENT V.6

Grade VI Comfortable

The sixth Group VI Comfortable accounts for 11 districts in the following geographical blocks :

1 Uttar Pradesh-Bihar .	Ghazipur-Jalaun-Faizabad - Sultanpur-Ballia - Azamgarh-Shahabad-Gaya.
2 Himachal Pradesh-Punjab	Bilaspur-Lahaul and Spiti.
3 Pondicherry . .	Mahe.

This group accounts for 3·61 per cent of India's population.

We may now have a look at the other side of the shield, that is, at the proportion of households enjoying relative comfort by way of number of rooms occupied. By relative comfort is meant use of 4 or more rooms per household. As one can see in Table V.1 the number of members per household tends to rise steadily with the number of rooms occupied, and there is no real affluence in terms of room space per person at any stage except for an infinitesimally small proportion of the population.

Nevertheless, households occupying 4 or more rooms still are an index, in a manner of speaking, of prosperity of some sort, because, when all is said and done, it is only the well-to-do households which can afford 4 or more rooms. The number itself is an index irrespective of the size and amenities of the rooms themselves. An important point to remember in this connection, however, is the housing tradition in certain areas like Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Coastal Orissa, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur where a house is generally built around an open courtyard with usually four rooms as four separate structures on the four sides. The special system of house-numbering in West Bengal has concealed this feature in the West Bengal statistics which clearly emerges in Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa districts. All the same, the proportion of households with 4 or more rooms particularly 5 or more rooms may be regarded as a rough-and-ready index of comfort and of concentration of investment on housing in each district.

IV Households with no regular room

At the outset, it must be borne in mind that 'no regular room' does not mean homeless or 'no roof over the head'. It merely stands for habitations in which there is no enclosure which answers to the definition of a room. Census Households with no regular room to live in were also counted. A brief discussion on the proportion of households living in 'no regular room' will be of interest.

There were 75 districts in India in 1960 where the proportion per 1,000 of Census Households living in no regular room was either nil (46 districts) or negligible (29 districts). This covered 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 9 districts of Assam, 2 districts of Gujarat, 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 1 of Madras, 2 of Orissa, 2 of Punjab, 8 of Rajasthan, 16 of Uttar Pradesh, 2 of West Bengal, 3 of Himachal Pradesh, 3 of Nagaland, Tripura, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Mahe of Pondicherry and Sikkim.

There were 69 districts again where the proportion per 1,000 of Census houses was only 1. These are: 8 districts of Bihar, 7 of Gujarat, 16 of Madhya Pradesh, 1 of Mysore, 8 of Orissa, 7 of Punjab, 9 of Rajasthan, 9 of Uttar Pradesh, 2 of West Bengal and 2 of Himachal Pradesh.

There were 43 districts where the proportion per 1,000 of Census houses was only 2. These are: 7 districts of Bihar, 5 of Gujarat, 1 of Kerala, 6 of Madhya Pradesh, 2 of Orissa, 5 of Punjab, 1 of Rajasthan, 8 of Uttar Pradesh, 5 of West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Karaikal of Pondicherry and North-East Frontier Agency.

There were 33 districts where the proportion per 1,000 of Census houses was 3 to 4. These are: 1 district of Bihar, 1 of Jammu and Kashmir, 7 of Madhya Pradesh, Madras City (3), 2 of Maharashtra, 5 of Punjab, 3 of Rajasthan, 8 of Uttar Pradesh, 4 of West Bengal including Calcutta (4), and Yanam of Pondicherry.

There were 31 districts where the proportion per 1,000 of Census houses was 5 to 7. These are: 1 district of Bihar, 2 of Gujarat, 1 of Jammu and Kashmir, 1 of Kerala, 6 of Madhya Pradesh, 3 of Madras, 3 of Maharashtra, 2 of Mysore, 1 of Orissa, 3 of Rajasthan, 7 of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

There were 82 districts where the proportion per 1,000 of Census houses was 8 or more. They are located in the different states as follows:

Assam	2
Gujarat	1
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	7
Kerala	7
Madhya Pradesh	5

Madras	8
Maharashtra	21
Mysore	16
Rajasthan	2
Uttar Pradesh	6
West Bengal	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Manipur	1
Pondicherry	1

The Assam Superintendent observes that the high number in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Mizo Hills is due to the omission on the part of some enumerators in the hill districts to record the number of rooms occupied by each household. It was not possible to check these 'non-entries' later and so "wherever enumerators have left these columns blank we have had to lump them under the category of households with no regular room". In the case of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizo Hills, therefore, 'no regular room' was really 'number of rooms not recorded' which seems to go well with the other 9 districts of Assam where the proportion is either nil (8 districts) or negligible (Garo Hills).

The Gujarat Superintendent observes that households with no regular room in Surat district would be mainly those living in 'unenclosed verandah, cattle shed, grass shed, houses without walls or without roofs and similar structures which cannot be covered by the definition of a room'. It should be remembered that there are shepherd communities in Gujarat who live a semi-nomadic life in winter looking for pastures for their cattle, sheep and goats.

The Jammu and Kashmir Superintendent observes that district Poonch has suffered most as a result of the tribal raids of 1947. The district is girdled by the Cease-fire Line which has truncated three of its tehsils. Conditions have not returned to normal in the district as many displaced persons are still without any dwellings due either to the lands allotted to them not having been occupied or because their possession could not be handed over. Apart from this, infiltration from across the Cease-fire Line has also been going on for all these years.

The displaced persons are mostly concentrated in the tehsils of Rajouri and Nowshehra. The former is situated in the interior of the district and is therefore regarded a secure area. The latter is inhabited by larger majority of non-muslims and the displaced persons from the tehsil of Bhimber, which is now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line bordering Nowshehra, have concentrated here.

There are always a certain number of structures in the sandy coastal or green lagoon areas of Kerala which are made of walls of coconut branches and leaves and roofs of the same material which cannot properly be called houses or rooms because of their open and unsecured character. It is their structure which gives Kerala its proportion of households with no regular room.

The observed proportion of households in 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh would partly be due to the existence of semi-nomadic communities in them.

The observed proportion of households with no regular room in 8 districts of Madras is mainly the contribution of the congested cities and towns but is also due in part to the unsatisfactory condition of housing in these districts particularly as the proportion of grass, thatch, reeds etc. for both wall and roof and also mud for walls is high.

Since the city of Bombay occupies the middle position (24) in the number

of districts having more than 8 households per 1,000 having no regular room, and since the other 20 districts are mainly rural, it is possible that the proportion of households with no regular room has been high in Maharashtra for definitional reasons, having included households 'living in unenclosed verandah, cattle shed, grass shed, homes without walls or without roofs, and similar structures which cannot be covered by the definition of a room'.

It is not clear at first sight why the proportions in as many as 13 Mysore districts should be so high, particularly in Hassan (146), Bangalore (175), Mandya (225), Mysore (342) and Kolar (430) unless the definition of a room should have been rather rigorously applied. It conforms to observed facts that Hassan, Mandya and Mysore are undergoing a certain amount of fresh settlement owing to reclamation of land which makes for impermanent or unsatisfactory housing structures. The Mysore Superintendent thinks that the high figure is due to the predominance of a special type of houses in the rural areas of these districts. Normally these houses do not have even a single room conforming to the definition prescribed during the houselisting operations. Such a house consists of a spacious elevated verandah enclosed by walls on all sides and having a small rectangular or square shaped opening to the sky in the middle, which provides ventilation for the entire house. Apart from a kitchen and probably a bath room attached to this verandah, normally there will not be any living rooms. One or two sides of this verandah are used for living, dining and sleeping purposes and the remaining sides as cattle sheds, granaries etc. These verandahs could not be classified as rooms during houselisting as they did not satisfy the prescribed definition, although they are more spacious and better ventilated than the sophisticated rooms available in the modern buildings of big cities. Bangalore's high figure may be due to congestion in the city and suburbs owing to the industrial expansion and influx of population. But it is difficult to explain Kolar's extraordinarily high figure (the highest for India or any part of the world).

The proportions observed in the 2 districts of Rajasthan, Bharatpur and Nagaur may have been partly due to semi-nomadic communities, while those observed in 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh, 3 of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chamba of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Pondicherry are due to their high urban densities and unsatisfactory housing conditions.

V Towns and cities with population of 50,000 and over

Towns and cities above 50,000 population were similarly arranged according to the quartile values of households occupying 1 or more rooms as follows :

The quartile values are as follows :

	Q_1	Q_2	Q_3	Q_4
No regular room	0	N-1	2-4	5-134
1 room	77-433	434-527	528-616	617-934
2 rooms	43-222	223-256	257-287	288-467
3 rooms	11-78	79-103	104-129	130-353
4 rooms	4-37	38-50	51-69	70-258
5 rooms and more	2-35	36-51	52-78	79-332

Indices of congestion

The following indices of congestion were adopted:

I Extremely congested

Value for 1 room in Q_4 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms for the town or city above 900.

II Very congested

(i) Value for 1 room in Q_1 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being less than 900;

(ii) Value for 1 room in Q_3 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being more than 900 and

(iii) Value for 1 room in Q_2 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being more than 900.

III Congested

Value for 1 room in Q_1 or Q_2 or Q_3 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being between 750 and 900.

IV Moderately congested

Value for 1 room in Q_1 or Q_2 or Q_3 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being between 600 and 750.

V Least congested

Value for 1 room in Q_1 or Q_2 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms being less than 600.

A. The results (see Table V.2)

I Extremely congested

Andhra Pradesh : Kothagudem, Vijayapuri.

Gujarat : Morvi, Rajkot.

Madhya Pradesh : Bhilainagar.

Maharashtra : Malegaon.

West Bengal : Halisahar, Garden Reach, Bhatpara, Titagar.

It is distressing to find Bhilainagar and Vijayapuri figuring in this list, being brand new towns built on the basis of certain socially desirable housing norms, but it is possible that their place in this category has been due to the presence of a large population of construction labour living in congested temporary hutments. The 10 towns and cities in this group account for 2·20 per cent of India's urban population living in towns and cities above 50,000. The lower limit of congestion in this group is Morvi in Gujarat where 641 households per 1,000 households live in 1 room and the outer limit is in Titagar (West Bengal) where as many as 934 households per 1,000 households live in one room.

II Very congested

Andhra Pradesh : Visakhapatnam, Proddatur.

Gujarat : Broach, Junagadh, Ahmedabad.

Madras : Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Pollachi, Karur, Virdunagar, Dindigul, Kumbakonam, Pudukottai, Madurai, Madras, Mayuram.

Maharashtra : Barsi, Dhulia, Jalna, Sholapur, Ichalkaranji, Greater Bombay.

Orissa : Rourkela.

Punjab : Hissar, Ludhiana, Yamunanagar, Pathankot.

Rajasthan : Beawar, Udaipur.

Uttar Pradesh : Saharanpur, Kanpur, Ferozabad.

West Bengal : Baranagar, Kanchrapara, Nabadwip, Panihati, North Barrackpur, Barrackpur, Kharagpur, Kamarhati, South Dum Dum, Serampore, Calcutta, Basirhat, Naihati, Howrah, Baly.

Delhi : New Delhi, Delhi.

In none of these urban areas does the combined value for 1 and 2 rooms fall below 800 except Rourkela which has a value of 771.

The 50 towns and cities in this group account for 40·66 per cent of India's urban population living in towns and cities above 50,000. Between 617 and 757 per 1,000 households of this population live in 1 room.

III Congested

Andhra Pradesh : Rajahmundry, Adoni, Tenali, Guntur, Vizianagaram, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Nellore.

Assam : Gauhati.

Bihar : Jamalpur, Jamshedpur.

Gujarat : Baroda, Jamnagar, Godhra, Surat, Porbandar, Bhavnagar.

Jammu and Kashmir : Jammu.

Kerala : Alleppey.

Madhya Pradesh : Ujjain, Indore, Sagar, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Raipur, Bhopal.

Madras: Gudiyatham, Valparai, Vellore, Kanchipuram, Rajapalayam, Tiruppur, Tiruchirapalli, Erode, Aruppukkottai, Tuticorin, Salem, Nagapattinam.

Maharashtra : Ulhasnagar, Nagpur, Miraj, Kalyan, Ahmadnagar, Poona Cantonment, Nasik, Thana, Sangli, Gondia, Aurangabad, Akola, Poona, Nanded, Amravati, Jalgaon.

Mysore : Shimoga, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bangalore, Gadag Betgeri.

Punjab : Ambala Cantonment, Ambala, Jullundur, Amritsar, Karnal, Bhatinda, Rohtak, Panipat.

Rajasthan : Ajmer, Jaipur, Ganganagar, Kota.

Uttar Pradesh : Meerut Cantonment, Bareilly, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Etawah, Aligarh, Sambhal, Mathura, Agra, Shahjahanpur, Bahraich, Pilibhit, Amroha, Meerut, Hardwar, Rampur, Kanpur Cantonment, Moradabad.

West Bengal : Midnapur, Hooghly-Chinsurah, Asansol, Santipur, Bankura, Burnpur, Siliguri, Chandannagar, South Suburban, Burdwan.

Tripura : Agartala

Of these 103 towns and cities, the citizens of only 3 towns with a population of 310,358 (0·39%) have less than 400 households per 1,000 households living in 1 room. Citizens of 26 towns with a population 3,929,040 (4·98%) have between 400 and 500 households per 1,000 households living in 1 room. 65 towns and cities with a total population of 9,226,455 (11·70%) have between 500 and 600 households per 1,000 households living in 1 room. 9 cities and towns with a total population of 1,119,530 (1·42%) have between 600 and 616 households per 1,000 households living in 1 room.

IV Moderately congested

Andhra Pradesh : Warangal, Bandar (Masulipatnam), Kakinada, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Anantapur, Eluru.

Assam : Dibrugarh, Shillong.

Bihar : Ranchi, Chapra, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Patna, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Bhagalpur, Katihar.

Gujarat : Navsari, Cambay, Patan, Nadiad.

Kerala : Ernakulam, Kottayam, Mattancherry, Palghat.

Madhya Pradesh : Ratlam, Gwalior.

Madras : Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Ootacamund, Palayamcottai.

Maharashtra : Kolhapur, Chanda, Bhusawal.

Mysore : Davanagere, Kolar Gold Fields, Hubli, Mysore, Mangalore, Bijapur, Hospet, Belgaum, Bellary.

Orissa : Berhampur, Cuttack.

Punjab : Hoshiarpur, Chandigarh, Patiala, Batala.

Rajasthan : Sikar, Alwar, Jodhpur.

Uttar Pradesh : Faizabad-*cum*-Ayodhya Jhansi, Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal, Allahabad,Dehra Dun, Hapur, Varanasi, Sitapur, Hathras,Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh, Lucknow, Gorakhpur.

West Bengal: Krishnanagar, Baharampur.

These 68 towns and cities account for 11·77 per cent of India's urban population. 5 of them with 0·60 per cent of India's urban population have between 200 and 300 households per 1,000 households living in one room, 29 of them with 4·26 per cent of India's urban population have between 300 and 400 households per 1,000 households living in one room and the rest, *viz.* 34 towns and cities with 6·91 per cent of India's urban population have between 400 and 537 households per 1,000 households living in one room. All the 68 towns and cities have between 600 and 750 households per 1,000 households living in not more than 2 rooms.

V Least congested

Bihar : Bihar, Arrah.

Jammu and Kashmir : Srinagar.

Kerala : Quilon, Trivandrum, Trichur, Calicut.

Mysore : Dharwar.

Orissa : Puri.

Punjab : Bhiwani.

Rajasthan : Bikaner.

Uttar Pradesh : Jaunpur.

Manipur : Imphal.

Although it looks so congested near Rajouri Kadal and the Third Bridge Srinagar is the least congested city in India so far as room per household is concerned, for only 77 households per 1,000 live in 1 room each and 275 households per 1,000 in 1 or 2 rooms each. The corresponding figures for Imphal are 95 and 257. These 13 towns and cities account for 1·92 per cent of India's urban population are the least congested. Two of them have less than a tenth of the total households living in 1 room each, as many as nine of them have between 190 and 300 households per 1,000 households living in 1 room each and only 2 have 319 and 322 households per 1,000 households living in 1 room each. On the other hand the proportion of households living in not more than 2 rooms each is more than 500 per 1,000 (510-586) in as many as 11 towns and cities out of the total of 13.

B. Households with no regular room in towns and cities having population over 50,000

The results of the enumeration of households with no regular room in cities and towns of population 50,000 and above suggest that they may have varied in some measure according to the locally adopted concept of 'no regular room' although households with no regular room are not to be compared with houseless populations. Yet it is hard to believe that a million plus city like Hyderabad should have had no household with no regular room. The fact is that the States of Andhra Pradesh and Assam did not include the concept of 'no regular room' in the scheme of house-listing or of sorting and tabulation. In still others like Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, or West Bengal the concept does not seem to have been either consistently or uniformly applied, for here again it is hard to believe, for instance, that towns and cities like Calicut, Alleppey or Ernakulam, Bareilly, Jhansi or Muzaffarnagar, Kharagpur, Burdwan or Kanchrapara should have no households at all living in no regular rooms while their neighbouring towns and cities in the same state should have appreciable numbers of them per 1,000 of all households.

Keeping this caution in mind we may now examine the data. Towns and cities of population 50,000 and more were arranged in quartiles according to the values of number of households with no regular room per 1,000 of all households.

The first quartile contains all towns and cities which have value 0. There are 73 towns and cities with no households with no rooms, of which 19 are in Andhra Pradesh, 3 in Assam, 3 in Gujarat, 5 in Kerala, 7 in Madras, 2 in Mysore, 3 in Punjab, 5 in Rajasthan, 12 in Uttar Pradesh, 12 in West Bengal, 1 (Imphal) in Manipur and 1 (Agartala) in Tripura.

The second quartile contains all towns and cities which have value either N or 1. There are 58 such towns of which 22 have value N and 36 have 1. Of the 22 towns and cities having value N, 1 is in Bihar, 4 in Gujarat, 4 in Madhya Pradesh, 1 in Maharashtra, 5 in Mysore, 1 in Punjab, 2 in Uttar Pradesh and 4 in West Bengal. Of the 36 towns and cities having value 1, 6 are in Bihar (including the cities of Patna, Gaya, Ranchi and Dhanbad), 3 in Gujarat, 1 in Kerala, 4 in Madhya Pradesh, 6 in Madras, 2 in Maharashtra, 1 in Mysore, 6 in Punjab, 2 in Rajasthan, 2 in Uttar Pradesh and 3 in West Bengal.

The third quartile contains all towns and cities which have values of 2 to 4. There are 52 such towns and cities of which 1 is in Bihar, 3 in Gujarat, 3 in Madhya Pradesh, 8 in Madras, 7 in Maharashtra, 2 in Orissa, 6 in Punjab, 3 in Rajasthan, 9 in Uttar Pradesh and 10 in West Bengal (including the cities of Garden Reach, Panihati, Titagar, Calcutta, Bhatpara, Naihati and Halisahar).

The fourth quartile contains all towns and cities which have values of 5 to 134. There are 61 such towns and cities of which the following have values above 10.

Bihar : Muzaffarpur (11), Katihar(11).

Gujarat : Navsari (58).

Jammu and Kashmir : Srinagar (11), Jammu (20).

Kerala : Trivandrum (11), Kottayam (38).

Madras : Nagapattinam (13), Virdunagar (17), Cuddalore (19), Aruppukkottai (19).

Maharashtra : Akola (12), Thana (16), Greater Bombay (24), Chanda (31), Miraj (34), Sholapur (37).

Mysore : Kolar Gold Fields (13), Raichur (34), Bangalore (40), Shimoga (49), Mysore (102), Hospet (134).

Orissa : Berhampur (16).

Uttar Pradesh : Sitapur (15), Lucknow (26).

West Bengal : Kamarhati (46).

Delhi : New Delhi (14).

While one might feel that many cities and towns which could have found mention in this list have gone by default, the list itself contains many names whose rate of growth during the last decade has been high, *e.g.* Muzaffarpur, Katihar, Jammu, Trivandrum, Greater Bombay, Thana, Miraj, Bangalore, Shimoga, Hospet, Lucknow and Kamarhati. All these cities have grown more than 30 per cent during the decade 1951-61. There

are others, *e.g.* Navsari, Kottayam, Virdunagar, Cuddalore, Akola, Chanda, Sholapur, Berhampur and Sitapur which have been growing at an appreciable but lesser rate. There is again a third category of cities like Nagapattinam, Aruppukkottai, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore and New Delhi which have registered very low rates of growth or decline. While New Delhi's picture may have been a little affected by the temporary habitation of a displaced population in *Purana Killa* it still gives an indication of the proportion of households living in open garages and sheds in the far from congested core of the country's capital. While the list of names does not warrant any positive association between rate of growth and proportion of households with no regular room, it lays the finger rather pointedly on one of the maladies that plagues the growth of towns and cities, *viz.*, acute shortage of housing.

VI Concluding Remarks

It is possible to mark off several regional characteristics. For example, the majority of Madras, Maharashtra, and West Bengal towns and cities are in the highly congested range. On the other hand the majority of towns and cities in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are in the moderate comfort and comfort range. It is interesting that the towns that fall in the moderate comfort and comfort ranges, whatever the state in which they are located are old towns, seats of the landed gentry except such modern growths as Chandigarh, Asansol, Dhanbad and Rourkela. It is disturbing to find in the extremely congested ranges new cities like Vijayapuri and Bhilainagar, although the average size of household in these two new cities is markedly low, particularly in Bhilainagar where the average size is something of a record in low. Incidentally there are only a few districts where the values for (a) average number of persons per room and (b) average size of household occupying one or more rooms are uniformly in the same range of distribution in both rural and urban areas, thus proving that congestion or comfort is uniformly distributed through the entire district. The districts which have all Q_1 values in all categories (that is, least congested) are Surguja, Baudh-Khondmals, Simla, Tehri-Garhwal and Garhwal. The districts which have Q_5 values in all categories (that is, most congested) are Rajkot, Amreli, Sholapur, Bhir, Bankura and Nadia.

The statistics, based on however defective a definition of the room, leave one in no doubt about the extreme state of congestion in the urban areas and the poor level of investment so far made in urban housing. For the country as a whole—the rural and urban together—the picture is one of poverty which renders investment on housing difficult. The statistics confirm the vague impressions of congestion that one might have had so far in one's tours but exactly what the levels were like was not quite clear until the 1961 tables were compiled. The journey from these levels to decency and comfort will be long, strenuous and often frustrating. Conditions, even at their best, border on the sub-human, but it will hardly do to forget that shelter comes third in order of priority after food and clothing.

The statements grading different degrees of congestion in (a) districts as a whole and (b) towns and cities of population 50,000 and above call for a brief explanation. The gradings were attempted with the entire range of 1 to 5 rooms and more in mind and they represent no less than the conditions obtaining in entire neighbourhoods or communities in the town or district as a whole. The gradings will appear more plausible if this is kept in mind.

Recapitulating we have the following ratios from Table E-V:

STATEMENT V.7

1 41·33 per cent of India's total population live in 1 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 4·35.

2 26·98 per cent of India's total population live in 2 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 2·63.

3 13·25 per cent of India's total population live in 3 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 2·01.

4 7·64 per cent of India's total population live in 4 roomed census houses; the average number of persons per room being 1·69.

5 9·50 per cent of India's total population live in 5 or more roomed census houses, the average number of persons per rooms being 1·30.

6 46·81 per cent of India's population living in towns and cities of over 50,000 live in 1 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 4·19.

7 24·93 per cent of India's population living in towns and cities of over 50,000 live in 2 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 2·76.

8 11·69 per cent of India's population living in towns and cities of over 50,000 live in 3 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 2·12.

9 6·75 per cent of India's population living in towns and cities of over 50,000 live in 4 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 1·78.

10 9·16 per cent of India's population living in towns and cities of over 50,000 live in 5 or more roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 1·33.

11 40·86 per cent of India's rural population live in 1 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 4·40.

12 27·16 per cent of India's rural population live in 2 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 2·62.

13 13·40 per cent of India's rural population live in 3 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 2·01.

14 7·72 per cent of India's rural population live in 4 roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 1·68.

15 9.45 per cent of India's rural population live in 5 or more roomed census houses, the average number of persons per room being 1·30.

The following statement classifies the districts of India by (a) selected class intervals of number of persons per room in rural areas cross classified by (b) Census Households in possession of 1 or more rooms each :

STATEMENT V.8

Districts of India by (a) selected class intervals of number of persons per room in rural areas cross classified by (b) census households in possession of 1 or more rooms each

Category 1	Number of persons per room in rural areas 2	Number of districts 3	The population in each range (col. 2) expressed as percentage of the population under each category (col. 1) Total 4	Rural 5	Urban 6
I Number of persons per room per 1 roomed census house	1·83-2·94	5	0·85	0·94	0·42
	2·95-4·06	77	24·09	25·67	15·93
	4·07-4·72	165	50·83	50·59	52·06
	4·73-5·50	80	24·03	22·58	31·49
	5·51-6·28	2	0·20	0·22	0·10
TOTAL .			**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
II Number of persons per room per 2 roomed census house	1·07-1·77	5	0·82	0·86	0·64
	1·78-2·48	83	22·83	23·90	17·31
	2·49-2·85	164	52·02	52·35	50·33
	2·86-3·51	77	24·33	22·89	31·72
TOTAL .			**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
III Number of persons per room per 3 roomed census house	0·63-1·25	1	0·28	0·28	0·28
	1·26-2·19	250	71·90	72·95	66·49
	2·20-3·07	78	27·82	26·77	33·23
TOTAL .			**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
IV Number of persons per room per 4 roomed census house	1·06-1·85	248	71·10	71·84	67·30
	1·86-2·74	81	28·90	28·16	32·70
TOTAL .			**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
V Number of persons per room per census house with 5 rooms and over	0·31-1·18	85	23·16	22·61	26·01
	1·19-1·47	166	47·93	48·55	44·71
	1·48-4·53	78	28·91	28·84	29·28
TOTAL .			**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

It will thus be seen that for the bulk of the population there is not much room to turn in, no means of observing privacy or decency. Even when the rooms increase in number there is no marked diminution in the number of persons per room except in census houses of 4 rooms and more, save that the increase in the number of rooms sometimes permits more rational sleeping arrangements by means of which adult married couples may enjoy a little more of privacy. Otherwise, a mere increase in the number of rooms affords little relief by way of decongestion or privacy. This extreme congestion and lack of privacy together with lack of toilet facilities is often overlooked by advocates of mechanical contraceptives. It comes as a late-in-the-day surprise to many sociologists and family planners that tall crops or grass wherever the land raises them should afford more privacy than home.

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying				Average size of households occupying							
	1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	1 room		2 rooms		4 rooms		5 and more rooms	
					Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I EXTREMELY CONGESTED												
(Value for 1 room in Q_4 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms exceeds 900)												
1 ANDHRA PRADESH												
Adilabad	768	174	13	9	4·54	4·23	5·05	4·95	6·73	5·76	7·84	7·14
Karimnagar	754	183	14	9	4·49	4·41	5·37	5·07	6·95	6·58	7·60	7·20
Kurnool	712	197	20	15	4·69	4·59	5·37	5·42	6·88	6·31	7·59	7·30
Cuddapah	754	180	14	7	4·61	4·87	5·50	5·65	7·99	6·77	9·22	7·28
Chittoor	759	160	20	13	4·58	4·43	5·75	5·49	8·14	6·91	9·77	7·11
Srikakulam	894	83	5	3	4·46	4·47	5·28	4·91	7·53	6·72	8·20	7·34
Visakhapatnam	880	87	8	8	4·34	4·39	5·27	5·54	6·72	6·96	8·86	7·84
2 GUJARAT												
Amreli	670	238	24	14	5·18	4·85	6·75	6·46	9·07	8·92	10·68	10·29
Bhavnagar	666	244	26	14	5·21	4·82	6·80	5·72	9·63	7·09	11·27	8·18
Surendranagar	628	275	27	13	5·02	4·64	6·41	5·79	7·65	7·37	7·78	9·82
Banaskantha	835	124	8	4	5·04	4·08	5·97	5·15	7·37	5·69	8·00	6·29
3 GUJARAT—MADHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN												
Panchmahals	748	198	9	8	5·49	4·22	5·89	4·92	5·92	6·16	6·16	7·90
Jhabua	723	197	15	13	5·49	3·86	6·14	4·40	7·42	5·48	7·86	8·50
Banswara	813	136	10	7	5·17	4·73	6·03	6·09	6·91	6·96	7·39	8·29
Dungarpur	771	163	14	10	5·30	3·96	5·45	4·64	5·86	5·04	6·68	6·19
Udaipur	747	173	18	18	4·57	3·78	5·33	5·21	6·40	7·19	7·21	9·54
4 MADHYA PRADESH												
Betul	692	213	15	11	4·62	3·73	5·67	4·89	6·97	6·60	8·42	8·39
Chhindwara	738	200	10	9	4·42	4·01	5·50	5·14	7·18	6·15	10·52	9·16
Narsimhapur	775	163	13	11	4·19	3·80	5·60	5·73	6·76	7·61	7·77	8·51
Damoh	737	180	18	15	4·03	4·00	4·96	5·55	6·54	7·53	7·17	8·01
Mandla	723	185	18	13	4·44	3·52	5·43	4·83	7·48	6·38	8·95	8·81
Rajgarh	740	188	16	12	4·50	4·03	5·79	4·83	8·25	6·95	8·60	9·56
Raisen	763	171	13	10	4·13	4·00	5·27	5·12	7·05	6·10	7·76	6·59
5 JAMMU AND KASHMIR												
Jammu	795	123	14	10	4·93	4·64	6·04	5·98	7·35	7·38	7·64	9·35
Kathua	797	126	14	6	4·85	4·63	5·80	5·26	7·90	6·78	8·65	9·21
6 MADRAS												
Thanjavur	812	113	15	8	4·17	4·14	5.24	5.23	6·24	6.85	7.39	8·85
7 MAHARASHTRA												
Dhulia	721	209	14	9	5·24	4·75	6·46	5·92	8·12	7·13	10·93	9·49
Jalgaon	676	228	17	12	4·53	4·60	5·78	5·58	7·68	6·99	9·10	7·92
Buldhana	728	183	16	12	4·45	4·34	5·56	6·57	7·37	7·49	8·22	9·17
Aurangabad	770	154	12	10	4·86	4·58	5·96	5·71	7·69	7·86	8·81	10·36
Ahmadnagar	746	173	15	11	5·05	4·25	6·36	5·60	8·20	7·62	11·03	11·03
Sholapur	741	175	14	11	4·99	4·82	6·47	6·15	9·05	7·81	11·85	10·06
Thana	646	261	19	13	4·83	4·27	5·89	5·06	8·36	7·34	10·05	9·47
8 WEST BENGAL												
Bankura	704	201	25	14	4·80	4·52	6·36	5·92	8·95	9·06	12·24	9·97
Nadia	758	152	17	15	4·78	4·46	6·91	6·07	10·46	8·45	12·53	9·71
24-Parganas	740	165	21	16	4·82	3·91	7·02	6·23	10·94	9·02	13·81	11·66
9 TRIPURA												
Tripura	681	234	18	8	4·64	4·24	5·78	5·77	·01	9·57	12·54	12·44
10 NAGALAND												
Tuensang	740	168	23	12	4·34	..	5·48	..	7·51	..	10·23	..
11 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI												
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	711	225	13	9	5·01	..	6·06	..	8·07	..	6·63	..
12 PONDICHERRY												
Karaikal	823	84	22	12	4·19	4·43	5·76	6·29	6·73	8·70	8· 7	8·61

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion—contd.

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room, Rural	1 room, Urban	2 rooms, Rural	2 rooms, Urban	4 rooms, Rural	4 rooms, Urban	5 and more rooms, Rural	5 and more rooms, Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II VERY CONGESTED												
(I Value for 1 room in Q_4 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms less than 900)												
(II Value for 1 room in Q_2 or Q_3 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms more than 900)												
1 ANDHRA PRADESH												
Anantapur	690	209	23	18	4·86	4·58	5·71	5·53	7·56	6·49	7·69	7·32
Nellore	706	190	22	21	4·43	3·99	5·45	4·81	6·93	5·52	7·45	6·76
2 ASSAM												
Mizo Hills	716	175	6	2	6·28	4·55	5·96	5·52	8·48	6·61	9·83	7·20
3 GUJARAT												
Junagadh	684	214	27	20	5·37	4·65	6·68	5·90	8·40	7·16	9·79	9·20
Rajkot	635	258	29	17	5·17	4·72	6·71	6·39	8·70	8·45	9·99	11·42
Ahmedabad	634	256	26	24	4·79	4·35	5·24	5·62	6·23	6·79	7·00	8·35
Sabarkantha	499	420	15	9	4·93	3·85	5·28	4·53	5·50	5·59	5·89	7·54
4 JAMMU AND KASHMIR												
Doda	664	197	30	27	5·38	4·46	6·05	5·31	7·53	7·86	9·76	7·10
Udhampur	697	201	17	6	4·57	4·20	5·45	5·02	7·05	5·63	7·88	6·00
Poonch	742	142	12	10	5·27	4·04	6·10	5·37	7·50	7·67	8·76	10·58
5 MADHYA PRADESH												
Seoni	648	226	25	21	4·29	3·51	5·44	5·16	6·71	6·54	7·75	8·68
Jabalpur	658	226	26	24	3·92	3·66	5·06	5·08	6·77	6·72	7·90	11·16
Sagar	684	205	26	25	4·17	3·99	5·31	5·48	6·79	6·78	7·79	9·02
Sehore	642	249	24	19	4·21	4·05	5·23	5·07	6·70	7·17	8·39	9·19
Shajapur	685	210	18	17	4·38	4·00	5·49	4·97	7·23	6·14	8·57	8·43
Dewas	655	235	26	19	4·41	3·77	5·73	5·09	7·04	6·64	8·12	7·80
East Nimar	677	221	22	16	4·41	4·58	5·43	5·57	7·33	6·93	8·09	11·15
6 MAHARASHTRA												
Amravati	631	224	21	17	4·19	4·22	4·87	5·42	6·33	6·73	7·28	8·35
Akola	667	221	20	17	4·19	4·16	5·17	5·50	6·80	7·28	7·97	9·24
Yeotmal	653	231	20	17	4·22	3·97	5·07	5·16	6·63	6·14	7·44	7·48
Parbhani	641	221	20	13	4·48	4·45	5·39	5·62	7·12	7·69	8·07	8·99
Nanded	678	199	20	13	4·68	4·66	5·50	5·75	7·11	7·83	7·34	10·33
Osmanabad	679	196	18	13	4·91	4·65	6·18	6·08	8·17	8·45	9·53	10·56
Bhir	715	162	12	8	4·79	4·51	5·99	5·99	8·49	7·94	9·28	10·32
Greater Bombay	723	165	21	17	..	4·97	..	5·70	..	6·98	..	10.14
Poona	678	218	20	18	5·15	4·43	6·12	5·50	8·40	6·35	9·95	8·52
Sangli	640	223	21	17	5·22	4·31	6·05	5·46	8·10	7·18	9·34	9·37
7 MADRAS												
Madras	675	171	37	42	..	4·22	..	5·49	..	6·87	..	9·61
Chingleput	665	192	29	22	4·27	4·01	5·36	4·96	6·91	6.37	8.21	8·22
North Arcot	643	217	34	26	4·42	4·33	5·50	5·46	6·91	7·00	7·97	7·50
Salem	715	160	19	14	4·36	4·37	5·39	5·48	6·61	6·69	7·91	9·82
Tiruchirapalli	667	134	18	14	4·10	3·99	5·19	5·06	6·26	6·28	6·59	7·62
Coimbatore	671	214	24	20	4·23	4·12	5·11	5·17	6·37	6·26	6·99	7·36
Madurai	664	213	22	17	4·11	4·15	5·15	5·26	6·49	6·97	7·53	10·65
Ramanathapuram	632	188	18	14	4·31	4·07	4·91	5·07	6·17	5·95	7·48	8·00
8 RAJASTHAN												
Chitorgarh	683	215	23	19	4·27	3·74	5·20	4·98	6·70	6·78	7·32	7·77
Jhalawar	683	207	24	22	4·54	3·69	5·78	4·96	7·64	6·09	8·49	7·46
Sirohi	737	159	26	25	4·60	4·17	4·99	4·56	5·12	6·06	4·98	6·41
9 WEST BENGAL												
Purulia	665	231	23	13	4·59	4·14	6·18	5·98	9·23	8·01	11·87	10·50
Birbhum	627	242	47	22	4·50	4·15	5·88	5·95	7·45	8·06	9·46	11·89
Howrah	632	233	45	24	4·17	3·57	6·00	5·97	8·73	8·77	12·48	11·98
Calcutta	719	132	36	42	..	3·84	..	6·19	..	8·49	..	11·75
West Dinajpur	629	264	21	9	4·35	4·84	6·26	7·29	10·82	11·04	13·53	13·03
Jalpaiguri	651	231	21	12	4·21	4·61	5·28	6·98	8·92	10·23	11·39	18·42
10 NAGALAND												
Mokokchung	606	321	8	5	4·27	4·20	5·18	5·38	6·41	9·00	7·33	9·00

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion—contd.

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room, Rural	1 room, Urban	2 rooms, Rural	2 rooms, Urban	4 rooms, Rural	4 rooms, Urban	5 and more rooms, Rural	5 and more rooms, Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III CONGESTED												
(Value for 1 room in Q_3 or Q_4 or Q_1 but combined value of 1 and 2 rooms between 750 and 900)												
1 ANDHRA PRADESH—MYSORE—MAHARASHTRA												
East Godavari	520	294	51	51	3·97	3·97	5·04	4·90	6·67	6·46	7·96	7·58
West Godavari	518	301	50	45	4·01	3·81	4·88	4·81	6·59	6·62	7·84	7·95
Krishna	600	242	44	33	4·30	4·08	5·02	4·93	5·89	6·23	6·63	7·12
Guntur	460	295	65	57	4·28	4·13	4·67	4·91	5·59	6·00	5·92	6·87
Khammam	619	272	26	23	4·61	4·04	5·15	4·89	6·33	5·52	6·69	7·04
Nalgonda	521	281	49	46	4·19	4·05	4·96	4·89	5·98	6·59	6·53	7·41
Warangal	622	250	30	17	4·58	4·20	5·38	5·08	6·75	6·64	7·69	6·92
Mahbubnagar	515	284	44	55	4·32	4·33	4·96	5·36	6·19	6·62	7·14	7·48
Medak	574	260	43	27	4·48	4·19	5·32	5·44	7·01	6·76	7·72	8·38
Nizamabad	614	265	32	20	4·22	4·33	4·85	5·31	6·39	7·30	7·40	8·13
Bidar	592	249	41	29	4·75	4·79	5·79	5·54	7·25	6·65	8·54	10·32
Gulbarga	463	293	55	57	4·56	4·25	5·15	5·30	6·18	7·18	7·00	8·23
Raichur	486	304	34	21	4·39	4·14	5·25	5·18	6·59	6·62	7·00	8·94
Bellary	492	266	29	17	4·64	4·48	5·30	5·33	6·80	7·45	7·54	8·92
Chitradurga	474	334	26	15	5·11	4·49	5·69	5·42	8·70	7·34	9·95	9·50
Dharwar	400	353	52	35	4·81	4·37	5·70	5·54	7·62	7·13	8·87	8·21
Bijapur	465	339	40	28	4·79	4·39	5·54	5·69	7·27	7·68	8·39	8·90
Belgaum	435	350	42	26	4·76	4·46	5·65	5·85	7·52	7·36	8·55	8·64
Kolhapur	615	235	25	19	4·94	4·30	5·94	5·49	7·74	7·18	8·72	9·02
Ratnagiri	496	278	45	37	4·29	4·15	5·19	4·82	6·49	5·86	7·05	7·24
Satara	529	316	28	17	4·73	3·91	5·51	5·43	6·63	6·64	8·71	9·86
Kolaba	547	341	21	14	4·39	4·13	5·41	5·08	6·78	6·25	8·21	8·24
2 GUJARAT—MAHARASHTRA												
Jamnagar	596	284	36	20	5·34	4·68	6·63	5·84	8·30	7·40	10·73	9·11
Kutch	429	343	53	40	4·26	4·03	4·77	4·81	5·51	5·59	5·73	7·10
Mehsana	514	320	29	23	4·75	4·04	5·18	4·47	5·73	5·28	5·66	5·87
Kaira	497	332	50	40	4·78	4·31	5·16	4·85	5·73	5·64	6·45	6·62
Baroda	539	298	38	35	5·01	4·19	5·56	4·97	6·12	6·48	6·01	7·48
Broach	473	316	47	41	4·97	4·60	5·62	5·36	6·71	6·13	6·98	6·13
Surat	624	249	23	23	5·11	4·85	5·79	5·75	6·90	7·11	7·27	8·30
Nasik	622	267	21	17	5·00	4·53	6·12	5·63	8·51	7·11	10·04	8·88
Dangs	389	472	13	1	4·43	..	5·27	..	6·67	..	27·67	..
3 MADHYA PRADESH—ORISSA—BIHAR—MAHARASHTRA												
Wardha	586	265	20	16	4·10	3·71	4·75	4·77	5·30	5·76	6·52	7·12
Nagpur	496	300	35	30	4·07	3·92	4·83	5·13	6·08	6·72	6·20	8·28
Chanda	488	337	29	19	4·20	3·79	5·09	4·66	6·42	6·04	7·45	7·67
Bhandara	623	232	17	10	4·49	3·86	5·56	5·06	7·37	6·44	8·23	8·12
Balaghat	598	255	31	25	4·20	3·54	5·24	4·56	7·16	5·51	9·01	7·12
Bilaspur	523	322	34	21	3·57	3·16	4·96	4·67	7·52	7·09	9·29	8·85
Shahdol	476	295	58	40	3·62	3·36	4·75	4·66	6·72	6·41	8·53	8·10
Raipur	463	341	45	30	3·42	3·40	4·70	4·90	6·90	7·16	8·45	9·15
Raigarh	511	320	37	26	3·87	3·44	5·19	4·66	7·41	6·54	8·93	9·16
Koraput	433	463	19	10	3·96	3·84	4·37	4·25	6·05	5·87	7·34	6·71
Kalahandi	360	509	27	18	4·03	3·71	4·78	4·80	7·24	6·09	8·64	8·25
Baudh-Khondmals	367	439	45	34	3·78	3·08	4·09	4·12	5·43	4·68	6·62	6·43
Ganjam	397	356	44	35	3·87	4·05	4·60	4·70	5·88	5·68	5·81	7·31
Palamau	500	258	62	66	3·96	3·63	5·14	5·03	6·84	6·72	8·65	8·81
Ranchi	446	333	52	46	4·48	3·96	5·32	5·17	6·87	7·50	8·15	9·22
Dhanbad	562	261	43	34	4·15	3·77	5·53	5·09	7·88	7·60	10·23	10·29
Singhbhum	579	275	32	24	4·10	4·30	5·20	6·03	7·25	8·32	8·53	9·27
Sundargarh	457	300	62	65	4·24	3·22	5·10	4·43	6·42	4·99	7·64	4·81
Mayurbhanj	540	296	39	23	4·35	3·44	5·49	4·80	7·23	6·18	8·82	8·55
4 MADHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN												
Hoshangabad	607	253	27	23	4·23	3·72	5·12	4·59	6·33	5·97	6·91	7·16
West Nimar	519	306	31	20	4·85	4·21	5·93	5·27	7·56	6·48	8·11	8·61
Dhar	595	253	32	42	4·67	3·97	5·58	4·74	7·09	5·80	7·95	6·99
Indore	522	284	42	44	4·57	3·69	5·75	5·22	7·48	7·32	9·05	9·17
Ujjain	604	249	35	34	4·48	3·54	5·54	4·84	7·06	6·63	8·24	8·39
Ratlam	500	293	47	45	4·56	3·63	5·44	4·70	7·10	6·30	8·48	7·92
Mandsaur	517	279	52	44	4·26	3·97	5·20	4·80	6·51	6·19	8·28	7·73
Vidisha	614	239	35	29	4·23	3·64	5·21	5·11	6·54	6·98	7·82	8·88
Guna	519	269	56	46	4·16	3·70	5·09	4·96	6·33	6·16	8·03	9·29
Shivpuri	557	235	46	45	4·32	4·03	5·08	4·98	6·40	6·71	7·91	8·30
Morena	484	301	53	41	4·55	3·92	5·71	5·12	7·44	7·68	8·71	9·12
Sawai Madhopur	528	254	51	47	4·48	4·12	5·22	5·11	6·47	6·52	7·86	7·10
Kota	580	241	43	40	4·24	3·55	5·28	5·09	6·49	6·91	7·31	8·36
Bundi	565	247	46	40	4·41	3·84	5·42	4·78	6·83	6·03	8·01	6·62
Tonk	469	283	60	53	4·60	4·16	5·62	5·24	7·17	6·79	8·75	8·68

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion—contd.

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room: Rural	1 room: Urban	2 rooms: Rural	2 rooms: Urban	4 rooms: Rural	4 rooms: Urban	5 and more rooms: Rural	5 and more rooms: Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III CONGESTED—*concld.*												
(*Value for* 1 *room in* Q_2 *or* Q_3 *or* Q_1 *but combined value of* 1 *and* 2 *rooms between* 750 *and* 900)												
4 MADHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN—*concld.*												
Bhilwara	577	265	35	33	4·14	3·32	5·20	4·96	6·67	5·74	7·59	7·74
Ajmer	555	260	44	42	4·50	3·94	5·61	5·44	7·17	7·56	8·68	8·79
Pali	585	239	39	41	4·76	3·88	5·47	4·69	6·40	5·39	7·06	5·86
Jalor	560	272	39	27	4·66	4·41	5·49	5·01	6·48	5·56	6·74	5·95
Alwar	487	267	60	59	4·97	4·15	5·69	5·37	7·25	7·37	8·62	8·30
Bharatpur	609	232	35	29	4·92	4·51	5·71	5·55	7·45	7·37	8·11	8·17
5 UTTAR PRADESH—DELHI—PUNJAB—HIMACHAL PRADESH												
Etah	521	282	45	38	4·48	4·24	5·50	5·15	6·99	7·14	7·94	7·77
Budaun	510	295	49	33	4·34	3·98	5·19	5·42	6·12	8·89	7·64	7·70
Rampur	460	303	63	41	4·00	4·15	4·79	4·96	6·37	7·80	8·19	7·99
Moradabad	504	293	47	40	4·21	4·65	5·32	5·98	6·95	7·43	7·45	9·09
Naini Tal	438	343	62	48	2·41	4·13	2·14	4·89	4·43	5·71	7·65	8·33
Bulandshahr	443	318	59	40	4·56	4·45	5·40	5·45	7·18	6·68	8·80	7·80
Delhi	604	239	39	32	4·44	4·17	6·03	5·71	8·04	7·52	10·60	9·13
Saharanpur	579	252	39	37	4·35	4·34	5·07	5·02	6·58	5·68	7·79	7·60
Dehra Dun	481	283	63	64	4·03	3·44	5·10	4·65	6·47	5·30	7·55	7·22
Karnal	465	307	53	54	5·05	4·42	5·81	5·76	7·40	6·77	8·83	8·04
Ludhiana	466	289	63	52	5·03	4·36	5·95	5·94	7·65	7·07	8·80	8·09
Kinnaur	484	285	51	64	4·80	..	5·32	..	6·44	..	9·01	..
6 MADRAS												
South Arcot	626	166	16	11	4·31	4·11	5·33	5·50	6·94	6·62	7·61	7·58
Tirunelveli	533	255	42	35	3·95	3·90	4·60	4·45	5·34	5·31	5·77	5·66
7 UTTAR PRADESH												
Mirzapur	504	250	59	67	4·20	3·96	5·16	4·89	7·14	6·80	9·04	8·04
8 BIHAR												
Saharsa	432	321	61	32	4·47	4·03	5·58	5·10	8·00	8·64	10·10	10·85
9 WEST BENGAL												
Midnapore	591	258	57	30	4·46	4·23	5·91	5·68	8·03	7·63	10·96	10·32
Hooghly	585	253	46	31	4·20	3·49	6·00	5·84	9·24	9·12	13·48	12·84
Burdwan	593	247	48	31	4·29	3·79	5·79	5·52	9·02	8·19	11·19	12·08
Murshidabad	564	256	73	29	4·63	4·24	5·72	5·92	7·21	8·34	10·03	9·80
Malda	560	275	39	25	4·40	4·24	6·24	6·31	10·20	8·11	13·37	9·97
Darjeeling	494	290	52	47	4·20	3·92	5·13	5·27	6·41	7·60	8·46	11·87
Cooch Behar	559	267	40	20	3·87	4·79	5·36	7·01	8·67	12·62	10·77	9·80
10 ASSAM												
Garo Hills	579	286	23	15	4·10	3·24	4·90	4·60	6·64	6·95	8·81	9·57
Cachar	607	282	24	12	4·26	4·51	6·04	6·05	9·49	8·08	10·81	10·94
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	286	500	49	33	4·48	2·84	5·04	4·42	6·17	8·54	9·02	4·00
11 NAGALAND												
Kohima	433	388	16	10	4·18	4·53	4·34	6·85	4·89	6·70	5·82	7·24
12 PONDICHERRY												
Yanam	488	280	54	70	..	3·92	..	4·72	..	6·53	..	7·73
13 MADHYA PRADESH												
Chhatarpur	506	278	51	33	5·56	3·56	4·77	4·48	6·21	5·74	7·31	7·16
Panna	613	232	37	21	3·84	3·35	4·89	4·85	5·89	7·31	7·07	8·29
14 SIKKIM												
SIKKIM	530	305	46	38	5·19	3·66	5·82	4·27	7·36	6·10	8·32	6·82
15 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS												
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	569	246	36	29	4·77	3·49	4·71	4·65	5·32	6·32	6·28	9·41

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion—contd.

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room: Rural	1 room: Urban	2 rooms: Rural	2 rooms: Urban	4 rooms: Rural	4 rooms: Urban	5 and more rooms: Rural	5 and more rooms: Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV MODERATELY CONGESTED												
(*Value for* 1 *room in* Q_3 *or* Q_2 *or* Q_1 *but combined value of* 1 *and* 2 *rooms between* 600 *and* 750)												
1 ANDHRA PRADESH												
Hyderabad	447	280	71	70	4·37	4·12	5·18	5·48	6·69	7·55	8·04	9·65
2 ASSAM												
Goalpara	423	297	74	51	4·15	3·85	5·40	5·16	7·98	11·49	10·50	10·96
Kamrup	411	294	74	68	4·29	3·57	5·56	4·91	7·82	7·15	10·03	10·48
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	336	366	71	61	3·96	3·70	4·46	4·53	5·66	5·17	6·93	8·60
Nowgong	319	356	89	74	4·19	3·92	5·30	5·41	7·68	9·01	9·90	10·67
Darrang	325	397	74	51	3·97	3·46	5·23	5·07	7·05	7·49	8·93	9·05
Lakhimpur	237	454	67	67	4·00	3·03	4·61	4·75	6·80	7·56	8·74	10·53
3 BIHAR												
Muzaffarpur	333	356	74	61	4·02	4·33	5·32	5·86	7·96	8·68	10·53	10·67
Darbhanga	392	351	62	43	4·05	4·12	5·21	5·75	7·93	7·69	10·26	9·83
Purnea	408	307	75	52	4·04	3·88	5·17	5·41	7·21	7·68	9·21	10·57
Santal Parganas	470	277	63	58	4·21	3·74	5·19	5·40	7·18	7·81	9·11	9·89
Bhagalpur	421	304	70	65	4·19	4·43	5·27	6·07	7·76	8·11	9·89	9·62
Monghyr	427	299	68	73	4·25	3·92	5·51	5·67	7·52	7·71	9·36	9·33
Hazaribagh	366	310	84	82	4·13	3·85	5·13	5·11	6·82	7·22	8·43	9·79
4 JAMMU AND KASHMIR												
Baramulla	285	329	101	90	4·80	4·34	5·45	5·46	6·97	7·02	8·79	8·93
Ladakh	287	356	80	97	3·54	2·15	4·41	2·78	5·69	4·63	5·40	6·29
5 KERALA—MADRAS												
Kanyakumari	342	300	85	85	4·33	4·31	5·20	5·14	5·85	5·89	6·52	6·64
Quilon	313	336	69	73	5·02	5·00	5·80	6·04	6·65	6·92	7·10	7·52
Alleppey	372	373	48	58	5·23	5·13	6·07	6·27	6·85	7·10	7·21	7·51
Kottayam	412	307	62	58	5·08	5·40	5·90	6·39	6·85	7·07	7·31	7·70
Ernakulam	315	337	80	74	5·14	5·06	6·03	6·20	7·04	7·30	7·72	8·13
Trichur	267	369	82	95	4·99	5·14	5·89	6·04	7·27	6·91	8·23	7·66
Palghat	435	294	55	61	4·41	4·76	5·61	5·94	6·76	7·23	7·90	7·96
Nilgiri	441	261	87	69	3·89	3·64	4·59	4·98	6·03	6·04	6·08	6·35
6 MADHYA PRADESH												
Bastar	259	484	55	36	4·22	3·13	5·12	4·17	7·47	5·67	9·35	6·80
Durg	410	334	61	46	3·29	2·91	4·67	3·74	6·46	5·63	7·95	8·81
Surguja	366	287	89	116	3·88	3·16	4·69	4·17	5·96	5·04	6·91	7·37
Sidhi	431	293	64	67	4·00	2·89	5·19	4·49	7·18	4·33	8·66	6·60
Rewa	457	286	64	57	3·72	2·78	5·05	4·32	7·18	5·73	8·90	7·73
Satna	435	274	74	72	3·58	3·29	4·72	4·54	6·32	5·95	7·83	8·67
Gwalior	348	256	106	118	4·24	3·80	4·90	4·85	6·36	6·59	7·34	8·05
Bhind	320	349	84	62	4·23	3·88	5·41	5·40	7·44	6·65	8·71	8·97
Tikamgarh	440	292	66	42	3·98	3·34	4·82	4·19	6·35	6·15	7·19	7·61
7 MYSORE												
Bangalore	442	225	41	35	4·93	4·48	5·78	5·58	8·32	7·16	10·29	8·73
Mandya	445	233	24	13	4·71	4·59	5·52	5·60	7·93	6·53	9·05	8·72
Tumkur	368	370	44	29	4·68	3·94	5·35	5·11	7·56	6·69	9·21	7·87
Hassan	395	308	34	31	4·79	4·71	5·59	5·55	7·38	7·56	8·33	6·51
Chikmagalur	247	414	58	43	4·26	3·60	4·84	5·04	6·77	6·97	8·21	8·00
Shimoga	334	367	53	36	4·98	4·08	5·51	4·93	8·18	6·09	9·80	7·13
South Kanara	320	364	73	72	4·87	4·25	5·89	5·20	7·87	6·96	8·74	7·89
North Kanara	242	444	75	51	4·07	4·30	5·09	5·05	7·44	6·53	9·08	9·32
8 ORISSA												
Bolangir	279	422	78	64	3·67	3·39	4·58	4·27	5·81	5·71	7·25	13·89
Sambalpur	342	367	78	62	3·42	3·15	4·22	4·67	5·40	6·06	6·73	6·69
Keonjhar	391	323	68	69	4·26	3·65	5·13	4·68	6·67	5·73	7·97	7·04
Balasore	312	315	114	79	3·75	3·49	4·76	5·38	6·39	6·44	8·74	9·14

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion—contd.

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room, Rural	1 room, Urban	2 rooms, Rural	2 rooms, Urban	4 rooms, Rural	4 rooms, Urban	5 and more rooms, Rural	5 and more rooms, Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV MODERATELY CONGESTED—*concld.*												
(*Value for 1 room in Q_2 or Q_3 or Q_1 but combined value of 1 and 2 rooms between 600 and 750*)												
9 PUNJAB—HIMACHAL PRADESH—RAJASTHAN												
Sangrur	345	341	75	72	4·86	4·33	5·80	5·42	7·64	7·19	8·63	8·41
Ferozepur	462	265	69	68	4·77	4·39	5·76	5·66	7·16	7·43	8·22	8·38
Hissar	307	299	102	118	4·85	4·41	5·74	5·54	7·16	6·86	8·55	7·86
Rohtak	294	322	96	92	5·19	4·56	6·18	5·80	8·01	7·03	9·54	8·57
Gurgaon	408	310	66	70	4·97	4·09	5·87	5·35	7·43	7·10	9·40	8·76
Jullundur	312	314	93	97	4·66	4·37	5·52	5·59	6·89	6·99	7·88	7·84
Patiala	380	312	73	74	4·83	4·02	5·74	5·10	7·22	6·71	8·69	7·12
Amritsar	399	292	78	77	4·60	4·26	5·70	5·50	7·16	6·85	8·26	7·98
Kapurthala	395	322	66	65	5·09	3·89	5·95	5·69	7·20	6·79	8·12	7·68
Gurdaspur	379	320	75	65	4·85	4·37	5·90	5·53	7·56	6·82	8·93	7·90
Hoshiarpur	391	334	68	57	4·41	3·40	5·22	4·88	6·46	6·11	7·33	7·12
Simla	365	284	92	92	2·78	2·67	3·54	4·49	5·65	5·33	6·70	6·58
Ambala	396	314	71	73	4·72	3·95	5·68	4·88	7·13	6·53	8·49	8·10
Chamba	334	309	79	74	4·04	3·05	4·79	3·54	5·75	6·33	7·75	8·49
Sirmur	337	314	104	94	4·30	3·38	6·03	4·69	6·13	6·17	7·35	7·63
Ganganagar	472	239	73	82	4·67	4·20	5·44	5·79	6·71	7·07	7·62	8·64
10 RAJASTHAN												
Jaipur	443	269	67	80	4·60	4·03	5·43	5·49	7·10	7·42	8·58	9·27
Nagaur	389	279	81	90	4·76	4·45	5·60	5·22	7·12	6·27	8·64	7·62
Jodhpur	345	291	102	76	4·55	4·18	5·34	5·46	7·06	6·68	8·37	7·87
Jaisalmer	333	278	93	72	4·34	4·01	4·89	4·33	6·28	5·94	6·82	8·40
11 UTTAR PRADESH												
Uttar Kashi	239	398	102	94	3·72	1·76	4·50	3·31	5·38	5·10	6·67	5·73
Chamoli	213	390	212	95	3·83	..	4·36	..	5·17	..	6·96	..
Almora	276	408	145	63	3·99	2·39	4·82	3·87	5·41	5·89	6·95	7·14
Pithoragarh	346	403	121	48	4·40	..	4·38	..	5·39	..	6·65	..
Muzaffarnagar	451	283	61	72	4·23	4·31	5·79	4·92	7·40	6·82	9·89	8·30
Bijnor	466	282	41	31	3·73	3·53	3·26	3·51	4·50	6·52	6·73	6·24
Meerut	412	306	67	71	4·45	4·28	5·48	5·69	7·15	7·10	8·55	9·17
Aligarh	432	310	66	55	4·15	4·27	4·83	5·50	7·04	7·26	8·36	7·85
Mathura	440	279	72	71	4·54	3·80	5·52	5·31	6·97	6·51	7·99	8·73
Agra	459	272	66	65	4·76	4·51	5·61	6·11	6·95	7·44	8·15	9·14
Mainpuri	345	307	87	89	4·33	3·95	5·10	5·10	6·73	6·35	7·78	7·31
Farrukhabad	339	290	94	94	4·15	4·11	4·94	5·13	6·44	6·17	8·37	7·25
Hardoi	330	297	96	87	3·99	4·16	4·81	4·94	6·53	4·76	7·11	6·81
Shahjahanpur	381	313	77	61	3·87	3·96	4·76	4·78	6·21	5·83	7·04	7·52
Pilibhit	385	296	78	73	3·97	4·52	4·99	4·99	5·99	5·63	7·04	7·53
Bareilly	417	327	66	54	4·02	4·45	5·60	5·84	6·32	7·63	8·35	6·95
Bahraich	371	325	70	46	2·69	3·97	3·43	5·02	4·95	6·94	6·40	7·91
Gonda	336	289	105	75	3·86	3·51	4·70	4·75	6·79	6·03	8·83	10·97
Jhansi	356	273	104	91	3·90	3·73	4·65	4·99	5·46	6·22	6·92	7·90
Kheri	308	330	86	81	3·47	3·69	4·33	4·75	6·06	6·16	7·15	7·24
Gorakhpur	347	292	85	117	4·09	3·90	5·03	5·45	7·17	6·97	8·20	8·85
Lucknow	366	247	100	103	3·68	3·93	4·45	6·46	5·79	6·76	6·78	8·56
Kanpur	398	237	95	123	3·83	3·76	4·68	5·01	5·86	6·89	6·94	8·42
12 NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY												
North-East Frontier Agency	382	304	86	79	3·88	..	4·01	..	4·50	..	7·61	..
13 PONDICHERRY												
Pondicherry	448	176	29	27	4·58	4·42	5·70	5·90	6·96	6·72	8·22	8·41

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion—contd.

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room, Rural	1 room, Urban	2 rooms, Rural	2 rooms, Urban	4 rooms, Rural	4 rooms, Urban	5 and more rooms, Rural	5 and more rooms, Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
V RELATIVELY COMFORTABLE												
(*Value for 1 room in Q_2 or Q_1 but combined value of 1 and 2 rooms between 400 and 600*)												
1 ASSAM												
Sibsagar	163	372	109	150	3·75	3·10	4·41	4·74	6·45	6·82	7·67	9·17
2 BIHAR—UTTAR PRADESH—MADHYA PRADESH												
Patna	236	239	122	231	4·05	4·10	5·18	5·62	6·71	7·06	8·79	10·07
Saran	289	297	87	138	4·37	4·14	5·57	5·35	7·95	7·16	10·00	9·49
Champaran	277	310	107	97	3·77	3·68	4·92	5·06	7·20	7·30	9·55	9·77
Deoria	222	265	116	183	4·24	3·92	5·15	6·23	6·83	7·20	8·28	7·93
Varanasi	308	253	95	188	4·28	3·67	5·28	5·35	7·45	6·66	8·87	8·69
Jaunpur	259	280	84	217	4·09	4·09	5·16	5·34	6·74	6·62	8·78	8·06
Allahabad	232	262	132	175	3·69	3·63	4·59	4·85	5·90	5·79	7·19	7·45
Pratapgarh	218	273	142	170	3·51	2·06	4·32	4·99	6·00	9·61	7·00	6·80
Basti	296	270	110	151	3·84	3·73	4·86	4·95	6·60	7·25	7·45	7·79
Bara Banki	202	233	156	189	3·41	3·50	4·12	4·64	5·19	5·91	6·57	7·67
Rae Bareli	288	215	163	140	2·69	3·67	4·55	4·70	5·93	5·80	7·44	7·28
Fatehpur	193	216	148	257	3·96	4·04	4·34	4·95	5·45	6·32	6·21	7·44
Banda	289	261	117	144	3·89	2·85	4·96	4·04	5·89	5·34	6·10	7·79
Hamirpur	215	249	152	156	3·43	3·37	4·31	4·54	5·49	5·87	6·46	7·54
Etawah	283	269	118	131	4·09	4·16	5·01	5·27	6·52	7·10	7·52	8·22
Unnao	294	266	116	114	4·00	4·41	4·74	5·20	6·00	6·67	7·03	7·33
Sitapur	223	280	126	152	3·57	3·74	4·24	5·03	5·87	6·28	6·36	8·08
Datia	273	307	116	98	3·85	3·47	4·64	4·31	6·06	5·89	7·38	6·20
3 KERALA												
Trivandrum	303	245	105	122	4·82	4·74	5·53	5·74	6·51	6·84	7·14	7·17
Kozhikode	217	318	109	104	4·69	4·88	5·47	6·15	6·57	7·63	6·58	8·93
Cannanore	277	263	126	140	4·80	4·86	5·63	6·04	6·78	7·79	7·82	9·19
4 MYSORE												
Kolar	322	150	22	20	4·84	4·39	6·10	5·31	8·69	6·70	10·20	7·90
Mysore	388	171	29	18	4·91	4·38	5·79	5·51	7·12	6·63	7·29	8·91
Coorg	189	361	95	156	3·59	3·15	4·36	3·89	5·70	4·96	7·45	5·67
5 ORISSA												
Dhenkanal	198	394	117	122	3·51	3·34	4·37	4·86	6·02	6·11	7·76	7·42
Cuttack	189	374	154	108	3·52	3·22	4·41	4·51	6·20	6·83	8·80	9·47
Puri	152	294	164	182	3·54	3·14	4·36	4·18	5·48	5·23	7·69	7·12
6 RAJASTHAN—PUNJAB												
Barmer	220	300	136	102	4·17	3·91	5·05	5·10	6·67	6·53	8·04	7·52
Bikaner	255	290	115	126	4·22	3·99	5·34	5·04	7·01	6·69	8·40	7·43
Churu	204	291	127	165	4·21	4·57	5·25	5·85	6·89	7·14	8·12	8·27
Sikar	272	311	101	126	4·52	4·38	5·45	5·44	6·77	6·92	8·29	7·86
Jhunjhunu	201	303	123	163	4·71	4·58	5·54	5·48	7·10	6·75	8·86	8·88
Mahendragarh	220	301	128	147	5·01	4·16	6·07	5·33	7·54	6·91	9·35	8·09
7 UTTAR PRADESH—HIMACHAL PRADESH—PUNJAB												
Garhwal	144	383	233	129	3·61	3·04	4·06	3·74	4·83	5·74	5·86	6·08
Tehri Garhwal	134	407	214	138	3·20	3·02	4·16	3·30	5·49	5·97	6·88	6·48
Mahasu	257	303	122	147	3·75	2·79	4·58	3·80	5·55	4·12	7·40	7·66
Mandi	199	297	199	177	3·92	2·89	4·52	4·24	5·40	6·18	7·65	8·55
Kangra	248	27	160	113	4·23	3·85	4·96	4·01	5·63	4·83	6·96	6·48
8 PUNJAB												
Bhatinda	304	292	108	104	4·59	4·18	5·44	5·54	6·86	7·22	7·97	8·83
9 JAMMU AND KASHMIR												
Srinagar	205	264	128	212	4·54	4·39	5·35	5·51	6·75	6·95	8 62	8·83
Anantnag	249	319	104	120	4·71	4·61	5·41	5·24	6·98	6·45	8·64	8·62
10 MANIPUR												
Manipur	264	202	263	74	4·90	3·80	4·91	4·63	5·63	6·30	6·80	8·21
11 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS												
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	183	381	96	104	4·28	..	5·69	..	7·39	..	8·23	..

TABLE V.1

Districts graded according to degrees of congestion—concld.

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room Rural	1 room Urban	2 rooms Rural	2 rooms Urban	4 rooms Rural	4 rooms Urban	5 and more rooms Rural	5 and more rooms Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VI COMFORTABLE												
(Value for 1 room in Q_2 or Q_1 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms less than 400)												
1 BIHAR—UTTAR PRADESH												
Ghazipur	154	201	155	294	4·07	3·64	5·07	4·85	6·66	6·47	8·81	8·68
Jalaun	156	241	163	184	3·60	3·44	4·57	5·34	6·03	6·76	7·20	8·96
Faizabad	158	209	179	259	3·24	2·85	4·08	4·74	5·01	7·65	6·83	9·25
Ballia	162	232	126	276	4·26	3·34	5·46	5·16	7·18	7·20	8·48	9·05
Sultanpur	180	216	162	242	3·10	3·06	4·12	4·51	5·56	5·67	7·04	6·93
Azamgarh	163	213	144	285	4·24	3·72	5·09	4·83	6·53	6·61	8·13	7·51
Shahabad	168	214	150	280	3·88	3·64	4·90	5·06	6·73	6·92	8·97	8·74
Gaya	176	206	147	290	3·74	3·69	4·67	5·28	6·42	6·96	8·48	8·73
2 HIMACHAL PRADESH—PUNJAB												
Bilaspur	169	171	152	393	4·83	2·14	2·97	3·46	4·23	4·35	6·37	7·53
Lahaul and Spiti	177	190	185	285	3·40	..	4·55	..	6·29	..	7·95	..
3 PONDICHERRY												
Mahe	42	93	275	341	4·80	6·12	6·08	6·38	7·41	7·95	8·78	9·92

TABLE V.2

Cities and towns with a population of 50,000 *and over graded according to degrees of congestion*

State/Town/City (50,000 +)	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I EXTREMELY CONGESTED								
(Value for 1 room in Q_4 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms above 900)								
ANDHRA PRADESH								
Kothagudem	693	285	13	17	3·93	4·82	7·13	7·47
Vijayapuri	878	86	4	2	3·92	4·34	5·42	6·00
GUJARAT								
Morvi (M)	641	270	30	15	4·53	6·38	7·69	12·23
Rajkot	702	205	25	17	4·78	6·54	8·79	13·09
MADHYA PRADESH								
Bhilainagar	647	295	23	7	2·62	2·98	3·39	5·18
MAHARASHTRA								
Malegaon (M)	760	153	19	15	5·15	6·85	8·51	12·79
WEST BENGAL								
Halisahar (M)	805	128	16	13	3·32	5·60	7·65	8·94
Garden Reach (M)	815	109	20	18	3·78	6·33	10·58	13·80
Bhatpara (M)	842	91	16	16	3·26	5·52	7·32	10·99
Titagar (M)	934	43	5	4	3·20	5·54	7·41	9·22
II VERY CONGESTED								
(I Value for 1 room in Q_4 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms less than 900)								
(II Value for 1 room in Q_3 or Q_2 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms more than 900)								
ANDHRA PRADESH								
Visakhapatnam (M)	682	188	31	37	4·49	5·60	6·62	7·81
Proddatur (M)	702	153	37	36	4·84	5·53	6·86	6·36
GUJARAT								
Broach (M)	620	232	38	37	4·63	5·65	7·01	6·48
Junagadh (M)	651	203	40	45	4·51	5·93	6·54	11·48
Ahmedabad (M. C.)	653	230	28	32	4·35	5·75	6·94	8·52
MADRAS								
Cuddalore (M)	618	211	42	34	4·59	5·61	7·06	9·93
Thanjavur (M)	619	194	40	46	4·15	5·25	6·64	8·49
Coimbatore (M)	621	202	39	58	4·18	5·40	6·53	7·86
Pollachi (M)	629	196	37	59	4·27	5·42	6·31	7·60
Karur (M)	642	204	45	38	3·94	4·93	6·48	7·48
Virdunagar (M)	653	208	27	27	4·04	5·18	6·70	9·44
Dindigul (M)	660	211	28	28	4·14	5·04	7·53	13·59

TABLE V.2

Cities and towns with a population of 50,000 *and over graded according to degrees of congestion*—contd.

State/Town/City (50,000 +)	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II VERY CONGESTED—*concld.*								
(I Value for 1 room in Q_4 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms less than 900)								
(II Value for 1 room in Q_3 or Q_2 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms more than 900)								
MADRAS—*concld.*								
Kumbakonam (M)	661	201	36	24	4·01	5·30	7·49	7·92
Pudukottai (M)	661	234	23	23	4·16	5·01	5·72	14·51
Madurai (M)	671	209	27	24	4·12	5·31	7·08	12·40
Madras (M.C.)	675	171	37	42	4·22	5·49	6·87	9·61
Mayuram (M)	685	187	36	22	4·24	5·38	6·82	9·14
MAHARASHTRA								
Barsi (M)	637	229	37	30	4·04	5·41	7·65	9·84
Dhulia (M)	641	216	31	35	4·77	5·92	7·76	9·91
Jalna (M)	663	177	32	45	4·63	6·10	7·38	9·62
Sholapur (M)	670	196	20	19	5·00	6·30	8·30	10·52
Ichalkaranji (M)	713	176	21	20	4·34	5·75	7·21	9·45
Greater Bombay (M.C.)	723	165	21	17	4·97	5·70	6·98	10·14
ORISSA								
Rourkela	647	124	41	156	3·11	4·34	4·30	3·99
PUNJAB								
Hissar (M.C.)	629	212	42	41	4·41	5·83	7·32	7·70
Ludhiana (M.C.)	651	210	39	32	4·36	6·05	7·27	8·15
Yamunanagar (M.C.)	658	237	28	22	4·04	5·41	7·78	9·78
Pathankot	681	203	35	23	4·70	5·79	6·55	8·89
RAJASTHAN								
Beawar (M)	619	203	36	48	3·44	5·37	8·25	9·50
Udaipur (M)	649	206	34	33	3·79	5·53	8·04	12·06
UTTAR PRADESH								
Saharanpur (M.B.)	617	230	36	35	4·35	5·57	7·02	8·55
Kanpur (M.C.) and Railway Colonies	624	237	31	29	3·76	4·97	6·84	8·53
Ferozabad (M.B.)	683	156	40	42	4·10	8·00	8·18	10·02
WEST BENGAL								
Baranagar (M)	630	195	49	42	3·78	6·18	8·27	10·72
Kanchrapara (M)	633	218	35	39	4·07	5·75	8·64	10·08
Nabadwip (M)	645	184	46	45	4·01	5·74	8·64	9·10
Panihati (M)	655	221	28	17	4·08	6·26	9·78	12·26
North Barrackpur (M)	668	224	23	18	4·19	6·22	9·12	16·90
Barrackpur (M)	669	184	39	34	3·83	6·59	9·30	14·31
Kharagpur	671	225	34	18	4·24	5·70	7·46	8·89
Kamarhati (M)	696	146	28	23	3·66	6·43	9·18	9·69
South Dum Dum (M)	697	170	33	24	4·43	6·64	9·33	10·94
Serampore (M)	717	167	30	26	3·53	6·30	10·62	14·80
Calcutta (M.C.)	719	132	36	42	3·84	6·19	8·49	11·75
Basirhat (M)	721	177	20	21	5·17	7·53	10·91	14·53
Naihati (M)	749	134	28	28	3·28	5·68	8·32	11·24
Howrah (M)	752	124	30	33	3·62	5·99	8·91	12·22
Baly	757	127	28	29	3·42	5·88	8·21	10·90
DELHI								
New Delhi (M.C.)	624	220	31	35	3·87	5·32	5·67	6·58
Delhi (M. Corp.)	634	237	33	23	4·22	5·78	7·68	9·45
III CONGESTED								
(Value for 1 room in Q_3 or Q_2 or Q_1 but combined value for 1 and 2 rooms between 750 and 900)								
ANDHRA PRADESH								
Rajahmundry (M)	446	314	57	65	3·94	4·85	6·40	7·64
Adoni (M)	466	305	62	38	4·38	5·70	7·00	10·42
Tenali (M)	500	270	60	40	4·23	5·12	6·59	7·40
Guntur (M)	527	241	60	60	4·07	5·21	6·19	7·42
Vizianagaram (M)	544	249	53	67	4·30	5·33	6·91	7·91
Nizamabad (C.M.)	569	271	44	30	4·14	5·73	7·80	8·93
Vijayawada (M)	575	233	48	32	4·07	4·97	6·18	7·73
Nellore (M)	610	150	60	87	3·91	4·73	5·61	6·80
ASSAM								
Gauhati (M)	532	236	55	69	3·36	4·69	7·46	10·98
BIHAR								
Jamalpur (M)	449	315	60	51	3·87	5·95	7·55	8·67
Jamshedpur*	530	296	43	33	4·45	6·25	8·96	9·81
GUJARAT								
Baroda†	415	336	59	61	4·16	4·99	6·70	7·88
Jamnagar	433	399	59	29	4·53	5·83	7·33	10·38

* Includes the figures of Jugsalai.
† Excludes the figures of Pratapnagar Railway Colony.

TABLE V.2

Cities and towns with a population of 50,000 *and over graded according to degrees of congestion*—contd.

State/Town/City (50,000+)	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9
III CONGESTED—*contd.*								
(*Value for* 1 *room in* Q_3 *or* Q_2 Q_1 *but combined value for* 1 *and* 2 *rooms between* 750 *and* 900)								
GUJARAT—*concld.*								
Godhra (M)	437	421	36	26	4·40	5·13	6·73	9·04
Surat (M)	493	258	59	84	4·91	6·01	7·59	8·44
Porbandar	548	270	48	42	4·29	5·73	7·03	7·43
Bhavnagar	577	250	51	40	4·53	5·24	6·52	7·41
JAMMU AND KASHMIR								
Jammu(M.C.)	569	225	49	42	4·71	5·97	7·53	9·47
KERALA								
Alleppey (M)	346	451	37	59	4·77	6·26	7·80	8·44
MADHYA PRADESH								
Ujjain (M)	423	330	66	64	3·53	4·87	6·90	8·85
Indore (M.C.)	464	301	50	58	3·64	5·20	7·48	9·15
Sagar†	494	260	59	75	3·96	5·49	6·90	9·42
Khandwa(M)	504	262	55	55	3·99	5·36	7·04	12·73
Burhanpur (M)	527	267	59	45	5·16	5·94	6·90	9·50
Bilaspur (M)	542	246	52	57	3·51	4·77	7·14	8·01
Jabalpur*	552	267	43	48	3·69	5·13	6·77	11·51
Raipur(M)	571	219	54	56	3·51	4·86	7·14	9·34
Bhopal (M)	604	267	28	29	4·07	5·22	7·59	9·75
MADRAS								
Gudiyatham (M)	512	288	57	45	4·47	5·75	7·74	8·26
Valparai (P)	535	321	39	21	3·77	4·77	5·22	4·64
Vellore(M)	543	228	71	59	4·34	5·57	7·28	7·65
Kanchipuram(M)	550	226	65	44	3·71	4·86	6·56	6·93
Rajapalayam (M)	556	260	44	32	3·86	4·52	5·28	6·69
Tiruppur(M)	565	248	41	45	4·12	4·97	6·27	6·47
Tiruchirapalli (M)	573	226	49	52	4·03	5·16	6·29	7·77
Erode (M)	573	252	45	43	4·08	5·15	6·36	8·05
Aruppukkottai (M)	575	266	27	15	4·30	5·00	6·07	14·68
Tuticorin(M)	578	225	44	40	3·99	4·66	6·16	6·56
Salem(M)	595	214	43	35	4·30	5·55	6·99	12·28
Nagapattinam (M)	616	193	44	27	4.16	5·28	6·37	6·67
MAHARASHTRA								
Ulhasnagar (M)	363	467	31	8	4·38	4·99	7·44	9·57
Nagpur(M.C.)	471	294	45	48	3·91	5·13	6·75	8·40
Miraj (M)	516	244	46	44	4·46	5·49	6·79	9·76
Kalyan(M)	517	329	30	30	3·99	5·00	7·36	8·46
Ahmadnagar(M)	522	275	46	47	4·08	5·56	7·75	10·94
Poona Cantt.	550	252	42	55	4·65	5·69	6·99	7·31
Nasik(M)	553	264	33	38	4·08	5·25	6·76	8·17
Thana(M)	559	285	32	22	4·23	5·01	7·23	9·78
Sangli(M)	566	241	38	42	4·28	5·35	7·34	9·47
Gondia (M)	571	264	30	33	3·61	4·95	6·78	7·92
Aurangabad (M)	580	239	41	39	4·52	5·39	8·04	11·86
Akola(M)	586	227	30	39	4·09	5·36	7·22	8·85
Poona(M.C.)	599	235	36	36	4·44	5·56	6·22	8·72
Nanded (M)	599	262	30	20	4·88	6·15	8·66	11·15
Amravati(M)	604	215	38	45	4·33	5·77	6·93	8·92
Jalgaon(M)	616	255	30	18	4·58	5·79	7·24	10·64
MYSORE								
Shimoga (M)	340	418	41	24	4·43	4·99	7·32	7·41
Raichur (M)	445	310	51	41	4·47	5·35	7·27	10·94
Gulbarga (M)	482	288	51	59	4·26	5·61	7·61	9·40
Bangalore(C) and Trust Board Area	553	218	53	50	4·51	5·59	7·27	8·88
Gadag Betgeri (M)	587	271	38	32	4·51	5·72	7·71	10·63
PUNJAB								
Ambala Cantt.(C.B.)	452	391	49	23	4·37	5·06	7·40	13·96
Ambala (M.C.)	465	311	50	49	4·23	5·38	6·82	8·19
Juliundur (M.C.)	482	284	64	57	4·41	5·72	7·38	8·34
Amritsar (M.C.)	509	265	57	56	4·26	5·51	6·80	7·93
Karnal (M.C.)	518	278	47	51	4·38	5·68	7·04	7·93
Bhatinda (M.C.)	564	272	37	40	4·01	5·40	6·99	8·42
Rohtak (M.C.)	586	256	42	36	4·67	5·85	7·14	8·31
Panipat (M.C.)	596	292	22	21	4·38	5·51	6·66	7·93
RAJASTHAN								
Ajmer (M)	539	270	50	44	4·09	5·58	7·67	9·34
Jaipur (M)	541	231	54	71	4·00	5·58	7·66	9·62
Ganganagar (M)	559	214	58	69	4·20	6·16	7·25	9·43
Kota (M)	572	251	45	45	3·49	5·09	7·07	8·65

* Includes the figures of Jabalpur Cantonment and Khamaria Ordnance Factory.
† Includes the figures of Sagar Cantonment.

TABLE V.2

Cities and towns with a population of 50,000 *and over graded according to degrees of congestion*—contd.

State/Town/City (50,000+)	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III CONGESTED—*concld.*								
(*Value for* 1 *room in* Q_3 *or* Q_2 *or* Q_1 *but combined value for* 1 *and* 2 *rooms between* 750 *and* 900)								
UTTAR PRADESH								
Meerut Cantt.	431	377	48	45	4·96	3·23	8·68	14·89
Bareilly (M.B.) Northern Railway Colony and Izatnagar Railway Colony	452	311	59	70	4·53	5·89	7·87	6·63
Budaun (M.B.)	459	297	56	67	4·28	5·47	10·12	7·94
Muzaffarnagar (M.B.)	465	293	48	63	4·14	4·26	6·86	8·50
Ghaziabad	469	303	56	57	3·89	5·15	6·46	9·63
Etawah (M.B.)	469	282	55	59	4·28	5·38	7·12	8·29
Aligarh (M.B.)	486	288	57	61	4·08	5·40	7·32	7·95
Sambhal (M.B.)	486	288	55	54	4·61	5·66	7·95	8·48
Mathura (M.B.)	488	278	53	72	4·18	5·51	6·95	8·93
Agra (M.C.)	502	270	57	52	4·66	5·94	7·56	9·63
Shahjahanpur (M.B.)	502	269	56	47	3·96	4·94	5·97	7·71
Bahraich(M.B.)	508	266	56	61	3·97	5·14	6·93	7·90
Pilibhit (M.B.)	543	257	47	57	4·65	5·08	5·87	7·83
Amroha(M.B.)	552	260	49	47	4·66	5·73	6·98	10·19
Meerut (M.B.) and Malyana	560	196	60	83	4·50	8·76	6·87	6·55
Hardwar	567	226	42	69	3·52	3·95	5·55	7·26
Rampur(M.B.)	571	300	29	22	4·12	4·94	7·76	7·92
Kanpur Cantt. Armapur Estate and Chakeri Aerodrome	614	252	27	19	3·71	5·56	7·66	6·12
Moradabad (M.B.)	615	226	44	56	4·91	6·94	7·76	9·25
WEST BENGAL								
Midnapur (M)	493	267	54	64	4·22	6·53	8·99	11·83
Hooghly-Chinsurah (M)	506	260	56	66	4·19	6·05	9·24	12·64
Asansol (M)	533	251	52	51	4·01	6·14	9·22	15·22
Santipur (M)	533	282	45	51	4·33	6·42	8·81	9·42
Bankura (M)	553	259	46	47	4·44	6·18	9·51	9·70
Burnpur	571	288	29	28	4·00	5·92	8·59	13·05
Siliguri (M)	584	236	45	42	3·93	5·65	8·78	11·50
Chandannagar (M.C.)	587	193	59	65	3·48	5·79	8·64	12·33
South Suburban (M)	602	221	46	36	4·25	6·71	10·23	12·29
Burdwan(M)	610	213	42	54	3·83	5·77	8·81	11·01
TRIPURA								
Agartala (M)	588	256	38	29	4·42	5·90	10·59	11·95
IV MODERATELY CONGESTED								
(*Value for* 1 *room in* Q_3 *or* Q_2 *or* Q_1 *but combined value for* 1 *and* 2 *rooms between* 600 *and* 750)								
ANDHRA PRADESH								
Warangal (C.M.)	370	360	66	39	4·24	5·17	6·96	6·97
Bandar (Masulipatnam) (M)	386	243	104	114	3·95	4·82	6·25	7·37
Kakinada (M)	400	300	76	94	4·20	5·30	7·38	8·17
Kurnool (M)	419	252	78	96	4·54	5·41	6·07	6·47
Hyderabad	458	269	73	73	4·13	5·49	7·57	9·66
Anantapur (M)	458	229	81	90	4·24	4·84	6·03	6·70
Eluru(M)	473	275	58	61	3·86	4·71	6·54	7·96
ASSAM								
Dibrugarh (M)	389	274	88	99	3·11	4·49	7·47	10·81
Shillong (M)	406	263	109	105	3·64	4·50	4·63	9·21
BIHAR								
Ranchi (M)*	332	277	100	153	4·02	5·36	7·68	9·49
Chapra (M)	341	287	104	121	4·05	5·40	7·11	9·99
Monghyr (M)	388	301	83	92	3·44	5·92	7·48	9·31
Muzaffarpur (M)	396	253	75	119	4·43	5·97	8·61	10·78
Gaya(M)	431	206	102	130	3·66	5·33	6·73	8·77
Patna (M.C.) and Patliputra Housing Colony	458	245	76	96	4·07	5·56	6·70	10·72
Darbhanga (M)	467	282	60	74	4·33	5·91	7·75	10·00
Dhanbad	482	264	52	95	3·71	5·19	7·53	10·20
Bhagalpur (M)	501	242	65	84	4·48	6·26	8·24	9·52
Katihar	537	193	64	60	3·71	5·34	7·06	9·93
GUJARAT								
Navsari †	324	291	93	81	4·86	5·28	5·70	6·96
Cambay (M)	373	267	124	124	4·26	4·77	5·76	5·89
Patan	398	264	100	108	4·31	4·77	5·19	5·48
Nadiad (M)	404	275	84	124	4·22	4·93	5·88	7·19

* Includes the figures of Doranda.
† Excludes the figures of Suburban Area.

TABLE V.2

Cities and towns with a population of 50,000 *and over graded according to degrees of congestion*—contd.

State/Town/City (50,000+)	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV MODERATELY CONGESTED—*concld.*								
(*Value for* 1 *room in* Q_4 *or* Q_3 *or* Q_1 *but combined value for* 1 *and* 2 *rooms between* 600 *and* 750)								
KERALA								
Ernakulam (M)	266	351	90	149	5·19	6·32	7·41	8·02
Kottayam (M)	270	336	76	143	5·33	6·50	7·10	7·45
Mattancherry (M)	318	338	87	103	4·92	6·09	7·69	8·62
Palghat(M)	513	229	69	74	4·75	5·72	6·66	7·63
MADHYA PRADESH								
Ratlam(M)	328	310	78	99	3·54	4·56	6·10	7·89
Gwalior (M.C.)	412	294	74	78	3·83	4·86	6·74	8·14
MADRAS								
Nagercoil (M)	337	286	95	102	4·12	5·08	5·74	6·72
Tirunelveli (M)	468	229	72	70	3·55	4·51	5·50	5·84
Ootacamund (M)	478	223	66	119	4·27	5·40	5·83	6·88
Palayamcottai (M)	523	225	55	73	3·96	4·84	5·83	6·63
MAHARASHTRA								
Kolhapur(M)	399	256	76	84	4·10	5·20	7·15	9·13
Chanda (M)	442	245	62	78	3·97	4·86	5·88	7·92
Bhusawal(M)	490	244	39	50	4·30	4·99	6·09	6·36
MYSORE								
Davanagere(M)	202	464	98	67	3·91	5·18	7·23	9·90
Kolar Gold Fields (S.B.)	219	455	58	58	4·12	5·18	6·45	7·26
Hubli(M)	356	350	81	64	4·36	5·60	6·66	8·00
Mysore (M)	361	289	82	41	4·11	5·38	6·59	8·64
Mangalore (M)	372	277	79	114	4·05	5·33	7·18	7·69
Bijapur(M)	386	307	67	67	4·57	5·84	7·37	9·72
Hospet(M)	410	287	42	32	4·72	5·23	7·96	10·17
Belgaum (M)	441	246	90	71	4·26	5·93	7·39	9·29
Bellary (M)	445	302	53	39	4·54	5·54	7·28	9·34
ORISSA								
Berhampur (M)	261	359	96	85	3·96	4·72	5·57	7·59
Cuttack(M)	345	279	98	135	3·28	4·75	6·87	9·82
PUNJAB								
Hoshiarpur (M.C.)	354	332	82	92	3·68	4·81	6·05	7·13
Chandigarh	366	343	61	58	3·19	3·95	5·70	6·63
Patiala (M.C.)	381	290	88	88	4·15	5·05	6·50	6·50
Batala (M.C.)	381	321	73	78	4·27	5·96	6·90	7·82
RAJASTHAN								
Sikar (M)	306	296	88	125	4·52	5·70	7·63	8·72
Alwar(M)	448	283	65	82	4·20	5·39	7·65	8·82
Jodhpur (M)	484	240	73	86	4·10	5·51	6·94	8·47
UTTAR PRADESH								
Faizabad-*cum*-Ayodhya(M.B.)	337	266	91	134	2·97	4·59	8·25	9·76
Jhansi (M.B.)	358	312	88	93	3·85	5·00	6·20	7·78
Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (M.B.)	359	298	80	112	4·06	5·10	7·12	8·06
Allahabad (M.C.) and Subedarganj Railway Colony	380	258	89	97	3·63	4·84	5·79	7·47
Dehra Dun (M.B.) and Forest Research Institute and College Area	394	297	77	85	3·32	4·67	5·45	7·16
Hapur (M.B.)	436	294	73	94	4·51	5·71	7·27	8·29
Varanasi (M.C.) Railway Colony and Hindu University	439	244	84	110	3·71	5·36	6·55	8·55
Sitapur (M.B.)	452	235	74	86	3·66	4·81	6·33	9·32
Hathras (M.B.)	457	284	66	79	4·56	5·90	7·28	7·76
Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh (M.B.)	479	262	70	72	4·20	5·01	6·22	7·31
Lucknow (M.C.)	494	245	64	61	3·94	6·60	6·74	8·64
Gorakhpur (M.B.)	506	235	59	78	3·89	5·43	6·89	8·83
WEST BENGAL								
Krishnanagar (M)	474	262	64	73	4·41	6·09	8·44	10·23
Baharampur (M)	502	230	69	82	4·08	5·99	10·17	10·19

TABLE V.2

Cities and towns with a population of 50,000 *and over graded according to degrees of congestion*—concld.

State/Town/City(50,000+)	Proportion per 1,000 households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms	Average size of households occupying: 1 room	2 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V LEAST CONGESTED								
(*Value for* 1 *room in* Q_4 *or* Q_3 *but combined value for* 1 *and* 2 *rooms less than* 600)								
BIHAR								
Bihar (M)	258	292	119	154	4·47	5·64	7·24	9·41
Arrah(M)	322	237	105	159	3·77	5·37	7·38	8·94
JAMMU AND KASHMIR								
Srinagar (M.C.)	77	198	171	332	4·40	5·51	6·96	8·85
KERALA								
Quilon (M)	219	309	98	166	5·05	6·15	7·03	7·60
Trivandrum (C)	261	260	110	186	4·45	5·60	6·67	7·12
Trichur (M)	264	246	112	217	5·15	6·19	7·15	8·32
Calicut (M)	286	300	83	120	5·01	6·69	8·08	9·51
MYSORE								
Dharwar (M)	250	289	118	165	3·92	5·38	6·81	7·36
ORISSA								
Puri (M)	319	260	126	156	3·03	4·14	5·59	6·93
PUNJAB								
Bhiwani (M.C.)	276	302	109	154	3·96	5·07	6·60	7·56
RAJASTHAN								
Bikaner (M)	289	250	114	158	3·94	5·02	6·71	7·46
UTTAR PRADESH								
Jaunpur(M.B.)	270	278	109	152	4·20	5·54	6·85	8·04
MANIPUR								
Imphal (M)	95	162	258	132	3·80	4·63	6·30	8·21

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LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales . . . (Rest.)

AGRA—

1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra . . . . (Rest.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. . . . (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path . . . . . (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—

1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road . . . . (Reg.)
2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road . . . (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate . . . . (Rest.)
5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road . . . . . (Reg.)

AJMER—

1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road . . . . . (Rest.)
5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road . . . . . (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market . (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—

1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.
2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 . . . . (Reg.)
4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road . . . (Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road . . . . . (Reg.)
6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road . . (Reg.)
7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg . . . . . (Rest.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg . . . (Rest.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road . . . (Rest.)

AMBALA—

1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. . . . . (Reg.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. . . (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—

1 The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh . . . . (Reg.)
2 S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi . . . . (Reg.)

ANAND—

1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road . . . . (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building . (Rest.)

BANGALORE—

1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building . . . . . (Reg.)
2 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road , P.O. Box 507 (Reg.)
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet . . . . . (Reg.)
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar . . (Reg.)
7 Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road . . . . . (Rest.)
8 International Book House, P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . . . (Reg.)
9 Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle . . (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)

BARODA—

1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura . . . . (Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent . . (Rest.)
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road . . (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. . (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road . . . . . (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road . (Reg.)

BHOPAL—

1 Superintendent, State Government Press
2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Building, Sultania Road . . (Reg.)
3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies . . . . . (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 . . . . . (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk . . . (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros . . . . . (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar . . . . (Rest.)

BOMBAY—

1 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road . (Reg.)
3 Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar . (Reg.)
4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. . (Reg.)
5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor . . . . . (Reg.)
6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road . . (Reg.)
7 Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum . . . . . (Reg.)
8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi . . . (Reg.)
9 P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road . . . (Reg.)
10 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . . (Reg.)
11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road . . . . (Reg.)
12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street . . . . . (Reg.)
13 D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . . . . . (Reg.)
14 Thacker and Co., Rampart Row . . . . . (Reg.)
15 N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street . . . . (Reg.)
16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road . . . (Reg.)
17 P.H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 . . . . . (Rest.)
18 C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. . . (Reg.)
19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli . . . (Reg.)
20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road . . (Reg.)
21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road . (Rest.)
22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road . . (Rest.)
23 Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road . (Rest.)
24 Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (Rest.)
25 Asian Trading Co, 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 . . . (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane . . (Reg.)
2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street . . . (Reg.)
3 Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street . . . . (Reg.)
4 S.K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street . . . (Reg.)
5 M.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street (Reg.)
6 W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3. Old Court House Street . . (Reg.)
7 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street . . . (Reg.)
8 R. Chambray and Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension . . . . . (Reg.)
9 S.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I.C, College Square . . (Reg.)
10 Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East . (Reg.)
11 Firma K.L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Bancha Ram Akrar Lane . (Reg.)
12 K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 . . . . (Rest.)
13 Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street . . . (Rest.)
14 Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street . . . . (Rest.)
15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre . . . . (Rest.)
16 Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street . . . . . (Reg.)
17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49 Dharamtala Street . . . . . (Rest.)
18 Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road . . . . . (Reg.)
19 Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . (Reg.)
20 The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) . . (Rest.)
21 Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road . . . (Rest.)
22 Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah . . . . . (Rest.)
23 Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road . . (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall . . . . . (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2 Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 . . . . (Reg.)
3 Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)

4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D . . . . (Reg.)
5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D . . . . . (Rest.)
6 Mehta Bros, 15-Z, Sector 22 B . . . . . (Rest.)
7 Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 . . . (Rest.)
8 Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B . . . . . (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot. . . . . (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road . . (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1 Press Officer Orissa Sectt.
2 Cuttack Law Times . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35 . . . (Reg.)
4 D.P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag . . . . . (Rest.)
5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . . . . . (Reg.)
2 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala . (Reg.)
4 Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

DELHI—

1 J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate . . . . (Reg.)
4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road . . . . . (Reg.)
6 Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565 . . . (Reg.)
7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . . (Reg.)
8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi . . . . . (Reg.)
10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak . . . . . (Reg.)
11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj . . . . (Reg.)
12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market . . . . . (Rest.)
14 University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
15 Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran . . . . . (Rest.)
16 Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines . . . . . (Rest.)
17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg . (Reg.)
18 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) . . (Rest.)
19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak . . . . . (Rest.)
21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market . . . (Reg.)
22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market . . (Rest.)
23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate . (Rest.)
24 G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar . (Rest.)
25 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate . . (Reg.)
26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar . . (Reg.)
27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak . . . . . (Rest.)
28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165 Nai Sarak . . . . . (Rest.)
29 K.L.Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nager, Ganeshpura . . . . . (Rest.)
30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road . . . (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines . (Reg.)
2 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 . . . . . (Rest.)

DHARWAR—

1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society . . (Rest.)
2 Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers .

ERNAKULAM—

1 Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal . . . (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road . . . (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya . . . . . (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg . . . . (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency . . . . . (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road . (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

1 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.
2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar . . . . (Reg.)
3 M.G. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Bookseller Sarafa Lashkar . . . . . (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road . . . . (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

1 Director, Govt. Press
2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Book Lovers Private Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar . . . . (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Booksellers . . . . . (Rest.)

INDORE—

1 Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 14, Abhiya Pura . . . (Rest.)
4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace . . . . . (Rest.)
5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj . . . . . (Reg.)
2 National Book House, 135 Jai Parkash Narain Marg . . (R.)

JAIPUR—

1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Kalyan Mal & Sons., Tripolia Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)
6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . . . . . (Reg.)
7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . . . . . (Rest.)
8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 . . . (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar . . . . . (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—

1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78 . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Sanyal Bros, Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market . (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Kapram Prakashan Prasaran1/90 Namdha Niwas Azad Marg . (R.)

JODHPUR—

1 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents . . (Reg.)
2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojaji Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala . . . . . (Reg.)
3 University Publishers, Railway Road . . . . . (Rest.)

KANPUR—

1 Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk . . . (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram. . . . (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh . . . . . (Règ.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road . (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

KUMTA—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) . (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj . . . . . (Reg.)
3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154 . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Universal Publishers (P). Ltd., Hazratganj . . . . (Reg.)

6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road . . . . . (Reg.)
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar . (Rest.)
8 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road . . . . (Rest.)
9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park . . . . . (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street . . . . . (Rest.)

MADRAS—

1 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road
2 Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore . . . . . (Reg.)
3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane . . . . . (Reg.)
4 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . (Reg.)
6 P. Vardhachary & Co. 8, Linghi Chetty Street . . . (Reg.)
7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . . (Reg.)
8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199 Mount Road . . . . . (Rest.)
9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building 111, Mount Road . . . . . (Rest.

MADURAI—

1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street . . . . (Reg.)
2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street . . . . . (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons . (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 . (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak . . . . . (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat . . (Rest.)

MEERUT—

1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kuthchery Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank . . . . (Rest.)
5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents . . (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building . . . (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Hind Traders . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi . . . . . (Rest)
2 B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

1 Scientific & Educationa lSupply Syndicate . . . . (Reg.)
2 Legal Conrer, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road . . . (Rest.)
3 Tirhut Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle . . . (Reg.)
2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace . . . (Reg.)
3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram . . . . . (Rest.)
4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building . . . . . (Rest.)
5 Indian Mercentile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas . . (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . . . . . (Rest.)

NAINI TAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar . . . . (Rest.)

NANDED—

1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . (Rest.)
2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51 . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . . . . . (Rest.)

NEW DELHI

1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)
4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aligunj . . . . . (Reg.)
5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328 . (Reg.)
6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market . . . . (Reg.)
7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . . . (Reg.)
9 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)
12 United Book Agency 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh . . (Reg.)
14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar . (Reg.)
15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . . . (Reg.)
16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . . . (Reg.)
17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place . . . . . (Reg.)
18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji . . . . . (Reg.)
19 Lusmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road . . (Reg.)
22 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . . . (Rest.)
23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . . . . (Reg.)
24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
25 Sarvodaya Service, 66-A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521 . . (Rest.)
26 H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 . . . . . (Rest.)
27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B-2, Rohtak Road . . . . . (Rest.)
28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . . (Rest.)
29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura . . . . . (Rest.)
30 Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony . . . . . (Rest.)

PANJIM

1 Singhals Book House, P.O.B. 70, Near the Church . . (Rest.)
2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria. (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar . . (Rest.)

PATIALA—

1 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press
2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nishin Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)

PATNA—

1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2 J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan (Reg.)
3 Luxmi Trading Co. Padri-ki-Haveli . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta . . . . . (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons . . . . . (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix . (R.)

POONA—

1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana . . . (Reg.)
4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road . . . . . (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents (Reg.)

RANCHI—

1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review . . . . . (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street . (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nalhitto Son Nizirpatti . . . . . (Rest.)

SIMLA—
1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jukhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinnar (Nasik) (Rest.)

SHILLONG—
1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt., B. D.
2 Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 . . . . . (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency . . . . . (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road . . . (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road . . . . (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—
1 Kalpana Publishers, Woslur . . . . . (Reg.)
2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road . (Reg.)
3 Palaniappa Bros. . . . . (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—
1 International Book Depot, Main Road . . . . (Reg.)
2 Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 . . . . (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road . (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—
1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajpole . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate . . . . . (Rest.)

VARANASI—
1 Students Friends & Co., Lanka . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8 . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Globe Book Centre . . . . . (Rest.)
4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka . . . . (Reg.)
5 B. H. U. Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers . . . . (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet . . . . . (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. . (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. . . . . (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajya Bhandar, Bhorji Market . . . . . (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi
2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C.2

Railway Bookstall Holders

1 S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2 Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner
3 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Katinmandu (Nepal)
2 S/S. Aktie Bolaget, C.F. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 2, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4 Shri Iswar Subramaniam 452, Riverside Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
5 The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10 The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11 The Director S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1
13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extention, New Delhi
17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1.
19 Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, Ist Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras
21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur.
22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28 Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30 The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31 O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32 O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
33 O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur
34 O. I/C., S. I. S. I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
35 O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Diatt. (A.P.)
38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39 Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena
42 The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P.B.271) Bangalore

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