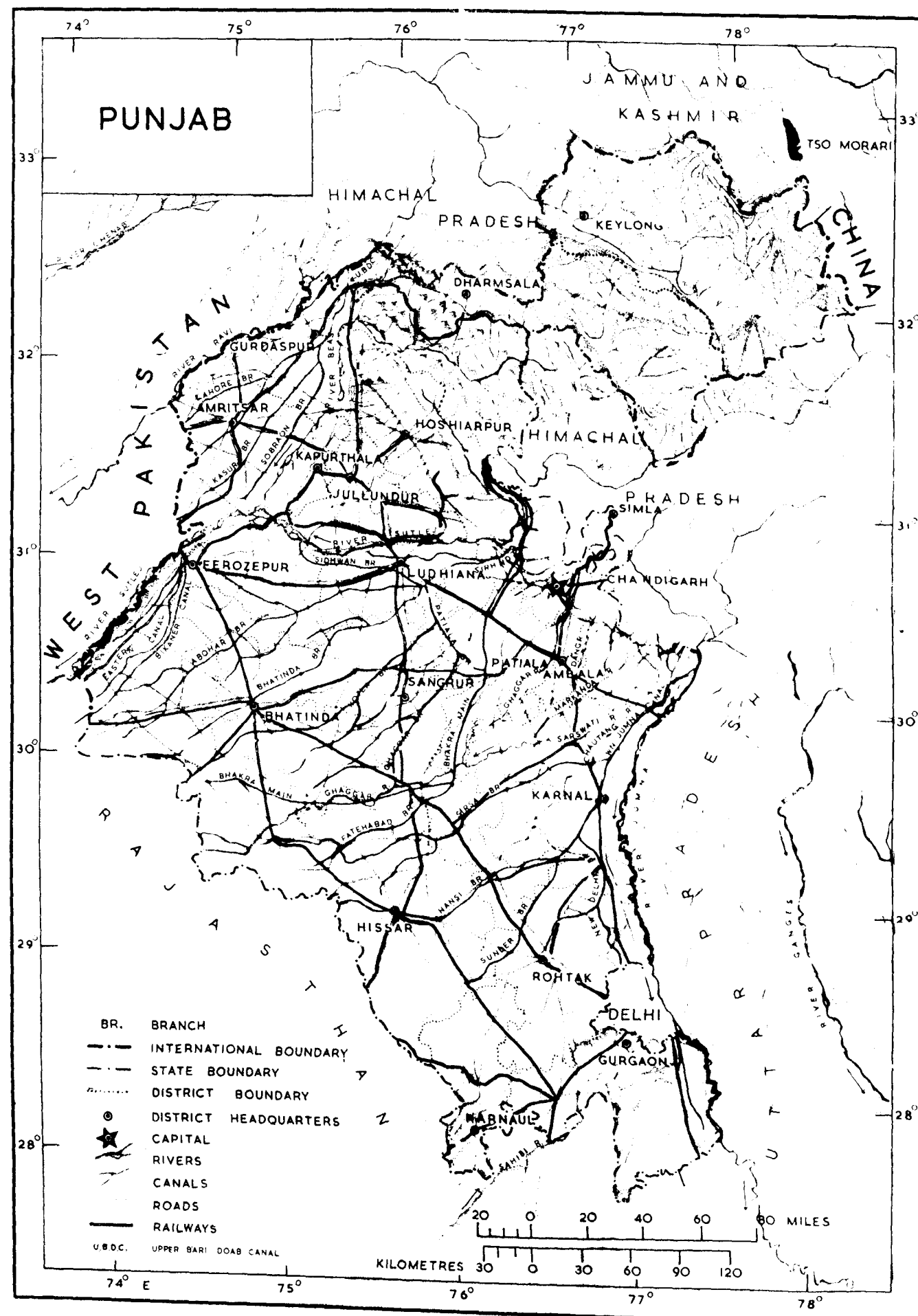




CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XIII

PUNJAB

PART IV-A

REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

R. L. ANAND

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
AND
ENUMERATION COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB



The Census Publications

The 1961-census Reports on Punjab will bear uniformly VOLUME No. XIII, and will be printed in the following parts—

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| Part I-A . General Report. | Part V-B . Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. |
| Part I-B . Report on Vital Statistics. | |
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| Part II-C . Cultural and Migration Tables. | Part VIII-B Administration Report : Tabulation (Not for sale). |
| Part III . Household Economic Tables. | Part IX . Socio-Economic Atlas. |
| Part IV-A . Report on Housing and Establishments (<i>the present volume</i>). | Part X . Report and Tables on Fairs and Festivals. |
| Part IV-B . Tables on Housing and Establishments. | |
| Part V-A . Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. | |

BESIDES, THERE WILL BE 19 DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS, ONE FOR EACH DISTRICT

PREFACE

The three basic needs of human life are colloquially referred to in Punjabi as "*kulli, gulli, julli*"—Hut, Bread and Cloth. Of these, the problem of food has loomed large before the public eye for quite some time. Even clothing has been a subject for detailed study, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the *Khadi* Movement. Housing, however, has not attracted that absorbing attention though some useful work has been done sporadically and in limited aspects. The need for a comprehensive study in housing is great, in view of the growth in population during the last decade, the rapid economic development and the changed goals of economic policies.

For the first time an all-embracing study of the subject was made in connection with the 1961-census. In this survey, not a structure was ignored, from a palace to a straw hut. Due to the vast compass of the survey, the limitation of time, and the large army of field workers drawn from among the *patwaris* and teachers not meant for conducting sophisticated surveys, the scope of the study had of necessity to be limited to only the broad features of housing.

The report is distributed into seven Chapters. Chapter I explains the scope and method of the survey and the concept of the terms used. A section is devoted to the examination of the quality of data collected.

In Chapter II are discussed the total number of houses in Indian States and in different Districts of Punjab, the number of houses per square mile, and their number per thousand persons. Information is presented separately for rural areas, and towns. This is followed by a discussion of the various uses to which houses are put: vacant houses, and houses used as dwellings, shops, factories, schools, etc. How many of the households live in their own houses and how many in rented houses, are narrated in Chapter III.

Chapter IV is a study in workshops and factories. A unique feature of the study is that it embraces all industrial units, from a one-man venture such as a cobbler, a village blacksmith and a cycle *mistri* to a factory engaging thousands of workmen. Industries have been classified according to the number of workmen and then further according to the products turned out or servicing undertaken, and the use of power where machinery is employed.

The chief materials used in the construction of walls and roofs of residential houses are described in Chapter V. Chapter VI discusses the household population and the size of residential houses in terms of number of rooms. This leads to the study of number of persons per room in apartments of different sizes. A few cases of congestion in Amritsar—the biggest city in Punjab—are also described in this Chapter. The last Chapter (VII) contains excerpts from various District Gazetteers, Settlement and Census Reports: also an original article by Shri G. R. Nangea, and extracts from the village survey monographs.

Due care has been taken to present facts objectively in this report. It, however, requires to be stated that the statements made and conclusions drawn are the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily represent the view of the Government.

CHANDIGARH :
October 11, 1963.


Superintendent of Census Operations
and
Enumeration Commissioner, Punjab

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

With a view to achieving high accuracy in the 1961-census, the actual enumeration of human population was preceded by two preparatory operations. The available maps were brought up-to-date, in the first instance for the State, with a view to determining exactly its boundaries; then similarly for each District and Tahsil; and lastly for each territorial unit for which the population figures were to be presented separately. The territorial unit, it had been decided, was to be the village (*mauza*, the revenue estate), and the 'ward' in a town. The object of preparing these maps in detail was to reduce to the minimum omissions and duplications during the enumeration. This done, each territorial unit was assigned a code number in order to ensure that to every unit was assigned an enumerator, and the record of enumeration was received in the Tabulation Office, complete in all respects from all units.

2. The second preparatory operation was to assign systematically code numbers to buildings and census houses. Each building within the jurisdiction of a village or a town-ward, was assigned a number, and in case it was found to contain portions used for different purposes or by different occupiers, each such portion was given a sub-number. These numbers were painted on the exterior of buildings to be consulted by the enumerator during the enumeration period so that he did not omit any census house, and also by the supervisor when checking the census data. Simultaneously, a list was prepared of each census house showing the use to which it was put and the number of its inmates in case it was used as a dwelling. This record of census houses and households, called the Houselist, served a very useful purpose; it gave an indication of the number of census schedules and questionnaires to be printed and supplied to the various census sub-offices; it provided the basis for allotment of work to each enumerator; and it guided the enumerator in systematically contacting the households living within his 'block'.

3. The Houselist was made so comprehensive as to almost assume the shape of a regular housing

census. In consultation with the various Ministries the Census Commissioner, India, devised a Houselist form which was further discussed and finalised at a number of meetings and conferences held during September and October, 1958. The Form was then pre-tested in selected areas with a view to ascertaining if the terms used in it were easy to understand by the common man and capable of eliciting prompt and correct answers, and that the space allotted for recording information against each item was adequate.

4. Some of the items in the Houselist form were those in which the National Buildings Organisation was particularly interested, for example, the chief materials used in construction, and the number of rooms constituting a census house. The housing census has also yielded some valuable data for the use of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, by making available a complete list of different types of establishments, factories and workshops in the country, and the number of persons engaged in each of them. This information has been collected for the first time in India, and perhaps no other country has yet made such an attempt on as extensive a scale. The 'Economic Commission for Asia and Far East' have greatly appreciated our efforts in this direction.

5. *Houselist Form*—A copy of the Form used for the housing census along with the instructions for filling it, is given at the end of this volume*. It will be noticed that the following particulars were required to be collected in respect of each census house:—

- (i) purpose for which the census house was found to be used;
- (ii) if used as an establishment, workshop or factory; the name of the establishment or its proprietor; the name of the products, repair or servicing undertaken; average number of persons employed daily during the previous week; and in case any machinery was used, the type of fuel or power employed;

*See Pages 229—233.

(iii) chief materials used for the walls and the roof; and

(iv) if used as a dwelling, the name of the head of the household; number of rooms at the disposal of the household; whether the household lived in it as owner or in some other capacity; and the number of persons living in it.

The housenumbering and houselisting operations were carried on simultaneously. In a Conference convened by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Punjab, in February, 1960, the question of the most suitable period for undertaking these operations was discussed at great length. It was felt that it would be an ideal thing if housenumbering and houselisting were done just before commencing the enumeration of human beings. However, practical considerations forced the decision to undertake these operations between the 15th of May and the 30th of June, 1960. The *patwaris*, who were to provide a bulk of the enumerators' force, are not so busy during this period. Besides, the season then is free from rains, and the days are long, permitting this extra assignment to be undertaken with greater ease. Yet another consideration favouring this period was that it would have left sufficient time for the houselists to be checked and corrected by the senior staff.

6. However, there were not many Districts which could stick to this programme for housenumbering and houselisting, and in many Districts these operations were undertaken after the monsoon, during October or November, 1960. In some localities where these operations had been completed in June, 1960, the heavy rains and floods during the monsoon caused extensive damage to houses, and the work had to be done afresh when normal conditions returned. Despite this delay, all houses in the State stood completely numbered and listed by the middle of December, 1960.

7. The enumeration of human beings has to be compressed within a very short period in order to reduce to the minimum the changes resulting from births, deaths and shifting of people from one place to another. The census of houses, however, does not require that hurry since the houses do not spring up or vanish so rapidly. Hence, the data collected on houses in a span of seven months (mid-May to mid-December) in different parts of the State does not materially affect its accuracy.

8. *Staff*—Housenumbering and houselisting operations in rural areas were executed by the *patwaris* and school teachers under the supervision of Tahsildars. For urban areas the local bodies were authorised to make the necessary arrangements. The local bodies did not utilise the staff of the municipal schools to the extent they did in previous censuses since they had lost hold over this staff with the provincialisation of schools previously run by them. Recourse was, therefore, had to their utilising the municipal staff to a larger extent, and employing whole-time enumerators specifically for this purpose.

9. *Training*—Adequate arrangements were made for the training of enumerators. They were collected at suitable centres in batches of twenty to thirty when, besides explaining the terms used in the Houselist form, demonstrations were given in filling it. They were then asked to record particulars of a few houses. These entries were checked on the spot and the mistakes detected in their work were explained to them individually. Those among them who were found not to have grasped the concept of terms or the method of filling in the Houselist form despite repeated efforts, were exempted from the work of enumeration.

10. *Definitions*—Before commenting on the conceptual difficulties of the enumerators and the quality of data collected, it will be advisable to define the three basic terms used in connection with housenumbering and houselisting: 'Building', 'Census House' and 'Census Household'.

11. *BUILDING*—"This term", according to the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner, "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. 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. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial."

12. *CENSUS HOUSE*—To quote from the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner, "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." 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, then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house."

13. *CENSUS HOUSEHOLD*—"A Census Household", to quote again from the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner, "is a group of persons who commonly live together, and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so." The domestic servants eating and living with a family were considered as belonging to that household. Groups of students, labourers or clerks, living and messing together, were treated as households, as also the inmates of jails, mental hospitals, orphanages, boarding houses, etc.

14. Housenumbering and houselisting are allied operations, since the numbering has for its object identification of the building and the houses in it, and the listing relates to recording particulars about the census house. Logically, numbering should precede listing but numbering may not be correct until particulars are recorded about the distribution of the building into units of use. In early stages of training, trials of housenumbering and houselisting were conducted in selected villages and localities of towns to find out the best method of executing these operations. It was found that the most accurate results were obtained when the enumerator, in the first instance, noted on a blank slip the various units according to use in a building, then completed the Houselist and last of all painted numbers on the main entrance of the building and the entrances to various census houses in it. This procedure was commended to all enumerators.

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15. *Quality of data*—By and far the enumerators showed keen interest in their work and understood the job well. The distinction between 'building' and 'census house' was, of course, subtle and some of them found it difficult to comprehend it. As a result, some of them, particularly those working in villages, took each census house as a building. This deficiency, however, did not result in vitiating the data since the unit for the census was the census house and not the building. But when the same census house being lived in by two households was assigned two separate numbers, it resulted in overcounting the census houses to that extent. Spot inspection of houselists was done by me in some sixty areas in different parts of the State, and mistakes of this type were detected in four areas, involving six to eight census houses in each area. Instructions were consequently issued to all field officers to look out for and correct such mistakes. It is, however, felt that mistakes may have remained uncorrected in the houselists, involving some two thousand census houses in the State.

16. Other mistakes detected by the Supervisors, while checking the houselists on the spot, were of the types mentioned below.

- (1) Mentioning only one use for the census house used for dual purpose, showing shop-cum-dwelling or workshop-cum-dwelling simply as dwelling, shop or workshop.
- (2) Vacant houses shown as dwellings or shops confusing the intended purpose with the actual use. A house not being put to any use at the time of houselisting should have been recorded as vacant. Take the example of a newly built building designed to have three independent shops on the ground floor and a residential flat on the first floor, none of them yet occupied. The enumerator would be correct in showing this building as four census houses in col. 3 of the houselist. It will, however, be wrong if he put in col. 4 meant to show "purpose for which census house used" the words 'shop', 'shop', 'shop' and 'dwelling', respectively. The word 'vacant' should have been written in all these four cases. This type of mistake was detected easily and corrected during the course of tabulation, since in such cases subsequent columns 5 to 8 and 1 to 17 were left blank, and very often the

word 'vacant' was found written in the Remarks column.

- (3) Describing 'workshops', i.e., small un-registered establishments, as factories.
- (4) Entering the name of the building-owner in the column meant for the proprietor of the establishment.
- (5) While recording the materials for the roof some enumerators mistook it for the ceiling, i.e., the inner side of the roof, and not the upper side exposed to wind and weather.
- (6) Columns 11 to 17 of the Houselist form were to be filled only in case a census house was used as a dwelling. Some enumerators filled in these columns even when it was used as a shop or an establishment, mentioning the name of the shop-keeper as the head of the household, and the number of persons working in the shop as the number of persons residing in the household.
- (7) The instructions for recording tenure status were to write 'O' in case the household was the owner of the house, and 'R' for all other cases. Some enumerators were not clear as to how to describe the status of a household which lived in rent-free accommodation provided by the employer or by courtesy, and left the column meant for recording this information blank. Such blank entries, about three thousand in number, were noticed scattered in the houselists mostly of villages. Such households were classified among those living in rented houses.

17. The response from the public was very co-operative, and surprisingly not a single case was reported of a household refusing to give information. The interval of about three months between the completion of houselisting and commencement of enumeration was utilised for checking and correcting these lists both on the spot and in the office. As a result, the data collected is fairly complete and dependable.

18. *Tabulation*—All the Houselist Forms were tabulated in the Tabulation Office at Chandigarh. The instructions laid down by the Census

Commissioner in connection with the processing of data were found to be quite suitable and comprehensive, and were adopted without any innovation or modification. The results of the tabulation of data have been incorporated in five Tables, bound in a separate book entitled Part IV-B. The contents of these Tables are mentioned below.

19. In Table E-I the census houses have been distributed according to the purpose for which they were used at the time of enumerator's visit. The total number of census houses is shown in col. 3, and those found vacant in col. 4. Cols. 5 to 7 show the number of houses used exclusively as dwellings, or as shop-cum-dwellings, or workshop-cum-dwellings. Cols. 8 to 15 relate to houses utilised for purposes other than dwelling: hotels, *sarais*, *dharamshalas*, tourist homes and inspection houses; shops excluding eating places; business houses and offices; factories, workshops and worksheds; schools and other educational institutions; restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places; places of entertainment and community gathering; and public health and medical institutions, respectively. The houses found to be used for purposes other than those mentioned above, are shown in col. 16.

20. Table E-II shows the tenure status of households in relationship to the houses they occupied—classifying them into (i) owners, and (ii) others.

21. In Table E-III the census houses used as factories and workshops have been classified according to (i) industry, (ii) power used, and (iii) size of employment.

22. Table E-IV relates to the predominant material used in the construction of (i) walls and (ii) roofs, of dwellings.

23. Table E-V classifies the households according to the number of members and number of rooms occupied. This two-fold classification throws interesting light on the extent and intensity of congestion among dwellings.

24. Tables E-I and E-III have been prepared on full count. On the other hand, Tables E-II, E-IV and E-V have been prepared from a 20 per cent sample, drawn systematically.

CHAPTER II

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USE

Census House—The definition of the term 'census house' as given in the previous Chapter, requires further explanation. Ordinarily the words 'building' and 'house' are used synonymously. In the present context a distinction has been made between the two: the word 'building' has been selected to signify structural entity, and the word 'census house' to specify the unit of use. A census house may be just a shed or a tent; it may be a room or a number of rooms forming part of a building, or an entire building. One basic condition for a roofed enclosure to be classed as a census house is that it must have an entrance to itself, which may open on a staircase, a verandah, a courtyard, or directly on a street or road. Thus a house lived in by an individual or a household was taken as a 'census house'. If a room or a number of interconnected rooms were found to be used as a shop or a workshed, and at the same time also as residence, that room or group of rooms were treated as one 'census house'. In a large number of cases a building consisted of only one census house. However, two portions of a house, one used as a dwelling and the other having a separate entrance and used as a cattleshed, were counted as two census houses. Similarly, if in a compound there was a bungalow having two portions, separately resided in by two families, a separate garage for housing a motor car, and three servants' quarters each occupied by a servant, individually or with his family, then this compound was taken as having six census houses. A school building, a workshop or a hospital, if consisting of a number of compact rooms, was taken as one census house. If, however, there were more than one building of this type in a compound, then all these separate buildings were taken as separate census houses. Moreover, each residential quarter attached with these institutions was taken as a separate census house.

2. The total number of census houses, according to the definition and explanation given above, in Punjab in 1960 was found to be 5,276,474: 4,161,300 in rural areas and 1,115,174 in urban areas. On an average for the State as a whole, there are 112

census houses for every square mile of area; and 89 and 2,584 census houses per square mile, respectively, in rural and urban areas*.

3. The population of Punjab according to the 1961-census was 20,306,812: 16,218,217 in rural areas and 4,088,595 in urban areas. Consequently, the number of census houses per thousand persons works out at 260 for the State as a whole: 257 in rural areas and 273 in urban areas.

4. It will be noticed that urban areas have more houses per thousand persons than rural areas. The reasons are obvious. Firstly, the size of households in rural areas is bigger than in towns, or in other words a thousand persons in villages will constitute a smaller number of households than in towns, and consequently accommodated in fewer houses. Secondly, shops, factories and institutions feature to a larger extent in towns than in villages: hence the extra demand for housing. The difference in the house-man ratio as between rural and urban areas would have been more marked but for the rural areas having a substantial number of houses used for stalling cattle. The ratio works out to 169 in rural areas and 185 in urban areas when only the houses used for dwelling are taken into account.

5. *Position of Punjab among Indian States*—Particulars about area, population and census houses for different States and Union Territories and other areas of India are given in the Table on the next page.

6. The study of houses is meaningful in the context of area and human beings. The Table on the next page brings out some interesting points about the position of Punjab in these respects; these points are mentioned below.

7. *Area*—Punjab is geographically one of the small States, occupying twenty-sixth portion of Indian territory. Among fifteen States the only States with area smaller than Punjab are Assam, West Bengal and Kerala. It so happens that these four small States are scattered on the borders of India in the north, east and south.

*Area of the State—47,304.4 sq. miles:
Rural—46,873.2 sq. miles and
Urban—431.5 sq. miles.

Area, Population and Census Houses of Indian States

States/Union Territories	Area* (sq. miles)	Population (Thousands)	Persons per sq. mile	Census Houses (Thousands)	Census Houses per sq. mile	Census Houses per 1,000 persons
STATES						
1. Andhra Pradesh	106,286	35,983	339	8,758	82	242
2. Assam	47,091	11,873	252	2,365	50	199
3. Bihar	67,196	46,456	691	8,742	130	188
4. Gujarat	72,245	20,633	286	5,433	75	263
5. Jammu and Kashmir	53,665	3,561	66	1,314	24	369
6. Kerala	15,002	16,904	1,127	3,380	225	200
7. Madhya Pradesh	171,217	32,372	189	8,974	52	277
8. Madras	50,331	33,687	669	7,800	155	232
9. Maharashtra	118,717	39,554	333	11,130	94	281
10. Mysore	74,210	23,587	318	5,651	76	240
11. Orissa	60,164	17,549	292	3,708	62	211
12. Punjab	47,106	20,307	431	5,276	112	260
13. Rajasthan	132,152	20,156	153	5,185	39	257
14. Uttar Pradesh	113,654	73,746	649	19,730	174	268
15. West Bengal	33,829	34,926	1,032	8,795	260	252
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	64	20	14	4	219
2. Delhi	573	2,659	4,640	408	869	187
3. Himachal Pradesh	10,885	1,351	124	489	45	262
4. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24	2,182	6	545	250
5. Manipur	8,628	780	90	197	23	253
6. Tripura	4,036	1,142	283	198	49	173
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	58	307	13	69	224
8. Goa, Daman and Diu	1,426	627	440	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9. North East Frontier Agency	31,438	337	11	4	0.1	12
10. Nagaland	6,366	369	58	84	13	228
11. Pondicherry	185	369	1,995	84	454	228
12. Sikkim	2,744	162	59	32	12	198

*According to the Surveyor General, India.

8. *Population*—In population Punjab has a slightly higher ranking, standing tenth among Indian States. In terms of number of persons per square mile Punjab stands sixth: Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar, Madras and Uttar Pradesh have denser population.

9. *Census Houses*—In absolute number of census houses the position of Punjab is tenth, and in terms of houses per square mile she stands sixth. It will be noticed that the ranking of different States in regard to number of census houses per square mile is more or less the same as for the density of human population.

10. Punjab, with 260 census houses per thousand persons, is almost at par with Gujarat (263) and Uttar Pradesh (268). The States which have definitely higher place are Madhya Pradesh (277), Maharashtra (281), and Jammu and Kashmir (369). The number of houses in a region compared to the population is influenced by a number of factors: size of the household, living habits and

occupations of the people, diversification of the demand for and the general constructional pattern of houses, etc. We shall, however, not digress into this discussion.

11. *Comparison with 1951*—A comparison between the present position regarding houses in Punjab with what it was a decade back, would be a very useful study. The 1951-census, however, adopted a different concept for the house, defining it as 'dwelling with a separate main entrance'. In the present concept it would mean a 'census house used as dwelling, shop-cum-dwelling or workshop-cum-dwelling'. It is, therefore, not possible to make an all-embracing comparison. The position relating to Dwelling Units as in 1951 and 1961 has been described at some length in paragraphs 46 to 55 of this Chapter.

12. *Inter-District comparison*—The following Table shows the particulars of area, population and census houses in each District of Punjab :—

Area, Population and Census Houses in Punjab Districts

State/District	Area† (sq. miles)	Population (Thousands)	Persons per sq. mile	Census Houses (Thousands)	Census Houses per sq. mile	Census Houses per 1,000 persons
PUNJAB	47,304	20,307	429	5,276	112	260
Hisar	5,863	1,541	287	346	64	224
Rohtak	2,332	1,420	609	355	162	250
Gurgaon	2,350	1,241	528	335	143	270
Karnal	3,075	1,490	485	387	126	260
Ambala	2,300	1,373	597	416	181	303
Simla	222	113	507	55	249	491
Kangra	6,292	1,063	169	359	57	338
Lahaul & Spiti	3,701	20	6	7	2	315
Hoshiarpur	2,222	1,233	555	408	184	331
Jullundur	1,342	1,227	914	328	244	267
Ludhiana	1,323	1,023	773	262	198	256
Ferozepur	3,888	1,619	416	340	87	210
Amritsar	1,962	1,535	782	359	183	234
Gurdaspur	1,335	988	740	230	172	232
Kapurthala	643	344	535	73	113	212
Bhatinda	2,658	1,055	397	240	90	228
Sangrur	3,029	1,425	470	363	120	255
Patiala	1,926	1,049	545	274	142	261
Mahendragarh	1,341	548	408	139	104	254

†According to the Director of Land Records, Punjab.

*Punjab Census Report, 1951, Part II-A: Page 1.

13. It will be noticed that the range of inter-district variation in size is very wide, the biggest District (Kangra) being full twenty-eight times as big as the smallest one (Simla); and whereas the four big Districts occupy about two-fifths of the State, the six smaller ones form just one-eighth of it. The human population is also very unevenly distributed: Ferozepur has eighty-one times the number of persons which Lahaul & Spiti has, and has half as many more as the four least populated Districts. However, eleven out of nineteen Districts have between one and one and a half million persons each.

14. Some big Districts have small population, and as a result of this imbalance the number of persons to a square mile varies considerably between the Districts. The State as a whole has 429 persons to the square mile. There are thirteen Districts having density above, and six below, this mean figure. Jullundur has the densest population with 914 persons per square mile, followed by the contiguous Districts of Amritsar (782), Ludhiana (773) and Gurdaspur (740). On the lower side are Ferozepur (416), Mahendragarh (408), Bhatinda (397) and Hissar (287), and the montane Districts of Kangra (169), and Lahaul & Spiti (6). It is in this context that the distribution of census houses in Punjab is to be considered.

15. The average number of census houses per District works out to 277,709. There are eleven Districts which have more and eight which have fewer houses than this number. Ambala ranks first with 416,104 houses, Hoshiarpur (408,067) second, and Karnal (387,155) third. The three Districts with the least number of houses are Kapurthala (72,743), Simla (55,281), and Lahaul & Spiti (6,439).

16. As stated earlier, the number of houses in a District is not meaningful except when studied along with population figures and density of population.

17. *Census Houses per square mile*—In the State as a whole there are 112 census houses to a square mile. Generally speaking, density of human population influences the number of houses per square mile. If the reader compares the figures in col. 4 with those in col. 6 of the Table on previous page, he will notice the two sets of figures rise and fall together. Simla, however, does not fit in the pattern, with its ranking first in the density of houses and eleventh in the density of population. Simla is a peculiar District inasmuch as its economy is dominated by the Simla town which attracts a

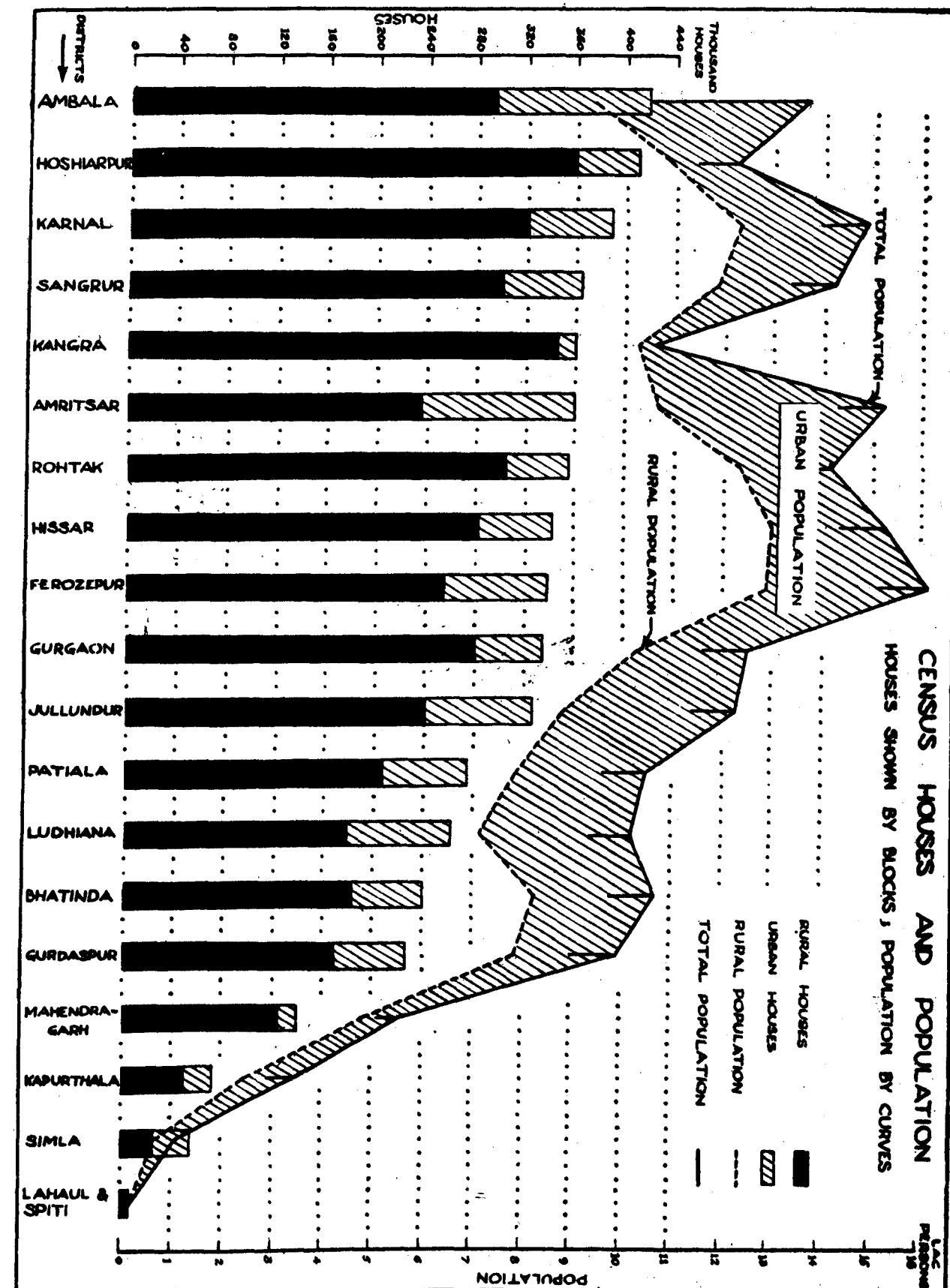
large number of visitors during the summer months. In winter not only the visitors are not there, but some permanent residents also move to the plains to escape the severity of cold. The census date 1st March, 1961, was in winter when the population was at its lowest.

18. There is another District which does not fall in line with others: Kapurthala, where the houses are sparse as compared with human density. In this District in the long strip of land between the Black Beem and the Beas rivers there is a wide spread damage to houses from inundation during the monsoon. The people there generally lack means to rebuild the fallen houses and many among them huddle together in the few houses spared from the ravage.

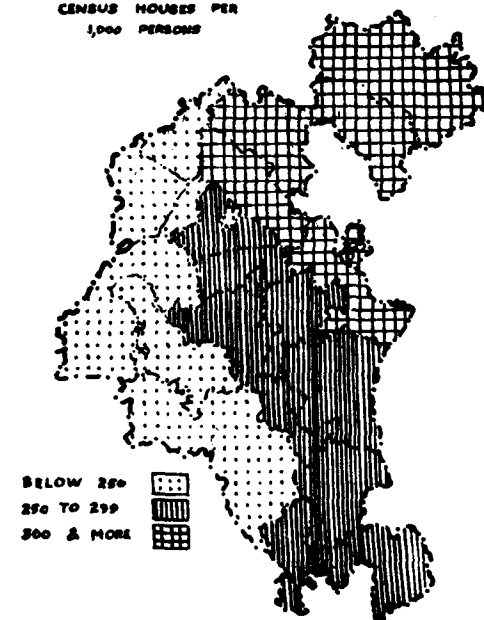
19. *Census Houses per thousand persons*—The number of houses per thousand persons in Punjab as a whole works out to 260. Since houses are constructed chiefly for human residence, one would expect a more or less constant figure for the house-man ratio throughout the State. This, however, is not the case: Simla leads other Districts with 491 houses per thousand population, while Ferozepur with 210 houses comes at the end. In respect of house-man ratio, the State stands divided in three broad zones as shown in the map.

(1) *Zone of high house-man ratio*—This zone comprises Simla (491), Kangra (338), Hoshiarpur (331), Lahaul & Spiti (315), and Ambala (303). All these Districts are in the montane and submontane regions. In the hills more houses are required than in the plains because they are needed to shelter not only the human beings but livestock also. Besides, where the fields are at some distance from the residence, farmers generally build huts also on the fields to take shelter when it rains, and for storing agricultural implements, fodder and fuel. In this connection the custom in Spiti deserves mention, of the eldest son starting to live separately from his parents, on attaining the age of 21 years.

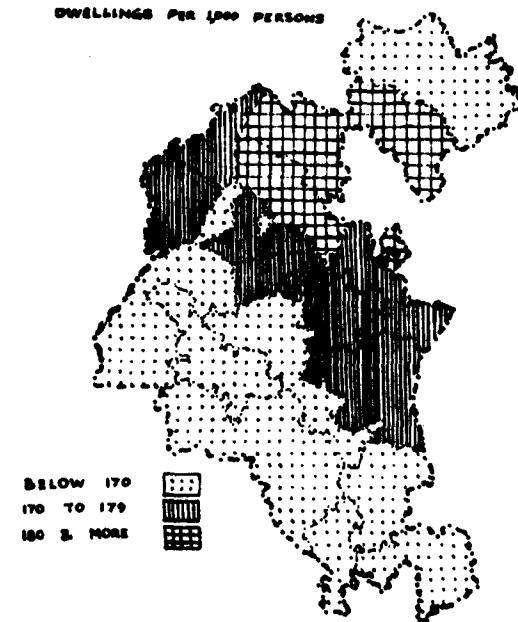
(2) *Zone of medium house-man ratio*—This zone commences from Jullundur and stretches in south-easterly direction along the submontane zone, and then due south to the farthest extremity of the State. Curiously, there is not much homogeneity in this zone in climate, land, industry, density of population, or customs. These



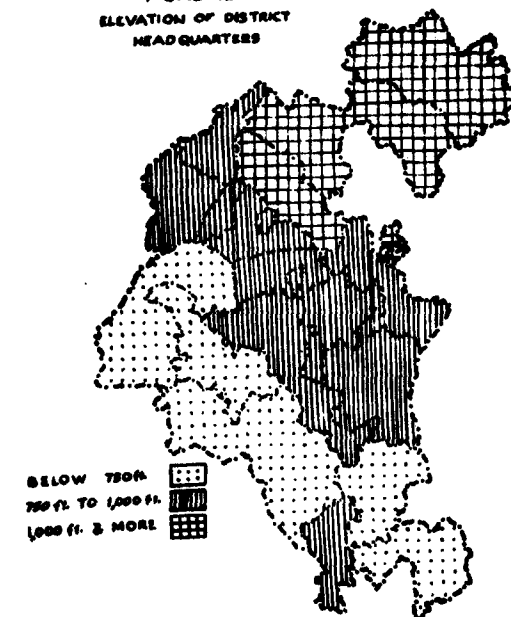
PUNJAB
CENSUS HOUSES PER
1,000 PERSONS



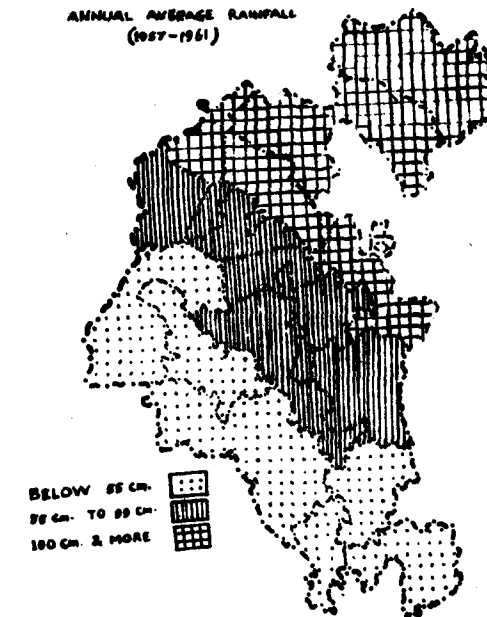
PUNJAB
DWELLINGS PER 1,000 PERSONS



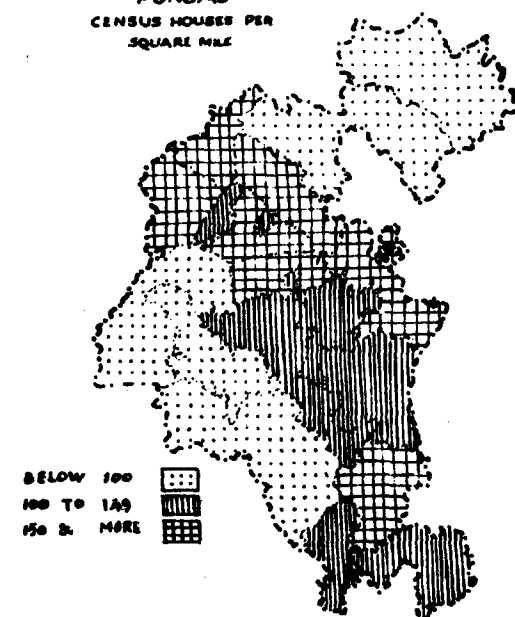
PUNJAB
ELEVATION OF DISTRICT
HEADQUARTERS



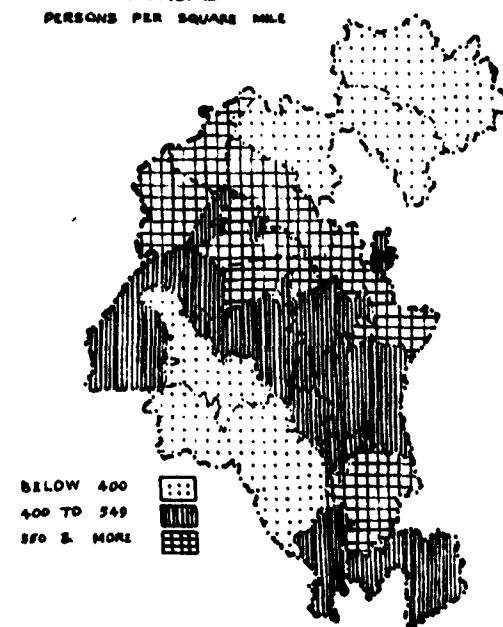
PUNJAB
ANNUAL AVERAGE RAINFALL
(1957-1961)



PUNJAB
CENSUS HOUSES PER
SQUARE MILE



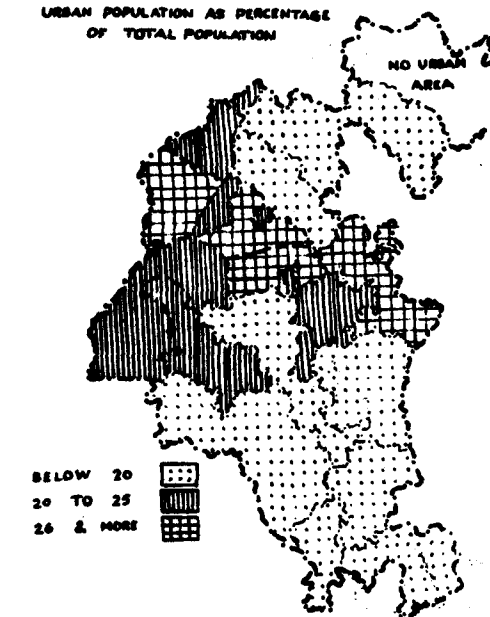
PUNJAB
PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE

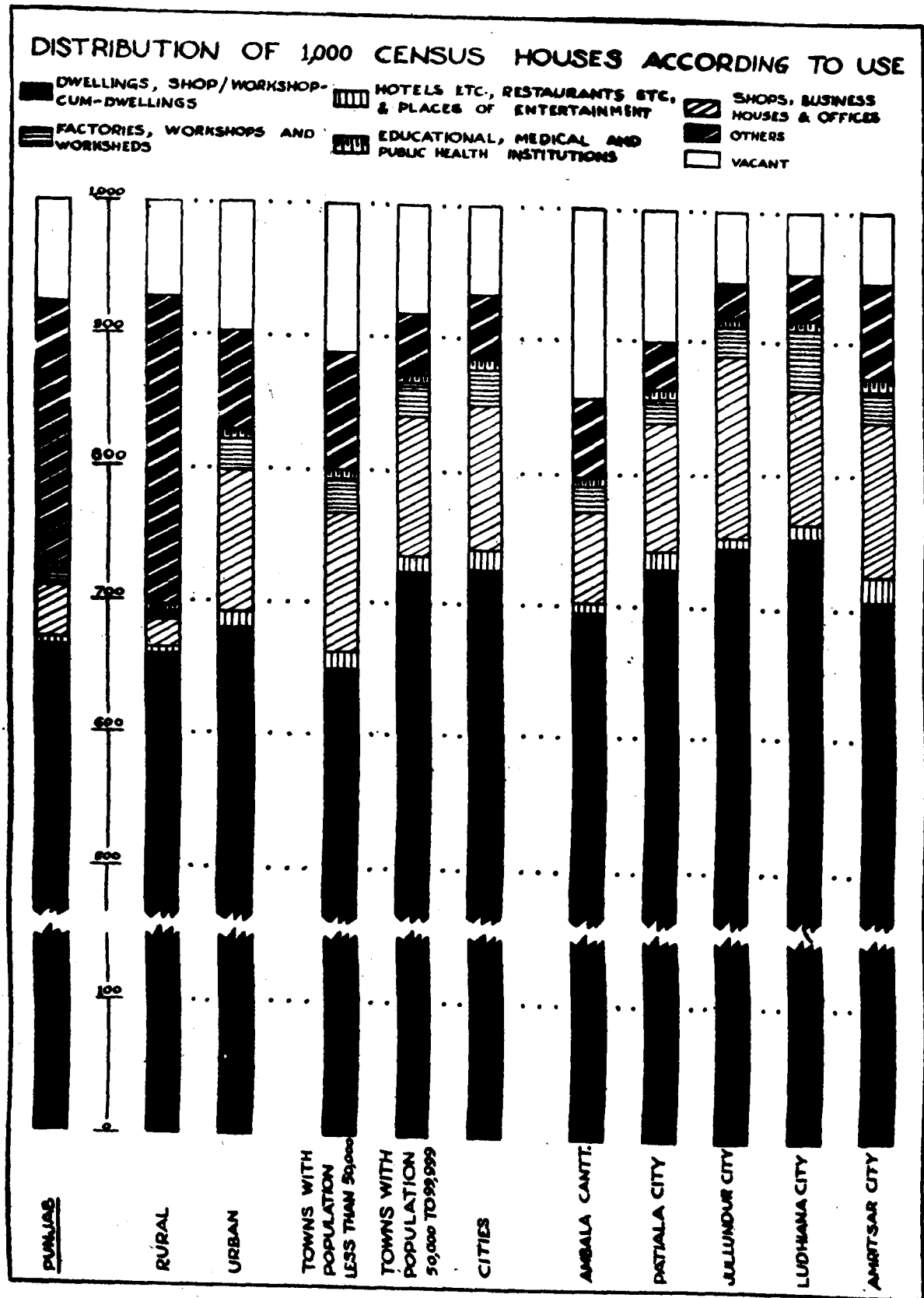


PUNJAB
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD



PUNJAB
URBAN POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL POPULATION





Districts just happen to lie in a chain, and in descending order of number of houses per thousand persons, they are Gurgaon (270), Jullundur (267), Patiala (261), Karnal (260), Ludhiana (256), Sangrur (255), Mahendragarh (254) and Rohtak (250).

(3) *Zone of low house-man ratio*—This zone extends along the West Pakistan border and then turns south-east along Rajasthan. This again is an irrational grouping in that its northern extremity receives copious rainfall, in the middle it has alluvial plain with the highest development of canal irrigation, and towards the south it is arid and sandy. The population in the north is very thick and progressive, and in the south it is sparse and comparatively backward. The reason for the low number of houses as compared to population in Gurdaspur, Amritsar and a portion of Ferozepur is their proximity to the border where constructional activity during the decade has been low. The Districts of Hissar and Bhatinda are comparatively backward, and added to it is the factor of big increase in population during the last decade, amounting to 47.3 and 34.1 p.c., respectively, without a matching increase in houses. The Dist-

tricts in this zone, in order of number of houses per thousand persons, are Amritsar (234), Gurdaspur (232), Bhatinda (228), Hissar (224), Kapurthala (212) and Ferozepur (210).

20. *Distribution of Houses between rural and urban areas*—As many as 78.9 p.c. of the total number of houses in the State are located in rural areas and 21.1 p.c. in urban areas. As compared with the distribution of human population (79.9 and 20.1 p.c.) the towns have slightly more houses, and this feature, as will be noticed from the Table given below, is common to all Districts except Ambala and Jullundur.

21. The low figure of the urban Ambala is, for the most part, the outcome of shifting the State Government offices to Chandigarh which town is still in early stages of construction. The dearth of houses is still more acute at Yamunanagar, another town in Ambala District, where two big mills, the railway workshop and many other concerns have attracted a large number of persons during the last decade. In the Jullundur District the urban population increased during 1951-61 by seventy-five thousand, of which Jullundur City alone accounted for fifty-three thousand. For various reasons the addition to the number of houses in the city has been tardy, adding to the already high congestion.

Population and Houses in Rural and Urban Areas

State/District	Percentage Distribution of Population		Percentage Distribution of Houses		Number of Houses per Thousand Persons	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
PUNJAB	79.9	20.1	78.9	21.1	257	273
Hissar	84.4	15.6	81.6	18.4	217	264
Rohtak	86.3	13.7	85.7	14.3	248	260
Gurgaon	83.4	16.6	83.0	17.0	269	277
Karnal	82.9	17.1	82.6	17.4	259	264
Ambala	68.0	32.0	71.1	28.9	317	274
Simla	51.9	48.1	43.3	56.7	409	579
Kangra	95.9	4.1	95.6	4.4	337	367
Lahaul & Spiti	100.0	..	100.0	..	315	..
Hoshiarpur	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9	331	332
Jullundur	71.5	28.5	73.4	26.6	274	249
Ludhiana	69.2	30.8	68.3	31.7	253	264
Ferozepur	79.9	20.1	75.3	24.7	198	259
Amritsar	69.8	30.2	66.0	34.0	221	264
Gurdaspur	79.8	20.2	75.6	24.4	220	281
Kapurthala	77.0	23.0	69.0	31.0	190	285
Bhatinda	78.8	21.2	76.9	23.1	222	249
Sangrur	83.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	253	268
Patiala	75.3	24.7	75.2	24.8	261	263
Mahendragarh	90.3	9.7	88.0	12.0	248	316

22. *Cities, Towns and Villages*—The information contained in the houselists was processed in the Tabulation Office to give the results relating to (i) each city, the criterion being population of 100,000 or more, (ii) each town with population ranging between 50,000 to 99,999, (iii) all other towns with population below 50,000 in a Tahsil collectively, and (iv) the entire rural area of a Tahsil. This break-up of the data leads to some interesting conclusions. We shall confine ourselves to studying here the position of the State, figures for which are given below: the reader interested in going deeper into the subject can extract similar data District-wise from Table E-I.

	Persons per sq. mile	Census Houses per sq. mile	Census Houses per thou- sand per- sons
PUNJAB	429	112	260
Villages (rural area)	346	89	257
Smaller towns (population below 50,000)	7,337	2,109	287
Bigger towns (population 50,000 to 99,999)	12,620	3,301	262
Cities (population 100,000 or more)	16,623	4,158	250

23. It will be noticed that there is a continuous increase in the number of persons per square mile from villages through different slabs of urban areas. The mere matter of increase is common knowledge: what is of significance is the rate of increase from one slab to another. Crossing from villages to smaller towns, there is a big leap in density of population. The latter have full 21 times as many persons to the square mile as the former. As between smaller towns and bigger towns the increase is only 72 p.c. which tones down to 32 p.c. on entering cities. This is due to the impact of larger volume of population in big towns and cities being relieved partly by the geographical area of these units.

24. The number of census houses per square mile also increases in higher slabs, but the rate of increase is slightly different from what it is in human density. From the villages to smaller towns it is 24 times, i.e., faster than the increase in human density, but in the next two groups it is 57 and 26 p.c., respectively, i.e., a lower rate than in human density.

25. The average number of census houses per thousand population is 257 in villages. The

situation is better in smaller towns in so far as there are 30 more houses for every thousand persons. The position gets tight in bigger towns and cities with fewer houses per thousand persons. These figures bring out the dual expression of congestion in bigger towns and cities: more houses per square mile which means less of open space; and more persons per census house. Something more will be said on this subject in Chapter VI.

26. Particulars about each of the five cities and 12 bigger towns, and collectively for 172 smaller towns, are presented in the Table on the next page. It will be seen that human population is the densest in Ludhiana City and Amritsar stands second. The other cities are not so dense and do not stand comparison even with some big towns. Jullundur has the fewest houses per thousand persons, with Patiala close to it. In some towns like Yamunanagar, Bhatinda, Chandigarh, Karnal, the problem of houses is more acute than in Ambala, Ludhiana and Ambala Cantonment.

27. *Pattern of House-use*—The mode of life and occupational pattern of a community is reflected in the uses to which it puts the houses. Four-fifths of the people in Punjab live in villages, almost invariably in households. They take meals cooked at home, and would not visit restaurants and eating shops unless it is necessary, nor would they move out of their villages, unless there is work: hence hotels, *sarais* and eating shops are few and located mostly in towns. There is not much of business or industry in villages: hence comparatively few shops and workhouses there. There is not much of community life, and people get together chiefly on ceremonial occasions and such meetings are often held in the open: hence few places for entertainments and community gatherings. Peasant proprietors predominate in villages and they work independently on their small holdings with their own cattle: hence the large proportion among houses and structures for storing agricultural produce and stalling livestock. Old buildings are demolished only when they are to be rebuilt or become a source of danger, and as a rule, they are left to be levelled to the ground by the forces of nature in due course: hence the sizeable number of vacant houses, which term, however, covers not only the houses which have gone out of use with age, but also new houses awaiting occupation and those vacated temporarily. It is against this background that the Table on page 12 should be studied, in which the number of houses devoted to different uses are expressed in terms of one thousand total houses.

Area, Population and Census Houses, in Towns

Unit	Area (sq. miles)	Population	Persons per sq. mile	Census Houses		
				Number	Per sq. mile	Per 1,000 persons
A. Cities : Population 1 lac or more	64.59	1,073,673	16,623	268,592	4,158	250
1. Amritsar	13.00	376,295	28,946	96,180	7,398	256
2. Ludhiana	7.59	244,032	32,152	62,254	8,202	255
3. Jullundur	17.00	222,569	13,092	51,721	3,042	232
4. Patiala	13.00	125,234	9,633	29,790	2,292	238
5. Ambala Cantonment	14.00	105,543	7,539	28,647	2,046	271
B. Towns : Population 50,000 to 99,999	61.18	772,071	12,620	201,927	3,301	262
1. Chandigarh	12.23	89,321	7,303	21,888	1,790	245
2. Rohtak	4.50	88,193	19,598	22,767	5,059	258
3. Ambala	3.36	76,204	22,680	19,895	5,921	261
4. Karnal	3.80	72,109	18,976	17,818	4,689	247
5. Panipat	3.00	67,026	22,342	18,187	6,062	271
6. Hissar	6.77	60,222	8,895	16,206	2,394	269
7. Bhiwani	5.00	58,194	11,639	16,641	3,328	286
8. Pathankot	4.27	54,810	12,836	15,040	3,522	274
9. Bhatinda	8.00	52,253	6,532	12,703	1,588	243
10. Yamunanagar	4.00	51,700	12,925	12,282	3,071	238
11. Batala	2.34	51,300	21,923	13,611	5,817	265
12. Hoshiarpur	3.91	50,739	12,977	14,889	3,808	293
C. 172 Towns : Population less than 50,000	305.68	2,242,851	7,337	644,655	2,109	287

Per Thousand Distribution of Census Houses According to Use

Use	Per thousand distribution according to use			Per thousand distribution in each category	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	789	211
1. Vacant	77	72	96	738	262
2. Dwellings	657	655	668	785	215
3. Shop-cum-Dwellings	5	4	8	653	347
4. Workshop-cum-Dwellings	2	1	4	568	432
Total Dwellings (items 2, 3 and 4)	664	660	680	784	216
5. Hotels, Sarais, Tourist homes, etc.	3	2	5	630	370
6. Shops excluding Eating places	37	21	98	441	559
7. Business houses and Offices	3	1	11	280	720
8. Factories and Workshops	11	7	26	492	508
9. Schools and other Educational institutions	3	3	3	750	250
10. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	2	0.4	7	192	808
11. Places of entertainment and Community gathering	1	1	1	855	145
12. Public Health and Medical institutions	1	0.6	3	421	579
13. Other uses	198	232	70	925	75

28. The broad picture emerging from this Table may be depicted thus:

- (i) One out of every thirteen census houses in the State is lying vacant, i.e., put to no use. This proportion is slightly higher in urban areas.
- (ii) Two-thirds of the census houses are used as dwellings. A few dwellings are used conjointly as shops and workshops, and this feature of joint use is more pronounced in urban areas.
- (iii) Two out of a thousand census houses in rural areas and five in towns are hotels, sarais, rest houses, etc. Besides, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and other eating places count one in 2,000 census houses in villages and seven per thousand in towns.
- (iv) One out of every fifty census houses in villages and one out of ten in towns is used as a shop.

- (v) One census house out of a thousand in villages and eleven in towns are used for business or as an office.
- (vi) Seven census houses per thousand in rural areas and twenty-six in towns are factories and workshops.
- (vii) Schools and other educational institutions occupy three houses in a thousand.
- (viii) Places of entertainment and community gatherings account for one in a thousand houses.
- (ix) Public Health and Medical institutions occupy one in two thousand census houses in rural areas, and three in a thousand houses in urban areas.
- (x) In rural areas every fourth census house is put to uses other than those described above, chiefly for tethering livestock and storing dry fodder. In the towns census houses put to miscellaneous uses, such as garages, cowsheds, godowns, count one in fourteen.

Vacant Houses

29. In a progressive society, the presence of some vacant houses is regarded as a sign of health for economy. Vacant houses provide for the growing needs of the community. Further, since most of the new houses are an improvement in design and quality upon the old ones, the society as a whole gains by a shift to the better type houses: the sub-standard houses consequently fall vacant or lose in rental value, and eventually have to be renovated or replaced. The position in Punjab is, however, slightly different. Here the vacant houses are of three broad categories: old houses not likely to be put to use; new houses just completed or nearing completion; and serviceable houses that fall vacant for short periods. A substantial number among vacant houses are of the category first mentioned.

30. The sentimental attachment to ancestral houses is an impediment in the way of their sale when no longer required, particularly in rural areas. In every village there are a number of houses lying unoccupied, the owners having shifted to towns with little prospect of coming back. Since practically every household has its own house, it is a problem to find a tenant in villages. As a result, the vacant houses remain locked and neglected. Even in towns few local authorities exercise the powers to have old and sub-standard houses razed. Such old and neglected houses, it is needless to say, are not an asset to the society, and explain the paradox of a large number of vacant houses and shortage of accommodation existing side by side.

31. It would, however, give an incorrect impression if this description is left at that. The decade under report has witnessed a boom in constructional activity, and in no period of the history of Punjab were so many houses built as during the past ten years. Three factors have contributed to this unprecedented activity. Firstly, during the Second War and for a number of years following it, there was a scarcity of building materials. This long suppression gave a spurt to house construction when supply position became easy. The housing questionnaire did not include a question on the age of buildings. Had this information been collected, the extent of suppression in building activity during the War and post-War period and the corresponding boom in subsequent years, could have been specified. Secondly, the vast number of

non-Muslim immigrants in the wake of Partition did not find the houses vacated by the Muslims suiting their requirements. This created an extra demand for modern type of houses as the immigrants rehabilitated themselves. Thirdly, the activities set afoot by the two Five Year Plans required buildings for new schools, colleges, hospitals, factories, markets and offices.

32. All new houses remain vacant for some time before they are occupied. They may require some final touching, last minute alterations, installation of water and electric connections, arrangements for letting out, etc. They constitute the second category of vacant houses.

33. The third category of vacant houses are the serviceable houses from which the occupants have shifted: a continuous feature, or a seasonal feature in hill stations. The houselisting, it may be mentioned again, was done when visitors to hill towns had moved back. Another factor contributing to vacant houses was the heavy rains of 1961 which compelled the people living in low-lying lands in the plains to shift to higher lands until their houses became habitable again.

This long discussion about vacant houses has been necessary in order to allay any doubts about what may appear to be an unduly high proportion of vacant houses as recorded in this report: one out of thirteen census houses.

34. Number of vacant houses—Of the total number of 5,276,474 census houses in Punjab, 408,633 or 7.7 p.c. were vacant. Some particulars about them are given on the next page.

35. Simla District reveals the highest vacancy rate of 16.7 p.c., confined mostly to the Simla town for the obvious reason that houselists were prepared when the peak season for the visitors was over; and the same holds true of towns in the Kangra District. In the tract comprising Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana Districts, the vacancy rate is also high, more so in rural areas. Because of small uneconomic holdings in this tract there is a continuous flow of population from villages to towns offering gainful employment.

36. Vacancy rate is the lowest in Karnal (4.2) and three Districts ranking above it are Mahendragarh (5.3), Rohtak (6.0) and Gurdaspur (6.2). In

Vacant Houses

State/District	Vacant houses as percentage of total houses			Percentage distribution of total vacant houses	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
PUNJAB	7.7	7.2	9.6	73.8	26.2
Hissar	6.4	5.7	9.5	72.6	27.4
Rohtak	6.0	4.8	13.0	69.1	30.9
Gurgaon	6.5	6.2	8.1	78.8	21.2
Karnal	4.2	3.4	7.8	67.2	32.8
Ambala	6.7	5.4	10.1	56.7	43.3
Simla	16.7	8.1	23.3	21.0	79.0
Kangra	9.4	9.2	13.6	93.6	6.4
Lahaul & Spiti	10.4	10.4	..	100.0	..
Hoshiarpur	11.8	11.5	13.8	86.1	13.9
Jullundur	10.3	11.0	8.2	78.8	21.2
Ludhiana	9.8	11.5	6.2	90.1	19.9
Ferozepur	6.7	6.2	8.3	69.3	30.7
Amritsar	7.9	8.6	6.6	71.7	28.3
Gurdaspur	6.2	5.3	9.2	64.0	36.0
Kapurthala	9.1	8.6	10.4	64.8	35.2
Bhatinda	8.0	7.7	9.0	73.9	26.1
Sangrur	8.1	7.3	11.8	74.0	26.0
Patiala	7.3	6.6	9.3	68.3	31.7
Mahendragarh	5.3	4.0	14.7	66.5	33.5

Karnal the recently reclaimed lands provide ample work to the rural population, which besides the usual farming, produces milk and vegetables for sale to Delhi. Rohtak District also shares the advantage of proximity to Delhi. In Gurdaspur District the population is dense and holdings are small, but there is little inducement for people to leave their houses since the surplus labour from villages finds easy employment in Batala, Dhariwal and Pathankot towns. The people of Mahendragarh District have generally stay-at-home habits and do not move out for better employment: hence the small number of vacant houses. A substantial number of houses in Narnaul and other towns of Mahendragarh District is vacant because of migration of the Muslims to Pakistan, and the refugees not settling there on account of lack of employment and scarcity of sweet drinking water.

37. *Rural areas*—The percentage of vacant houses in rural areas of the State as a whole works out to 7.2. This percentage varies within wide margins, from 3.4 in Karnal to 11.5 in Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana. Leaving out the mountainous Districts the vacant houses feature mostly in the thickly populated Districts of the Jullundur Division where the pressure of population being high, there is a gradual drift from villages to towns.

38. *Urban areas*—The vacancy rate for urban areas works out to 9.6 which is higher than that for the rural areas. It varies from 6.2 in Ludhiana District to 14.7 in Mahendragarh, leaving out Simla with its peculiarity of high demand for accommodation from the visitors in summer. Generally speaking, the high rate obtains in those towns and cities where employment opportunities have not

expanded to appreciable extent. The position in each city and town with population above 50,000 is depicted below.

Vacancy Rate in Cities and Towns

City/Town	Vacancy Rate
Amritsar	5.1
Ludhiana	4.6
Jullundur	5.6
Patiala	10.1
Ambala Cantonment	14.3
Chandigarh	8.2
Rohtak	10.1
Ambala	10.0
Karnal	7.3
Panipat	5.7
Hissar	8.0
Bhiwani	11.9
Pathankot	5.2
Bhatinda	7.7
Yamunanagar	5.1
Batala	7.6
Hoshiarpur	9.7

Dwelling Units

39. The total number of dwelling units in the State is 3,502,687, representing 66.4 p.c. of the total number of census houses; and of these 2,745,196 are in rural areas and 757,491 in urban areas, bearing a proportion of 78 : 22.

40. The number of dwellings per thousand population works out to 172 for Punjab as a whole: 169 in rural areas and 185 in towns. That the urban areas have more dwellings per thousand persons is a feature common to all Districts.

41. Simla, Hoshiarpur and Kangra are conspicuous for having a comparatively large number of dwellings: 269, 200 and 196 dwellings per thousand persons, respectively. On the lower side Mahendragarh District has 161 dwellings per thousand persons: Kapurthala 156, Rohtak 154, and Lahaul & Spiti 153.

42. The average size of a household varies considerably from District to District, and this factor to a very large extent influences the number of dwellings. For example, in Simla District where the average size of a household is the smallest (4.0

persons), the number of dwellings per thousand persons is the largest (269). On the other hand is Rohtak District where the number of dwellings is only 154, but the average household consists of 6.4 persons. The figures in the Table given below testify the relationship.

Dwellings per thousand persons, and Persons per household*

State/District	Dwellings per thousand persons	Persons per household
PUNJAB	172	5.7
Hissar	166	6.0
Rohtak	154	6.4
Gurgaon	168	5.9
Karnal	171	5.7
Ambala	179	5.4
Simla	269	4.0
Kangra	196	5.2
Lahaul & Spiti	153	5.7
Hoshiarpur	200	5.2
Jullundur	173	5.7
Ludhiana	175	5.7
Ferozepur	160	5.6
Amritsar	172	5.7
Gurdaspur	170	5.8
Kapurthala	156	5.7
Bhatinda	167	5.8
Sangrur	166	5.9
Patiala	170	5.7
Mahendragarh	161	6.2

*The product of number of dwellings per thousand persons and number of persons per household should logically be 1,000. The discrepancy in some cases is due to more than one family accommodating in one census house. These are generally the areas where there is dearth of houses.

43. A few Districts do not fit in the pattern exactly because of some extraneous factors. The low number of dwellings in Lahaul & Spiti is attributed to the presence of a large number of persons from other Districts for development work. The comparatively low ranking of Kapurthala and Ferozepur Districts is due to the houses in river belts subject to damage by floods almost every year, discouraging construction of houses.

44. *Cities and Towns*—The Table on the next page depicts residential position in the five cities and twelve bigger towns.

Dwellings per thousand persons

City/Town	Dwellings per thousand persons
Amritsar	181
Ludhiana	192
Jullundur	174
Patiala	174
Ambala Cantonment	188
Chandigarh	204
Rohtak	180
Ambala	183
Karnal	183
Panipat	200
Hissar	189
Bhiwani	192
Pathankot	184
Bhatinda	191
Yamunanagar	200
Batala	169
Hoshiarpur	195

45. Chandigarh has the largest number of dwellings per thousand persons, thanks to the Government constructing residential accommodation in a big way. This is matched almost equally by Yamunanagar where the big factories provide residential facilities to their employees, and in some measure to the co-operative effort of the people. On the other hand, residential houses are comparatively few in Batala, Jullundur and Patiala.

46. *Position in 1951*—During the 1951-census counting was done also of the census houses then actually used for dwelling. The following Table shows the number of dwellings in 1951, and the percentage increase shown by them and by the population during 1951-61.

Increase during 1951-61 in Dwellings and Population

State/District	Number of Dwellings in 1951			Per cent increase in Dwellings during 1951-61			Per cent increase in Population during 1951-61		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
PUNJAB	2,761,872	2,271,178	490,694	26.8	20.9	54.4	25.9	24.1	33.8
Hissar	157,915	134,405	23,510	61.7	57.5	85.9	47.3	48.0	43.7
Rohtak	178,813	157,432	21,381	22.2	17.7	55.5	26.6	26.3	28.8
Gurgaon	148,852	126,342	22,510	40.3	34.2	74.1	28.2	25.1	46.7
Karnal	203,663	163,819	39,844	25.1	26.7	18.8	38.3	41.3	25.7
Ambala	187,380	140,779	46,601	31.4	13.9	84.2	35.0	21.8	75.5
Simla	15,003	9,998	5,005	101.7	29.7	245.4	6.1	19.3	(—) 5.2
Kangra	179,765	170,717	9,038	16.0	16.8	1.9	15.3	16.0	2.1
Lahaul & Spiti	2,483	2,483	..	26.2	26.2	..	60.7	60.7	..
Hoshiarpur	216,721	196,354	20,367	13.9	9.4	56.6	12.7	9.9	39.3
Jullundur	194,189	140,852	53,337	9.1	7.3	13.7	16.3	15.3	18.9
Ludhiana	135,812	109,209	26,603	31.6	9.1	124.0	26.6	17.7	52.9
Ferozepur	214,532	177,557	36,975	27.7	22.5	52.4	27.0	23.0	45.4
Amritsar	224,005	169,161	54,844	18.0	6.1	54.8	12.3	11.7	13.6
Gurdaspur	140,890	118,488	22,402	19.0	11.1	61.0	16.1	14.6	22.1
Kapurthala	53,695	41,359	12,336	0.1	(—) 6.8	23.0	16.5	14.7	23.0
Bhatinda	119,729	93,725	26,004	47.2	46.6	49.6	34.1	28.9	57.6
Sangrur	193,980	159,294	34,686	22.0	22.5	19.4	28.2	29.4	22.4
Patiala	128,283	97,820	30,463	39.3	34.3	55.3	34.9	39.5	22.5
Mahendragarh	66,172	61,384	4,788	33.6	28.6	97.4	23.6	22.6	34.4

47. During the past ten years the dwellings in the State increased by 26.8 p.c. while the population advanced by 25.9 p.c. This indicates the number of houses vis-a-vis human beings has remained much the same. In rural areas, however, dwellings have not kept pace with the population, but in urban areas the position has improved. The languishing pace in the construction of dwellings in villages during the decade is due to two reasons: first, a house in a village as an investment brings poor return; and second, it was comparatively difficult for villagers to obtain bricks, cement and iron which have remained in short supply.

48. Districts have added variously to the number of dwellings. One District registered no increase; the increase in another District was less than 10 p.c.; six Districts marked increase between 10 and 25 p.c.; and nine between 25 and 50 p.c. In twelve Districts dwellings increased faster than population while in seven the dwellings lagged behind.

49. Each District may now be considered separately. Despite rapid rise in population both in rural and urban areas, the dwellings in Hissar District have kept ahead of the population. In Rohtak the increase in dwellings has been moderate, and in rural areas they have not kept pace with population. In Gurgaon dwellings multiplied faster than population. There has, however, not been any remarkable constructional activity in this District, and it may be that in the wake of Partition and mass migration of Muslims many houses were vacant in 1951, which were later occupied by the allottee refugees.

50. In Karnal the population has advanced more than the dwellings, both in towns and countryside. This position is partly the outcome of the extensive damage in low areas caused by the floods in 1960. In the Ambala District there has been a big increase in the number of dwellings in towns, equally matched by the increase in population, but in villages the dwellings have not coped with the rising population.

51. The Simla District has special circumstances. The number of dwellings recorded in 1961 was twice as many as in 1951, and 3½ times as many in urban areas. On the other hand, the population marked a rise of 19.3 p.c. in villages and a net decline of 5.2 p.c. in towns. After the Partition Simla became the headquarters of the State Government, and brought in the wake a big increase in demand for houses. The big increase in the number of

census houses is, however, partly the result of the bigger buildings being converted into smaller dwelling units. In the middle of the decade Government moved to Chandigarh, and along with it came thousands of Government employees. This explains the paradox of increase in dwellings and decrease in human beings.

52. The Kangra District has been steady, and dwellings and population have gone hand in hand. In Lahaul & Spiti there has been influx of labour required for development work. The increase in the number of dwellings in the District has been at par with the average figure for the State.

53. In Hoshiarpur the dwellings have increased correspondingly with the population in rural areas, but the speed has been quicker in urban areas. In the Jullundur District the dwellings have witnessed a tardy increase of 9.1 p.c. as against 16.3 in human beings. It has not been possible to find a satisfactory explanation for this situation; it can be attributed to incorrect counting in 1951. There has been a big increase of 124 p.c. in the towns of Ludhiana, twice as much as the increase in population. In rural areas the population has increased at a lower rate and the dwellings at a still less rate. In Ferozepur the population and dwellings have increased at the same pace. In the towns of Amritsar District the dwellings have increased at a faster rate than the population, but in villages the progress in dwellings has been tardy. The same remarks apply to Gurdaspur District.

54. In Kapurthala District, taken as a whole, the number of dwellings has remained constant though in rural areas there has been a net decline of 6.8 p.c. as against increase of 14.7 p.c. in human beings. This is due to the damage to houses in villages by a number of unprecedented floods. The Kapurthala Tahsil which forms a major portion of the District adjoins the Beas River and is also run across by the Black Bein, and the beds of these rivers are shallow. With the construction of Dhussi Bund some two years ago, the onslaught by the Beas has been checked appreciably. The Bein, however, still runs amuck during the monsoon.

55. In Bhatinda there is an overall improvement though in towns the dwellings have lagged behind the population. In Sangrur the population has risen faster than the dwellings, both in towns and villages. In Patiala the dwellings have increased

faster than population in urban areas, but have lagged behind in villages. In the towns of Mahendragarh District the position of dwellings is much better now than it was a decade back and the same is the position in villages though to not that extent.

56. *Dual-purpose Dwellings*—Census houses used for dwellings are mostly not used for any other purpose, such as trade or industry. Some petty shopkeepers, however, live within their shops, or use a room in their dwellings, opening on the street, for the sale of goods. Household industries are carried on, in many cases, within the precincts of dwellings. Such census houses as serve a dual-purpose have been treated under the group 'Dwellings' and it may be argued that the number of dwellings has been inflated and that of non-dwellings deflated to that extent. But since one house cannot be classed under two categories, it seems appropriate to treat dual-purpose census houses under dwellings, particularly as their number is comparatively small: 35 thousand as compared with 3.5 million of pure dwellings. The nature, extent and distribution of such dual-purpose houses is shown below.

Number of different types of Dwellings

	Number			Percentage to total dwellings		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Dwellings	3,467,827	2,723,200	744,627	99.0	99.2	98.3
Shop-cum-Dwellings	25,801	16,849	8,952	0.7	0.6	1.2
Workshop-cum-Dwellings	9,059	5,147	3,912	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	3,502,687	2,745,196	757,491	100.0	100.0	100.0

57. It will be noticed that 25,801 census houses in the State serve both as shops and dwellings. Among such houses 16,849 are located in villages and 8,952 in towns.

58. In 9,059 census houses along with residence some type of manufacture, repair or processing is also carried on. Of such house 5,147 are in rural areas and 3,912 in urban areas. The practice of pursuing business and craft within the dwellings is more common in the hilly Districts of Simla and Kangra than in the plains.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses

59. Allied to the dwellings which lodge permanent population are the houses lived in by the floating population: hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes, rest houses and inspection bungalows.

Boarding houses, orphanages and police lines for single persons have also been included in this category.

60. Census houses of this type in Punjab number 13,909, and account for three for every thousand census houses. Of such places, 8,756 are located in rural areas and 5,153 in towns.

61. The largest proportion of such census houses is found in the Lahaul & Spiti District where out of a total number of 6,439 census houses, 36 (6 per thousand) are used for this purpose. This is due to the Lahaul & Spiti valley being on the trade route between Tibet and Punjab; and the only mode of transport being pack animals, the traders and transporters take shelter for the night at short stages. The proportion of hotels, sarais, etc., is slightly higher in Simla, Ludhiana, Bhatinda, Amritsar and Patiala Districts than in other parts of the State.

62. The hotels and other resting places feature more prominently in the cities where they are six per thousand houses. The Amritsar City, because of its attracting large number of visitors for business and for pilgrimage to the Darbar Sahib, has one

house in a hundred devoted to the purpose under discussion. The corresponding proportion in the towns with population less than one lac each is 4 per thousand, and in rural areas it is 2 per thousand census houses.

Shops excluding Eating places

63. The term 'shop' has been applied to a sheltered place where goods are sold for cash or on credit. If a person sells his wares in the open, that has not been taken as a shop, nor for that matter temporary shops during fairs. If a person manufactures and sells goods in the same premises it has been taken as a workshop. Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and tea-stalls have been considered separately, as eating places. But petrol pumps, photo studios, laundries and hair-cutting saloons have been taken as shops.

64. Shops, as explained above, rank next only to dwellings. The total number of shops in the State is 195,839, representing 37 per thousand census houses. Proportionately, there are more shops in towns than in villages. Their number in the towns is 109,480 representing 98 per thousand census houses, and the corresponding figures for the rural areas are 86,359 and 21, respectively.

65. The proportion of shops to total census houses in different Districts ranges between 59 and 12. Amritsar ranks first with 59, followed by Gurdaspur (54), Jullundur (49), and Kapurthala (42). On the lower side are Hoshiarpur (26), Simla (24), Mahendragarh (20), Kangra (15), and Lahaul & Spiti (12). Other Districts are in the neighbourhood of the State average of 37.

66. The Amritsar City has the largest number of shops: 10,538, representing 110 per thousand census houses. Shops in Jullundur and Ludhiana Cities, count 6,589 and 5,859, respectively, accounting for 127 and 94 per thousand census houses. In Ambala Cantt., the proportion of shops to total houses is 58, and their number is 1,664, but the proportion is 92 in Patiala City, with 2,743 shops. The highest proportion of shops is in the Batala Town where out of 13,611 census houses as many as 2,156 are used as shops (158 per thousand).

Business houses and Offices

67. This term includes census houses used as offices of Government and other administrations, and commercial and industrial firms, as also banks, railway stations, post offices, police stations, *patwarkhannas*, etc.

68. In the entire State, there are 17,079 census houses used as business houses and offices, accounting for 3 in a thousand. This figure is 10 for the Simla District, 5 for Lahaul & Spiti, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur Districts, but in other Districts it ranges between 4 and 2. The high position of Simla needs no explanation. In Lahaul & Spiti District a comparatively large number of Government offices function for development work, and the Ferozepur District has a large number of *mandis* for agricultural produce.

69. The proportion of business houses and offices in rural areas is hardly one in a thousand, and most of them are police stations, post offices and *patwarkhannas* (offices of *patwaris*). In urban areas the proportion is as high as eleven in a thousand.
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70. The largest number of business houses and offices are located in the Amritsar City, occupying 736 census houses. Similar numbers for Ludhiana, Jullundur, Ambala Cantt. and Patiala are 460, 507, 332 and 150, respectively. Curiously in Pathankot Town as many as 33 per thousand census houses are used for commercial firms and offices, their number being 493. This is due to its being *entrepot* for goods transacted between Jammu and Kashmir State and the Kangra District on one side and the rest of India on the other. Besides, Pathankot has a timber market of considerable importance. In Chandigarh 310 or 14 per thousand census houses are occupied by business houses and offices.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

71. All census houses where any kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken, or where any type of goods or articles are made and sold, have been included under this head. Some of them are big registered factories while most others are small workshops or worksheds.

72. In the State, 57,885 census houses are used for industry: 28,475 in rural areas and 29,410 in urban. Their ratio to total census houses is 11, 7 and 26 per thousand, respectively.

73. In rural areas as a whole seven houses in a thousand are used for industry. In Simla, Kangra, and Lahaul & Spiti Districts the corresponding figure is 28, 24 and 58, respectively. This is due partly to a larger proportion of the people pursuing some subsidiary industry, such as, weaving during winter when they have to keep indoors for long hours. Partly it is due to lack of communications, necessitating a full contingent of artisans to cater for comparatively small population groups. In the plains, the villages of Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Patiala Districts have 7 to 9 per thousand census houses used for industry where cottage industries have made some progress. Other Districts are below the State average figure, including Hissar, Gurgaon, Gurdaspur and Mahendragarh where houses devoted to industry count only two per thousand.

74. The census houses used for industry vary within a wide range among towns. Ludhiana has the largest number of such houses: 2,933 or 47 per thousand. Batala with its foundry industry has the highest proportion of houses used as factories and workshops, 57 per thousand.

Schools and other Educational institutions

75. This group covers all types of schools, colleges, coaching academies and institutions for imparting training in typewriting, music, etc. The census houses used for such purposes number 14,951: 11,209 in villages and 3,742 in towns. Their proportion to the total number of census houses is in the neighbourhood of 3 per thousand in most Districts. The hill Districts of Simla, Kangra and Lahaul & Spiti bear a slightly higher ratio because schools there serve smaller communities.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places

76. This group comprises restaurants, sweetmeat shops, *halwais*, *tandurs* and *dhabas*, tea-stalls, etc. The number of census houses devoted to this purpose in the State is 9,275: 1,784 in villages and 7,491 in towns. It is significant that more than 90 p.c. of our villages do not have a shop serving any type of food, indicating the small magnitude of traffic in rural areas, and the common practice of feeding the visitors by the local households as a matter of courtesy.

77. In towns the average number of eating places is 40, and they occupy 7 out of a thousand census houses. Amritsar City has 737 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and other eating places, Ludhiana has 461, Patiala 247 and Jullundur City 206.

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering

78. Cinemas, theatres, clubs, libraries, reading rooms and community centres have been classed under this group, but not the places of worship which have been placed under 'Other census

houses'. Their total number in the State is 7,021, 6,002 in rural areas and 1,019 in urban areas. About one per thousand census houses is used for such purposes in the State.

Public Health and Medical institutions

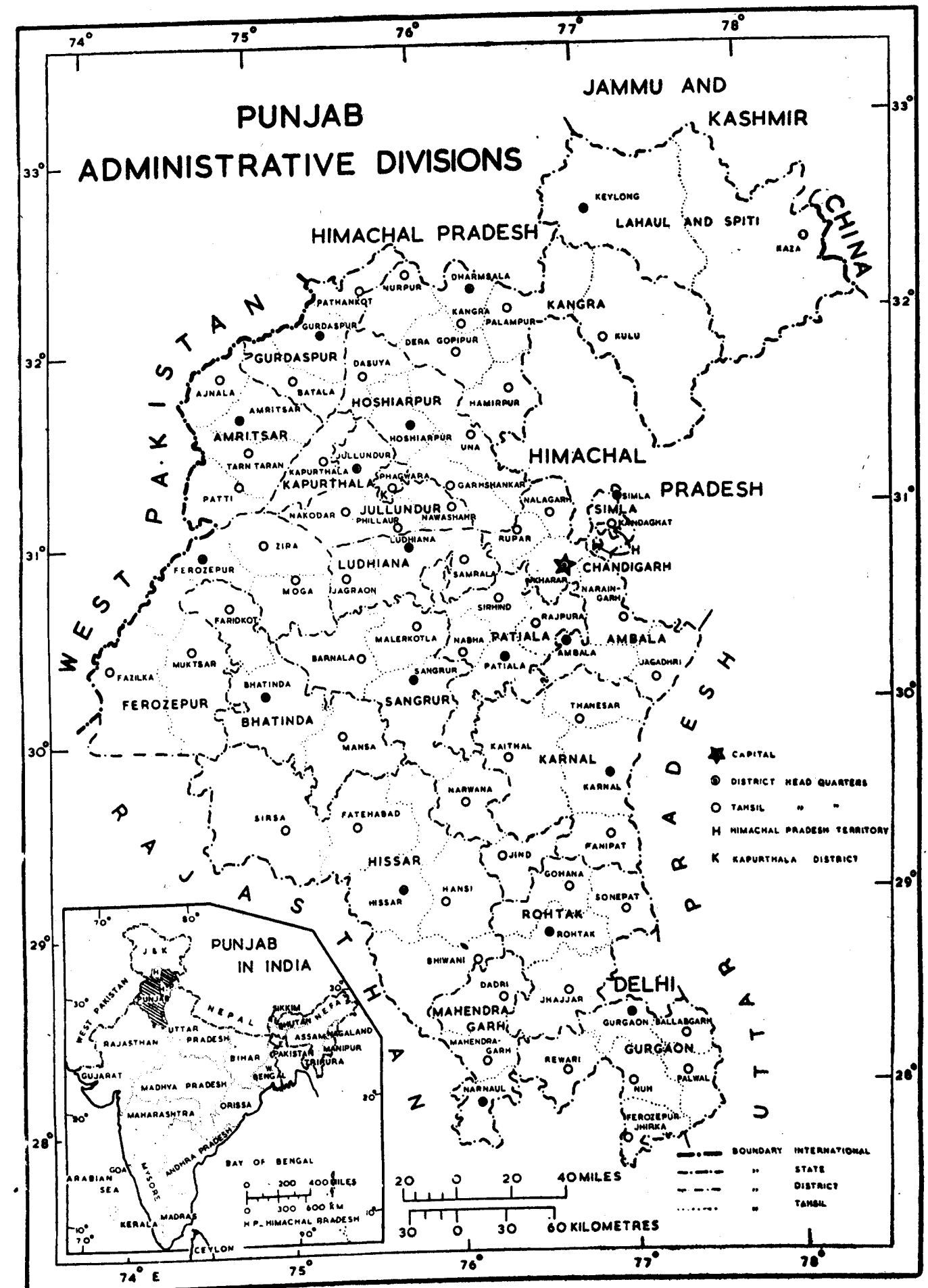
79. In this group are included hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, and such doctors, *vaids* and *hakims* as also serve medicines.

80. The total number of census houses used for this purpose is 6,501: 2,737 in villages and 3,764 in urban areas, and in terms of 10,000 houses they count 12, 7 and 34, respectively.

Census Houses put to Other Uses

81. The groups discussed so far cover about four-fifths of the entire census houses. The remaining houses have been lumped under this miscellaneous group. The most numerous among them are the rooms with separate entrance and sheds where animals are tethered and dry fodder is stored which is a very common feature in villages. Another type of houses or rooms with separate entrance in rural areas are *bailhaks* where men-folk alone sit, talk and relax. Then there are the temples, *gurdwaras*, mosques and churches. In many towns and villages there are constructions on the cremation grounds where people rest when bringing corpses for disposal. The residences of the well-to-do people have in some cases garages with separate entrance. The godowns when apart from the shops have also been put in this group, as also the rooms covering tube-wells and wells. There is a multitude of purposes to which houses are put and these illustrations should suffice.

82. The number of census houses of the type described above is 1,042,694 in the State or 198 per thousand of the total. Of these 964,478 are in rural areas and 78,216 in urban areas.



SUBSIDIARY
Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied						
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-Dwellings, Workshop-cum-Dwellings			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings
			Dwellings		Workshop-cum-Dwellings			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUNJAB								
Ambala Division	77	928	664	657	5	2	3	
Hissar District								
Sirsa Tahsil	64	938	730	731	7	1	2	
Fatehabad Tahsil	68	932	703	780	11	2	3	
Hissar Tahsil	61	939	807	801	6	N	N	
Hissar Town (M.O.)	54	946	732	722	9	1	2	
Hansi Tahsil	80	920	704	696	6	3	6	
Bhiwani Tahsil	63	937	670	666	4	N	1	
BHIWANI TOWN (M.O.)	79	921	719	715	3	1	2	
	119	881	672	668	3	1	3	
Rohtak District								
Gohana Tahsil	60	940	616	612	3	1	2	
Sonepat Tahsil	57	943	582	579	2	1	2	
Rohtak Tahsil	54	946	618	613	4	1	2	
ROHTAK TOWN (M.O.)	64	936	647	643	3	1	2	
Jhajjar Tahsil	101	899	693	693	4	1	3	
	63	937	613	608	3	2	2	
Gurgaon District								
Rewari Tahsil	65	935	633	619	3	1	3	
Gurgaon Tahsil	41	959	604	599	2	3	4	
Ballabgarh Tahsil	69	931	663	659	3	1	3	
Palwal Tahsil	76	934	660	654	4	2	2	
Nuh Tahsil	71	939	649	646	3	N	3	
Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	47	953	642	640	2	N	1	
	102	898	533	526	2	N	1	
Karnal District								
Kaithal Tahsil	42	958	653	653	3	3	1	
Thanesar Tahsil	37	963	649	646	2	1	1	
Karnal Tahsil	40	960	651	646	3	2	2	
KARNAL TOWN (M.O.)	43	957	684	679	3	2	1	
Panipat Tahsil	73	927	739	736	2	1	3	
PANIPAT TOWN (M.O.)	49	951	642	630	5	7	2	
		943	733	711	6	21	5	
Ambala District								
Rupar Tahsil	67	933	592	586	4	2	3	
Nalagarh Tahsil	34	916	539	534	4	1	4	
Kharar Tahsil	35	905	446	436	4	6	1	
CHANDIGARH TOWN	72	928	505	539	4	2	4	
Naraingarh Tahsil	82	918	832	827	5	N	2	
Ambala Tahsil	54	946	476	475	1	N	2	
AMBALA TOWN (M.O.)	88	912	652	647	4	1	3	
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	100	900	700	689	10	1	3	
Jagadhri Tahsil	143	857	694	687	5	2	2	
YAMUNAGAR TOWN (M.O.)	46	954	688	680	5	3	1	
	51	949	840	822	10	2	1	

0= Nil.

N= Negligible.

M.O.=Municipal Committee.

C.B.=Cantonment Board.

TABLE E-I. 1
and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Census Houses							
	Shops excluding Eating places	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools & other Educa- tional institu- tions including Training classes, Coaching & Shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweetmeat shops & Eating places	Places of entertain- ment & Communi- ty gathering (Panchayat- ghar)	Public Health & Medical institu- tions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctors' clinics, Dispen- saries, etc.	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
PUNJAB								
Ambala Division	37	3	11	3	2	1	1	198
Hissar District	38	3	8	3	1	3	1	237
Sirsa Tahsil	37	3	6	3	1	N	1	144
Fatehabad Tahsil	34	4	5	3	1	N	1	88
Hissar Tahsil	32	1	4	2	N	1	1	91
Hissar Town (M.O.)	45	4	6	3	1	1	1	151
Hansi Tahsil	108	11	23	4	4	1	1	58
Bhiwani Tahsil	34	2	5	1	1	1	1	221
BHIWANI TOWN (M.O.)	38	2	12	3	3	N	2	140
	87	5	36	3	11	N	4	60
Rohtak District								
Gohana Tahsil	36	2	7	2	1	5	1	263
Sonepat Tahsil	33	2	6	2	1	6	N	309
Rohtak Tahsil	34	2	6	3	2	6	1	273
ROHTAK TOWN (M.O.)	49	3	11	2	2	4	1	215
Jhajjar Tahsil	120	9	27	3	8	1	1	29
	27	1	5	2	N	3	1	283
Gurgaon District								
Rewari Tahsil	40	2	5	3	1	5	1	252
Gurgaon Tahsil	40	2	5	4	1	2	1	296
Ballabgarh Tahsil	42	4	6	3	3	4	1	202
Palwal Tahsil	48	2	8	4	3	7	1	189
Nuh Tahsil	42	2	5	3	1	8	1	215
Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	34	1	1	3	N	6	1	264
	32	1	2	2	N	7	1	324
Karnal District								
Kaithal Tahsil	40	2	12	3	2	3	1	236
Thanesar Tahsil	38	2	9	2	1	3	1	257
Karnal Tahsil	37	3	11	3	2	2	1	243
KARNAL TOWN (M.O.)	41	3	11	3	2	3	1	208
Panipat Tahsil	104	10	23	4	7	1	3	33
PANIPAT TOWN (M.O.)	46	2	18	3	2	3	1	232
	95	7	43	4	9	1	2	39
Ambala District								
Rupar Tahsil	38	4	9	3	1	2	1	280
Nalagarh Tahsil	40	3	6	3	1	N	1	329
Kharar Tahsil	24	3	13	2	1	N	1	474
CHANDIGARH TOWN	37	6	6	3	2	N	1	274
Naraingarh Tahsil	33	14	5	3	4	N	2	23
Ambala Tahsil	29	2	7	3	1	1	1	424
AMBALA TOWN (M.O.)	49	5	13	3	2	N	1	183
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	89	7	24	3	2	N	1	71
Jagadhri Tahsil	58	12	21	3	5	1	3	58
YAMUNAGAR TOWN (M.O.)	35	4	8	3	2	9	2	202
	58	9	11	3	3	1	3	20

SUBSIDIARY
Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied					
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-Dwellings, Workshop-cum-Dwellings			Hotels, Sarais, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	Dharamshalas,
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop-cum-Dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIMLA							
Simla District	167	833	547	530	12	5	4
Simla Tahsil	230	770	568	548	15	5	4
Kandaghat Tahsil	111	889	528	513	10	5	4
Jullundur Division	91	909	680	673	5	2	3
KANGRA							
Kangra District	94	906	580	569	8	3	3
Nurpur Tahsil	61	939	556	548	4	4	4
Kangra Tahsil	77	923	675	661	12	2	4
Palampur Tahsil	84	916	670	655	13	3	3
Kulu Tahsil	217	783	552	542	6	4	3
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	74	926	546	540	5	1	3
Hamirpur Tahsil	62	938	527	516	8	3	2
LAHAUL & SPITI							
Lahaul & Spiti District	104	896	467	463	1	4	6
Lahaul Tahsil	97	903	410	404	2	4	8
Spiti Tahsil	123	877	677	674	0	3	1
HOSHIAHPUR							
Hoshiarpur District	118	883	605	597	5	3	3
Dasuya Tahsil	100	900	611	608	3	N	2
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	155	845	631	623	6	2	3
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)	97	903	664	643	17	4	6
Una Tahsil	106	894	611	597	8	6	4
Garhshankar Tahsil	114	886	568	563	3	2	2
JULLUNDUR							
Jullundur District	108	897	646	639	5	3	1
Nakodar Tahsil	95	905	697	689	3	2	1
Jullundur Tahsil	81	919	710	703	5	2	2
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	56	944	747	735	9	3	3
Nawashahr Tahsil	128	872	550	544	4	3	1
Phillaur Tahsil	121	879	597	590	5	2	1
LUDHIANA							
Ludhiana District	98	908	683	673	8	3	4
Jagraon Tahsil	106	894	710	700	8	3	6
Ludhiana Tahsil	85	915	704	694	6	4	3
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	46	954	753	738	8	7	4
Samrala Tahsil	123	877	606	600	5	1	3
FEROZEPUR							
Ferozepur District	67	883	805	798	5	2	3
Fazilka Tahsil	39	961	865	859	5	1	3
Ferozepur Tahsil	60	940	795	788	5	2	2
Zira Tahsil	70	880	810	804	5	1	2
Moga Tahsil	103	897	749	738	8	3	5
Muktsar Tahsil	60	940	815	809	5	1	3

TABLE E-I. 1—contd.
and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Census Houses							
	Shops excluding Eating places	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools & other Educa- tional institu- tions including Training classes, Coaching & Shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweetmeat shops & Eating places	Places of entertain- ment & Communi- ty gathering (Panchayat- ghar)	Public Health & Medical institu- tions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctors' clinics, Dispen- saries, etc.	Others
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT								
Simla District	24	10	20	4	2	2	5	215
Simla Tahsil	32	13	12	2	2	2	5	130
Kandaghat Tahsil	18	7	26	5	1	2	5	293
Jullundur Division	39	4	14	3	2	N	1	163
DISTRICT								
Kangra District	14	3	24	4	1	N	1	276
Nurpur Tahsil	19	3	18	5	2	N	1	331
Kangra Tahsil	25	6	20	4	1	1	2	185
Palampur Tahsil	21	4	20	4	1	N	1	192
Kulu Tahsil	6	3	63	3	N	N	1	152
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	14	2	14	3	2	N	1	341
Hamirpur Tahsil	8	2	14	3	1	N	N	381
DISTRICT								
Lahaul & Spiti District	12	5	58	7	0	1	1	319
Lahaul Tahsil	17	6	66	9	0	1	1	385
Spiti Tahsil	2	2	39	3	0	0	1	152
DISTRICT								
Hoshiarpur District	25	2	9	3	1	N	1	233
Dasuya Tahsil	36	2	6	3	1	N	1	238
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	37	3	11	3	1	N	2	154
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)	121	13	29	4	5	2	1	54
Una Tahsil	16	3	8	3	1	N	1	247
Garhshankar Tahsil	18	1	11	3	1	N	1	281
DISTRICT								
Jullundur District	49	4	14	3	2	1	1	176
Nakodar Tahsil	40	3	11	4	1	1	1	146
Jullundur Tahsil	69	6	16	3	3	N	1	109
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	127	10	24	4	4	N	1	24
Nawashahr Tahsil	34	2	11	4	1	N	1	263
Phillaur Tahsil	34	3	13	3	1	N	1	226
DISTRICT								
Ludhiana District	41	4	20	4	3	N	2	143
Jagraon Tahsil	29	4	14	4	2	N	2	123
Ludhiana Tahsil	52	4	25	3	4	1	2	117
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	94	7	47	3	8	N	3	35
Samrala Tahsil	27	4	12	4	2	N	2	217
DISTRICT								
Ferozepur District	35	5	10	3	2	N	2	68
Fazilka Tahsil	34	7	12	2	4	N	1	34
Ferozepur Tahsil	37	8	14	3	3	1	2	75
Zira Tahsil	34	3	8	3	2	N	1	67
Moga Tahsil	36	2	8	2	1	N	1	93
Muktsar Tahsil	24	5	8	3	3	N	1	60

SUBSIDIARY
Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied					
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-Dwellings		Workshop-cum-Dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	
			Total	Dwellings		Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop-cum-Dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AMRITSAR							
Amritsar District	79	921	738	730	5	1	4
Ajnala Tahsil	146	854	618	613	2	1	3
Amritsar Tahsil	64	936	736	730	5	1	6
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	51	949	710	703	6	1	10
Tarn Taran Tahsil	68	932	785	779	5	1	1
Patti Tahsil	93	907	780	774	6	N	1
GURDASPUR							
Gurdaspur District	62	938	730	726	4	N	2
Pathankot Tahsil	61	939	756	750	6	N	2
PATNAKOT TOWN*	52	948	670	664	6	N	4
Gurdaspur Tahsil	54	946	725	722	2	1	1
Batala Tahsil	72	928	716	713	3	N	1
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)	76	924	639	633	5	1	3
KAPURTHALA							
Kapurthala District	91	909	739	735	3	1	1
Kapurthala Tahsil	77	923	768	765	2	1	1
Phagwara Tahsil	127	873	665	661	3	1	2
Patiala Division	75	925	668	662	6	1	3
BHATINDA							
Bhatinda District	80	920	734	726	7	1	4
Faridkot Tahsil	55	945	756	749	6	1	4
Bhatinda Tahsil	96	904	751	744	6	1	4
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)	77	923	785	776	8	1	6
Manisa Tahsil	75	925	693	685	7	1	4
SANGRUR							
Sangrur District	81	919	651	646	4	1	3
Barnala Tahsil	92	908	679	674	4	1	4
Malerkotla Tahsil	97	903	645	638	4	3	3
Sangrur Tahsil	84	916	667	660	5	2	2
Narwana Tahsil	53	947	612	608	4	N	2
Jind Tahsil	70	930	646	640	5	1	1
PATIALA							
Patiala District	73	927	652	645	5	2	4
Nabha Tahsil	92	908	624	620	3	1	3
Sirhind Tahsil	89	911	629	622	5	2	5
Rajpura Tahsil	55	945	593	588	4	1	4
Patiala Tahsil	65	935	724	716	7	1	4
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	101	899	731	726	4	1	5
MAHENDRAGARH							
Mahendragarh District	53	947	634	631	3	1	3
Dadri Tahsil	55	945	681	677	3	1	1
Mahendragarh Tahsil	53	947	617	615	2	N	3
Narnaul Tahsil	51	949	607	604	1	3	5

* M.C. and Pathankot Military Area.

TABLE E-I. 1—concl.
and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses

Census Houses									State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
Shops excluding Eating places	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools & other Educa- tional institu- tions including Training classes, Coaching & Shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweetmeat shops & Eating places	Places of entertain- ment & Communi- ty gathering (Panchayat- ghar)	Public Health & Medical institu- tions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctors' clinics, Dispen- saries, etc.	Others		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
DISTRICT									
59	4	12	3	3	N	2	98	Amritsar District	
39	2	4	3	1	N	1	185	Ajnala Tahsil	
71	6	17	3	5	N	3	89	Amritsar Tahsil	
110	8	24	4	8	1	5	69	AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	
47	2	7	3	1	N	1	85	Tarn Taran Tahsil	
43	3	8	3	1	N	1	67	Patti Tahsil	
DISTRICT									
55	5	8	3	3	N	1	131	Gurdaspur District	
63	10	7	3	4	1	1	92	Pathankot Tahsil	
125	33	10	2	9	1	3	91	PATNAKOT TOWN*	
41	4	6	3	2	1	2	161	Gurdaspur Tahsil	
61	2	12	3	2	N	1	180	Batala Tahsil	
158	9	57	3	9	N	3	43	BATALA TOWN (M.C.)	
DISTRICT									
42	4	17	3	3	2	2	96	Kapurthala District	
37	3	11	3	2	2	1	95	Kapurthala Tahsil	
54	6	33	4	7	1	5	96	Phagwara Tahsil	
33	3	9	2	2	N	1	294	Patiala Division	
DISTRICT									
34	3	8	2	1	N	1	133	Bhatinda District	
41	3	11	2	1	N	1	126	Faridkot Tahsil	
33	4	8	3	2	N	1	98	Bhatinda Tahsil	
59	14	19	5	10	1	3	21	BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)	
31	2	5	2	1	N	1	186	Manasa Tahsil	
DISTRICT									
23	2	9	2	1	1	1	217	Sangrur District	
36	2	7	2	1	N	1	176	Barnala Tahsil	
36	2	16	2	1	N	1	197	Malerkotla Tahsil	
34	2	9	2	2	N	1	197	Sangrur Tahsil	
30	2	5	1	1	N	1	293	Narwana Tahsil	
30	2	7	2	1	1	1	239	Jind Tahsil	
DISTRICT									
37	3	13	3	3	N	1	212	Patiala District	
47	4	10	3	1	N	1	215	Nabha Tahsil	
26	3	16	3	3	N	2	224	Sirhind Tahsil	
28	3	10	3	2	N	1	301	Rajpura Tahsil	
49	3	12	2	3	N	2	136	Patiala Tahsil	
92]	5	18	3	8	1	3	33	PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	
DISTRICT									
20	2	5	3	1	N	1	278	Mahendragarh District	
14	2	3	3	1	N	N	240	Dadri Tahsil	
18]	1	3	3	1	1	N	300	Mahendragarh Tahsil	
27	2	7	3	2	N	1	295	Narnaul Tahsil	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each Type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-cum-Dwellings		Used as Workshop-cum-Dwellings	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUNJAB	788	262	785	215	658	247	568	432
<i>Ambala Division</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>492</i>
Hissar District	726	274	831	169	629	371	399	601
Sirsa Tahsil	799	201	862	138	477	523	364	636
Fatehabad Tahsil	920	80	948	52	942	58	1,000	0
Hissar Tahsil	573	427	768	232	594	406	372	628
Hansi Tahsil	876	124	874	126	937	63	600	400
Bhiwani Tahsil	510	490	719	281	488	512	194	806
Rohtak District	691	309	849	151	780	270	828	172
Gohana Tahsil	788	212	924	76	873	127	848	152
Sonepat Tahsil	765	235	852	148	804	196	724	276
Rohtak Tahsil	619	381	739	261	771	229	699	301
Jhajjar Tahsil	638	362	899	101	621	479	923	77
Gurgaon District	788	212	814	186	652	348	800	700
Rewari Tahsil	765	235	823	177	509	491	48	952
Gurgaon Tahsil	642	358	733	267	648	352	605	395
Ballabgarh Tahsil	613	387	625	375	478	522	807	193
Palwal Tahsil	817	183	811	189	738	262	308	692
Nuh Tahsil	975	25	979	21	904	90	1,000	0
Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	939	61	956	44	958	42	0	1,000
Karnal District	672	328	816	184	778	222	438	562
Kaithal Tahsil	751	249	899	101	914	86	812	188
Thanesar Tahsil	562	438	798	202	700	300	459	541
Karnal Tahsil	611	389	787	213	750	250	719	281
Panipat Tahsil	732	268	738	262	733	267	279	721
Ambala District	587	413	653	347	387	613	565	435
Rupar Tahsil	821	179	847	153	594	406	754	246
Nalagarh Tahsil	638	362	918	82	607	393	982	18
Kharar Tahsil	586	414	550	450	415	585	673	327
Naraingarh Tahsil	900	100	940	60	833	167	1,000	0
Ambala Tahsil	299	701	477	523	233	767	316	684
Jagadhri Tahsil	569	431	678	322	292	708	142	858
Simla District	210	790	431	569	316	684	447	553
Simla Tahsil	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Kandaghat Tahsil	608	392	851	149	756	244	819	181
Jullundur Division	796	204	781	219	704	296	616	384
Kangra District	938	62	958	42	881	119	856	144
Nurpur Tahsil	933	67	969	31	971	29	965	35
Kangra Tahsil	601	399	816	184	556	444	486	514
Palampur Tahsil	925	75	971	29	895	105	959	41
Kulu Tahsil	986	14	964	36	824	176	665	335
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Hamirpur Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

0=Nil. N=Negligible.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each Type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-cum-Dwellings		Used as Workshop-cum-Dwellings	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lahaul & Spiti District	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Lahaul Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Spiti Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Hoshiarpur District	861	139	872	128	739	261	857	143
Dasuya Tahsil	876	124	906	94	841	159	800	200
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	847	153	796	204	530	470	496	504
Una Tahsil	768	232	827	173	768	232	893	107
Garhshankar Tahsil	980	20	980	20	963	37	981	19
Jullundur District	788	212	716	284	548	452	339	661
Nakodar Tahsil	847	153	920	80	833	167	359	641
Jullundur Tahsil	566	434	498	502	271	729	174	826
Nawashahr Tahsil	902	98	872	128	738	262	529	471
Phillaur Tahsil	920	80	918	82	791	209	415	585
Ludhiana District	801	199	669	331	587	413	370	630
Jagraon Tahsil	741	259	824	176	904	96	696	304
Ludhiana Tahsil	764	236	536	464	378	622	301	699
Samrala Tahsil	907	93	853	147	738	262	400	600
Ferozepur District	693	307	795	205	781	219	482	518
Fazilka Tahsil	578	422	793	207	840	160	456	544
Ferozepur Tahsil	286	714	634	366	506	494	109	891
Zira Tahsil	844	156	916	84	890	110	375	625
Moga Tahsil	911	89	863	137	840	160	629	371
Muktesar Tahsil	651	349	814	186	817	183	699	301
Amritsar District	717	283	680	320	599	401	413	587
Ajnala Tahsil	982	18	980	20	964	36	800	200
Amritsar Tahsil	468	532	460	540	480	520	304	696
Tarn Taran Tahsil	892	108	939	61	706	294	568	432
Patti Tahsil	780	220	877	123	877	123	600	400
Gurdaspur District	640	360	786	214	630	370	467	533
Pathankot Tahsil	411	589	686	314	573	427	650	350
Gurdaspur Tahsil	750	250	861	139	719	281	311	689
Batala Tahsil	697	303	787	213	649	351	593	407
Kapurthala District	648	352	718	282	731	269	463	537
Kapurthala Tahsil	699	301	802	198	715	285	538	462
Phagwara Tahsil	571	429	476	524	757	243	267	733
Patiala Division	717	283	800	200	615	385	536	464
Bhatinda District	789	261	781	219	614	386	445	555
Faridkot Tahsil	569	431	691	309	766	234	627	373
Bhatinda Tahsil	746	254	769	231	583	417	356	644
Manasa Tahsil	814	186	868	132	565	435	425	575

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each Type of use among Rural and Urban Areas

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-cum-Dwellings		Used as Workshop-cum-Dwellings	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sangrur District	740	260	827	173	635	365	614	386
Barnala Tahsil	787	213	806	194	512	488	688	312
Malerkotla Tahsil	777	223	789	211	731	269	684	316
Sangrur Tahsil	649	351	818	182	907	93	566	434
Narwana Tahsil	781	219	922	78	553	447	636	364
Jind Tahsil	751	249	821	179	259	741	306	694
Patiala District	683	317	736	264	639	361	681	319
Nabha Tahsil	779	221	728	272	430	570	520	480
Sirhind Tahsil	826	174	845	155	501	499	777	223
Rajpura Tahsil	724	276	818	182	703	297	408	592
Patiala Tahsil	433	567	607	393	733	267	672	328
Mahendragarh District	665	335	896	104	388	612	140	860
Dadri Tahsil	691	309	931	60	436	564	268	732
Mahendragarh Tahsil	679	321	906	94	514	486	286	714
Narnaul Tahsil	632	368	856	144	127	873	55	944

CHAPTER III

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

Sample—For the purpose of this study a systematic sample was drawn from the houselists of the houses which were used for dwelling, shop-cum-dwelling, workshop-cum-dwelling, and dwellings used simultaneously for other purposes. For such census houses as were lived in by more than one household, all such households were included in the sample. In a way this study relates more to households than the dwelling units.

2. The sampled households were then distributed into two categories in respect of the houses they lived in : (1) owners, and (2) non-owners, including tenants paying rent, those whom their employers had provided rent-free accommodation, and other non-owners.

3. The results of this classification are presented in Table E-II contained in the Part IV-B. For ready comparison, two subsidiary Tables have been prepared and placed immediately after this Chapter. Subsidiary Table E-II.1 shows distribution of 1,000 households by types of census houses in rural areas, and E-II.2 shows distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas.

4. *Exclusive and mixed Dwellings*—It is not a common practice in Punjab for people to use dwellings simultaneously for other purposes as is borne out by the following figures:—

Distribution of one thousand Census Households by Type of Census Houses

	Households living in			
	Exclusive Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop-cum-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
PUNJAB	989	6	2	3
Rural Areas	990	5	2	3
Urban Areas	981	10	5	4
Cities with population 1 lac or more	987	8	3	2
Towns with population 50,000 to 99,999	984	7	5	4
Towns with population less than 50,000	977	13	5	5

5. In rural areas it is only in ten out of a thousand cases that households put their dwellings to a second use. Out of these ten cases five households have shops within their dwelling precincts, usually in the room facing the street. Such shops are commonly on a small scale when it is not considered worth while to have it away from the abode, or they find it convenient to the customers being attended to by whosoever in the family be free at that time. Sometimes even the more well-to-do shopkeepers build their houses in such a way that the shop is a part of the residence, as a precaution against theft. Very often a member of the family sleeps at night in the shop portion. In two cases out of a thousand, the household industry and residence is at the same place, the usual type of such industry being weaving, oil pressing by *kohlu*, shoe-making, tailoring and earthen-pot making. In another three cases out of a thousand, the dwellings are made use of for other purposes, such as faith-healing and astrology.

6. In urban areas the dwellings being simultaneously put to other uses is more common than in villages (nineteen per thousand), but it is worth mention that this practice is more common in smaller towns than in big towns, and in cities such cases are still fewer. The high figures for the towns are because there is a larger proportion of non-agricultural families which pursue business and industry.

7. Multiple use of census houses, as discussed above, is made in the case of ten per thousand households in rural areas. This figure is higher in the hill Districts of Simla, Kangra, and Lahaul & Spiti (35, 22 and 16). This is obviously due to the artisans in hills having to serve smaller communities, and consequently when the amount of work to be done is small, it is more convenient to do it at the residence.

Tenure Status

8. Comparative figures are now given of non-owning households (which may broadly be termed as tenants) living in different categories of urban areas and of villages, and in different types of dwelling

units. That out of a thousand households in rural areas there are only 42 households which live in houses not belonging to them, as against 465 of this category in towns, confirms that tenancy relating to dwelling has significance in urban areas.

Tenant Households per thousand Households

	Dwell-ings of all types	Exclu-sive Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-Dwell-ings	Work-shop-cum-Dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
PUNJAB	134	131	514	413	256
Rural Areas	42	40	424	285	163
Urban Areas	465	463	661	577	518
Cities	534	533	656	551	550
Towns with population between 50,000 and 99,999	500	499	638	416	480
Towns with population less than 50,000	421	417	667	636	522

9. *Exclusive Dwellings*.—In Punjab State roughly one out of eight households lives as a tenant. The proportion of tenants is eleven times more in towns than in villages, and even among towns the bigger a town the larger the proportion of tenants is to be expected.

10. In five cities tenant-households form 53.3 p.c. of the total. This figure is as high as 72.0 in Ambala Cantonment. In Amritsar City, the tenant-households form 58.6 p.c. of the total. In Ludhiana City, the owners and tenants are in equal proportion. In Patiala and Jullundur the tenants are less than half : 45.1 and 42.7 p.c., respectively.

11. The twelve big towns in the State with population ranging between 50,000 and 99,999, on the whole have owner and tenant-households in equal number, though the position varies very widely between individual towns. Chandigarh stands out conspicuous with 87.9 p.c. of the households living in rented houses, mostly provided by the Government. In Pathankot the percentage of tenants is high (57.9 p.c.), due partly to the presence of defence personnel and partly to the influx of population in the wake of expanding trade. On the other hand, in less progressive towns like Bhiwani, the proportion of tenants is as low as 31.1 p.c.

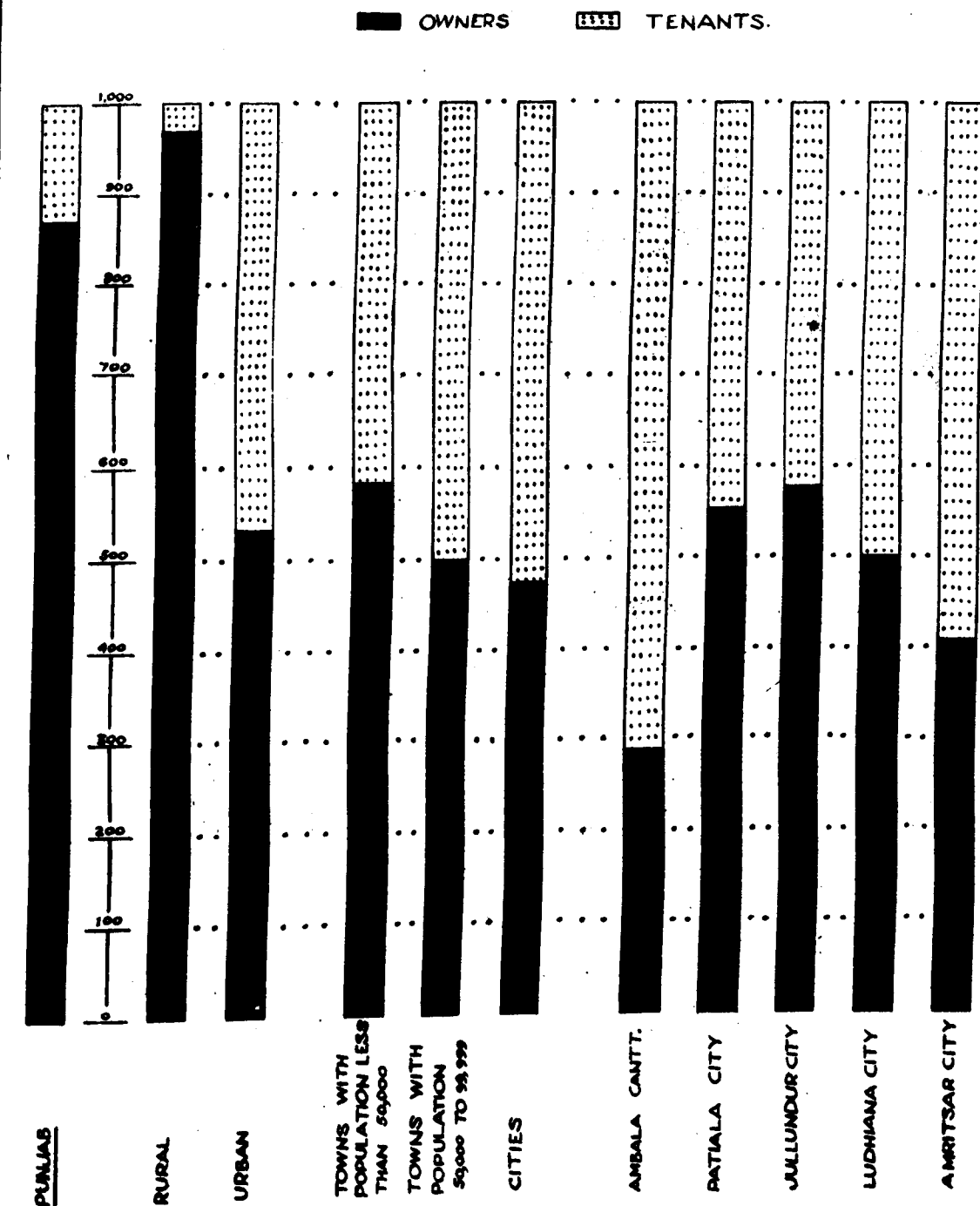
12. In towns with population less than 50,000 each, tenants form 41.7 p.c. of the total households. In the towns in Simla District, however, 93.4 p.c. of the households live in rented houses. Similar proportion in the Kangra towns is 62.5. This position is the outcome of a large number of visitors coming seasonally for change, for business and for labour. The high figure for the smaller towns in Hoshiarpur District is influenced by Nangal, where Government has provided residential accommodation on a large scale.

13. In rural areas, the households not living in their own houses count forty in a thousand. This proportion is higher in the villages of Simla and Lahaul & Spiti Districts (180 and 154 per thousand, respectively), presumably due to the high cost of construction which the poorest among the community cannot bear. The proportion of tenant-dwellers in the Ferozepur villages is high because of the outside labourers working on canals and the big-sized farms peculiar to this District. At the lowest rung of the ladder comes Mahendragarh where households not living in their own houses count only four in a thousand. Absence of tenants in an area, unless such a position is brought about deliberately, may indicate economic stagnation, and this District and a few others would substantiate this generalisation.

14. *Shop-cum-Dwellings*.—The use of the houses simultaneously as shop and dwelling is fairly restricted in Punjab, the households occupying this type of accommodation being five in a thousand in rural area and ten in urban areas. None of the five cities has more than ten such households in a thousand. Among the towns with population ranging between 50,000 and 99,999, the practice of mixed use is more common in Yamunanagar (20 per thousand), Hoshiarpur (19) and Ambala (14). Among the smaller towns of Districts of Hissar, Simla, Kangra, Gurdaspur and Mahendragarh, the proportion is 20 per thousand, or a little more. Among villages this feature is worth mention only in Simla and Kangra Districts (17 and 13 per thousand).

15. Among the city households living in shop-cum-dwellings, 344 per thousand are owners and 656 renters. The proportion of renters is as high as 813 in the Amritsar City and 733 in Ambala Cantonment. Among the residents of shop-cum-dwellings in towns with population between 50,000 and a lac, 362 per thousand are owners and 638 are tenants. Surprisingly all the households residing

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS INTO OWNERS AND TENANTS IN RESPECT OF DWELLINGS



in such census houses are tenants in Hissar town and Chandigarh. In towns with population less than 50,000, one out of three of the resident households is an owner and the two are tenants. In rural areas, the owners predominate over the renters, and their range among individual Districts is 651 in Simla to 250 in Gurdaspur.

16. *Workshop-cum-Dwellings*—In the State as a whole, the households living in workshop-cum-dwellings count two in a thousand in rural areas, and five in urban areas. In rural areas of Simla, Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts, the corresponding figures are 12, 5 and 6, presumably due to the higher cost of construction and less amount of work from the small village communities in hill areas encouraging mixed use of houses. Among the cities, the highest figure is at Ludhiana (7), where small scale industry has made a big advance, and among medium towns stands conspicuously Panipat (31) where sorting of wool and handloom weaving are popular as domestic occupations.

17. In the five big cities among the households residing in workshop-cum-dwellings as many as 800 in a thousand are tenants in Ambala Cantonment. On the lower side is Ludhiana where the corresponding figure is 486. The average figure in medium towns is 416, and in small towns with population below 50,000 it is 636. The proportion of such tenant households in rural areas is 285.

18. The study leads to three broad conclusions:

(i). The percentage of tenant households in shop and workshop-cum-dwellings is higher in urban than in rural areas.

(ii). The percentage of such households is the highest in smaller towns; it declines in big towns, but rises again in cities, though not to the level of smaller towns.

(iii). The percentage of tenant households in shop and workshop-cum-dwellings is higher than those living in exclusive dwellings in all categories of geographical units.

19. These broad tendencies do not lead to an easy explanation nor point to any definite conclusions. They may in various cases indicate lack of adequate means to build their own houses, or their preference for investing their funds in business or industry because of higher return, or a constant inflow of new entrants from villages to small towns and from small towns to cities in business and industry. In any case these tendencies are not without interest, and provide useful field for further research.

20. *Dwellings along with other uses*—This is a very heterogeneous group, for example, persons doing consultation work at their own residence, such as lawyers, house designers, astrologers and those holding classes of music or general studies. Households living in this type of accommodation are three in a thousand in rural areas, and four in urban areas. They count two per thousand in cities, four in big towns, and five in smaller towns. The number of tenant households in such census houses is 163 per thousand of total families in rural areas and 518 in urban areas. The corresponding figures are 550, 480 and 522 for cities, big towns and smaller towns, respectively.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop-cum-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
PUNJAB	990	5	2	3
<i>Ambala Division</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Hissar District	993	4	1	2
Sirsa Tahsil	994	3	2	1
Fatehabad Tahsil	994	3	N	3
Hissar Tahsil	999	7	1	3
Hansi Tahsil	992	5	N	3
Bhiwani Tahsil	998	1	0	1
<i>Rohtak District</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Gohana Tahsil	993	5	1	1
Sonepat Tahsil	994	4	1	1
Rohtak Tahsil	993	5	1	1
Jhajjar Tahsil	996	1	2	1
<i>Gurgaon District</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Rewari Tahsil	994	2	0	4
Gurgaon Tahsil	998	1	N	1
Ballabgarh Tahsil	996	1	1	2
Palwal Tahsil	990	4	1	5
Nuh Tahsil	997	2	N	1
Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	998	2	N	N
<i>Karnal District</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
Kaithal Tahsil	994	3	1	2
Thanesar Tahsil	994	3	1	2
Karnal Tahsil	992	4	1	3
Panipat Tahsil	985	6	4	5
<i>Ambala District</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Rupar Tahsil	990	5	1	4
Nalagarh Tahsil	981	5	12	2
Kharar Tahsil	995	3	1	1
Narsingarh Tahsil	995	2	N	3
Ambala Tahsil	994	1	N	5
Jagadhri Tahsil	996	3	1	N
<i>Simla District</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>6</i>
Simla Tahsil	0	0	0	0
Kandaghat Tahsil	995	17	12	6
<i>Jullundur Division</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>
Kangra District	978	13	5	4
Nurpur Tahsil	987	7	3	3
Kangra Tahsil	973	19	4	4
Palampur Tahsil	976	16	4	4
Kulu Tahsil	980	9	6	5
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	979	10	4	7
Hamirpur Tahsil	978	12	6	4

0=Nil.

N=Negligible.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwellings	Workshop-cum-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
<i>Lahaul & Spiti District</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>
Lahaul Tahsil	976	13	3	8
Spiti Tahsil	996	4	0	0
<i>Hoshiarpur District</i>	<i>979</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>
Dasuya Tahsil	988	6	1	5
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	988	6	2	4
Una Tahsil	966	11	13	10
Garhshankar Tahsil	979	6	4	11
<i>Jullundur District</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Nakodar Tahsil	992	7	N	1
Jullundur Tahsil	997	1	1	1
Nawashahr Tahsil	994	3	1	2
Phillaur Tahsil	995	2	1	2
<i>Ludhiana District</i>	<i>991</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Jagraon Tahsil	991	6	2	1
Ludhiana Tahsil	992	4	3	1
Samrala Tahsil	990	5	1	4
<i>Ferozepur District</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Fasilka Tahsil	992	5	2	1
Ferozepur Tahsil	994	5	0	1
Zira Tahsil	993	3	N	4
Moga Tahsil	991	5	2	2
Muktsar Tahsil	993	5	1	1
<i>Amritsar District</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
Ajnala Tahsil	982	7	1	10
Amritsar Tahsil	990	5	1	4
Tarn Taran Tahsil	990	5	1	4
Patti Tahsil	998	1	N	1
<i>Gurdaspur District</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>2</i>
Pathankot Tahsil	994	4	N	2
Gurdaspur Tahsil	997	1	N	2
Batala Tahsil	996	2	N	2
<i>Kapurthala District</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>2</i>
Kapurthala Tahsil	994	4	N	2
Phagwara Tahsil	990	6	1	3

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—conold.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Dwellings	Shop-cum-Dwelling	Workshop-cum-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
Patiala Division	992	4	1	3
Bhatinda District	993	5	N	2
Faridkot Tahsil	991	6	1	2
Bhatinda Tahsil	994	5	N	1
Mansa Tahsil	992	5	1	2
Sangrur District	993	4	1	2
Barnala Tahsil	994	2	2	2
Malerkotla Tahsil	988	7	3	2
Sangrur Tahsil	990	6	1	3
Narwana Tahsil	998	1	N	1
Jind Tahsil	998	1	N	1
Patiala District	988	6	2	4
Nabha Tahsil	991	5	1	3
Sirhind Tahsil	987	4	4	5
Rajpura Tahsil	984	7	1	8
Patiala Tahsil	989	8	1	2
Mahendragarh District	997	1	N	2
Dadri Tahsil	996	2	N	2
Mahendragarh Tahsil	998	1	0	1
Narnaul Tahsil	998	1	N	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-Dwellings		Workshop-cum-Dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
PUNJAB	537	454	3	7	2	3	2	2
Ambala Division	526	455	3	7	2	3	2	2
Hissar District	614	363	6	7	1	3	4	3
Sirsa Tahsil	584	351	18	22	1	5	10	9
Fatehabad Tahsil	800	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hissar Tahsil	495	494	5	7	2	4	2	1
Hissar Town (M.C.)	487	505	0	1	1	5	N	1
Hansi Tahsil	735	255	2	2	0	3	2	1
Bhiwani Tahsil	679	310	2	3	2	N	2	2
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	682	308	1	2	2	N	2	3
Rohtak District	686	302	4	4	1	1	1	1
Gohana Tahsil	662	323	2	3	1	4	0	0
Sonepat Tahsil	592	388	3	10	3	0	1	3
Rohtak Tahsil	684	314	1	0	N	0	N	1
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	684	314	1	0	N	0	N	1
Jhajjar Tahsil	827	143	16	8	2	1	2	1
Gurgaon District	718	273	3	4	2	2	1	2
Rewari Tahsil	714	275	1	1	6	3	0	0
Gurgaon Tahsil	724	261	1	5	1	1	4	3
Ballabgarh Tahsil	637	348	6	5	1	2	0	1
Palwal Tahsil	808	172	4	4	0	2	3	7
Nuh Tahsil	723	256	0	8	0	0	0	8
Farosepur Jharka Tahsil	811	180	0	0	0	4	0	5
Karnal District	580	401	2	3	3	3	2	1
Kaithal Tahsil	652	335	1	1	1	2	3	5
Thanesar Tahsil	600	393	1	2	3	1	N	0
Karnal Tahsil	614	375	2	2	1	2	3	1
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	595	399	1	2	N	1	2	N
Panipat Tahsil	481	479	3	5	23	8	1	N
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	481	479	3	5	23	8	1	N
Ambala District	396	536	3	8	1	3	2	1
Rupar Tahsil	580	356	6	54	0	0	3	1
Nalagarh Tahsil	706	241	5	28	0	4	9	9
Kharar Tahsil	246	746	1	2	1	1	2	1
CHANDIGARH TOWN	121	876	0	1	0	0	0	0
Naraingarh Tahsil	735	262	0	3	0	0	0	0
Ambala Tahsil	414	573	2	6	N	2	1	2
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	607	370	4	10	1	3	2	3
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	278	715	1	3	N	1	1	1
Jagedhri Tahsil	495	473	7	9	4	7	3	2
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	431	539	9	11	2	2	4	2

0 = N.I. N = Negligible. M.C. = Municipal Committee. C.B. = Cantonment Board.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-Dwellings		Workshop-cum-Dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Simla District	64	392	5	20	1	12	1	5
Simla Tahsil	45	912	2	21	N	13	1	6
Kandaghat Tahsil	184	768	20	9	4	11	0	4
<i>Jullundur Division.</i>	432	499	3	7	2	3	2	2
Kangra District	344	571	12	26	8	16	10	13
Nurpur Tahsil	612	223	0	7	14	0	115	29
Kangra Tahsil	367	571	12	25	5	12	1	7
Palampur Tahsil	97	795	12	36	4	16	4	36
Kulu Tahsil	325	545	16	35	24	43	0	12
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamirpur Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spiti Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	386	590	3	11	1	4	2	3
Dasuya Tahsil	670	318	1	7	1	0	2	1
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	510	456	7	10	2	5	5	5
HOSHARPUR TOWN (M.O.)	466	466	6	13	2	5	5	7
Una Tahsil	167	812	1	15	N	4	0	1
Garhsankar Tahsil	511	489	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jullundur District	533	449	2	4	1	3	1	2
Nakodar Tahsil	639	359	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jullundur Tahsil	534	455	2	4	1	2	N	2
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.O.)	566	422	3	5	1	2	N	1
Nawashahr Tahsil	543	452	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillaur Tahsil	511	428	4	15	10	16	3	13
Ludhiana District	529	453	5	5	4	3	N	1
Jagraon Tahsil	679	312	1	5	1	1	0	1
Ludhiana Tahsil	491	491	4	5	4	3	1	1
LUDHIANA CITY (M.O.)	491	491	4	5	4	3	1	1
Samrala Tahsil	659	319	8	9	4	1	0	0
Ferozpur District	499	485	1	3	2	5	4	1
Fazilka Tahsil	592	399	0	N	N	3	5	1
Ferozpur Tahsil	332	651	1	4	2	7	1	2
Zira Tahsil	593	385	0	4	2	11	0	5
Moga Tahsil	520	455	4	7	4	8	1	1
Muktsar Tahsil	652	332	1	2	0	1	12	N

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 2—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-Dwellings		Workshop-cum-Dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Amritsar District	419	597	2	7	1	1	1	2
Ajnala Tahsil	574	418	0	3	0	0	0	0
Amritsar Tahsil	416	573	2	5	1	1	1	1
AMRITSAR CITY (M.O.)	409	579	1	6	1	1	1	2
Tarn Taran Tahsil	494	417	10	45	5	13	7	9
Patti Tahsil	384	616	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gurdaspur District	514	463	2	14	2	1	2	3
Pathankot Tahsil	424	533	2	31	3	2	2	3
PATHANKOT TOWN*	414	569	2	9	1	1	1	3
Gurdaspur Tahsil	556	428	2	3	1	1	1	7
Batala Tahsil	587	406	3	1	N	1	1	1
BATALA TOWN (M.O.)	589	402	4	2	0	1	1	1
Kapurthala District	574	414	1	2	1	2	1	5
Kapurthala Tahsil	577	405	1	4	2	3	2	6
Phagwara Tahsil	571	424	1	0	0	1	0	3
Patiala Division	646	334	6	7	2	2	2	1
Bhatinda District	633	349	8	6	1	1	1	1
Faridkot Tahsil	697	295	2	3	N	N	2	1
Bhatinda Tahsil	568	408	12	7	1	1	2	1
BHATINDA TOWN (M.O.)	463	520	4	4	0	1	2	1
Manisa Tahsil	692	290	7	9	1	1	0	0
Sangrur District	715	268	4	7	2	1	2	1
Barnala Tahsil	739	242	5	10	N	1	2	1
Malerkotla Tahsil	699	291	2	3	1	1	3	N
Sangrur Tahsil	764	227	3	2	3	N	1	N
Narwana Tahsil	771	228	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jind Tahsil	605	352	14	19	1	4	2	3
Patiala District	582	400	6	8	1	1	1	1
Nabha Tahsil	668	314	8	4	2	0	2	2
Sirhind Tahsil	491	482	12	10	5	4	2	4
Rajpura Tahsil	617	368	3	12	0	0	0	0
Patiala Tahsil	585	403	4	6	N	1	1	N
PATIALA CITY (M.O.)	543	445	4	6	N	N	1	N
Mahendragarh District	717	234	3	12	9	11	4	5
Dadri Tahsil	647	294	19	15	4	15	4	2
Mahendragarh Tahsil	811	149	6	9	0	6	6	13
Narnaul Tahsil	705	247	4	12	16	10	3	3

* M.O. and Pathankot Military Area

CHAPTER IV WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

For each census house as was used as a 'workshop-cum-dwelling', 'workshop', or 'factory', the following further particulars were recorded in the houselist :—

- (i) Name of establishment or proprietor;
- (ii) Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken;
- (iii) Average number of persons employed daily in the previous week (including proprietor, or household members, if working); and
- (iv) Kind of fuel or power used, if machinery was employed.

The term 'workshop' was applied to "a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on, or where goods or articles are made and sold." Such workshops as stood registered under the Indian Factories Act of 1948, were termed as 'factories'.

2. *Description of Tables*—Table E-III in Part IV-B, classifies factories and workshops under Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups as prescribed in the 'Standard Industrial Classification' adopted by the Government of India, and sub-divides them according to the use of power and size of employment. Information is given separately for rural and urban areas in each District and City and for each Town with population of at least 50,000 persons.

3. To facilitate interpretation of these data four subsidiary Tables have also been prepared*. Table E-III.1 shows the proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 workshops and factories. Table E-III.2 shows the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used, by size of employment. Table E-III.3 shows distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, and Major Group, and in selected Minor Groups, by kind of fuel or power used. Table E-III.4 shows industries arranged according to the number of workers, and the units classified according to the type of power used.

4. *Limitations of data*—Such a comprehensive list of workshops and factories has been prepared for the first time in India, and the information should be of considerable interest to the planners, administrators and research scholars. However, there

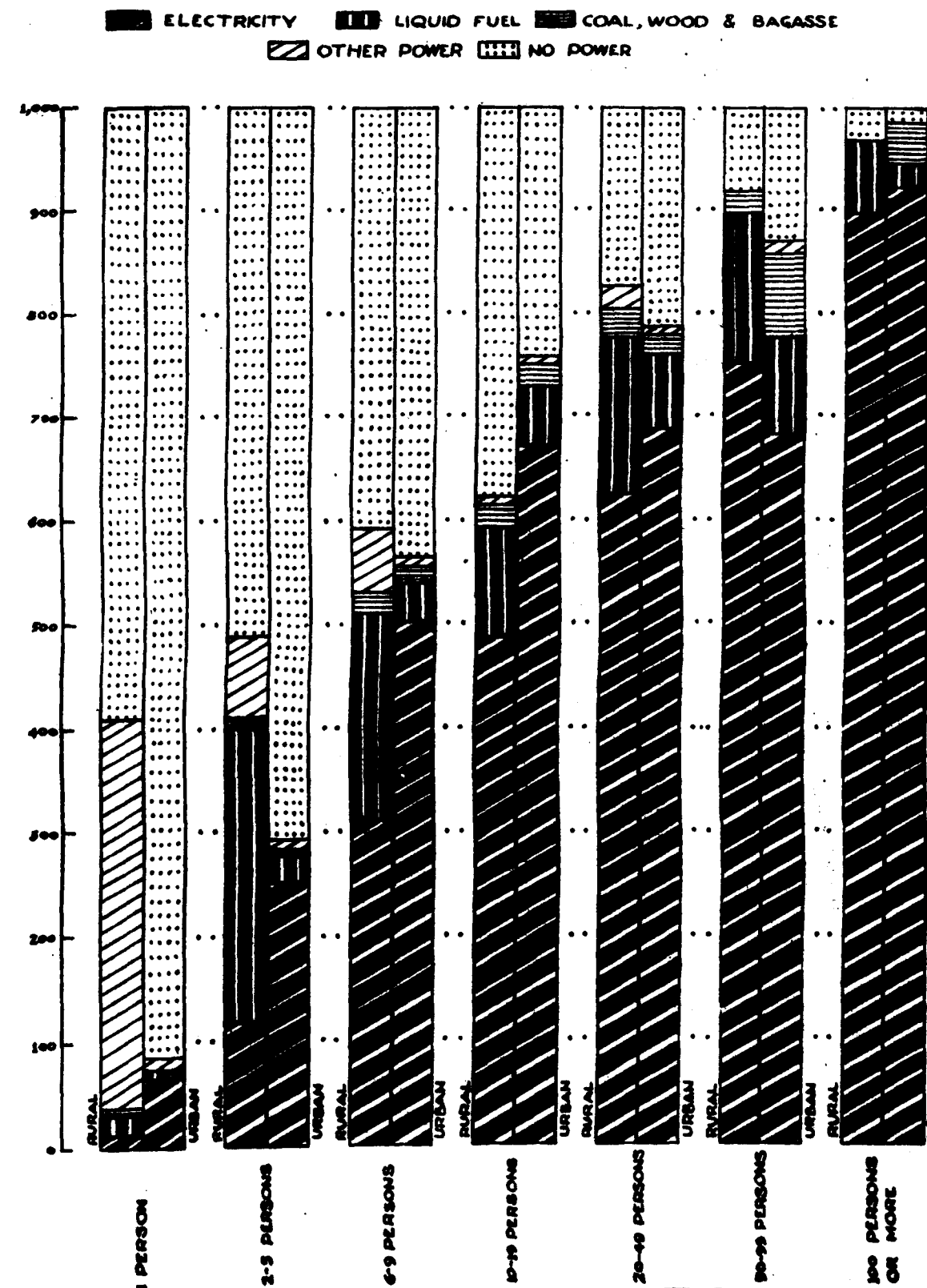
are some limitations and deficiencies in the data which should be mentioned here. In the first place it should be borne in mind that the houselists were prepared mainly with the object of minimising the chances of leaving an individual unenumerated during human census. Instructions to the staff were not to leave out any building or structure without assigning it a number and recording its particulars. Some houselisters, however, numbered the various buildings and sheds of big factories as if they were separate factories. Wherever such defects were detected, corrections were made in the houselists but to the extent to which such cases could not be detected, there has been an overcounting of factories. Such mistakes, it may be mentioned, relate mostly to some big concerns having extensive premises. For example, the Fertilizer Factory at Naya Nangal has been shown in the houselist as four factories, and the New Egerton Mills at Dhariwal as ten separate factories. Such cases of showing one big industrial concern as a number of factories and left uncorrected in the houselists may have resulted in inflating the number of factories by two or three dozens.

5. Secondly, in the case of factories producing a variety of articles, the various articles were listed in order of the importance of their sale value. In the Tabulation Office, the factories were, however, classified on the basis of only the commodities first mentioned. Accordingly, the Table does not bring out the diversity of production.

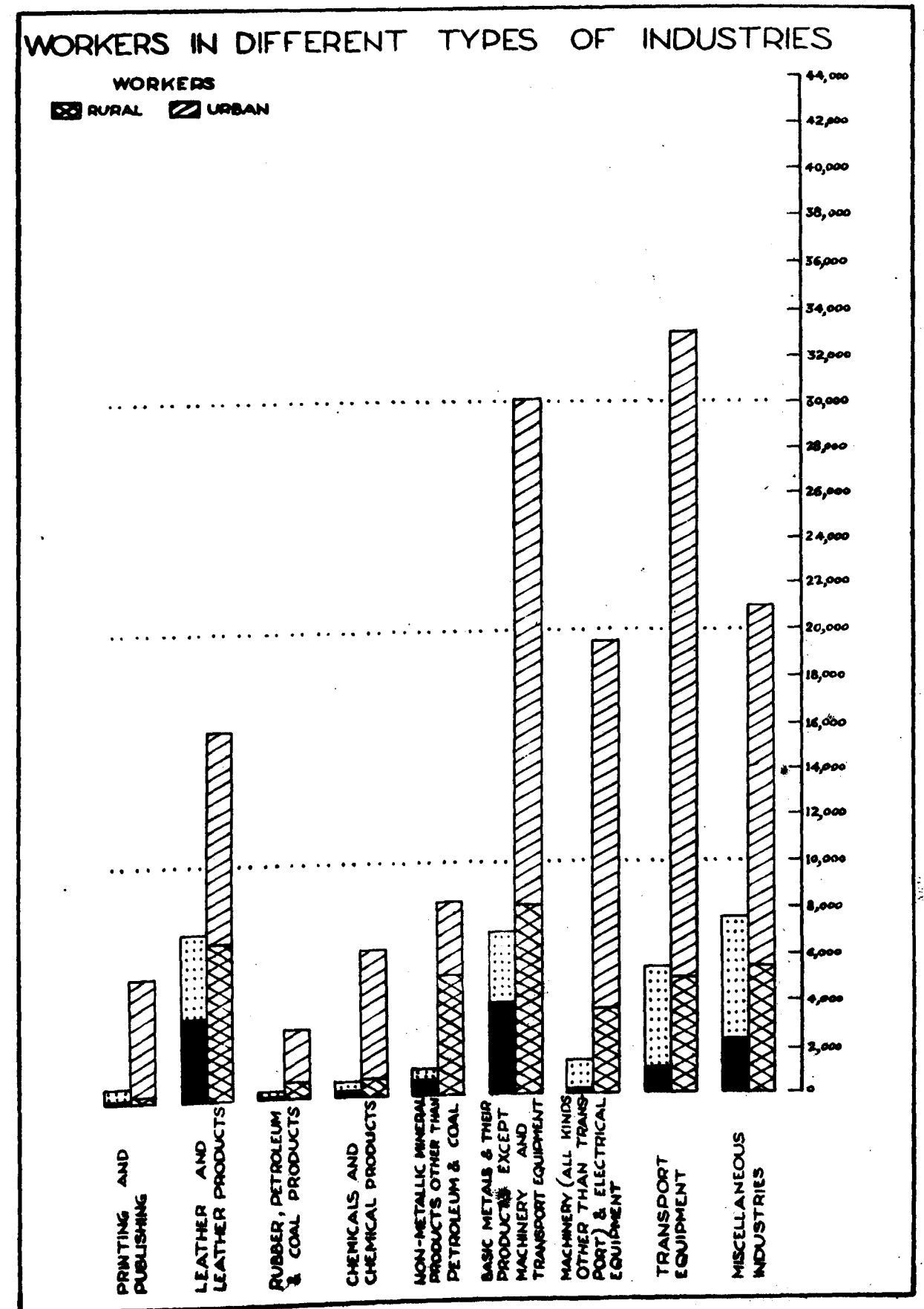
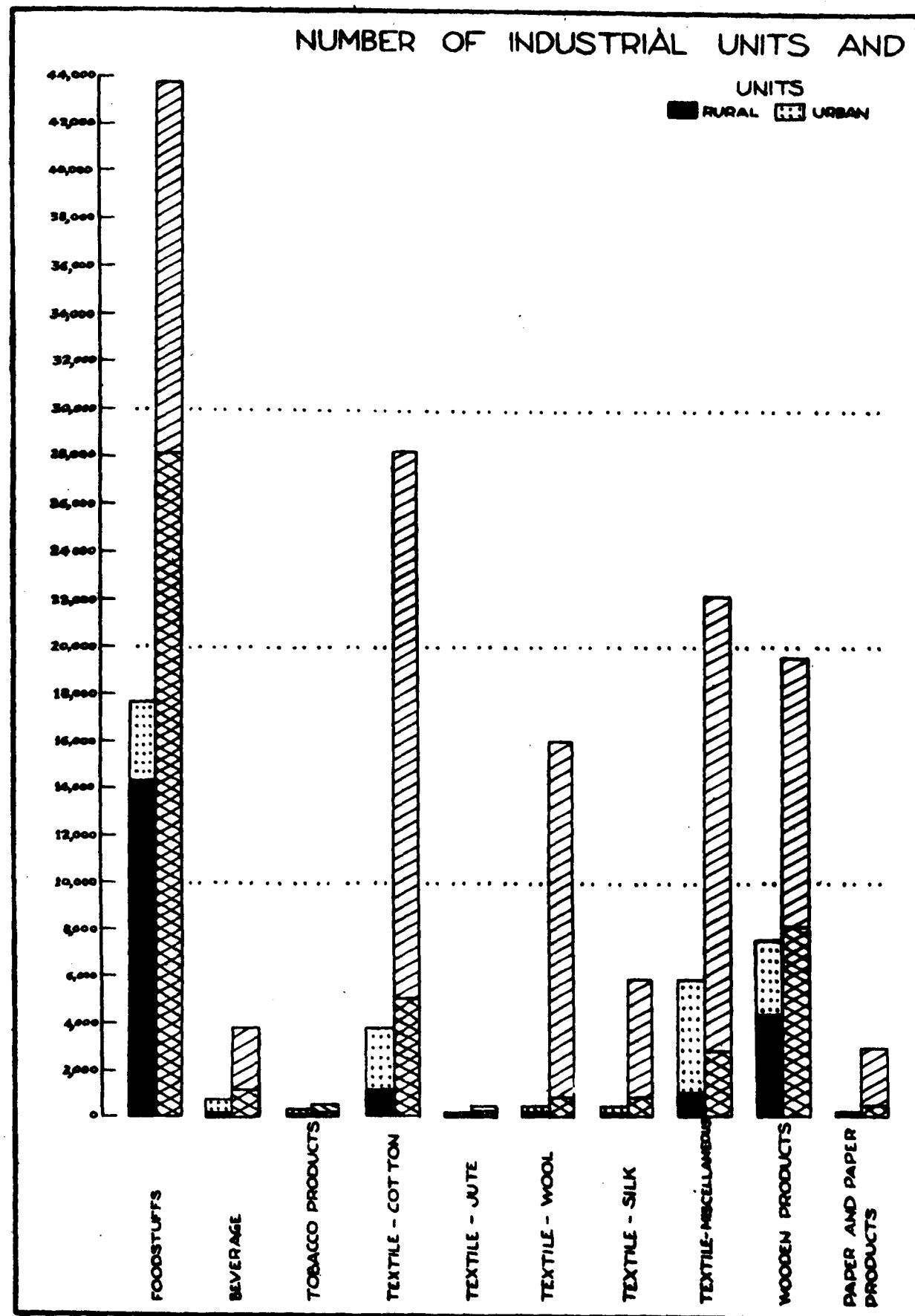
6. Thirdly, some industrial activities carried on in the open, without proper shelter or enclosure, escaped enlistment since they could not be identified with a house or structure. Examples of such cases are cobblers sitting on foot-paths, and persons making baskets wherever they can obtain branches of the mulberry tree.

7. Fourthly, some household industries escaped mention because at the time of houselisting particulars about gainful employment were not collected for each and every individual member. Small scale manufacture of hosiery goods by hand-operated machines in homes, sorting wool, knitting *nalas*, *prandas* and *nawar*, spinning cotton and wool on *charkha*, tailoring and similar other

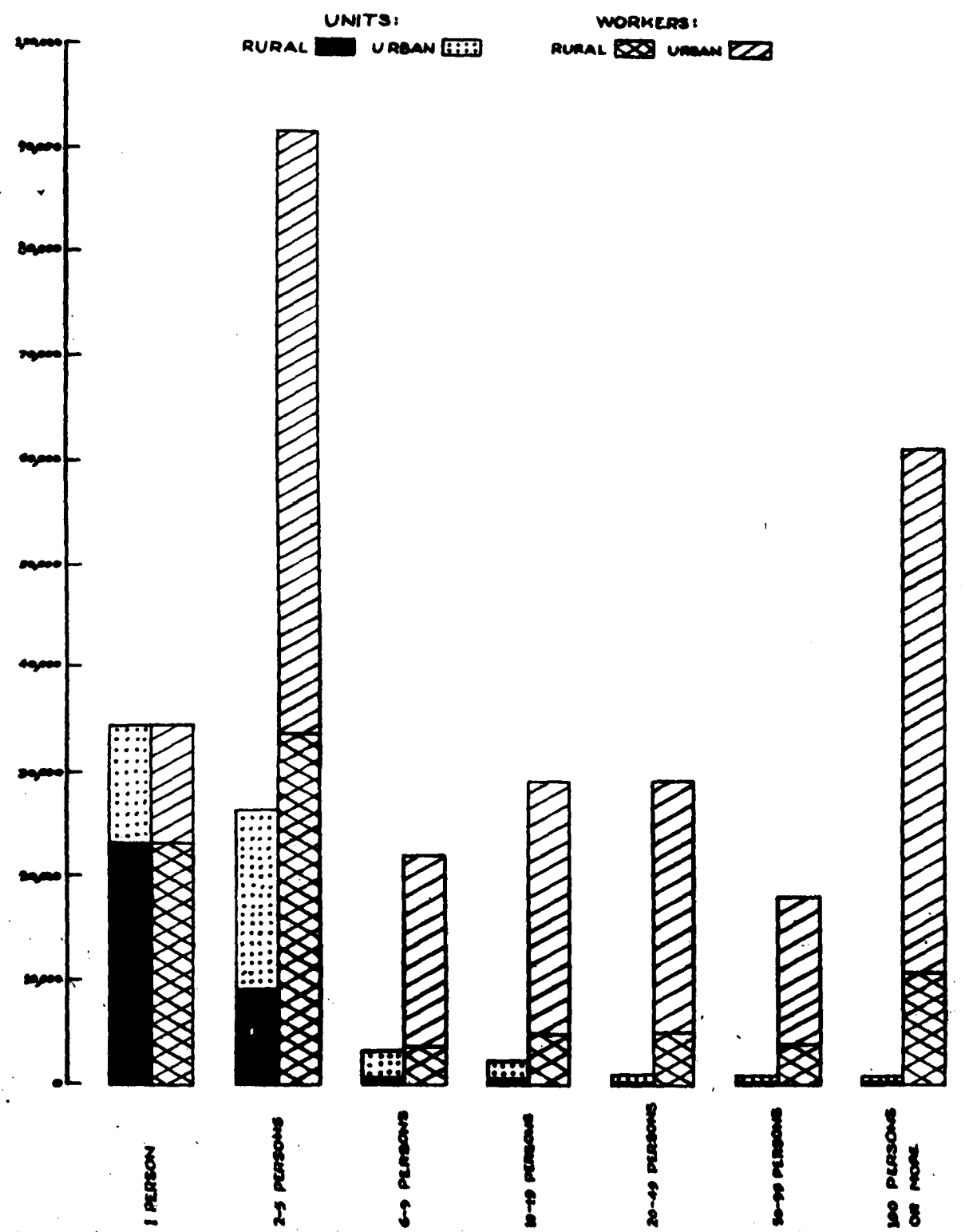
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 INDUSTRIAL UNITS OF VARIOUS SIZES
IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, ACCORDING TO THE USE OF POWER



* Placed at pp. 56 to 154 of this book.



NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, AND THEIR WORKERS



activities performed in homes for wages, are examples of such omissions.

8. Fifthly, owners of some workshops deliberately understated the number of workers for fear of the information being utilised for levying income tax or by the Registrar of Factories, and to that extent the number of workers has not been recorded fully.

9. Lastly, the nature of industry was in some cases described in the houselists in broad or vague terms, such as 'preparation of wooden articles' or 'manufacture of iron goods'. Such cases were referred to Charge Officers for supplying exact description, and the response to such inquiries was generally prompt and helpful. Where the inquiry did not clarify the position, such cases were placed under Minor Groups 'Others' which, strictly speaking, should contain only such articles as are not covered by specific Minor Groups.

Total number of Industrial Units

10. The scope of the present study, as stated before, is confined to presenting a classified list of factories and workshops according to (i) type of goods turned out, (ii) type of power used, and (iii) size of employment. Since this list contains persons as working all by themselves with little capital investment and small output, as also big workshops and registered factories, it will be more appropriate to refer to them collectively as 'industrial units' rather than 'workshops and factories'.

11. There are in all 66,944 industrial units in Punjab: 33,322 in urban areas and 33,622 in rural areas. Their number in each District is shown below.

State/District	Number of Industrial Units		
	Total	Rural	Urban
PUNJAB	66,944	33,622	33,322
Hissar	2,510	610	1,900
Rohtak	3,030	1,732	1,298
Gurgaon	1,982	639	1,343
Karnal	5,532	2,906	2,626
Ambala	4,299	1,877	2,422
Simla	1,390	809	581
Kangra	9,604	9,177	427
Lahaul & Spiti	397	397	..
Hoshiarpur	4,812	3,585	1,247
Jullundur	4,994	2,221	2,773
Ludhiana	5,933	1,618	4,315
Ferozepur	3,972	1,155	2,817
Amritsar	4,658	1,165	3,493
Gurdaspur	2,080	424	1,656
Kapurthala	1,294	351	943
Bhatinda	2,048	714	1,334
Sangrur	3,755	1,839	1,916
Patiala	3,883	2,174	1,709
Mahendragarh	831	219	612

12. The term 'industrial unit', the reader may be reminded again, extends from a lone worker working with his primitive tools to a big factory with thousands of workmen and huge capital investment in modern machinery and materials. According to this broad concept, the Kangra District has the largest number of industrial units (9,604), followed at some lag by Ludhiana (5,933), Karnal (5,532) and Jullundur (4,994). At the tail end are Mahendragarh (831) and Lahaul & Spiti (397). Considering industrial units in rural areas, Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Karnal are the first three, and among urban industries, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Ferozepur and Jullundur Districts lead.

13. Another point that strikes the eye is that industrial units are equally distributed in rural and urban areas of the State. Organised industry is, however, associated with towns. The units engaging ten or more persons count 2,681 in urban areas. Their number in rural areas is only 519 units, including such units as are located on the outskirts of towns.

Size of Employment

14. That a vast majority of industrial units are of very small size is brought out by the Table on the next page in which the units and workers are arranged according to employment groups.

15. *Units employing one person*—As many as 52 p.c. of the industrial units have just one worker each. They form 69 p.c. of the total number of units in rural areas and 34 p.c. in urban areas. Because of the large number of persons employed in bigger industrial units the number of persons among one-man units is 12 p.c. of the total number of industrial workers in the State: their strength is 28 p.c. in rural areas and 5.7 p.c. in urban areas.

16. *Units employing 2 to 5 persons*—This category accounts for 39 p.c. of industrial units and 32 p.c. of the total industrial workers. Whereas in the previous group a majority of units were in rural areas, in this and higher groups they are proportionately more in urban areas.

17. It will be noticed that as many as 97.1 p.c. of industrial units in rural areas are worked in groups of up to five persons. The preponderance of such small ventures in the countryside is in fact more overwhelming, since of the remaining 2.9 p.c. bigger units a majority are located on the outskirts of towns and do not form an integral part of the rural economy.

Distribution of Industrial Units and Workers, according to Employment Groups

Employment Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total
<i>Industrial Units</i>						
Total	66,944	100.0	33,622	100.0	33,322	100.0
1 person	34,587	51.7	23,136	68.8	11,451	34.3
2—5 persons	26,237	39.2	9,512	28.3	16,725	50.2
6—9 persons	2,920	4.4	455	1.4	2,465	7.4
10—19 persons	1,978	2.9	304	0.9	1,674	5.0
20—49 persons	830	1.2	137	0.4	693	2.1
50—99 persons	240	0.4	49	0.1	191	0.6
100 or more persons	152	0.2	29	0.1	123	0.4
<i>Workers in Industrial Units</i>						
Total	284,834	100.0	83,187	100.0	201,647	100.0
1 person	34,587	12.1	23,136	27.8	11,451	5.7
2—5 persons	91,830	32.2	33,292	40.0	58,538	29.0
6—9 persons	21,901	7.7	3,413	4.1	18,488	9.2
10—19 persons	28,681	10.1	4,408	5.3	24,273	12.0
20—49 persons	28,636	10.1	4,727	5.7	23,909	11.8
50—99 persons	17,881	6.3	3,651	4.4	14,230	7.1
100 or more persons	61,318	21.5	10,560	12.7	50,758	25.2

18. *Units employing 6 to 9 persons*—The units of this size form 4.4 p.c. of the total number in the State, and only one-sixth of these are located in rural areas. The persons working therein comprise 7.7 p.c. of the total number of industrial workers.

19. *Units employing 10 to 19 persons*—Such units are 2.9 p.c. of the total, but they give employment to 10 p.c. of the industrial labour force. Of these 304 are in rural areas and 1,674 in urban areas.

20. *Units employing 20 to 49 persons*—Such units, 830 in number, form 1.2 p.c. of the total, but have 10.1 p.c. of the labour force.

21. *Units employing 50 to 99 persons*—There are 240 such units, accounting for four in a thousand. Forty-nine such units are located in rural areas and 191 in urban areas. They employ 6 p.c. of the total industrial labour force. The number of workers in the group is 3,651 in rural areas as compared to 14,230 in urban areas.

22. *Units employing 100 or more persons*—There are only 152 such units: 29 in rural areas and 123 in urban areas. Together, they give employment to

61,318 workers or 21.5 p.c. of the total industrial labour force: 10,560 in rural areas and 50,758 in urban areas. The average number of persons employed in such units is 403 for the State as a whole: 364 in rural areas and 413 in urban areas.

The more important industries may now be recounted on the basis of Table E-III.

Important Industries

23. *Foodstuffs*—The units engaged in processing and preparation of foodstuffs are the largest in number: 17,572, out of a total of 66,944. Of these units, those producing rice, atta and flour, number 2,239 in urban areas and 12,766 in rural areas. They are mostly small units engaging up to 5 persons, there being only 13 units which have more than 50 workers. In towns they work chiefly on electricity, but in rural areas on liquid fuel in the plains and by water in the hills.

24. The units producing bread, biscuits and other bakery products are 450 in towns and 28 in villages, and most of them are small concerns having up to five persons. There is only one concern which engages more than 100 workers, and makes use of electric power; in others all work is done manually.

25. Extraction of edible oils is undertaken by 354 units in towns and 635 in villages. Most of the units in urban areas have two to five persons each, and work on electricity. But, in rural areas it is chiefly one-man vocation, using the bullock-driven *kohlu* (oil press).

26. Besides, five concerns produce hydrogenated oil and three of these engage more than 100 persons. Four of these concerns work on electricity and one on liquid fuel.

27. There are eleven sugar mills in the State and three among them engage more than 100 persons each. Manufacture of *gur* and *shakkar* was noted at thirteen places in towns and 621 in villages, mostly by groups of up to five persons.

28. There are 80 units including 11 in villages engaged in making *ghee*, butter, cheese and other dairy products. Two among them engage more than one hundred persons, and 14 units use electric power.

29. *Beverages*—In all, there are 732 units engaged in producing different types of beverages. All the nine distilleries or breweries use electric power, and two among them employ over 100 persons each.

30. Preparation of aerated water is undertaken by 384 units in towns and 60 in villages, mostly on small scale, in groups of up to five persons each. Another 128 units in towns and 26 in rural areas prepare ice-cream. There are 43 ice factories in towns and 6 in villages, most of them engaging 6 to 19 persons, and working on electricity.

31. The processing of tea in Punjab is undertaken by small units. Out of 70 units, there are only six which employ more than 20 persons, and in as many as 57 among them all work is done manually. All the units except one are in villages.

32. *Tobacco products*—Production of tobacco products is almost conspicuous by absence in Punjab. Two units having in all five workers manufacture *bidis* while another three small units manufacture snuff.

33. *Cotton textiles*—There are 2,618 units in urban areas and 1,145 units in rural areas working on cotton. As many as 315 units in towns and 157 in rural areas are engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling: seven among them employ 100 persons or more, and another thirteen between 50 and 99 workers. Of these units 229 run on electricity, 140 on liquid fuel, 20 on steam and 16 employ other types of power; in the remaining 67 units entire work is done manually.

34. Cotton spinning and weaving is executed mechanically by 619 units: 574 in towns and 45 in villages. Fourteen among them give employment to more than 50 persons. The units employing electric power are 570, and those working with liquid fuel 3, and on steam 4. Two units work on water power and in 40 the entire process is done by human hands.

35. Weaving in handlooms of *khadi* and other types of cotton cloth is followed by 1,504 units in urban areas and 889 in rural areas. As many as 42 p.c. of these units are one-man undertakings, and in another 49 p.c. the number of workers is between 2 and 5 persons. There are only 23 units with more than 19 workers.

36. The units engaged in cotton dyeing and bleaching number 130 in towns and 6 in rural areas: as many as 87 among them have up to five persons each. The use of liquid fuel and electricity is restricted to 1 and 27 units, respectively. The remaining 108 units do not use any power. Printing of cotton textiles is, for the most part, done by hand in 83 units in towns and 46 in villages.

37. There are only 18 units in the whole State connected with work on jute in a small way: the two big ones engage 10 to 19 workers.

38. *Woollen textiles*—There are 324 units in the line of woollen textiles: 253 in towns and 71 in rural areas. 42 units clean, process, bale and press wool, including on the higher side six concerns having 50 to 99 workers, and five with 100 or more workers each. As many as eleven units work without power. 118 units are engaged in spinning or both spinning and weaving, and 17 among them have more than 100 workers. Except three all these units run on power. 40 units in towns and 2 in villages have powerlooms, and most of them do not have more than 9 workers. In handloom weaving, there are 70 units in towns and 47 in villages: 47 have one man each, 36 in groups of 2 to 5, 13 in groups of 6 to 9, and 21 in groups of 10 or above, the biggest falling in the range of 50-99 workers. There are five concerns engaged in embroidery and art work in woollen textiles. Three of these are small concerns and the two bigger ones employ 15 and 30 workmen, respectively.

39. *Silk textiles*—In silk and art silk industry there are 339 units. Of these units 14 are located in rural areas, and except one concern employing more than a hundred workers, none has more than 9 workers. Of the 325 units located in towns, 37 employ 20 to 49 workers, 4 have 50 to 99 workers

and 3 employ more than 100 workers. The remaining 281 are small units employing fewer than 20 persons. Leaving out 40 units, which work without power, and 7 which work on steam, all of them work on electricity. There are 125 spinning and weaving mills and 47 units are engaged in bleaching, dyeing and printing. 137 units weave by power-looms and another 23 on handlooms. Besides, four concerns produce silk cordage, and three cases are devoted to spinning of silk by *charkha*.

40. *Miscellaneous textiles*—There is a wide range of work in this group carried on by 4,440 units in towns, and 1,376 in villages. Weaving of *durrees* engages 104 units, and two among them have 50 persons or more. This is essentially a manual process. Manufacture of hosiery and knitted fabrics is the concern of 949 units in towns and 63 in villages. A majority of these units do not work on power: 216 are one-man concerns, 324 have 2 to 5 workmen, 239 between 6 and 9 workmen, and 16 engage 50 or more workers. 130 units do embroidery and make crepe, lace and fringes. 50 units are worked by only one man each, 63 have 2 to 5 workmen, and 4 units have 50 persons or more. In the small units work is done without the use of power.

41. In this group also falls preparation of textile garments. There are 3,158 tailoring shops in towns and 1,234 in villages. Sixty per cent of these shops are run by one man each, while 36 p.c. have 2 to 5 persons. The five biggest units engage 20 to 99 workers each.

42. Fifty-one units prepare articles like curtains, pillow cases and textile bags; these are mostly small units, none with more than 19 workers.

43. *Wood and wooden products*—Industries connected with wood are of diverse nature and are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the State. Their number ranks next only to those working in foodstuffs. There are 553 units in towns and 216 in rural areas engaged in sawing and planing of wood. The work in 632 units is done in groups of 2 to 5 workers, in 91 units in groups of 6 to 9 workers each, and in 46 units by more than 10 workers. All units except 38, work on power, chiefly electricity and liquid fuel.

44. Units preparing wooden furniture and fixtures count 929 in towns and 147 in rural areas. 439 among them are individual workers, in 576 units two to five persons work. The remaining 61 are bigger units including two employing 50 or more workers. Another 696 units produce structural and

industrial wooden goods; and but for eight, none gives employment to more than five persons.

45. 197 units manufacture materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products. They are small units: 184 have up to 5 workmen and only 13 have between 6 and 19 persons.

46. As many as 3,396 units in urban areas and 1,183 in rural areas are engaged in miscellaneous types of carpentry trade. As many as 3,008 among these units are single independent workers, and 1,498 are in groups of two to five workers. Another 54 units have 6 to 9 workers, eleven employ between 10 and 19 workers, four 20 to 49, two between 50 to 99, and two are in the employment group of 100 or more workers. The use of power is restricted to 244 units, including 161 working on electricity.

47. *Paper and paper products*—There are 9 units producing paper and paper board, and two among them are in the highest employment category of 100 or more persons.

48. *Printing and publishing*—In the printing trade, there are 554 units in urban areas and 23 in rural areas. Only five among them give employment to more than 100 persons each, and four have between 50 and 99 workers. The others are smaller units. As many as 238 units work with human power only.

49. *Leather and leather products*—Industries relating to tanning and leather goods comprise 3,318 units in towns and 3,585 in villages, and are the fifth most numerous. As many as 6,336 units are engaged in making and repairing footwear. In 3,951 cases persons work individually and in another 2,312, they work in groups of two to five persons each. There is only one concern in the State giving employment to more than 100 persons.

50. Tanning and finishing of hides and skins is the concern of 470 units, three-fifths of which are located in rural areas. Only 16 concerns have more than 9 workmen, the two biggest are in the employment category of 50 to 99 workers. Except three units they work without power.

51. *Rubber products*—There are 112 units, including 12 in rural areas, preparing goods from natural and synthetic rubber. Two units employ more than 100 workers; four between 50 and 99 workers; and nineteen between 20 and 49 workers. Others are smaller units. Eighty-five units use power, including 82 working on electricity.

52. *Chemicals and chemical products*—Chemicals and chemical products are manufactured by 478 units in urban areas and 124 in rural areas. Ten units among these employ more than 100 persons, and nine between 50 and 99. 118 are one-man units, while another 346 engage 2 to 5 persons each.

53. The dominant activity of this group of concerns is manufacture of washing soap, to which 337 units address themselves. Five big units working on electricity have 10-49 workers. All others work without power, and 292 small units engage up to 5 workers.

54. Fifty-four units manufacture turpentine and rosin from pine resin, and of these thirteen are located in rural areas. Two big units employ more than 100 workers, while another five variously have 20 to 99 workers. The remaining 47 are smaller concerns.

55. There are 78 units manufacturing medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and perfumes. As many as 68 of them do not have more than five workers each, and there are only two which employ 50 to 99 workers. Only sixteen concerns make use of power.

56. The fertiliser factory at Nangal deserves special mention in this connection because of its large size and importance of its products. Nineteen concerns are engaged in producing basic industrial chemicals, one among which has more than a hundred employees. Another 27 concerns manufacture paints and varnishes.

57. *Non-metallic mineral products*—Manufacture of articles from minerals other than petroleum and coal is the concern of 1,114 units. In these industries, power is used very sparingly; only 26 of them work on electricity, and the range of employment in 897 is up to five workers. The dominant industry in this line is earthenware and pottery, with which 592 units in rural and 164 units in towns are associated. In most cases the working units consist of the members of the household and only in one dozen cases the units have more than five workers. Only one unit avails itself of electricity in manufacture.

58. Another activity is manufacture of bricks and tiles pursued by 144 units. It is a labour-intensive industry and all units work manually. The number of labourers range from 6 to 99 variously in these concerns.

59. There are two cement factories in the State, while another 52 concerns manufacture products from cement. Twenty-nine concerns manufacture lime, and 71 units are busy with manufacturing stonewares, structural stone goods and stone crushing.

60. Twelve units manufacture chinaware and crockery, three of which have more than one hundred persons each. Glass products of various kinds are produced by twenty units. Seven of them employ electricity, including one which has more than a hundred workers.

61. *Basic metals*—Industries working on basic metals, manufacturing products other than machinery and transport equipment, are in fairly large number: 3,324 in urban areas and 3,946 in rural areas. Among the units in villages, there are 2,950 *lohars* working individually and 799 units in groups of two to five persons. Their counterparts in towns are 539 and 981, respectively.

62. Rolling of iron with a view to preparing billets, blooms, tubes and rods is executed by 54 units. Only 29 units among them have less than 20 persons and the four big ones employ more than 100 persons each. Because of the heavy work involved, there are only 6 out of 54 units working without power.

63. Seven concerns manufacture iron and steel furniture. The units smelting and refining non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic form, count 62. They are comparatively small units, 46 having up to 5 persons and the two big ones employ 50 to 99 workers. As many as 49 units work manually.

64. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products, chiefly utensils, involves 771 units. 561 units are of small size, having up to five workers. Of the units employing 100 workers or more there are five. The use of power in this group is confined to 195 units.

65. Another 318 units work on metals other than iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium, e.g. tin cans. As many as 296 units do not have more than 5 persons, and there is only one unit employing more than 100 workmen. The use of power in this group is limited to 15 units.

66. Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products is undertaken by 372 units. 315 units do not have more than 5 workmen each, and to the highest size of 50 to 99 workmen belongs only one concern.

67. *Machinery*—There are 1,249 units in towns and 206 in villages manufacturing machinery and electrical equipment. This group has the largest number of units employing more than 100 persons, 23 in number, although at the low end there are 835 units which have up to five workmen.

68. Of the units manufacturing and assembling machinery (other than electrical and textile machinery) there are 645 in towns and 115 in villages. As many as 141 units do not work on power. A bulk of these units employ 2 to 19 workmen each, though four units employ more than 100 workers.

69. Fifty-two units manufacture and assemble prime movers and boilers and diesel engines. Three such concerns employ more than 100 workmen each.

70. Manufacture of machine tools is undertaken by 117 units. In 52 units the work is done in a small way with up to 5 workmen, but there are 3 concerns engaging more than 100 workmen. Only 25 units are hand-operated while others use power, chiefly electricity.

71. Textile machinery and accessories are manufactured by 223 units. In 170 units there are up to 5 workmen, but each of the five big concerns has 50 or more persons. Eleven units manufacture heavy electrical machinery, such as motors, generators, and transformers, and two among them have more than a hundred workmen.

72. Ten units manufacture electric lamps and fans: nine among them have fewer than 10 workmen each, and one unit is in the group having 100 persons or more. Insulated wires and cables are manufactured by 13 concerns and batteries of different types by 24 units. Another 113 units are connected with electronic equipment such as radio. 101 units are small establishments having up to 5 workmen, but there is one which engages more than 100 persons.

73. *Transport equipment*—Work in connection with transport equipment is undertaken by 4,210 units in towns and 1,147 in rural areas. There is a wide range of employment in this group. Seventeen among them employ one hundred or more workers, and another thirty have between 50 to 99 workers. As many as 939 units work on power. But a vast majority of the units are small shops: 2,476 are single-man undertakings and another 2,271 are worked in groups of two to five workers.

74. Most of the units look to the repair of bicycles: 2,455 in towns and 802 in villages. Among them are 2,088 *mistris* working individually, in 1,156 units there are 2 to 5 workmen and in the remaining 13, six to nine workmen. None of these units uses any power.

75. 844 units in towns and 90 in rural areas repair and service motor vehicles. Among them 770 units have up to five workmen, while four workshops engage one hundred or more workmen each. Electric power is availed of by 358 units.

76. Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and their accessories is a thriving industry, with which 730 units are associated: 582 in towns and 148 in villages. In this group, there are five concerns which employ at least one hundred workers, but on the lower side there are 412 units wherein the maximum number of workmen is five.

77. Forty-two units of different sizes assemble motor vehicles, and another 50 motor vehicle engine parts and accessories. In 298 units mostly animal driven and hand-drawn vehicles are manufactured and this work is done without the aid of power.

78. *Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*—As many as 4,974 units in urban areas and 2,427 in rural areas follow manufacturing industries of miscellaneous types. Single-man undertakings in this group count 4,215 and those with two to five persons 2,738. Only four concerns engage one hundred or more workers. In 656 units power is employed to propel machinery.

79. *Jewellery*—As many as 4,549 units manufacture jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and precious metals: 1,592 of these function in villages and 2,957 in towns. This is essentially a craft followed by small units. As many as 2,768 shops are operated by one man each and 1,751 in groups of two to five persons. Only 28 shops have six to nine persons, and one each is in the employment groups of 10 to 19 persons, and 20 to 49 persons, respectively. Thirty-two shops make use of electric power in their work.

80. *Watch and clock repair*—Assembling and repair of watches and clocks is executed by 398 units of which 19 are in villages. They are small units, 309 being operated by one man, 86 in groups of two to five, and three in groups of 6 to 9 persons. The use of electric power is made by ten units.

81. *Scientific and medical equipment*—This industry is confined to towns, and has 215 units. They are of varying sizes from 67 one-man operated to one with more than a hundred workers. Similarly, another seventeen units produce optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies.

82. *Sports goods*—The manufacture of sports goods in the present Punjab shifted from Sialkot after the Partition. Most of these units engage 2 to 19 workers though one among them has more than a hundred workers. There are only two units which use electric power in the process of manufacture, and in the rest, all work is done manually.

83. Fifty-six units in towns and three in villages manufacture and tune musical instruments and only one among them works on power. Another 25 units manufacture stationery articles, such as pen holders and fountain pens, two among these concerns employ 50 to 99 workers, while the others are smaller units.

Factories engaging one hundred or more Workers

84. Taking one hundred workers as the criterion for a big factory there are 152 such units in the State. As many as 54 of these factories work in metals, electrical equipment and other engineering goods. The next group is of textiles, absorbing 47 factories. The third group in importance consists of 13 factories chiefly milling wheat. Ten concerns produce chemicals and chemical products. There are five printing and publishing houses. All these 152 factories are listed below according to industrial classification.

Factories with at least 100 Workers

Industry	No. of Factories
Foodstuffs	13
Beverages	3
Cotton textiles	16
Woollen textiles	22
Silk textiles	4
Miscellaneous textiles	5
Wooden products	4
Paper	2
Printing and publishing	5
Shoes and leather footwears	1
Rubber products	2
Chemicals and chemical products	10
Cement and its products	3
Chinaware and glass products	4
Machinery and electrical equipment	40
Basic metals and their products except machinery and electrical equipment	14
Miscellaneous	4

85. *Location*—Of these 152 factories, 123 are located in towns, and 29 in rural areas mostly adjacent to towns.

86. Faridabad (Gurgaon District) has the largest number of factories (18) employing one hundred or more persons. Amritsar and Dhariwal (Gurdaspur District) each have twelve factories. Chheharta (adjoining Amritsar City) has ten factories, and Ludhiana and Jullundur cities have seven and six factories, respectively. Jagadhri (Ambala District) has five factories. There are four factories each at Rajpura (Patiala District), Phagwara (Kapurthala District) and Naya Nangal (Hoshiarpur District). Yamunanagar (Ambala District) and Hissar each have three such factories. The towns having two factories each are: Bhiwani (Hissar District); Panipat (Karnal District); Ambala Cantonment; Nangal (Hoshiarpur District); Sunam and Barnala (both in Sangrur District); and Patiala.

The towns having one factory each in the employment group of one hundred or more workmen are: Sonapat (Rohtak District); Rewari (Gurgaon District); Karnal, Ladwa and Nilokheri (Karnal District); Ambala, Chandigarh, Kalka and Kharar (Ambala District); Kartarpur (Jullundur District); Khanna (Ludhiana District); Ferozepur, Ferozepur Cantonment, Giddarbaha and Abohar (Ferozepur District); Batala and Dalhousie (Gurdaspur District); Bhatinda; Leharaga (Sangrur District); Nabha (Patiala District); and Charkhi Dadri (Mahendragarh District).

87. Of the factories located in rural areas, six are in Ludhiana District, all of them near Ludhiana City. Four factories are in Gurgaon District, three of which are near Faridabad. The rural area of Patiala District has four factories: two of which are near Patiala City, one near Nabha town and the other near Basi town. There are two factories in the rural area of Rohtak District, one near Sonapat town. Two factories in the villages of Karnal District adjoin Panipat. The two factories in Hoshiarpur District are near Nangal. The two factories in Jullundur villages are very near the Jullundur City. There are two factories in the villages near Malerkotla in the Sangrur District. Of the two factories in the rural area of Kapurthala District one is near Phagwara and the other near

Kapurthala town. One factory is located in a village near Amritsar City. In the rural area of Ambala District the only factory is located at Surajpur. There is only one such factory in the whole of Kangra District and this is located near Palampur, and processes tea.

88. Taking rural and urban areas together, Amritsar and Gurgaon are running a neck-to-neck race each having 23 factories. Ambala District has 15 factories, closely followed by Ludhiana and Gurdaspur, each having 14 factories. Other Districts in order of importance are: Patiala (11), Jullundur (9), Hoshiarpur (8), Karnal and Sangrur (7 each), Kapurthala (6), Hissar (5), Ferozepur (4), Rohtak (3), Kangra, Bhatinda and Mahendragarh (1 each). The Simla and Lahaul & Spiti Districts have no such factory.

89. *Power*—Of these 152 big industrial units, 139 work on electricity, 5 on steam and 5 on liquid fuel. The remaining 3 concerns work without the aid of power.

90. *Labour*—In these 152 factories, the total number of workers is reported to be 61,318, which gives an average of 403 workers per factory. The workers in these factories represent 21.5 p.c. of the total number of industrial workers in the State.

91. The State has the handicap of not having near at hand either coal or any metallic minerals. Besides, until a few years after Independence the emphasis of Government and the well-to-do people was on developing agriculture, and in this direction a considerable advancement was made. Punjab artisan is, however, dextrous and ingenious, and this skill found expression in small scale industries financed by the workman himself, the merchant, middleman or the small entrepreneur.

92. Conditions have, however, changed in recent years with the tremendous increase in hydro-electric power opening industrial opportunities, and the policy of the Union Government to make available in different States essential raw materials at a more or less uniform cost. Consequently, such industries as previously existed are expanding and new industries are afoot, and there is a strong tendency for industrial units to cluster in suitable towns, both by private initiative and in accordance with the government schemes. The State is undergoing an industrial revolution the effects of which will become evident in the near future.

Industries Important for Employment

93. In Table E-III the 66,944 industrial units employing 284,834 workers are classified into 142 different industries, giving an average of 4.25 persons per unit. The Punjab industries are diverse in kind and, generally speaking, the State has not specialised in any particular type of industry.

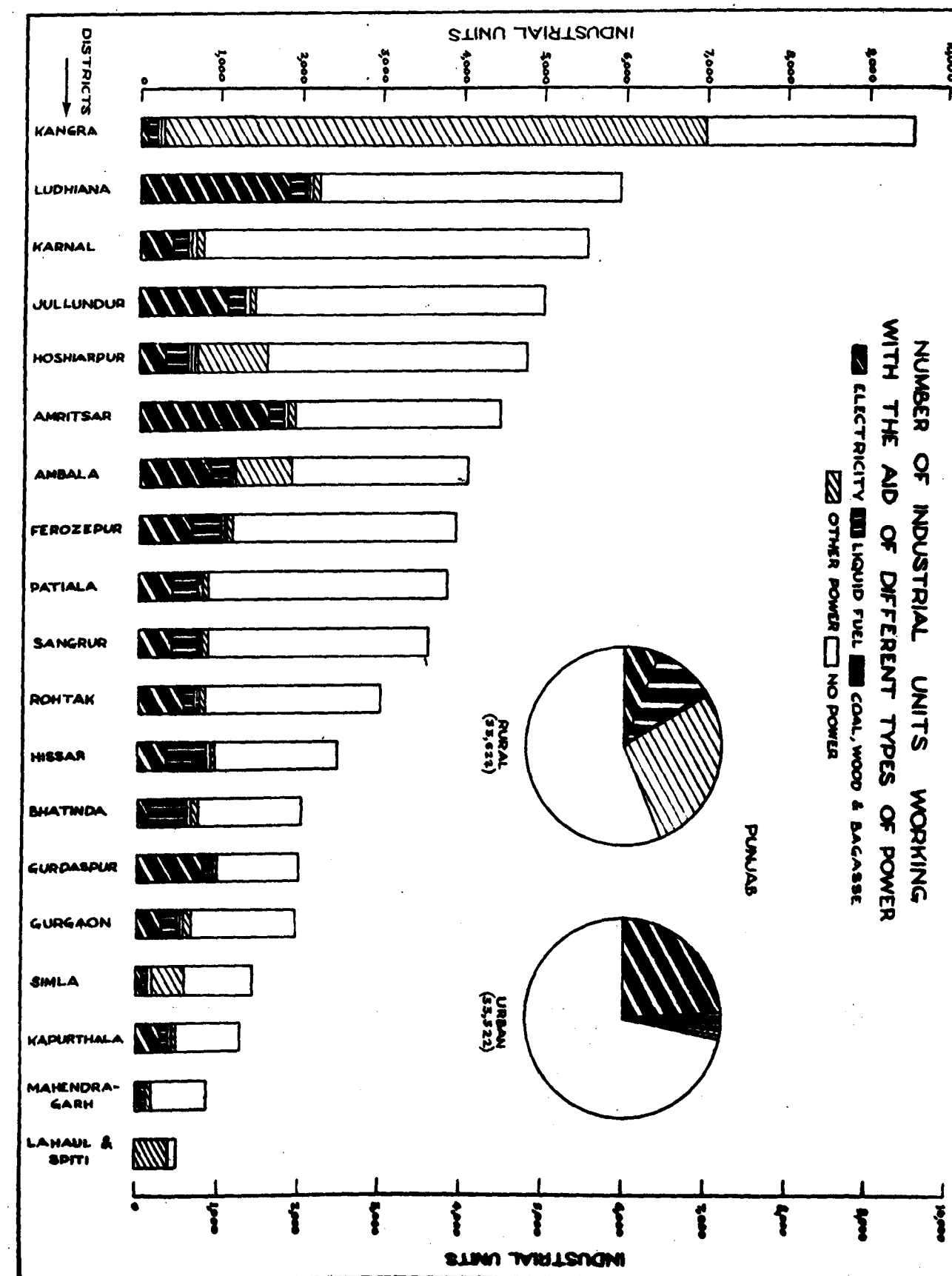
94. The most important industry from the point of view of employment relates to processing of foodgrains. This is carried on for the most part in small units: 34,310 workers in 15,005 units, implying thereby 2.3 persons per unit. Manufacture of sundry hardwares comes next in importance with 17,729 workers in 5,662 units: they are mostly *lohars* of the ordinary type. The third important group relates to manufacture of articles from wood (carpenters) of whom there are 14,901 workers in 6,522 units. Next in importance are the highly mechanised cotton, wool spinning and weaving mills accounting for 9.5 p.c. of the total number of industrial labourers in 1.1 p.c. of the total number of industrial units. In the manufacture of shoes and other leather goods 13,281 workers are engaged in 6,014 small units. Manufacturing and assembling of machinery and machine tools give employment to about the same number but in comparatively larger units. The railway workshops employ 10,500 workers in 36 shops. This completes the list of industries each engaging more than 10,000 workers. Together they form 46.0 p.c. of the total industrial workers in 52.4 p.c. of the industrial units.

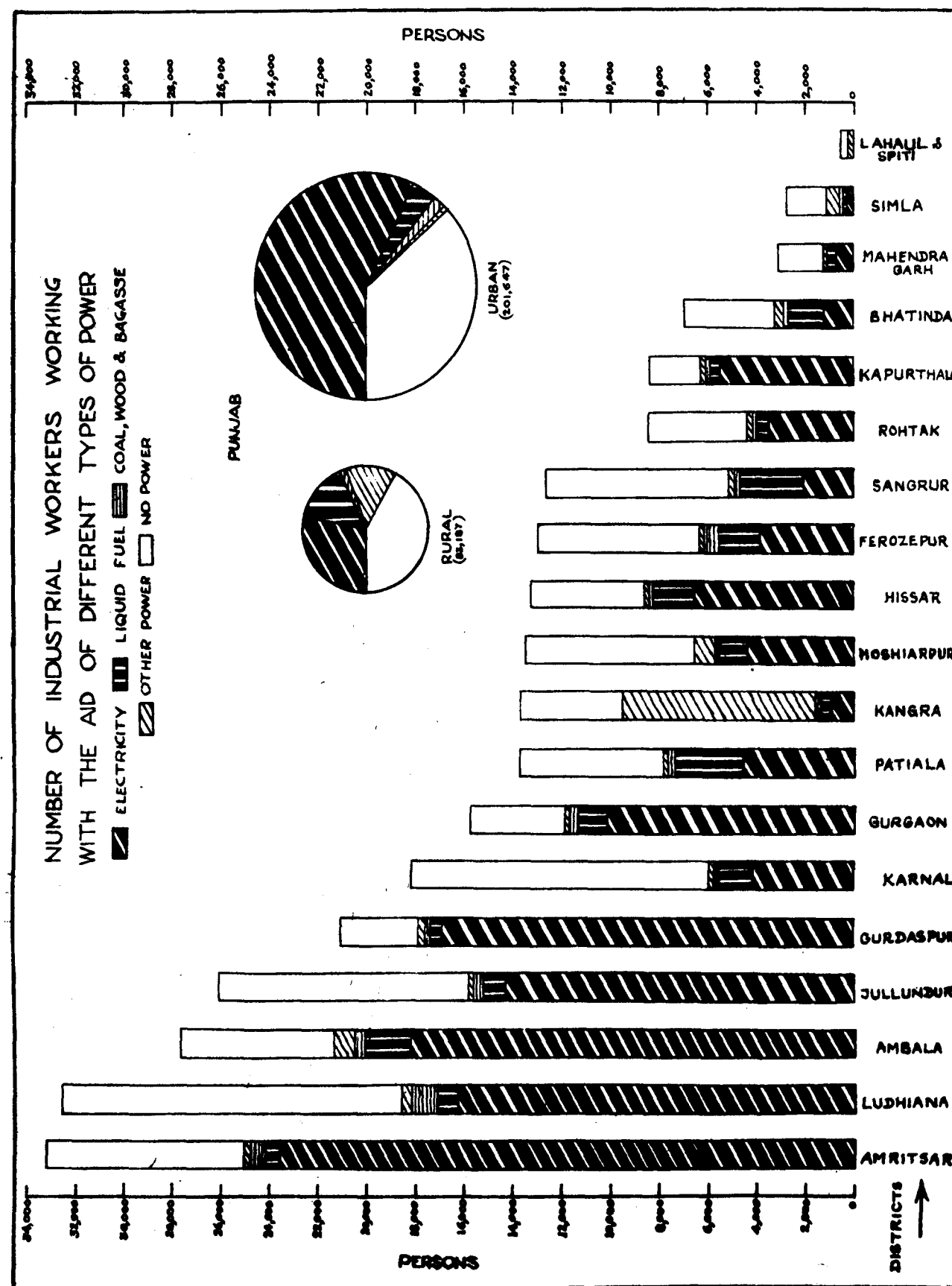
95. The Table on the next page gives similar particulars of 18 industrial categories absorbing 71.2 p.c. of the total industrial force and 80.6 p.c. of the total number of industrial units.

Power

96. From each industrial unit, as defined in paragraph 10, inquiry was made if it was making use of any machinery in production, servicing or repairs, and if so, the type of fuel or power used for propelling that machinery. This information has been given in Table E-III, appearing in Part IV-B, and Subsidiary Tables E-III.2 and E-III.3, at the end of this Chapter.

97. The various fuels have been grouped under (i) electricity, (ii) liquid fuel, (iii) coal, wood and bagasse, and (iv) other power. The term 'other power' relates in most cases to the kinetic energy obtained from hill streams and irrigation canals, and to some extent animal power, chiefly bullocks.





Units and Workers in Industries Important for Employment

Sl. No.	Industry	Number of units		Number of workers		Average number of workers per unit
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
	INDUSTRIES : TOTAL	66,944	100.00	284,834	100.00	4.25
	Important Industries (1 to 18)	53,940	80.57	202,899	71.23	3.76
1.	Production of <i>atta</i> , flour, rice, etc., and processing of foodgrains	15,005	22.41	34,310	12.06	2.29
2.	Manufacture of sundry hardware	5,662	8.46	17,729	6.22	3.13
3.	Manufacture of articles from wood	6,522	9.74	14,901	5.23	2.28
4.	Cotton spinning in mills, and weaving in mills and power-looms	569	0.85	13,611	4.78	23.92
5.	Wool spinning in mills, and weaving in mills and power-looms	155	0.23	13,530	4.75	87.29
6.	Manufacture of shoes and other leather goods	6,014	8.98	13,281	4.66	2.21
7.	Manufacture and assembling of machinery, and machine tools (other than electrical)	1,100	1.64	13,060	4.59	11.87
8.	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives, wagons, coaches, etc.	36	0.05	10,500	3.69	291.67
9.	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	1,012	1.51	9,826	3.45	9.71
10.	Making of textile garments	4,392	6.56	9,541	3.35	2.17
11.	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares, using gold and other precious metals	4,549	6.80	9,157	3.21	2.01
12.	Cotton weaving in handlooms	2,393	3.58	7,949	2.79	3.32
13.	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles, and their accessories	730	1.09	7,907	2.78	10.83
14.	Repair of bicycles and tricycles	3,257	4.87	6,233	2.19	1.91
15.	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	771	1.15	5,872	2.06	7.62
16.	Printing and publishing	577	0.86	5,280	1.85	9.15
17.	Repair and servicing of motor vehicles	924	1.40	5,139	1.80	5.50
18.	Silk spinning in mills, and weaving in mills and power-looms	262	0.39	5,078	1.78	19.36

98. The first three types of power resources are quite explicit. In the case of 'Other power', it is suspected that in some stray cases the term may have been stretched so as to apply to human power when applied through some contrivances. At this late stage, it is very difficult to pick out and inquire into such cases, and the data have been left as they emerged from the tabulation stage. In a very few cases, electricity or coal may have been mentioned even when used solely for providing light or heat needed in the process of manufacture, and not for propelling machinery.

99. The following Table shows the extent to which different types of power is used by the industrial units in the State:—

Use of Power in Industrial Units

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total
Total Units	66,944	100.0	33,622	100.0	33,322	100.0
Units using power	23,975	35.8	14,739	43.8	9,236	27.7
Electricity	10,003	14.9	2,000	6.0	8,003	24.0
Liquid Fuel	4,227	6.3	3,373	10.0	854	2.6
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	261	0.4	116	0.3	145	0.4
Other power	9,484	14.2	9,250	27.5	234	0.7
Units not using power	42,969	64.2	18,883	56.2	24,086	72.3

100. It will be noticed that 64.2 p.c. of units work without power. Another interesting finding in this connection is that there is a higher proportion of units working without power in urban areas than in rural areas, 72.3 and 56.2 p.c., respectively. This is so because the units engaged in such power consuming activities, as flour-milling, *gur*-making and oil extraction, feature prominently in rural areas, and also because there is a large variety of small industries in towns which do not require the aid of machinery.

101. The most common type of industrial power is electricity, serving 14.9 p.c. of industrial units. Its use is far more common in towns than in villages. The industrial units employing 'Other power' are numerically just a little less than those working on electricity: 14.2 p.c. of total units. In hill areas, flour-mills are driven in large numbers by water from running streams. The use of water for pro-

pulsion has not developed in the plains to any considerable extent, and it is only at a few places that the vast network of irrigation canals is equipped with appliances driven by water. To the group of 'Other power' also belong the animals yoked to the *kharas*, *kohlus*, and sugar-cane crushers.

102. Liquid fuels are made use of by 6.3 p.c. of industrial units, chiefly in villages. Their use is on the decline with electric power being introduced in more and more villages. Coal, wood and bagasse serve only four units in a thousand. Despite the popularity of electricity, the use of these fuels will persist in bigger units as a stand-by arrangement and particularly in such industries as obtain bagasse as a bye-product.

103. *Power and industry*—In Table E-III.4 at the end of the Chapter, the industries in the State have been arranged in order of the number of persons they employ, and the units relating to them have been classified according to the use of power.

104. A glance at that Table will show that there is a wide range between different industries in the use of power. There are some industries where the use of power is almost absent, such as, cotton weaving in handlooms, manufacture of earthen-ware, repair of bicycles and shoes, bakeries, brick kilns, manufacture of lime, tailoring, most of the trades connected with carpentry, tanning and manufacture of soap and jewellery.

105. Among the industries where about one-fourth of the units work on power are: preparation of aerated drinks, processing of tea, cotton dyeing, bleaching and printing, hosiery, manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, articles from metals, and brass and bell metal products.

106. Industries where the units are evenly distributed with respect to the use of power are: embroidery work, manufacture of turpentine and plastic goods, enamelling, etc.

107. Among industries where the use of power predominates are: flour-milling; cotton ginning, pressing and baling; sawing and planing of wood; printing trade; manufacture and assembling of machinery; manufacture of bicycles and its components; and manufacture of articles from rubber.

108. Industries where the use of power is universal are: spinning and weaving in mills, distilleries and breweries, production of edible oils including hydrogenated oils, manufacture of ice and cement, steel re-rolling, manufacture of electrical machinery and goods, manufacture and assembling of locomotives and vehicles, and manufacture of scientific and surgical instruments.

109. Among the power-using units electricity is the most common type of power. There are, however, industries which use other kinds of power fairly extensively, for example, stone-mills worked by water in hill areas and preparation of *atta* in *kharas*, *gur*-making and crushing of oil seeds in country-made *kohlus* with the aid of bullock power. In sawing and planing of wood liquid fuels are employed to a fairly large extent, as also in mechanised *chakis* and cotton ginning, pressing and baling. Steam power is used fairly commonly in manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles and re-rolling of metals.

110. *Power and size of employment*—In the following Table percentage distribution is made of industrial units employing different number of persons according to the use of power they make:—

Distribution of 100 Units of different employment sizes according to use of Power

Factories and workshops by size of employment	Types of Fuel or Power used					Working without Power
	All types of Power	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	
Total	35.8	14.9	6.3	0.4	14.2	64.2
1 person	30.0	3.4	1.8	0.2	24.6	70.0
2—5 persons	36.2	20.3	12.2	0.3	3.4	63.8
6—9 persons	56.4	47.1	6.4	1.4	1.5	43.6
10—19 persons	72.6	64.4	5.8	1.9	0.5	27.4
20—49 persons	79.0	67.7	7.6	2.6	1.1	21.0
50—99 persons	87.1	69.6	10.4	6.3	0.8	12.9
100 or more persons	98.0	91.4	3.3	3.3	—	2.0

111. It will be noticed that the percentage of power-operated units increases with the employment size. Whereas among one-man units only 30 p.c. avail themselves of power, in the units employing one hundred or more workers 98 p.c. work on power. The use of electric power gets more and more common in units in ascending order of employment, ranging from 3.4 p.c. among units run by individual persons to 91.4 p.c. among units employing one hundred or more persons. 'Other power' which on the whole serves about equal number of units as electricity, is essentially the power for small units. Its sphere of service extends to 24.6 p.c. among one-man units, but declines rapidly to 3.4 p.c. in units worked by two to five persons, and is negligible among still higher units.

112. The use of liquid fuels is conspicuous among units having two to five persons. In this employment category there are 3,194 units of which 2,777 are power-driven *chakis*, 159 units saw and plane wood, 86 are engaged in ginning, cleaning and pressing of cotton, and 41 crush sugar-cane. Another category of units wherein liquid fuel enters prominently is 50—99 workers, among whom 10.4 p.c. work on liquid fuel. There are only 25 such units among which ten are engaged in the manufacture of sundry hardwares, four re-roll iron and steel, three each gin cotton and process foodgrains. The use of coal, wood and bagasse is mentionable among factories employing 50 or more persons and they are engaged in diverse types of activities.

113. A fact which is not brought out by the Table below but may be ascertained from the bigger Table E-III, is that whereas the number of units working on electricity is four times as much among industrial undertakings in towns as in villages (8,003 and 2,000, respectively), the number of units working on liquid fuels is four times as much high in rural units as compared to those functioning in

towns (3,373 and 854). The use of coal, wood and bagasse is fairly evenly distributed: 116 units in rural areas and 145 in urban areas. The other sources of power are used predominantly in rural areas than in urban areas (9,250 and 234, respectively).

114. *Power and workers*—The following Table shows the percentage distribution of workers among those working without power and those availing of different types of power. A comparison between this Table and the one on the previous page shows a higher percentage of workmen than industrial units avail themselves of the use of power. This is so because the use of power by industrial units increases with their employment size. Another point to be noted is that whereas the industrial units using electricity and other power are in about equal proportions (14.9 and 14.2 p.c., respectively) about half the number of workers (48.8 per cent) work with electricity. This is because electricity finds greater favour than 'Other power' with bigger industrial units.

Distribution of 100 Workers according to use of Power

	Power					No Power
	All types of Power	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood and Bagasse	Other Power	
Total	61.8	48.8	7.0	1.6	4.4	38.2
Rural	57.8	27.8	15.4	0.7	13.9	42.2
Urban	63.4	57.4	3.6	1.9	0.5	36.6

A note on Punjab Industries

115. It would not be out of place to add here a general note on the nature, location and output of the more important industries of Punjab. The statistics were supplied by the State Department of Industries, and may be at variance with those based on the houselists.

116. *Cotton textiles*—The State has at present seven cotton textile mills: two at Bhiwani, and one each at Hissar, Phagwara, Abohar, Faridabad and Amritsar. Together, they have an installed capacity of 137,148 spindles and 2,040 looms. The production during 1961-62 was 614.52 lakh metres of cloth and 111.95 lakh kgs. of yarn worth about Rs. 913 lakhs, and providing employment for some 9,200 workers. One spinning and weaving mill, equipped with 12,000 spindles, has recently started production at Faridabad. Two more mills are under construction, one each at Malout and Rohtak.

117. *Woollen textiles*—This industry is located at Dhariwal, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Kharar and Panipat in the State. During 1961-62 it gave employment to 11,000 workers and produced goods worth Rs. 1,510 lakhs. The New Egerton Mills at Dhariwal, the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Co. the Punjab Woollen Mills at Amritsar, the Bharat Woollen Mills at Verka, the Panipat Woollen and General Mills at Kharar and Oswal Woollen Mills at Ludhiana rank among the biggest concerns in India. The production and employment in the industry at important centres is as under:—

	Production (Rs. lakhs)	Employment
1. Amritsar	780.70	4,955
2. Ludhiana	295.16	1,512
3. Dhariwal	214.76	3,007
4. Kharar	148.31	1,098
5. Panipat	70.68	435

118. *Sugar*—There are at present six sugar mills in the State, situated at Yamunanagar, Phagwara, Bhogpur, Dhuri, Rohtak, and Panipat. These mills produced 92,718.6 metric tons of sugar and gave

employment to 5,718 workers during 1961-62. One mill at Murinda went into production recently, and two more co-operative sugar mills at Batala and Nawashahr are under construction.

119. *Cement*—The two cement factories in the State are located at Surajpur near Chandigarh and Charkhi Dadri in Mahendragarh District. The Surajpur factory produced 457,745 metric tons of cement valued at Rs. 288.75 lakhs and employing 1,503 workers during 1961-62, and the latter produced 203,717 metric tons valued at Rs. 182.64 lakhs and employed 660 workers.

120. *Paper*—There is one big paper mill at Yamunanagar (District Ambala) and two medium sized paper units are at Faridabad. The production of the industry during 1961-62 was 33,068 metric tons of paper and employment at 3,500.

121. *Power-loom weaving*—This industry is pursued by a large number of units at Amritsar, Ludhiana, Faridabad and Rohtak. There are

about 1,200 units which produce cotton, artificial silk fabrics and woollen cloth, valued at about Rs. 1,500 lakhs annually and provide employment to some 15,000 workers. Amritsar and Ludhiana are the main centres of production.

122. *Hosiery*—Punjab leads the country in hosiery goods, with about 1,000 big and small units located mostly in Ludhiana City. The industry produced goods worth Rs. 493.31 lakhs in 1961-62 and gave employment to more than 20,000 workers.

123. *Sports goods*—Jullundur and Batala are two privileged places where the industry has come to be established after Partition. There are about 260 units in the State which produced goods worth Rs. 123.5 lakhs in 1961-62 and gave employment to nearly 5,400 workers.

124. *Machine embroidery*—Amritsar has the distinction of having country's two largest units of machine embroidery. Two more smaller units have been set up at Faridabad. The requirements of almost the entire country are met by Punjab. Production at Amritsar was worth Rs. 101.82 lakhs and the workers counted 627 in 1961-62. The performance of Faridabad was Rs. 23.5 lakhs with 53 workers.

125. *Non-ferrous metals industries*—Manufacture of brass-ware is another important traditional industry of the State. The biggest centre of the industry is Jagadhri but a considerable activity exists also at Rewari, Batala, Amritsar, Jandiala and Malerkotla. There are, at present, over 1,200 units which produce goods worth Rs. 800 lakhs and give employment to about 6,400 workers.

126. *Cycle and cycle-parts*—The industry is scattered throughout the State, employing over 11,600 workers. During 1961-62, the output was 416,946 complete cycles, and cycle-parts worth Rs. 922.28 lakhs. The major share of production came from Sonapat, Ludhiana, Rajpura, Faridabad and Bahadurgarh. Out of forty small scale cycle manufacturing units, 21 are located at Ludhiana which also leads in the manufacture of cycle-parts.

127. *Sewing machine and its parts*—At different places in the State were produced 72,926 complete

sewing machines, and sewing machine parts worth Rs. 166.91 lakhs during 1961-62 with 3,836 workers in the line. Ludhiana is the most important centre for the industry, but Amritsar, Batala, Goraya and Phagwara are also worth mention in this connection.

128. *Agricultural implements and machine tools*—The industry is spread throughout the State with important centres at Batala, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar, Faridabad, Goraya, Phagwara, Rohtak, Panipat and Moga. The production in 1961-62 was worth Rs. 949 lakhs with about 20,000 workers.

129. *Steel re-rolling*—There are 88 re-rolling mills, of which 32 are in Gobindgarh (Patiala District). Some 103,000 tons of re-rolled material was produced in 1961-62 with the help of 6,100 persons.

130. *Cotton ginning and pressing*—In 1961-62 the State produced 9.44 lakh bales of cotton employing 11,300 workers in 211 factories located chiefly at Fazilka, Abohar, Malout, Muktsar, Moga, Faridkot and Bhatinda.

131. *Scientific instruments*—The scientific instruments manufacturing industry is concentrated at Ambala, with a few units at Faridabad, Panipat, Rohtak and Patiala. Out of the total production of Rs. 130.19 lakhs with 1,550 workers in 1961-62 in the State, Ambala alone manufactured scientific goods valued at Rs. 123.26 lakhs.

132. *Electrical goods*—The output of electric motors, fans, wires, cables and domestic electrical equipment in the State is gradually increasing. During 1961-62 there were 93 factories which manufactured 13,574 electric motors, 11,000 fans and other goods worth Rs. 328.08 lakhs with a total employment of 3,104 workers. The main centres of production are Faridabad, Amritsar, Jullundur, Patiala, Rajpura, Kapurthala and Phagwara.

133. *Other industries*—Similar information for the less important industries is given in the form of a Table on the next two pages.

Particulars about Less Important Industries

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	Production (1961-62)	Labour	Important centres
1	Fertilizers	M.T.	201,000	2,855	Nangal
2	Heavy tyres	Number	54,000	401	Ballabgarh
3	Air compressor car lifts, car washers, hydraulic presses, etc.	Rs. lakhs	89	452	Faridabad
4	Brass cocks, etc.	"	60	950	Jullundur
5	Tractors and their parts	"	22	78	Faridabad
6	Diesel engines and their parts	"	60	824	Faridabad and Yamunanagar
7	Meters and instruments	"	36	150	Chandigarh
8	Antibiotics	"	53	130	Chandigarh
9	Torches, hurricane lanterns, stoves, etc.	"	30	300	Faridabad
10	Inorganic acids, sulphates, etc.	"	18	302	Amritsar
11	Milk-products— (a) Milk	Lbs. lakhs	17	191	Nabha
	(b) Ghee	"	3		
12	Hosiery needles	Rs. lakhs	2	103	Ludhiana
13	Air conditioners	"	50	200	Faridabad
14	Carbon papers, type-writer ribbons, stamp pads, paper rolls, packs, etc.	"	27	110	Faridabad
15	Crockery, stonewares, pottery and refractory	"	18	438	Faridabad
16	Guar gum and guar meal	"	28	35	Bhiwani
17	Ball bearings	"	35	380	Goraya and Jullundur
18	Water-pipe fittings	"	162	910	Jullundur
19	Surgical instruments	"	74	1,555	Jullundur
20	Bata shoes	"	139	748	Faridabad
21	Rubber goods	"	142	1,433	Jullundur, Amritsar, Batala, Kapurthala, Faridabad and Gurgaon
22	Wood and Machine screws	"	72	1,387	Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jullundur and Ludhiana
23	Bolts and nuts	"	74	738	Jullundur, Ludhiana and Faridabad
24	Paints and varnishes	"	53	253	Amritsar
25	Tea	Lbs. lakhs	30	3,000	Palampur, Dharmasala and Baijnath
26	Snuff	Rs. lakhs	23	45	Giddarbaha
27	Dhcop and burning incense	"	8	92	Jawalamukhi and Ferozepur
28	Enamelwares	"	5	103	Ferozepur
29	Umbrella ribs	"	7	150	Ludhiana
30	Carbon dioxide	"	1	17	Faridabad
31	Auto-lamps	"	9	62	Faridabad
32	Electric-horns	"	17	85	Faridabad

Particulars about Less Important Industries—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	Production (1961-62)	Labour	Important centres
33	Dyes, colours and pigments	Rs. lakhs	9	85	Amritsar, Ludhiana and Gurgaon
34	Automobile parts	"	135	1,047	Faridabad, Kapurthala, Bahadurgarh (Patiala), Ludhiana and Phagwara
35	Plastic goods and U. F. moulding powder	"	36	333	Faridabad and Amritsar
36	Measuring tapes	"	19	190	Ludhiana
37	Oil seals	"	1	77	Aurangpur (Gurgaon)
38	Fluorescent fittings	"	0.20	50	Faridabad
39	Emery powder	"	3	45	Faridabad
40	Pencils and pens	"	7	42	Faridabad
41	Rosin and turpentine	"	181	370	Hoshiarpur and Pathankot
42	Foam compound	"	1	40	Ballabgarh
43	Slate	"	11	650	Dharmasala, Palampur, Ateli and Kund (Gurgaon)
44	Glass beads	"	12	98	Amritsar
45	Card clothing	"	0.22	50	Ludhiana
46	Varnish cloth and other insulation materials	"	18	30	Faridabad
47	Ivory inlay	"	6	137	Hoshiarpur and Amritsar
48	Zari, lace, gola, etc.	"	9	230	Amritsar
49	Pressure cookers	"	1	16	Gurgaon
50	Radio and sound equipments, etc.	"	113	1,218	Faridabad, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana
51	Handloom weaving	Million yards	39	N.A.	Throughout the State. The State had 882 co-operatives with a membership of 14,711 in 1961-62
52	Khadi production by recognised institutions maintained by the Zonal Director, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Ambala Cantonment		Lakh metres	114	289,864
53	Pashmina shawls	Rs. lakhs	4	N.A.	Kulu, Palampur and Amritsar
54	Leather goods, including shoes	Rs. crores	3	58,451	Throughout the State. There were 1,426 co-operative societies with 21,421 members in 1961-62
55	Ben and rope making	Rs. lakhs	89	14,071	Throughout the State

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups			
					200	202	205	206
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB	R	1,000	1,000	422	380	19	1	8
	U	1,000	1,000	102	87	N	14	N
Hissar District	R	1,000	1,000	646	631	4	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	147	115	2	10	1
Rohtak District	R	1,000	1,000	205	186	4	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	134	103	0	10	0
Gurgaon District	R	1,000	1,000	322	296	3	0	6
	U	1,000	1,000	173	111	1	25	1
Karnal District	R	1,000	1,000	122	126	1	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	90	60	0	11	1
Ambala District	R	1,000	1,000	466	463	7	1	0
	U	1,000	1,000	96	76	1	12	N
Simla District	R	1,000	1,000	728	723	0	2	0
	U	1,000	1,000	72	33	0	24	3
Kangra District	R	1,000	1,000	765	662	40	2	N
	U	1,000	1,000	127	87	0	24	2
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	1,000	1,000	909	909	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	1,000	1,000	329	274	36	1	0
	U	1,000	1,000	97	55	0	20	0
Jullundur District	R	1,000	1,000	139	130	1	1	0
	U	1,000	1,000	63	46	0	8	0
Ludhiana District	R	1,000	1,000	153	149	1	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	45	28	0	8	2
Ferozepur District	R	1,000	1,000	394	391	0	0	1
	U	1,000	1,000	109	75	0	22	5
Amritsar District	R	1,000	1,000	365	341	3	1	2
	U	1,000	1,000	88	42	1	17	6
Gurdaspur District	R	1,000	1,000	573	521	9	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	106	70	1	12	4
Kapurthala District	R	1,000	1,000	282	279	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	110	72	0	14	0
Bhatinda District	R	1,000	1,000	336	322	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	244	106	2	15	4
Sangrur District	R	1,000	1,000	203	196	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	94	77	0	8	0
Patiala District	R	1,000	1,000	125	126	0	0	N
	U	1,000	1,000	122	91	0	16	3
Mahendragarh District	R	1,000	1,000	242	228	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	20	67	0	2	0

Note—For description of Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, see pages 155 to 160.
0=Nil N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Groups		Major Group 21	Minor Groups		Major Group 22	Major Group 23
		207	209		214	216		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PUNJAB	R	19	2	5	2	1	N	34
	U	11	7	17	12	4	1	79
Hissar District	R	8	3	3	2	0	0	41
	U	10	9	19	13	3	1	29
Rohtak District	R	14	N	1	1	0	1	23
	U	21	0	12	8	3	1	22
Gurgaon District	R	19	8	2	0	0	0	0
	U	27	7	11	6	4	0	71
Karnal District	R	3	0	3	3	0	0	15
	U	10	7	13	7	4	0	286
Ambala District	R	24	1	2	1	0	0	32
	U	5	2	17	13	1	0	12
Simla District	R	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
	U	0	2	17	17	0	0	14
Kangra District	R	45	7	10	N	2	N	7
	U	14	0	2	2	0	0	14
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	15	3	5	5	N	0	94
	U	9	12	29	22	5	0	18
Jullundur District	R	5	2	3	7	1	0	46
	U	9	N	21	12	3	N	18
Ludhiana District	R	3	N	2	2	0	0	37
	U	7	0	9	7	2	6	85
Ferozepur District	R	2	0	5	2	3	0	28
	U	6	1	30	20	7	1	39
Amritsar District	R	9	9	6	3	1	0	92
	U	15	2	18	9	6	N	193
Gurdaspur District	R	43	0	2	0	2	0	14
	U	19	1	13	9	4	0	79
Kapurthala District	R	3	0	6	3	0	0	17
	U	15	3	27	22	2	0	40
Bhatinda District	R	3	1	1	1	0	0	3
	U	7	110	20	13	1	0	40
Sangrur District	R	4	0	0	0	0	0	41
	U	8	0	14	7	5	1	48
Patiala District	R	4	2	N	N	0	0	63
	U	8	4	19	15	3	0	22
Mahendragarh District	R	14	0	0	0	0	0	73
	U	11	0	3	5	3	0	131

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups
and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Groups						
		230	232	233	234	235	236	237
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PUNJAB	R	5	1	N	N	17	10	1
	U	10	4	4	12	14	31	3
Hissar District	R	33	0	0	0	6	2	0
	U	11	3	7	1	2	5	0
Rohtak District	R	2	1	0	0	6	19	0
	U	5	0	0	0	11	5	1
Gurgaon District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	5	0	0	8	57	1	0
Karnal District	R	4	0	0	0	7	2	0
	U	5	0	0	2	6	270	1
Ambala District	R	3	0	0	0	25	4	0
	U	9	0	0	0	1	2	N
Simla District	R	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
	U	7	0	4	0	0	0	0
Kangra District	R	1	0	0	N	3	2	0
	U	2	7	0	0	0	5	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	3	0	1	0	61	29	0
	U	5	0	0	0	4	9	0
Jullundur District	R	3	1	1	N	28	12	0
	U	4	0	2	1	1	9	0
Ludhiana District	R	11	0	0	0	15	11	0
	U	6	0	16	48	2	13	0
Ferozepur District	R	8	0	0	0	18	2	0
	U	19	1	N	0	4	12	0
Amritsar District	R	11	18	1	4	24	28	4
	U	13	34	10	50	24	23	19
Gurdaspur District	R	10	0	0	0	2	2	0
	U	9	0	0	0	65	4	1
Kapurthala District	R	0	8	3	0	6	0	0
	U	10	1	0	1	5	16	7
Bhatinda District	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	U	24	0	3	0	2	11	0
Sangrur District	R	12	0	0	0	16	12	0
	U	12	0	0	3	10	23	1
Patiala District	R	10	0	0	0	25	15	18
	U	11	0	0	0	4	7	0
Mahendragarh District	R	0	0	0	0	68	5	0
	U	3	0	0	0	108	13	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups
and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Groups		Major Group 26	Minor Groups	
				252	255		260	263
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
PUNJAB	R	N	2	N	2	1	N	1
	U	N	8	3	2	10	4	4
Hissar District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rohtak District	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gurgaon District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Karnal District	R	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	U	N	15	1	9	0	0	0
Ambala District	R	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
	U	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Simla District	R	0	12	0	12	0	0	0
	U	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Kangra District	R	N	3	N	2	1	0	N
	U	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	25	12	10	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jullundur District	R	N	1	0	1	0	0	0
	U	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Ludhiana District	R	1	11	N	7	0	0	0
	U	N	2	N	1	6	N	2
Ferozepur District	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	1	0	N	0	0	0
Amritsar District	R	2	2	0	1	4	1	2
	U	0	47	26	6	85	26	25
Gurdaspur District	R	0	2	0	2	9	0	0
	U	0	14	5	7	1	0	0
Kapurthala District	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bhatinda District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangrur District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patiala District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahendragarh District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Major Group 27	Minor Groups					Major Group 28
			270	271	272	273	279	
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36
PUNJAB	R	41	N	2	N	37	2	131
	U	133	3	28	4	95	2	92
Hissar District	R	16	0	0	0	16	0	69
	U	94	0	0	2	91	0	71
Rohtak District	R	72	1	0	0	71	N	84
	U	122	0	1	3	117	1	76
Gurgaon District	R	27	0	0	2	25	0	100
	U	50	0	0	3	47	0	79
Karnal District	R	86	0	0	0	86	0	114
	U	68	2	1	3	59	1	75
Ambala District	R	47	0	0	0	46	1	150
	U	121	6	1	0	114	0	73
Simla District	R	52	0	0	0	52	0	36
	U	341	0	0	0	341	0	123
Kangra District	R	24	0	0	0	24	N	10
	U	267	5	0	0	262	0	80
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	18	0	0	0	18	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	68	1	0	0	54	13	153
	U	116	0	2	2	108	6	97
Jullundur District	R	84	1	24	1	58	0	271
	U	85	13	3	4	52	2	143
Ludhiana District	R	23	0	6	1	15	0	338
	U	235	N	206	5	67	3	74
Ferozepur District	R	14	0	0	0	14	0	177
	U	114	1	2	7	104	0	111
Amritsar District	R	28	3	0	2	23	0	177
	U	224	8	9	15	186	6	113
Gurdaspur District	R	31	0	0	0	31	0	71
	U	59	1	2	0	55	1	92
Kapurthala District	R	26	0	0	0	26	0	316
	U	49	2	0	1	44	0	71
Bhatinda District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
	U	18	0	1	1	15	1	96
Sangrur District	R	30	0	0	0	28	2	281
	U	45	0	1	0	44	0	103
Patiala District	R	1	0	0	0	0	1	263
	U	119	0	1	0	116	2	86
Mahendragarh District	R	91	0	0	0	91	0	192
	U	160	0	0	0	150	10	56

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Groups						
		280	281	282	283	284	287	288
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43
PUNJAB	R	6	4	1	15	1	N	3
	U	17	28	3	2	N	4	3
Hissar District	R	21	3	0	0	0	2	0
	U	16	16	1	0	0	3	2
Rohtak District	R	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
	U	11	13	10	0	0	0	1
Gurgaon District	R	11	12	3	0	0	0	0
	U	14	18	3	0	0	2	3
Karnal District	R	4	N	2	0	0	0	0
	U	14	13	3	N	0	N	2
Ambala District	R	13	1	0	5	0	0	2
	U	19	15	9	0	0	N	4
Simla District	R	9	4	0	7	0	0	4
	U	7	33	0	0	7	0	5
Kangra District	R	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
	U	7	19	0	9	5	0	9
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	4	7	1	3	0	0	10
	U	20	49	2	2	0	0	1
Jullundur District	R	10	5	2	17	0	4	19
	U	21	33	1	5	1	3	3
Ludhiana District	R	12	16	0	151	0	N	0
	U	10	19	2	11	0	9	N
Ferozepur District	R	19	4	3	7	0	0	0
	U	15	23	9	1	0	3	15
Amritsar District	R	4	9	0	0	0	0	0
	U	27	19	2	0	0	7	2
Gurdaspur District	R	5	19	0	0	0	0	0
	U	26	39	0	0	0	1	0
Kapurthala District	R	20	14	0	263	0	0	0
	U	15	33	1	2	0	1	2
Bhatinda District	R	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
	U	26	29	0	0	0	12	0
Sangrur District	R	7	7	0	0	0	6	0
	U	15	18	4	0	0	6	1
Patiala District	R	4	7	1	36	7	0	0
	U	10	40	0	0	0	1	2
Mahendragarh District	R	5	0	0	46	27	0	0
	U	7	11	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Groups		Major Group 31	Minor Group 310
					302	303		
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50
PUNJAB	R	101	N	1	N	1	107	9
	U	85	1	17	12	3	100	6
Hissar District	R	43	0	0	0	0	51	2
	U	32	0	13	9	2	137	4
Rohtak District	R	74	1	0	0	0	236	9
	U	41	1	17	11	6	125	12
Gurgaon District	R	74	1	0	0	0	208	23
	U	34	3	7	4	1	136	4
Karnal District	R	108	0	1	1	0	263	15
	U	43	1	6	5	1	94	10
Ambala District	R	129	1	N	0	0	64	11
	U	26	N	24	19	4	55	5
Simla District	R	12	0	0	0	0	22	2
	U	70	0	21	16	3	203	0
Kangra District	R	6	0	N	N	0	31	N
	U	31	0	16	12	4	126	5
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	127	N	4	N	4	129	7
	U	23	1	9	6	2	123	1
Jullundur District	R	213	0	0	0	0	114	45
	U	21	1	27	18	4	73	6
Ludhiana District	R	159	4	1	1	0	69	5
	U	23	3	16	13	3	46	N
Ferozepur District	R	144	0	0	0	0	151	3
	U	45	1	9	7	2	157	11
Amritsar District	R	164	0	0	0	0	41	4
	U	55	3	45	28	10	42	N
Gurdaspur District	R	47	0	0	0	0	59	5
	U	26	0	9	3	3	73	1
Kapurthala District	R	14	0	0	0	0	114	6
	U	17	1	6	3	1	69	3
Bhatinda District	R	59	0	0	0	0	212	0
	U	29	1	9	5	0	175	13
Sangrur District	R	264	1	1	1	0	141	9
	U	59	0	6	4	1	164	11
Patiala District	R	208	0	1	1	0	75	10
	U	33	1	12	10	2	109	7
Mahendragarh District	R	114	0	0	0	0	119	9
	U	33	0	7	5	2	140	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Groups			Major Group 32	Major Group 33	Minor Groups	
		311	313	314			335	336
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57
PUNJAB	R	93	1	4	N	4	1	1
	U	84	2	8	3	14	2	9
Hissar District	R	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	129	0	4	0	12	1	8
Rohtak District	R	18	4	5	1	11	1	2
	U	86	0	27	3	15	0	9
Gurgaon District	R	177	0	2	3	9	2	1
	U	123	8	1	11	15	2	6
Karnal District	R	245	1	7	0	5	1	N
	U	75	N	9	1	14	2	11
Ambala District	R	49	0	4	0	2	2	1
	U	39	2	8	1	19	2	8
Simla District	R	84	1	11	0	1	0	0
	U	163	2	33	0	5	5	0
Kangra District	R	30	N	1	0	1	1	N
	U	122	0	9	0	5	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	127	1	4	0	11	3	6
	U	119	0	13	2	31	0	10
Jullundur District	R	61	2	6	1	5	0	1
	U	53	5	4	19	18	2	12
Ludhiana District	R	59	0	5	1	1	0	0
	U	42	0	4	1	13	N	11
Ferozepur District	R	133	0	10	0	0	0	0
	U	123	6	12	N	14	0	11
Amritsar District	R	31	0	6	4	7	0	6
	U	41	0	1	1	3	1	4
Gurdaspur District	R	47	0	7	0	5	2	0
	U	69	0	3	1	3	1	7
Kapurthala District	R	105	0	3	0	3	3	0
	U	43	7	11	10	22	10	7
Bhatinda District	R	195	0	18	0	0	0	0
	U	157	0	4	0	20	4	15
Sangrur District	R	126	0	6	0	N	N	0
	U	143	5	5	0	14	3	10
Patiala District	R	61	0	4	0	1	0	1
	U	91	0	11	1	15	1	3
Mahendragarh District	R	37	23	0	0	5	0	0
	U	30	5	47	0	10	0	10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Group 337	Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups				Major Group 36
				340	341	343	350	
		58	59	60	61	62	63	64
PUNJAB	R	1	23	3	N	1	18	117
	U	1	11	1	2	1	5	100
Hissar District	R	0	12	4	0	0	8	57
	U	1	11	1	4	0	3	76
Rohtak District	R	N	85	7	0	1	76	93
	U	2	19	1	2	8	8	97
Gurgaon District	R	1	69	5	0	37	2	88
	U	1	33	2	2	10	10	159
Karnal District	R	0	105	9	0	1	94	109
	U	N	13	2	3	0	7	58
Ambala District	R	0	7	1	N	0	6	133
	U	3	10	N	1	0	2	217
Simla District	R	0	3	0	0	0	3	30
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Kangra District	R	0	2	N	0	N	2	116
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	1	18	3	N	N	15	95
	U	13	6	1	0	0	5	117
Jullundur District	R	3	12	3	0	N	9	176
	U	2	7	2	1	0	4	151
Ludhiana District	R	N	9	4	0	0	2	137
	U	1	4	1	1	0	2	68
Ferozepur District	R	0	8	3	1	0	3	62
	U	N	15	N	1	0	14	51
Amritsar District	R	1	3	1	0	0	2	117
	U	0	3	0	N	0	3	50
Gurdaspur District	R	0	24	21	0	0	3	137
	U	0	4	0	0	0	4	133
Kapurthala District	R	0	82	34	0	11	37	80
	U	0	34	8	3	0	20	123
Bhatinda District	R	0	14	3	0	0	11	170
	U	0	15	3	5	0	2	46
Sangrur District	R	0	11	1	0	0	10	107
	U	0	6	2	2	N	1	132
Patiala District	R	0	16	2	1	0	13	208
	U	1	3	0	2	0	1	135
Mahendragarh District	R	0	9	0	0	0	0	36
	U	0	49	2	5	8	10	62

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Groups				Major Group 37	Minor Groups	
		365	367	368	369		370	372
		65	66	67	68	69	70	71
PUNJAB	R	2	1	1	113	6	4	N
	U	21	9	10	56	37	19	3
Hissar District	R	0	0	0	57	3	3	0
	U	12	22	6	35	27	19	0
Rohtak District	R	3	3	0	87	13	2	0
	U	1	8	6	82	8	5	0
Gurgaon District	R	0	0	2	86	8	0	0
	U	89	12	10	45	16	4	2
Karnal District	R	4	0	1	104	2	2	0
	U	2	15	3	37	5	1	N
Ambala District	R	10	1	2	120	3	2	0
	U	119	14	10	59	28	9	1
Simla District	R	0	0	3	27	1	1	0
	U	0	5	8	52	9	2	0
Kangra District	R	1	N	1	114	N	0	N
	U	3	14	2	23	16	0	5
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	2	0	1	92	1	N	N
	U	36	1	9	69	27	10	1
Jullundur District	R	2	1	N	172	41	26	2
	U	14	6	12	114	79	26	21
Ludhiana District	R	0	1	1	123	25	13	0
	U	2	4	23	36	76	23	2
Ferozepur District	R	1	0	1	60	0	0	0
	U	2	13	14	22	11	9	0
Amritsar District	R	2	1	3	111	4	2	0
	U	20	1	6	23	7	5	1
Gurdaspur District	R	0	31	0	106	7	5	0
	U	30	2	8	93	139	167	20
Kapurthala District	R	3	0	0	77	3	0	0
	U	22	13	9	54	56	16	1
Bhatinda District	R	0	0	0	170	0	0	0
	U	1	10	10	22	2	0	0
Sangrur District	R	1	0	0	105	0	0	0
	U	13	7	8	95	10	2	0
Patiala District	R	0	1	1	205	8	7	0
	U	1	9	10	114	34	23	0
Mahendragarh District	R	0	0	0	36	0	0	0
	U	0	6	2	52	11	5	0

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—contd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Groups				Major Group 38	Minor Groups	
		373	375	378	379		384	385
		72	73	74	75	76	77	78
PUNJAB	R	1	N	N	1	24	3	4
	U	6	N	3	4	126	25	17
Hissar District	R	0	0	0	0	54	11	0
	U	0	0	4	4	161	56	1
Rohtak District	R	3	1	0	5	56	8	6
	U	1	0	1	1	125	16	0
Gurgaon District	R	0	0	0	6	23	0	0
	U	0	0	2	1	101	19	5
Karnal District	R	0	0	0	0	42	8	1
	U	0	0	1	2	120	22	3
Ambala District	R	0	0	0	N	12	0	0
	U	1	N	8	6	109	30	2
Simla District	R	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	U	0	0	5	2	7	7	0
Kangra District	R	N	0	0	0	1	0	0
	U	0	0	7	0	77	66	2
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	0	0	0	1	38	1	0
	U	3	0	6	5	128	20	0
Jullundur District	R	6	0	1	2	59	4	2
	U	12	N	7	9	106	14	17
Ludhiana District	R	9	0	1	0	123	7	20
	U	31	1	3	3	187	27	90
Ferozepur District	R	0	0	0	0	81	9	9
	U	1	N	1	0	135	32	2
Amritsar District	R	0	0	1	0	53	4	0
	U	1	N	N	0	29	5	0
Gurdaspur District	R	0	0	2	0	24	3	0
	U	1	0	0	N	92	22	9
Kapurthala District	R	0	0	0	3	57	6	3
	U	8	0	4	24	210	43	19
Bhatinda District	R	0	0	0	0	123	0	0
	U	0	0	0	1	142	33	0
Sangrur District	R	0	0	0	0	26	1	0
	U	1	0	1	4	205	22	43
Patiala District	R	1	0	N	0	23	3	0
	U	0	0	6	3	161	22	2
Mahendragarh District	R	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	U	2	0	1	0	82	20	n

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 1—concl'd.

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups, to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

State/District	Rural Urban	Minor Groups		Major Group 39	Minor Groups			
		388	389		392	393	396	399
		79	80	81	82	83	84	85
PUNJAB	R	24	3	72	1	47	N	24
	U	74	7	149	11	89	5	35
Hissar District	R	41	2	48	0	46	0	2
	U	91	13	200	7	175	0	17
Rohtak District	R	41	0	111	1	101	0	9
	U	98	0	222	23	162	0	34
Gurgaon District	R	23	0	130	0	94	0	34
	U	73	2	124	10	82	1	40
Karnal District	R	33	0	113	N	112	1	5
	U	94	1	143	8	95	0	33
Ambala District	R	12	N	48	1	43	0	4
	U	65	0	216	16	95	0	31
Simla District	R	5	0	27	2	10	0	15
	U	0	0	115	29	57	2	27
Kangra District	R	1	0	29	1	27	0	1
	U	9	0	197	10	173	0	12
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	22	5	45	1	36	0	3
	U	104	2	190	17	165	1	6
Jullundur District	R	46	5	43	1	34	N	7
	U	53	9	136	8	31	60	63
Ludhiana District	R	26	1	65	0	49	0	16
	U	87	9	74	6	44	0	22
Ferozepur District	R	71	0	73	0	60	0	17
	U	99	1	202	16	115	0	70
Amritsar District	R	46	1	95	0	30	1	60
	U	20	4	44	6	23	N	15
Gurdaspur District	R	21	0	42	0	40	0	3
	U	60	0	120	6	79	2	30
Kapurthala District	R	43	0	11	0	11	0	0
	U	100	29	171	21	106	0	40
Bhatinda District	R	113	5	67	0	50	0	17
	U	99	3	172	17	122	0	31
Sangrur District	R	14	11	155	0	73	0	22
	U	114	25	158	9	100	0	43
Patiala District	R	14	11	196	0	27	0	169
	U	109	17	160	16	89	0	53
Mahendragarh District	R	5	0	228	0	119	0	100
	U	63	0	201	13	160	2	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Electricity						
		1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 or more Persons
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB								
	R	189	594	72	71	43	18	13
	U	98	517	154	141	60	16	14
Hissar District	R	111	889	0	0	0	0	0
	U	95	768	70	81	18	3	15
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	108	765	40	29	10	10	29
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	U	94	773	53	40	13	0	27
Rohtak District	R	137	643	104	64	44	0	8
	U	145	723	80	40	8	0	4
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	U	229	623	86	38	19	0	0
Gurgaon District	R	146	573	29	68	43	97	39
	U	76	541	135	64	36	43	55
Karnal District	R	87	734	60	33	73	0	3
	U	96	677	90	59	37	25	16
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	U	97	708	56	83	14	28	14
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	U	116	603	83	83	66	33	16
Ambala District	R	154	783	29	0	19	0	10
	U	170	434	166	129	58	26	17
CHANDIGARH TOWN	U	47	372	210	209	116	23	23
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	164	532	152	88	38	13	13
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	U	201	478	204	86	19	6	6
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	122	439	122	146	49	49	73
Simla District	R	222	556	222	0	0	0	0
	U	240	560	30	30	0	40	0
Kangra District	R	292	514	23	97	41	14	14
	U	322	236	250	71	71	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	214	634	10	41	21	10	20
	U	111	637	86	81	25	30	30
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)	U	103	701	103	69	12	12	0

Note—For description of Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, see pages 155 to 160.

O = Nil N = Negligible

M.C. = Municipal Committee

C.B. = Cantonment Board

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Liquid Fuel						
		1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 or more Persons
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PUNJAB								
	R	176	779	26	10	6	2	1
	U	49	635	116	94	52	21	3
Hissar District	R	205	751	18	23	3	0	0
	U	25	633	152	114	13	13	0
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	334	333	0	333	0	0	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Rohtak District	R	89	392	6	13	0	0	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Gurgaon District	R	219	723	15	36	7	0	0
	U	28	833	83	28	28	0	0
Karnal District	R	118	821	12	12	25	12	0
	U	25	707	73	171	24	0	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	667	0	0	333	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	500	0	500	0	0	0
Ambala District	R	271	705	20	4	0	0	0
	U	83	441	44	191	177	44	0
CHANDIGARH TOWN	U	0	0	0	667	333	0	0
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	364	636	0	0	0	0	0
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	U	0	667	0	0	333	0	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	143	286	143	0	285	143	0
Simla District	R	750	133	62	0	0	0	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Kangra District	R	264	536	150	0	0	0	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	188	769	34	5	4	0	0
	U	20	875	0	125	0	0	0
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	500	0	500	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Coal, Wood and Bagasse						
		1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
		Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	or more Persons
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PUNJAB	R	448	353	69	78	43	9	0
	U	21	317	221	193	117	97	34
Hissar District	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rohtak District	R	0	333	0	0	167	0	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Gurgaon District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	400	250	250	50	0	50
Karnal District	R	400	400	200	0	0	0	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambala District	R	250	0	500	0	250	0	0
	U	0	95	285	285	190	143	0
CHANDIGARH TOWN	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	200	0	600	0	200	0
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simla District	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kangra District	R	619	357	0	24	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	706	176	0	59	59	0	0
	U	167	333	0	500	0	0	0
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	333	0	667	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Other Power						
		1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
		Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	or more Persons
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
PUNJAB	R	913	84	3	8	8	0	0
	U	359	509	64	33	21	9	0
Hissar District	R	333	167	0	0	0	0	0
	U	800	200	0	0	0	0	0
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rohtak District	R	939	71	0	0	0	0	0
	U	182	727	0	91	0	0	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	U	125	750	0	125	0	0	0
Gurgaon District	R	533	400	0	67	0	0	0
	U	200	400	400	0	0	0	0
Karnal District	R	400	600	0	0	0	0	0
	U	125	875	0	0	0	0	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Ambala District	R	333	113	0	0	0	0	0
	U	667	333	0	0	0	0	0
CHANDIGARH TOWN	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simla District	R	337	143	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kangra District	R	934	62	3	0	1	0	0
	U	944	56	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	939	61	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	333	163	4	0	0	0	0
	U	223	778	0	0	0	0	0
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)	U	200	800	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	No Power						
		1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
		Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	or more Persons
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36
PUNJAB								
	R	724	259	10	6	1	N	N
	U	438	492	45	18	6	1	N
Hissar District	R	624	354	11	11	0	0	0
	U	373	588	23	7	6	0	0
Hissar Town (M.C.)	U	308	632	57	0	3	0	0
Bhiwani Town (M.C.)	U	409	563	22	4	2	0	0
Rohatak District	R	747	233	10	6	2	2	0
	U	590	388	20	2	0	0	0
Rohatak Town (M.C.)	U	616	355	27	2	0	0	0
Gurgaon District	R	542	411	10	21	16	0	0
	U	318	634	38	7	3	0	0
Karnal District	R	654	329	12	5	N	0	0
	U	393	543	40	16	6	2	0
Karnal Town (M.C.)	U	467	467	43	23	0	0	0
Panipat Town (M.C.)	U	276	636	52	24	9	3	0
Ambala District	R	818	177	2	3	0	0	0
	U	393	531	52	19	4	1	0
Chandigarh Town	U	496	444	42	28	0	0	0
Ambala Town (M.C.)	U	505	391	61	83	10	0	0
Ambala Cantonment (C.B.)	U	82	848	87	3	0	0	0
Yamunanagar Town (M.C.)	U	642	349	0	9	0	0	0
Simla District	R	802	189	9	0	0	0	0
	U	534	435	31	0	0	0	0
Kangra District	R	858	134	7	1	N	N	0
	U	566	387	30	11	6	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	757	216	0	0	27	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District	R	725	262	6	5	2	N	0
	U	580	386	27	3	4	0	0
Hoshiarpur Town (M.C.)	U	464	484	44	5	3	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Electricity						
		1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99	100
		Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	or more Persons
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jullundur District	R	180	576	70	73	66	29	6
	U	69	450	170	181	105	13	7
Jullundur City (M.C.)	U	38	382	198	226	127	21	8
Ludhiana District	R	190	359	150	193	69	23	16
	U	112	520	185	133	41	4	5
Ludhiana City (M.C.)	U	88	510	203	146	43	5	5
Ferozepur District	R	246	615	62	31	15	31	0
	U	130	667	107	57	33	0	6
Amritsar District	R	238	594	74	53	16	21	4
	U	42	372	187	279	89	16	15
Amritsar City (M.C.)	U	32	351	206	304	86	11	10
Gurdaspur District	R	349	613	0	28	10	0	0
	U	75	479	178	163	64	23	19
Pathankot Town*	U	78	549	294	39	20	20	0
Batala Town (M.C.)	U	18	431	204	227	88	30	2
Kapurthala District	R	158	553	53	79	79	26	53
	U	97	510	101	148	72	55	17
Bhatinda District	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	U	87	687	139	52	26	0	9
Bhatinda Town (M.C.)	U	59	725	118	39	39	0	20
Sangrur District	R	211	763	26	0	0	0	0
	U	60	633	161	41	18	14	18
Patiala District	R	173	638	69	17	17	17	69
	U	144	503	133	107	74	18	23
Patiala City (M.C.)	U	104	481	142	141	113	0	19
Mahendragarh District	R	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
	U	243	703	27	0	0	0	27

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Liquid Fuel						
		1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 or more Persons
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jullundur District	R	178	792	0	10	0	20	0
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	U	176	588	118	59	59	0	0
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	U	167	333	333	167	0	0	0
Ludhiana District	R	262	660	21	31	26	0	0
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	U	40	440	160	320	40	0	0
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	U	0	429	190	381	0	0	0
Ferozepur District	R	84	901	10	5	0	0	0
FEROZEPUR CITY (M.C.)	U	71	676	169	42	42	0	0
Amritsar District	R	266	672	23	16	23	0	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Gurdaspur District	R	490	489	21	0	0	0	0
GURDASPUR CITY (M.C.)	U	163	372	302	93	0	47	23
PATNAKOT TOWN*	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	452	419	129	0	0	0
Kapurthala District	R	269	712	19	0	0	0	0
KAPURTHALA CITY (M.C.)	U	39	781	154	38	38	0	0
Bhatinda District	R	73	885	38	4	0	0	0
BHATINDA CITY (M.C.)	U	13	753	114	89	25	6	0
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	600	400	0	0	0	0
Sangrur District	R	107	846	33	0	3	0	6
SANGRUR CITY (M.C.)	U	23	813	96	23	39	8	8
Patiala District	R	164	796	18	9	4	9	0
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	U	74	500	93	130	111	92	0
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	U	111	500	111	167	111	0	0
Mukandgarh District	R	311	667	22	0	0	0	0
MUKANDGARH CITY (M.C.)	U	67	800	33	33	67	0	0

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Coal, Wood and Bagasse						
		1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 or more Persons
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jullundur District	R	182	272	272	182	0	91	0
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	125	375	250	0	125	125
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	125	375	250	0	125	125
Ludhiana District	R	111	111	0	556	222	0	0
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	U	77	77	154	231	230	154	77
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	U	91	91	182	182	272	182	0
Ferozepur District	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
FEROZEPUR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	91	272	91	182	272	91
Amritsar District	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	500	214	107	72	71	36
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	500	272	91	91	0	45
Gurdaspur District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GURDASPUR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	0	500	0	500	0	0
PATNAKOT TOWN*	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Kapurthala District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAPURTHALA CITY (M.C.)	U	0	600	200	200	0	0	0
Bhatinda District	R	0	500	500	0	0	0	0
BHATINDA CITY (M.C.)	U	100	300	0	0	100	0	0
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)	U	200	600	0	0	200	0	0
Sangrur District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SANGRUR CITY (M.C.)	U	0	0	428	286	143	143	0
Patiala District	R	100	300	100	0	0	0	0
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	U	0	167	167	0	333	333	0
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahendragarh District	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAHENDRAGARH CITY (M.C.)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	Other Power					
		1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99
		Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
		23	24	25	26	27	28
Jullundur District R		619	381	0	0	0	0
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.) U		500	334	83	0	83	0
		0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Ludhiana District R		333	667	0	0	0	0
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.) U		163	465	233	116	23	0
		128	487	231	123	26	0
Ferozepur District R		800	200	0	0	0	0
		400	600	0	0	0	0
Amritsar District R		735	265	0	0	0	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.) U		487	533	0	0	0	0
		375	625	0	0	0	0
Gurdaspur District R		971	15	14	0	0	0
		250	750	0	0	0	0
PATHANKOT TOWN* U		0	0	0	0	0	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.) U		167	833	0	0	0	0
Kapurthala District R		783	317	0	0	0	0
		273	727	0	0	0	0
Bhatinda District R		667	250	83	0	0	0
		0	800	40	80	40	0
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.) U		0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Sangrur District R		500	500	0	0	0	0
		0	714	72	0	143	71
Patiala District R		542	417	41	0	0	0
		455	454	0	91	0	0
PATIALA CITY (M.C.) U		0	667	0	333	0	0
Mahendragarh District R		714	286	0	0	0	0
		333	667	0	0	0	0

* M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—concl.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories, in each kind of Fuel used
by Size of Employment

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Rural Urban	No Power					
		1	2—5	6—9	10—19	20—49	50—99
		Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
		30	31	32	33	34	35
Jullundur District R		770	213	11	6	0	0
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.) U		374	459	96	59	11	1
		176	482	171	145	23	3
Ludhiana District R		773	192	15	17	2	0
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.) U		454	376	100	42	23	5
		425	351	130	56	32	6
Ferozepur District R		720	269	6	2	3	0
		470	510	17	2	1	0
Amritsar District R		713	246	17	19	0	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.) U		416	489	54	34	7	0
		348	529	70	45	8	0
Gurdaspur District R		792	129	49	25	5	0
		387	563	30	10	2	2
PATHANKOT TOWN* U		267	653	40	30	0	10
BATALA TOWN (M.C.) U		239	698	46	7	7	3
Kapurthala District R		693	236	25	46	0	0
		432	524	47	6	0	1
Bhatinda District R		775	208	13	4	0	0
		263	687	37	7	1	0
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.) U		189	735	70	6	0	0
Sangrur District R		526	467	6	1	0	0
		263	602	26	7	1	1
Patiala District R		700	295	3	1	1	9
		679	294	13	6	2	0
PATIALA CITY (M.C.) U		790	169	30	9	2	0
Mahendragarh District R		650	227	23	19	6	0
		523	453	11	9	7	3

* M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups					
				200	201	202	205	207	208
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	438	438	961	971	1,000	887	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	60	60	88	94	286	8	0	58	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	100	100	222	237	714	100	0	71	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	3	3	4	2	0	30	0	6	0
Other Power . . .	275	275	647	638	0	749	0	865	0
II. No Power . . .	562	562	39	29	0	113	1,000	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	277	277	769	970	1,000	692	2	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	240	240	572	734	500	398	2	701	806
Liquid Fuel . . .	26	26	165	213	0	0	0	124	200
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	4	4	9	2	250	307	0	3	0
Other Power . . .	7	7	33	21	250	77	0	172	0
II. No Power . . .	723	723	231	30	0	308	998	0	0
Hissar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	703	703	997	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	59	59	81	81	0	0	0	309	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	633	633	901	906	0	1,000	0	600	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	10	10	18	10	0	0	0	260	0
II. No Power . . .	297	297	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	217	217	875	936	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	173	173	661	711	0	750	0	550	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	41	41	196	225	0	0	0	250	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	3	3	18	0	0	250	0	200	0
II. No Power . . .	783	783	125	64	0	0	1,000	0	0
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	264	264	871	980	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	254	254	823	941	0	0	0	667	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	7	7	32	39	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	3	3	16	0	0	0	0	333	0
II. No Power . . .	736	736	129	20	0	0	1,000	0	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	127	127	760	769	0	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	121	121	719	750	0	750	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	5	5	16	19	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	1	1	15	0	0	250	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	873	873	250	231	0	0	1,000	0	0

Notes:—For description of Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, see pages 155 to 160.

N=Negligible

O=Nil

M.C.=Municipal Committee

O.B.=Ombudsman Board

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 21	Minor Groups				Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups	
		210	214	215	217			230	231
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PUNJAB									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	268	1,000	217	1,000	174	0	144	790	100
Electricity . . .	140	1,000	50	667	130	0	57	197	100
Liquid Fuel . . .	6	0	0	167	0	0	76	529	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	12	0	0	166	15	0	1	0	0
Other Power . . .	110	0	167	0	29	0	10	64	0
II. No Power . . .	732	0	783	0	826	1,000	856	210	900
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	435	1,000	328	884	1,000	0	341	992	375
Electricity . . .	327	1,000	190	721	1,000	0	302	629	275
Liquid Fuel . . .	16	0	10	117	0	0	23	181	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	2	0	0	23	0	0	11	63	100
Other Power . . .	90	0	128	23	0	0	5	19	0
II. No Power . . .	565	0	672	116	0	1,000	659	108	625
Hissar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	590	0	0	1,000	0	0	760	980	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	59	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	600	0	0	1,000	0	0	680	880	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	50	0
II. No Power . . .	800	0	1,000	0	0	0	240	50	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	459	0	320	1,000	0	0	464	980	0
Electricity . . .	378	0	280	800	0	0	339	660	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	81	0	40	400	0	0	125	350	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	541	0	680	0	0	1,000	536	50	0
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	625	0	600	1,000	0	0	975	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	625	0	600	1,000	0	0	975	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	375	0	400	0	0	0	125	0	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	267	0	750	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	267	0	750	1,000	0	0	667	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	1,000	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	143	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups				Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Groups		
	232	233	234	237			250	251	252
	20	21	22	23			24	25	26
PUNJAB									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	963	333	1,000	87	455	296	0	909	1,000
Electricity . . .	889	333	750	22	91	113	0	455	200
Liquid Fuel . . .	74	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	22	91	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	250	0	273	183	0	454	800
II. No Power . . .	37	667	0	913	545	704	0	91	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	961	200	1,000	398	143	672	833	640	1,000
Electricity . . .	961	192	998	253	143	640	333	480	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	8	2	24	0	16	0	120	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	48	0	12	333	40	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	73	0	4	167	0	0
II. No Power . . .	39	800	0	602	857	328	167	360	0
Hissar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIWANI TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 26	Minor Groups				Major Group 27	Minor Groups		Major Group 28
		260	261	263	265		270	271	
		29	30	31	32		33	34	
PUNJAB									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	429	1,000	0	1,000	0	20	83	175	76
Electricity . . .	357	1,000	0	1,000	0	17	83	127	38
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	25
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	32	7
II. No Power . . .	571	0	0	0	0	980	917	825	924
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	902	1,000	739	1,000	792	87	0	252	246
Electricity . . .	883	1,000	522	1,000	750	77	0	209	207
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	35
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	19	0	217	0	42	N	0	1	1
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	38	3
II. No Power . . .	98	0	261	0	208	913	1,000	748	754
Hissar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	690
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	756
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	846
BRIWANI TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	851
M/(D)B4SCOPunjab—8									

M/(D)B4SCOPunjab—8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups			Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Minor Groups		Major Group 31	
	280	281	282				300	301		
	38	39	40				41	42		43
PUNJAB										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	954	27	87	214	0	174	1,000	0	1	
Electricity . . .	519	14	87	214	0	87	0	0	1	
Liquid Fuel . . .	412	13	0	0	0	44	1,000	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
II. No Power . . .	46	973	913	786	0	826	0	0	999	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	949	53	260	175	1,000	605	1,000	811	17	
Electricity . . .	763	53	250	150	1,000	594	818	811	17	
Liquid Fuel . . .	183	0	10	0	0	7	91	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	4	91	0	0	
Other Power . . .	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	51	947	740	825	0	395	0	189	983	
Hissar District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	968	0	0	0	0	583	1,000	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	613	0	0	0	0	583	1,000	1,000	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	32	1,000	1,000	0	0	417	0	0	1,000	
Hissar Town (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	167	0	0	1,000	
Bhiwani Town (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	333	1,000	0	0	
Electricity . . .	750	0	0	0	0	333	1,000	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	667	0	0	1,000	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 32	Minor Groups			Major Group 33	Minor Groups	
	310	311		320	321	322		330	331
	47	48		49	50	51		52	53
PUNJAB									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	7	N	667	1,000	571	1,000	266	889	1,000
Electricity . . .	4	N	584	1,000	428	1,000	169	222	889
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	667	111
Other Power . . .	3	0	83	0	143	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	993	1,000	333	0	429	0	734	111	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	5	16	770	1,000	725	917	167	500	722
Electricity . . .	5	16	750	1,000	700	917	138	300	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	10	0	25	0	8	0	111
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	10	0	0	0	17	200	111
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
II. No Power . . .	995	984	230	0	275	83	833	500	278
Hissar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	1,000
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	818	1,000	0
Hissar Town (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Bhiwani Town (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
M/B(D)4SCOPunjab—8(a)									

M/B(D)4SCOPunjab—8(a)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups					Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups			
	332	334	335	336	337		341	350	351	
	56	57	58	59	60		61	62	63	64
PUNJAB										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	69	48	385	17	250	0	833	
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	69	48	231	17	250	0	833	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	0	931	952	615	983	750	1,000	167	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	429	286	10	366	37	60	6	500	
Electricity . . .	1,000	429	245	10	268	37	60	6	500	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	21	0	25	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	20	0	49	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	571	714	990	634	963	940	994	500	
Hissar District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	
Hissar Town (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhiwani Town (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 36	Minor Groups							Major Group 37	
		360	361	363	364	365	368	369		
		65	66	67	68	69	70	71		72
PUNJAB										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	21	833	250	0	0	259	107	14	757	
Electricity . . .	16	0	83	0	0	121	107	12	709	
Liquid Fuel . . .	3	667	0	0	0	86	0	1	29	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	2	166	167	0	0	52	0	1	19	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	979	167	750	0	0	741	893	986	243	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	282	896	200	1,000	714	252	517	268	789	
Electricity . . .	243	458	140	734	714	186	494	243	751	
Liquid Fuel . . .	23	146	40	133	0	34	20	18	37	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	16	292	20	133	0	32	3	7	1	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	718	104	800	0	286	748	483	732	211	
Hissar District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	500	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	69	1,000	0	0	0	0	364	60	596	
Electricity . . .	62	0	0	0	0	0	364	60	596	
Liquid Fuel . . .	7	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	931	0	0	0	0	1,000	636	940	404	
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	174	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	167	714	
Electricity . . .	130	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	167	714	
Liquid Fuel . . .	44	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	826	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	286	
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	22	0	0	0	0	0	333	26	267	
Electricity . . .	22	0	0	0	0	0	333	26	267	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	978	0	0	0	0	1,000	667	963	733	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Groups		
	370	372				390	391	396
	74	75				76	77	78
PUNJAB								
RURAL—								
I. All Fuels . . .	843	571	138	770	22	333	0	167
Electricity . . .	774	571	131	723	21	0	0	167
Liquid Fuel . . .	35	0	7	47	1	333	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	157	429	862	230	978	667	0	833
URBAN—								
I. All Fuels . . .	809	800	186	610	121	286	814	6
Electricity . . .	744	764	182	596	120	286	809	6
Liquid Fuel . . .	65	36	2	12	1	0	5	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	1	2	N	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	191	200	814	390	879	714	186	904
Hissar District								
RURAL—								
I. All Fuels . . .	500	0	30	0	34	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	500	0	30	0	34	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	0	970	0	966	0	0	0
URBAN—								
I. All Fuels . . .	432	0	72	0	24	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	432	0	72	0	24	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	568	0	928	1,000	976	1,000	0	0
HISSAR TOWN (M.C.)—								
I. All Fuels . . .	571	0	81	0	54	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	571	0	81	0	54	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	429	0	919	0	946	0	0	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)—								
I. All Fuels . . .	83	0	19	0	18	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	83	0	19	0	18	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	917	0	981	0	982	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups					Major Group 21
				200	201	202	205	207	
				5	6	7	8	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rohtak District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	246	246	969	975	1,000	714	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	144	144	500	502	1,000	571	0	458	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	91	91	430	458	0	143	0	167	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	8	8	39	15	0	0	0	375	0
II. No Power . . .	754	754	31	25	0	286	0	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	206	206	914	985	0	0	0	1,000	313
Electricity . . .	192	192	857	948	0	0	0	815	313
Liquid Fuel . . .	5	5	40	37	0	0	0	74	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	8	8	17	0	0	0	0	111	0
II. No Power . . .	794	794	86	15	0	0	1,000	0	687
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	179	179	901	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	429
Electricity . . .	164	164	887	980	0	0	0	1,000	429
Liquid Fuel . . .	2	2	14	20	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	821	821	99	0	0	0	1,000	0	571
Gurgaon District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	399	399	972	995	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	161	161	293	302	0	0	0	167	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	214	214	613	682	0	0	0	83	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	24	24	66	11	0	0	0	750	0
II. No Power . . .	601	601	28	5	0	1,000	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	289	289	828	973	0	1,000	0	1,000	600
Electricity . . .	243	243	665	805	0	1,000	0	838	467
Liquid Fuel . . .	27	27	124	168	0	0	0	108	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	15	15	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	4	4	9	0	0	0	0	54	133
II. No Power . . .	711	711	172	27	0	0	1,000	0	400
Karnal District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	141	141	943	946	1,000	667	0	1,000	300
Electricity . . .	52	52	305	308	200	334	0	143	100
Liquid Fuel . . .	84	84	609	622	800	333	0	143	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	3	3	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	3	3	21	8	0	0	0	714	200
II. No Power . . .	859	859	57	54	0	333	1,000	0	700

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups					
	214	215			230	231	232	234	237	
	11	12			13	14	15	16	17	18
Rohtak District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	83	667	0	1,000	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	62	334	0	1,000	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	21	333	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	1,000	917	333	0	0	0	0	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	241	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	241	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	1,000	759	0	0	0	0	1,000	
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	417	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	417	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	583	0	0	0	0	1,000	
Gurgaon District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	333	1,000	0	179	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	111	1,000	0	158	667	0	0	1,000	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	21	333	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	667	0	0	821	0	0	0	0	0	
Karnal District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	222	1,000	0	23	91	0	0	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	23	91	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	778	0	0	977	909	1,000	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group,
and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups	
	24	25	251	252	26	263	27	270	271
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rohtak District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	992	1,000	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	19	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	13	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1,000
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	981	0	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	23	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	12	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1,000
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	977	0	0
Gurgaon District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	941	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	60	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	60	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	0	0
Karnal District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	12	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	12	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 28	Minor Groups			Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Major Group 30	Minor Groups	
		280	281	282				300	301
Rohtak District	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	117	938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	96	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	21	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	883	62	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	222	1,000	0	231	0	0	318	0	0
Electricity . . .	222	1,000	0	231	0	0	318	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	778	0	1,000	769	1,000	0	682	0	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	164	1,000	0	0	0	0	176	0	0
Electricity . . .	164	1,000	0	0	0	0	176	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	836	0	1,000	0	0	0	824	0	0
Gurgaon District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	141	1,000	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	94	714	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	47	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	859	0	1,000	500	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	340	1,000	42	250	750	1,000	667	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	330	947	42	250	500	1,000	667	1,000	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	10	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	660	0	958	750	250	0	333	0	0
Karnal District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	42	909	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Electricity . . .	12	278	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	27	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	958	91	1,000	1,000	0	0	500	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 31	Minor Groups		Major Group 32	Minor Groups			Major Group 33	Minor Group 330
		310	311		320	321	322		
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Rohtak District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	2	0	0	500	0	0	0	900	1,000
Electricity . . .	2	0	0	500	0	0	0	800	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	1,000
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	998	1,000	1,000	500	0	0	0	100	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	300	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	150	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	0	1,000	0	700	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	636	0
Gurgaon District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	667	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	667	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	500	0	1,000	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	333	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	22	0	24	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	0
Electricity . . .	22	0	24	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	978	1,000	976	0	0	0	0	700	1,000
Karnal District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	800	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups					Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups		
	331	332	335	336	337		341	350	351
	47	48	49	50	51		52	53	54
Rohtak District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	1,000	500	667	1,000	14	0	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	875	1,000	500	667	1,000	14	0	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	500	333	0	986	0	1,000	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	333	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Rohtak Town (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Gurgaon District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	182	0	0	750
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	182	0	0	750
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	818	0	1,000	250
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	667	0	1,000	91	0	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	334	0	1,000	91	0	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	333	1,000	0	900	1,000	1,000	0
Karnal District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	997	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 36	Minor Groups						Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	
		360	361	363	365	368	369			
		56	57	58	59	60	61			62
Rohtak District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	62	0	0	0	0	0	46	609	1,000	
Electricity . . .	62	0	0	0	0	0	46	609	1,000	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	938	0	0	0	1,000	0	954	391	0	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	159	0	0	0	0	375	160	727	667	
Electricity . . .	159	0	0	0	0	375	160	727	667	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	841	0	0	0	1,000	625	840	278	333	
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	98	0	0	0	118	0	0	
Electricity . . .	0	0	98	0	0	0	118	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	0	0	902	0	1,000	1,000	882	1,000	1,000	
Gurgaon District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	143	0	0	0	0	1,000	127	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	125	0	0	0	0	1,000	109	600	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	400	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	857	0	0	0	0	0	873	0	0	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	201	1,000	0	1,000	158	286	217	1,000	1,000	
Electricity . . .	135	667	0	1,000	50	286	217	905	883	
Liquid Fuel . . .	19	0	0	0	33	0	0	95	167	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	47	333	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	799	0	0	0	842	714	783	0	0	
Karnal District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	13	0	1,000	0	100	0	7	800	800	
Electricity . . .	13	0	1,000	0	100	0	7	800	800	
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	987	0	0	0	900	1,000	993	200	200	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 372	Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Groups	
	65	66	67	68	390	396
					69	70
Rohtak District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels . . .	0	113	909	10	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	113	909	10	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	887	91	990	0	0
URBAN—						
I. All Fuels . . .	0	86	0	52	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	55	0	52	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	31	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	914	0	948	1,000	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)—						
I. All Fuels . . .	0	98	0	72	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	16	0	72	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	82	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	902	0	928	1,000	0
Gurgaon District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	120	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	108	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	12	1,000	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	880	0	0
URBAN—						
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	103	857	67	0	0
Electricity . . .	667	103	857	67	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	333	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	897	143	933	0	1,000
Karnal District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels . . .	0	83	500	9	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	83	500	9	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	917	500	991	0	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups					
				200	202	205	207	208	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Karnal District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	142	142	793	994	0	0	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	123	123	658	835	0	0	769	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	16	16	122	159	0	0	116	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	3	3	13	0	0	0	115	0	
II. No Power . . .	858	858	207	6	0	1,000	0	0	
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	182	182	652	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	171	171	621	941	0	0	1,000	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	7	7	31	59	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	818	818	348	0	0	1,000	0	0	
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	107	107	818	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	103	103	782	1,000	0	0	833	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	2	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	2	2	18	0	0	0	167	0	
II. No Power . . .	893	893	182	0	0	1,000	0	0	
Ambala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	503	503	959	961	846	0	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	56	56	76	81	0	0	22	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	135	135	257	272	77	0	22	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	310	310	625	607	769	0	956	0	
II. No Power . . .	497	497	41	39	154	1,000	0	0	
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	354	354	841	984	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Electricity . . .	314	314	712	847	0	0	615	1,000	
Liquid Fuel . . .	28	28	103	109	0	0	308	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	8	8	4	6	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	4	4	22	22	0	0	77	0	
II. No Power . . .	646	646	159	16	1,000	1,000	0	0	
CHANDIGARH TOWN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	395	395	850	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	
Electricity . . .	361	361	750	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	25	25	100	0	0	0	1,000	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	605	605	150	0	0	1,000	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 21	Minor Groups			Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups		
		210	214	215			230	234	237
		10	11	12			13	14	15
Karnal District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	471	1,000	263	750	0	31	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	324	1,000	105	500	0	28	857	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	29	0	0	250	0	3	143	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	118	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	529	0	737	250	0	969	0	0	1,000
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	600	1,000	429	750	0	118	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	467	1,000	286	500	0	118	1,000	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	67	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	66	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	400	0	571	250	0	882	0	0	1,000
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	400	0	250	0	0	25	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	200	0	0	0	0	25	1,000	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	200	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	600	0	750	0	0	975	0	0	1,000
Ambala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	667	0	500	1,000	0	83	833	0	0
Electricity . . .	334	0	500	0	0	33	333	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	50	500	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	333	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	333	0	500	0	0	917	167	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	561	0	500	1,000	0	700	955	0	0
Electricity . . .	488	0	406	1,000	0	500	682	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	167	227	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	33	46	0	0
Other Power . . .	73	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	439	0	500	0	0	300	45	0	1,000
CHANDIGARH TOWN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	667	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	333	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Groups			Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Groups	
	24	25	250	251	252	26	27	270	271
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Karnal District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	250	1,000	125	1,000	0	52	0	500
Electricity . . .	0	200	500	125	1,000	0	52	0	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	25	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	750	0	875	0	0	948	1,000	500
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	935	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	216	1,000	125	1,000	0	45	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	189	1,000	125	1,000	0	45	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	784	0	875	0	0	955	1,000	1,000
Ambala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	10	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	10	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	500	0	0	0	0	990	1,000	0
CHANDIGARH TOWN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups	
	28	280	281	282	29	290	30	300	301
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Karnal District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	234	944	29	286	0	0	313	0	0
Electricity . . .	193	722	29	286	0	0	313	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	41	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	766	56	971	714	1,000	0	687	0	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	103	1,000	167	0	0	0	286	0	0
Electricity . . .	103	1,000	167	0	0	0	286	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	897	0	833	0	1,000	0	714	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	618	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	618	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	382	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Ambala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	89	840	0	0	500	0	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	64	640	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	25	200	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	911	160	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	299	957	81	143	1,000	1,000	793	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	215	696	81	143	1,000	1,000	793	1,000	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	79	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	701	43	919	857	0	0	207	0	0
CHANDIGARH TOWN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	857	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	857	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	143	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Minor Groups	
	31	310	311	32	320	321	33	331	334
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Karnal District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	81	500	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	54	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	500	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	919	500	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	500	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	500	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	944	500	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	800	0	0
Ambala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	8	0	0	667	0	0	174	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	8	0	0	334	0	0	174	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	992	1,000	1,000	333	0	1,000	826	0	1,000
CHANDIGARH TOWN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups			Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups		Major Group 36	Minor Groups		
	335	336	337		341	350		360	361	364
	46	47	48		49	50		51	52	53
Karnal District—contd.										
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels	250	0	1,000	0	0	0	151	1,000	0	1,000
Electricity	250	0	1,000	0	0	0	151	1,000	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	750	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	849	0	0	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	970	0	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	354	1,000	0	1,000
Electricity	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	354	1,000	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	646	0	0	0
Ambala District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	71	1,000	0	48	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	71	1,000	0	24	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	1,000	0	929	0	1,000	952	0	0	0
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels	250	0	125	120	500	0	356	1,000	185	0
Electricity	250	0	125	120	500	0	280	445	111	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	111	74	0
C. W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	444	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	750	1,000	875	880	500	1,000	644	0	815	1,000
CHANDIGARH TOWN—										
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	467	1,000	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	400	1,000	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups			Major Group 37	Minor Groups		Major Group 38	Minor Groups		Major Group 39	Minor Groups	
	365	368	369		370	372		385	39		390	391
	56	57	58		59	60		61	62		63	64
Karnal District—contd.												
URBAN—												
I. All Fuels	0	375	165	750	0	1,000	76	714	37	0	0	0
Electricity	0	375	165	750	0	1,000	76	714	37	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	625	835	250	1,000	0	924	286	963	1,000	0	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)—												
I. All Fuels	0	0	53	1,000	0	0	111	667	28	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	53	1,000	0	0	111	667	28	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	0	947	0	0	0	889	333	972	1,000	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)—												
I. All Fuels	0	500	417	1,000	0	0	51	750	33	0	0	0
Electricity	0	500	417	1,000	0	0	51	750	33	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	500	583	0	0	0	949	250	967	0	0	0
Ambala District												
RURAL—												
I. All Fuels	667	0	0	200	333	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Electricity	334	0	0	200	333	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	333	1,000	1,000	800	667	0	1,000	0	967	0	0	0
URBAN—												
I. All Fuels	404	520	308	887	762	500	259	750	360	400	947	
Electricity	303	520	280	887	762	500	247	750	360	400	947	
Liquid Fuel	66	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse	35	0	21	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power	596	480	692	113	238	500	741	250	640	600	53	
CHANDIGARH TOWN—												
I. All Fuels	0	0	667	833	667	0	194	500	200	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	556	833	667	0	194	500	200	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	1,000	333	167	333	0	806	500	800	0	0	0

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2&3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups				Major Group 21	Minor Group 210
				200	202	205	207		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ambala District—contd.									
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	197	197	652	929	0	0	1,000	111	0
Electricity . . .	162	162	516	738	0	0	750	111	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	23	23	106	167	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	10	10	15	24	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	2	2	15	0	0	0	250	0	0
II. No Power . . .	03	803	348	71	1,000	1,000	0	889	0
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	493	493	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	846	0
Electricity . . .	482	482	957	950	0	0	1,000	846	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	5	5	43	50	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	507	507	0	0	0	0	0	154	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	312	312	875	1,000	0	0	0	250	0
Electricity . . .	266	266	750	857	0	0	0	250	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	46	46	125	143	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	688	688	125	0	0	1,000	0	750	0
Simla District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	732	732	981	986	0	0	1,000	0	0
Electricity . . .	11	11	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	20	20	22	22	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	694	694	952	957	0	0	1,000	0	0
II. No Power . . .	268	268	19	14	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	95	95	476	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	86	86	405	842	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	9	9	71	158	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	905	905	524	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kangra District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	753	753	975	990	903	0	1,000	216	1,000
Electricity . . .	8	8	7	7	0	0	19	114	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	15	15	19	10	123	0	41	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	5	5	5	1	42	0	7	11	0
Other Power . . .	725	725	944	972	738	0	933	91	0
II. No Power . . .	247	247	25	10	97	1,000	0	784	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups			Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups			
	214	215	217			230	233	234	237
	11	12	13			14	15	16	17
Ambala District—contd.									
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	0	625	909	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	0	313	454	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	250	364	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	62	91	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	375	91	0	0	1,000
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	846	0	0	0	667	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	846	0	0	0	334	500	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	333	500	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	154	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simla District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	750	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	250	500	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	250	0	1,000	0	0
Kangra District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	174	0	119	1,000	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	30	333	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	29	0	89	667	0	1,000	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	826	1,000	881	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Groups		Major Group 26	Minor Group 263	Major Group 27	Minor Groups	
	20	21	251	252	26	263	27	270	271
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Ambala District—contd.									
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	989	1,000	0
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	990	0	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Simla District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Kangra District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	292	1,000	1,000	333	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	333	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	292	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	708	0	0	667	0	1,000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 28	Minor Groups			Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Groups		Major Group 31
	28	280	281	282	29	30	300	301	31
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Ambala District—contd.									
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	200	875	0	1,000	0	583	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	200	875	0	1,000	0	583	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	800	125	1,000	0	0	417	0	0	1,000
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	232	1,000	0	100	0	778	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	194	1,000	0	100	0	778	1,000	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	778	0	0	900	0	222	0	0	1,000
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	625	947	167	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	489	684	167	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	156	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	375	53	833	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Simla District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	483	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	172	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	104	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	517	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	141	1,000	105	0	0	500	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	141	1,000	105	0	0	500	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	859	0	895	0	0	500	0	0	1,000
Kangra District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	253	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	4
Electricity . . .	92	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	23	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	69	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	69	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
II. No Power . . .	747	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	996

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 32	Minor Group 321	Major Group 33	Minor Groups			
	310	311				330	334	335	336
	38	39				40	41	42	43
Ambala District—contd.									
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	955	0	1,000	0	1,000
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)—									
I. All Fuels	0	0	1,000	0	455	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity	0	0	1,000	0	455	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	1,000	0	0	545	0	0	0	1,000
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	1,000	0	0	800	0	0	0	1,000
Simla District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kangra District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	667	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 337	Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups		Major Group 36	Minor Groups			
			341	350		360	361	364	365
			47	50		51	52	53	54
Ambala District—contd.									
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	143	0	0	0	119	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	143	0	0	0	74	500	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	45	500	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	857	1,000	0	1,000	881	0	1,000	0	1,000
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	167	0	0	561	1,000	0	0	667
Electricity . . .	0	167	0	0	500	0	0	0	667
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	15	1,000	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	833	0	0	439	0	1,000	1,000	333
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Simla District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Kangra District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	1,000	999	0	0	0	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 37	Minor Groups		Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Groups			
	368	369		370	372				390	391	396	
	56	57		58	59				60	61	62	63
Ambala District—contd.												
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)—												
I. All Fuels	0	53	1,000	0	0	120	0	75	0	500	0	0
Electricity	0	53	1,000	0	0	120	0	75	0	500	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	947	0	0	0	880	0	925	0	500	0	0
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)—												
I. All Fuels	1,000	553	1,000	1,000	0	266	1,000	706	500	963	0	0
Electricity	1,000	474	1,000	1,000	0	266	1,000	706	500	963	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	447	0	0	0	734	0	294	500	37	0	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)—												
I. All Fuels	0	0	571	500	0	136	0	56	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	571	500	0	136	0	56	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	0	429	500	0	864	0	944	0	0	0	0
Simla District												
RURAL—												
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
URBAN—												
I. All Fuels	0	0	800	0	0	250	0	75	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	800	0	0	250	0	75	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	0	750	0	925	0	0	1,000	0
Kangra District												
RURAL—												
I. All Fuels	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	999	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	996	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups				Major Group 21	Minor Group 214
				200	202	205	207		
				5	6	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kangra District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels	152	152	815	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Electricity	66	66	148	108	0	0	500	0	0
Liquid Fuel	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	84	84	667	892	0	0	500	0	0
II. No Power	848	848	185	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Lahaul & Spiti District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels	907	907	981	981	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	907	907	981	981	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	93	93	19	19	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels	329	329	945	956	922	0	1,000	368	333
Electricity	27	27	63	76	0	0	0	52	0
Liquid Fuel	66	66	190	222	8	0	71	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	5	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	231	231	689	655	914	0	929	316	333
II. No Power	671	671	55	44	78	1,000	0	632	667
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels	177	177	645	971	0	0	1,000	528	429
Electricity	159	159	537	855	0	0	545	417	286
Liquid Fuel	6	6	80	87	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	5	5	17	29	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	7	7	41	0	0	0	455	111	143
II. No Power	823	823	255	29	0	1,000	0	472	571
HOSHIARPUR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels	193	193	750	1,000	0	0	1,000	667	667
Electricity	173	173	600	950	0	0	500	667	667
Liquid Fuel	4	4	25	50	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	10	10	125	0	0	0	500	0	0
II. No Power	807	807	250	0	0	1,000	0	333	333

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 215	Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups			Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Group 251
	11	12	13	230	232	233	24	25	251
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kangra District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	167	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	167	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	833	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Lahaul & Spiti District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	1,000
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	400	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	33	917	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	9	250	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	12	334	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	12	333	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	967	83	0	1,000	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	261	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	261	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	739	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSHIARPUR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	400	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	400	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 252	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Groups		Major Group 28	Minor Groups		
				270	271		280	281	282
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kangra District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	147	1,000	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	118	667	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	29	333	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	853	0	1,000	0
Lahaul & Spiti District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	8	0	0	57	1,000	0	333
Electricity . . .	0	0	4	0	0	20	714	0	333
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	11	286	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	992	1,000	0	943	0	1,000	667
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	7	0	500	281	1,000	49	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	7	0	500	281	1,000	49	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	993	0	500	719	0	951	0
HOSHIARPUR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	412	1,000	111	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	412	1,000	111	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	588	0	889	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	29	30	301	31	310	311	32	320	33
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Kangra District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	714	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
Lahaul & Spiti District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	868
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	545	1,000	0	0	0	500	1,000	333
Electricity . . .	0	454	1,000	0	0	0	500	1,000	231
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	455	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	0	687
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	200
Electricity . . .	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	40
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	500	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	800

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups						Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Minor Group
	330	331	332	335	336	337	34-35	341	350	36	364
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Kangra District—contd.											
URBAN—											
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	982	0
Lahaul & Spiti District											
RURAL—											
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
URBAN—											
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur District											
RURAL—											
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	16	0	0	3	0
Electricity . . .	500	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	500	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	984	1,000	1,000	997	0
URBAN—											
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	250	0	0	0	130	1,000
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	63	0	0	0	123	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	7	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	750	1,000	0	1,000	870	0
HOSHIAHPUR TOWN (M.C.)—											
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	105	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	105	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	750	0	0	0	895	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups			Major Group 37	Minor Groups		Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Groups	
	365	368	369		370	372				391	396
	49	50	51		53	54				58	59

Kangra District—contd.

URBAN—

I. All Fuels	0	1,000	0	857	0	500	121	0	24	0	0
Electricity	0	1,000	0	857	0	500	121	0	24	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	0	1,000	143	0	500	879	1,000	976	1,000	0

Lahaul & Spiti District

RURAL—

I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

URBAN—

I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hoshiarpur District

RURAL—

I. All Fuels	0	0	3	400	1,000	0	0	0	12	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	400	1,000	0	0	0	12	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	1,000	997	600	0	1,000	1,000	0	988	0	0

URBAN—

I. All Fuels	0	545	116	735	615	1,000	75	0	30	0	0
Electricity	0	545	105	735	615	1,000	75	0	30	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	455	884	265	385	0	925	0	970	0	1,000

HOSHIARPUR TOWN (M.C.)—

I. All Fuels	0	750	136	625	0	1,000	149	0	23	0	0
Electricity	0	750	136	625	0	1,000	149	0	23	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	250	864	375	1,000	0	851	0	977	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2&3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups				Major Group 21	Minor Group 214
				200	202	205	207		
				5	6	7	8		

1

2

3

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10

Jullundur District

RURAL—

I. All Fuels	202	202	977	990	667	0	1,000	118	133
Electricity	142	142	608	611	0	0	727	118	133
Liquid Fuel	46	46	295	313	0	0	91	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	5	5	13	14	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	9	9	61	52	667	0	182	0	0
II. No Power	798	798	23	10	333	1,000	0	882	867

URBAN—

I. All Fuels	332	332	813	907	0	0	1,000	276	156
Electricity	319	319	728	822	0	0	840	241	94
Liquid Fuel	6	6	68	85	0	0	40	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	4	4	17	0	0	0	120	35	62
II. No Power	668	668	187	93	0	1,000	0	724	844

JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—

I. All Fuels	500	500	873	1,000	0	0	857	357	125
Electricity	489	489	831	939	0	0	857	357	125
Liquid Fuel	4	4	42	61	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	500	500	127	0	0	1,000	143	643	875

Ludhiana District

RURAL—

I. All Fuels	315	315	980	988	0	0	1,000	250	0
Electricity	189	189	295	295	0	0	400	250	0
Liquid Fuel	118	118	661	681	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	6	6	12	8	0	0	200	0	0
Other Power	2	2	12	4	0	0	400	0	0
II. No Power	685	685	20	12	1,000	0	0	750	1,000

URBAN—

I. All Fuels	370	370	744	934	0	0	1,000	474	379
Electricity	351	351	672	877	0	0	767	474	379
Liquid Fuel	6	6	36	41	0	0	67	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	3	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	10	10	31	8	0	0	166	0	0
II. No Power	630	630	256	66	0	1,000	0	528	621

LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)—

I. All Fuels	410	410	702	900	0	0	1,000	400	235
Electricity	389	389	634	843	0	0	700	400	235
Liquid Fuel	6	6	29	43	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	3	3	10	14	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	12	12	29	0	0	0	300	0	0
II. No Power	590	590	298	100	0	1,000	0	600	765

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 215	Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups					Major Group 24
				230	231	232	233	234	
				14	15	16	17	18	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Jullundur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	78	857	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	49	429	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	29	428	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	922	143	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	224	667	0	0	200	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	224	667	0	0	200	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	776	333	0	0	800	0	0
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	167	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	167	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	833	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ludhiana District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	217	722	0	0	0	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	84	278	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	133	444	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	783	278	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	659	760	0	0	239	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	651	680	0	0	239	995	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	5	80	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	341	240	1,000	0	761	0	1,000
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	698	500	0	0	239	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	695	500	0	0	239	995	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	302	500	0	0	761	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 25	Minor Groups		Major Group 26	Minor Groups				Major Group 27
		251	252		260	261	263	265	
		21	23		24	25	26	27	
	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28
Jullundur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	984
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	77
Electricity . . .	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	77
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	923
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	291
Electricity . . .	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	291
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	500	709
Ludhiana District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	333	833	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	297
Electricity . . .	333	833	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	270
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	667	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	703
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	571	0	1,000	458	1,000	167	1,000	0	203
Electricity . . .	571	0	1,000	458	1,000	167	1,000	0	171
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
II. No Power . . .	429	1,000	0	542	0	833	0	0	797
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	500	0	1,000	526	1,000	167	1,000	0	205
Electricity . . .	500	0	1,000	526	1,000	167	1,000	0	171
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
II. No Power . . .	500	1,000	0	474	0	833	0	0	795

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 28	Minor Groups			Major Gr. up 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300
	270	271		280	281	282			
	29	30		31	32	33			
Jullundur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	333	37	43	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	333	0	31	773	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	10	227	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	667	963	957	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	333	253	982	41	1,000	333	747	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	333	230	965	41	1,000	333	734	750
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	3	17	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	13	250
II. No Power . . .	1,000	667	747	18	959	0	667	253	0
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	375	611	1,000	200	1,000	333	786	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	375	589	1,000	200	1,000	333	772	750
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	14	250
II. No Power . . .	1,000	625	389	0	800	0	667	214	0
Ludhiana District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	97	1,000	38	0	0	500	0
Electricity . . .	0	889	82	684	38	0	0	500	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	111	13	316	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	903	0	962	0	1,000	500	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	231	219	953	111	875	91	571	0
Electricity . . .	0	190	219	953	111	875	91	557	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Other Power . . .	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	769	781	47	889	125	909	429	0
LUDEHIANA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	231	298	939	71	0	91	576	0
Electricity . . .	0	190	298	939	71	0	91	561	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Other Power . . .	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	769	702	61	929	1,000	909	424	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 301	Major Group 31	Minor Groups		Major Group 32	Minor Groups			Major Group 33
			310	311		320	321	322	
			38	41		43	44	45	
Jullundur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	100
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	100
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	0	500	0	900
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	818	35	0	37	736	1,000	759	1,000	163
Electricity . . .	818	35	0	37	717	1,000	724	1,000	143
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	19	0	35	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	182	965	1,000	963	264	0	241	0	837
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	818	125	0	208	736	1,000	759	1,000	179
Electricity . . .	818	125	0	208	717	1,000	724	1,000	154
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	19	0	35	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	182	875	1,000	792	264	0	241	0	821
Ludhiana District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	178	0	196	1,000	1,000	0	0	71
Electricity . . .	0	178	0	196	1,000	1,000	0	0	71
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	822	1,000	804	0	0	0	0	929
LUDEHIANA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	12	0	15	1,000	1,000	0	0	83
Electricity . . .	0	12	0	15	1,000	1,000	0	0	83
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	988	0	985	0	0	0	0	917

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups						Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups	
	330	331	334	335	336	337		341	350
	47	48	49	50	51	52		54	55
Jullundur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	667	0	0	500	63	400	100	0	83
Electricity . . .	334	0	0	500	63	400	100	0	83
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	333	0	0	500	937	600	900	1,000	917
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	667	0	0	1,000	74	250	250	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	334	0	0	1,000	74	250	250	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	333	0	0	0	926	750	750	1,000	0
Ludhiana District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	500	1,000	21	0	59	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	500	1,000	21	0	59	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	500	0	979	1,000	941	1,000	1,000
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	500	0	34	0	250	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	500	0	34	0	250	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	500	0	966	1,000	750	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 36	Minor Groups					Major Group 37	Minor Group		
		360	361	365	368	369		370	372	
		56	57	58	59	60		61	62	63
Jullundur District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	43	500	0	500	0	37	824	965	800	
Electricity . . .	31	0	0	0	0	32	802	930	800	
Liquid Fuel . . .	2	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . .	10	500	0	250	0	5	22	35	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	957	500	0	500	1,000	963	176	35	200	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	394	429	333	500	727	363	757	690	789	
Electricity . . .	380	143	333	500	727	350	752	676	789	
Liquid Fuel . . .	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	14	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . .	12	286	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	606	571	667	500	273	637	243	310	211	
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	486	429	667	870	786	411	818	757	863	
Electricity . . .	465	143	667	870	786	393	818	757	863	
Liquid Fuel . . .	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . .	18	286	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	514	571	333	130	214	589	182	243	137	
Ludhiana District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	72	0	182	0	500	63	950	952	0	
Electricity . . .	54	0	0	0	500	53	900	857	0	
Liquid Fuel . . .	9	0	0	0	0	10	25	48	0	
C.W. & Bagasse . .	9	0	182	0	0	0	25	47	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	928	0	818	0	500	937	50	48	0	
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	473	923	0	200	680	370	684	832	778	
Electricity . . .	449	615	0	200	650	370	654	765	667	
Liquid Fuel . . .	7	0	0	0	20	0	27	67	111	
C.W. & Bagasse . .	17	308	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	527	77	1,000	800	320	630	316	168	222	
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	620	923	0	400	731	568	683	857	778	
Electricity . . .	585	615	0	400	699	568	650	786	667	
Liquid Fuel . . .	10	0	0	0	21	0	30	71	111	
C.W. & Bagasse . .	25	308	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II. No Power . . .	380	77	1,000	600	269	432	317	143	222	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Groups		
				390	391	396
	65	66	67	68	69	70
Jullundur District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels . . .	45	500	83	0	0	1,000
Electricity . . .	45	500	83	0	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	955	500	917	0	0	0
URBAN—						
I. All Fuels . . .	258	646	211	1,000	312	6
Electricity . . .	258	646	209	1,000	281	6
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	2	0	31	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	742	354	789	0	688	994
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)—						
I. All Fuels . . .	541	644	297	1,000	312	6
Electricity . . .	541	644	294	1,000	281	6
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	3	0	31	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	459	356	703	0	688	994
Ludhiana District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels . . .	588	777	57	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	548	723	57	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	40	54	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	412	223	943	0	0	0
URBAN—						
I. All Fuels . . .	421	643	206	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	414	628	203	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	6	13	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	1	2	3	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	579	357	794	0	0	0
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)—						
I. All Fuels . . .	511	640	311	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	502	624	306	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	8	13	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	1	3	5	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	489	360	689	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2&3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups					
				200	201	202	205	207	208
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ferozepur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	440	440	969	971	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	56	56	77	77	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	360	360	870	874	0	0	0	500	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	22	22	22	20	0	0	0	500	0
II. No Power . . .	560	560	31	29	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	194	194	746	966	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	163	163	590	798	0	0	0	555	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	25	25	140	188	0	0	0	167	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	2	2	16	0	0	0	0	278	0
II. No Power . . .	806	806	254	14	0	0	1,000	0	0
Amritsar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	341	341	716	738	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	304	304	374	395	0	0	0	182	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	107	107	264	277	0	0	0	182	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	29	29	78	66	0	0	0	636	0
II. No Power . . .	659	659	284	263	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	406	406	658	917	1,000	500	0	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	395	395	586	890	0	0	0	840	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	8	8	33	0	1,000	500	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	4	4	39	27	0	0	0	160	0
II. No Power . . .	592	592	342	83	0	500	1,000	0	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	453	453	677	943	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	440	440	622	943	0	0	0	857	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	9	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	3	3	23	0	0	0	0	143	0
II. No Power . . .	547	547	323	57	0	0	1,000	0	0
Gurdaspur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	524	524	868	873	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	250	250	391	430	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	111	111	193	212	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	163	163	284	231	0	0	0	1,000	0
II. No Power . . .	476	476	132	127	0	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 21	Minor Groups				Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups	
		210	214	215	217			230	231
		11	12	13	14			15	16
Ferozepur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	667	0	500	0	0	0	219	778	0
Electricity . . .	500	0	0	0	0	0	31	111	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	667	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	167	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	333	0	500	0	0	0	781	222	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	200	0	121	800	0	0	523	925	500
Electricity . . .	200	0	121	800	0	0	349	604	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	189	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	132	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	800	0	879	200	0	1,000	477	75	500
Amritsar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	143	0	0	1,000	0	0	373	923	1,000
Electricity . . .	143	0	0	1,000	0	0	318	692	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	231	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	857	0	1,000	0	0	0	627	77	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	475	1,000	67	500	1,000	0	552	800	371
Electricity . . .	475	1,000	67	500	1,000	0	537	756	257
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	44	114
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	525	0	933	500	0	1,000	448	200	629
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	435	1,000	80	0	1,000	0	614	850	250
Electricity . . .	435	1,000	80	0	1,000	0	596	800	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	50	250
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	565	0	920	1,000	0	1,000	386	150	750
Gurdaspur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	667	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	667	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups				Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Groups		
	232	233	234	237			250	251	252
	20	21	22	23			24	25	26
Ferozepur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	500	1,000	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	500	0	500	1,000	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0
Amritsar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	952	1,000	1,000	400	0	500	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	857	1,000	1,000	200	0	500	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	95	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	48	0	0	600	1,000	500	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	983	182	1,000	375	0	839	500	909	1,000
Electricity . . .	983	182	1,000	312	0	833	500	818	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	47	0	6	0	91	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	17	818	0	625	0	161	500	91	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	978	138	1,000	397	0	808	500	833	1,000
Electricity . . .	978	138	1,000	328	0	808	500	833	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	22	862	0	603	0	192	500	167	0
Gurdaspur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 8—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 26	Minor Groups				Major Group 27	Minor Groups		Major Group 28
		260	261	263	265		270	271	
		29	30	31	32		33	34	
Ferozpur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	166
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	29
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	0	834
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	200	163
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	200	124
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	29
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	950	1,000	800	847
Amritsar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	61	0	0	95
Electricity . . .	800	1,000	0	1,000	0	61	0	0	71
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	939	1,000	0	905
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	946	1,000	941	1,000	818	93	0	667	345
Electricity . . .	928	1,000	947	1,000	773	89	0	667	340
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	20	0	294	0	45	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	54	0	59	0	182	907	1,000	333	655
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	949	1,000	941	1,000	857	84	0	643	342
Electricity . . .	929	1,000	947	1,000	809	79	0	643	335
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	20	0	294	0	48	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	51	0	59	0	143	916	1,000	357	658
Gurdaspur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	900

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 8—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups			Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Major Group 31	Minor Groups		
	280	281	282					310	311	
	38	39	40					41	42	43
Ferozpur District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	45	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	857	0	148	0	480	0	20	0	3	3
Electricity . . .	643	0	148	0	480	0	20	0	3	3
Liquid Fuel . . .	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	143	1,000	852	1,000	520	0	980	1,000	997	997
Amritsar District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	935	90	200	83	567	769	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	935	90	200	83	567	769	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	65	910	800	917	433	231	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	970	121	1,000	83	572	769	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	970	121	1,000	83	572	769	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	30	879	0	917	428	231	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gurdaspur District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 32	Minor Groups		Major Group 33	Minor Groups					
		321	322		330	331	332	334	335	
		47	48		49	50	51	52	53	54
Ferozepur District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amritsar District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	600	333	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	600	333	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	400	667	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	800	1,000	0	462	1,000	833	1,000	1,000	750	750
Electricity . . .	800	1,000	0	423	0	833	1,000	1,000	750	750
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	39	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	200	0	1,000	538	0	167	0	0	250	250
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gurdaspur District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups			Major Group 36	Minor Groups	
	336	337		241	350	351		360	361
	56	57		58	59	60		61	62
Ferozepur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	738	0	0
Amritsar District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	929	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	1,000	500
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	500
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	741	0	500
AMRITSAR CITY(M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	611	0	0
Gurdaspur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
M/B(D)4800Punjab—11									

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups					Major Group 37	Minor Groups	
	363	364	365	368	369		370	372
	65	66	67	68	69		71	72
Ferozepur District								
RURAL—								
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
URBAN—								
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	553	228	867	880	0
Electricity	0	0	0	553	210	700	680	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	16	187	200	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	1,000	1,000	447	774	133	120	0
Amritsar District								
RURAL—								
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	250	68	800	1,000	0
Electricity	0	0	0	250	68	600	667	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	200	333	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	1,000	750	932	200	0	0
URBAN—								
I. All Fuels	1,000	0	44	455	364	760	706	1,000
Electricity	1,000	0	44	455	364	760	706	1,000
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	956	545	636	240	294	0
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—								
I. All Fuels	0	0	1,000	187	455	667	0	1,000
Electricity	0	0	1,000	187	455	667	0	1,000
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	0	833	545	333	0	0
Gurdaspur District								
RURAL—								
I. All Fuels	0	0	0	0	0	667	500	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	667	500	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	0	0	0	0	1,000	333	500	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Groups		
				390	391	396
				76	77	78
Ferozepur District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels	108	0	89	0	0	0
Electricity	108	0	89	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	892	0	911	0	0	0
URBAN—						
I. All Fuels	53	0	121	0	0	0
Electricity	53	0	118	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	2	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	947	1,000	879	1,000	1,000	0
Amritsar District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels	16	0	61	0	0	0
Electricity	16	0	52	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	9	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	984	0	939	1,000	0	1,000
URBAN—						
I. All Fuels	81	0	104	1,000	0	0
Electricity	81	0	104	1,000	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	919	0	896	0	0	1,000
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)—						
I. All Fuels	125	0	214	0	0	0
Electricity	125	0	214	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	875	0	786	0	0	0
Gurdaspur District						
RURAL—						
I. All Fuels	0	0	56	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	56	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power	1,000	0	944	0	0	0
M/B(D)4SCOPunjab—11(a)						

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups					
				200	201	202	205	207	208
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gurdaspur District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	436	436	855	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	400	400	762	919	0	0	0	806	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	27	27	52	81	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	1	1	6	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	8	8	35	0	0	0	0	194	0
II. No Power . . .	564	564	145	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
PATHANKOT TOWN*—									
I. All Fuels . . .	344	344	680	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	331	331	600	833	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	13	13	80	167	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	656	656	320	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	606	606	796	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	557	557	796	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	394	394	204	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Kapurthala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	322	322	970	969	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	108	108	273	275	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	148	148	475	480	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	66	66	222	214	0	0	0	1,000	0
II. No Power . . .	678	678	30	31	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	301	301	856	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	251	251	673	853	1,000	0	0	786	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	27	27	115	147	0	0	0	143	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	11	11	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	12	12	10	0	0	0	0	71	0
II. No Power . . .	699	699	144	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Bhatinda District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	354	354	971	975	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	5	5	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	329	329	946	949	0	0	0	1,000	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	17	17	12	13	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	646	646	29	25	0	0	0	0	0

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 21	Minor Groups			Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups		
		210	214	215			230	232	233
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gurdaspur District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	700	0	571	0	0	103	867	0	0
Electricity . . .	350	0	71	0	0	103	867	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	50	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	300	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	300	0	429	0	0	897	133	0	0
PATHANKOT TOWN*—									
I. All Fuels . . .	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	800	0	778	0	0	545	857	0	0
Electricity . . .	100	0	0	0	0	545	857	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	100	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	600	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	200	0	222	0	0	455	143	0	0
Kapurthala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	500	1,000	0	0	0	667	0	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	500	1,000	0	0	0	667	0	1,000	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	0	1,000	0	0	333	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	560	0	500	1,000	0	474	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	400	0	300	1,000	0	263	778	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	53	222	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	160	0	200	0	0	158	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	440	0	500	0	0	526	0	0	0
Bhatinda District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Groups		Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 270
	234	237			251	252			
	20	21			22	23			

Gurdaspur District—contd.

URBAN—

I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	522	1,000	1,000	0	85	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	391	250	1,000	0	85	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	131	750	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	478	0	0	1,000	915	1,000

PATHANKOT TOWN*—

I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0

BATALA TOWN (M.C.)—

I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	929	0

Kapurthala District

RURAL—

I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0

URBAN—

I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	1,000	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000

Bhatinda District

RURAL—

I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 271	Major Group 28	Minor Groups			Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Major Group 31
			280	281	282				
			29	30	31				
Gurdaspur District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	333	432	1,000	190	0	0	600	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	333	432	1,000	190	0	0	533	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	667	568	0	810	0	0	400	0	1,000
PATHANKOT TOWN*—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	308	1,000	59	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	0	308	1,000	59	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	692	0	941	0	0	0	0	1,000
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	500	1,000	53	0	0	667	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	500	1,000	53	0	0	500	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	500	0	947	0	0	333	0	1,000
Kapurthala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	72	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	50
Electricity . . .	0	27	429	0	0	0	0	0	50
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	45	571	0	0	0	9	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	928	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	950
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	134	500	0	0	0	667	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	0	45	143	0	0	0	667	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	89	357	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	866	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	0	1,000
Bhatinda District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	308	889	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	19	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	135	778	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	692	111	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 32	Minor Group 321	Major Group 33	Minor Groups			Major Group 34-35
	310	311				331	335	336	
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Gurdaspur District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
PATHANKOT TOWN*—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Kapurthala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	500	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	500	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	973	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	667	667	95	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	667	667	95	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	333	333	905	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bhatinda District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups		Major Group 36	Minor Groups					
	341	350		360	361	363	364	365	368
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Gurdaspur District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	505	1,000	143	0	0	146	333
Electricity . . .	0	0	473	1,000	143	0	0	146	333
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	495	0	857	0	0	854	667
PATHANKOT TOWN*—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	500
Electricity . . .	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	500
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	559	1,000	143	0	0	146	400
Electricity . . .	0	0	518	1,000	143	0	0	146	400
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	441	0	857	0	0	854	600
Kapurthala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	336	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	286	750
Electricity . . .	0	0	267	1,000	0	750	1,000	191	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	35	0	0	83	0	0	250
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	34	0	0	167	0	95	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	664	0	1,000	0	0	714	250
Bhatinda District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	992	0	0	0	0	0	0

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Groups		Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Groups		
	56	57	370	372	60	61	62	390	391	398
Gurdaspur District—contd.										
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	662	940	959	813	143	0	68	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	615	864	880	750	143	0	68	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	40	76	79	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	338	60	41	187	857	1,000	932	1,000	0	1,000
PATHANKOT TOWN*—										
I. All Fuels . . .	750	0	0	0	375	0	100	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	750	0	0	0	375	0	100	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	250	0	0	0	625	0	900	0	0	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	778	939	958	806	65	0	100	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	713	861	878	742	65	0	100	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	56	78	80	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	222	61	42	194	935	1,000	900	0	0	1,000
Kapurthala District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	216	679	333	1,000	192	722	180	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	196	660	267	1,000	187	667	180	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	20	19	66	0	5	55	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	784	321	667	0	808	278	820	0	1,000	0
Bhatinda District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	992	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0

* M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups					
	2	3	4	200	201	202	205	207	208
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhatinda District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	231	231	471	979	0	500	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	86	86	117	241	0	0	0	300	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	118	118	329	724	0	0	0	400	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	8	8	13	0	0	500	0	100	0
Other Power . . .	19	19	12	14	0	0	0	200	0
II. No Power . . .	769	769	529	21	0	500	1,000	0	0
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	257	257	411	944	0	500	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	205	205	232	611	0	0	0	500	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	20	20	89	278	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	20	20	54	0	0	500	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	12	12	36	55	0	0	0	500	0
II. No Power . . .	743	743	589	56	0	500	1,000	0	0
Sangrur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	222	222	987	986	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	21	21	89	88	0	0	0	125	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	198	198	882	893	1,000	0	0	375	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	3	3	16	5	0	0	0	500	0
II. No Power . . .	778	778	13	14	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	192	192	912	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000
Electricity . . .	114	114	398	442	0	0	0	438	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	67	67	497	551	0	0	0	500	1,000
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	7	7	17	7	1,000	0	0	62	0
II. No Power . . .	808	808	88	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Patiala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	146	146	932	950	0	0	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	27	27	139	144	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	103	103	687	712	0	0	0	375	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	5	5	31	33	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	11	11	75	61	0	0	0	625	0
II. No Power . . .	854	854	68	50	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	232	232	810	981	1,000	0	37	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	159	159	436	539	1,000	0	37	385	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	63	63	322	436	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	6	6	52	6	0	0	0	615	0
II. No Power . . .	768	768	190	19	0	0	963	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 21	Minor Groups		Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups			
		214	215			230	233	234	237
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhatinda District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	852	833	1,000	0	593	969	250	0	0
Electricity . . .	148	83	500	0	130	219	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	37	42	0	0	333	531	250	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	74	125	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	667	708	500	0	56	94	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	148	167	0	0	407	31	750	0	0
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	429	333	0	0	600	1,000	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	286	167	0	0	200	333	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	400	667	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	143	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	571	667	0	0	400	0	0	0	0
Sangrur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	267	909	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	267	909	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	733	91	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	462	500	1,000	0	315	1,000	0	1,000	0
Electricity . . .	154	71	334	0	196	522	0	1,000	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	39	0	333	0	87	348	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	38	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	231	429	0	0	32	130	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	538	500	0	1,000	685	0	0	0	1,000
Patiala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	122	810	0	0	25
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	14	95	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	101	667	0	0	25
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	7	48	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	878	190	0	0	975
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	333	400	500	0	378	737	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	273	360	0	0	243	474	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	60	40	500	0	81	158	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	54	105	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	667	600	500	0	622	263	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Major Group 26	Major Group 27	Minor Group 271	Major Group 28	Minor Groups		
							280	281	282
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Bhatinda District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	42	0	305	1,000	26	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	42	0	86	257	26	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	203	743	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	958	1,000	695	0	974	0
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	77	0	333	1,000	77	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	77	0	333	1,000	77	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	923	0	667	0	923	0
Sangrur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	54	0	27	1,000	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	54	0	2	77	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	25	923	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	946	0	973	0	1,000	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	12	1,000	157	1,000	0	125
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	35	214	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	12	1,000	112	714	0	125
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	10	72	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	988	0	843	0	1,000	875
Patiala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	19	778	214	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	10	556	71	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	7	222	143	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	981	222	786	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	10	1,000	136	1,000	14	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	102	722	14	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	10	1,000	34	278	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	990	0	864	0	986	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Minor Groups		Major Group 31	Minor Groups		Major Group 32	Major Group 33
			300	301		310	311		
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Bhatinda District—contd.									
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	917	1,000	500	0	0	0	0	37
Electricity . . .	0	750	667	500	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	167	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	83	0	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
									963
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Sangrur District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	364	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Patiala District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	700	0	0	5	83	0	1,000	240
Electricity . . .	0	700	0	0	5	83	0	1,000	240
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	300	0	0	995	917	1,000	0	760

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups					Major Group 34-35	Minor Groups			Major Group 36
	330	331	335	336	337		341	350	351	
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Bhatinda District—contd.										
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	833	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	855
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	786
Sangrur District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	990
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	893
Patiala District										
RURAL—										
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	996
URBAN—										
I. All Fuels . . .	500	500	0	0	1,000	333	333	0	1,000	268
Electricity . . .	500	500	0	0	1,000	333	333	0	1,000	151
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	500	1,000	1,000	0	667	667	1,000	0	732

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups					Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Major Group 38	Minor Group 385	Major Group 39	Minor Group 391
	360	361	365	368	369						
	48	49	50	51	52						
Bhatinda District—contd.											
URBAN—											
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	286	100	1,000	0	127	0	52	500
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	214	100	1,000	0	127	0	52	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	1,000	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	714	900	0	0	873	0	948	500
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)—											
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	333	200	0	0	222	0	190	1,000
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	333	200	0	0	222	0	190	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	667	800	0	0	778	0	810	0
Sangrur District											
RURAL—											
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	997	0
URBAN—											
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	206	313	44	850	333	168	530	40	0
Electricity . . .	143	0	118	188	38	850	333	168	530	40	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	429	0	29	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	428	0	59	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	794	687	956	150	667	832	470	980	1,000
Patiala District											
RURAL—											
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	438	33	0	2	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	333	250	33	0	2	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	1,000	0	0	0	0	111	125	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	56	63	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	500	562	967	0	998	0
URBAN—											
I. All Fuels . . .	0	500	0	118	292	810	718	91	1,000	73	500
Electricity . . .	0	500	0	118	159	741	615	87	750	73	500
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	118	69	103	4	250	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	500	1,000	882	708	190	282	909	0	927	500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	All Divisions	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups				Major Group 21	Minor Group 214
				200	201	205	207		
				5	6	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patiala District—contd.									
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	227	227	870	977	1,000	0	1,000	300	400
Electricity . . .	190	190	574	675	1,000	0	500	200	400
Liquid Fuel . . .	32	32	241	302	0	0	0	100	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	5	5	55	0	0	0	500	0	0
II. No Power . . .	773	773	130	23	0	1,000	0	700	600
Mahendragarh District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	256	256	962	960	0	0	1,000	0	0
Electricity . . .	18	18	57	60	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	206	206	811	820	0	0	667	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	32	32	94	80	0	0	333	0	0
II. No Power . . .	744	744	38	40	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	114	114	959	978	0	0	1,000	800	667
Electricity . . .	60	60	429	512	0	0	0	400	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	49	49	510	464	0	0	857	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	5	5	20	0	0	0	143	400	667
II. No Power . . .	886	886	41	24	0	1,000	0	200	333

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Group 216	Major Group 22	Major Group 23	Minor Groups		Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Major Group 26	Major Group 27
	11	12	13	230	237	24	25	26	27
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Patjala District—contd.									
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	500	0	250	250	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	250	250	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	500	0	750	750	0	0	0	0	1,000
Mahendragarh District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	13	500	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	13	500	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	987	500	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group 28	Minor Groups		Major Group 29	Major Group 30	Major Group 31	Minor Groups		Major Group 32
	20	280	281	23	24	25	310	311	32
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Patjala District—contd.									
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	308	1,000	0	0	667	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	192	571	0	0	667	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	116	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	692	0	1,000	1,000	333	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Mahendragarh District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	119	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	24	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	881	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	88	750	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	29	250	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	59	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	912	250	1,000	0	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Minor Group
	33	330	331	332	34-35	341	350	36	361
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Patiala District—contd.									
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	333	500	500	0	0	0	0	305	1,000
Electricity . . .	333	500	500	0	0	0	0	288	1,000
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	667	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	695	0
Mahendragarh District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	33	333	0	26	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	33	333	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	1,000	0	0	1,000	967	667	1,000	974	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major Group, and selected Minor Groups, by kind of Fuel or Power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups	
	363	368	369	37	370	38	39	391	396
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Patiala District—contd.									
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	143	306	727	500	111	93	500	0
Electricity . . .	0	143	286	727	500	111	93	500	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	857	694	273	500	889	907	500	0
Mahendragarh District									
RURAL—									
I. All Fuels . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
URBAN—									
I. All Fuels . . .	1,000	0	0	571	333	80	33	0	0
Electricity . . .	0	0	0	428	0	80	33	0	0
Liquid Fuel . . .	1,000	0	0	143	333	0	0	0	0
C. W. & Bagasse . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Power . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. No Power . . .	0	1,000	1,000	429	667	920	967	0	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 4

Industries arranged in order of Number of Persons employed, and Units
classified according to the use of Power

Minor Group	No. of Persons Employed	No. of Units	No. of Units by kind of Fuel				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
200	34,310	15,005	2,839	3,506	31	8,195	434
369	17,729	5,662	498	37	15	..	5,112
252	13,047	113	105	..	..	8	..
311	12,897	5,924	47	..	..	..	5,877
380	10,282	32	30	2	..	..	..
271	9,826	1,012	206	5	1	38	762
273	9,541	4,392	55	1	..	1	4,335
289	9,490	4,579	161	23	28	32	4,335
393	9,157	4,549	32	..	..	..	4,517
232	9,108	155	147	2	..	..	6
370	8,867	760	569	46	4	..	141
385	7,907	730	454	14	1	..	261
399	7,347	1,956	418	2	2	..	1,534
388	6,233	3,257	..	..	..	..	3,257
365	5,872	771	140	29	26	..	576
236	5,151	1,359	..	..	..	..	1,359
384	5,139	934	358	..	..	..	576
230	4,604	472	229	140	20	16	67
234	4,503	414	411	1	..	2	..
280	4,002	769	534	190	..	7	38
260	3,925	125	125	..	..	..	..
281	3,314	1,076	51	2	..	..	1,023
302	3,167	393	275	3	2	..	113
379	2,994	132	124	2	..	..	6
235	2,798	1,034	..	..	..	..	1,034
207	2,755	989	285	89	5	610	..
290	2,647	3	3	..	..	..	..
272	2,526	117	88	4	..	..	25
360	2,476	54	22	11	15	..	6
341	2,319	54	4	..	..	..	50
340	2,159	144	..	..	..	..	144

Note—For description of Minor Groups see pages 155 to 160.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 4—contd.

Industries arranged in order of Number of Persons employed, and Units
classified according to the use of Power

Minor Group	No. of Persons Employed	No. of Units	No. of Units by kind of Fuel				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
310	2,020	470	2	..	..	1	467
383	1,878	50	50	..	..	..	..
396	1,861	182	2	..	..	..	180
371	1,840	52	40	..	..	..	12
202	1,706	634	9	62	23	466	74
373	1,667	223	92	..	1	..	130
205	1,661	478	1	..	..	..	477
350	1,609	756	1	..	..	..	755
332	1,529	10	10	..	..	..	..
368	1,471	372	173	7	1	..	191
336	1,418	337	5	..	..	..	332
391	1,397	215	174	1	..	..	40
214	1,359	444	76	4	..	59	305
323	1,307	42	29	..	1	..	12
251	1,302	36	17	3	1	5	10
367	1,294	318	13	..	2	..	303
301	1,293	53	43	..	..	..	10
339	1,201	52	18	1	2	..	31
263	1,148	137	137	..	..	..	..
270	1,089	104	1	..	..	..	103
209	1,049	350	35	7	23	6	279
237	1,031	129	22	4	5	6	92
201	1,026	11	4	5	1	1	..
272	1,010	130	57	..	..	3	70
283	969	573	14	..	3	1	555
233	935	136	27	1	..	..	108
369	827	298	..	..	..	..	298
343	816	63	3	..	..	..	60
255	815	117	1	1	..	..	115
337	789	54	14	1	4	1	34
217	747	70	10	..	1	2	57

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 4—contd.

Industries arranged in order of Number of Persons employed, and Units
classified according to the use of Power

Minor Group	No. of Persons Employed	No. of Units	No. of Units by kind of Fuel				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
321	729	47	31	1	..	1	14
215	700	49	35	6	2	1	5
392	634	398	10	..	..	..	388
287	601	141	4	1	..	2	134
363	598	15	11	2	2	..	..
314	585	412	..	..	..	..	412
320	579	10	10	..	..	..	..
351	578	12	8	..	..	..	4
210	569	9	9	..	..	..	..
206	547	80	14	..	..	..	66
378	523	113	113	..	..	..	..
288	522	197	3	..	..	..	194
300	497	12	9	2	1	..	..
382	488	42	22	1	..	5	14
254	483	42	40	..	..	..	2
361	478	62	8	2	3	..	49
374	478	11	11	..	..	..	..
279	468	120	33	..	..	1	86
282	462	123	27	1	..	..	95
357	453	4	4	..	..	..	..
216	431	154	78	..	..	7	69
330	419	19	5	..	8	..	6
208	416	5	4	1	..	..	..
376	409	13	13	..	..	..	..
265	404	24	18	..	1	..	5
335	388	78	14	1	1	..	62
313	384	90	10	..	..	..	80
395	329	25	9	..	..	..	16
303	323	119	4	..	..	..	115
331	320	27	17	2	3	..	5
322	221	13	12	..	..	..	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 4—contd.

Industries arranged in order of Number of Persons employed, and Units
classified according to the use of Power

Minor Group	No. of Persons Employed	No. of Units	No. of Units by kind of Fuel				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
231	219	50	12	..	4	..	34
292	219	45	4	..	..	1	40
381	218	4	1	..	1	..	2
261	208	23	12	..	5	..	6
250	196	6	2	..	2	1	1
394	194	59	1	..	..	..	58
203	179	20	1	..	7	..	12
278	171	6	..	..	..	..	6
375	166	10	10	..	..	..	..
342	161	29	..	..	..	..	29
264	157	23	..	..	..	..	23
274	152	51	13	..	..	1	37
377	119	24	24	..	..	..	..
364	116	7	5	..	..	..	2
253	109	5	2	..	..	..	3
333	109	13	1	..	..	..	12
334	81	7	3	..	..	..	4
359	77	8	2	..	..	..	6
390	67	17	4	1	..	..	12
284	65	30	4	..	..	..	26
256	61	5	3	..	..	..	2
291	61	6	2	..	..	..	4
356	44	13	..	..	..	..	13
244	43	12	1	..	..	1	10
286	43	9	4	..	..	..	5
344	41	8	..	..	..	..	8
223	36	31	..	..	..	..	31
239	36	11	8	..	..	..	3
213	35	6	1	..	..	..	5
386	33	10	..	..	..	..	10
354	31	4	3	..	..	..	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 4—concl'd.

Industries arranged in order of Number of Persons employed, and Units classified according to the use of Power

Minor Group	No. of Persons Employed	No. of Units	No. of Units by kind of Fuel				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
353	28	12	..	..	..	..	12
315	22	7	1	..	..	..	6
362	21	8	1	..	..	..	7
338	18	5	..	..	1	1	3
355	17	4	..	..	..	..	4
224	15	3	..	..	..	..	3
275	15	1	..	..	..	..	1
346	15	2	..	..	..	..	2
240	14	1	..	..	1	..	..
226	9	2	..	..	..	..	2
262	8	3	..	..	..	..	3
266	8	4	..	..	1	..	3
241	6	4	..	..	..	2	2
220	5	2	..	..	..	..	2
348	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
366	4	1	..	..	..	..	1
238	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
243	3	1	1	..	..	..	..

Description of Division, Major Groups and Minor Groups according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

Major Group	Description	Minor Group
20	Foodstuffs :	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugar-cane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products, such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	Beverages :	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice-cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	Tobacco Products :	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group	Description	Minor Group
23	<i>Textile—Cotton :</i>	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mill)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mill	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power-loom	234
	Cotton weaving in handloom	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handloom	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton cordage, rope and twine	239
24	<i>Textile—Jute :</i>	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	<i>Textile—Wool :</i>	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mill	253
	Wool weaving in power-loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	<i>Textile—Silk :</i>	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mill	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power-loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	<i>Textile—Miscellaneous :</i>	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgears	273

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group	Description	Minor Group
27	<i>Textile—Miscellaneous—contd.</i>	
	Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	<i>Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products :</i>	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and ply-wood	285
	Manufacture of ply-wood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than ply-wood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	<i>Paper and Paper Products :</i>	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board, handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	<i>Printing and Publishing :</i>	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block-making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	<i>Leather and Leather Products :</i>	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

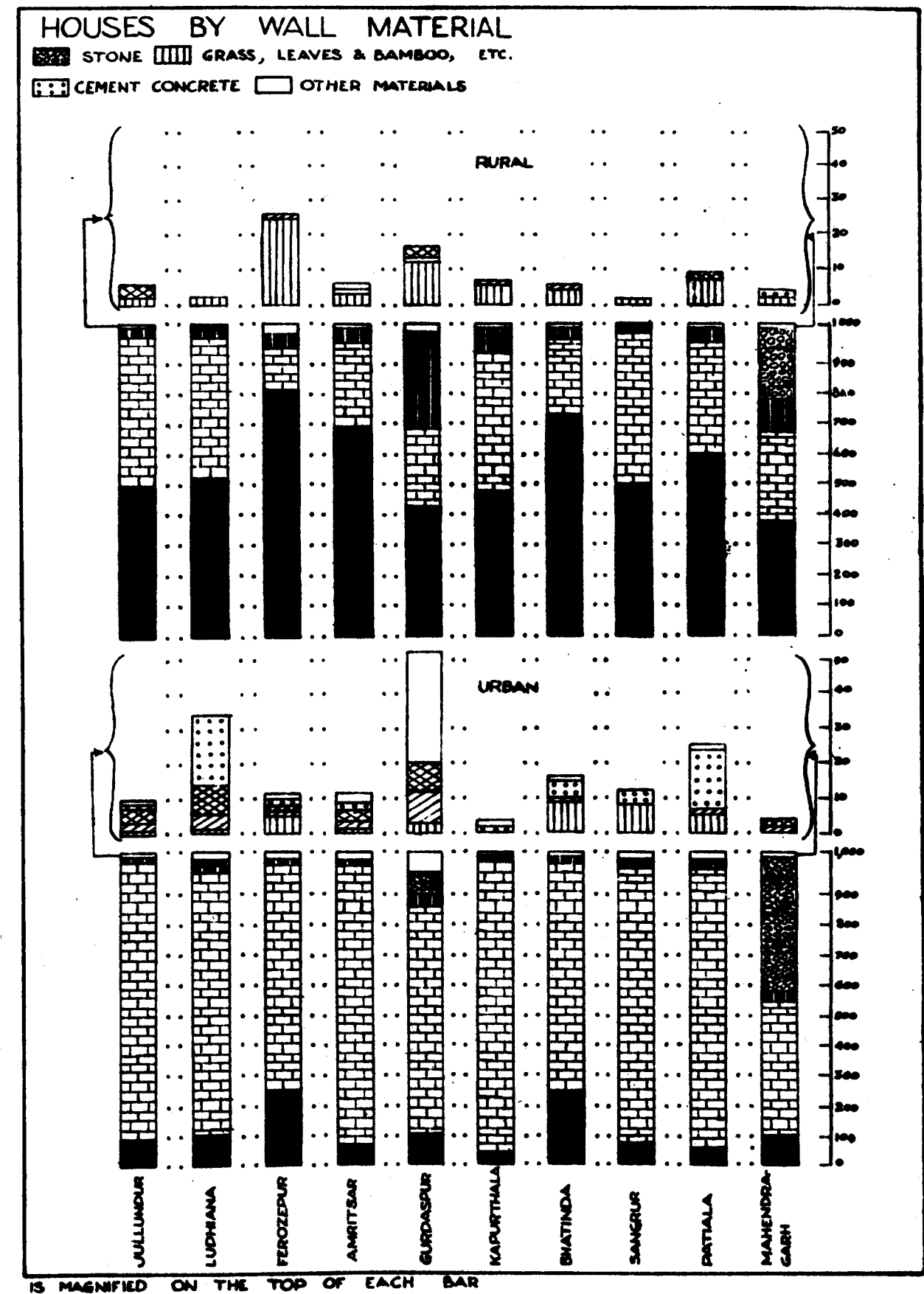
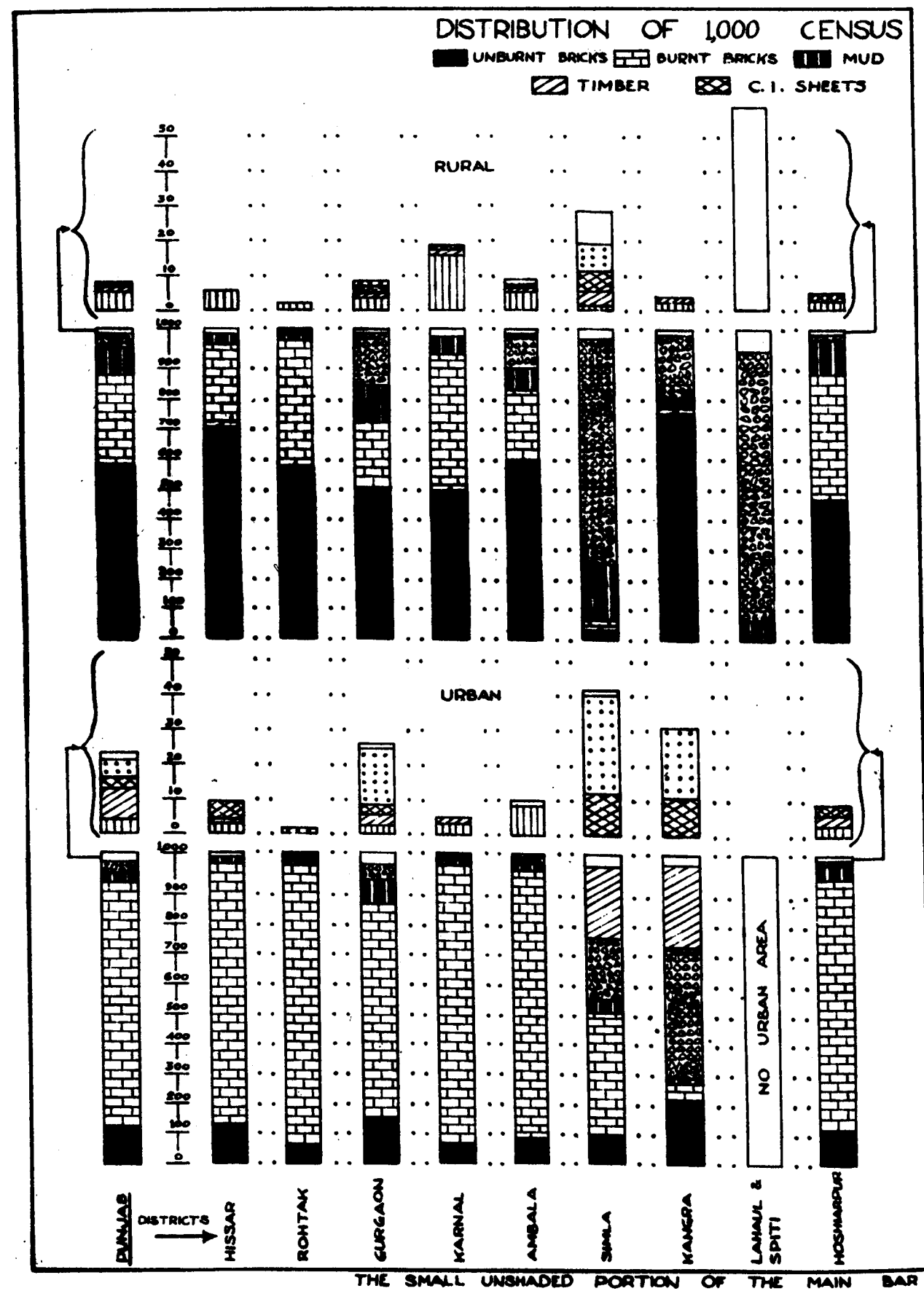
Major Group	Description	Minor Group
31	<i>Leather and Leather Products—contd.</i>	
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by Minor Groups 311 and 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products :</i>	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coal-tar and coke in coke-oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coal-tar products not covered elsewhere	326
33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products :</i>	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire-works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal :</i>	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group	Description	Minor Group
35	<i>Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery</i>	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen images, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by Minor Group 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment :</i>	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in Major Groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment :</i>	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime movers and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379

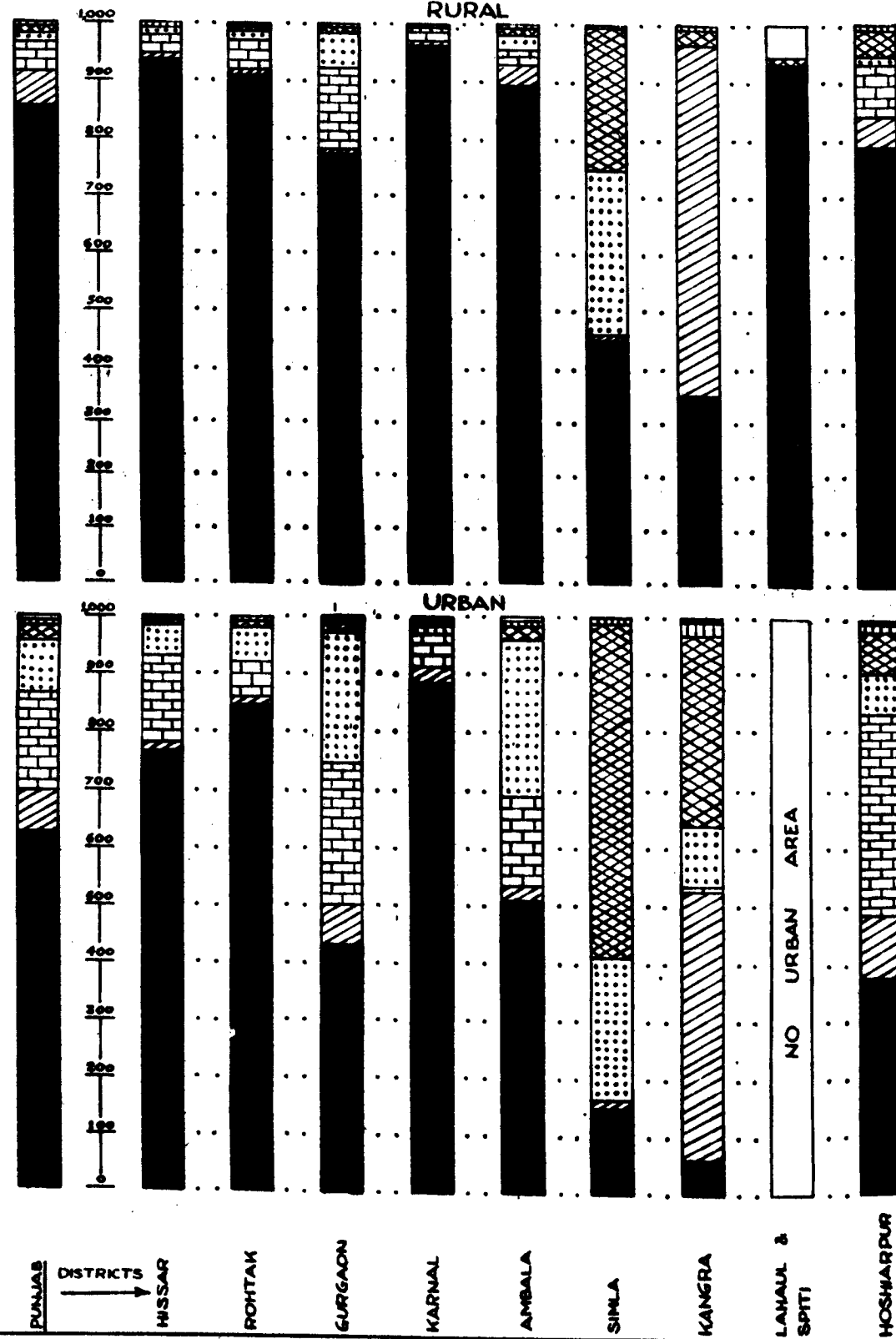
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—concl.

Major Group	Description	Minor Group
38	<i>Transport Equipment :</i>	
	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Minor Group 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicle engine parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manu- facture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	389
39	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries :</i>	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399



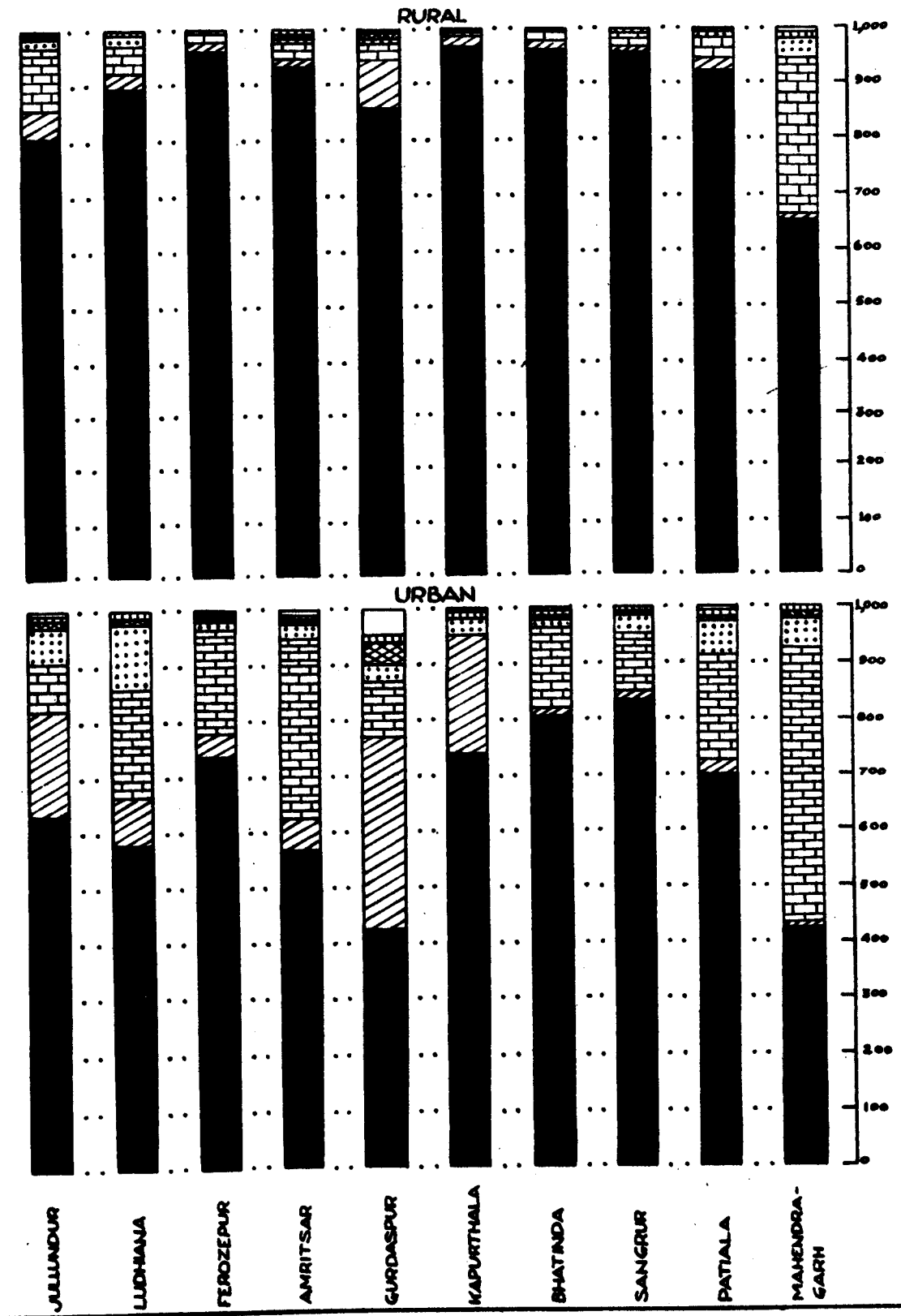
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS

GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, THATCH, WOOD OR BAMBOO
CONCRETE & STONE C.I. SHEETS



HOUSES BY ROOF MATERIAL

TILES AND SLATES BRICK AND LIME
ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS OTHER MATERIALS



CHAPTER V

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

It is difficult to discuss the quality of housing in a country like ours where no norms stand prescribed about a house being standard or sub-standard. There is so much of disparity between rich and poor living that what may be an unlivable house for the upper classes would be a luxury for the lower strata. Three broad indicators might, however, be applied for assessing the extent of uninhabitability of living quarters: (i) age of the structure—whether it has outlived the period of livability; (ii) materials from which the house has been built; and (iii) accommodation in terms of living rooms.

2. The first criterion, the age of the house or structure, by itself would not be a reliable index. Houses built from different materials have different age for service. A hut made from grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo superannuates within a few years of its construction whereas a house built from stone or concrete would be serviceable for over a century. In any case, information on age was not collected during houselisting.

3. Referring to the second criterion, *i.e.*, the materials used for construction, information was collected about the predominant material used for the walls and roof of each census house used as dwelling. A shortcoming in this respect was that similar information was not collected in regard to the floor.

4. The third criterion—accommodation—will be the subject matter of the next Chapter. In this Chapter information on materials of walls and roofs is presented.

5. Information on materials was recorded only for such census houses as were found to be used for dwelling, exclusively or conjointly with other uses, such as shop, business, or factory. The unit of study was the household and not the census house. From the data contained in the houselist, a 20 p.c. sample of households was drawn by systematic sampling.

6. The census houses in which the selected households resided have been distributed according to

the predominant material used for walls and roof in Table E-IV to be found in a separate volume entitled Part IV-B. Their per thousand distribution has been presented in Tables E-IV.1 and E-IV.2, placed at the end of this Chapter.

7. *Number and distribution of households*—The households on which the present study is based, number 702,669 in the State: 550,320 in rural areas and 152,349 in urban areas. These households are consistently in proportion to the total population in the Districts and smaller units. The largest number in the sample is from Ferozepur District, 54,877 households, and in the District with the smallest population (Lahaul & Spiti) the sample consists of 626 households.

Material of Wall

8. There may be a number of materials used for constructing a wall, but in the present classification only the most predominant material has been taken into consideration. The various materials are mentioned below in accordance with the numerical importance of the houses in which they were found to have been used.

9. *Unburnt bricks*—This is the most common material for wall construction. In the State as a whole 486 out of one thousand houses have walls built of unburnt bricks, *i.e.*, mud moulded into bricks and dried in sun. Sometimes a little straw is mixed with the mud to impart strength. These bricks are laid with mud mortar and when dry they are plastered with mud and cow-dung. Mud walls are more common in rural areas than in towns, their proportion per thousand houses being 589 and 112, respectively. In the Kangra District houses of sun-dried bricks are to be found the most: about three in every four, and they are still more common in areas of lower elevation, and where rainfall is low. Other Districts where houses made of unburnt bricks are above the State average are Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Hissar, Rohtak and Amritsar. This material is not used at all in Lahaul & Spiti District, and is used very sparingly in Simla District, in one out of fourteen houses.

10. *Burnt bricks*—Taking the State as a whole, four out of every ten houses are built of burnt bricks; the proportion is three in rural areas and eight in towns out of every ten houses. This is in contrast to sun-dried bricks which are used in six houses out of ten in rural areas and one in nine in urban areas.

11. Bricks are made from earth mud without mixing any other material, and they are of uniform size, 9 inches long, 4-3/8 inches broad and 2-11/16 inches high, when ready. In plain construction of 100 cubic feet 1,350 to 1,400 bricks are consumed depending on the thickness of the mortar. The universal practice is to mould the bricks by hand and to fire them in elliptical kilns in which 20 tons of slack coal is required to bake one lakh bricks.

12. *Mud*—For wall construction mud is used in two ways: first, clods of earth taken out of ponds when they run dry; and second, earth made into paste with water and placed in lumps one above another and beaten in between two planks of wood in order to give a plain shape. When dry, the walls made from sun-dried bricks or mud are equally strong though the latter have a neater appearance. Every twentieth house in the State has walls made of mud. In rural areas their proportion is higher, one in sixteen, than in towns where such houses are one in sixty-two. The use of mud is comparatively common in the southern Districts of Gurgaon and Mahendragarh as also in the lower regions of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Simla.

13. It will be correct to say that houses in Punjab have brick or mud walls. In eleven out of nineteen Districts houses from other materials do not count more than two in a hundred. In three Districts of Ambala, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur the walls from other materials are between two and seven per cent. Only five Districts (Simla, Kangra, Lahaul & Spiti, Gurgaon and Mahendragarh) are worthy of note for having walls built from materials other than brick or mud, and this is due to stone being available there in abundance.

14. *Stone*—The use of stone is confined to areas where it is found. In the State as a whole 37 per thousand houses have stone walls. Their proportion is as high as 872 in Lahaul & Spiti, 432 in Simla and 208 in Kangra, which are in the hills. In the upper reaches of submontane Districts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Ambala stone walls are also to be seen. Stone is also met in the two southern Districts of Mahendragarh and Gurgaon

where it is used in construction to the extent of 238 and 130 per thousand houses, respectively.

15. *Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo*—Census houses with walls made from these materials count only six in a thousand in Punjab. In fruit gardens and sometimes in the fields, such huts are improvised for use during the season. In some riverain areas liable to inundation these materials are used more commonly, particularly in Ferozepur and Karnal Districts.

16. *Timber*—Only two houses in a thousand in Punjab have walls built of timber. They are very rare in villages, but a little more common (nine in a thousand) in towns, for example, stalls wherein the stall-holders also sleep. In Kangra and Simla urban areas, however, timber is used for this purpose even for regular houses to the extent of 240 and 191, respectively, per thousand census houses.

17. *Cement concrete*—In the Simla District eight houses in a thousand in rural areas and 28 in towns are built of cement concrete, and the corresponding figure for urban areas of Kangra is 20. According to the houselists as many as 25 and 36 houses per thousand houses in Ludhiana and Patiala Cities have walls of cement and concrete. This, it has been ascertained, is incorrect, because some enumerators mistook cement plastered brick walls as built of cement concrete.

18. *Corrugated iron sheets and other metal sheets*—Walls made of such sheets are very rare. For the most part they are structures meant to be stores, but lived in by human beings. In the towns of Simla, Kangra, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur Districts, their number is, however, mentionable.

19. *Other materials*—Under this group two types of dwellings deserve mention. In Simla District, there is a style of building walls known as *dhajji*, i.e., wooden framework with inter-spaces filled with mud and pebbles. Walls of this type are also common in the hill areas of Gurdaspur District. Secondly, in Lahaul & Spiti District it is a common sight to see people living in tents, particularly the labourers engaged on construction and shopkeepers serving refreshments along the highway.

Material of Roof

20. *Grass, reeds, thatch, etc.*—More than four-fifths of the census houses in Punjab have, what is commonly called, *kacha* roof. It takes several forms. Sloping roofs are generally of *chhap-par* i.e., reeds and long grass arranged in rows

and fixed tightly on a rectangular frame made of bamboo. Such roofs either slope off to one side of the room or to both sides from the ridge. In the latter case two *chhappars* of equal dimensions are fastened together on a beam placed across the two walls making the width of the room. In order to make the roof leak-and fire-proof and to give it the necessary weight so that it is not blown off by strong winds, on the top of the thatch a two-inch thick coating of mud is given.

21. In the case of flat roofs a strong beam is placed on the side walls. In big rooms, two or more such beams are placed breadthwise. On the beams sticks are placed about one foot apart. On these sticks neatly arranged reeds are spread and on the top a thick coating of mud is given. Sometimes between the sticks, small bits of wood are also fixed to give additional strength to the roof, particularly in the case of double-storeyed houses. Another variation in roofing is that on the beam and rafters are laid planks of wood close to one another, and on the planks dry earth is spread to a thickness of some four inches. Top dressing is then given with mud, straw and cow-dung.

22. Houses with roofs of any of the types mentioned above range between 709 and 964 per thousand in Districts other than Simla, Kangra and Mahendragarh. In the Simla and Kangra Districts because of rains, tiles, corrugated iron sheets and stone slates are made use of to a larger extent for roofing. In Mahendragarh the fewer houses with thatch, etc., are matched by a larger number of those having roofs of brick and lime.

23. *Brick and lime*—In the State as a whole, 80 houses per thousand have roofs built of brick and lime. The proportion in rural areas is 55 and in urban areas 169. The distribution of such houses over the State is very uneven. In Mahendragarh three out of every ten houses have such a roof, and their proportion is between 10 and 20 per hundred in Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana. On the other hand this type of roof is not built in Kangra, Simla, Lahaul & Spiti and Kapurthala Districts.

24. *Tiles*—Tiles, locally known as *khaprel* cover the roof of one house in fifteen in the State as a whole. Their use is most extensive in the Kangra District (617 per thousand houses). Their use in Gurdaspur District is also common (142 per thousand). Both of these Districts have heavy rainfall. One should have expected Simla District to be using

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the tiles as extensively as Kangra, but in Simla the type of clay needed for the manufacture of tiles is not to be found, and their carriage from the plains would entail heavy expense.

25. *Concrete and stone slabs*—The roofs of concrete and stone slabs are seen chiefly in the hill Districts of Simla and Ambala (272 and 119 per thousand). The corresponding figure for Gurgaon is 102. Concrete roofs are becoming popular now all over the State.

26. *Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets*—In an area like Punjab, characterised by extreme climate, metal sheets are not suited for roofing, since they transmit to the room heat and cold of the weather. In the plains their use is made chiefly for projections where a strong but light material is required. Sheets are, however, very common in the Simla District where more than half the houses in towns and a quarter in villages have roofs of this material. In the towns of Kangra every third house has metal sheet roof. They are also to be found substantially in the hilly portions of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur.

27. *Asbestos and cement sheets*—The use of asbestos cement sheets is restricted for the most part to the urban areas of Kangra District where one house in thirty-four has roof of this type. For the State as a whole, houses with asbestos cement sheets count three in a thousand.

28. *Other materials*—These are mostly tents to be found in substantial number in Lahaul & Spiti and Gurdaspur Districts, as has been explained in the section dealing with wall materials.

29. *Selection of materials*—In recent years there has been a rapid trend towards adopting modern designs, and using durable and superior materials for houses. Since, however, houses have a long life, and additions made to the total number from year to year are a small proportion, the houses considered in totality bring out traditional features. The materials mostly used in construction in an area are those which suit local climatic conditions. Secondly, in the interest of economy, there is a preference for local materials.

30. *Rainfall*—The annual average rainfall for each District is given on the next page. Data on other factors, such as temperature, humidity, wind velocity, and depth of water need not be dwelt upon because that will distract the reader from the main subject under discussion.

Annual Average Rainfall : 1957-1961

District	Rainfall (Centimetres)
1. Hissar	48
2. Rohtak	53
3. Gurgaon	39
4. Karnal	70
5. Ambala	114
6. Simla	154
7. Kangra	194
8. Lahaul & Spiti	15*
9. Hoshiarpur	105
10. Jullundur	76
11. Ludhiana	75
12. Ferozepur	41
13. Amritsar	67
14. Gurdaspur	139
15. Kapurthala	75
16. Bhatinda	52
17. Sangrur	57
18. Patiala	89
19. Mahendragarh	52

*Does not include snowfall.

31. The use of mud, sun-dried and burnt bricks for walls is universal. Similarly, except in Simla and Kangra a large majority of houses have *kacha* roofs. Other materials for walls and roofs where they feature prominently are considered below.

32. Simla and Kangra Districts are characterised by heavy rains, and abundance of coniferous trees and structural stones. Hence stone and timber provide wall material in a large number of cases, as also corrugated iron sheets to a mentionable extent in Simla. The use of timber in walls in Kangra District is confined to towns. Because of heavy rains more than half the houses in these two Districts are covered with tiles, slate and corrugated iron sheets. In Simla very many buildings have roofs made of concrete and stone slabs.

33. Lahaul & Spiti District is a tract of high mountains not permitting easy transport, and with scanty rainfall and very few trees. In these circumstances except a few houses all have walls of stone. Roofs are mostly flat and mud plastered which keep the rooms warm in winter. Only a few among them have corrugated iron sheets on the top.

34. Stone walls are also to be seen in the sub-montane Districts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and

Ambala; and among roofing materials, tiles in Gurdaspur, corrugated iron sheets in Hoshiarpur and stone slabs in Ambala and Hoshiarpur deserve mention.

35. Two southern Districts of Gurgaon and Mahendragarh have stone quarries and calcareous nodules just beneath the surface of earth. Hence stone walls, and roofs of bricks laid in lime. The use of brick and lime for roofing is popular also in Hoshiarpur and Central Districts.

36. In the riverain belts of Karnal, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur Districts, liable to inundation, recourse is had to huts of grass and twigs, which are easy and cheap to build or repair.

37. *Availability of materials*—The materials used in rural houses of the common type require very little material to be purchased and labour charges form a major portion of the expenditure on house construction. Mud to be used as such or in the form of unburnt bricks is had from the ponds and for timber the trees in fields are utilised. The few accessories of iron required, are purchased from the nearby towns. The better type of houses, however, resemble those built in small towns.

38. Bricks are brought from the kilns which are well spread out in the State. The materials having centralised source of supply are cement, produced by the two factories at Surajpur and Charkhi Dadri, and articles of iron and asbestos which have to be imported from other States. Of these articles there is a dearth, and their supply is regulated by the issue of permits in these days.

39. The dearth of building materials is due partly to the constructional activity remaining suppressed during the war and post-war period, and partly to a substantial portion of the present production being earmarked for the works which Government has taken in hand, and partly to the growing desire of the people to live in better type of houses. Better economic conditions, spread of literacy, increased contacts with towns and provision of amenities like electricity even in traditionally inaccessible and backward areas, are generating a new consciousness and attitude for better living. Moreover, Government is spending large amounts on schemes of rural housing. Consequently, not only is the demand for better building materials on the increase but also healthier and more comfortable houses are replacing the old houses of traditional type. The face of the country is changing fast.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Wall
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt Bricks	Burnt Bricks	C.I.sheets or other Metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB		6	1	62	589	300	1	41	N	N
		4	9	16	112	827	3	22	5	2
<i>Ambala Division</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>
	<i>U</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>
Hissar District	R	6	N	27	709	258	N	N	N	0
	U	3	1	8	118	865	5	N	N	N
Sirsa Tahsil	R	12	N	24	846	118	0	0	0	0
	U	1	2	10	263	724	0	0	0	0
Fatehabad Tahsil	R	5	0	29	796	170	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	30	0	970	0	0	0	0
Hissar Tahsil	R	7	N	27	748	218	N	0	N	0
	U	7	2	7	84	886	14	N	N	0
Hissar Town (M.C.)	U	0	2	4	80	912	1	1	0	0
Hansi Tahsil	R	N	1	24	563	412	0	0	N	0
	U	2	1	11	89	895	0	0	1	1
Bhiwani Tahsil	R	2	N	34	540	420	0	4	0	0
	U	0	0	5	89	906	0	N	N	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	0	3	72	925	0	0	N	0
Rohtak District	R	2	N	20	588	387	N	3	N	1
	U	N	0	7	64	927	0	1	1	0
Gohana Tahsil	R	0	0	18	578	404	0	N	0	0
	U	0	0	9	16	975	0	0	0	0
Sonepat Tahsil	R	4	1	26	558	411	0	0	0	0
	U	1	1	6	8	984	0	0	0	0
Rohtak Tahsil	R	2	N	18	578	402	N	0	0	0
	U	N	N	3	84	913	0	0	N	0
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	U	N	N	3	84	913	0	0	N	0
Jhajjar Tahsil	R	1	0	19	628	341	0	11	N	N
	U	0	0	20	113	860	0	3	4	0
Gurgaon District	R	4	1	123	504	215	2	150	1	N
	U	2	3	50	150	735	3	40	16	1
Rewari Tahsil	R	1	N	162	414	217	0	206	0	N
	U	2	0	37	179	761	2	19	0	0
Gurgaon Tahsil	R	4	4	145	309	289	2	246	1	0
	U	2	0	37	192	660	0	41	65	3
Ballabgarh Tahsil	R	10	N	45	655	223	6	60	1	N
	U	1	11	39	42	886	7	14	0	0
Palwal Tahsil	R	5	2	75	668	248	2	N	0	N
	U	0	0	108	233	658	0	1	0	0
Nuh Tahsil	R	1	1	127	543	185	3	137	3	0
	U	17	0	0	314	248	0	421	0	0
Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	R	4	0	146	500	123	1	226	N	0
	U	0	0	68	118	270	0	549	0	0
Karnal District	R	16	1	49	498	435	1	0	N	N
	U	3	1	15	71	909	N	1	N	0
Kaithal Tahsil	R	12	N	40	374	574	N	0	N	N
	U	2	0	4	35	959	0	0	0	0
Thanesar Tahsil	R	22	1	71	685	221	N	0	0	0
	U	8	3	0	173	812	1	1	2	0
Karnal Tahsil	R	24	4	51	529	387	5	0	N	0
	U	0	1	4	59	936	0	0	0	0
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	U	0	1	5	35	959	0	0	0	0

O = Nil

N = Negligible

M. C. = Municipal Committee

C. B. = Cantonment Board

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or
Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Wall
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt Bricks	Burnt Bricks	C.I.sheets or other Metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnal District—contd.										
Panipat Tahsil	R	4	N	41	520	435	0	0	0	0
	U	3	N	46	42	908	N	1	0	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	U	3	N	46	42	908	N	1	0	0
Ambala District	R	5	1	70	599	232	1	91	1	N
	U	9	N	14	90	875	N	11	0	1
Rupar Tahsil	R	0	5	65	553	372	N	5	0	0
	U	8	0	3	100	889	0	0	0	0
Nalagarh Tahsil	R	2	0	3	19	11	0	965	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	469	0	531	0	0
Kharar Tahsil	R	3	2	66	580	318	N	31	0	N
	U	20	1	9	29	925	1	14	0	1
CHANDIGARH TOWN	U	27	N	9	2	960	N	N	0	2
Naraingarh Tahsil	R	3	0	63	726	134	2	72	0	0
	U	0	0	0	227	773	0	0	0	0
Ambala Tahsil	R	2	1	110	627	256	0	0	4	N
	U	1	N	15	143	840	0	N	0	1
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	1	0	1	205	793	0	0	0	0
AMBALA CANTONMENT (M.B.)	U	1	1	25	99	873	0	N	0	1
Jagadhri Tahsil	R	17	1	69	729	184	N	N	N	0
	U	7	N	22	73	898	0	0	0	0
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	2	0	23	75	900	0	0	0	0
Simla District	R	N	4	181	38	32	6	721	8	9
	U	1	191	38	99	415	12	216	28	1
Simla Tahsil	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	218	43	90	472	14	130	32	1
Kandaghat Tahsil	R	1	4	181	38	32	6	721	8	9
	U	2	17	9	156	46	0	768	0	2
Jullundur Division	R	7	1	75	612	267	1	37	N	N
	U	2	9	15	120	823	4	18	5	4
Kangra District	U	2	1	36	746	18	N	197	N	N
	R	0	240	17	228	52	11	432	20	0
Nurpur Tahsil	R	16	2	111	834	34	0	2	N	1
	U	0	7	223	0	122	0	648	0	0
Kangra Tahsil	R	1	N	4	888	13	0	94	0	0
	U	0	266	1	311	26	16	349	31	0
Palampur Tahsil	R	N	N	1	900	19	0	79	1	0
	U	0	482	0	189	193	0	136	0	0
Kulu Tahsil	R	0	2	5	0	0	0	993	0	0
	U	0	4	0	0	0	0	996	0	0
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	R	2	3	82	840	29	N	44	N	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamirpur Tahsil	R	N	N	32	900	14	N	54	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	0	0	66	0	0	0	872	0	62
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul Tahsil	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	0	104
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spiti Tahsil	R	0	0	164	0	0	0	836	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or
Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Wall
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt Bricks	Burnt Bricks	C.I.sheets or other Metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hoshiarpur District	R	2	N	101	477	402	2	16	N	0
	U	3	3	31	128	822	3	10	0	0
Dasuya Tahsil	R	3	0	14	671	309	3	0	0	0
	U	12	0	9	70	909	0	0	0	0
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	R	1	1	34	297	627	3	37	0	0
	U	1	1	5	145	843	4	1	0	0
HOSHIARPUR TOWN (M.C.)	U	N	2	5	171	815	5	2	0	0
Una Tahsil	R	4	N	207	559	221	1	8	0	0
	U	2	6	64	144	758	5	21	0	0
Garhshankar Tahsil	R	1	N	101	366	511	0	21	N	0
	U	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Jullundur District	R	2	N	28	502	465	3	N	N	0
	U	1	2	6	99	885	4	0	2	1
Nakodar Tahsil	R	3	0	1	650	345	0	1	0	0
	U	0	0	0	115	885	0	0	0	0
Jullundur Tahsil	R	1	N	11	397	580	10	N	1	0
	U	1	2	5	107	876	5	0	3	1
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	U	1	2	7	93	887	6	0	3	1
Nawashahr Tahsil	R	2	0	58	519	421	0	0	0	0
	U	4	0	11	65	920	0	0	0	0
Phillaur Tahsil	R	N	N	40	509	451	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	9	48	943	0	0	0	0
Ludhiana District	R	2	N	35	521	441	0	1	0	N
	U	1	4	9	105	851	9	1	20	N
Jagraon Tahsil	R	4	0	60	554	381	0	0	0	1
	U	1	0	1	179	817	0	2	0	0
Ludhiana Tahsil	R	1	N	31	489	479	0	0	0	0
	U	1	5	9	90	857	11	2	25	N
LUDEHIANA CITY (M.C.)	U	1	5	9	90	857	11	2	25	N
Samrala Tahsil	R	2	0	17	539	440	0	2	0	0
	U	2	1	20	129	848	0	0	0	0
Ferozepur District	R	24	1	33	816	126	N	0	0	N
	U	6	1	9	254	726	1	0	2	1
Fazilka Tahsil	R	30	1	32	874	63	0	0	0	N
	U	6	2	N	320	662	3	0	7	0
Ferozepur Tahsil	R	80	2	44	780	94	0	0	0	0
	U	6	0	16	123	852	0	0	0	3
Zira Tahsil	R	15	1	49	827	108	0	0	0	0
	U	9	0	11	315	665	0	0	0	0
Moga Tahsil	R	2	N	26	777	195	0	0	0	N
	U	7	0	11	186	793	0	0	3	0
Muktsar Tahsil	R	8	1	25	815	151	N	0	0	0
	U	2	N	6	451	541	0	0	0	0
Amritsar District	R	3	1	46	698	256	1	0	N	0
	U	2	2	13	64	912	3	N	2	2
Ajnala Tahsil	R	13	N	46	675	266	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	615	385	0	0	0	0
Amritsar Tahsil	R	1	1	22	661	314	1	0	0	0
	U	2	2	13	55	920	3	N	3	2
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	U	2	2	11	44	934	4	N	3	0
Tarn Taran Tahsil	R	N	1	66	686	246	1	0	N	0
	U	1	1	0	27	971	0	0	0	0
Patti Tahsil	R	3	0	59	795	140	3	0	0	0
	U	6	2	30	175	787	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or
Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Wall
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R — U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt Bricks	Burnt Bricks	C.I.sheets or other Metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gurdaspur District	R	12	1	296	440	247	8	1	0	N
	U	3	9	41	105	752	8	49	N	33
Pathankot Tahsil	R	34	4	438	305	208	7	4	0	N
	U	5	21	64	84	623	18	122	0	63
PATHANKOT TOWN*	U	7	24	81	69	703	26	0	0	90
Gurdaspur Tahsil	R	5	N	444	245	303	2	1	0	0
	U	1	3	61	41	856	1	1	1	35
Batala Tahsil	R	4	0	46	736	214	N	0	0	0
	U	1	0	2	169	828	0	0	0	0
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	1	0	2	211	786	0	0	0	0
Kapurthala District	R	5	1	73	483	438	N	0	0	0
	U	0	N	7	88	953	0	0	1	1
Kapurthala Tahsil	R	6	1	84	501	408	N	0	0	0
	U	0	0	7	33	958	0	0	1	1
Phagwara Tahsil	R	3	0	20	399	578	0	0	0	0
	U	0	1	7	43	948	0	0	1	0
Patiala Division	R	4	N	39	563	362	1	31	N	N
	U	7	1	13	116	324	N	30	8	1
Bhatinda District	R	4	N	30	721	244	1	N	0	0
	U	9	1	17	245	723	N	0	4	1
Faridkot Tahsil	R	2	0	45	757	196	0	0	0	0
	U	6	N	1	377	609	N	0	6	1
Bhatinda Tahsil	R	2	0	24	737	235	2	N	0	0
	U	12	2	34	175	771	0	0	5	1
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)	U	23	0	66	116	793	0	0	0	2
Mansa Tahsil	R	9	N	29	677	285	0	0	0	0
	U	3	0	0	201	796	0	0	0	0
Sangrur District	R	2	N	21	497	480	N	N	N	N
	U	8	N	5	82	901	0	0	4	0
Barnala Tahsil	R	1	0	0	713	286	0	0	0	0
	U	4	0	9	119	868	0	0	0	0
Malerkotla Tahsil	R	2	N	64	578	356	N	0	0	N
	U	4	0	4	109	883	0	0	N	0
Sangrur Tahsil	R	4	0	24	483	480	N	0	0	0
	U	21	0	5	64	910	0	0	0	0
Narwana Tahsil	R	2	0	1	250	747	0	0	N	0
	U	0	0	5	42	942	0	0	11	0
Jind Tahsil	R	2	0	N	452	545	0	N	N	1
	U	3	1	2	42	935	0	0	17	0
Patiala District	R	7	N	35	601	355	2	N	0	N
	U	5	1	14	44	917	0	1	17	1
Nabha Tahsil	R	5	0	2	610	363	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	22	48	919	0	0	0	11
Sirhind Tahsil	R	4	0	22	576	398	0	N	0	N
	U	2	6	25	40	927	0	0	0	0

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—concl.
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or
Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Wall
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R — U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt Bricks	Burnt Bricks	C.I.sheets or other Metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patiala District—contd.										
Rajpura Tahsil	R	2	N	98	634	265	1	0	0	0
	U	0	1	29	36	934	0	0	0	0
Patiala Tahsil	R	15	N	10	597	371	7	N	0	N
	U	7	1	5	46	910	0	1	30	N
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	U	5	1	6	33	918	0	1	36	N
Mahendragarh District	R	2	N	105	387	238	N	216	2	0
	U	N	1	33	104	439	1	422	0	N
Dadri Tahsil	R	2	N	221	395	326	0	55	1	0
	U	0	0	0	180	807	0	13	0	0
Mahendragarh Tahsil	R	0	0	14	579	314	1	86	6	0
	U	0	2	0	181	817	0	0	0	0
Narnaul Tahsil	R	1	1	56	227	229	0	486	0	0
	U	1	1	65	30	76	1	825	0	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corru- gated iron, zinc or other Metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB	R	857	63	8	3	55	14	N
	U	623	75	30	5	169	94	4
Ambala Division	R	899	8	5	2	58	28	N
	U	627	26	52	4	130	160	1
Hissar District	R	942	4	N	6	40	8	0
	U	770	11	5	2	151	61	N
Sirsa Tahsil	R	973	1	N	0	18	8	0
	U	661	55	1	0	270	13	0
Fatehabad Tahsil	R	984	2	N	N	12	2	0
	U	798	0	8	47	12	135	0
Hissar Tahsil	R	959	3	N	0	36	2	0
	U	781	1	1	0	141	76	N
Hissar Town (M.C.)	U	787	1	N	0	123	89	0
Hansi Tahsil	R	970	9	1	N	15	5	0
	U	944	0	0	1	0	54	1
Bhiwani Tahsil	R	772	5	1	38	157	27	0
	U	733	0	15	0	184	68	0
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	U	749	0	16	0	196	39	0
Rohtak District	R	907	6	2	1	72	12	N
	U	851	4	5	2	69	69	N
Gohana Tahsil	R	984	N	0	0	10	6	0
	U	987	1	0	0	0	12	0
Sonepat Tahsil	R	920	14	10	1	51	4	0
	U	752	14	22	6	105	101	0
Rohtak Tahsil	R	937	11	N	4	42	6	0
	U	969	0	0	0	1	30	N
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	U	969	0	0	0	1	30	N
Jhajjar Tahsil	R	813	1	N	0	159	27	N
	U	608	3	0	0	230	159	0
Gurgaon District	R	771	1	2	1	150	75	N
	U	438	65	25	4	247	220	1
Rewari Tahsil	R	683	0	1	N	246	70	0
	U	391	0	1	0	544	64	0
Gurgaon Tahsil	R	658	1	1	9	196	134	1
	U	337	103	5	11	107	434	3
Ballabgarh Tahsil	R	832	3	4	1	48	112	N
	U	418	131	75	6	202	167	1
Palwal Tahsil	R	837	0	4	0	100	58	1
	U	663	5	2	0	128	202	0
Nuh Tahsil	R	830	0	1	0	125	44	N
	U	636	0	0	0	8	356	0
Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	R	846	3	N	0	103	48	0
	U	392	0	0	0	275	333	0
Karnal District	R	982	1	N	1	14	2	N
	U	885	24	2	2	60	27	0
Kaithal Tahsil	R	973	N	N	N	26	1	N
	U	790	11	0	0	195	4	0
Thanesar Tahsil	R	991	1	1	0	4	2	1
	U	877	95	3	0	10	15	0
Karnal Tahsil	R	988	N	0	3	8	1	N
	U	890	8	0	3	65	34	0

O = Nil

N = Negligible

M. C. = Municipal Committee

C. B. = Cantonment Board

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Roof

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corru- gated iron, zinc or other Metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnal District—contd.								
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	U	874	3	0	3	80	40	0
Panipat Tahsil	R	982	1	1	N	9	7	0
	U	945	5	3	4	3	40	0
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	U	945	5	3	4	3	40	0
Ambala District	R	896	32	5	2	80	35	N
	U	508	28	28	4	155	274	3
Rupar Tahsil	R	913	34	N	4	41	8	0
	U	762	24	18	11	78	78	29
Nalagarh Tahsil	R	700	7	28	0	9	256	0
	U	785	0	13	0	154	48	0
Kharar Tahsil	R	846	69	4	3	48	30	0
	U	249	28	38	7	110	566	2
CHANDIGARH TOWN	U	163	39	16	8	19	753	2
Naraingarh Tahsil	R	954	20	2	1	8	15	0
	U	296	0	0	0	685	19	0
Ambala Tahsil	R	930	43	1	2	19	5	N
	U	689	43	35	2	41	188	2
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	861	25	5	0	55	54	N
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	U	568	56	57	3	31	283	2
Jagadhri Tahsil	R	928	2	7	2	39	22	0
	U	498	5	6	2	414	72	3
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	776	7	8	3	123	78	5
Simla District	R	450	3	252	N	N	294	1
	U	145	9	584	6	0	256	N
Simla Tahsil	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	161	10	538	7	0	284	0
Kandaghat Tahsil	R	450	3	252	N	N	294	1
	U	37	0	885	4	0	72	2
Jullundur Division	R	801	128	14	3	49	5	N
	U	571	137	23	6	194	62	7
Kangra District	R	354	623	20	3	N	N	N
	U	49	489	328	29	1	103	1
Nurpur Tahsil	R	561	397	38	1	1	2	0
	U	381	43	533	0	7	36	0
Kangra Tahsil	R	107	890	3	0	0	N	0
	U	0	541	277	37	0	144	1
Palampur Tahsil	R	243	738	6	12	N	1	0
	U	0	125	791	36	0	48	0
Kulu Tahsil	R	143	846	11	0	0	N	0
	U	153	839	8	0	0	0	0
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	R	439	523	37	N	1	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamirpur Tahsil	R	548	428	25	N	0	1	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul & Spiti District	R	981	0	5	0	0	0	64
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahaul Tahsil	R	886	0	8	0	0	0	106
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spiti Tahsil	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or
Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Roof
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corru- gated iron, zinc or other Metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hoshiarpur District	R	798	48	53	4	95	7	N
Dasuya Tahsil	U	373	123	83	13	336	69	3
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	R	833	31	28	2	105	1	N
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	U	659	203	0	0	115	23	0
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	R	888	37	19	4	49	2	1
Hoshiarpur Town (M.C.)	U	391	235	11	34	262	61	6
Una Tahsil	R	326	226	11	41	316	73	7
Una Tahsil	U	683	99	134	6	63	15	0
Garhshankar Tahsil	R	285	8	182	1	426	98	N
Garhshankar Tahsil	U	811	10	7	5	161	6	0
		0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Jullundur District	R	809	47	1	3	134	6	0
Nakodar Tahsil	U	636	187	3	4	82	86	2
Nakodar Tahsil	R	896	6	0	3	91	4	0
Jullundur Tahsil	U	920	0	0	0	68	12	0
Jullundur Tahsil	R	717	81	2	4	190	6	0
Jullundur City (M.C.)	U	614	229	4	5	63	83	2
Nawashahr Tahsil	R	600	267	2	3	39	88	1
Phillaur Tahsil	U	903	24	1	2	66	4	0
Phillaur Tahsil	R	576	21	3	0	196	204	0
Phillaur Tahsil	U	766	59	N	4	161	10	0
		837	0	0	0	163	0	0
Ludhiana District	R	897	21	N	6	60	16	N
Jagraon Tahsil	U	579	81	3	8	201	138	0
Jagraon Tahsil	R	876	27	0	0	80	16	1
Ludhiana Tahsil	U	896	13	0	60	31	0	0
Ludhiana Tahsil	R	899	23	1	12	56	9	0
Ludhiana City (M.C.)	U	554	85	4	0	209	148	0
Samrala Tahsil	R	554	85	4	0	209	148	0
Samrala Tahsil	U	917	11	1	0	45	26	0
		385	135	3	0	354	123	0
Ferozepur District	R	970	10	N	N	18	2	N
Fazilka Tahsil	U	738	42	2	4	198	15	1
Fazilka Tahsil	R	981	5	0	0	14	N	0
Ferozepur Tahsil	U	609	37	3	2	347	2	0
Ferozepur Tahsil	R	981	12	1	N	6	0	N
Zira Tahsil	U	652	81	3	6	243	11	4
Zira Tahsil	R	983	5	1	0	10	1	0
Moga Tahsil	U	937	2	0	0	0	61	0
Moga Tahsil	R	961	12	1	0	24	2	0
Muktsar Tahsil	U	872	1	1	5	76	45	0
Muktsar Tahsil	R	953	14	N	N	29	4	0
	U	904	18	1	1	74	2	0
Amritsar District	R	947	12	2	7	29	3	N
Ajvala Tahsil	U	565	71	4	4	314	37	5
Ajvala Tahsil	R	966	12	1	4	17	N	0
Amritsar Tahsil	U	934	0	0	0	41	25	0
Amritsar Tahsil	R	930	17	1	N	45	7	0
Amritsar City (M.C.)	U	524	79	4	5	343	39	6
Tarn Taran Tahsil	R	500	76	3	5	380	36	0
Tarn Taran Tahsil	U	952	9	4	2	32	1	N
Patti Tahsil	R	853	0	0	0	104	43	0
Patti Tahsil	U	958	6	1	33	2	0	0
		985	0	0	0	9	6	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—contd.
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or
Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Roof
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corru- gated iron, zinc or other Metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gurdaspur District	R	858	89	16	1	33	3	N
Pathankot Tahsil	U	437	337	45	6	88	39	43
Pathankot Tahsil	R	739	135	49	6	67	4	N
Pathankot Town*	U	213	394	111	10	172	7	93
Gurdaspur Tahsil	R	182	470	13	9	189	3	134
Gurdaspur Tahsil	U	808	140	11	0	39	2	0
Batala Tahsil	R	234	542	2	5	46	127	44
Batala Tahsil	U	989	5	N	0	3	3	0
Batala Town (M.C.)	R	813	142	0	4	22	19	0
Batala Town (M.C.)	U	856	86	0	6	30	22	0
Kapurthala District	R	977	19	0	0	0	3	1
Kapurthala Tahsil	U	744	217	N	7	N	31	1
Kapurthala Tahsil	R	974	22	0	0	0	4	N
Phagwara Tahsil	U	782	179	0	7	0	31	1
Phagwara Tahsil	R	991	4	0	0	0	1	4
	U	703	260	1	6	1	29	0
Patiala Division	R	912	10	1	1	65	17	N
Patiala Division	U	751	12	3	7	178	48	1
Bhatinda District	R	974	10	N	1	15	N	N
Faridkot Tahsil	U	809	8	1	6	160	15	1
Faridkot Tahsil	R	957	32	2	0	8	1	N
Bhatinda Tahsil	U	900	13	0	5	59	23	0
Bhatinda Tahsil	R	974	6	N	1	18	1	0
Bhatinda Town (M.C.)	U	725	6	2	10	248	8	1
Manisa Tahsil	R	627	8	2	0	346	15	2
Manisa Tahsil	U	984	1	N	1	14	N	0
		872	2	1	0	106	19	0
Sangrur District	R	967	6	N	0	23	4	N
Barnala Tahsil	U	833	12	2	3	105	45	0
Barnala Tahsil	R	993	6	0	0	1	N	0
Malerkotla Tahsil	U	861	5	3	5	104	22	0
Malerkotla Tahsil	R	881	12	1	0	96	10	N
Sangrur Tahsil	U	802	3	4	2	158	31	0
Sangrur Tahsil	R	984	6	0	0	7	3	0
Narwana Tahsil	U	908	37	0	3	7	45	0
Narwana Tahsil	R	995	1	N	0	N	4	0
Jind Tahsil	U	909	0	0	2	81	8	0
Jind Tahsil	R	994	3	0	0	0	3	0
	U	688	0	1	0	197	114	0
Patiala District	R	922	22	1	N	46	9	N
Nabha Tahsil	U	699	18	4	11	191	75	2
Nabha Tahsil	R	946	2	1	0	46	5	0
Sirhind Tahsil	U	815	23	0	0	65	86	11
Sirhind Tahsil	R	895	23	2	N	65	15	N
	U	702	14	6	2	143	132	1

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—concl'd.
Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or
Partly as Dwellings, by predominant Material of Roof
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	R U	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corru- gated iron, zinc or other Metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patiala District—contd.								
Rajpura Tahsil	R	904	53	N	1	33	9	0
	U	776	76	5	5	62	73	3
Patiala Tahsil	R	954	5	1	0	37	3	N
	U	652	3	4	18	268	55	N
PATIALA City (M.C.)	U	601	0	5	22	311	61	N
Mahendragarh District								
	R	655	1	N	8	288	47	1
	U	421	1	7	6	501	64	0
Dadri Tahsil	R	682	1	1	2	280	32	2
	U	677	0	21	21	171	110	0
Mahendragarh Tahsil	R	719	0	0	10	198	73	0
	U	527	0	0	0	469	4	0
Narnaul Tahsil	R	577	N	N	12	368	43	0
	U	246	1	4	1	677	71	0

CHAPTER VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

This Chapter deals with the population living in census houses and the accommodation used for residence. The study does not take into account the nomads, *sadhus* and vagrants with no regular abode: such persons count 30,467 in the State.

2. Human beings are treated as belonging to households, *i.e.*, in groups of persons, relatives lodgers and resident employees who live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless, exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.

3. The study covers all types of residences; built houses, improvised huts, and tents. By and far they are built houses, with regular rooms. Since accommodation is expressed in terms of rooms, it is necessary to define the word 'room'. A room has been taken as the area enclosed by walls on all the sides, a roof overhead and with at least one doorway. It should be long and wide enough for a person to sleep in. Unenclosed verandahs, kitchens, stores, garages, cattle-sheds, bath-rooms and latrines, not used for living or sleeping, were not taken as rooms.

4. While preparing the Houselist, the length, breadth and height of the rooms were not measured. Hence it is not possible to express accommodation in terms of floor area or cubic feet of space available per person. A few houses noted for extreme congestion have, however, been described in a general way.

5. The main Table on the subject is Table E-V which is included in the twin publication, entitled Part IV-B. Two Tables derived from that data are, however, placed at the end of this Chapter. All the three Tables are based on a 20 p.c. sample from among the households recorded in Houselists.

Households and Rooms

6. Distribution per thousand of households has been made below, according to the number of rooms occupied, in the State as a whole, in the rural towns having 50,000 to 99,999 persons, and towns of smaller size, respectively.

Distribution of Thousand Households according to Number of Rooms occupied

Households occupying	State		Towns with population less than 50,000	Towns with population 50,000 to 99,999	Cities with population 100,000 and above
	As a whole	Rural areas			
No regular Room	2	2	3	2	1
1 Room	369	343	422	503	518
2 Rooms	308	315	292	283	271
3 Rooms	156	167	132	106	103
4 Rooms	84	89	70	52	57
5 or more Rooms	81	84	81	54	50

7. The broad picture for the State as a whole is that a little over one-third of the households have only one room each at their disposal; a little less than one-third of the households have two rooms each; the dwellings of a little less than one-sixth of the households comprise three rooms; and the remaining one-sixth of the households live in four or more rooms. Also, there is a larger proportion of one-room households in towns than in villages. The position may now be reviewed in regard to dwelling units of different sizes in terms of rooms.

8. *Dwellings with no regular room*—There are two households in a thousand who do not have at their disposal any regular room; they live in verandahs, stalls or improvised accommodation. A reference to the Table E-V will show that there are 1,477 such households consisting of 7,387 persons: 4,323 males and 3,064 females. Some three-fourths of these households belong to rural areas and the rest are in towns.

9. *One-room Units*—Such dwellings accommodate 36.9 p.c. of the households in the State. This figure is slightly less in rural areas (34.3 p.c.), but rises to 42.2 p.c. in towns with less than 50,000 population, and 50.3 p.c. in towns with population 50,000 to 99,999 and 51.8 p.c. in cities. It is significant that half of the dwelling units in big towns and cities comprise only one room.

10. *Two-room Units*—Whereas the proportion of one-room units increases from villages to towns in the ascending order, the position is reverse in regard to dwellings having two and more rooms. 31.5 p.c. of the households in rural areas occupy such residences as compared with 29.2, 28.3 and 27.1 p.c., respectively, in small towns, big towns and cities.

11. *Three-room Units*—There is a dearth of units of this size. The percentage of households occupying such accommodation in rural areas, small towns, big towns and cities is 16.7, 13.2, 10.6 and 10.3, respectively.

12. *Four-room Units*—Such units are scarcer still, accommodating 8.9 p.c. of the households in rural areas, 7.0 p.c. in small towns and 5.2 p.c. in big towns. This proportion is, however, slightly more in cities (5.7 p.c.).

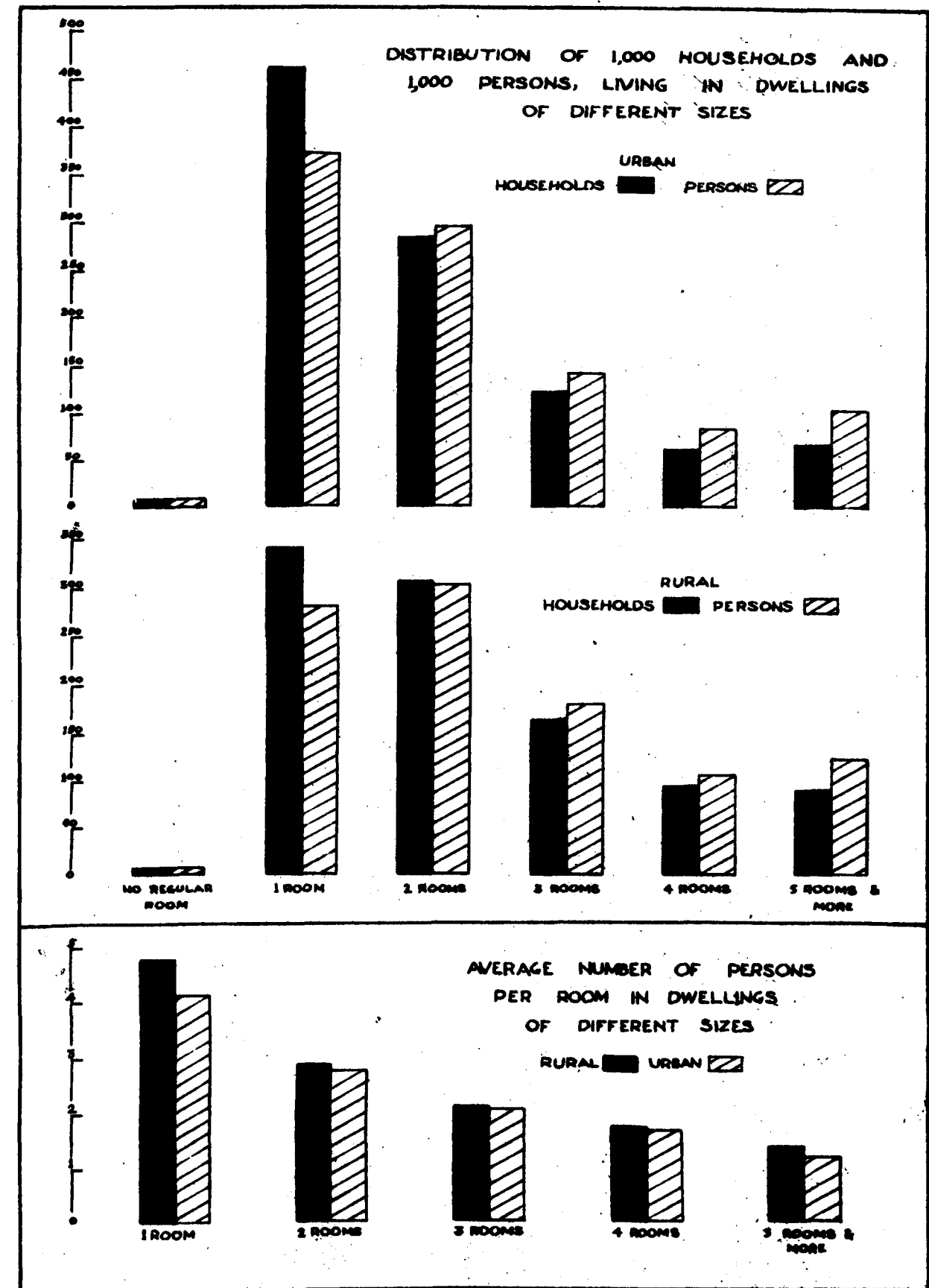
13. *Units of 5 or more rooms*—Only one household in twelve has such a dwelling in rural areas, and this ratio declines in towns and is still less in cities where they count one in twenty.

Persons per Room

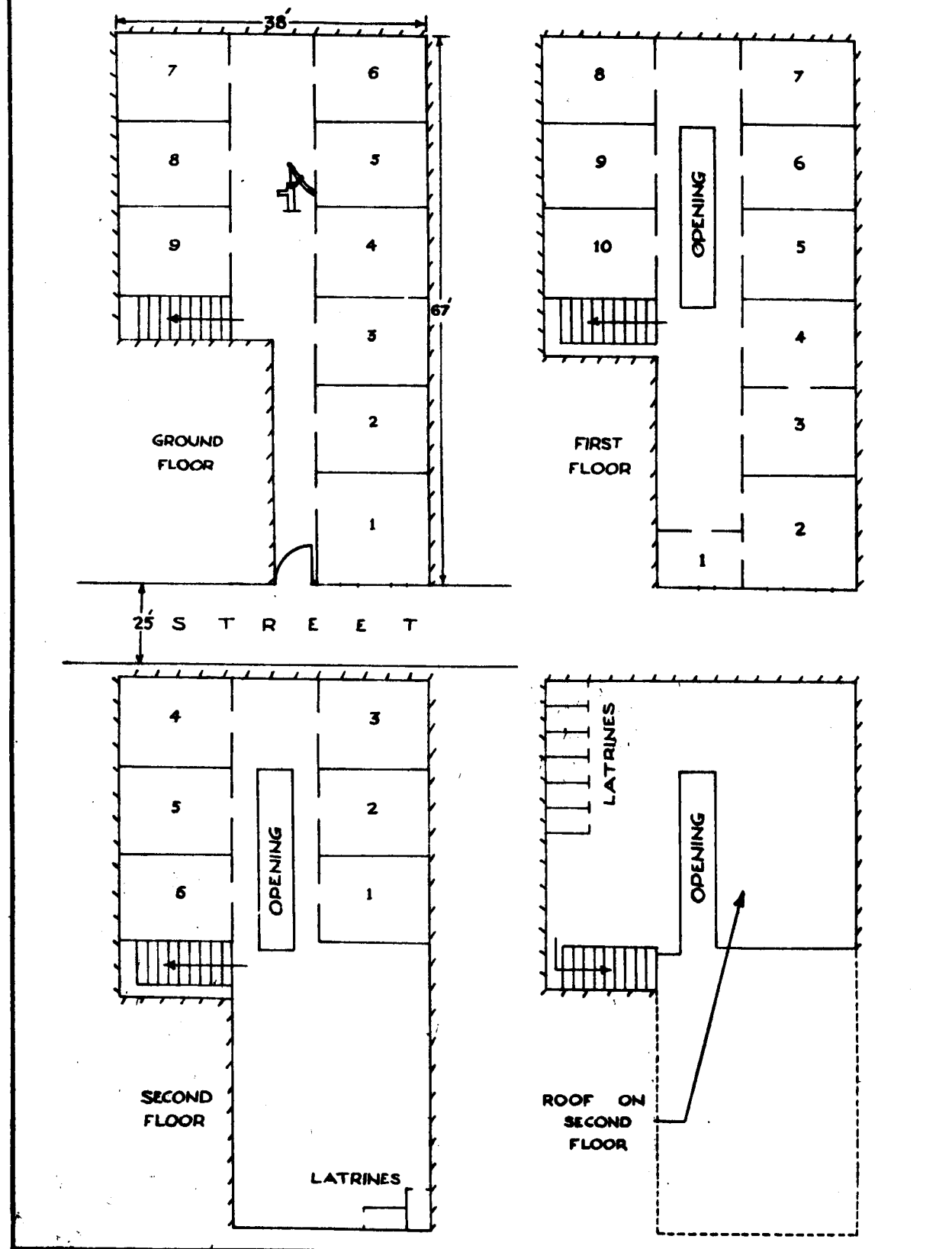
14. According to houselists, a household in Punjab consists of 5.71 persons, and there is one room for 2.47 persons. The following statement shows the average number of persons per room and the average number of persons per household in rural areas and towns.

Average Number of Persons per Room and per Household

Accommodation	Punjab		Rural Areas		Small Towns		Big Towns		Cities	
	Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons	
	Per room	Per household	Per room	Per household	Per room	Per household	Per room	Per household	Per room	Per household
All dwellings	2.47	5.71	2.46	5.84	2.35	5.27	2.83	5.04	2.71	5.21
One-room dwellings	4.62	4.62	4.78	4.78	4.09	4.09	4.21	4.21	4.32	4.32
Two-room dwellings	2.81	5.62	2.84	5.67	2.69	5.39	2.63	5.27	2.77	5.53
Three-room dwellings	2.13	6.40	2.14	6.42	2.10	6.29	2.08	6.23	2.08	6.27
Four-room dwellings	1.75	7.00	1.76	7.03	1.70	6.81	1.66	6.65	1.75	7.01
Dwellings having five or more rooms	1.29	8.32	1.32	8.39	1.17	8.00	1.18	7.72	1.24	8.05



SKETCH OF HOUSE No. 1139 IN DIVISION X,
GALI KHATIKAN, AMRITSAR CITY



The Table brings out some very interesting points. Firstly, the size of the household increases with the number of rooms constituting the dwelling: it is 4.62 persons in the case of households living in one-room units and 8.32 persons in the case of those living in dwellings of 5 or more rooms. The rate of increase in the size of household is, however, not so steep, and consequently the number of persons per room gradually declines in larger dwellings: in the one-room units there are 4.62 persons to a room as against only 1.29 persons per room in units having 5 or more rooms. Household size is one of the urges for bigger accommodation, other factors being desire for more comfort and privacy, and the need of the students for reading in seclusion. The curb on these urges comes from financial limitations, and in some cases disinclination to shift from ancestral houses. The inter-action of these two sets of opposing forces would be a subject for fruitful studies which, it was felt, should be left to research scholars of social science.

15. Secondly, assuming more than two persons per room as the measure for over-crowding it will be noticed that, generally speaking, there is no over-crowding in dwellings of four or more rooms. The units with three rooms are on the margin of over-crowding. The two-room units are definitely over-crowded and the one-room units have more than twice the number of persons as would, according to our criterion, constitute over-crowding. The average number of persons per room among three-room units is 2.13, among two-room units 2.81 and among one-room units 4.62. It is regretted that information collected on the subject was not processed to find the percentage of over-crowded households for different categories of dwellings. Nor was information collected in the houselist about the size of the room; so it is not possible to say anything about the floor area or cubic feet of space per person in different categories of dwellings. However, the fact that one-room units count 369 in a thousand and the average number of persons in such rooms is 4.62 is a conclusive proof of very unsatisfactory dwelling conditions. In villages where most of the people work and live in the open, and there is open space adjoining the rooms for sleeping under the sky at night during eight months in a year, this congestion may not be affecting appreciably the health of the people. In big towns and cities the poorer sections of the community are to a very large extent denied the

convenience of sitting and sleeping in the open. In congested localities the conditions are really appalling, and something more will be said on this aspect later in this Chapter.

16. Thirdly, the higher man-room ratio in villages is due partly to the larger size of households: there are 5.84 persons to household in rural areas as compared to 5.21 in urban areas. The number of persons per room in rural areas, larger as it is when compared with urban areas, would have been still larger but for the one-room dwellings being proportionately small and the corresponding higher ratios in dwellings with larger number of rooms.

17. Fourthly, it will be noticed that the figures relating to towns with population 50,000 to 99,999 do not fall between the towns of smaller size and cities, as they rationally should do. This is because in Chandigarh and Yamunanagar which fall in this group, the households are of small size. A reference to Table E-V will make this point clear.

18. *Inter-District comparison*—As between the various Districts, Ludhiana, Karnal, Ferozepur and Gurgaon are conspicuous for large proportion of one-room dwellings. Ludhiana District has 466 per thousand dwellings of one room, and fewer dwellings of four or more rooms. Ludhiana City contributes to this situation, and will be discussed later. Karnal District is just as bad as Ludhiana with 465 per thousand dwellings consisting of one room each. The position is extremely acute in the villages of Kaithal Tahsil where there are on an average 5.2 persons in one-room dwellings. On the heels of these two Districts follows Ferozepur, where the one-room units form 462 per thousand dwellings. The position is the worst in villages of Ferozepur Tahsil, where this proportion is as high as 619. Another District with large proportion of one-room dwellings is Gurgaon where in its Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil such dwellings count 557 in a thousand and 5.06 persons reside in a room.

19. The Districts which stand out for smaller proportion of one-room dwellings are Lahaul & Spiti, Mahendragarh, Kangra, Rohtak and Bhatinda. Because of the extreme cold climate necessitating people to remain indoors for most of the time in winter the proportion of one-room dwellings to total is 120 in Spiti Tahsil, and in Lahaul Tahsil the corresponding figure is 215.

Whereas the Lahaul & Spiti is the north-most corner of the State, Mahendragarh is at the south-most end, but bears the same feature of fewer one-room units (220 per thousand). In Kangra the position varies in its various parts: Hamirpur Tahsil has 139 and Nurpur Tahsil 644 one-room dwellings per thousand. The corresponding figures for Rohtak and Bhatinda Districts are 294 and 304 per thousand.

20. *Cities and Towns*—Among the five cities, Ludhiana has the highest proportion of one-room dwellings (651 per thousand). Patiala City stands last with 381 per thousand. The proportion of such dwellings among the towns of medium size is the highest at Pathankot (681) followed by Yamunanagar (658). The position is the happiest in Bhiwani town where the one-room dwellings count 276 per thousand, and Hoshiarpur (354) and Chandigarh (366) are next best in this respect.

Congestion

21. Congestion is a common feature of towns, the more so of the old towns where houses were built to meet the requirements of growing population without much interference from any controlling agency. To illustrate the extent of congestion, figures are given below of the area and population of four out of seventeen Divisions into which the Amritsar City is distributed.

Municipal Division	Area in sq. miles	Number of House-holds	Number of Persons	Persons per sq. mile
IV	0.057	1,196	6,060	106,316
V	0.126	4,278	22,423	177,960
IX	0.143	4,973	28,617	200,119
X	0.098	4,025	23,625	241,071

22. Division IV contains the famous Darbar Sahib. This Golden Temple occupies an extensive area and the residential houses are in a portion of the Division: hence the rather low figure of density of human population, worked out on the basis of the total area of the Division. In the most congested Division X the ground area per head works out to 12.8 square yards, including the land under roads, streets and lanes, and the house walls, and the land devoted to public buildings like schools and dispensaries.

23. The main *bazars* and wider lanes with clean big buildings hide from the casual visitor the deplorable housing conditions in the smaller lanes in the interior. These lanes get narrower and narrower as they take off from the main streets, and as they bend and twist in all manners to provide access to residential houses. The narrowest among them would not permit two persons to walk abreast. A number of buildings have protruding balconies so that it is quite easy for persons living in opposite houses to shake hands and to hand out articles to one another. Some of the lanes are so narrow that the rays of the sun do not reach it at any hour.

24. The buildings, mostly on small plots, are several storeys high. Their staircases are narrow, and it is difficult to carry enough water to the top where common latrines are built. The latrines are consequently not properly cleaned; they stink and breed flies to the detriment of the health of residents and to their annoyance, since the house tops are the only space where they can sit in the sun during wintry days and sleep during summer nights. The buildings usually have narrow fronts and are enclosed from three sides: the back rooms are dark and ill-ventilated. Even the lanes, with open drains, emit foul smell.

25. In the old city the rich and the poor generally live in close proximity and there are no distinguishable slums. Along the main streets there are shops and workhouses on the ground floor and the upper floors are used for residence, but in the narrow lanes the houses are used exclusively for residence. How deplorable living conditions in these lanes are may be imagined from the following description of a few houses.

26. *House No. 1139 in Division X, Gali Khatrikan*—This one hundred year old three-storeyed building is on a plot of thirty-eight feet wide and sixty-seven feet deep, closed in from three sides by contiguous buildings. It opens on a twenty-five feet wide street, and the entrance is through a nine-feet wide passage running through the middle of the plot. Some ten years ago the left half of the building up to the mid-deep was sold to another party who for reasons not known, chose to enclose half of the passage up to the depth of his portion. The building in its present form has on the ground floor nine independent rooms; six on the right side of the passage and three on the left, and each room measures about nine feet along the passage and eleven feet deep, as illustrated in the sketch.

The plinth of the building is level with the passage. The front room has two windows opening on the street, besides a door in the passage. All other rooms have one door each which is the only source for admitting light and air. The passage is covered, except an opening in the middle about 4 ft. wide and 20 ft. long. The rooms on the ground floor are dark even during the brightest hours of the day and lamps have to be used when the inmates are in. The building is not fitted with electricity and the smoke of the kerosene lamps and the *chulahs* permeates all rooms. The fuels used by households are variously soft coke, sawdust, firewood and cow-dung cakes. The approach to the nine rooms on the ground floor is direct from the passage and to the ten rooms on the first floor and six rooms on the second floor is from continuous projections on the two sides of the middle passage. One hand-pump on the ground floor is the only source of water-supply for the entire building, and refuse water finds exit through an open drain flowing in the middle of the passage. There is only one staircase for the ten rooms on the first floor and six rooms on the second floor. There are two latrines on the second floor and six more on the third floor, the use of which is allocated between the nineteen households. Some persons, however, go to the municipal latrines which are at a small distance from the building. Seven households living on the ground floor and four of the eight households living on the first floor, sleep on cots spread out in the street in summer nights. The other households go to the top of the building for sleeping. The building is lived in by nineteen tenant households, consisting of 69 persons: 43 males and 26 females. A brief description of the rooms and their inmates is given below.

27. **Ground Floor: Room No. 1**—This room eleven feet by eleven feet opens on the street. Rent, Rs. 10 p.m. The head of the household J. R. and his younger brother work in a shop on a machine for ruling the paper. The two brothers make about Rs. 150 p.m. The household consists of J.R., his wife, mother, an unmarried sister and a brother: total five persons. In this small room, there are three *charpoys*, one of which is left spread during the day but the other two are stood against the wall in winter, since they are used only in summer for sleeping in the street. Cooking is done on an *angithi*, using soft coke as the fuel, and women also bathe in that very room when the males are away. In summer they sleep in the

gali, but during winter in the only small room, mostly on the floor. This family rented this room six months ago.

28. **Room No. 2**—The only occupant of this room is an unmarried man who does manual labour in the *mandi*. He occupied this room a year ago, and pays a rent of Rs. 5 p.m.

29. **Room No. 3**—A rickshaw puller lives alone in this room, paying Rs. 5 as the rent. He does his own cooking in the room and sleeps on the floor.

30. **Room No. 4**—This room is rented by four men jointly on Rs. 6 p.m. They belong to the same village in the U.P. They share one *chulah*. One of them works on a cloth retail shop, two in a dyeing factory and the fourth works in a workshop manufacturing glass beads.

31. **Room No. 5**—K.S. lives in this room along with his wife, and a 14 year old boy. The wife is not gainfully employed, and the boy reads in a school. The family has been in occupation of this room for the last four years, paying Rs. 5 as the rent.

32. **Room No. 6**—In this room the landlord has stored some logs of wood and other building materials.

33. **Room No. 7**—Rented by D.R. with his family which consists of himself, his wife, a daughter of twelve, and a son of six years. D.R. hawks fruits and is stated to be making about two rupees per day. None of the children attends school, but the girl helps her mother, who besides doing household work cleans the utensils of three families from each of which she gets Rs. 5 p.m. He pays Rs. 6 as the rent, a little more than his neighbours because he has the advantage of having the room at the tail end so that he uses the passage as the kitchen. The fuel used is chopped wooden pieces.

34. **Room No. 8**—This room is awaiting a tenant.

35. **Room No. 9**—The only occupant of this room is S.R. who tins utensils. He cooks his own meals in the room. Rent, Rs. 5 p.m.

36. **First Floor: Rooms No. 1 & 2**—This apartment consists of one room eleven feet by eleven feet and another seven feet by nine feet just above the passage. Both the rooms are well ventilated because they face the street. The household

occupying it consists of M.C., his wife, three daughters aged seven, five and three years, and two sons, nine and one years old. M.C. serves with a book-binder on a monthly salary of rupees ninety. The two elder children attend school. These persons sleep on three cots in the rooms in winter and under the sky during summer. The fuel used in the kitchen (one of the two rooms) is firewood and sawdust. They are in occupation of these rooms for the last twenty years, and continue paying the old rent, Rs. 2.75 nP.

37. *Rooms No. 3 & 4*—These two interconnected rooms are lived in by R.D., his wife, one daughter aged fourteen, and three sons aged twelve, eight and two years, respectively. R.D. presses bales in a cloth factory and makes about rupees seventy-five per mensem. The two sons attend school. The family has been in possession of these rooms for the last thirty years and continues to pay the old rent of Rs. 4 p.m.

38. *Room No. 5*—This room is lived in by N.L. and his wife and three sons aged sixteen, twelve and seven years, respectively. N.L. sells biscuits and toffees in front of a school, making about rupees two a day. His eldest son works as an apprentice in a factory getting an allowance of rupees ten per month. The household has been living in the room for the last seven years, paying Rs. 2 p.m. as the rent.

39. *Room No. 6*—This room is with G.C., a widower, and his two sons, eight and six years old, both attending school. G.C. works in a woollen factory, getting rupees seventy-five per month. The family has been living in this room for four years, and the rent paid is Rs. 4 p.m.

40. *Room No. 7*—One K.D. lives in this room separately from her husband. She works with a family, and is getting rupees twenty per month with free meals. She is living in this room for the last eighteen months and pays Rs. 3 as the rent.

41. *Room No. 8*—This room is occupied by P.L., a rickshaw puller, who lives with his wife and three sons aged twenty, eleven and eight years. The eldest son also plies a rickshaw and the two younger ones go to school. He is in this room for about two years and pays Rs. 3 as the rent.

42. *Room No. 9*—Occupants: D.R., his wife, one daughter of three years and two sons of eight and six years. D.R. sells vegetables along a foot-path in the bazar. The two boys assist him on the

shop and do not go to school. The room has been with the household for six months and the rent is Rs. 4 p.m.

43. *Room No. 10*—This room has been rented by B.L. who lives here with his wife: two persons. B.L. works with a contractor for white-washing the buildings on a daily wage of Rs. 2.25 nP. Rent, Rs. 3 p.m.

44. *Second Floor : Room No. 1*—The tenant is a widow living all by herself. She does cooking for another family. She has been occupying this room for the last eight years and has been paying Rs. 2 p.m. as the rent.

45. *Room No. 2*—Occupants: D.R. with his wife, and two daughters aged eight and five years, respectively. The elder girl attends school. D.R. works in a firm dealing in skins. D.R. has occupied this room for ten years, and the rent is under dispute, to be decided by the court of law.

46. *Rooms No. 3 & 4*—These two rooms not interconnected are in the possession of D.R. who is unmarried and lives with his mother, his sister and two unmarried brothers. D.R. is a wrapper in a textile mill. One of his brothers binds books and the other embroiders on silk cloth. These two rooms are in their possession for the last three years, on a monthly rent of Rs. 8.

47. *Rooms No. 5 & 6*—These two rooms not interconnected are with P.L. who is a clerk in the Municipal office getting Rs. 125 p.m. He is living with a family consisting of his wife, one daughter of ten years attending school, and three sons aged eight, six and three years, respectively. The two elder sons also go to school. He has been living in this apartment for the last four years, paying Rs. 8 p.m. as the rent.

48. The above description illustrates the extremely unhygienic conditions of life which the lower sections of the community have to lead. Sixty-nine persons in nineteen households living in twenty-three rooms with floor area of 2,348 sq. feet and room volume of 23,320 c.ft. This gives on an average 34 feet of floor area and 336 c.ft. of space. What is surprising is the fact that they have reconciled themselves to living in ill-ventilated, dark and dingy rooms. Some of the families have been living here for years together and signs of ill-health are evident on their sallow faces. None of the children looks healthy and very few bear smile on their face. Quarrels between the tenants are quite often, breaking the peace of the community.

49. A brief description of some houses is now given, which are smaller and less congested but more numerous than the one described above.

50. *House No. 48, Gali Mochianwali, Division IX*—This small single-storeyed house is on a plot of land, twenty feet wide and twelve feet deep, along a twelve feet wide lane. One half of the area is under a room, while the other half is open space with the main entrance on the street side and a hand-pump and covered verandah at the back end. This is a healthy house with brick flooring and has a window and a door on the small courtyard. The room has also a small hole in the ceiling to serve as the ventilator, which is closed with a wooden slab when it rains. A household has been living in this house as a tenant since 1947. The head of the household makes *prandas*, assisted by other members, making an income of about rupees one hundred per month. The rent of the house is Rs. 4 p.m. The household consists of ten persons listed below.

Head	48 years	He makes <i>prandas</i> .
Wife	44 years	She does household work and assists her husband.
Son	12 years	Goes to school.
Son	8 years	Goes to school.
Son	5 years	—
Daughter	16 years	They assist father in his work. The two elder girls left study after passing 8th and 6th class, while the third never went to school.
Daughter	14 years	
Daughter	10 years	
Daughter	6 years	—
Daughter	2 years	—

There are three cots with the family. Some members sleep on the cots while others sleep on the floor.

51. A little distance from the house described above was seen another single-storeyed house, with one big room, about twenty feet by fifteen feet, and a courtyard fifteen feet by fifteen feet. A portion of the courtyard was covered to serve as the kitchen. The occupant is a refugee family from the West Punjab, and recently bought this evacuee property for Rs. 2,050, which amount was

raised partly from savings and partly by incurring loans from friends and relations. The family consists of the following fourteen members:—

Head	54 years	He hawks parched grains, making about Rs. 60 p.m.
Wife	46 years	She serves four families, cleaning their utensils, thus making Rs. 20 p.m.
Daughter	20 years	Helps mother in service.
Daughter	12 years	Helps mother in service.
Daughter	9 years	Attends school.
Daughter	6 years	Attends school.
Daughter	2 years	—
Son	23 years	He plies a rickshaw making about Rs. 60 p.m.
Son's wife	18 years	Does household work.
Son's daughter	2 years	—
Son's son	5 days	—
Son	18 years	He is unmarried and works as an apprentice in a workshop, getting Rs. 30 p.m.
Son	10 years	Attends school.
Daughter's son	5 years	From a deceased daughter.

52. All these persons sleep in one room. They had a big *plung*, which they received in the dowry of their son, propped on piles of bricks in a corner of the room. Below this *plung* they had two small cots on which the younger ones sleep — a cosy place in winter nights. Some other cots are spread in the room at night and removed to the courtyard during the day. It is a family above the poverty level, and has some tolerably nice pieces of furniture received in dowry: two chairs, a big trunk and a teapoy. They fetch water from a municipal tap in the street: no electricity: the lavatory is on the roof to which the approach is by a wooden ladder.

53. Yet another house in the locality belongs to the *chamars* who bought this evacuee property for Rs. 2,300. It is single-storeyed, with a frontage of some eighteen feet and depth of thirty feet. In the front there is a room, ten feet by nine feet with a window on the street, but entrance through a corridor which leads to a small courtyard at the back of which are two small rooms, each ten feet long and seven feet broad. On one side of the compound in between these two rooms and the one in front, there are two kitchens one in the open, and the other in the niche below the brick staircase. In one of the two back rooms there is yet another place for cooking. The wife of Mangal the head of the household and his two daughters-in-law run three independent kitchens. The members of the three households are shown below: in all they are fifteen.

Mangal	45 years	Does manual labour in the fodder market.
Wife	43 years	—
Son	19 years	Works on a shop.
Son	17 years	Polishes shoes in the bazar.

Son	15 years	Polishes shoes in the bazar.
Daughter	10 years	—
Daughter	8 years	—
Son	25 years	Married. Works as a cobbler.
Son's wife	24 years	—
Son's son	7 years	Attends school.
Son's daughter	5 years	—
Son's daughter	3 years	—
Son	21 years	Married. Plies a rickshaw.
Son's wife	20 years	—
Son's daughter	2 years	—

For sleeping in winter nights Mangal, his wife and five unmarried children use the front room and the two married sons each have a small room at the back. There is a common latrine on the top of the house. Water is fetched from the municipal tap in the street and for light kerosene lamps are used. The fuel in the kitchen is, for the most part, cow-dung cakes.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 or more Rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB	2	369	308	156	84	81
<i>Ambala Division</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>82</i>
Hissar District	1	307	299	173	102	118
Sirsa Tahsil	1	331	271	166	102	129
Fatehabad Tahsil	N	372	314	157	82	75
Hissar Tahsil	1	343	281	168	100	107
Hissar Town (M.C.)	0	629	212	76	42	41
Hansi Tahsil	3	262	334	181	102	118
Bhiwani Tahsil	0	221	306	195	121	157
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	0	276	302	159	109	154
Rohtak District	4	294	322	192	96	92
Gohana Tahsil	2	280	330	199	94	95
Sonepat Tahsil	6	332	335	177	74	76
Rohtak Tahsil	6	314	305	187	94	94
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	2	586	256	78	42	36
Jhajjar Tahsil	4	250	320	206	117	103
Gurgaon District	2	408	310	144	66	70
Rewari Tahsil	1	251	299	205	110	134
Gurgaon Tahsil	1	331	333	172	78	85
Ballaigarh Tahsil	1	502	339	95	35	28
Palwal Tahsil	5	447	322	127	52	47
Nuh Tahsil	3	504	294	115	42	42
Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	2	557	266	98	44	33
Karnal District	4	465	307	117	53	54
Kaithal Tahsil	11	448	324	115	52	50
Thanesar Tahsil	N	443	305	126	59	67
Karnal Tahsil	N	493	301	113	47	46
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	1	518	278	105	47	51
Panipat Tahsil	1	468	292	122	57	60
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	3	596	292	66	22	21
Ambala District	4	396	314	142	71	73
Rupar Tahsil	2	379	291	161	82	85
Nalagarh Tahsil	1	222	362	187	108	120
Kharar Tahsil	7	362	307	163	81	80
CHANDIGARH TOWN	8	366	343	164	61	58
Naraingarh Tahsil	2	356	340	150	71	81
Ambala Tahsil	2	409	339	125	64	61
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	2	465	311	123	50	49
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	2	452	391	83	49	23
Jagadhri Tahsil	6	487	281	113	53	60
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	N	658	237	55	28	22

0 = Nil. N = Negligible. M.C. = Municipal Committee. C.B. = Cantonment Board.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 or more Rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Simla District	1	365	284	166	92	92
Simla Tahsil	2	531	294	100	43	30
Kandaghat Tahsil	0	202	275	231	139	153
Jullundur Division	2	382	305	150	85	76
Kangra District	1	248	327	151	160	113
Nurpur Tahsil	0	644	205	90	32	29
Kangra Tahsil	1	141	311	109	239	199
Palampur Tahsil	1	161	335	156	195	152
Kulu Tahsil	N	380	321	163	77	59
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	1	229	327	224	138	81
Hamirpur Tahsil	2	139	387	144	206	122
Lahaul & Spiti District	0	177	190	163	185	285
Lahaul Tahsil	0	215	157	133	173	322
Spiti Tahsil	0	120	240	208	204	228
Hoshiarpur District	1	391	334	149	68	57
Dasuya Tahsil	1	422	307	143	70	57
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	1	333	330	168	83	85
HOSHIARPUR TOWN (M.C.)	1	354	332	139	82	92
Una Tahsil	1	451	329	127	53	39
Garhshankar Tahsil	2	339	368	166	72	53
Jullundur District	2	312	314	182	93	97
Nakodar Tahsil	1	291	324	188	104	92
Jullundur Tahsil	2	382	310	153	79	74
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	1	482	284	112	64	57
Nawashahr Tahsil	2	245	324	209	102	118
Phillaur Tahsil	2	230	304	218	110	136
Ludhiana District	1	466	289	129	63	52
Jagraon Tahsil	N	395	339	157	65	44
Ludhiana Tahsil	1	549	263	99	49	39
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	1	651	210	67	39	32
Samrala Tahsil	1	323	304	181	98	93
Ferozepur District	1	462	265	135	69	68
Fazilka Tahsil	1	499	241	116	62	81
Ferozepur Tahsil	2	619	232	81	36	30
Zira Tahsil	N	462	284	140	65	49
Moga Tahsil	1	375	309	176	81	58
Muktsar Tahsil	1	366	268	161	95	109

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.I—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to Number of Rooms Occupied
(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 or more Rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amritsar District	3	399	292	151	78	77
Ajnala Tahsil	5	460	285	137	62	51
Amritsar Tahsil	3	414	289	142	77	75
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	2	509	265	111	57	56
Tarn Taran Tahsil	1	292	306	195	97	109
Patti Tahsil	2	475	288	121	63	51
Gurdaspur District	1	379	320	160	75	65
Pathankot Tahsil	2	543	273	101	47	34
PATHANKOT TOWN*	1	681	203	57	35	23
Gurdaspur Tahsil	1	307	345	189	83	75
Batala Tahsil	2	327	330	174	89	78
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)	1	381	321	146	73	78
Kapurthala District	2	395	322	150	66	65
Kapurthala Tahsil	2	416	320	143	60	59
Phagwara Tahsil	2	333	328	173	82	82
Patiala Division	2	327	315	175	90	91
Bhatinda District	N	304	292	192	106	104
Faridkot Tahsil	1	332	296	178	101	92
Bhatinda Tahsil	1	315	291	191	102	100
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)	0	564	272	87	37	40
Mansa Tahsil	1	265	290	203	123	118
Sangrur District	2	345	341	165	75	72
Barnala Tahsil	2	330	362	180	73	53
Malerkotla Tahsil	1	406	326	152	61	54
Sangrur Tahsil	2	398	328	150	65	57
Narwana Tahsil	2	291	380	156	85	86
Jind Tahsil	2	238	317	206	106	131
Patiala District	3	380	312	158	73	74
Nabha Tahsil	2	337	328	178	80	75
Sirhind Tahsil	4	363	311	174	75	73
Rajpura Tahsil	2	327	339	167	77	88
Patiala Tahsil	2	439	291	134	66	68
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	2	381	290	151	88	88
Mahendragarh District	2	220	301	202	123	147
Dadri Tahsil	3	200	303	211	137	146
Mahendragarh Tahsil	3	222	303	205	122	145
Narnaul Tahsil	1	237	298	191	122	151

*M.C. and Pathankot Military Area

SUBSIDIARY
Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on 20

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total *		1 Room				2 Rooms			
		Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUNJAB	T	2.47	5.71	4.82	2.52	2.10	4.62	2.81	1.50	1.31	5.62
	R	2.46	5.84	4.78	2.58	2.20	4.78	2.84	1.52	1.32	5.67
	U	2.47	5.21	4.18	2.35	1.83	4.18	2.70	1.44	1.26	5.40
Ambala Division	T	2.52	5.84	4.72	2.56	2.16	4.72	2.86	1.53	1.33	5.72
	R	2.54	6.05	4.94	2.66	2.28	4.94	2.92	1.56	1.36	5.83
	U	2.49	5.09	4.12	2.30	1.82	4.12	2.65	1.43	1.22	5.29
Hissar District	T	2.32	6.02	4.74	2.56	2.18	4.74	2.85	1.52	1.33	5.71
	R	2.30	6.18	4.85	2.60	2.25	4.85	2.87	1.53	1.34	5.74
	U	2.41	5.49	4.41	2.44	1.97	4.41	2.77	1.48	1.29	5.64
Sirsa Tahsil	T	2.28	5.90	4.63	2.52	2.11	4.63	2.78	1.49	1.29	5.66
	R	2.24	5.92	4.63	2.51	2.12	4.63	2.76	1.48	1.28	5.52
	U	2.54	5.80	4.62	2.57	2.05	4.62	2.88	1.54	1.34	5.76
Fatehabad Tahsil	T	2.67	6.06	5.10	2.75	2.35	5.10	2.99	1.60	1.39	5.98
	R	2.68	6.07	5.12	2.76	2.36	5.12	2.99	1.60	1.39	5.98
	U	2.60	5.83	4.63	2.49	2.14	4.63	2.96	1.60	1.36	5.92
Misrar Tahsil	T	2.34	5.89	4.64	2.52	2.12	4.64	2.85	1.51	1.34	5.70
	R	2.23	6.03	4.75	2.50	2.25	4.75	2.83	1.50	1.33	5.67
	U	2.83	5.43	4.48	2.55	1.93	4.48	2.92	1.57	1.35	5.64
Hissar Town (M.C.)	T	3.04	5.19	4.41	2.51	1.90	4.41	2.92	1.56	1.36	5.83
Hansi Tahsil	T	2.26	6.02	4.71	2.48	2.23	4.71	2.81	1.49	1.32	5.63
	R	2.24	6.16	4.82	2.50	2.26	4.82	2.82	1.49	1.33	5.64
	U	2.42	5.07	4.37	2.26	2.11	4.37	2.76	1.48	1.28	5.52
Bhiwani Tahsil	T	2.15	6.33	4.68	2.56	2.12	4.68	2.89	1.53	1.36	5.78
	R	2.22	6.35	5.08	2.73	2.33	5.08	3.02	1.61	1.41	6.05
	U	1.95	5.52	3.97	2.22	1.75	3.97	2.54	1.33	1.21	5.09
BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)	T	1.93	5.50	3.96	2.21	1.75	3.96	2.54	1.33	1.21	5.07
Rohtak District	T	2.53	6.43	5.03	2.67	2.36	5.03	3.06	1.62	1.44	6.12
	R	2.54	6.59	5.19	2.75	2.44	5.19	3.09	1.63	1.45	6.18
	U	2.45	5.52	4.56	2.42	2.14	4.56	2.90	1.52	1.38	5.80
Gohana Tahsil	T	2.36	6.33	5.06	2.72	2.34	5.06	3.03	1.62	1.41	6.06
	R	2.67	6.38	5.10	2.75	2.35	5.10	3.05	1.62	1.43	6.11
	U	1.14	5.76	4.45	2.34	2.11	4.45	2.77	1.49	1.28	5.53
Sonepat Tahsil	T	2.04	6.16	4.74	2.55	2.19	4.74	3.02	1.59	1.43	6.04
	R	2.60	6.30	4.90	2.64	2.26	4.90	3.04	1.60	1.44	6.08
	U	2.89	5.39	4.24	2.27	1.97	4.24	2.90	1.51	1.39	5.90
Rohtak Tahsil	T	2.67	6.44	4.92	2.55	2.37	4.92	3.10	1.64	1.46	6.20
	R	2.47	6.82	5.16	2.63	2.53	5.16	3.15	1.68	1.47	6.30
	U	3.01	5.35	4.67	2.47	2.20	4.67	2.92	1.53	1.39	5.85
ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)	T	3.01	5.35	4.67	2.47	2.20	4.67	2.92	1.53	1.39	5.85
Jhajjar Tahsil	T	2.53	6.71	5.45	2.89	2.56	5.45	3.08	1.61	1.47	6.17
	R	2.53	6.79	5.56	2.95	2.61	5.56	3.10	1.62	1.48	6.21
	U	2.49	5.98	4.72	2.52	2.19	4.72	2.93	1.55	1.38	5.96
Gurgaon District	T	2.67	5.85	4.78	2.56	2.22	4.78	2.88	1.53	1.35	5.77
	R	2.68	6.02	4.97	2.65	2.32	4.97	2.93	1.56	1.37	5.87
	U	2.65	5.12	4.09	2.22	1.87	4.09	2.68	1.42	1.26	5.85
Rewari Tahsil	T	2.19	6.11	4.62	2.43	2.19	4.62	2.79	1.49	1.30	5.59
	R	2.16	6.33	4.94	2.58	2.36	4.94	2.81	1.50	1.31	5.63
	U	2.35	5.11	3.90	2.07	1.83	3.90	2.60	1.45	1.24	5.37
Gurgaon Tahsil	T	2.49	5.96	4.65	2.49	2.16	4.65	2.84	1.49	1.35	5.68
	R	2.45	6.25	4.89	2.62	2.27	4.89	2.96	1.57	1.39	5.91
	U	2.64	5.18	4.20	2.27	1.93	4.20	2.55	1.32	1.23	5.10
Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	3.07	5.51	4.51	2.46	2.05	4.51	2.91	1.55	1.36	5.82
	R	3.17	5.96	4.98	2.70	2.28	4.98	3.04	1.62	1.42	6.08
	U	2.88	4.75	3.82	2.11	1.71	3.82	2.70	1.42	1.28	5.40
Palwal Tahsil	T	2.82	5.69	4.75	2.56	2.19	4.75	2.82	1.53	1.29	5.64
	R	2.80	5.70	4.77	2.58	2.19	4.77	2.82	1.54	1.28	5.63
	U	2.92	5.65	4.69	2.52	2.17	4.69	2.84	1.51	1.33	5.67
Nuh Tahsil	T	3.22	6.04	5.07	2.71	2.36	5.07	3.14	1.60	1.48	6.28
	R	3.23	6.04	5.08	2.71	2.37	5.08	3.14	1.66	1.48	6.29
	U	3.03	5.85	4.78	2.68	2.10	4.78	3.11	1.69	1.42	6.22
Ferozpur Jhirka Tahsil	T	3.18	5.62	5.06	2.67	2.39	5.06	2.91	1.52	1.39	5.82
	R	3.28	5.64	5.09	2.68	2.41	5.09	2.94	1.54	1.40	5.89
	U	1.91	5.06	3.68	1.96	1.72	3.68	2.39	1.27	1.12	4.79

*Excludes Persons with no room.

TABLE E-V.2
Persons per Household in each Category of Household
per cent Sample)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 or more Rooms				T R U	State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
2.12	1.14	0.99	6.40	1.75	0.93	0.82	7.00	1.29	0.69	0.60	8.32	T	PUNJAB
2.14	1.14	1.00	6.42	1.76	0.94	0.82	7.03	1.32	0.70	0.62	8.39	R	
2.09	1.12	0.97	6.27	1.71	0.91	0.80	6.83	1.18	0.64	0.54	7.97	U	
2.18	1.16	1.02	6.55	1.82	0.97	0.85	7.29	1.33	0.71	0.62	8.76	T	Ambala Division
2.20	1.17	1.03	6.60	1.85	0.99	0.86	7.40	1.37	0.73	0.64	8.83	R	
2.10	1.13	0.97	6.29	1.68	0.91	0.77	6.71	1.12	0.63	0.50	8.09	U	
DISTRICT													
2.17	1.16	1.01	6.51	1.78	0.95	0.83	7.12	1.30	0.69	0.61	8.46	T	Hissar District
2.16	1.16	1.00	6.49	1.79	0.96	0.83	7.16	1.33	0.70	0.63	8.55	R	
2.24	1.20	1.04	6.72	1.71	0.92	0.79	6.86	1.14	0.61	0.53	7.86	U	
2.18	1.18	1.00	6.53	1.77	0.96	0.81	7.07	1.30	0.69	0.61	8.15	T	Sirsa Tahsil
2.15	1.16	0.99	6.45	1.75	0.95	0.80	7.00	1.32	0.70	0.62	8.14	R	
2.40	1.31	1.09	7.21	1.93	1.06	0.87	7.73	1.19	0.65	0.54	8.26	U	
2.25	1.19	1.06	6.74	1.78	0.96	0.82	7.13	1.37	0.72	0.65	8.55	T	Fatehabad Tahsil
2.25	1.19	1.06	6.76	1.80	0.97	0.83	7.19	1.35	0.71	0.64	8.47	R	
2.15	1.05	1.10	6.44	1.35	0.61	0.74	5.41	1.64	0.88	0.76	9.97	U	
2.15	1.16	0.99	6.46	1.76	0.95	0.81	7.03	1.28	0.68	0.60	8.44	T	Hissar Tahsil
2.12	1.14	0.98	6.36	1.74	0.94	0.80	6.97	1.28	0.68	0.60	8.39	R	
2.37	1.30	1.07	7.12	1.85	1.01	0.84	7.42	1.28	0.71	0.57	8.73	U	
2.43	1.32	1.11	7.30	1.83	1.01	0.82	7.32	1.22	0.65	0.57	7.70	T	Hissar Town (M.C.)
2.12	1.12	1.00	6.36	1.73	0.94	0.84	7.13	1.29	0.67	0.62	8.57	U	Hansi Tahsil
2.12	1.12	1.00	6.37	1.81	0.95	0.86	7.22	1.34	0.70	0.64	8.79	R	
2.10	1.12	0.98	6.30	1.47	0.81	0.66	5.87	0.79	0.43	0.36	5.83	U	
2.19	1.18	1.01	6.58	1.82	0.97	0.85	7.27	1.31	0.70	0.61	8.67	T	Bhiwani Tahsil
2.21	1.20	1.01	6.64	1.88	1.00	0.88	7.50	1.39	0.75	0.64	9.09	R	
2.12	1.11	1.01	6.37	1.65	0.88	0.77	6.58	0.96	0.49	0.47	7.57	U	
2.08	1.09	0.99	6.23	1.65	0.88	0.77	6.60	1.10	0.56	0.54	7.56	U	BHIWANI TOWN (M.C.)
DISTRICT													
2.29	1.20	1.09	6.87	1.98	1.05	0.93	7.92	1.37	0.73	0.64	9.44	T	Rohtak District
2.30	1.20	1.10	6.91	2.00	1.07	0.93	8.01	1.47	0.78	0.69	9.54	R	
2.18	1.16	1.02	6.54	1.76	0.90	0.86	7.03	0.83	0.47	0.38	8.57	U	
2.21	1.17	1.04	6.63	1.94	1.02	0.92	7.75	1.12	0.59	0.53	8.98	T	Gohana Tahsil
2.23	1.18	1.05	6.70	1.96	1.03	0.93	7.85	1.47	0.77	0.70	9.19	R	
1.87	0.98	0.89	5.62	1.70	0.85	0.85	6.81	0.38	0.20	0.18	7.56	U	
2.29	1.24	1.05	6.87	1.99	1.08	0.91	7.96	1.46	0.80	0.66	9.42	T	Sonepat Tahsil
2.29	1.24	1.05	6.87	2.02	1.10	0.92	8.07	1.43	0.77	0.66	9.23	R	
2.27	1.23	1.04	6.81	1.72	0.92	0.80	6.87	1.72	1.12	0.60	11.52	U	
2.33	1.23	1.10	7.00	1.96	1.05	0.91	7.85	1.46	0.77	0.69	9.76	T	Rohtak Tahsil
2.35	1.24	1.11	7.05	1.98	1.06	0.92	7.93	1.50	0.79	0.71	9.92	R	
2.35	1.24	1.11	7.05	1.98	1.06	0.92	7.93	1.50	0.79	0.71	9.92	U	
2.18	1.16	1.02	6.54	1.79	0.93	0.86	7.14	1.09	0.60	0.49	8.31	U	ROHTAK TOWN (M.C.)
2.18	1.16	1.02	6.54	1.79	0.93	0.86	7.14	1.09	0.60	0.49	8.31	U	Shajjar Tahsil
2.31	1.16	1.15	6.84	2.02	1.07	0.95	8.07	1.46	0.79	0.67	9.47	T	
2.31	1.16	1.15	6.84	2.02	1.07	0.95	8.07	1.46	0.79	0.67	9.47	T	
2.32	1.16	1.16	6.95	2.03	1.08	0.95	8.13	1.47	0.79	0.68	9.61	R	
2.32	1.16	1.16	6.95	2.03	1.08	0.95	8.13	1.47	0.79	0.68	9.61	R	
2.29	1.21	1.08	6.86	1.79	0.88	0.91	7.16	1.33	0.72	0.61	8.14	U	
DISTRICT													
2.23	1.19	1.04	6.68	1.85	0.98	0.87	7.38	1.42	0.76	0.66	9.33	T	Gurgaon District
2.24	1.19	1.05	6.71	1.86	0.98	0.88	7.43	1.43	0.76	0.67	9.40	R	
2.17	1.17	1.00	6.50	1.77	0.93	0.84	7.10	1.35	0.73	0.62	8.76	U	
2.14	1.13	1.01	6.42	1.77	0.93	0.84	7.07	1.33	0.70	0.63	8.77	T	Rewari Tahsil
2.15	1.13	1.02	6.45	1.79	0.94	0.85	7.14	1.35	0.71	0.64	8.87	R	
2.05	1.11	0.94	6.16	1.63	0.84	0.79	6.53	1.19	0.62	0.57	7.80	U	
2.16	1.16	1.00	6.49	1.81	0.96	0.85	7.25	1.49	0.82	0.67	9.90	T	Gurgaon Tahsil
2.16	1.15	1.01	6.47	1.80	0.96	0.84	7.21	1.49	0.80	0.69	10.00	R	
2.16	1.15	1.00	6.57	1.86	0.94	0.92	7.44	1.49	0.93	0.56	9.24	U	
2.19	1.19	1.14	7.29	2.07	1.15	0.92	8.28	1.51	0.82	0.69	10.17	T	Ballabgarh Tahsil
2.43	1.29	1.14	7.46	2.13	1.19	0.94	8.52	1.57	0.85	0.72	10.40	R	
2.49	1.34	1.15	7.87	1.91	1.05	0.86	7.63	1.20	0.69	0.51	8.81	U	
2.29	1.18	1.11	6.87	1.98	0.97	0.89	7.42	1.44	0.77	0.67	9.92	T	Palwal Tahsil
2.26	1.23	1.03	6.79	1.85	0.95	0.90	7.38	1.40	0.77	0.63	9.67	R	
2.26	1.24	1.02	6.79	1.85	0.95	0.90	7.38	1.40	0.77	0.63	9.67	R	
2.25	1.21	1.04	6.75	1.91	1.04	0.87	7.63	1.78	0.88	0.88	10.96	U	
2.25	1.21	1.04	6.75	1.91	1.04	0.87	7.63	1.78	0.88	0.88	10.96	U	
2.46	1.30	1.16	7.37	2.08	1.12	0.96	8.30	1.60	0.85	0.75	10.13	T	Nuh Tahsil
2.46	1.30	1.16	7.37	2.08	1.12	0.96	8.30	1.60	0.85	0.75	10.13	T	
2.44	1.28	1.18	7.31	1.50	0.50	1.00	6.00	1.58	0.79	0.79	9.33	U	
2.44	1.28	1.18	7.31	1.50	0.50	1.00	6.00	1.58	0.79	0.79	9.33	U	
2.13	1.12	1.01	6.39	1.84	0.96	0.88	7.35	1.43	0.75	0.68	8.73	T	Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil
2.16	1.12	1.04	6.47	1.86	0.96	0.90	7.46	1.50	0.80	0.70	9.16	R	
1.88	1.18	0.70	5.62	1.63	0.93	0.70	6.50	0.99	0.49	0.50	6.04	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on 20

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total*		1 Room				2 Rooms			
		Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KARNAL											
Karnal District	T	2.86	5.72	4.93	2.66	2.27	4.93	2.90	1.56	1.34	5.81
	R	2.88	5.82	5.05	2.72	2.33	5.05	2.91	1.56	1.35	5.81
	U	2.75	5.51	4.42	2.38	2.04	4.42	2.88	1.56	1.32	5.76
Kaithal Tahsil	T	2.95	5.90	5.18	2.79	2.39	5.18	2.97	1.62	1.35	5.94
	R	3.04	5.91	5.25	2.82	2.43	5.25	2.95	1.59	1.36	5.94
	U	2.31	5.86	4.42	2.42	2.00	4.42	2.16	1.91	1.25	5.90
Thanesar Tahsil	T	2.78	5.57	4.89	2.61	2.28	4.89	2.98	1.60	1.38	6.32
	R	2.75	6.01	5.00	2.66	2.34	5.00	3.00	1.61	1.39	6.00
	U	2.91	5.32	4.57	2.48	2.09	4.57	2.88	1.64	1.34	5.75
Karnal Tahsil	T	2.86	5.51	4.76	2.58	2.18	4.76	2.84	1.52	1.32	5.88
	R	2.90	5.56	4.86	2.64	2.22	4.86	2.84	1.52	1.32	5.88
	U	2.72	5.32	4.36	2.33	2.03	4.36	2.83	1.49	1.34	5.67
KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	U	2.77	5.28	4.38	2.32	2.06	4.38	2.84	1.50	1.34	5.68
Panipat Tahsil	T	2.77	5.64	4.82	2.61	2.21	4.82	2.81	1.48	1.33	5.62
	R	2.68	5.88	5.05	2.75	2.30	5.05	2.83	1.51	1.32	5.66
	U	3.10	4.95	4.38	2.34	2.04	4.38	2.75	1.41	1.34	5.61
PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	U	3.10	4.95	4.38	2.34	2.04	4.38	2.75	1.41	1.34	5.61
AMBALA											
Ambala District	T	2.47	5.46	4.41	2.43	1.93	4.41	2.70	1.46	1.24	5.40
	R	2.48	5.80	4.72	2.59	2.13	4.72	2.84	1.54	1.30	5.68
	U	2.43	4.85	3.95	2.30	1.65	3.95	2.44	1.32	1.12	4.88
Rupar Tahsil	T	2.50	5.77	4.74	2.62	2.12	4.74	2.80	1.54	1.26	5.60
	R	2.63	5.91	4.89	2.69	2.20	4.89	2.88	1.58	1.28	5.72
	U	1.92	5.04	3.68	2.14	1.54	3.68	2.49	1.33	1.16	4.98
Nalagarh Tahsil	T	1.82	4.98	3.75	2.08	1.67	3.75	2.35	1.28	1.07	4.71
	R	1.88	5.03	3.84	2.11	1.73	3.84	2.38	1.29	1.09	4.77
	U	1.35	4.42	2.33	1.53	0.80	2.33	1.87	1.03	0.84	3.73
Kharar Tahsil	T	2.24	5.16	4.01	2.38	1.63	4.01	2.47	1.37	1.10	4.95
	R	2.33	5.85	4.63	2.65	1.98	4.63	2.81	1.55	1.26	5.62
	U	2.11	4.33	3.43	2.13	1.30	3.43	2.10	1.17	0.93	4.21
CHANDIGARH TOWN	U	1.93	4.16	3.19	2.11	1.08	3.19	1.97	1.10	0.87	3.95
Naraingarh Tahsil	T	2.60	5.95	4.87	2.60	2.27	4.87	2.98	1.60	1.38	5.96
	R	2.66	6.01	4.91	2.63	2.28	4.91	3.02	1.62	1.40	6.04
	U	1.78	5.04	3.81	1.95	1.86	3.81	2.44	1.21	1.23	4.88
Ambala Tahsil	T	2.61	5.67	4.52	2.53	1.99	4.52	2.74	1.47	1.27	5.47
	R	2.50	5.97	4.82	2.65	2.17	4.82	2.92	1.57	1.35	5.84
	U	2.75	5.21	4.31	2.44	1.87	4.31	2.59	1.38	1.21	5.18
AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	U	2.61	5.17	4.23	2.31	1.92	4.23	2.69	1.42	1.27	5.38
AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	U	2.85	5.24	4.37	2.53	1.84	4.37	2.53	1.36	1.17	5.00
Jagadhri Tahsil	T	2.69	5.39	4.42	2.44	1.98	4.42	2.80	1.50	1.30	5.61
	R	2.66	5.64	4.66	2.52	2.14	4.66	2.82	1.50	1.32	5.65
	U	2.77	4.90	4.05	2.32	1.73	4.05	2.75	1.48	1.27	5.50
YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	U	3.00	4.74	4.04	2.31	1.73	4.04	2.70	1.44	1.26	5.41
SIMLA											
Simla District	T	1.70	4.08	2.69	1.71	0.98	2.69	2.06	1.18	0.88	4.11
	R	1.47	4.49	2.78	1.64	1.14	2.78	1.77	0.97	0.80	3.54
	U	1.98	3.77	2.67	1.74	0.93	2.67	2.25	1.31	0.94	4.49
Simla Tahsil	T	2.03	3.66	2.66	1.75	0.91	2.66	2.22	1.26	0.96	4.44
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2.03	3.66	2.66	1.75	0.91	2.66	2.22	1.26	0.96	4.44
Kandaghat Tahsil	T	1.50	4.50	2.78	1.63	1.15	2.78	1.88	1.09	0.79	3.77
	R	1.47	4.49	2.78	1.64	1.14	2.78	1.77	0.97	0.80	3.54
	U	1.73	4.53	2.79	1.58	1.21	2.79	2.40	1.63	0.77	4.80
Jullundur Division	T	2.44	5.54	4.54	2.47	2.07	4.54	2.76	1.47	1.29	5.53
	R	2.41	5.63	4.66	2.50	2.16	4.66	2.76	1.47	1.29	5.53
	U	2.56	5.20	4.23	2.39	1.84	4.23	2.76	1.47	1.29	5.52
KANGRA											
Kangra District	T	1.89	5.17	4.20	2.28	1.92	4.20	2.47	1.28	1.19	4.93
	R	1.89	5.20	4.23	2.24	1.99	4.23	2.48	1.28	1.20	4.96
	U	1.72	4.46	3.85	2.84	1.01	3.85	2.00	1.17	0.83	4.01
Nurpur Tahsil	T	3.16	5.17	4.73	2.58	2.15	4.73	2.80	1.53	1.27	5.59
	R	3.26	5.18	4.73	2.58	2.15	4.73	2.85	1.56	1.29	5.59
	U	1.50	4.59	4.38	2.54	1.81	4.38	1.90	1.10	0.80	3.80
Kangra Tahsil	T	1.59	5.35	3.83	2.49	1.34	3.83	2.39	1.24	1.15	4.79
	R	1.66	5.52	3.79	2.05	1.74	3.79	2.43	1.25	1.18	4.88
	U	1.77	4.62	3.87	2.87	1.00	3.87	2.15	1.24	0.91	4.30

*Excludes Persons with no room.

TABLE E-V.2—contd.

Persons per Household in each Category of Household
(per cent Sample)

3 Rooms					4 Rooms				5 or more Rooms				T R U	State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
DISTRICT														
2.20	1.19	1.01	6.60	1.82	0.98	0.84	7.30	1.32	0.71	0.61	8.69	T	Karnal District	
2.21	1.20	1.01	6.64	1.85	1.00	0.85	7.40	1.35	0.72	0.63	8.83	R		
2.13	1.14	0.99	6.38	1.69	0.90	0.79	6.77	1.20	0.66	0.54	8.04	U		
2.23	1.22	1.01	6.70	1.87	1.02	0.85	7.49	1.31	0.70	0.61	8.63	T	Kaithal Tahsil	
2.25	1.23	1.02	6.75	1.92	1.05	0.87	7.68	1.37	0.73	0.64	8.86	R		
2.10	1.13	0.97	6.31	1.62	0.88	0.74	6.47	1.12	0.60	0.52	7.88	U		
2.26	1.21	1.05	6.79	1.86	0.99	0.87	7.44	1.34	0.72	0.62	8.82	T	Thanesar Tahsil	
2.28	1.21	1.07	6.84	1.87	1.00	0.87	7.50	1.36	0.74	0.62	8.92	R		
2.17	1.18	0.99	6.51	1.76	0.93	0.83	7.03	1.17	0.64	0.53	8.15	U		
2.15	1.16	0.99	6.46	1.78	0.95	0.83	7.11	1.28	0.70	0.58	8.41	T	Karnal Tahsil	
2.16	1.17	0.98	6.46	1.79	0.96	0.83	7.17	1.28	0.68	0.60	8.46	R		
2.16	1.14	1.02	6.49	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.93	1.28	0.74	0.54	8.23	U		
2.18	1.13	1.05	6.55	1.76	0.94	0.82	7.04	1.24	0.70	0.54	7.93	U	KARNAL TOWN (M.C.)	
2.15	1.17	0.98	6.46	1.78	0.96	0.82	7.12	1.38	0.74	0.64	8.98	T	Panipat Tahsil	
2.17	1.18	0.99	6.52	1.79	0.97	0.82	7.18	1.39	0.75	0.64	9.03	R		
2.04	1.09	0.95	6.13	1.66	0.87	0.79	6.66	1.31	0.64	0.67	7.93	U		
2.04	1.09	0.95	6.13	1.66	0.87	0.79	6.66	1.31	0.64	0.67	7.93	U	PANIPAT TOWN (M.C.)	
DISTRICT														
2.09	1.13	0.96	6.28	1.74	0.95	0.79	6.97	1.30	0.72	0.58	8.40	T	Ambala District	
2.12	1.14	0.98	6.37	1.78	0.96	0.82	7.13	1.32	0.71	0.61	8.49	R		
2.02	1.10	0.92	6.06	1.63	0.92	0.71	6.53	1.25	0.75	0.50	8.10	U		
2.15	1.16	0.99	6.46	1.77	0.96	0.81	7.07	1.35	0.74	0.61	8.47	T	Rupar Tahsil	
2.20	1.20	1.00	6.60	1.83	0.99	0.84	7.33	1.44	0.79	0.65	8.98	R		
1.90	0.99	0.91	5.71	1.47	0.78	0.69	5.87	1.08	0.59	0.49	6.90	U		
1.78	0.97	0.81	5.34	1.46	0.76	0.70	5.83	1.02	0.53	0.49	6.72	T	Nalagarh Tahsil	
1.79	0.97	0.82	5.37	1.48	0.77	0.71	5.94	1.04	0.54	0.50	6.92	R		
1.69	0.94	0.75	5.06	1.26	0.66	0.60	5.03	0.91	0.46	0.45	5.63	U		
1.99	1.10	0.89	5.97	1.67	0.90	0.77	6.68	1.28	0.71	0.57	8.06	T	Kharar Tahsil	
2.08	1.15	0.93	6.25	1.74	0.94	0.80	6.97	1.34	0.74	0.60	8.48	R		
1.85	1.02	0.83	5.56	1.52	0.82	0.70	6.06	1.16	0.65	0.51	7.07	U		
1.77	0.97	0.80	5.30	1.42	0.78	0.64	5.70	1.09	0.62	0.47	6.63	U	CHANDIGARH TOWN	
2.17	1.15	1.02	6.51	1.86	1.01	0.85	7.45	1.30	0.69	0.61	8.35	T	Naraingarh Tahsil	
2.21	1.18	1.03	6.62	1.89	1.03	0.86	7.55	1.34	0.71	0.63	8.54	R		
1.67	0.83	0.84	5.00	1.44	0.69	0.75	5.77	1.03	0.54	0.49	6.96	U		
2.18	1.16	1.02	6.55	1.84	1.03	0.81	7.34	1.38	0.80	0.58	9.26	T	Ambala Tahsil	
2.14	1.12	1.02	6.43	1.87	1.00	0.87	7.47	1.31	0.69	0.62	8.77	R		
2.24	1.22	1.02	6.73	1.79	1.07	0.72	7.16	1.57	1.06	0.51	10.46	U		
2.12	1.10	1.02	6.35	1.71	0.89	0.82	6.82	1.26	0.65	0.61	8.19	U	AMBALA TOWN (M.C.)	
2.37	1.34	1.03	7.12	1.85	1.21	0.64	7.40	2.02	1.66	0.36	13.96	U	AMBALA CANTONMENT (C.B.)	
2.17	1.17	1.00	6.52	1.78	0.95	0.83	7.14	1.33	0.74	0.69	8.66	T	Jagadhri Tahsil	
2.18	1.18	1.00	6.55	1.79	0.95	0.84	7.18	1.36	0.74	0.62	8.67	R		
2.13	1.14	0.99	6.39	1.75	0.97	0.78	7.01	1.25	0.73	0.62	8.62	U		
2.19	1.20	0.99	6.58	1.94	1.09	0.85	7.78	1.26	0.80	0.46	9.78	U	YAMUNANAGAR TOWN (M.C.)	
DISTRICT														
1.61	0.88	0.73	4.83	1.39	0.75	0.64	5.56	1.03	0.55	0.47	6.67	T	Simla District	
1.57	0.82	0.75	4.70	1.41	0.73	0.68	5.65	1.03	0.54	0.49	6.70	R		
1.68	0.98	0.70	5.05	1.33	0.77	0.66	5.38	0.98	0.58	0.40	6.58	U		
1.69	0.96	0.73	5.07	1.40	0.82	0.58	5.58	0.90	0.47	0.43	6.14	T	Simla Tahsil	
1.09	0.96	0.73	5.07	1.40	0.82	0.58	5.58	0.90	0.47	0.43	6.14	U		
1.58	0.84	0.74	4.73	1.39	0.72	0.67	5.55	1.04	0.57	0.47	6.77	T	Kandaghat Tahsil	
1.57	0.82	0.75	4.70	1.41	0.73	0.68	5.65	1.03	0.54	0.49	6.70	R		
1.65	1.03	0.62	4.96	1.13	0.64	0.49	4.61	1.11	0.78	0.33	7.28	U		
2.09	1.11	0.98	6.26	1.67	0.88	0.79	6.70	1.24	0.66	0.58	7.87	T	Jullundur Division	
2.09	1.11	0.98	6.26	1.67	0.88	0.79	6.67	1.24	0.65	0.59	7.87	R		
2.09	1.11	0.98	6.28	1.71	0.91	0.80	6.82	1.21	0.66	0.55	7.83	U		
DISTRICT														
1.83	0.94	0.89	5.50	1.40	0.70	0.70	5.60	1.06	0.54	0.52	6.94	T	Kangra District	
1.84	0.94	0.90	5.53	1.41	0.71	0.70	5.63	1.06	0.54	0.52	6.96	R		
1.67	0.81	0.76	4.71	1.21	0.61	0.60	4.88	0.98	0.54	0.44	6.48	U		
2.07	1.15	0.92	6.22	1.55	0.87	0.68	6.20	1.17	0.63	0.54	7.38	T	Nurpur Tahsil	
2.10	1.17	0.93	6.30	1.60	0.92	0.68	6.39	1.24	0.66	0.58	7.81	R		
1.65	0.90	0.75	4.96	1.25	0.58	0.67	5.00	0.87	0.47	0.40	5.66	U		
1.92	0.97	0.95	5.77	1.38	0.71	0.67	5.50	1.03	0.53	0.50	6.90	T	Kangra Tahsil	
2.00	1.01	0.99	6.00	1.39	0.72	0.67	5.58	1.03	0.53	0.50	6.90	R		
1.63	0.84	0.79	4.89	1.21	0.59	0.62	4.85	1.02	0.57	0.45	6.66	U		

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on 20

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total*		1 Room			2 Rooms			Persons per House- hold
		Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KANGRA										
Palampur Tahsil	T	1.67	5.23	3.93	2.10	1.83	3.93	2.37	1.23	1.14
	R	1.67	5.26	3.88	1.96	1.92	3.88	2.38	1.24	1.14
	U	1.99	4.13	4.35	3.36	0.99	4.35	1.64	0.90	0.74
Kulu Tahsil	T	2.19	4.84	4.32	2.22	2.10	4.32	2.42	1.26	1.16
	R	2.23	4.87	4.37	2.23	2.14	4.37	2.45	1.27	1.18
	U	1.43	3.94	2.61	1.73	0.88	2.61	1.81	1.13	0.68
Dera Gopipur Tahsil	T	1.97	5.10	4.01	2.12	1.89	4.01	2.57	1.32	1.25
	R	1.97	5.10	4.01	2.12	1.89	4.01	2.57	1.32	1.25
	U	1.78	5.27	3.61	1.95	1.66	3.61	2.45	1.24	1.21
Hamirpur Tahsil	T	1.78	5.27	3.61	1.95	1.66	3.61	2.45	1.24	1.21
	R	1.78	5.27	3.61	1.95	1.66	3.61	2.45	1.24	1.21
	U	1.44	5.76	3.40	2.41	0.99	3.40	2.28	1.25	1.03
Lahaul & Spiti District	T	1.44	5.76	3.40	2.41	0.99	3.40	2.28	1.25	1.03
	R	1.44	5.76	3.40	2.41	0.99	3.40	2.28	1.25	1.03
	U	1.56	6.68	3.54	2.55	0.99	3.54	2.75	1.46	1.29
Lahaul Tahsil	T	1.56	6.68	3.54	2.55	0.99	3.54	2.75	1.46	1.29
	R	1.56	6.68	3.54	2.55	0.99	3.54	2.75	1.46	1.29
	U	1.22	4.39	3.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.82	1.04	0.78
Spiti Tahsil	T	1.22	4.39	3.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.82	1.04	0.78
	R	1.22	4.39	3.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.82	1.04	0.78
	U	2.89	5.11	4.25	2.32	1.93	4.25	2.59	1.87	1.22
Hoshiarpur District	T	2.89	5.11	4.25	2.32	1.93	4.25	2.59	1.87	1.22
	R	2.43	5.21	4.41	2.37	2.04	4.41	2.61	1.88	1.23
	U	2.16	4.46	3.40	2.04	1.36	3.40	2.44	1.33	1.11
Dasuya Tahsil	T	2.65	5.59	4.83	2.57	2.26	4.83	2.84	1.49	1.35
	R	2.60	5.59	4.86	2.57	2.20	4.86	2.84	1.49	1.35
	U	2.36	5.61	4.52	2.53	1.90	4.52	2.82	1.44	1.38
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	T	2.21	5.24	4.31	2.33	1.98	4.31	2.58	1.37	1.21
	R	2.27	5.34	4.47	2.39	2.08	4.47	2.62	1.38	1.24
	U	1.98	4.89	3.70	2.10	1.60	3.70	2.41	1.31	1.10
Hoshiarpur Town (M.C.)	T	2.06	4.89	3.68	2.10	1.58	3.68	2.41	1.30	1.11
Una Tahsil	T	2.39	4.65	3.83	2.14	1.60	3.83	2.47	1.17	1.30
	R	2.41	4.87	4.10	2.22	1.88	4.10	2.50	1.30	1.20
	U	2.28	3.59	3.05	1.93	1.12	3.05	2.21	1.27	0.94
Garhshankar Tahsil	T	2.37	5.19	4.34	2.36	1.98	4.34	2.58	1.39	1.19
	R	2.37	5.19	4.35	2.36	1.99	4.35	2.58	1.39	1.19
	U	2.41	5.42	4.03	2.17	1.86	4.03	2.67	1.47	1.20
JULLUNDUR										
Jullundur District	T	2.31	5.73	4.54	2.48	2.06	4.54	2.77	1.47	1.30
	R	2.23	5.84	4.66	2.51	2.15	4.66	2.76	1.47	1.29
	U	2.53	5.44	4.87	2.42	1.95	4.87	2.80	1.50	1.30
Nakodar Tahsil	T	2.28	5.82	4.65	2.46	2.10	4.65	2.79	1.48	1.31
	R	2.29	5.84	4.71	2.48	2.23	4.71	2.80	1.49	1.31
	U	2.20	5.59	4.00	2.19	1.81	4.00	2.69	1.38	1.31
Jullundur Tahsil	T	2.53	5.67	4.51	2.48	2.03	4.51	2.83	1.50	1.33
	R	2.39	5.86	4.64	2.51	2.13	4.64	2.83	1.50	1.33
	U	2.69	5.48	4.43	2.46	1.97	4.43	2.83	1.51	1.32
JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)	T	2.71	5.45	4.41	2.42	1.99	4.41	2.86	1.51	1.35
Nawashahr Tahsil	T	2.11	5.66	4.44	2.41	2.03	4.44	2.70	1.44	1.26
	R	2.11	5.72	4.55	2.47	2.08	4.55	2.70	1.43	1.27
	U	2.09	5.20	3.89	2.11	1.78	3.89	2.71	1.49	1.22
Phillaur Tahsil	T	2.10	5.87	4.68	2.56	2.12	4.68	2.70	1.45	1.25
	R	2.13	5.95	4.76	2.60	2.16	4.76	2.71	1.45	1.26
	U	1.83	5.12	4.08	2.28	1.80	4.08	2.58	1.44	1.14
LUDHIANA										
Ludhiana District	T	2.88	5.72	4.74	2.55	2.19	4.74	2.97	1.60	1.37
	R	2.80	5.99	5.03	2.68	2.35	5.03	2.98	1.61	1.37
	U	2.93	5.18	4.86	2.38	1.98	4.86	2.97	1.57	1.40
Jagraon Tahsil	T	2.85	5.91	4.84	2.59	2.25	4.84	3.05	1.63	1.42
	R	2.89	5.97	4.86	2.60	2.26	4.86	3.06	1.63	1.43
	U	2.68	5.65	4.77	2.57	2.20	4.77	3.01	1.60	1.41
Ludhiana Tahsil	T	3.04	5.58	4.74	2.54	2.20	4.74	3.01	1.62	1.39
	R	2.98	6.00	5.21	2.74	2.47	5.21	3.00	1.64	1.36
	U	3.12	5.10	4.36	2.38	1.98	4.36	3.02	1.58	1.44
LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)	T	3.12	5.10	4.36	2.38	1.98	4.36	3.02	1.58	1.44
Samrala Tahsil	T	2.40	5.88	4.62	2.52	2.10	4.62	2.80	1.53	1.27
	R	2.44	5.98	4.79	2.61	2.18	4.79	2.84	1.55	1.29
	U	2.15	5.28	3.83	2.06	1.77	3.83	2.57	1.40	1.17

*Excludes Persons with no room.

TABLE E-V.2—contd.

Persons per Household in each Category of Household
per cent Sample)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 or more Rooms				T R U	State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
DISTRICT—contd.													
1.83	0.95	0.88	5.48	1.39	0.70	0.69	5.58	1.02	0.52	0.50	6.97	T	Palampur Tahsil
1.84	0.96	0.88	5.51	1.40	0.71	0.69	5.59	1.02	0.52	0.50	7.00	R	
1.34	0.72	0.62	4.03	1.13	0.61	0.52	4.52	0.78	0.42	0.36	4.76	U	
1.62	0.82	0.80	4.85	1.47	0.73	0.74	5.88	1.02	0.51	0.51	6.72	T	Kulu Tahsil
1.62	0.82	0.80	4.87	1.49	0.73	0.76	5.95	1.03	0.52	0.51	6.79	R	
1.46	0.73	0.73	4.38	1.21	0.69	0.52	4.87	0.90	0.49	0.41	6.11	U	
1.77	0.92	0.85	5.31	1.42	0.74	0.68	5.68	1.09	0.54	0.55	6.53	T	Dera Gopipur Tahsil
1.77	0.92	0.85	5.31	1.42	0.74	0.68	5.68	1.09	0.54	0.55	6.53	R	
1.95	0.97	0.98	5.85	1.39	0.67	0.72	5.55	1.10	0.55	0.55	7.15	T	Hamirpur Tahsil
1.95	0.97	0.98	5.85	1.39	0.67	0.72	5.55	1.10	0.55	0.55	7.15	R	
DISTRICT													
1.77	0.84	0.93	5.32	1.57	0.76	0.81	6.29	1.02	0.50	0.52	7.95	T	Lahaul & Spiti District
1.77	0.84	0.93	5.32	1.57	0.76	0.81	6.29	1.02	0.50	0.52	7.95	R	
2.17	1.09	1.08	6.50	1.75	0.83	0.92	7.02	1.12	0.55	0.57	9.24	T	Lahaul Tahsil
2.17	1.09	1.08	6.50	1.75	0.83	0.92	7.02	1.12	0.55	0.57	9.24	R	
1.40	0.60	0.80	4.19	1.34	0.67	0.67	5.37	0.76	0.37	0.39	5.21	T	Spiti Tahsil
1.40	0.60	0.80	4.19	1.34	0.67	0.67	5.37	0.76	0.37	0.39	5.21	R	
DISTRICT													
1.92	1.01	0.91	5.76	1.61	0.84	0.77	6.42	1.16	0.62	0.54	7.30	T	Hoshiarpur District
1.93	1.01	0.92	5.79	1.62	0.85	0.77	6.46	1.18	0.62	0.56	7.33	R	
1.84	0.98	0.86	5.51	1.53	0.80	0.78	6.11	1.07	0.64	0.43	7.12	U	
2.04	1.06	0.98	6.13	1.74	0.91	0.83	6.94	1.23	0.65	0.58	7.76	T	Dasuya Tahsil
2.04	1.06	0.98	6.11	1.74	0.91	0.83	6.93	1.23	0.64	0.59	7.84	R	
2.10	1.06	1.04	6.31	1.72	0.89	0.83	6.89	1.20	0.67	0.53	7.49	U	
1.92	0.99	0.93	5.77	1.56	0.82	0.74	6.24	1.13	0.59	0.54	7.25	T	Hoshiarpur Tahsil
1.92	0.99	0.93	5.75	1.58	0.83	0.75	6.34	1.18	0.60	0.58	7.44	R	
1.96	1.04	0.92	5.88	1.46	0.75	0.71	5.86	1.01	0.59	0.42	6.70	U	
2.01	1.07	0.94	6.02	1.51	0.78	0.73	6.05	1.08	0.66	0.42	7.13	T	Hoshiarpur Town (M.C.)
1.83	0.95	0.88	5.49	1.53	0.80	0.73	6.14	1.11	0.61	0.50	6.94	T	Una Tahsil
1.88	0.97	0.91	5.64	1.54	0.80	0.74	6.17	1.12	0.60	0.52	6.89	R	
1.48	0.82	0.66	4.44	1.45	0.80	0.65	5.78	1.08	0.72	0.34	7.33	U	
1.92	1.03	0.89	5.76	1.62	0.85	0.77	6.48	1.20	0.64	0.50	7.29	T	Garhshankar Tahsil
1.92	1.03	0.89	5.75	1.62	0.85	0.77	6.49	1.19	0.63	0.56	7.19	R	
2.09	1.20	0.89	6.28	1.55	0.83	0.72	6.20	1.53	0.84	0.71	19.20	U	
DISTRICT													
2.11	1.11	1.00	5.33	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.91	1.23	0.66	0.57	7.87	T	Jullundur District
2.09	1.10	0.99	6.26	1.72	0.91	0.81	6.89	1.23	0.65	0.58	7.88	R	
2.20	1.15	1.05	6.61	1.75	0.94	0.81	6.99	1.22	0.69	0.53	7.84	U	
2.11	1.10	1.01	6.33	1.77	0.93	0.81	7.07	1.15	0.60	0.55	7.87	T	Nakodar Tahsil
2.09	1.10	0.99	6.28	1.77	0.93	0.84	7.09	1.15	0.59	0.56	7.95	R	
2.33	1.10	1.23	6.99	1.70	0.91	0.79	6.78	1.15	0.62	0.63	8.36	T	Jullundur Tahsil
2.18	1.15	1.03	6.55	1.77	0.94	0.83	7.09	1.33	0.74	0.59	8.37	R	
2.14	1.12	1.02	6.41	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.92	1.35	0.72	0.63	8.36	U	
2.26	1.19	1.07	6.77	1.83	0.99	0.84	7.32	1.31	0.76	0.55	8.37	T	
2.22	1.13	1.09	6.65	1.85	0.98	0.87	7.38	1.30	0.71	0.59	8.34	U	JULLUNDUR CITY (M.C.)
2.02	1.06	0.96	6.06	1.63	0.86	0.77	5.54	1.16	0.60	0.56	7.49	T	Nawashahr Tahsil
2.02	1.06	0.96	6.06	1.63	0.86	0.78	6.63	1.16	0.60	0.56	7.53	R	
2.02	1.06	0.96	6.07	1.66	0.88	0.78	5.92	1.16	0.62	0.54	7.21	U	
1.99	1.01	0.98	5.98	1.48	0.77	0.71	5.92	1.20	0.63	0.57	7.59	T	Phillaur Tahsil
2.08	1.10	0.98	6.24	1.72	0.91	0.81	6.88	1.24	0.66	0.58	7.75	R	
2.09	1.11	0.98	6.28	1.74	0.93	0.81	6.97	1.24	0.66	0.44	6.13	U	
1.93	0.97	0.96	5.78	1.42	0.72	0.70	5.69	0.87	0.43	0.44	6.13	U	
DISTRICT													
2.23	1.19	1.04	6.70	1.83	1.01	0.87	7.51	1.34	0.72	0.62	8.60	T	Ludhiana District
2.25	1.21	1.04	6.76	1.91	1.03	0.88	7.65	1.37	0.74	0.63	8.80	R	
2.15	1.12	1.03	6.46	1.77	0.92	0.85	7.07	1.25	0.66	0.59	8.09	U	
2.23	1.19	1.04	6.69	1.99	1.03	0.96	7.96	1.35	0.69	0.66	8.17	T	Jagraon Tahsil
2.25	1.20	1.05	6.74	2.07	1.07	1.00	8.29	1.40	0.72	0.68	8.45	R	
2.13	1.12	1.01	6.40	1.64	0.89	0.75	6.55	1.23	0.63	0.60	7.44	U	
2.29	1.22	1.07	6.87	1.88	1.00	0.88	7.54	1.29	0.72	0.57	8.70	T	Ludhiana Tahsil
2.33	1.26	1.07	7.00	1.92	1.04	0.88	7.70	1.30	0.74	0.56	9.03	R	
2.20	1.16	1.05	6.59	1.82	0.95	0.87	7.27	1.26	0.68	0.58	8.15	U	
2.20	1.15	1.05	6.59	1.82	0.95	0.87	7.27	1.26	0.68	0.58	8.15	U	LUDHIANA CITY (M.C.)
2.15	1.16	0.99	6.45	1.78	0.98	0.80	7.13	1.39	0.74	0.65	8.79	T	Samrala Tahsil
2.17	1.17	1.00	6.51	1.79	1.00	0.79	7.17	1.42	0.76	0.66	8.73	R	
2.00	1.04	0.96	6.01	1.77	0.86	0.85	6.86	1.26	0.64	0.62	8.47	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on 20

State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total*		1 Room				2 Rooms			
		Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FEROZEPUR											
Ferozepur District	T	2.67	5.63	4.68	2.53	2.15	4.68	2.87	1.53	1.34	5.74
	R	2.66	5.70	4.77	2.56	2.21	4.77	2.88	1.55	1.33	5.76
	U	2.75	5.84	4.89	2.44	1.95	4.89	2.83	1.49	1.34	5.66
Fazilka Tahsil	T	2.66	5.62	4.73	2.54	2.19	4.73	2.87	1.54	1.33	5.74
	R	2.65	5.68	4.83	2.59	2.24	4.83	2.86	1.53	1.33	5.72
	U	2.70	5.39	4.35	2.36	1.99	4.35	2.90	1.57	1.33	5.80
Ferozepur Tahsil	T	3.16	5.28	4.65	2.53	2.12	4.65	2.88	1.52	1.36	5.76
	R	3.32	5.44	4.89	2.59	2.30	4.89	2.98	1.58	1.40	5.95
	U	2.89	4.99	4.21	2.43	1.78	4.21	2.73	1.43	1.30	5.47
Zira Tahsil	T	2.75	5.54	4.85	2.63	2.22	4.85	2.77	1.50	1.27	5.54
	R	2.83	5.55	4.88	2.65	2.23	4.88	2.78	1.51	1.27	5.56
	U	2.13	5.40	4.36	2.34	2.02	4.36	2.67	1.42	1.25	5.34
Moga Tahsil	T	2.67	5.86	4.64	2.52	2.12	4.64	2.95	1.59	1.36	5.90
	R	2.66	5.89	4.67	2.53	2.14	4.67	2.95	1.59	1.36	5.90
	U	2.71	5.70	4.50	2.45	2.05	4.50	2.90	1.54	1.42	5.91
Muktsar Tahsil	T	2.34	5.77	4.61	2.49	2.12	4.61	2.82	1.49	1.33	5.64
	R	2.27	5.80	4.56	2.46	2.10	4.56	2.81	1.49	1.32	5.61
	U	2.79	5.64	4.77	2.60	2.17	4.77	2.86	1.48	1.38	5.72
AMRITSAR											
Amritsar District	T	2.52	5.61	4.46	2.46	2.00	4.46	2.82	1.50	1.32	5.64
	R	2.49	5.80	4.60	2.49	2.11	4.60	2.85	1.52	1.33	5.70
	U	2.60	5.18	4.26	2.41	1.85	4.26	2.75	1.48	1.27	5.50
Ajnala Tahsil	T	2.74	5.52	4.63	2.57	2.06	4.63	2.90	1.55	1.35	5.81
	R	2.75	5.52	4.63	2.57	2.06	4.63	2.90	1.55	1.35	5.79
	U	2.47	5.77	4.38	2.25	2.13	4.38	3.28	1.69	1.59	6.56
Amritsar Tahsil	T	2.47	5.44	4.31	2.39	1.92	4.31	2.75	1.47	1.28	5.50
	R	2.32	5.79	4.43	2.34	2.09	4.43	2.75	1.45	1.30	5.50
	U	2.64	5.15	4.25	2.41	1.84	4.25	2.75	1.48	1.27	5.51
AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)	T	2.63	5.16	4.26	2.40	1.86	4.26	2.76	1.49	1.27	5.51
Tarn Taran Tahsil	T	2.38	5.98	4.56	2.48	2.08	4.56	2.91	1.50	1.35	5.81
	R	2.38	6.02	4.59	2.49	2.10	4.59	2.91	1.50	1.35	5.81
	U	2.37	5.46	4.31	2.41	1.90	4.31	2.82	1.56	1.36	5.84
Patti Tahsil	T	2.86	5.70	4.75	2.58	2.17	4.75	2.87	1.52	1.29	5.42
	R	2.97	5.72	4.78	2.63	2.15	4.78	2.91	1.53	1.38	5.82
	U	2.22	5.54	4.46	2.42	2.04	4.46	2.83	1.41	1.22	5.23
GURDASPUR											
Gurdaspur District	T	2.65	5.84	4.73	2.60	2.13	4.73	2.92	1.56	1.36	5.83
	R	2.69	5.98	4.85	2.61	2.24	4.85	2.95	1.58	1.37	5.90
	U	2.50	5.41	4.37	2.57	1.80	4.37	2.76	1.45	1.31	5.53
Pathankot Tahsil	T	3.02	5.45	4.72	2.63	2.09	4.72	2.85	1.53	1.32	5.70
	R	3.04	5.53	4.82	2.69	2.23	4.82	2.90	1.57	1.33	5.80
	U	2.97	5.27	4.54	2.70	1.84	4.54	2.72	1.43	1.29	5.43
PATHANKOT TOWN**	T	3.37	5.20	4.70	2.83	1.87	4.70	2.89	1.50	1.39	5.79
Gurdaspur Tahsil	T	2.54	5.97	4.68	2.59	2.09	4.68	2.93	1.58	1.35	5.87
	R	2.61	6.09	4.82	2.61	2.21	4.82	2.97	1.60	1.37	5.94
	U	2.14	5.19	3.89	2.47	1.42	3.89	2.66	1.40	1.26	5.32
Batala Tahsil	T	2.53	6.02	4.77	2.66	2.21	4.77	2.94	1.58	1.38	5.88
	R	2.59	7.50	4.89	2.61	2.28	4.89	2.95	1.58	1.37	5.92
	U	2.33	5.68	4.35	2.37	1.98	4.35	2.86	1.51	1.35	5.72
BATALA TOWN (M.C.)	T	2.51	5.59	4.27	2.35	1.92	4.27	2.98	1.58	1.40	5.96
KAPURTHALA											
Kapurthala District	T	2.64	5.74	4.77	2.58	2.19	4.77	2.94	1.53	1.42	5.88
	R	2.83	5.89	5.09	2.72	2.37	5.09	2.98	1.56	1.42	5.95
	U	2.24	5.86	4.89	2.81	1.68	4.89	2.84	1.44	1.40	5.89
Kapurthala Tahsil	T	2.77	5.86	4.97	2.67	2.30	4.97	2.96	1.54	1.42	5.92
	R	2.98	5.96	5.16	2.75	2.41	5.16	3.03	1.58	1.45	6.06
	U	2.11	5.42	3.98	2.23	1.76	3.98	2.64	1.36	1.28	5.28
Phagwara Tahsil	T	2.30	5.42	4.04	2.25	1.79	4.04	2.88	1.47	1.41	5.76
	R	2.22	5.55	4.46	2.37	2.09	4.46	2.72	1.44	1.28	5.45
	U	2.39	5.29	3.81	2.19	1.62	3.81	3.06	1.62	1.54	6.12
Patiala Division	T	2.42	5.87	4.66	2.55	2.11	4.66	2.83	1.53	1.30	5.66
	R	2.46	5.97	4.81	2.63	2.18	4.81	2.87	1.56	1.31	5.74
	U	2.26	5.46	4.17	2.31	1.86	4.17	2.67	1.42	1.25	5.33

*Excludes Persons with no room.

** M.O. and Pathankot Military Area.

TABLE E-V.2—contd.

Persons per Household in each Category of Household
(per cent Sample)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 or more Rooms				T R U	State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
DISTRICT													
2-18	1-18	1-00	6-53	1-80	0-96	0-84	7-21	1-30	0-69	0-61	8-25	T	Ferozepur District
2-17	1-17	1-00	6-52	1-79	0-96	0-83	7-16	1-31	0-69	0-62	8-22	R	
2-18	1-19	0-99	6-55	1-86	1-00	0-86	7-43	1-29	0-70	0-59	8-38	U	
2-15	1-15	1-00	6-44	1-81	0-96	0-85	7-25	1-27	0-66	0-61	8-37	T	Fazilka Tahsil
2-15	1-15	1-00	6-44	1-77	0-93	0-84	7-07	1-27	0-66	0-61	8-44	R	
2-14	1-13	1-01	6-42	1-88	1-06	0-92	7-93	1-26	0-65	0-61	8-00	U	
2-16	1-23	0-93	6-49	1-77	0-99	0-78	7-08	1-39	0-80	0-69	9-07	T	Ferozepur Tahsil
2-15	1-18	0-97	6-44	1-76	0-96	0-80	7-06	1-43	0-79	0-64	9-24	R	
2-19	1-32	0-87	6-57	1-78	1-02	0-76	7-11	1-33	0-81	0-62	8-83	U	
2-15	1-15	1-00	6-44	1-73	0-92	0-81	6-90	1-24	0-66	0-58	7-65	T	Zira Tahsil
2-15	1-15	1-00	6-45	1-74	0-94	0-80	6-97	1-31	0-70	0-61	7-97	R	
2-11	1-09	1-02	6-33	1-63	0-82	0-81	6-51	1-01	0-51	0-50	6-42	U	
2-25	1-20	1-05	6-74	1-89	1-01	0-88	7-56	1-41	0-73	0-68	8-52	T	Moga Tahsil
2-26	1-21	1-05	6-78	1-88	1-00	0-88	7-52	1-39	0-73	0-66	8-30	R	
2-13	1-10	1-03	6-38	1-94	1-06	0-83	7-73	1-53	0-78	0-75	9-69	U	
2-14	1-16	0-98	6-43	1-76	0-94	0-82	7-04	1-26	0-67	0-59	7-93	T	Muktsar Tahsil
2-12	1-16	0-96	6-36	1-75	0-94	0-81	7-01	1-26	0-67	0-59	7-90	R	
2-29	1-19	1-10	6-86	1-81	0-94	0-87	7-24	1-23	0-67	0-56	8-27	U	
DISTRICT													
2-16	1-15	1-01	6-49	1-77	0-95	0-82	7-09	1-34	0-71	0-63	8-19	T	Amritsar District
2-19	1-16	1-03	6-58	1-79	0-96	0-83	7-16	1-38	0-73	0-65	8-26	R	
2-07	1-12	0-95	6-32	1-71	0-91	0-80	6-85	1-23	0-66	0-57	7-98	U	
2-10	1-12	0-98	6-29	1-68	0-94	0-74	6-72	1-37	0-74	0-63	8-52	T	Ajnala Tahsil
2-09	1-12	0-97	6-27	1-69	0-94	0-75	6-75	1-39	0-75	0-64	8-55	R	
2-62	1-31	1-21	7-56	1-40	0-67	0-73	5-60	0-98	0-45	0-53	7-60	U	
2-12	1-14	0-98	6-36	1-72	0-92	0-80	6-89	1-31	0-70	0-61	8-22	T	Amritsar Tahsil
2-15	1-14	1-01	6-44	1-74	0-93	0-81	6-95	1-36	0-72	0-64	8-39	R	
2-08	1-14	0-94	6-24	1-70	0-90	0-80	6-80	1-24	0-67	0-57	7-98	U	
2-07	1-12	0-95	6-22	1-70	0-90	0-80	6-80	1-23	0-65	0-58	7-93	T	AMRITSAR CITY (M.C.)
2-20	1-16	1-04	6-59	1-84	0-98	0-86	7-37	1-37	0-71	0-66	7-93	T	Tarn Taran Tahsil
2-21	1-17	1-04	6-62	1-85	0-99	0-86	7-42	1-39	0-72	0-67	7-16	R	
2-05	1-03	1-02	6-15	1-64	0-86	0-78	6-54	1-30	0-71	0-59	9-00	U	
2-34	1-25	1-09	7-02	1-90	1-02	0-88	7-62	1-38	0-73	0-63	8-69	T	Patti Tahsil
2-42	1-30	1-12	7-25	1-89	0-99	0-90	7-87	1-46	0-78	0-68	9-18	R	
1-95	1-01	0-94	5-85	1-96	1-19	0-77	7-82	1-15	0-61	0-54	7-47	U	
DISTRICT													
2-21	1-18	1-03	6-62	1-85	0-99	0-86	7-41	1-39	0-75	0-64	8-67	T	Gurdaspur District
2-22	1-18	1-04	6-66	1-89	1-00	0-89	7-56	1-44	0-77	0-67	8-93	R	
2-14	1-15	0-99	6-42	1-71	0-95	0-76	6-82	1-24	0-67	0-57	7-90	U	
2-17	1-17	1-00	6-52	1-87	1-06	0-81	7-47	1-39	0-80	0-59	8-91	T	Pathankot Tahsil
2-14	1-15	0-99	6-43	1-84	0-97	0-87	7-36	1-40	0-76	0-64	8-64	R	
2-26	1-23	1-03	6-78	1-93	1-25	0-68	7-71	1-38	0-85	0-53	9-36	U	
2-30	1-17	1-13	6-89	1-64	0-90	0-74	6-55	1-42	0-75	0-67	8-89	U	PATHANKOT TOWN*
2-20	1-18	1-02	6-61	1-83	0-97	0-86	7-34	1-71	0-91	0-80	8-53	T	Gurdaspur Tahsil
2-23	1-19	1-04	6-69	1-89	1-01	0-88	7-55	1-49	0-80	0-69	8-90	R	
2-02	1-09	0-93	6-07	1-52	0-77	0-75	6-07	1-14	0-59	0-55	7-00	U	
2-22	1-17	1-05	6-87	1-86	0-98	0-88	7-44	1-36	0-73	0-63	8-73	T	Batala Tahsil
2-24	1-18	1-06	6-72	1-91	1-01	0-90	7-64	1-40	0-76	0-64	9-04	R	
2-15	1-13	1-02	6-46	1-69	0-87	0-82	6-76	1-22	0-63	0-59	7-84	U	
2-13	1-11	1-02	6-39	1-72	0-89	0-83	6-90	1-29	0-66	0-63	7-82	U	BATALA TOWN (M.C.)
DISTRICT													
2-15	1-14	1-01	6-46	1-76	0-94	0-82	7-05	1-24	0-65	0-59	7-94	T	Kapurthala District
2-20	1-17	1-03	6-61	1-80	0-97	0-83	7-20	1-31	0-69	0-62	8-13	R	
2-03	1-05	0-98	6-06	1-70	0-89	0-81	6-79	1-15	0-61	0-54	7-63	U	
2-20	1-17	1-03	6-61	1-81	0-97	0-84	7-25	1-29	0-68	0-61	8-40	T	Kapurthala Tahsil
2-26	1-21	1-05	6-79	1-86	1-00	0-86	7-45	1-38	0-73	0-65	8-61	R	
2-00	1-03	0-97	6-00	1-71	0-91	0-80	6-85	1-17	0-62	0-55	8-06	U	
2-03	1-05	0-98	6-10	1-65	0-88	0-77	6-60	1-04	0-54	0-50	6-97	T	Phagwara Tahsil
2-01	1-04	0-97	6-03	1-64	0-91	0-73	6-54	1-13	0-58	0-55	6-88	R	
2-07	1-06	0-99	6-20	1-67	0-85	0-82	6-69	1-11	0-57	0-54	7-07	U	
2-15	1-17	0-98	6-44	1-81	0-97	0-84	7-24	1-33	0-71	0-62	8-49	T	Patiala Division
2-16	1-18	0-98	6-45	1-82	0-98	0-84	7-29	1-35	0-73	0-63	8-61	R	
2-02	1-11	0-97	6-24	1-75	0-92	0-83	7-01	1-23	0-64	0-53	8-06	U	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and
(Based on 20

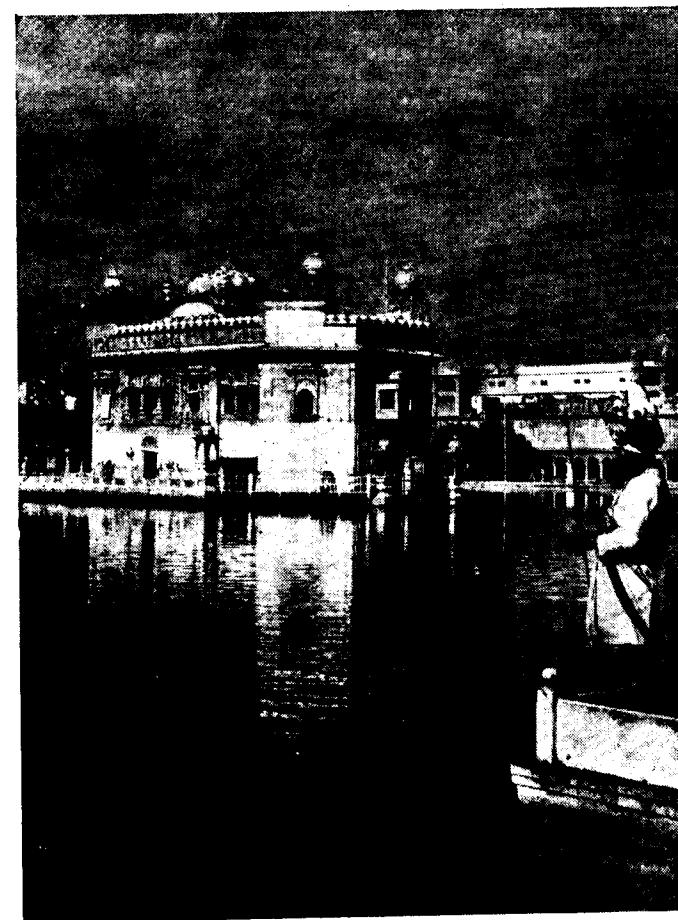
State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	T R U	Total*		1 Room				2 Rooms			
		Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BHATINDA											
Bhatinda District	T	2.26	5.74	4.47	2.46	2.01	4.47	2.73	1.50	1.23	5.46
	R	2.22	5.79	4.59	2.51	2.08	4.59	2.72	1.49	1.23	5.44
	U	2.40	5.66	4.18	2.33	1.85	4.18	2.77	1.52	1.25	5.54
Faridkot Tahsil	T	2.32	5.65	4.53	2.44	2.09	4.53	2.74	1.49	1.25	5.48
	R	2.31	5.64	4.66	2.49	2.17	4.66	2.72	1.47	1.25	5.44
	U	2.32	5.66	4.32	2.37	1.95	4.32	2.78	1.54	1.24	5.56
Bhatinda Tahsil	T	2.30	5.75	4.41	2.43	1.98	4.41	2.72	1.49	1.23	5.44
	R	2.26	5.86	4.59	2.52	2.07	4.59	2.71	1.49	1.22	5.42
	U	2.50	5.40	4.06	2.27	1.79	4.06	2.76	1.51	1.25	5.51
BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)	U	2.78	4.91	4.01	2.25	1.76	4.01	2.70	1.46	1.24	5.40
Manasa Tahsil	T	2.17	5.80	4.52	2.53	1.99	4.52	2.74	1.52	1.22	5.47
	R	2.15	5.80	4.55	2.53	2.02	4.55	2.73	1.52	1.21	5.45
	U	2.29	5.82	4.34	2.48	1.86	4.34	2.79	1.54	1.25	5.58
SANGRUR											
Sangrur District	T	2.58	5.89	4.77	2.62	2.15	4.77	2.87	1.54	1.33	5.74
	R	2.64	5.94	4.86	2.67	2.19	4.86	2.90	1.57	1.33	5.80
	U	2.80	5.65	4.33	2.37	1.96	4.33	2.71	1.41	1.30	5.42
Barnala Tahsil	T	2.72	6.02	4.68	2.57	2.11	4.68	2.94	1.59	1.35	5.88
	R	2.82	6.03	4.73	2.59	2.14	4.73	2.98	1.62	1.36	5.96
	U	2.36	5.96	4.40	2.42	1.98	4.40	2.75	1.43	1.32	5.50
Malerkotla Tahsil	T	2.74	5.74	4.77	2.64	2.13	4.77	2.88	1.56	1.32	5.76
	R	2.86	5.77	4.84	2.69	2.15	4.84	2.90	1.58	1.32	5.81
	U	2.36	5.64	4.44	2.41	2.03	4.44	2.79	1.46	1.33	5.58
Sangrur Tahsil	T	2.74	5.83	4.83	2.68	2.15	4.83	2.91	1.58	1.33	5.83
	R	2.86	5.88	4.93	2.74	2.19	4.93	2.95	1.62	1.33	5.91
	U	2.29	5.64	4.29	2.34	1.95	4.29	2.73	1.44	1.29	5.47
Narwana Tahsil	T	2.46	5.94	4.95	2.65	2.30	4.95	2.85	1.52	1.33	5.71
	R	2.49	5.97	5.02	2.68	2.34	5.02	2.87	1.53	1.34	5.75
	U	2.16	5.52	4.13	2.27	1.86	4.13	2.62	1.36	1.26	5.24
Jind Tahsil	T	2.15	6.01	4.61	2.45	2.06	4.61	2.70	1.41	1.29	5.40
	R	2.13	6.15	4.63	2.49	2.14	4.63	2.74	1.44	1.30	5.47
	U	2.24	5.36	4.22	2.34	1.88	4.22	2.55	1.28	1.27	5.11
PATIALA											
Patiala District	T	2.51	5.64	4.63	2.54	2.09	4.63	2.78	1.50	1.28	5.87
	R	2.65	5.82	4.83	2.68	2.18	4.83	2.87	1.56	1.31	5.74
	U	2.16	5.16	4.09	2.24	1.78	4.09	2.65	1.34	1.21	5.10
Nabha Tahsil	T	2.39	5.83	4.43	2.44	1.99	4.43	2.69	1.45	1.24	5.37
	R	2.55	5.85	4.61	2.53	2.08	4.61	2.73	1.48	1.25	5.47
	U	2.03	5.22	3.98	2.19	1.79	3.98	2.64	1.33	1.21	5.09
Sirhind Tahsil	T	2.49	5.65	4.53	2.54	1.99	4.53	2.80	1.55	1.25	5.61
	R	2.56	5.75	4.70	2.64	2.06	4.70	2.83	1.56	1.27	5.66
	U	2.12	5.09	3.70	2.05	1.65	3.70	2.62	1.47	1.15	5.24
Rajpura Tahsil	T	2.50	5.92	4.73	2.54	2.19	4.73	2.86	1.54	1.32	5.72
	R	2.59	6.11	4.94	2.64	2.30	4.94	2.99	1.61	1.38	5.97
	U	2.10	5.07	3.67	2.04	1.63	3.67	2.44	1.30	1.14	4.87
Patiala Tahsil	T	2.57	5.51	4.68	2.56	2.12	4.68	2.74	1.47	1.27	5.50
	R	2.83	5.71	4.93	2.68	2.25	4.93	2.87	1.57	1.30	5.73
	U	2.22	5.20	4.20	2.35	1.85	4.20	2.67	1.32	1.25	5.14
PATIALA CITY (M.C.)	U	2.18	5.12	4.15	2.33	1.82	4.15	2.53	1.30	1.23	5.05
MAHENDRAGARH											
Mahendragarh District	T	2.23	6.52	4.88	2.58	2.30	4.88	3.00	1.62	1.37	5.99
	R	2.25	6.62	5.01	2.62	2.33	5.01	3.04	1.66	1.38	6.07
	U	2.04	5.65	4.16	2.28	1.88	4.16	2.87	1.39	1.28	5.23
Dadri Tahsil	T	2.25	6.64	5.00	2.67	2.33	5.00	2.98	1.60	1.38	5.97
	R	2.25	6.71	5.09	2.70	2.39	5.09	3.02	1.62	1.40	6.03
	U	2.23	5.87	4.37	2.43	1.94	4.37	2.58	1.35	1.23	5.15
Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	2.31	6.61	4.96	2.64	2.32	4.96	3.22	1.66	1.38	6.45
	R	2.41	6.79	5.03	2.68	2.35	5.03	3.26	1.69	1.36	6.53
	U	1.61	5.95	4.19	2.25	1.94	4.19	2.62	1.40	1.22	5.24
Narnaul Tahsil	T	2.14	6.25	4.72	2.46	2.26	4.72	2.84	1.48	1.36	5.67
	R	2.13	6.40	4.92	2.53	2.39	4.92	2.86	1.50	1.36	5.72
	U	2.27	5.40	4.06	2.22	1.84	4.06	2.72	1.40	1.32	5.44

*Excludes Persons with no room.

TABLE E-V.2—concl'd.

Persons per Household in each Category of Household
per cent Sample)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 or more Rooms				T R U	State/Division/District/Tahsil/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold	P	M	F	Persons per House- hold		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
DISTRICT													
2.08	1.14	0.94	6.23	1.73	0.93	0.80	6.91	1.32	0.71	0.61	8.14	T	Bhatinda District
2.06	1.13	0.93	6.19	1.71	0.93	0.78	6.86	1.31	0.71	0.60	7.97	R	
2.15	1.15	1.00	6.44	1.81	0.95	0.86	7.22	1.34	0.69	0.65	8.83	U	
2.02	1.08	0.94	6.06	1.73	0.93	0.80	6.90	1.29	0.68	0.61	8.02	T	Faridkot Tahsil
2.00	1.07	0.93	6.00	1.68	0.92	0.76	6.72	1.30	0.70	0.60	7.77	R	
2.08	1.10	0.98	6.25	1.85	0.96	0.89	7.39	1.26	0.64	0.62	8.49	U	
2.10	1.15	0.95	6.31	1.78	0.96	0.82	7.12	1.37	0.74	0.63	8.38	T	Bhatinda Tahsil
2.09	1.15	0.94	6.27	1.77	0.96	0.81	7.10	1.35	0.73	0.62	8.23	R	
2.19	1.18	1.01	6.56	1.82	0.93	0.89	7.27	1.42	0.74	0.68	9.07	U	
2.23	1.20	1.03	6.70	1.75	0.90	0.85	6.99	1.35	0.69	0.66	8.42	U	BHATINDA TOWN (M.C.)
2.07	1.15	0.92	6.21	1.67	0.91	0.78	6.66	1.28	0.69	0.59	7.91	T	Manasa Tahsil
2.06	1.15	0.91	6.18	1.66	0.90	0.76	6.64	1.27	0.69	0.58	7.75	R	
2.17	1.19	0.98	6.51	1.71	0.96	0.75	6.84	1.34	0.70	0.64	8.96	U	
DISTRICT													
2.21	1.20	1.01	6.62	1.89	1.01	0.88	7.55	1.34	0.72	0.62	8.58	T	Sangrur District
2.22	1.21	1.01	6.67	1.91	1.03	0.88	7.64	1.36	0.73	0.63	8.63	R	
2.12	1.12	1.00	6.35	1.80	0.96	0.84	7.19	1.28	0.68	0.60	8.41	U	
2.36	1.29	1.07	7.07	1.98	1.07	0.91	7.92	1.49	0.80	0.69	9.08	T	Barnala Tahsil
2.38	1.30	1.08	7.15	2.05	1.12	0.93	8.19	1.50	0.80	0.70	8.99	R	
2.24	1.22	1.02	6.73	1.82	0.96	0.86	7.30	1.50	0.81	0.69	9.22	U	
2.27	1.23	1.04	6.81	1.84	1.01	0.83	7.37	1.32	0.69	0.63	8.13	T	Malerkotla Tahsil
2.29	1.25	1.04	6.88	1.86	1.03	0.83	7.43	1.42	0.75	0.67	8.50	R	
2.18	1.16	1.02	6.54	1.80	0.94	0.86	7.19	1.17	0.59	0.58	7.56	U	
2.18	1.20	0.98	6.55	1.99	1.04	0.95	7.98	1.35	0.74	0.61	8.57	T	Sangrur Tahsil
2.22	1.23	0.99	6.65	2.06	1.07	0.99	8.24	1.37	0.75	0.62	8.57	R	
2.03	1.07	0.96	6.10	1.79	0.98	0.81	7.15	1.31	0.71	0.60	8.57	U	
2.11	1.13	0.98	6.32	1.78	0.96	0.82	7.11	1.31	0.71	0.60	8.41	T	Narwana Tahsil
2.12	1.14	0.98	6.36	1.77	0.95	0.82	7.10	1.32	0.71	0.61	8.40	R	
1.93	0.90	1.03	5.78	1.80	0.97	0.83	7.21	1.20	0.67	0.53	8.56	U	
2.09	1.11	0.98	6.28	1.83	0.99	0.84	7.31	1.29	0.70	0.59	8.73	T	Jind Tahsil
2.10	1.12	0.98	6.30	1.84	1.00	0.84	7.35	1.32	0.71	0.61	8.77	R	
2.05	1.06	0.99	6.14	1.75	0.93	0.82	7.01	1.16	0.63	0.53	8.46	U	
DISTRICT													
2.14	1.16	0.98	6.41	1.77	0.96	0.81	7.07	1.28	0.69	0.59	8.15	T	Patiala District
2.16	1.19	0.99	6.54	1.81	0.99	0.82	7.22	1.39	0.76	0.63	8.69	R	
1.99	1.07	0.92	5.96	1.66	0.88	0.80	6.71	1.08	0.67	0.61	7.12	U	
2.08	1.13	0.95	6.23	1.74	0.94	0.80	6.95	1.29	0.67	0.62	8.02	T	Nabha Tahsil
2.11	1.15	0.96	6.33	1.74	0.96	0.78	6.96	1.55	0.83	0.72	8.84	R	
1.95	1.02	0.93	5.84	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.91	1.05	0.52	0.53	7.07	U	
2.13	1.16	0.97	6.42	1.75	0.97	0.78	7.02	1.31	0.71	0.60	8.12	T	Sirhind Tahsil
2.17	1.18	0.99	6.52	1.78	0.99	0.79	7.12	1.04	0.54	0.50	8.29	R	
1.93	1.03	0.90	5.79	1.62	0.87	0.75	6.49	1.20	0.64	0.56	7.61	U	
2.20	1.21	0.99	6.59	1.86	0.99	0.87	7.45	1.35	0.73	0.62	8.46	T	Rajpura Tahsil
2.24	1.24	1.00	6.73	1.87	1.00	0.87	7.47	1.41	0.65	0.76	8.67	R	
1.89	0.99	0.90	5.67	1.85	0.96	0.89	7.39	1.14	0.61	0.53	7.57	U	
2.11	1.14	0.97	6.34	1.72	0.92	0.80	6.90	1.17	0.65	0.62	7.98	T	Patiala Tahsil
2.17	1.16	1.01	6.50	1.81	0.98	0.83	7.24	1.36	0.77	0.59	9.16	R	
2.05	1.11	0.94	6.14	1.64	0.87	0.77	6.54	1.02	0.54	0.48	6.82	U	
2.02	1.09	0.93	6.07	1.62	0.85	0.77	6.50	0.99	0.52	0.47	6.50	U	PATIALA CITY (M.C.)
DISTRICT													
2.17	1.18	1.01	6.51	1.87	1.00	0.87	7.49	1.28	0.72	0.65	9.21	T	Mahendragarh District
2.18	1.17	1.01	6.53	1.89	1.01	0.88	7.54	1.41	0.75	0.66	9.35	R	
2.07	1.08	0.99	6.21	1.72	0.89	0.84	6.91	1.16	0.61	0.55	8.08	U	
2.17	1.19	0.98	6.51	1.98	1.07	0.91	7.94	1.41	0.75	0.66	9.29	T	Dadri Tahsil
2.17	1.19	0.98	6.50	2.00	1.08	0.92	8.00	1.41	0.75	0.66	9.27	R	
2.25	1.13	1.12	6.74	1.73	0.89	0.84	6.90	1.22	0.64	0.58	9.56	U	
2.24	1.20	1.04	6.73	1.80	0.99	0.81	7.21	1.42	0.72	0.70	9.48	T	Mahendragarh Tahsil
2.23	1.22	1.06	6.83	1.82	0.97	0.85	7.30	1.52	0.82	0.70	9.85	R	
1.90	1.04	0.86	5.71	1.63	0.82	0.81	6.52	1.03	0.54	0.49	7.72	U	
2.11	1.10	1.01	6.32	1.80	0.95	0.85	7.22	1.32	0.69	0.63	8.94	T	Narnaul Tahsil
2.11	1.09	1.02	6.32	1.80	0.96	0.84	7.21	1.34	0.71	0.63	9.09	R	
2.10	1.10	1.00	6.29	1.83	0.94	0.89	7.31	1.16	0.61	0.55	7.61	U	



Golden Temple, Amritsar

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE, AMRITSAR

Amritsar City was founded by Guru Ram Das, the fourth Guru of the Sikhs, in the seventeenth century on a site granted by the Emperor Akbar. He also excavated an extensive tank from which the town derives its name, the tank of nector. In the middle of this tank stands a magnificent Harmandir (building dedicated to God), the foundation stone of which was laid, at the instance of Guru Ram Das, by Mian Mir, a renowned Muslim divine of that time. The building was completed by Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Guru, and later adorned by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

A marble paved pier, 70 yards long, leads to the temple which is 53 feet square. It stands on a square platform surrounded by marble balustrades. The domes, cupolas and upper portion of the outer walls are covered with golden plates, and hence the name--*Golden Temple*.



A Temple at Jagatsukh (Manali).

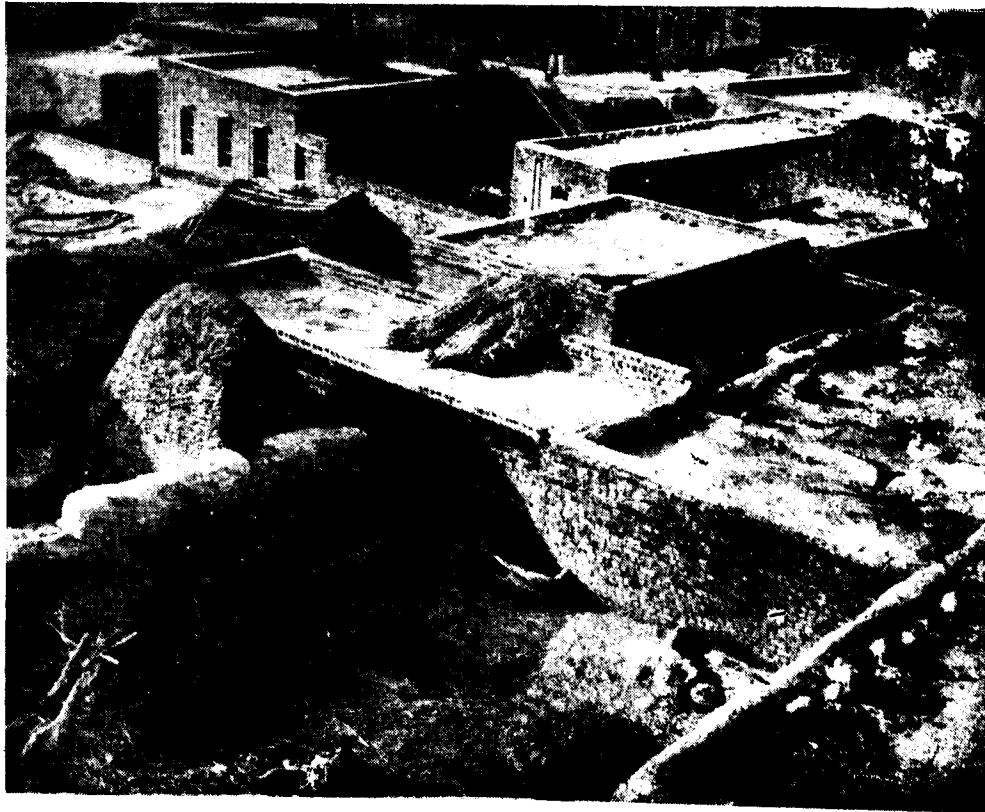
Tourist Home at Dharmasala (Kangra District).



View of a portion of village Jogwala in Ferozepur District. A lot dry tract. Note the flat roofs, and dry fodder stacked on house-tops.

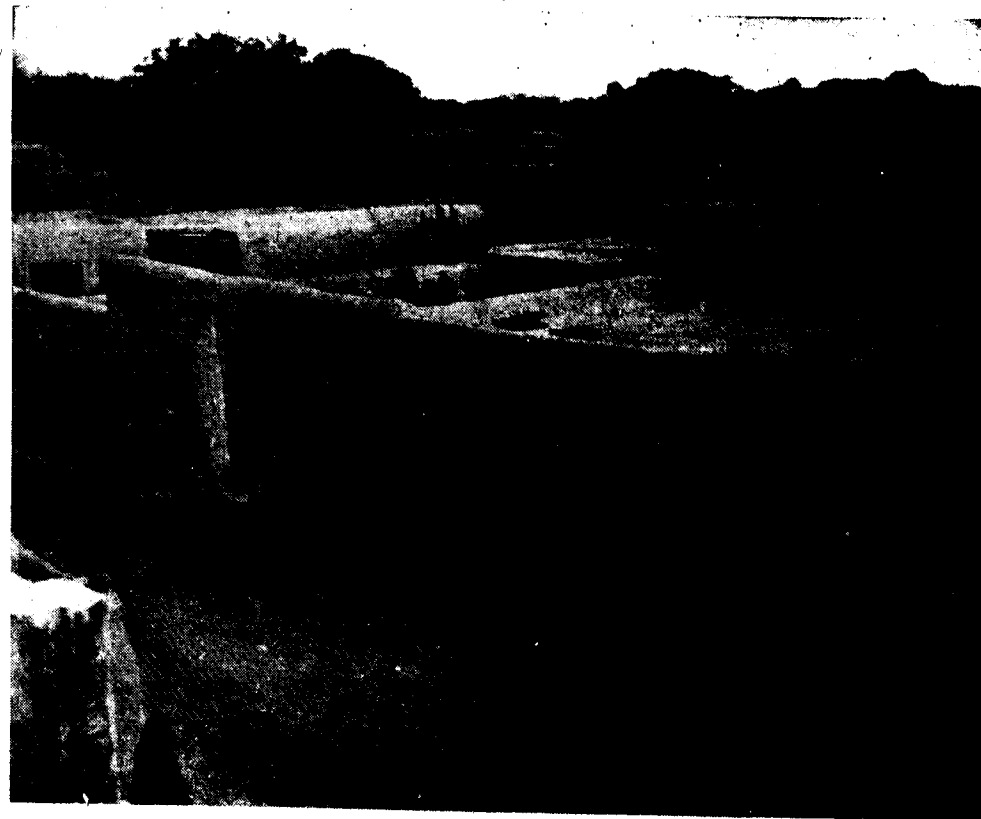
View of village Bhindi Saida in Amritsar District. The Walls are mostly of mud, neatly plastered with cow-dung and wheat-straw. In the foreground a man sitting on a cot, is making a fishing-net.





View of village Mundana in Rohak District. Walls are mostly of burnt bricks laid in mud. Only one house has conical thatch roof; others are flat and mud-plastered. Towards the left there is a mound of cow-dung, stored for kitchen fuel. Also note some house-tops having dry fodder in bundles.

View of village Bara Bhaika (Bhatinda District). Camels are commonly employed here for transport and agricultural operations. The entrance gates of houses are, therefore, unusually high in order to admit the animals.



A street in Tehang, a prosperous village in Jullundur District. Note the paved street with an open drain in the centre.

A street of Bhindi Saidan, a backward village in water-logged area of Amritsar District.





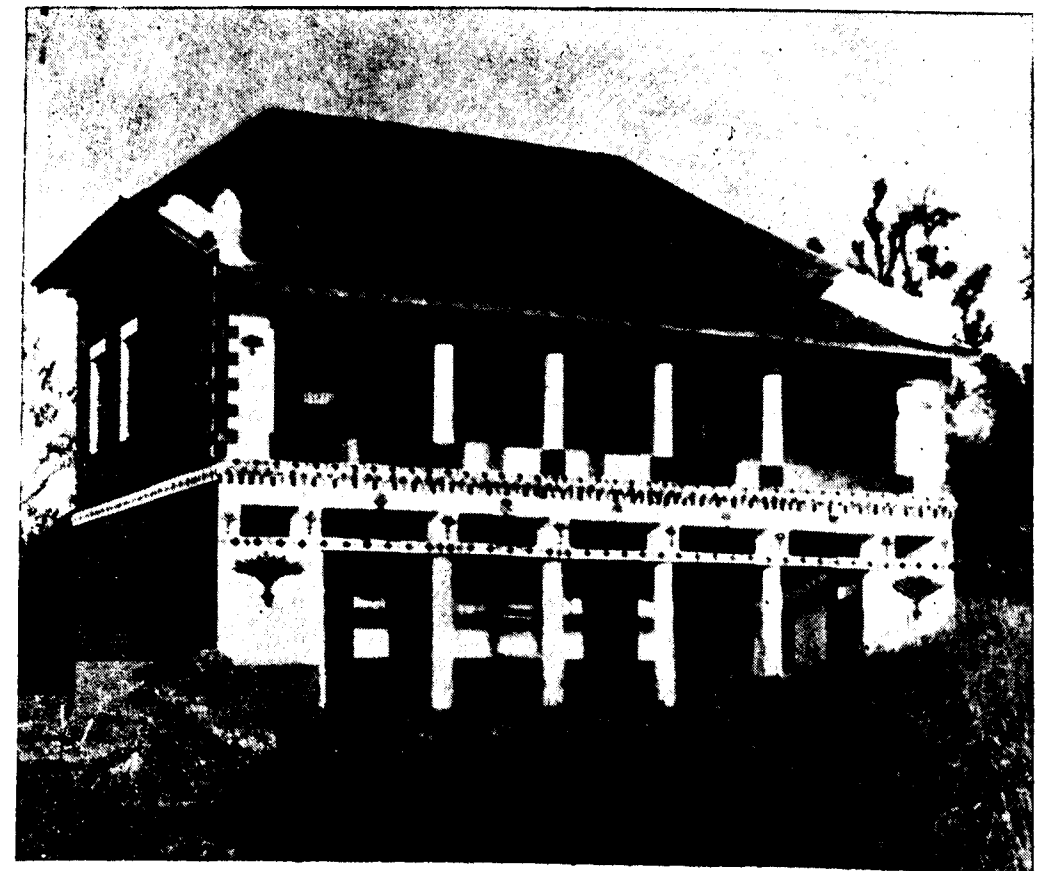
A house in village Chetru (Kangra District)—hill region with heavy rains. Note the sloping slate roofs projecting on the walls. The house belongs to a Rajput with a substantial agricultural holding.

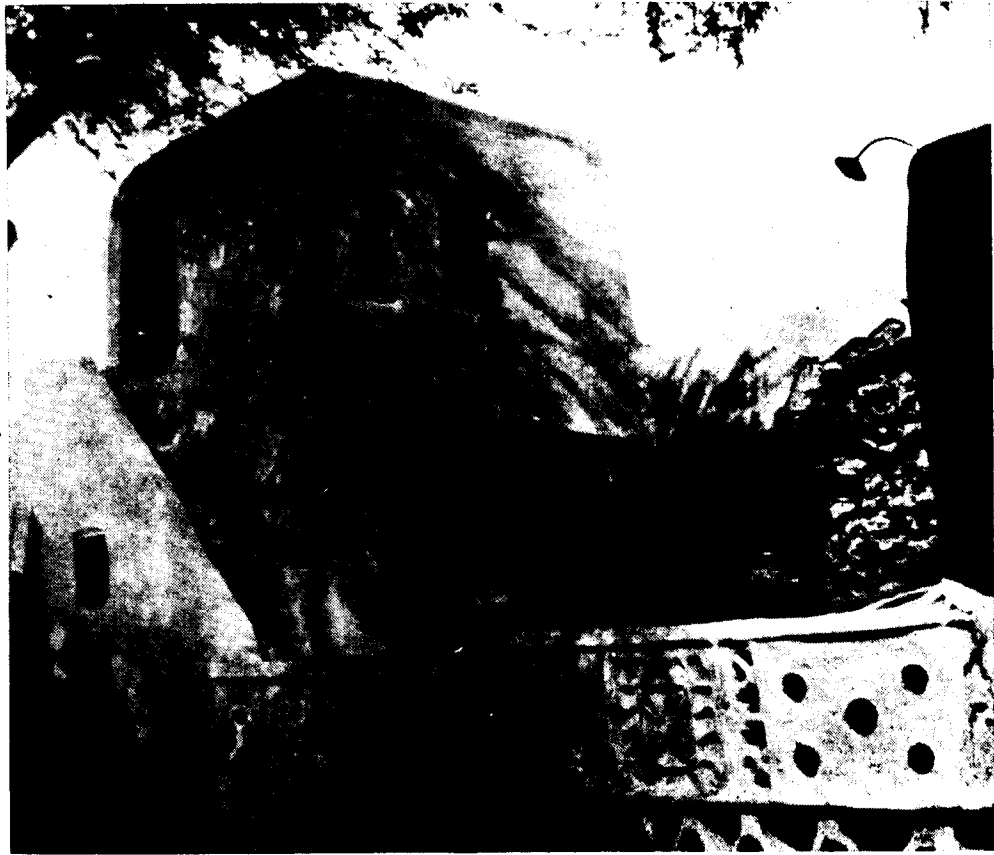
Another house in village Chetru. The owner is a farmer who also keeps cattle for the sale of milk. The ground floor is occupied by the animals and the first floor by human beings.



House of a Harijan in village Babelar in Una Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District. The area receives copious rainfall in monsoon months. The roof is of earthen tiles. In the right corner fodder has been stacked for feeding animals in dry winter months.

A newly built house in the same village. Its owner is also a Harijan whose two sons are serving in Army.





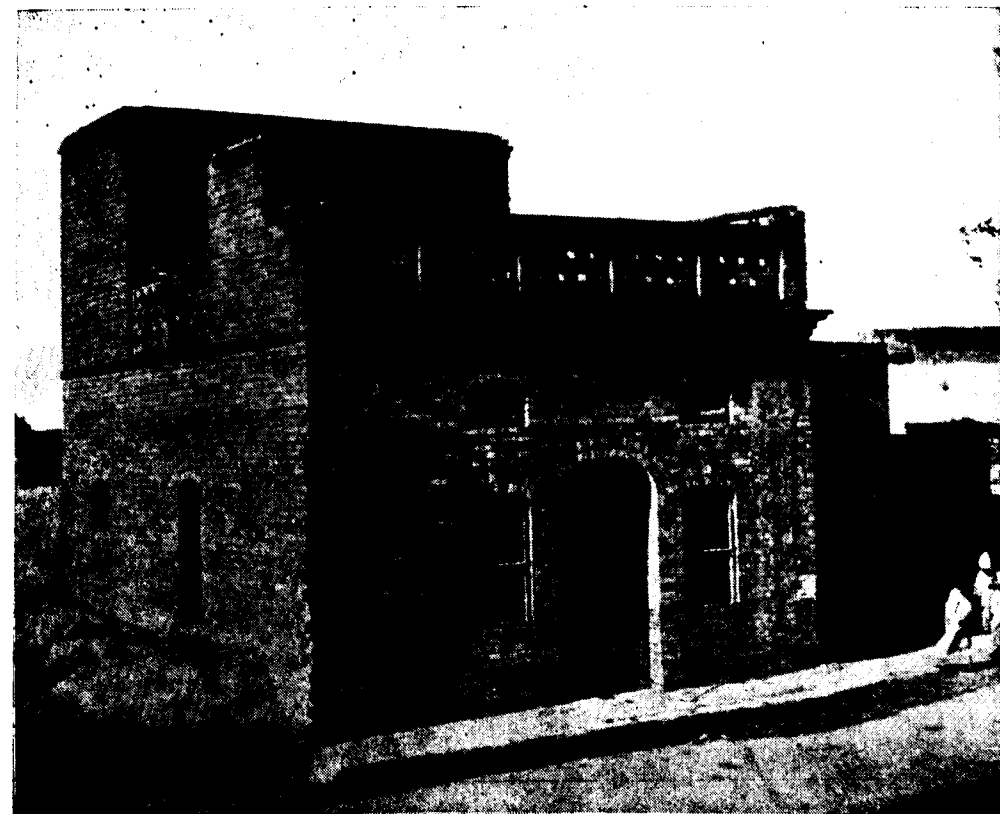
Two-storeyed, electrified, mud-house of a well-to-do farmer of village Bhirdi Saldan (Amritsar District).

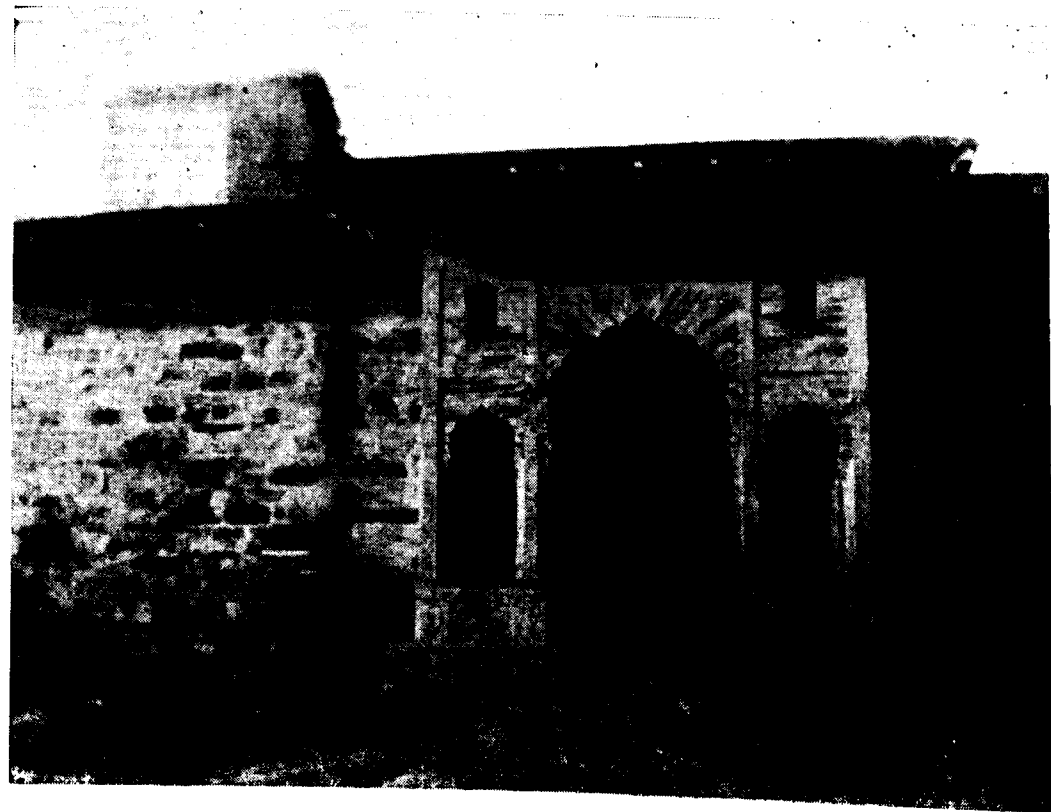
A one-room thatch hut of an agricultural labourer who works with the farmer whose house appears above.



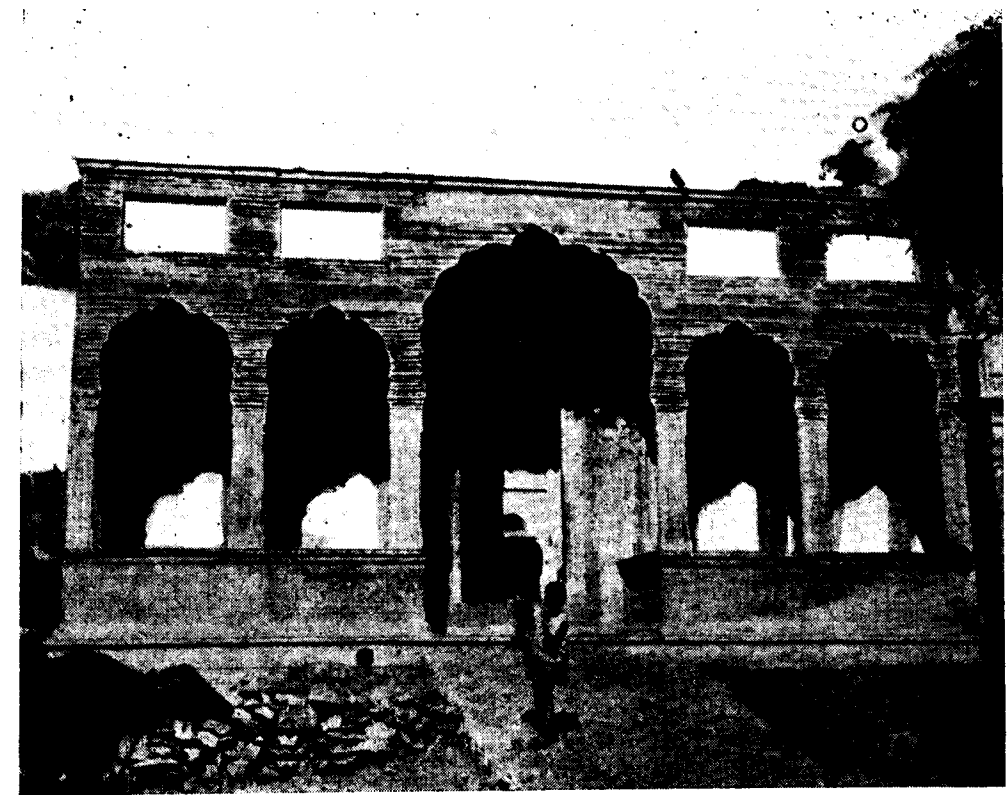
Mansion of a money-lender in village Tehang (Jullundur District).

House of a carpenter in Tehang Jullundur District)





Residential House of a Muslim landlord in village Bhadas (Gurgaon District). The walls are of stone.



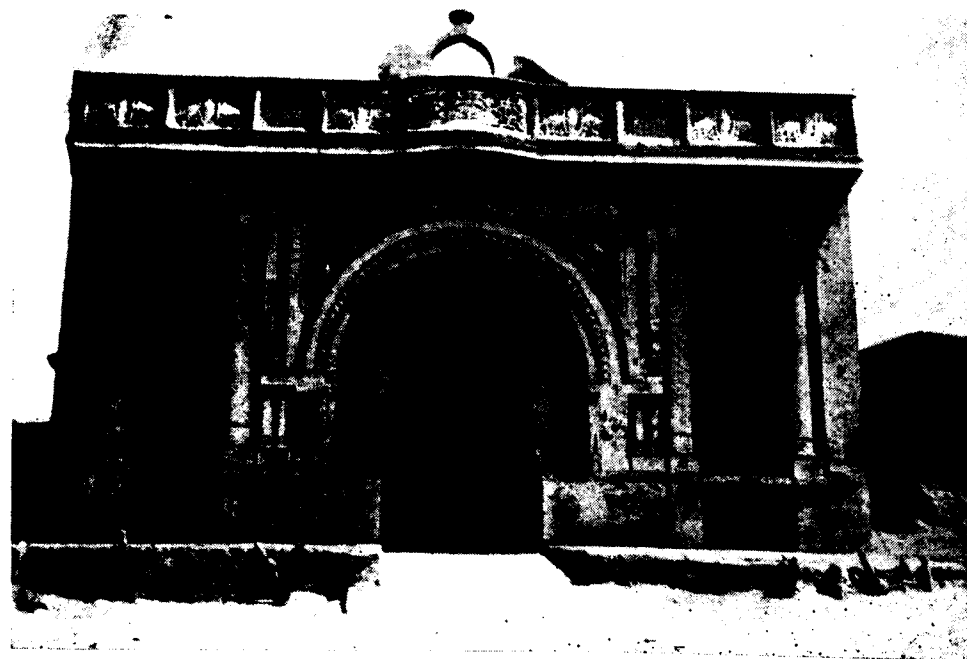
The house of a prosperous Brahman family in village Antri-Bharipur (Mahendragarh District). The use of structural stone is fairly common in this area.

Three houses of Harijans in village Mundlana (Rohtak District). Ladder is used for getting on to the top. Fodder is being stacked on the roof.



Houses of peasants and labourers in village Antri-Bharipur. Note the rough-hewn stones in wall construction, and thatch roofs.





House of a well-to-do Jat farmer in village Murdlana (Rohtak District). Its walls are of structural stone.



House of a Mahajan in village Babehar (Hoshiarpur District). The roof of the main house has corrugated iron sheets, while earthen tiles are arranged on the verandah.

House of a Jat peasant in Bara Bhaika (Bhatinda District). Note the cots used for sitting and sleeping, and a low wall marking off the kitchen.

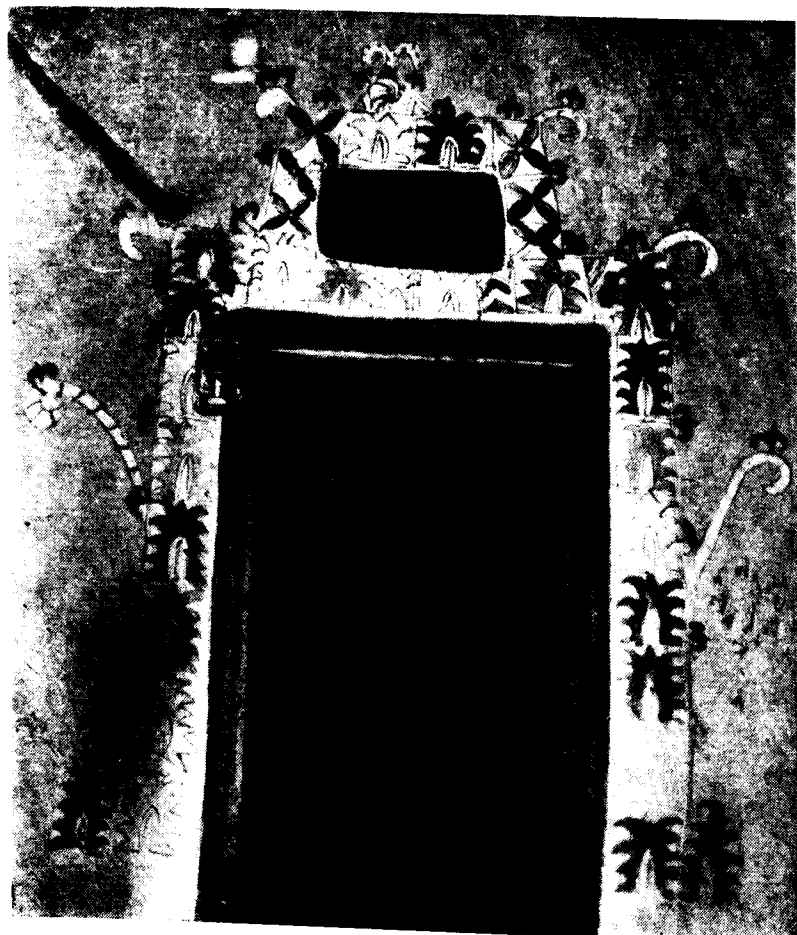


A cluster of houses in Mahsa Tibba (Ambala District). All these houses have thatch roofs. The yard has two idle bullock-carts, and men and beasts are resting after day's labour.



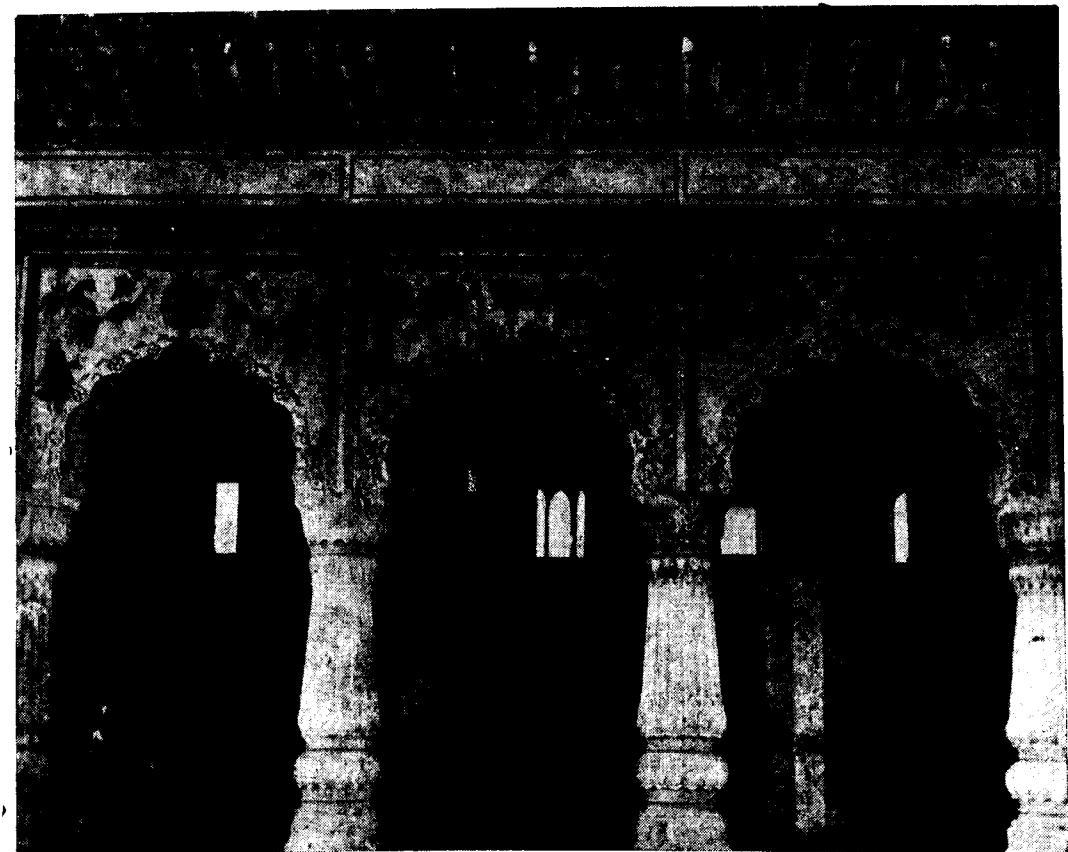
Decorations on the outer walls of the house of a shopkeeper in village Chetru (Kangra District).

Decorations done by grown-up children in the house of a Jat family in village Babhar (Hoshiarpur District).



Mural paintings inside the dome of Ganera Ram Memorial Hall in village Antri-Bharipur (Mahendragarh District).

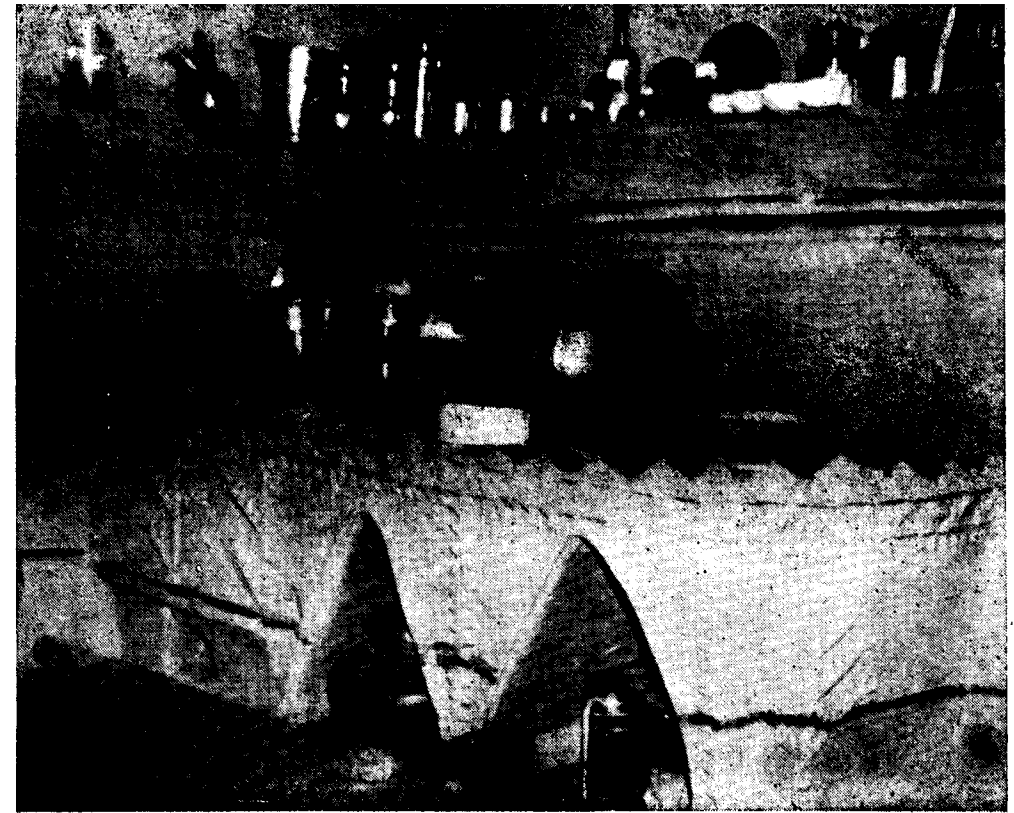
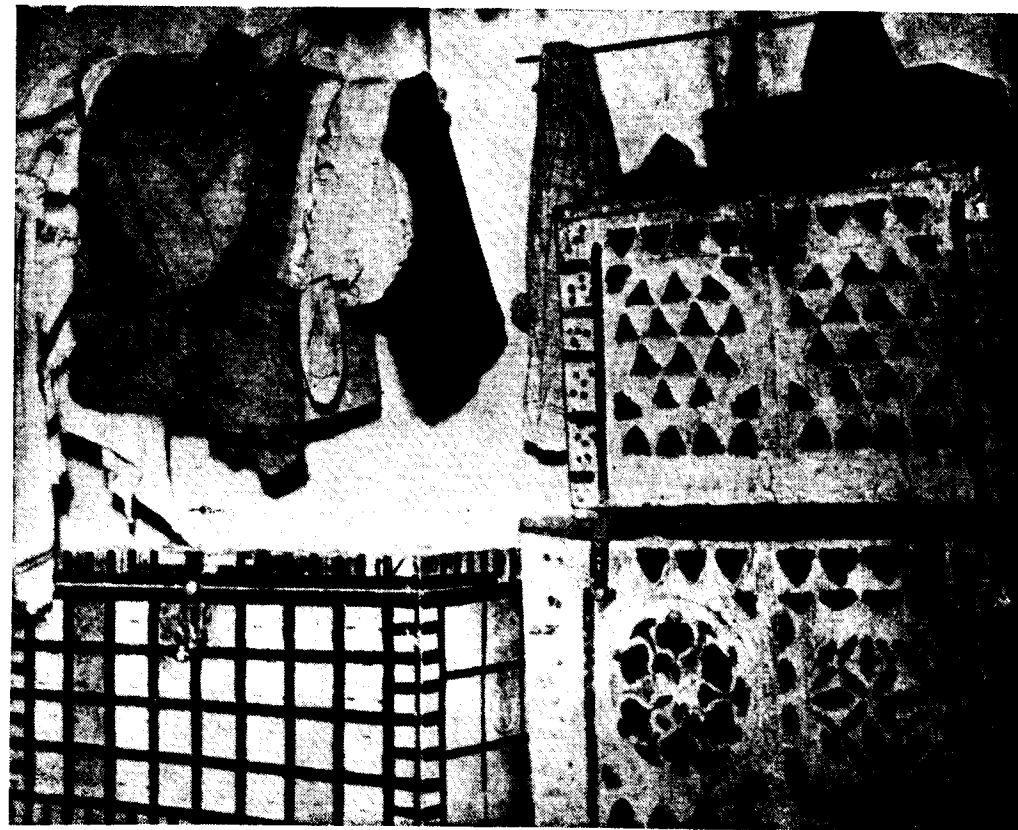
Paintings on arches and balconies of a choupal (Community hall) in village Mundlao (Rohtak District).





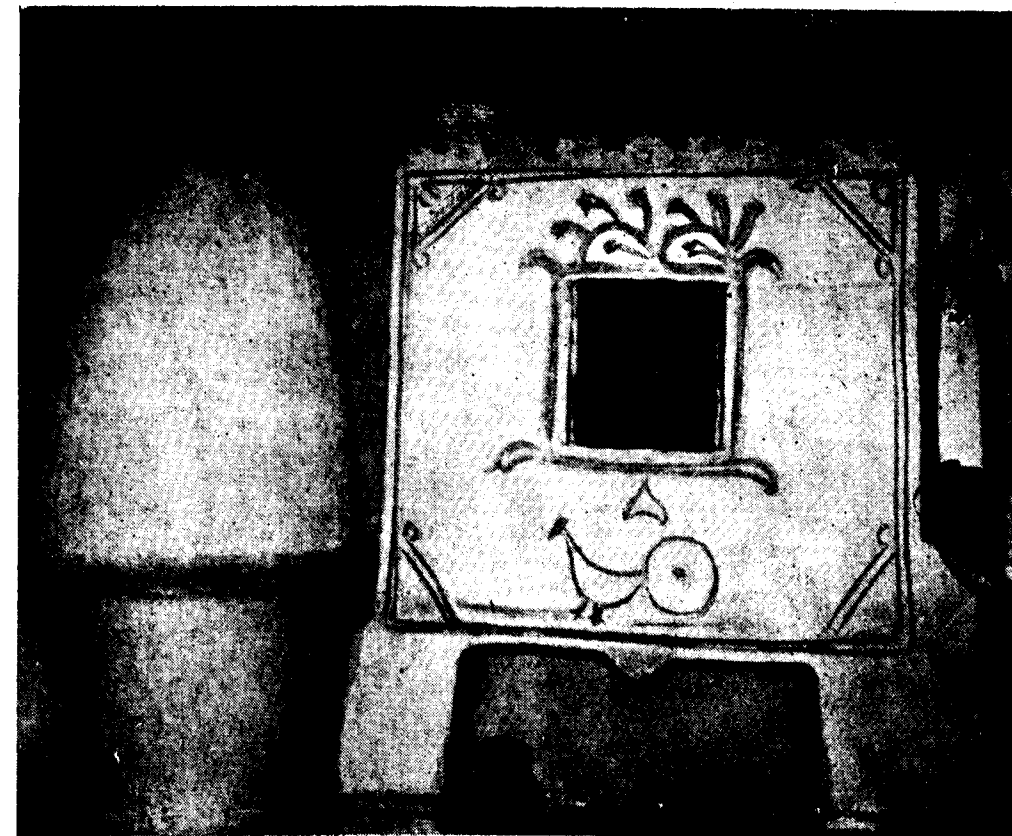
The woollens slung on a swing and other belongings in the house of a Gaddi family in village Bhagsunath (Kangra District).

Boxes and clothes in a Harijan's house in village Mundlana (Rohtak District).



Utensils arranged on shelves made from clay by the housewife in the house of a Jat family in village Tehang (Jullundur District), in a niche is an earthen pitcher full of lassi (butter-milk).

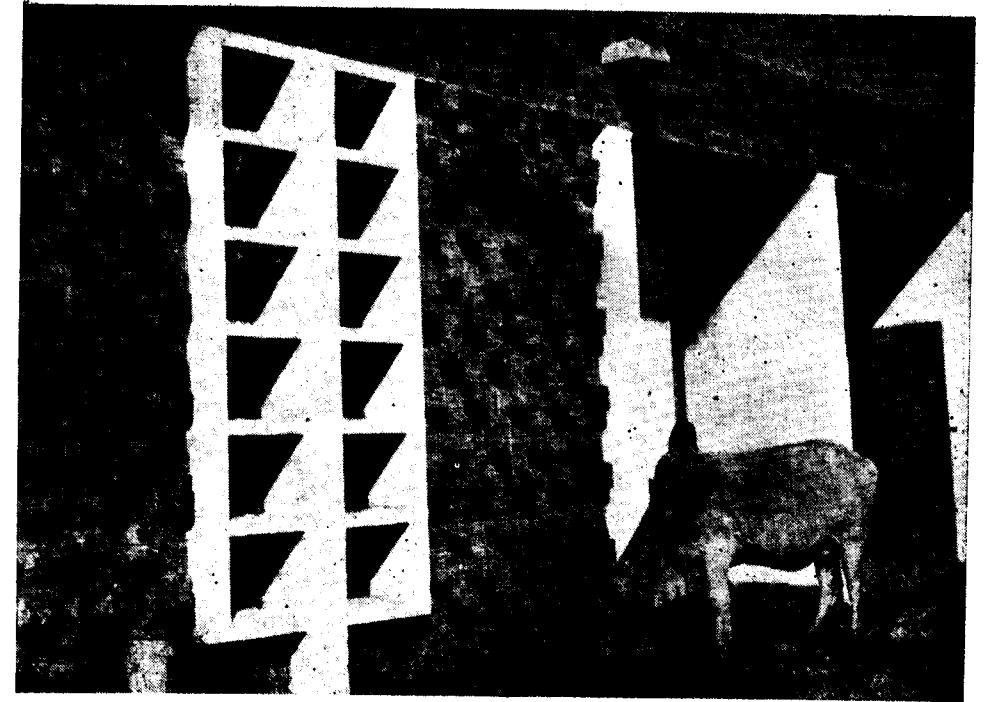
Inside the house of a Mazhbi Sikh in village Blindi Saidan. Two earthen receptacles for storing foodgrain: the one on the left is called bharoli, and the one on the right, kothi. The earthen pitcher with a pot contains ghi. On the top of bharoli are a wicker basket and a pira (low stool).





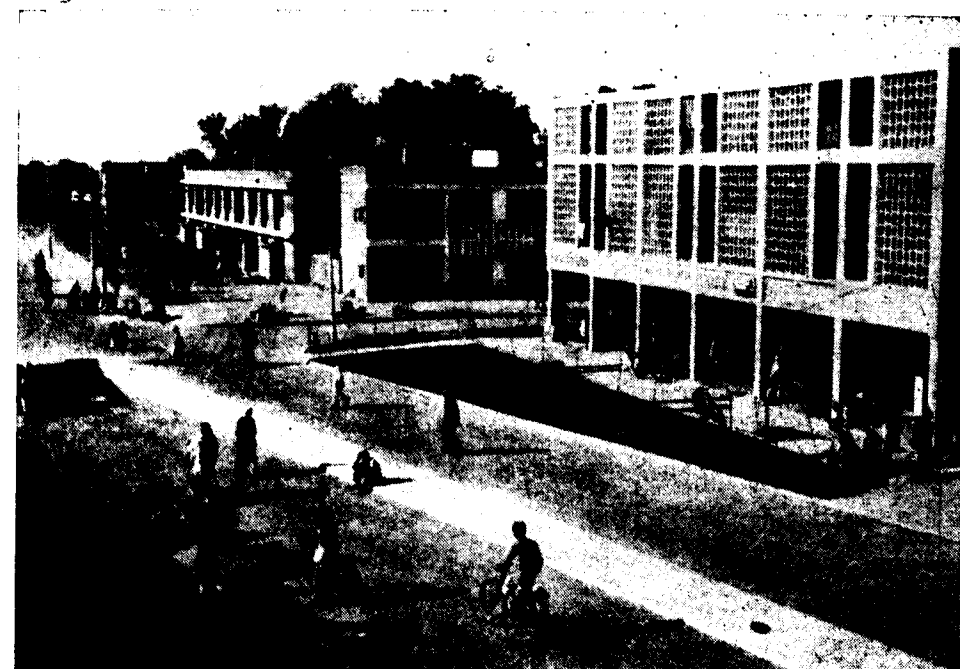
A newly-wed bride churning the curds. Village Bara Bhaika (Bhatinda District).

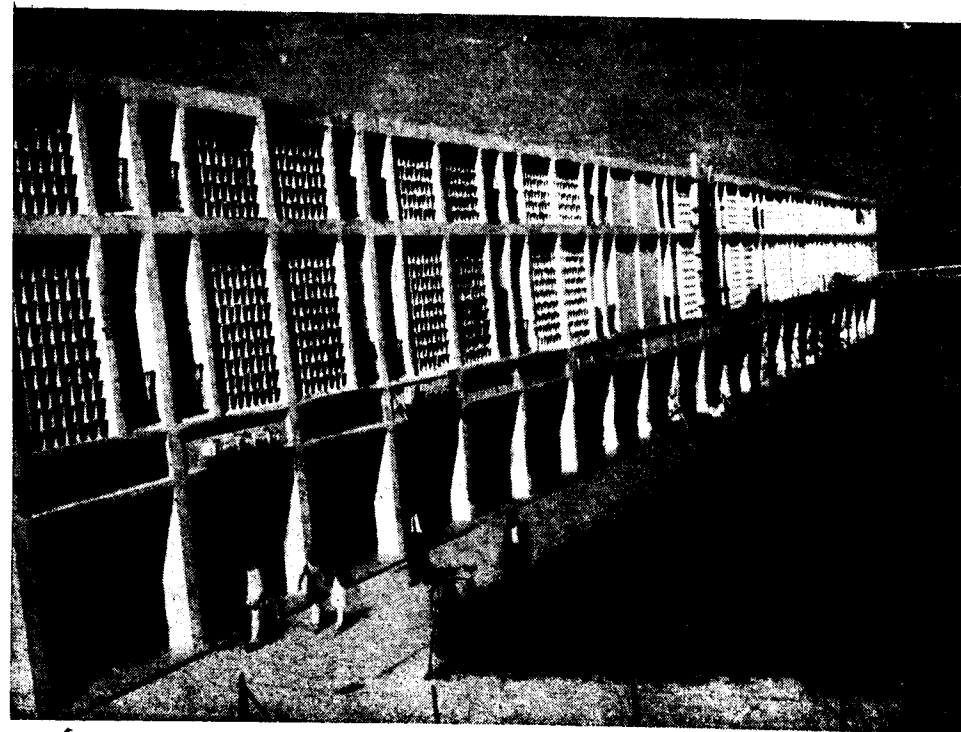
A Jat woman preparing roti (flat unleavened bread). Note the tawa (iron plate) on the chulah (open hearth). At the back of the chulah are two earthen pitchers containing water. In her front is the parat (brass trough for dough) and on her right is hara (earthen hearth fed on cow-dung for simmering milk).



Chandigarh: Quarters for peons.

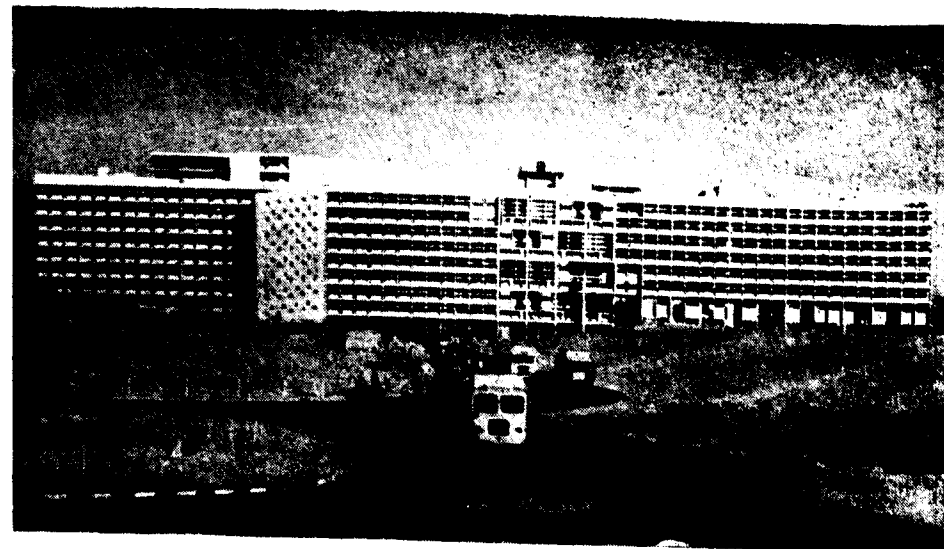
Chandigarh: A view of Sector 22.





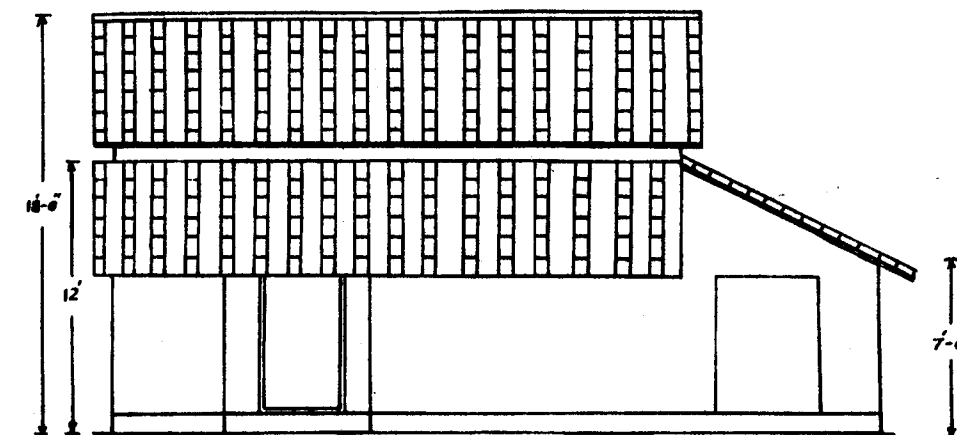
Chandigarh: A view of she-pe-cum-flats.

Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh.

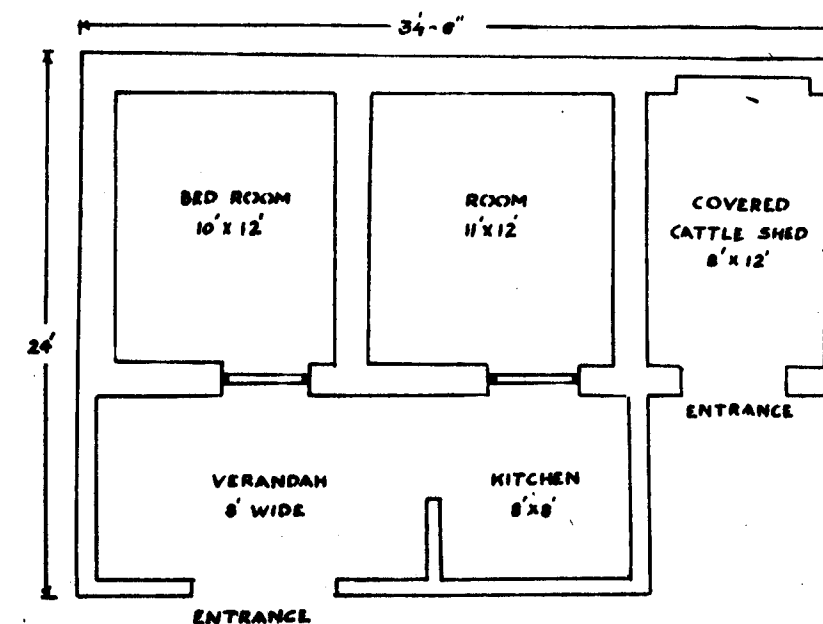


PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF A HARIJAN
IN VILLAGE BADEHAR, DISTT. HOSHIARPUR

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
FEET



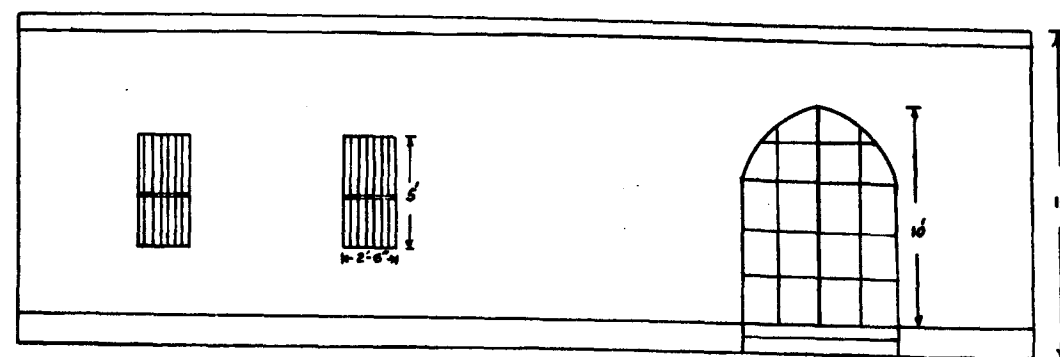
FRONT ELEVATION



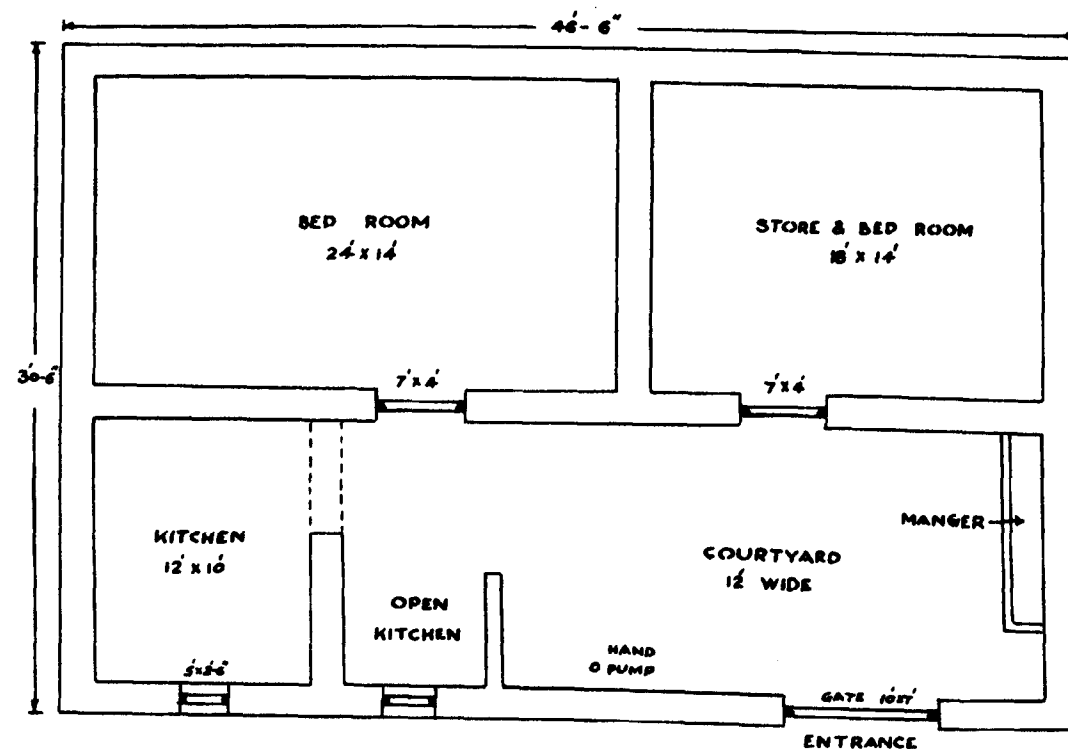
ALL WALLS BUILT OF MUD, SOME 15" THICK
AND MUD PLASTERED. ROOF TILES
(KHAPRAIL AND NALU) SUPPORTED ON
BAMBOO. FLOOR KACHHA. PLINTH A
FOOT ABOVE GROUND.

PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF A
SIKH JAT ZAMINDAR IN VILLAGE
BARA BHAIKA, DISTT. BHATINDA

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
FEET



FRONT ELEVATION

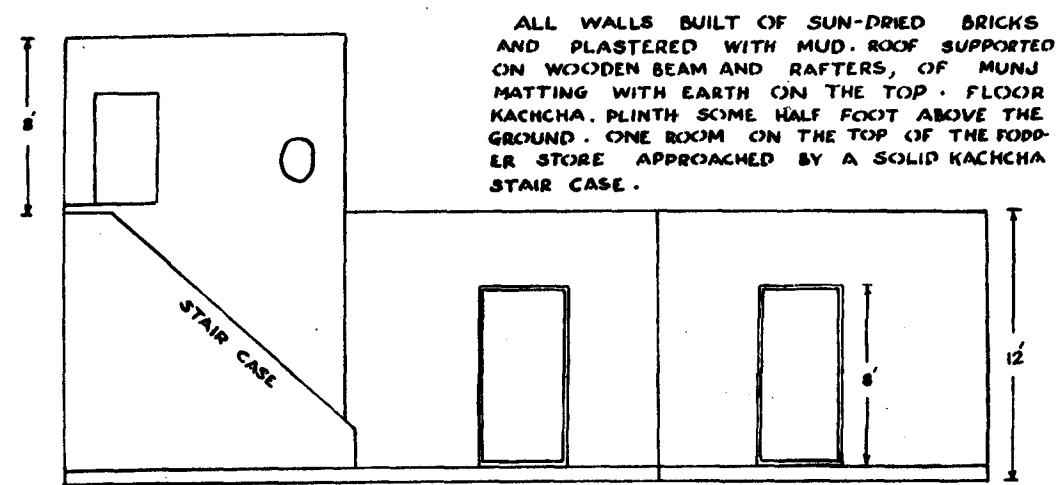


PLAN

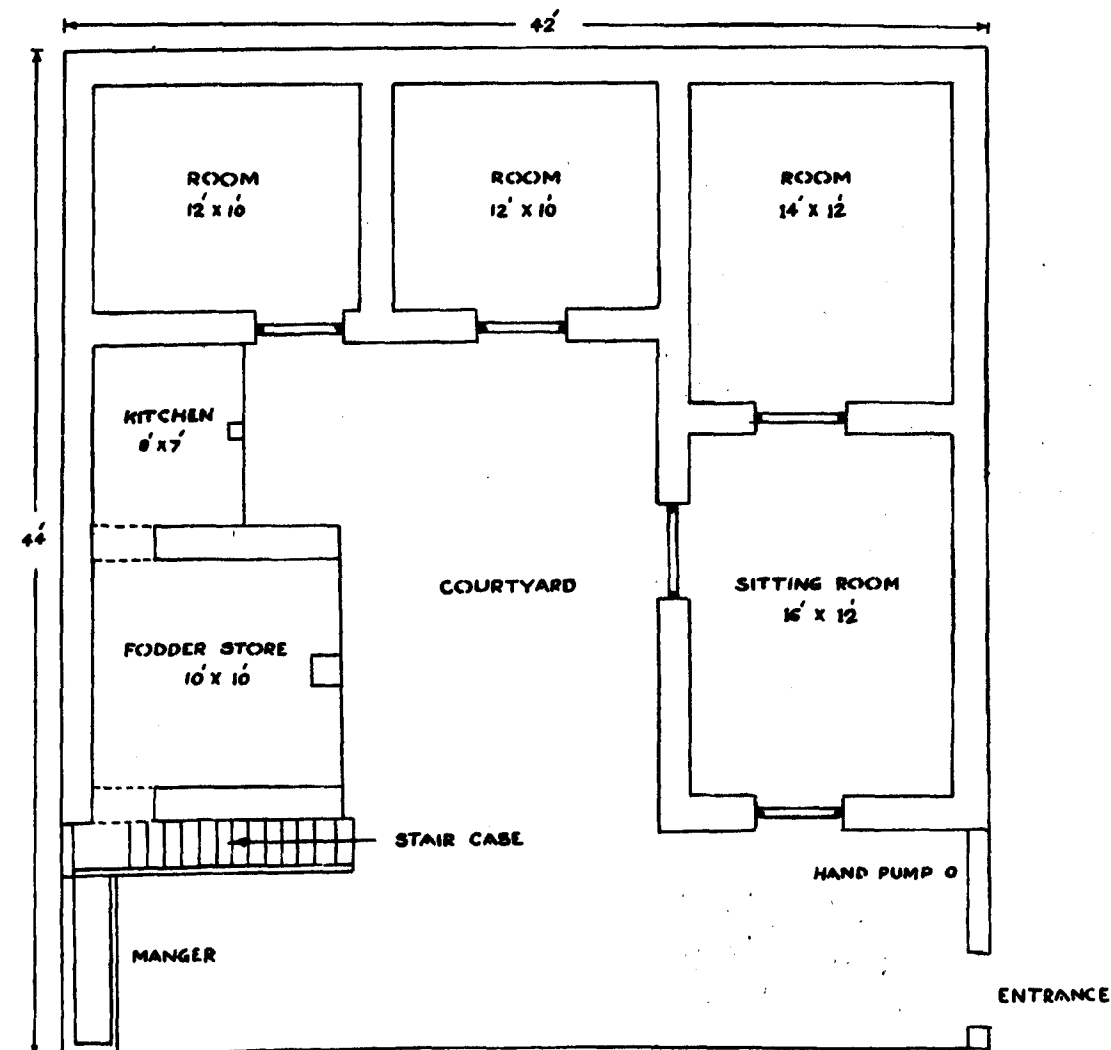
ALL WALLS MADE OF MUD ABOUT $1\frac{1}{2}$ THICK,
AND PLASTERED ON BOTH SIDES. FLAT ROOF, OF
WOODEN BEAM SUPPORTING, BATTENS, MUNJ MATT-
ING, AND MUD ON TOP. FLOOR KACHCHA, SOME
2' HIGHER THAN SURROUNDING GROUND.

PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF A JAT ZAMINDAR
IN VILLAGE BHINDI SAIDAN, DISTT. AMRITSAR

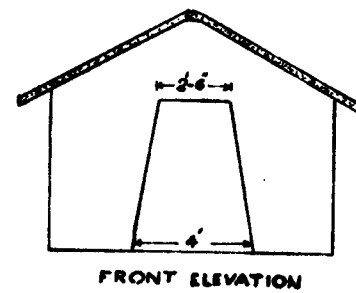
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
FEET



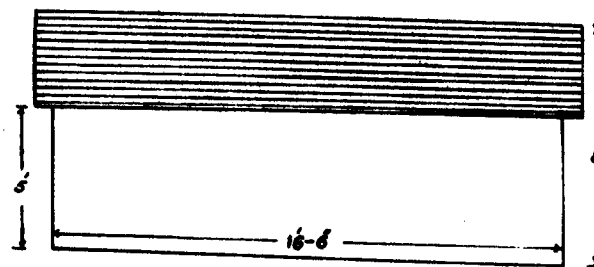
FRONT ELEVATION



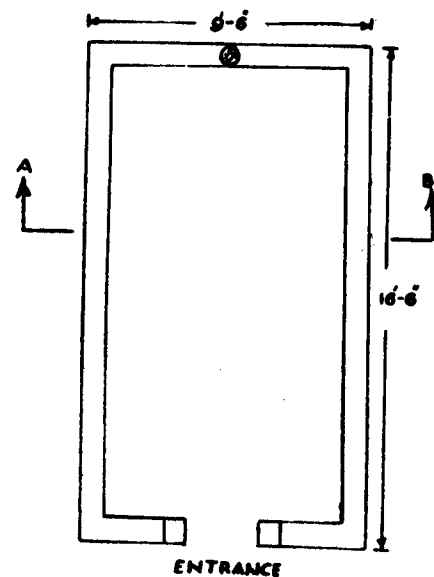
PLAN OF THE HUT OF A POOR RAI SIKH
IN VILLAGE BHINDI SAIDAN, DISTT. AMRITSAR



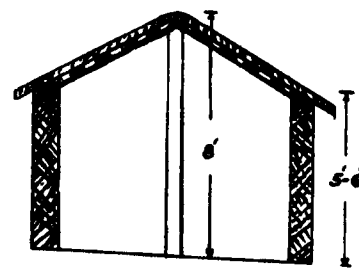
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



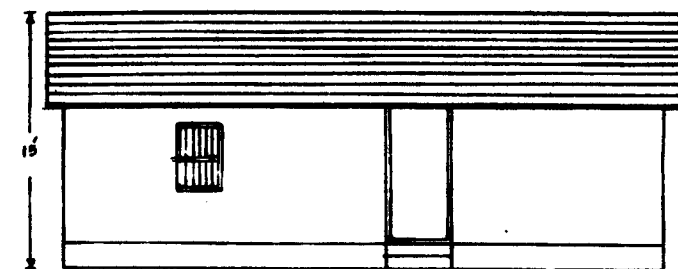
ENTRANCE



SECTION ON AB

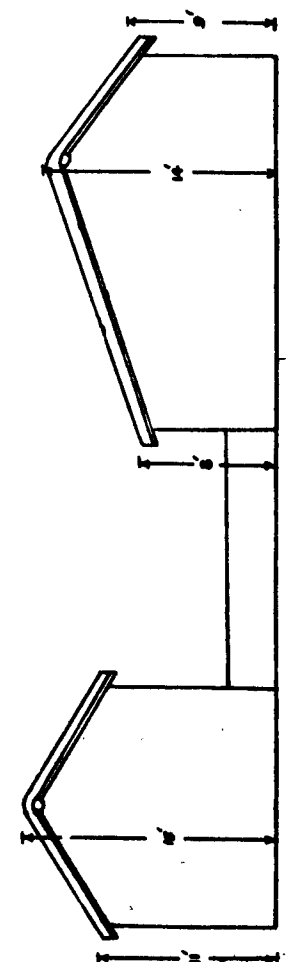
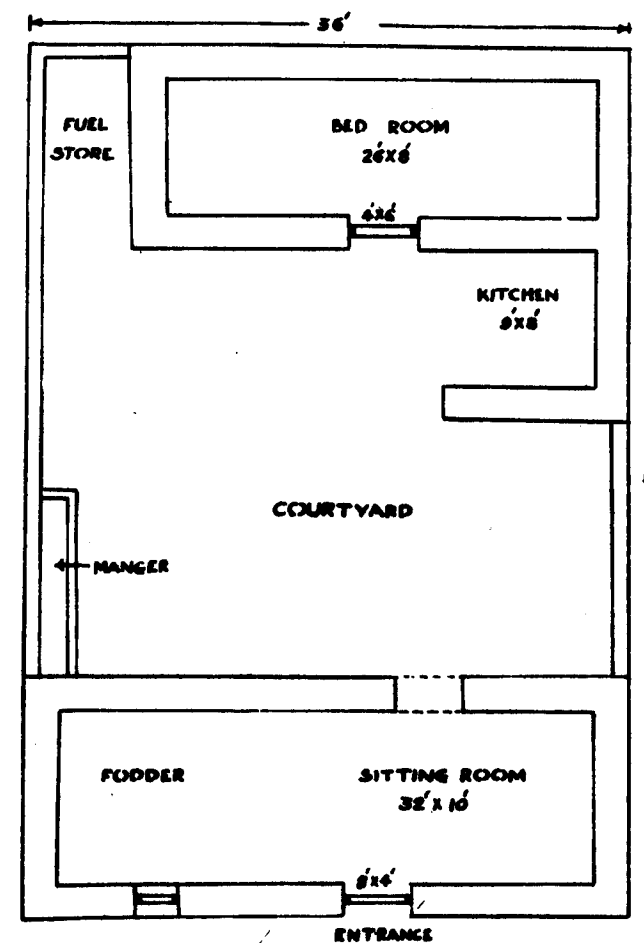
WALLS OF SARKANDA FIXED IN
FRAME OF BAMBOO SPLINTERS
ROOF OF THATCH SLOPING ON BOTH
SIDES. FRONT DOOR OF THE SAME
MATERIAL. KACHHA FLOOR LEVEL
WITH THE GROUND.

PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF A GUJAR
A SMALL FARMER AND LABOURER IN VILLAGE
ANTRI BEHARIPUR, DISTT. MAHENDRAGARH

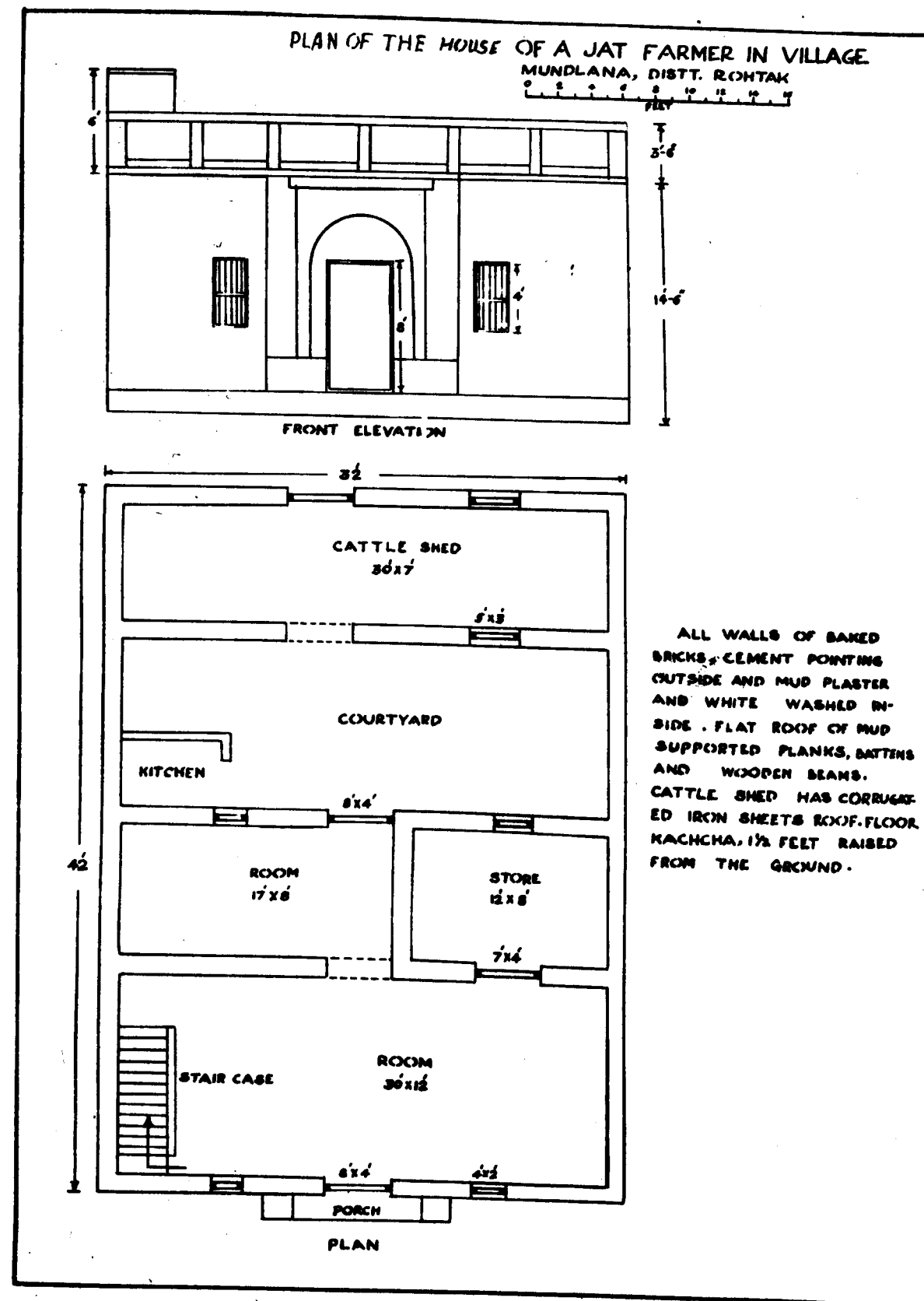


FRONT ELEVATION

WALLS BUILT OF HEWN STONE
PLASTERED WITH MUD, BOTH SIDES.
SLOPING ROOF OF SARKANDA,
SUPPORTED ON BAMBOOS. MUD
FLOOR, A FOOT HIGHER THAN
GROUND LEVEL.



SIDE ELEVATION



CHAPTER VII

PUNJAB HOUSES SEEN THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES : EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS AND BOOKS

The first series of Punjab Settlement Reports and District Gazetteers appeared in various years from 1867 to 1892, and they were revised during 1910 to 1925. These reports devote a section to the general description of villages and houses. Extracts from these reports are put together in this Chapter. Extracts have been reproduced *in extenso*, bringing out diversity in uniformity and the changes coming with the march of time.

2. Excerpts have been included in this Chapter also from the Punjab Census Reports for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921. The 1941-census came during the Second World War, and as an economy measure, only the Tables were published and no report was written. The census reports for 1931 and 1951 do not discuss houses though the subject is intimately connected with human population. Sir Malcolm Darling in his two books 'The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt' and 'Rusticus Loquitur' has described rural houses in a very lucid manner, and some extracts from these books have also been inserted in this Chapter.

3. As a part of the 1961-census programme, forty-four selected villages were studied in respect of social and economic conditions, and among other things the layout of village sites and houses. Notes on housing as contained in these surveys, have also been reproduced. Towards the end of the Chapter appears an article on "The Problem of Housing in Punjab" which Mr. G. R. Nangea, the Chief Engineer (Retd.), Capital Project, Chandigarh, wrote at our request.

These independent accounts from various officers who spent years in Punjab villages, make a very interesting reading. They suggest that the basic pattern of Punjab villages has remained unaltered during the last eight or nine decades; and this can be expected in an underdeveloped country where tradition still holds sway. This, however, does not mean that the conditions have remained absolutely static. The two World Wars have had a great educating effect on the rural population in Punjab from where more than half of the Indian Defence personnel were drawn,

and which on this account, has been described as the 'Sword Arm of India'. These soldiers after serving in the different war-theatres returned home with broader outlook and fresh ideas. With the money they saved during service they built *pucca* houses, with rat-proof floors, ventilators in walls, and in some cases, chimneys in the kitchen. They introduced the use of furniture of the Western style (chairs, teapots and almirahs), glass-tumblers and chinaware, and hurricane lamps and even Kitson lamps. In the twenties' and thirties' power-driven mills made ingress into villages and gradually put the hand-*chakkis* out of use. These introductions relieved the housewives of the drudgery of plastering the houses with cow-dung and mud at frequent intervals and producing *atta* for the daily use, and brought some mirth in rural houses.

5. The practice of storing foodgrains for over a number of years was given up, because with the improvement in communications local famines became a thing of the past, and with the extension of canal irrigation, droughts did not bring that severe misery. This change, while reducing the losses resulting from long storage, exposed the villagers to the hardships resulting from crop failures. All the same it vacated some space in houses previously devoted to storage of foodgrains and at the same time reduced infestation from rats and insects.

6. The unhealthy practice of tethering animals and storing animal feed in the same rooms as occupied by human beings at night, has almost disappeared. On the other hand, wherever possible, animals are kept at a little distance from the main residence. Cow-dung is increasingly preserved as manure in pits, outside the *abadi*. The village streets are being paved according to a set programme, and drains are being constructed to carry off the refuse water from houses. With the gradual development of civic sense people will learn to keep the streets clean. There has also been a remarkable improvement in the supply of drinking water, both as a result of Government spending large sums of money for this purpose, and the people

devoting better care to the drinking wells. Where the depth to water is not prohibitive and the soil is not rocky, hand-pumps are being installed within the house compounds.

7. There has been a rapid increase in recent years in the number of institutions in the form of schools, dispensaries, post and telegraph offices, *panchayat-gahars* and community centres. Many shops now stock books and stationery, medicines and several other articles which previously could be bought only in towns.

8. Electrification is making a tremendous advance. Practically all towns have been electrified. Besides, by March, 1961 some 2,800 out of 21,000 villages in the State had been served with power for light, irrigation and industry. As a result machine-based crafts are expanding out into rural areas and the use of mechanical appliances is becoming popular. This process will gain still further fillip in the near future, since within the Third Five Year Plan 4,000 more villages will be electrified.

9. As compared with fewer but larger rooms in old houses the new houses have more rooms of moderate size: such houses are easier to maintain and provide better comfort and privacy. The use of bricks, cement and iron is on the increase. Brick kilns are to be seen in larger number in rural areas, where the older men observe greater employment of masons and carpenters for house construction.

10. As a result of consolidation of holdings, in areas where the holdings are comparatively large the tendency for the farmers to have their abode on farm is on the increase, and in some cases they take along with them the farm workers. This is a welcome change since not only does it enable their families to live in open air but it goes for better looking after of the fields. In localities where the holdings are small, the tendency still persists of huddling together in smaller and smaller apartments, since shifting to the fields means so much less land for farming.

11. The improvement in roads and linking up of villages with the highways, have stimulated the use of bicycles. This cheap mode of conveyance is put to very good use by the sturdy Punjab villager. He has become more mobile. He now goes over long distances for daily work, transports milk to the town by this contrivance, and also affords a joy ride to his wife and children.

12. The features described above are bridging the gulf between the town life and village life.

It is all to the good, because among other things it will arrest to some extent the unnecessary shift from villages to towns.

Settlement Report, SIRSA* District; 1879-83: pp. 157-159.

"The most primitive kind of dwelling is that used by the *Ods*, *Kanjars* and other wandering tribes who carry about with them, generally on the backs of donkeys, their mats (*pankhi*) made of the thin stalks of the *sarr* grass (*sirki*) and put them up in a row as some shelter against sun and rain wherever they camp up for a time.... A common dwelling in Bagar villages is a round hovel with walls made by interweaving branches of the *ab*, *jal* or *kair* bush and filling up the interstices with mud, and with a thatch of *bajra* straw. Another Bagri dwelling is the *chaunra*, a round hovel with mud walls (*bhint*), and a roof of *bajra* thatch, and only one opening to serve the door, window and chimney closed by a wicket.....

"The more permanent houses (*kotha*) are made with walls of sun-dried bricks and roofs thatched with the thick stalk (*kana*) of *sarr* grass. The best houses in the District, out of the towns, are those of *Rains* on the Ghaghar which are often built substantially and nearly of *pukka* brick taken from the numerous old *thehs* in the neighbourhood, with open verandahs and a clean, well-kept courtyard (*sehan*) and gateway.

"In the courtyard of almost every house, and even at the side of wretched hovels may generally be seen a cylinder made of mud for containing grain. It has a lid made of mud and fastened on with clay, and a hole below stuffed with a rag, the removal of which allows the grain to run out, and is generally raised above the ground on a sort of stand to be out of reach of the white ants.... Some of the richer men have large beehive shaped receptacles (*burj*) built of sun-dried brick in a circular form with a pointed dome-shaped roof, capable of containing several hundred maunds of grain. In most villages, and indeed in most houses, except after a succession of bad harvests, there is a store of grain kept in these receptacles for consumption until the next harvest."

District Gazetteer, HISSAR; 1883-84: p. 27.

"The dwellings of country people, as elsewhere, are mere hovels, built generally of mud; where the soil is not of sufficient consistency for building purposes, a few thatched poles, often without doors,

* Sirsa is now a part of HISSAR District.

form the only semblance of a house in a native village. The shopkeepers' houses are, as a rule, somewhat superior. In the houses of the poor classes, a bed (*charpai*) or two, and a few earthen vessels, form the sole furniture. The better class of peasant proprietor and the village shopkeeper will own a few vessels of brass or copper, but with this exception there will not be found any very great difference in the style of furniture. Houses divided into separate rooms are very rare."

District Gazetteer, HISSAR District and LOHARU State; 1915: pp. 113-115.

"The villages in different parts of the District differ widely in appearance and in the air of comfort and prosperity which they wear. The best are undoubtedly the Jat villages of Hansi and Bhiwani, and parts of Hissar and Fatehabad, especially those which have had the benefits of canal irrigation for any considerable period. They consist of collections of substantial and roomy enclosures containing good mud houses. A large number of them have many masonry brick houses, and one or more handsome and lofty brick-built *chaupals* (*hathai* or *paras*) or rest-houses. The *pakka haveli* (or mansion) of the prosperous local *bania* is to be seen in many of them. On the outskirts of the village are the mud-huts or hovels of the village menials, *chamars* and the like. The village, as a general rule, has one, or at the most two entrances (*phalsa*), and there is generally no passage right through it. In many cases it is divided into *panas* or wards between which there are no internal means of communication. Outside the village will be found one or more temples of Shiva or Krishna. Near the *abadi* will be at least one large and deep tank (*johar*) on the bank of which will often be seen a handsome *ghat* and a *pakka* well provided with a reservoir (*kund*) for bathing or watering cattle. Near the tank is often found the hut of a *fakir* who is regarded as the guardian of the tank. The tank is generally surrounded by a thick fringe of large trees, chiefly *neem*, *sisir*, *pipal*, *bar* and *kikar*.

"Scattered around the village are the thorn enclosures (*gitwara* or *bahra*) in which the stacks of cow-dung cakes (*opla*) are stored for fuel. Round the tank is a wide patch of open soil, which is jealously preserved as a water-shed for the tank (*uprahan*).....

"The above is the type of the prosperous Jat village in the eastern, central and south-eastern parts

of the District. Towards the west and south-west the type deteriorates slightly, not so much as regards the buildings as the surroundings of the village. The trees around the *abadi* are less numerous, the tanks not so large, nor, in consequence of the greater proximity of light sandy soil, so deep. At the same time we miss the large and handsome *chaupals*, and masonry houses become less common. A distinctive feature of village in these parts of the District is the thick and high thorn fence around the village as a whole, with only one entrance, which is closed at night to guard against cattle thieves.

"The houses in Musalman villages are generally far inferior to those in Jat villages, and the surroundings such as trees and tanks, distinctly so.

"The best houses are in the rich and prosperous Jat villages of Hansi and along the eastern border of the District generally. They consist of a covered gateway with side rooms (*paoli* or *deorhi*) which opens on to the lane; within this entrance is an open square or yard called variously *angan*, *sahan*, or *bisala*; at the rear of this or on either side is a verandah called *dallan* or *bichala*, and behind this again are the inner rooms for sleeping and living, called *kotha* or *sufa*.... Frequently two or three minor enclosures will be found inside the main enclosure and sub-divided therefrom by walls (*bhims*). Within the enclosures are the *chulaha* or hearths at which the bread is baked.....

"The household cattle are generally penned at night either in the *angan* or in the *paoli*. Fodder is often stacked on the flat mud roofs.

"The houses in Rajput villages, both Hindu and Musalman, are built on much the same general plan as in the case of Jats, but, as a rule, they are less neat, and in many cases, a far greater number of families live together in one enclosure than in the case of the Jats.

"In some cases the household will consist of a large enclosure sub-divided into minor ones which contain one, or more *chulahs*, the outward and visible sign of a separate and distinct confocal group. Such groups are generally related more or less closely, but in some cases the family tenants and *kamins* are also allowed to live in the household enclosure.

"The type of house common in the Bagar shows a standard of comfort distinctly inferior to that prevailing on the eastern portion of the District.

As a general rule, the soil is not adapted for the construction of mud-roofs, as it is too light to withstand the rain; the roofs are in consequence made of the thatch of *bajra* (*karbi*), the walls being mud. Such a house is called *chappur* or *kudi*, and several of them will be found arranged round the *angan* or enclosures, which, if the inmates are fairly prosperous, will be provided with a mud entrance thatched with straw. Another still poorer class of Bagri dwelling is the *jhompri*, which consists of a circular hut, the sides of which are made by interweaving the branches of various bushes and putting on a thatch of *bajra* straw....

"The lowest type of house to be found in the District is that which is prevalent in the Pachhada villages in the Ghaggar tract. The villages in that part are very small and the houses far more scattered than in the large villages to the south. The typical Pachhada's house consists of a one-roomed mud hut, standing in the middle of a thorn enclosure. There is generally a smaller inner enclosure for the cattle called *bahra*; the *angan* also contains a thatch supported by poles, which is used for living in by day and for sleeping in in the hot weather.

"The furniture of the average Jat house-holder consists of some *charpais* or bedsteads (*khat* or *manji*), stools (*pidhas*) to sit on, the *charkha* or spinning wheel for his woman, a *kothi* or mud receptacle in the shape of a bin for his grain, a large wooden mortar made out of the trunk of a tree and called *ukhal* with the pestle or *musal* used for husking rice on festive occasions. The *chakki* or handmill is used for grinding the grain used daily. In most houses the *chhinka*, or basket, will be seen suspended from the roof; food left over from the evening meal is kept upon it so as to be out of reach of the village dogs.

"An important part of the household furniture is the greater or less array of domestic vessels (*bhanda*) of various kinds. The principal perhaps are the *thali* or large flat dish of brass or *kansi* used for eating from; the *katora* or drinking vessel, also the *bisola* or *belua*, a smaller form of drinking vessel; the *lota* of brass used for carrying water; the *tokni* or large brass vessel with narrow funnel-like mouth in which water or milk is kept; the *ghara* or *matka*, a large earthen vessel in which water is carried from the well on the women's heads; the *handia*, an earthen vessel of much the same shape as the above in which the *dalia* is cooked and milk warmed. The *tawa* is a flat iron plate

upon which the *roti* or bread is baked on the *chulah* or hearth. In many villages huge iron cauldrons called *karahis* are to be found; they are used when culinary operations are required on a large scale as at weddings or funeral feasts."

District Gazetteer, ROHTAK; 1910: pp. 91-94.

"The villages of the Jhajjar Tahsil, which have thatched and sloping roofs to the houses are not unlike river-side villages in the Punjab, but they are more regularly built, and the immense open cattle yards of the latter are not found in them. The villages elsewhere throughout the District are of one special type, which deserves a full description. On approaching them it is seen that the roads, where they converge on the village or village-jungle, are flanked by banks and thorns, in order to prevent the cattle, on their way to grazing or breaking into the fields..... Scattered round about are the tanks (*johars*) for the cattle, and into which the rainwater, caught by the jungle lands, drains; some fine trees will be found on the banks here, one or two wells often handsomely finished with masonry platforms and superstructure and perhaps a masonry *ghat*. Close round the skirts of the village are placed the enclosures for fodder and fuel (*gatware* and *bitore*), strongly fenced with thorns, resounding in the morning with the noise of the chopping of fodder, and at times full of women arranging the cakes of dried fuel, or preparing to carry them off in baskets to the houses. A ditch nearly always surrounds the village itself, and the outer walls of the dwellings are completely closed towards it, except round some open space, into which the doors of the houses open, and where the streets debouch. The roads leading to the village are generally broad enough to admit a cart up them; they often end in a blind alley, each sub-division of the village being cut off internally from the rest.

"The doorways opening on to the streets are usually handsomely made of wood. Inside is the courtyard in which the cattle are stabled, and beyond this the room where the household live; in many cases the door opens into this room itself. Through the gloom of the smoke due to the meal which is cooking, it may be seen that substantial wooden pillars support the roof, and that throughout the room brass dishes and pots, spinning wheels, baskets, receptacles of grain etc., are scattered about in comfortable confusion, while the subdued murmur of the grinding of the corn-mill is heard from some hidden recess. A ladder

connects the roof with the ground through a trap-door; on the top of the house fodder is stored, cotton and grain are placed to dry and the family sleep in the hot weather.

"The village rest-house (*paras*) will be found situated outside the walls or in the middle where several roads meet..... In the poorest villages the rest-house is merely a large open shed. But in most it is handsomely faced with wood-work, and part of the walls are brick built; while in many the rest-houses are made of masonry throughout, and the plastered walls are decorated on their exterior with pictures of tigers and horses, elephants and railway trains, Hindu gods and British soldiers. The house of the carpenter will be discovered by the wood collected round it, and that of the blacksmith by the little furnace below the trees in front of it, the oil-man may have a buffalo at work on the mill; the dyer's dwelling is recognizable by the skeins of bright coloured threads hung out to dry.....

"The trader will be found cleaning cotton outside his shop, whose wall is adorned with texts and the bloodred hand (ominous emblem) called *thapa*, or squatted inside among grain bags, oil jars and multifarious ledgers. Outside the village walls, and often in a separate colony beyond the village ditch, the houses of the village menials will be seen those of the *chamars* with high-smelling tanning vats, and skins full of curing matter hanging from the trees, and those of the *dhanaks* with the webs stretched in front of them, and the women and men going up and down, and twisting the threads or brushing them into regularity. The potter's house, in villages where he exists, will also be found outside the walls surrounded by broken potsherds and asses..... Long lines of women and girls will be seen carrying up water in brass or earthenware vessels from the tanks; and odd cart or burthened man will come up with a load of fodder; cattle stand round about the tanks and in the open space before the streets, and children clad principally by sunshine, roll in the dust and play hockey (*gend kuli*), tip-cat (*bitti danda*), or blindman's buff (*ankh michkar*). In the morning and evening, as men go forth to their work and return again, the scene is very animated; but at noon-day the village seems almost deserted, except for the smoke of the fires on which the evening meals are simmering."

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Settlement Report, GURGAON District; 1882: p. 59.

"The villages are often situated on mounds formed of the debris of former habitations, and generally consist of a collection of small one-storeyed thatched houses, constructed of rough stone near the hills where stone is easily obtainable, and elsewhere of mud, each with a doorway opening on the narrow, dirty, crooked lanes, which traverse the village. On entering there is ordinarily found a small courtyard with a place for the cattle on the one side, and on the other side the dwelling house. The furniture is always of the very simplest description. The Meo villages are ordinarily very small, and it is rare to find in them well-built houses of stone or brick, but many of the Jat villages are of considerable size and contain well-built and substantial dwellings. In every village there is at least one *chaupal* or meeting place, and in some villages each sub-division or *patti* has its own *chaupal*. This is ordinarily raised platform, approached by steps; at one end there is a space covered in with arches, and here, when not working, the men sit, smoke and chat; and here too travellers are lodged. Outside and immediately around the village are a number of small enclosures, where cattle are tied, fodder stored and manufacture of cow-dung cakes pursued by the women. There will also be a village threshing-floor, some waste ground for the cattle to stand on, and a village tank, occasionally but not often of masonry. Peacocks are common near the Hindu villages; in the Palwal Tahsil a troop of monkeys may sometimes be seen, and where *chamars* are numerous, herds of filthy pigs."

District Gazetteer, GURGAON; 1910: p. 75.

"The houses of the people generally consist of a covered gateway (*paoli*) opening on to the lane. Inside the gateway is an open square or yard (*angan*), on one side of which is the house consisting of a verandah (*dalan*) and inner rooms for living is called *kotha* or *kothri* according as they are large or small. Often two or three minor enclosures (*bakhal* or *bagar*) are found inside the main enclosure. Within these enclosures are the hearths (*chulahs*) at which the bread is baked.....

"The walls are of mud or sometimes *kachcha* bricks, and near the hills of stone. The roofs are of mud or thatch. Some of the houses, especially in the Mewat, have an upper room (*chaubara*) with a verandah.

"The cattle are generally penned in a separate wall enclosure containing a cattle-shed, or in the *angan* or in the *paoli*.

"The ordinary peasant's house contains beds (*charpai*) mattress (*gudar*), smaller beds for children (*khatola*), large and small stools (*pidhi*), a wheel for ginning cotton (*charkhi*), a spinning-wheel (*charkha*). A large square mud receptacle for storing grain (*kothi*), a smaller round receptacle for grain (*kuthela*), a stone handmill for grinding corn (*chakki*), a large mortar of wood, stone or earthenware (*ukhli*) with a wooden pestle (*musal*), a winnowing fan (*chaj*), fireplaces of mud for cooking (*chulah*), a firepit for boiling (*hara*), baskets of twigs (*tokra*, *tokri*) and of grass (*khari*), nets for carrying grass, *chari* etc. (*pasi*), a blanket for carrying *bhusa* or *pala* (*pal*), stones for pounding (*sil batta*), a kneading board of wood or stone (*chakla*), a wooden rolling pin (*belan*), a churn (*rai*), a sieve (*chalni*), an implement for cutting up vegetables etc. (*darant*), a stick for winding string (*ateran*), scales (*tarazu*), a lamp (*diwa*), and a lamp-stand (*diwat*)."

District Gazetteer, KARNAL; 1883-84: pp. 65-66.

"When a new village is founded, the first thing done is to dig out tanks to hold rain water for the cattle, washing, etc. The village is then built on the spoil; and as in course of time old houses fall down and new ones are built, the village is raised high above the surrounding plain; in some of the old Nardak villages as much as 150 or 200 feet. The space immediately around the village is called *goira*; and here the cattle stand to be milked, weavers train their warp, fuel is stacked, dung-hills made, ropes twisted, sugar presses erected, and all the operations conducted for which free space is necessary. The village is generally surrounded by a mud-wall and ditch as a protection against thieves, and is entered by gates, often of brick, and containing side-rooms in which the gossips sit when it grows hot under the huge *bor* tree or *pipal* which generally stands outside. Main streets run right through from one gate to another; and in Rajput and other villages where the women are strictly secluded, numerous blind alleys lead from them, each being occupied by the houses of near relations. In other villages the alleys run right through. The proprietors, Banias, and Brahmans, live in the centre; the menials on the outskirts of the village. The houses are usually to adobe, except in the Nardak and older villages, where brick is common; the change bearing patent

evidence to the tranquillity which we have substituted for anarchy. At two or three commanding positions are common houses (*paras*, *chaupal*) belonging to the wards of the village. In Kaithal these buildings are often imposing structures. There will also be a few *baiihaks* or sheds for gossiping in, and many cattle pens scattered about the village.

"Entering the street door of a private house you pass into the outer room or *dahliz*, beyond which you must not go without permission; and where your friend will come and talk. It is often partly occupied by some calves. Beyond this is the yard (*chauk*), separated from the street by a wall, and in which the cattle are tied up in cattle sheds (*bara*), and women sit and spin. Round this are the houses occupied by the various households of the family. In front of each is a room with the side towards the open yard (*dallan* or *tamsal*) which is the family living-room. On either side of this will be a *sidari* or store-room and a *chatra* or cook-room with its *chulah* or hearth; and there is often an inner room beyond called *obri* or *dobari* if with two doors, and *kotha* or *kothri* if with one only. Upstairs is the *chaubara* where the husband and the wife sleep; while the girls and children sleep downstairs, and the boys in the *chaupal* or the *dahliz*.

"There will be some receptacles for grain (*kothi*) made of rings of adobe built up into a cylinder. This has a small hole in the bottom, out of which the grain runs, and keeps always full a small receptacle open in front, from which it is taken as wanted. There will be some ovens (*bharola*, *hara*) for warming milk; there will be recesses in the wall to act as shelves (*pendi*); one or two swinging trays or rope rings for water vessels; a few bedstead (*manja*, *khat*) made of wooden frames covered with netted string; a few small stools (*pira*) of identical construction; a few small low wooden tables (*patra*); and some large baskets to store clothes in (*pitar*). There will be some small shallow baskets (*dalri*) for bread and grain; and some narrow-mouthed ones (*bijri*) to keep small articles in."

District Gazetteer, AMBALA; 1923-24: pp. 35-36.

"The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *havelis* or houses. In the Khadir, between the Jamna and the Canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid

inundations. To the west of the canal they are built on the high (*dhaag*) precipitous bank of the old Jamna; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their lands. The houses are generally smeared with mud once a year after the rains, which gives them a tidy appearance. Thatched houses (*chappars*) are cheaper than *kothas*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, *Gujars*, *Churahs*, *Chamars*, etc.

"In the Khadir tracts, and generally near the hills, the villages are for the greater part composed of thatched huts, their walls, made from the sandy soil, not being able to bear the weight of a heavy roof. In many parts the cottage roofs are overgrown with gourds, whose large green leaves and bright flowers of white or yellow present a very picturesque appearance. In the Morni hill tract the people are often comfortably housed in substantial cottages with good stonewalls. In the remainder of the District, the walls of the houses (*kothas*) are of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks when they are dried up, or from the dried up and cracked rice fields. The roof of the *kotha* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of *sal* wood, rest partly on the mud walls and partly on upright beams about six feet high. Across these lie smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly upon the grass about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room and covered up with an earthen pot when it rains. Every house has its *kotha*, a large chest made of earth, and more or less ornamented according to the taste of the owner, about five feet square outside and four inside, with a door in the middle opening on hinges. In this are placed grain and the cooking utensils."

Settlement Report, KANGRA District; 1865-72: p. 202.

"The houses in Lahaul & Spiti are very different in appearance from those of Kullu or Kangra; they are two and sometimes three storeys high with flat roofs; the lower storey is occupied by the cattle, horses, and sheep and goats; the upper one contains the rooms lived in by the family. In Spiti these rooms are commonly three in number, and surrounded on three sides are open court; one of these is the family chapel, which is ordinarily very well furnished with images, large prayer cylinders, religious pictures, books and sacramental

vessels; the others are good-sized rooms lighted by small windows hung with wooden shutters, the largest is about 20 feet square, and has a roof supported by a double row of upright posts.....

"In Lahaul the houses are smaller, and less care and taste are expended in building and adorning them. Ordinarily the upper storey consists of an interior or winter room, an outer or summer room, and a verandah room open on the fourth side. In this verandah stands the loom; inside will be found large corn-chests made of slate set in wooden frames, large stone bowls, iron cauldrons, and cooking pots, an iron tripod or pot stand, some wooden dishes, and a few earthen pots from Kullu. Many pack saddles for sheep and goats are strewn about, and a few blankets and thick sheep-skin coats hang on the walls. Small holes in the wall serve the purpose both of windows and chimneys: bedsteads are unknown. Grass is stacked on the roof, and wood for fuel inside. This is a fair description of a house in the upper valleys of Lahaul; in the lower villages the rooms are larger and better ventilated.

"In Gara many of the houses are built together in one block with connecting passages, by which communication is kept up in the winter without going out, which, when the snow is very deep, may be scarcely possible. Making thread is the chief occupation in winter: on fine days the loom is brought out, and some weaving done. Both men and women work the loom in Lahaul."

District Gazetteer, KANGRA, KULLU, LAHAUL & SPITI; 1897: p. 27.

"A Kullu village, viewed from some little distance, usually presents both a picturesque appearance and an air of solid comfort..... The houses are generally detached and are grouped with a delightful disregard of method and plan; for their arrangement necessarily depends on the nature of the ground on which they stand. In structure they are very quaint and pretty, like square or oblong turrets much greater in height than in length or breadth and crowned by sloping gable roofs covered with slates or with fir shingles.

"From the foundations of the dimensions of one or other of these plans the house shoots up three or four storeys high. No mortar is used in its construction; the walls are of dry-stone masonry; the stones being kept in place by timber placed upon them at vertical intervals of two or three feet; an ordinary house of forty or fifty feet in height thus shows ten

twenty or thirty layers of beams in its walls the interstices between which are filled with roughly squared grey stone.

"The ground floor has no windows and is almost invariably used for stalling the cattle; it sometimes contains separate closets for calves and also compartments for storing grain, the latter reached from the first floor through a compartment in the ceiling. The ceiling is of clean wooden planks which form the floor of the second storey, generally a granary and store-room lighted by narrow, unglazed windows. Above this is the third storey or the second floor, immediately under the roof in which there is a rude chimney hole for the escape of the smoke from the stone slab placed in the middle of the room to form the hearth. Here the family live and sleep, and also cook and eat their meals. The accommodation on this floor is considerably extended by the addition of a wooden balcony protruding from it on one or two or on all four sides; the floor of the balcony is on the same level as that of the room and consists of long planks resting on horizontal props projecting from the walls. This balcony is the nursery or play-room of the children, who sprawl about upon it without apparently ever coming to any harm even when there is nothing along its edge to keep them from rolling over. Usually, however, the outer edge of the balcony is enclosed by upright planks which meet the eaves, and the balcony thus becomes a series of extra rooms and closets, so that a large family can be comfortably enough lodged on the top storey of the house. It is through the balcony generally that a house is entered by means of a rough ladder outside the wall. . . . or substantial wooden staircase. Within access is had from the top storey to the granary on the first floor by means of a trap-door.

"In the Upper Kullu the first floor granary is often omitted and the house consists of two storeys only; in Seraj massive houses of four or even five storeys are to be seen in places. Round the house is the yard paved with flat slabs and enclosed by a low dry-stone wall; it is used as a threshing floor and also for oil-pressing, rice-husking and other domestic purposes. An ordinary sized house is sufficient to accommodate the proprietor of an average holding and his family and to harbour his cattle and his grain. A larger proprietor, however, requires in addition one or more cattle-sheds, and barns or combined cattle-sheds and barns. These are sometimes like houses on a small scale and often develop in time into dwelling houses;

sometimes they are of distinctive build entirely open in front so that the gathered corn may benefit by the wind and yet be protected from the rain. Nearly every house has several bee-hives let into its walls in the shape of square boxes with an orifice on the outside of the wall for the bees to come and go by, and a moveable lid or door on the inside by means of which the honey is extracted when the bees have been expelled through the orifice, generally with little execution by sulphur fumes."

District Gazetteer, KANGRA; 1924-25: pp.219-220.

"The houses of the peasantry are scattered in pleasant and picturesque localities, not congregated into villages. Every man resides upon his own farm and builds his cottage in some selected spot, open as a rule to the sun, and yet sheltered from the wind. The house is of the sun-dried brick, having generally two storeys. The inmates occupy the lower floor, the upper being used during the greater part of the year as a lumber-room or store-room for grain. During the rains, the upper room is used for cooking and in many cases as a sleeping-room, the whole family occupying it at night in order to escape the close and unhealthy air of the ground floor. The upper roof is generally made of thatch, thick, substantial, and neatly trimmed, but of late years slates have been extensively used. The outside walls are plastered with red or light-coloured earth. The front space is kept clean and fresh, and the whole is encircled by a hedge of trees and brambles, maintaining privacy and affording material for repairs. On one side of the cottage is the shed for the cows and bullocks, called *ghural*, and another building containing the sheep and goats, styled the *ori*. If the owner of the farm be a man of substance, he will probably possess a buffalo or two; these are penned in separate tenements called *menhara*.

"The thatch of the cottage is renewed every third year, and in parts where grass is plentiful, a fresh covering is added annually. . . . Every year, in the season of the *Naoratra* (in September) the cottage is replastered inside and outside, a labour which devolves upon the women in all but the highest castes. On the occasion of a marriage too the bridegroom's house is always adorned with some fresh gay-coloured plaster.

"The entrance to the cottage is usually to the east or to the south; but there is no general law, and the favourite position varies in different parts of the District. The west, however, is superstitiously eschewed.

"The Rajputs and Brahmans always occupy the highest and most secluded parts of the village area The entrance to the cottage is secured by a wooden door, and during the absence of the household is fastened outside by a lock. In the houses of the higher castes it is not unusual, for the sake of additional privacy, to build the cottages of the homestead in the form of a quadrangle, the windows and doors all facing inwards."

District Gazetteer, HOSHIARPUR; 1883-84: p. 33

"The village in the plains are much the same as those in other parts of the Punjab. The houses are flat roofed and made of mud, all being collected together at one place; their fronts are built facing inwards, and the backs of outermost houses form as it were the outer village wall. The entrances into a village are few and narrow, and as the land immediately round the village site is usually well manured and valuable, the approaches are hemmed with thorn hedges to prevent cattle damaging the crops. One or two big trees, as the *pipal* or *bor*, are generally found near the village, under which the elders assemble to discuss matters of village importance.

"Almost all the houses are built on the same principle. There is a courtyard in which cattle are kept, at one side of which is dwelling house. In front of a house is a verandah called *sabat*, the house itself being called *kotha*. Inside the *kotha* will be found two or three *kothas*, mud receptacles for grain, a basket *patara* for clothes, and a number of earthenware pots for keeping cotton, gur, etc.; also a couple of beds and some clothes hanging on a string stretched across a corner. In the *sabat* will be another *kothi* for storing seed, a spinning wheel, *charkha*, a handmill (*chakki*), a winnowing basket (*chhaj*), and a *bharoli* or earthen vessel in which the day's milk is simmering to be eventually made into butter. A few mats (*binna*) made of sugarcane refuse, a low seat for the spinning wheel, and *kukah*, probably complete the furniture of the house."

District Gazetteer, JALLANDHAR; 1883-84: p. 18.

"Houses are invariably built of mud, and have flat roofs which are got at by ladders, chiefly in villages of Jat type, and by mud staircases in others. They are generally substantial and neat. Jat houses have any empty space they may possess inside the buildings, like a back-yard in a street at home; while the Rajput houses have the buildings standing in an empty space like an

Indian compound. . . . In every Hindu village at each main entrance there is a gateway roofed over, with a raised platform on each side under the roof. . . Here the people assemble to gossip and discuss their affairs, and here travellers are lodged. In Muhammadan villages the *darwaja* is generally replaced by a small building called *takia* near the mosque, which is never wanting. Public ovens kept by *jhimwars* are very common; but they are not used except for parching maize and other grain, and that only in the cold weather."

Revised Settlement Report, JALLANDHAR District; 1892: p. 59.

"Ordinary houses are built of rough blocks of mud dug out of the tanks, or of sun-dried bricks made by spreading mud on the ground and cutting it into shape with a sickle, or made in a mould, or of roughly formed hemi-spherical lumps of mud dried in the sun. The roofs are flat. They and the walls are plastered with mud mixed with cow-dung. . . . A door gives admittance into the lane and leads into shed (*deorhi*) opening on the yard (*berha*). This may be either of some size or only a small space not roofed in. At one side of the yard is a room (*dalan*) in which the people live and sleep; and off the *dalan* are one or more closets (*kotri*) in which clothes, household utensils, grain and straw are stored. In the hot weather people sleep on the roof, and in the cold weather in the *dalan* and closets, and sometimes in the porch. If cattle are not stalled in a separate building, they are kept in the yard, porch, or *dalan*, and sometimes in one of the closets and wherever they stand, mud troughs are made for them. The fireplace (*chula*, *chaunka* or *rasoi*) at which food is prepared is usually in the yard, sometimes in the *dalan*. The roof is reached usually by a ladder, very commonly left out in the lane.

"The houses of Muhammadans do not present the same uniformity. Often the entrance from the lane is by a gateway leading into a yard with walls four or five feet high; and at one side of this is the *dalan* with its closets. The roof is reached by a mud flight of steps. The cattle are kept in the yard, and in it or in the *dalan* is the cooking place. . . . The Hindus live closely packed together as in a town; the Muhammadans like to have a good deal of space to themselves, some because they have much cattle and wish to be near them, and others to secure more privacy for their families. In the low lands, along the river, villages are exposed to destruction by floods, and so houses are often made of wattle, and thatched."

District Gazetteer, LUDHIANA ; 1883-84 :
pp. 50-51.

"The ordinary house of a Hindu Jat consists of a *deodhi* or porch, leading out of the lane. On one side of this the cattle are tied; and on the other are the beds of the inmates: or if the house is a good one, and there is plenty of room inside, the carts are kept here. The *deodhi* leads into an open courtyard (*bera*) with the same arrangement as the *deodhi*, the latter being really used when it rains, and the cattle and men ordinarily preferring the open space. Facing the *deodhi* across the *bera* is the *dalan* or verandah, in front of the rooms (generally two) which are really the house. At one side of the *dalan* is the *chaunka*, the place where the food is cooked; and at the other side is a *kothi* which is the store-room of the house. The people live principally in the *dalan*, and the rooms (*kothi*) are used for storing grain, valuables, and agricultural implements. This plan can be traced in all the Hindu Jat villages, but, while in some of those in Samrala Tahsil space is so scarce that the *bera* or courtyard is represented by a mere opening a few feet square in the roof, and the whole house is but one room, the *deodhi* and back rooms having been united. In the Jagraon Tahsil and Jangal villages the houses are very commodious, the courtyard wide and the *dalan* backed with four or five rooms. In Samrala the village site cannot be extended, and has to accommodate a much larger number of people than it used to. Many houses will be found to cover a space not more than 10 or 12 feet wide and about 30 deep; and in this are crowded the family and the cattle. In Jagraon and the Jangal there is nothing to prevent the people spreading out, and they are continually doing so, often themselves keeping to the dwelling houses inside and making a walled enclosure with a substantial shed, for the cattle outside. In the crowded villages the tops of houses are much used; and for getting upon them a strong wooden ladder is kept in the lane outside the door, leaning against the wall. Every house has one of these and the result is to make the passage through some of the villages very awkward for a horseman. The *chari* and maize stalks kept for fodder are stored on the top of the houses."

District Gazetteer, FEROZEPOR; 1883-84: p. 38.

"The houses of those who live in towns and are well-to-do are often of burnt brick, two or three storeys high, and generally ornamented with gaudy frescoes of historical or mythical scenes and personages. The villagers content themselves with

walls of unburnt brick or mud of one storey only, with mud roofs supported by rafters. The wood work is the most valuable part of the structure, and the customs which allow or forbid outgoing tenants to remove it are jealously guarded. An ordinary villager's house consists of an out verandah room fronting the common enclosed yard, with the private apartments behind. In one corner of the yard, next the house, is an earthen barrel-shaped receptacle for grain; in the houses of the more wealthy will be found several of these receptacles which are used for storing everything of value. In the courtyard the cattle are stabled; the fuel—cakes of cow-dung—plasters the wall; and there the spinning, cooking, smoking, and gossiping goes on during the day, in preference to the small and dark inner rooms lighted only from the doorways.

"Along the banks of the Sutlej, dwellings are commonly constructed, by the poor classes, of branches of trees and the stout jungle grass skilfully interwoven or wattled. The villages consist in general of rows of these houses, huddled together, and forming a number of narrow, crooked lanes. The entrances of these lanes form the only means of access to the interior as the houses are open inwards, their back wall forming a sort of outer wall of the village. Each village is usually subdivided into *pattis* (quarters) and these again, in the larger villages, into *thulas* (sections), distinguished by names of considerable habitants. Nearly every village, however small, has at least one house of entertainment for strangers, the *dharamsal* which is also the common lounge of the inhabitants. The *dharamsal* is somewhat better built than the rest of the houses, and its expenses are defrayed from the common village fund. Usually also a space is kept unoccupied in the centre of the village, for holding meetings of the village grey-beards, etc."

District Gazetteer, FEROZEPOR; 1912: pp. 112-114.

"In the towns of Ferozepore and Fazilka the houses of the trading classes are generally of burnt bricks, two or three storeys high and often ornamented with gaudy frescoes of historical or mythical scenes and personages. . . . In the smaller towns . . . the greater number are of unburnt bricks and of one storey only. In the village a brick house is an uncommon object, and is considered a sign of great wealth. The common dwellings are built of rough lumps of dry mud joined together and plastered over with wet mud.

The roofs are of mud laid over beams and joists of roughly hewn timber. In the upland parts of the District where the people are mostly Sikh *Jats*, the houses, though rough, are very commodious. The walls are 14 or more feet high, and there are sometimes small upper chambers on the roofs. The house is generally entered by a gateway, generally large enough to admit a loaded cart. This leads into a large apartment, which serves as a cart-lodge, tool house, and stable, and also as a lodging for such guests as are not sufficiently intimate to be taken into the interior of the house. This lodge is called the *deorhi*. Its length is equal to the full length of the house, and its depth about 12 feet. It is difficult to get timber for a good span, so that the buildings of the villagers are long and narrow. If additional width is required brick pillars are introduced to support the roof in the middle. The gateway is often built of brick and covered with stucco and frescoes even when the rest of the house is of mud. Mud dwellings are, in fact, the coolest, in the hot weather, and the mud stands so well in the dry climate of the uplands that nothing better is needed except for show. . . . On the further side of the *deorhi*, but not exactly opposite the outer gateway, is a smaller door. This leads into an open courtyard called *valgan* round which are huts and cattle stalls. There will be a large hut of one or two rooms, a cattle standing, and a cooking-place for each married member of the family. The huts sometimes have a verandah in front of them. They are not generally very large inside, and are cluttered with all sorts of household stuff. Being moreover lighted only from the doorway, they are not very inviting except as a refuge from bad weather, and people prefer to do most of their work when they can in the open yard. Even the cooking, except during rain, is usually carried on in a partly enclosed and sheltered corner of the yard called a *sabat*. In the yard, and also inside the huts, are large barrel-shaped receptacles for grain, called *bharola*, made of tenacious mud dried on in layers. The huts contain bins and cupboards of the same material, called *bukhari* and *gehi*, in which are stored clothing, vessels and every sort of stuff. The cattle fodder is heaped on the roof or stowed in chambers in huts. When there is not sufficient room inside the village the remainder is stored in enclosures (*waras*) outside, or stacked in the fields. At night, in the cold weather, as many of the cattle as possible are housed in the huts or *deorhi*. The furniture consists of light bedsteads (*manji*) which serves as seats, and also for many of the

purpose of a table when wanted, a few stools made of reed, a spinning wheel for each woman and girl in the family, and cooking and dairy utensils. . . .

"Within the belt of land that is subject to inundation from the river the villages are of a very poor and comfortless type. The mud walls are often replaced by wattle work of reeds, and roofs are of thatch. Both men and cattle are insufficiently protected from the weather."

District Gazetteer, AMRITSAR; 1914 : pp. 54-56.

"The villages in the District are almost always composed of houses built of sun-dried bricks, or of large clods of caked mud taken from the bottom of a pond. But there are few villages which do not also contain one or two masonry houses, the home of a well-to-do headman, of the village money-lender, or of a pensioned native officer. The houses are crowded together as closely as they can be, separated by narrow winding lanes, a few feet wide. It is not always the case that there is a lane leading right through from one side to the other. Often the houses of one *patti* or sub-division lie together, having a separate entrance with a gateway. These gateways in the best Sikh villages are commodious structures, with a roofed shed to right and left of the entrance, the roof extending over the entrance itself, the floors of which are raised two or three feet above the level of the pathway running between. In these travellers are housed, and the owners of the *patti* meet when the day's work is done, sitting on the matting spread on the floor or on the large wooden bedstead which is often found in them. These gateways may have an ornamental front, and if in a good state of repair, they mark the well-to-do village.

"Between the actual buildings and the cultivated fields is an open space running right round the village, sometimes shaded by the *pipal* trees and almost always filthy carts, which would take up too much room inside the village, stand here, and it is here the cane-press will be found at work in the winter. At one or more sides of the village will be found ponds from which earth is excavated for repair of houses, where cattle are bathed and watered, and in which hemp-stalks are soaked, and cart-wheels sunk to keep the joints of the wood from shrinking. The backs of the houses are usually blank walls forming an outer wall to the village. In the space running round the village are found the manure heaps and stocks of fuel-cakes of dried cow-dung belonging to each house. . . .

"Entering the village we find the doorways of the houses opening on the main streets, or side-lanes running off them. Ordinarily the front door leads straight into an open courtyard, with troughs along one or more of its sides, at which cattle are tied. The dwelling-houses will generally be found along the side of the courtyard which fronts the doorway. These are long and narrow, with or without a small verandah in front, and are generally provided with a flight of steps or a wooden ladder giving access to the roof. Windows there are none; light and air are admitted by the door and smoke finds its way out in the same way, or by a hole in the roof. But cooking is carried on for the most part in a partly-roofed shelter in the corner of the yard, for the people live as much as they can in the open air, and are only driven in-doors by cold or rain.

"A noticeable object in every house is the large jar-shaped receptacle for the grain of the household made of plastered mud with a stoppered hole, low down in the side, for the grain to run out. Each family, living within the enclosure, has a separate dwelling-house and cooking place, while, in the yard, outside the doors, much of the available space is taken up by the bedsteads and water-pots of the household, and the spinning wheels of the women. The roof is used for storing heaps of *jowar* fodder, and bundles of cotton twigs for roofing purposes, also for drying chillies, maize cobs and seed grain in the sun. Occasionally there is a small upper chamber on the roof, but this is rare.

"Sometimes the front door, instead of leading directly into the yard, leads into a lodge or *deorhi* out of which again a smaller door, placed so that the interior of the yard cannot be seen into from the street, leads into the yard. The *deorhi* will only be found in the houses of well-to-do *zamindars*, or in houses which have been built outside the village in open-ground for want of room within. It is not often that space can be spared for it in the crowded lanes. It is used for stalling cattle, storing fodder, ploughs, yokes and other implements, or as a guest-house for those who may not be admitted within. If the owner is well-off, the outer gate of *deorhi* may be set off by a cornice of carved wood or even a front of masonry. But the *deorhi* is not so common as in parts of the province where land is of less value, and where the villages are more roomily laid out.

"Economy of space is everything in a highly irrigated District like Amritsar, and the Jat will submit to much inconvenience in the matter of

house room, before he will sacrifice part of his cultivated fields to build himself a better house outside. Some are forced to build separate houses at the wells, but this is a last resource, and there is not the tendency found in other parts of the province to scatter into detached hamlets, and leave the parent site.

"Those of the village menials whose trade and habits are unobjectionable live within the village site in smaller houses, built originally on land given to them by some owner under whose protection they settled in the village. Carpenters are often better housed, usually at the out-skirts of the village and are the most comfortably off of all the village menials. But *chuharas*, *chamars* and leather-workers have an *abadi* for themselves at the out-skirts of the village, being held unclean. Instances may be met with where the owners have combined to take up cultivated land at considerable expense, and make it over to the *chuharas*, in order to provide these indispensable menials with a site at a convenient distance.

"Almost every village, and in large communities, every *patti* has its guest-house, known as a *dharamsala* among Hindus, or as a *takia* among Muhammadans. This is in charge of a *sadhu* or, ascetic, or, with Muhammadans, of the village *kazi*, who also officiates in the mosque. The *dharamsala* is a well built structure, and is often endowed with a small piece of common land set apart for its maintenance. Muhammadan *takias* are less pretentious structures, and may be only a shed for travellers, fortunate if it has a door. Fire is kept burning for those who wish to smoke, and there may be a well. the ruined tomb or *khanguh* of some bygone saint, decked with flags and with a recess for a small oil-lamp, will often be found beside it, and it is usually close to the village mosque. Hindu Jats who worship the saint Sarvar Sultan keep up the dome-shaped *makans* which perpetuate his memory, but these are indifferently cared for. *Shiwalas* or Hindu temples are not found, save where there is a colony of Hindu traders, but *Thakardwaras* are more common. In a few villages *Jogis*, revered by Hindus and Muhammadans alike, have established an *asthan* or monastery."

District Gazetteer, GURDASPUR; 1914: pp. 35 & 68.

"The walls of the house are generally of mud and the rafters of timber of trees found in the village. The house consists of an enclosure containing a court-yard, a place for cooking, a *dalan* or verandah and several rooms behind it. The enclosure has

a single door and only well-to-do *zamindars* have a *deorhi* or portico. The roofs are low and there is practically no arrangement for ventilation or drainage. Some *zamindars* have separate enclosures for their cattle; but others keep them in their houses. Fodder is generally stored in the fields. There are no joint guest-houses, but *dharamsalas* and *takias* generally contain a room or two where travellers may pass a night.

"The standard of comfort is improving in the matter of dwellings, and there is growing tendency to build *pacca* houses with *deodar* timber.

"In the hill tract and in several of the plains villages in Pathankot, more particularly in the Chak Andhar and Pathanti, the houses are usually thatched, with sloping roof, and in the hill circle villages consist of hamlets scattered about the cultivated area. The compactness of the ordinary plain villages appears to have been deliberately designed for defence against outside enemies, but in the hills no such purpose is evident."

Punjab States Gazetteers, PATIALA, JIND AND NABHA States; 1904: pp. 89-91.

"In villages a few rich people and money-lenders live in *pakka* brick houses, but the peasantry and artisans live in houses made of sun-dried bricks. The houses in a village are built close together, the doorway of each opening into one of the narrow crooked lanes which traverse the village. Unlike the town houses the village houses are generally spacious, but this depends on the area of ground owned by the builder. All the people live inside the village except the *chamars* and *chuharas* who have their houses a little way apart from the rest facing outwards. The houses of the peasantry are generally oblong in shape. The *deodhi* leads into the lane, and on one side of it the cattle are tied and fed at mangers; on the other side are the beds of the inmates, or if there is plenty of room inside cart gear is hung on the walls. The *deodhi* is also used when it rains. The *sahan* is used as a sitting place by the inmates and for tying up cattle. The *dalan* is really the dwelling house, and at one side of it is the *rasoi*, *chauka* or *jhulani*, where food is cooked. In some places the *jhulani* is separate and roofed, and at the other side of the *dalan* is an earthen *kothi* or *kuthla*, 'store room'. The *kothris*, 'rooms', are only used for storing grains, vessels, etc. In some houses, there is no *deodhi*, and the courtyard is merely surrounded by walls into which the *kothris*, 'rooms', open generally without *dalan*. In crowded villages the tops of the houses are much used, and for getting up to the roof a wooden ladder is kept in
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the lane outside the door against the wall. *Charni* stacked for fodder, and fuel are often stored upon the roof. In a village house there is an outlet in the roof called *mogha*, which serves the purpose of a sky-light and acts as a chimney to let out the smoke. In every village there is at least one *chaupal* which is used as a place of meeting and for travellers. The gates of the village are also used as *hathais*. They consist of a roofed platform with pillars open towards the road and form very comfortable places for shelter and rest, where the people sit, smoke and chat. They also are used by the travellers. Outside and close round the village are generally a number of small pens or hedged enclosures called *bara*, in which the women make cow-dung cakes, here cattle are tied and fodder stored in *kups* or *ohhairs*. In some villages the waste land adjoining the village site is used as a *pirh* or threshing floor. Round the village site there are *bar* or *pipal* trees, generally near the tanks, where the people sit and sleep in hot weather afternoons, and where the cattle also find shelter in that season. The village ponds are excavations from which the clay has been dug from time to time to build the houses. During the rainy season, the water from all round runs into them carrying impurities with it and the water so collected is used by the cattle. In crowded villages the drinking wells are generally inside the village, but in most villages they are made outside. Unlike the towns, the villages have no latrines. Men and women invariably go outside the village to answer the call of nature.

"In the Nazamat of Mohindergarh near the low hills there are thatched houses the walls being made of the rough stones easily obtainable in the vicinity, but otherwise they are made of mud. There is generally a *nim* or *pipal* tree in every courtyard. The houses of the peasantry in the Pinjaur Tahsil, situated as they are in the hills, lie scattered, unlike the villages in the plains, in picturesque isolation. They are oblong in shape and built of stones, sometime with two storeys. The outside walls are plastered with light-red earth, and the upper roofs invariably gabled, thatched or slated. Slates are now the most common because they are safer and more durable. The houses are usually kept pretty clean. The inmates occupy both the storeys. On one side of the cottage is a shed for the cattle called an *obra*. In the hills, *kelo* or *deodar* timber is generally used for building. Every year in the *nauratra* (September) the inside and outside is replastered by the women while in the plains this is done at the Diwali festival."

**Report on the Census of PUNJAB; 1881, Vol. 1:
pp. 42-43.**

"The number of families per house is far more uniform in the town than in the village, being larger for towns than for villages where the average for villages is low, and larger for villages than for towns where the average for villages is high. This is only a natural consequence of the greater uniformity of the conditions within urban limits, and of the abandonment of caste restrictions which poverty and want of space impose upon the poorer portion of our town population.....

"Generally it may be said that the proportion of unoccupied houses is largest where the two extremes of density or sparseness of population and of high careful cultivation or large areas under inferior crops prevail, and lowest where intermediate conditions obtain and in the hills.

"The usual course of affairs in a Punjab household is somewhat as follows. The children grow up and marry as a matter of course under their father's roof. After a time the girls go off to their husbands, and the sons bring their wives home to live with them; but the latter are still mere youths and the family continues to live together. As however the sons and daughters-in-law grow up, and as new brides are brought to the family hearth, dissensions arise among the women which at last become unbearable, and the elder sons with their wives and children separate, each family receiving a part of the common house or a separate building in the common courtyard, and cooking its meals and managing its income and domestic expenses separately. After a while, the parents grow old and are received into one of the younger groups, or live with all by turns. So matters go on till after some generations the group of families becomes too large for the house or the courtyard; another is built and a further separation takes place, the more closely related families living together in either of the two buildings. Sometimes the separation of the sons is deferred till the death of the father dissolves the common tie; but it is more usual for it to take place as soon as they have married and grown up."

**Report on the Census of PUNJAB and its
Feudatories; 1891, Part I: pp. 61-68.**

"The number of people in a house is, generally speaking, very much larger, in the east of the

province than in the west. In the east the land is valuable and the people almost entirely agricultural; in the west the people are largely nomadic and the country less fertile and less settled. In the east the social traditions of the people are in favour of the continuance in the ancestral house of the women and younger members of the family, while in the west, as pointed out in his report by Mr. Ibbetson, the limited restrictions imposed by Islam on the inter-marriage of relations make the further seclusion of the women, and hence the greater separation of the houses, much more common than in the east. We find accordingly that of the six Districts in which the average population of a house is largest, four are in the eastern plains of the province; and that of the seven Districts in which the average population of a house is smallest, six are in the plains of the west. Among the hills of Kangra, where the cultivation instead of being grouped round a village site follows the course of the valleys, the houses are more scattered, and the number of inhabitants in a house less numerous than is usual elsewhere. And among the hills of Kohat, where life and property are less secure, the houses, though more scattered than in more level Districts, are for that reason in greater danger from attack, and consequently contain a larger number of persons each. The difference in the social customs in this respect between the east and west of the province, and between the hills and the plains is brought out clearly enough if the figures be taken, in connection with the large natural features of the country.

"The house having more inmates in the east of the province than in the west, and the family more members in the west than in the east, it might be thought that the number of families to a house would not differ materially in the two tracts. This, however, is not the case, for there are fewer families in the west, and there are more houses. The common kitchen, and hence the common family, is more usual in the west; in the east even the poorest classes will cook their food separately. The land is less valuable in the west, so that there is less inducement to the partition of land and the partition of family that not unfrequently follows. Marriage, which is so powerful a factor in the breaking up of families, is deferred in the west to a later date than in the east. For all these reasons we have fewer families in the west. At the same time the cousins and more distant

connections, who in the east would eat at separate hearths within the same dwelling, are in the west banished to separate houses in order to ensure the better seclusion of the women, who according to Mahomedan custom can marry within a much more limited degree of kindred than the Hindus. Hence a greater number of houses to the smaller number of families. In the western plains, therefore, there are 113 families to 100 houses, while in the east there are no fewer than 176."

**Report on the Census of PUNJAB AND NORTH
WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE; 1901, Part I:
pp. 26-28.**

"I have said that the type of house varies in different localities and, if space permitted it would be of interest to give a full account of the various types, which, allowing for the differences due to material, depend, in the main, on the stage of development, as well as on the race or caste of their inhabitants. Thus in the south-east of the Punjab we find..... the Jats with substantial and often elaborate houses, often with minor enclosures inside the main enclosure, 'within which are the *chulas* or hearths, at which the bread is baked and each distinct confocal group living within one enclosure has a separate *chula*'. In Rajput villages whether Hindu or Mohamman the houses though of the same type are less neat and, it is curious to note, in many cases contain a far greater number of families in one enclosure than are found in the case of Jats. A degree lower is the Bagar type, the huts of which are, however, still arranged round the enclosure, though the poorer class Bagris have merely a circular hut, constructed entirely of inter-woven bushes plastered with mud and a thatch. Lowest of all is the Pachhada type—a one-roomed mud hut standing in a thorn enclosure.

"Probably no population in India is better housed than the Jat tribes of Rohtak and Gurgaon, but in latter District the Meos, who are more backward, live in small villages of ill-built huts. In Karnal the Jat and Rajput houses appear to be the same, but the villages are differently planned, the Rajputs secluding their women. In Ambala the lower castes, *Gujars*, *Chamars*, etc., have thatched huts, the Rajputs, Jats and even the Kambohs being better housed. In the Himalayas the greater abundance of stone and timber permits of a better style of building and the houses of the Kangra peasantry have generally two storeys, the lower being used, except in the rains for living in, while the cattle and sheep are stalled in separate build-

ings. But in Kullu the houses have generally three storeys, the lowest forming the cattle-shed, the next the granary and the third or the highest the living rooms, while in Kullu Seraj the dwelling rooms are carried to four or even five storeys.....

"The tendency to replace the old structures of mud and wood by structures of brick is practically confined to the village trader class, though occasionally a Jat, especially if he is a village headman, will re-build *pakka*. There is however a curious *taboo* against brick buildings amongst the certain tribes of the submontane tract in Sialkot and Gurdaspur and there is also a customary rule in some Mohamman villages that no house should be built of brick until the village mosque has been built. The probability is that mud-buildings, being cooler in summer and warmer in winter, are far healthier than those of brick especially when the buildings are small, and are thus better suited to the present capacities of the people. A point of some interest may be noticed here. In most of the old types of house the *kolhi*, *choursia* or *bharola* the receptacle, often of great capacity, for storing grain was a feature of the dwelling-house in all parts of these provinces, but under modern conditions it seems to be disappearing. Prior to British rule it was customary to keep the grain of many years—in some instances, it is said, over half a century—in store, but the facilities of transport and high prices are causing the custom to be abandoned and it is now quite usual for the whole harvest to be sold, barely sufficient grain to last until the next harvest being kept, with the result that a short crop throws the cultivator completely into the hands of the *bania*. On the other hand the dead-level of prices due to better communications renders it no longer so necessary that grain should be stored for such long periods as before.

"Generally speaking the type of house in the towns does not greatly vary throughout the Punjab, though certain castes, as for example the Bhatias, have large common dwelling-houses, while others rather tend to sub-divide their houses. The custom of caste-mohallas enables the women to sit and work out of doors, and this, and the general habit of sleeping on the roof in the hot weather, probably does much for the health of the urban population, but the latter custom leads to constant competition, it being an object of ambition to secure absolute privacy by raising one's house higher than one's neighbour's. Social superiority is thus measured by the height of the roof and in Lahore six storeys (excluding the

ground-floor) have been attained in one or two families. These structures over-shadow the older and poorer tenements in which the basement is often well below the present level of the street."

Report on the Census of PUNJAB; 1911, Part I : pp. 25-29.

"*Houses in the rural tracts*—The houses in the villages are generally built of mud, but whether of sun-dried bricks, of sun-dried clods of earth, of ordinary mud (*phaska* or *daudi*), or mud beaten within regulating planks of wood, or of stone, as in the hills, depends upon local tastes and facilities and the resources of the occupant. The poorer classes often reside in reed huts and nomadic tribes live in temporary portable shelters of cloth or reed screens. The houses are generally roofed with wood of various qualities, with a thatch which is or is not plastered over, or in the hills, with slate on gables. Every house has a little open space in front of it. The one room, which has a single door, serves the purpose of sitting, sleeping, cooking and godown for the inmate, i.e., it contains all the belongings of the family, and all household tasks such as grinding, spinning, sewing, churning and cooking have to be carried on, in this one room. The necessity for space in front of the house is, therefore, very essential. A shelter for cattle is usually appended to the house, and it is only in the case of those who are very poor, usually menials, that the live-stock of the occupant have to be accommodated in the same room with him. The well-to-do residents, as a rule, build an enclosure, large or small, in front of the house, and very often several families have a common courtyard.

"The village headman generally has a roofed porch to the enclosure, with a gate large enough to admit a bullock cart or camel, and the shelter is utilised as a sitting room. The village banker who is invariably the richest man in the place, has most need for securing himself against burglars, and strengthens his house in various degrees. The walling of his enclosure is fairly high, he builds his inner room of burnt bricks and eventually, if he can afford it, he will have a second storey to his inner apartments. *Pakka* houses of well-to-do landowners and other local magnates are exceptions rather than the rule, although the number of such houses is increasing rapidly. The above description applies to most places in the province.

"*Houses in towns and cities*—In the towns and cities, the houses are seldom of one storey, not, of course, counting those in civil stations and recent extensions, which are being built on western style. The ordinary house is usually two or three storeyed but the houses of the wealthier classes often go up to as many as five or six. The limited space and the high value of building sites in congested towns, forces people to build upwards, in order to provide the accommodation needed, for the growing family, and the necessity of catching the breeze on sultry summer nights, results in raising the houses higher and higher, the process being accelerated by rivalry and by the desire to secure privacy by building one's house higher than those of the neighbours. Very few houses have courtyards on one side. The usual practice in habitations of the old style is to have a little open space in the middle of the house round which rooms are built. Balconies are usually projected on to this courtyard in the second and third storeys, but it is never covered on the top. This is a device to admit light and air into these narrow structures, and among the Hindus, it is also necessary to have such an opening, because most of their religious ceremonies must be performed beneath the open sky. The roofs are used for the purpose of sleeping in summer and the uppermost storey consists of small open sheds, to afford shelter at night, during the summer rains. The conservancy arrangements are also generally relegated to the uppermost roof, except in the eastern Punjab, where the admission of the sweeper to the top storey is considered objectionable and the latrine is located in the lowest flat, usually in the form of *sandas* which can be cleaned from outside the house—a most insanitary arrangement. The houses which are being added to the skirts of the old towns and cities are mostly one storeyed and are built more or less on the European plan, with grounds attached to them, which are laid out as gardens.

"*Material used*—The materials generally used in towns are *pakka* bricks, or stone in Districts where stone quarries are at hand; and *deodar*, *kail* (*Pinus excelsa*) or *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*) wood. In the houses of the wealthier classes, *shisham*, teak and walnut are freely utilized. Red Agra stone, grey sandstone and marble, both Mokrana and Italian, are largely used in such houses.

"*Recent improvements*—Within the last ten years, a wonderful improvement has been made in the design of houses generally. The standard

of living having risen, more houses within rural tract are now made of *pakka* bricks and more durable material is generally used in the way of wood. Considerations of sanitation are filtering down to the masses and windows are now very often put up in rooms which formerly had but one opening. Little grated apertures for admitting fresh air are also being introduced, and where there is an educated boy in the house, he manages to stick up a ventilator, whenever the rebuilding of the ancestral habitation is undertaken. In the Kangra District where the wholesale reconstruction of houses became necessary after the memorable earthquake of 1905, the new structures have in most villages been provided with ventilators. In certain towns, zealous Health Officers have succeeded in getting the plinth of some newly built houses made rat-proof and the ravages of plague have no doubt, in many places, impressed on people the necessity of living under better hygienic conditions. In towns, the old system of building underground cellars (*sard-khana*) for the excessively hot days of summer has been completely abandoned, as the adoption of *pankhas*, the use of ice and other cooling beverages, added to the moderate temperature of the lower storeys in houses which run up to a great height, renders the underground cellar superfluous.

"If the style of houses has improved, the style of the furniture used therein, has also kept pace with the change. In towns and cities, the adoption of western dress has revolutionized the whole system of furnishing houses. In the houses of the better classes, the old carpet and great pillow (*gao takia*) have been replaced by tables, chairs, cushioned arm chairs and sofas, and a corresponding change has occurred in the toilet, dining room and other furniture. In the villages too, one finds remarkable changes. In the houses of the poorest rustics, the *chiragh* has given place to the cheap kerosene oil burner (which, by the way, is far more injurious to health), and in every other house, one comes across a hurricane lantern. The village torch bearer is gradually disappearing. Enamelled plates and tumblers are found in abundance, particularly in Muhammadan houses, dishes and cooking utensils of metal are replacing earthen articles, and most houses are proud of possessing a wooden box, or a steel trunk of sorts, as the receptacle of the family belongings, instead of the old cane basket. In the smaller toilet and household requisites, there is an abundance of imported articles, such as little

looking glasses, knives, scissors, etc., and the clothing which in the old days consisted of nothing but homespun cloth, now partakes largely of muslin, longcloth, chintz, and other fabrics bought in the market.

"In the cities and towns, houses are built cheek by jowl, i.e., wall to wall and back to back, but in the modern extensions of towns they are as far as possible erected at a small distance from one another. But where the rush is great and area available limited, houses are springing up on the intervening spaces and consequently, the distance between these outlying houses is also decreasing."

Report on the Census of PUNJAB; 1921, Part I : pp. 90-91.

"The types of buildings in which the various races of the Punjab reside are so numerous and varied that it is extremely difficult to give a definition of the word "house" which will apply to even approximately the same unit in different parts of the country. Undefined, the word may be applied equally well to a collection of buildings inhabited by large numbers of persons connected by very indefinite social ties and only characterised as a separate unit by the existence of either a common courtyard or common approach, or to every individual room of one compact building. The main difficulty arises from the custom which obtains in many parts of the province of the various members of a family separating from each other in some particulars and not in others; such separation may be complete in every way and involve separate establishments housed in completely separate buildings and owning separate property, it may, however, involve the mere separation of feeding and cooking arrangements whilst the different members continue to use parts of the same ancestral building and to own their property jointly; the word "house" at once begins to be confused with the word "family" and both are extremely indefinite terms.

"In the compact villages of the south-east, it is usual to find a large number of branches of the same family occupying one ancestral group of buildings situated round a common courtyard, but that group may consist of perfectly distinct buildings and the lives of the branches residing in each may be entirely separate and independent; the group of buildings, however, represents what was once the house and common residence of a single simple family, and it is often impossible to draw

the dividing line between a group of houses and a house formed of a group of buildings. In towns the difficulty is even greater, whole lines of buildings may open on to one common courtyard or on to a semi-public lane or alley possessing only one approach from the public streets; here any definition based on the possession of a common courtyard or entrance is manifestly absurd as both the buildings and the people inhabiting them may be entirely independent; on the other hand a single compact building may be composed of flats and rooms having separate entrances from the public highway and inhabited by persons who have no relations with one another.

"Definitions based entirely on structural features or entirely on the connection between the inhabitants are equally faulty and in connection with the census, it has always been recognised that it is impossible to lay down a definition which will be of any use in statistics; all attempt to define the house as a statistical unit has, therefore, been abandoned and the definition adopted has been devised with the sole purpose of ensuring that the enumerating staff should overlook no building likely to have inhabitants and should not include in one "house" a group of buildings so large as to make the complete enumeration of its inhabitants a matter of difficulty. The definition adopted will be discussed in the next paragraph, but before coming to it, it is best to give a rough idea of the types of buildings which are met with in various parts of the province.

"As a general rule the type of house follows the type of village; in the eastern plains, where compact villages sprang up on account of the necessity for mutual protection, the same consideration led to the various branches of a family hanging together and living round a common courtyard with a single entrance; the necessity of mutual protection has disappeared but the type of village has been fixed and lack of space obliges successive branches of the family to go on extending and enlarging the old buildings, even though they may separate from each other by the establishment of individual cooking arrangement.

"In the west, where the villages are smaller and more scattered, family dissensions lead not only to the separation of cooking arrangements but to the erection of entirely separate buildings and a discontinuance of all mutual relations except perhaps in connection with the ownership and cultivation of land; here houses are smaller and more

easily distinguishable, most have their own courtyard but the buildings are for joint use as much as courtyard.

"In the hills, where people live in scattered hamlets, each little family builds its own house near its fields and large groups of buildings inhabited by any but the closest relations are uncommon.

"The material used depends on the locality; mud is the most common material and may be used in the form of unbaked bricks, unshaped clods, or roughly moulded slabs; wood and stone are largely used in the foot-hills; thatch and matting in the river-side areas of the plains.....

"During the last decade, there has not been a vast change in the type of houses built, but it is noticeable that burnt bricks are being increasingly employed and that buildings are becoming more and more commodious throughout the canal colonies; in towns the burnt brick is becoming an almost universal building material and, though in walled towns lack of space has led to extensions in an upward direction and to the construction of more and more additional storeys, there is a very marked tendency amongst the educated and more wealthy classes to resort to buildings of the European bungalow type outside the limits of the more congested areas."

The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt
by M. L. Darling; 1947: p. 140.

"At the first sight there is not much change to note in the village house. The flat-roofed, mud plastered building with its single storey is still the general rule, but here and there, especially round the towns, the two storeyed, red-brick house is beginning to be a feature of the landscape. In the old days the *pukka* house, as such houses are called, could no doubt be found, but it was usually rare enough to provoke enquiry as to the owner, and the almost invariable reply would be—the village moneylender. Now, in the Central Punjab, it probably belongs to some cultivator who has made money in a canal colony or as an immigrant abroad. Owing to the growing popularity of this kind of house, brick-building, which thirty years ago, was hardly known in the village, is fast becoming a village industry, and the demand for masons and carpenters has outrun the supply. At the same time, the old unfurnished, low-roofed hovel with dark dungeon-like cells is slowly yielding to the well-timbered house with windowed rooms, which are by no means bare."

Rusticus Loquitur or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village by M. L. Darling: 1929

Daulatpur to Amb; Una Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District: pp. 11-12.

"The slate roofs of Rajput houses were shining on the slopes of the hills above the valley. Noticing this, one of my companions said that a slate roof was the mark of a rich man, as a thatched was the mark of a poor, and one of corrugated iron the mark of the man who was neither rich nor poor. Good houses are needed, for the rainfall of the valley is heavy (40 inches) and most of it falls in two months. But a good house cannot be had in a day: it is even sometimes a matter of years. As with David and Solomon, timber may be laid in by the father and the house built by the son. Every Rajput when he retires from military service, now wants to have what he calls a *hawadar* house, that is, one open to the air, as it is more healthy. This has had a marked influence upon the countryside, so much so that every village seems to have a new house or two. The first I visited was of *kachha* construction with an upper storey and a well-laid slate roof which cost about Rs. 150. The rooms below had no windows at all, but the one above had seven and was all that a room should be large, airy and sunny. The house cost Rs. 1,000 and had been built by a blacksmith who was in the army during the war.

"In the next village I found a little colony of houses owned by six Rajput brothers. They were well thatched and remarkably clean, the latter because the women clean them daily. Two were new, and one of the two built by a schoolmaster, though still unfinished, had already cost Rs. 1,200. All, old and new, had two storeys, the lower one for living in and the upper for storage. Curiously, the one below was dark and windowless, and the upper one airy. The fear of burglars and dacoits was responsible for the former. Grain was stored in wicker baskets of enormous size—St. Paul when let down from the walls of Damascus would have had no difficulty in getting into one of them. The six brothers form an undivided Hindu family. The advantages of owning property in common in a country of small holdings is obvious, but the system is proving more and more difficult to maintain, for in this individual age many wives wish to run their own household and the mother of one child is apt to look askance at what has to be given from the common store to the mother of two. Also the decline of the grinding and spinning leaves more time for quarrelling."

Balachaur to Rupa; Garhshankar Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District: pp. 48-50.

"Most of the houses I entered had a dilapidated look outside, but inside they were clean and well swept. Only the poorer share their dwellings with their cattle; the rest have a separate abode (*haweli*) for them. But both man and beast spend the night in windowless dungeons. In one an effort had been made to let in a little light and air by knocking out some brick and plaster just under the roof, but not more had been knocked out than would let in a hand. The straw litter for the cattle is left there for three or four days and then put aside for manure. The chief fuel used is wood, of which there is plenty about, but dung-cakes are used to heat the milk and make the cream rise. In the evening this is mixed with curd, and the next morning the whole is churned into butter by the woman of the house. With the help of a stout piece of cord, which is wound round the churn, she turns it rapidly to and fro, and if she wants extra purchase, she rests her foot against the vessel containing the cream. The buttermilk (*lassi* or *chha*) is put aside to be drunk at the morning meal—(*chhawela*)—"buttermilk time"—and the butter that is not consumed is boiled and turned into *ghi*.

"There are some comparatively new houses in the village. One of these, a small affair of two storeys, had been built by a Rajput who owns 15 acres and has a brother in the army. One room had a mantle-piece, a most unfamiliar sight in a village house—on which reposed a large family of brass tumblers, all called 'glass'; and in the kitchen was a regular chimney with, however, an earthen *chula* or open oven in the fireplace. The lady of the house liked the chimney as the smoke did not get into her eyes when she cooked and the room did not get black. There is one more chimney in the village and quite a number, it is said, in the Tahsil. I inquired whether the *kacha* or the *pukka* house was preferred. All were in favour of the *pukka*: no annual repairs were needed, and though a bit hotter in summer and colder in winter, it did not leak in the rains; and when, as in this case, the inside walls were plastered, it was no hotter than a *kachha* house..... The inner rooms were as dark as those of older houses, but the outer rooms had two little skylights just under the roof. Upstairs was a room for sleeping in hot weather, and outside, one of the walls was gaily decorated with a picture of Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikhs

"The beds were ordinary string *charpoy*s, and amongst the many domestic utensils were grindstones. In the courtyard the day's milk was simmering on a fire of dung-cakes in an earthenware vessel (*baroli*) which was so black and shining that it looked as if it had just been dipped in tar. The two members of my staff with me said the cultivator was keener to improve his house than his clothing or his food. The last two were now reasonably sufficient, but his house left much to be desired. All wanted a *pukka* house, partly for show, partly for comfort, and partly for health."

Ladwa to Indri ; Karnal District : pp. 99-102.

"More important now than either food or clothes are houses, for people are beginning to realise that a good house means a longer life. We went into the village to have a look at the houses of the Jats. In front of several were little piles of rubbish brushed together by the housewives and waiting to be removed by the sweepers. . . . For this work every sweeper gets one *chapati* a day, as well as harvest dues, from every house he serves. The walls of the houses were well plastered—the replastering is done every year after the spring harvest—and were in marked contrast to those of the Ambala Rajputs. We examined the house of a twenty-acre Jat and found it remarkably clean, except where the cattle lived. These were stalled in the same compound, virtually in the same house, odd rooms being used as stalls for want of space. One of them was approached through the kitchen—half room, half verandah—and through a bedroom. It had only one small aperture for light and air, and this was in the roof, which looked as if it had been bashed in with a brick. The floor was as uneven as a bad cobbled road and fouled with urine and dung. The chief living-room, which was also a bedroom, had one small window, shuttered and blocked with a guest's saddle, and a tiny hole in the roof made not for ventilation but for passing the grain through after it had been dried up above. Similar arrangements may be seen in peasants' cottages in Austria and France.

"Though the ventilation was primitive, the room had a certain character, as the well-laid *shisham* rafters were supported by a fine central pillar, simply carved and stained black. Two inner rooms contained bins (*barole*) made of dried mud, one with a capacity of 25 maunds or nearly a ton. There was also a basket of vast proportions. A good many simple possessions were scattered about, mostly made in the village. The most costly were the spinning-wheel, which was lying in the little

courtyard, and a well-stuffed yellow quilt (*resai*). The large room also contained a highly adorned *hugga* with a brass stand, grindstones, a string bed, a hand-ginning press, a low four legged stool and a well-woven straw mat.

"There was one *pukka* house in the village. This we also examined to see what improvements modern taste demands. It belonged to four Jat brothers who all lived together, and had been built by their father ten or twelve years ago for Rs. 3,000—apparently out of the profits of his 25 to 30 acres. Outside, it looked superior enough, but inside, it was not one whit better than the first house. Indeed, it was dirtier and, if possible, darker. The biggest room had a fine wooden chest (*kothi*) which had been made for a bride's trousseau and given as part of her dowry. The fifteenth—and sixteenth—century chateaux on the Loire have many such, far more beautiful in design and adornment, but made for the same purpose. At one end of this room five thickly cobwebbed rafters were giving way and had had to be supported by a *shisham* log, which was itself on the point of collapsing. This room led into a side-room, which was in complete darkness except for such light as struggled through a small hole in the roof. At one end were two beds—for one of the brothers and his wife.

"The best feature of this expensive whited Sepulchre was an airy room upstairs, which however is only used during the rains.

"The other redeeming point was that the cattle-stalls were separate and just across the lane. Here reclining on a string bed, I found a Sikh reading the old tale of Hir and Ranjha—a most rare sight to see a book in use in a village. The Sikh had had very little teaching—not beyond the fourth primary—but had done some soldiering. Amongst the many possessions in the house was a light basket sieve, through which the grain is passed in order to obtain the best grain for seed. The larger grains which will not go through are used for seed, the rest for food. Those with me said they had never seen this before.

"A few more points may be noted about this village. No one keeps poultry, as all are strict vegetarian and do not even eat eggs. They eschew meat, not because it is forbidden, but of their own free will (*Khushi Se*). They buy their vegetables from the *Jhiwars* who hawk them.

"Trees are plentiful, and for the most part dung-cakes are used mainly for simmering the milk. In contrast to the Central Punjab, they are stacked

with great care and thatched with elephant grass to protect them from the rain. At present the people are eating maize, which taken with the leaves of rape (*sarson*) or gram is most appetizing. *Sag* as these leaves are called, is generally available from November to February."

Jullundur District : p. 179.

"Every emigrant who returns to his village, if he has money to spare, builds himself a *pukka* house, and all peasants would do the same if they could. Certainly land and a well come first; but a *pukka* house is almost as greatly desired, since it needs very little repair and can easily be kept clean; also it is becoming the 'custom' (nearest village equivalent to 'fashion') to have one, if possible. No doubt the *kacha* costs less and is warmer in the cold weather and colder in the hot, but the difference in cost is much less than it used to be. In the old days men were satisfied with *kikar* and *shisham*, the trees of the plains that grew around them but now they prefer blue pine and *deodar*, the trees of the distant hills. The latter can be bought ready for use, while *kikar* and *shisham* have to be sawn up and dressed. It is the old argument of convenience, which has been pressed upon us again and again during this tour in favour of the ready-made clothes of the bazaar. Another advantage of the *deodar* is that it is less subject to the depredations of the white ant. A retired soldier present said that when he left his village to join the army in 1908 it had only one *pukka* house: now it has twenty to twenty-five. On the way back to Bundala we passed a village every one or two miles, and all were full of these houses. Contrasted with most other parts of the province, if not of India, the effect was most striking and suggested a totally new standard of living."

Notes on houses in villages selected for socio-economic survey during the 1961-census

Village Tandi, in Lahaul & Spiti District

This village lies on the main Kulu-Ladakh road, inhabited by hardworking people. The climate is marked by extreme cold, and very low rainfall. Out of twenty houses in the village, six are three-storeyed, seven double-storeyed, and another seven single-storeyed. The plinth area of a house is generally 45 ft. × 40 ft.

The ground floor of the building, called *po* has generally four rooms which are used for stalling animals, and storing cow-dung and fodder. The second flat, called *nipuri* is used for living. The room called *srelsa* is the sitting place during

summer. The room at its back, called *tandoor*, has the family hearth in the centre and a chimney to take off the smoke. The food is cooked and eaten here. The third room is for the guests, and the fourth for the family to sleep. Besides, there is a latrine and a bathroom. The latrine is a small room with a hole in the floor from which excreta drops to the ground in an enclosure. Dry cow-dung and earth is sprinkled on the night soil every day and is removed at the time of manuring the fields. The third storey, called *srumpuri*, generally has two rooms where cow-dung cakes, wood fuel, and grass shoes are stored. It is also used for sleeping during the summer. Some households install a handloom in one of the rooms in the top flat.

The walls are of stone laid in mud mortar and plastered on the inner sides. Wooden rafters are laid horizontally in the stone walls at height intervals of some three feet to impart strength to the walls. Floors in all storeys are *kacha*, and the plinth is about a foot high from the ground. The height to the ceiling of the first storey is seven feet and that of second and third storeys is eight feet. The roofs are flat since sloping roofs are liable to be blown off by the strong winds in this area. Flat roofs are useful also for spreading grass, grains, vegetables and meat to dry in the sun. Ventilators are not provided as the ceilings are low. The recent houses have glass-panelled windows. The old houses do not have windows, but contain holes in the upper roof for light and air, and are covered up with stone slabs when it rains.

Village Lara, in Lahaul & Spiti District

The area is characterised by extreme cold and dry climate. The various portions of a typical house which is two-storeyed, are :—

- (i) *Yokhan*, the ground floor, for living in winter.
- (ii) *Yarsa*, the general name for the upper storey for living in summer.
- (iii) *Chhum*, the store room in the ground floor.
- (iv) *Trah*, the room for hay and grass.
- (v) *Makhang*, a hall in the upper storey for guests, and for community drinking.
- (vi) *Chhokhang*, a room usually in the upper storey for the deity.
- (vii) *Chhaksa*, the latrine in the upper storey it is a small room of 6 ft. × 4 ft. with

hole in the floor. It has a similar room on the ground floor where cow/mule-dung etc., is collected. The lower room has an opening about 2 ft. high from the floor, which is closed temporarily with stones during winter.

(viii) *Hom*, an open space on the upper storey.

The houses face the east in order to catch the rays of the rising sun, provided the lay of the land permits. There is no arrangement for bathing. The rooms are ordinarily 10 ft. × 8 ft. except the *makhang* which is 16 ft. × 15 ft. The ceiling is some six feet high. The roof usually consists of shrubs arranged on a log of poplar tree, with a thick layer of earth on the top. Ventilation is through a square opening in the roof, and cross ventilation is scrupulously avoided. Floors are *kacha*, and the plinth is two or three feet raised from the ground.

Village Dalash, in Kangra District

This village lies at an elevation of some 6,000 feet in wooded mountains. Most of the houses are two-storeyed and face east. Each storey has two rooms some 30 feet long and 15 feet wide. The two rooms on the ground floor are used for tethering cattle, and storing fodder and fuel, respectively. The second storey is called *pand* with two rooms for living. The *pand* has a projection used for sitting in the summer. A trench hearth (*githa*) is dug in the centre of one of the two upper rooms, and is paved with stone slabs and walled with earth and cow-dung. Charcoal is burnt in this hearth in winter for heating. Some houses have a middle storey which is used mainly for storing domestic goods and for sleeping in winter. The kitchen might as well be on the top of the second storey. All houses have small courtyards in front, paved and walled with stone-slabs. A small wooden staircase is fixed outside the house leading to projections of the upper flat.

Buildings have a plinth of about one foot. Earth and stones are spread on the ground floor, but in the case of shops the floor is made of wooden planks. The floors in the upper storeys are also of wooden planks. The slanting roof consists of beams supporting rafters and thick slate slabs. The height to the roof varies from 16 to 24 feet.

Only eight houses in the village have separate bathrooms. There are no latrines in the buildings.

Village Karnathu, in Kangra District

This village belongs to the *Gaddis* who specialise in sheep rearing in high hills. It lies on a slope studded against a high mountain which receives heavy rain and is very cold in winter. In most of the hill villages the houses are scattered, but in this village they lie on a small area, with side-walls touching one another. Houses are two or three-storeyed, with only one room in each storey. The room on the ground floor is called *ivan*, on the first floor *mandae*, and *borh* on the second floor. Besides, there is an attic on the top storey below a triangular roof. *Ivan* is generally constructed on the lower slope of the hill side so that if viewed from the back of the building, *mandae* or *borh* appears to be the ground floor. *Ivan* is generally used for tethering livestock, and stacking fodder and firewood. In new constructions which have separate arrangements for stalling animal, away from the residential building, *ivan* is used as men's room where they sit with friends and guests. In some houses of recent construction, a room called *obri* is partitioned off *ivan* and used for storing clothes and foodgrains. *Mandae* is used for the same purpose as *obri* in *ivan*. A wooden staircase is fixed in *ivan* and *mandae* leading to upper storeys. *Borh* is really the living place. A corner of *borh* is used as kitchen and dining room. The facade of *borh* extends outwards and contains two or three windows for light and air, and it is here that members of the family mostly sit and sleep. *Talri*, the attic is used for keeping spare luggage.

The dimensions of the rooms are generally 25 feet × 15 feet. Plinth is about four feet high. Floors are *kachha* except in ten houses. Courtyards and streets are paved with stone slabs. The height to the top roof from the ground floor is between 19 and 25 feet, according as the house is two or three-storeyed. Houses have windows but no ventilators. An adjustable slate piece in the roof serves as the sky-light.

No house has a regular bathroom or latrine. A corner of *borh* or *mandae* is paved with stones for taking bath and an outlet is provided in the wall for outflow of water. The first, second and third floors are made of un-awn rafters overlaid with *sarkanda* and earth, respectively. The top roof is made of stone slates laid slantingly on bamboo sticks and wooden

beams. Walls are made of stone and mud while windows and projections are of *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*) or *tuni* (*Cederla serrata*).

Village Chadhiar, in Kangra District

This village is located on the top of a cliff, not very rainy, but very windy. The houses are scattered in small groups, some down and some up the slope. They are built of sun-baked bricks; stones are used in the foundation. Roofs are of rectangular slate slabs. Almost all residential houses are double-storeyed. On the ground floor there are two rooms, known as *uan* and *obri*; the former is bigger of the two. The upper storey consists of only one big room known as *bour*. *Uan* is more airy and is the main living room. *Obri* is used as a store; it is dark since the door from the *uan* is the only passage for light and air.

The staircase is fitted in the *uan*. *Bour* is put to various uses, the most important being to cook and eat meals. During winter some members of the family sleep in it also.

Village Dharamkot Randhawa, in Gurdaspur District

This is an old village, a part of which was washed away by the Ravi, and has been rebuilt with Government help, on a more suitable spot. A majority of the inhabitants follow business and crafts, and the village consequently has an urban look.

All the houses are *pucca*, but mostly single-storeyed. The higher castes—Khatris, Brahmins and Rajputs—have spacious houses consisting of five to as many as ten rooms: one used as drawing room, the other as kitchen, the third as a store or stock room, the fourth for cattle, the fifth for fodder, and the other rooms for living. Most houses have separate compounds with a big gate. Some houses have a *deodhi* or portico, and most of them have verandahs on the two adjacent or parallel sides of the courtyard inside the house.

The Jat Sikhs are comparatively poor and their dwellings contain only 3 to 6 rooms, half of which are occupied by cattle, fodder and agricultural implements. The houses of the Christians and Mahashas, though *pucca*, consist of one to three rooms, without a verandah.

The village is electrified and it is only 20 per cent of the houses, mostly of scheduled castes, which do not use electric light. There is a growing tendency for building *pucca* houses. The new site has houses with open compounds, verandahs, and bigger rooms with windows and ventilators. In the old hamlet the

houses are in narrow zig-zag lanes, and are built of small-sized bricks, laid in lime and mortar, and generally have no open compound. The old buildings are generally double or triple-storeyed, but the new houses are single-storeyed. The front portions of the old buildings usually have paintings of human figures, animals, deities, and creepers, which have been discarded in new houses.

Village Gaggar Bhana, in Amritsar District

This is a canal-irrigated village in the plains, of Sikh Jats. The village habitation has a cluster of adjoining houses. The main entrance to a house leads into an open courtyard, with rooms across or along one side. There is a verandah in front of the main living room called *suffa* or *dalan*. Rooms of the size of 10 ft. × 15 ft. or 12 ft. × 12 ft. are constructed behind the *suffa*. *Suffa* is double the size of these rooms. Cooking is done in one corner of the courtyard adjoining the verandah, and is partly sheltered.

The houses of the *Mazhbis* and other menial classes are small and lack in comfort. They have neither windows nor ventilators. The residential house of a poor farmer consists of one to two rooms of the size of 10 ft. × 15 ft. or 10 ft. × 12 ft., a *suffa* (hall) in front of the rooms, with or without verandah, but a courtyard. Cooking is done in one corner of the courtyard in a partly roofed shelter or in the open.

The well-to-do agriculturists live in more spacious and better type of houses of *pucca* bricks. There are two to three rooms of the size 15 ft. × 15 ft. or 12 ft. × 15 ft. each with a verandah in front, and the *suffa* (hall). Two doors are provided to enter the *suffa* and one window is fitted in the middle of the side wall to admit air and light. Roof holes are kept in the back rooms to admit light. A room of 15 ft. × 12 ft. with or without an open verandah is generally constructed on the upper storey approached by a staircase or a wooden ladder. Besides, there is a separate kitchen and store in one corner of the courtyard.

Facilities for taking bath exist only in a few houses. Everybody, irrespective of age, sex and caste, goes for answering the call of nature to the fields and bathes in the canal except during winter.

Separate arrangements for tethering the cattle in *baras* or cattle-sheds adjoining to the residential houses are made by the well-to-do farmers. More frequently the outer corner of the family courtyard is used for this purpose.

There are in the village 306 residential houses, out of which 193 houses are built of clods of mud dug out from the village ponds. The village was electrified in 1958, but only twenty households have obtained connections so far. Hurricane lanterns are the chief means of lighting the houses. Fifty new residential houses have been constructed during the last ten years. Out of these newly built houses, ten are *pucca*; nine are constructed of mixed material (mud and bricks) and thirty-one are entirely mud walled.

There is a marked difference between the old and new type of dwellings. *Suffa* (hall) in the old type houses is being replaced by two smaller rooms. In new houses the rooms are constructed along the side of the courtyard and not behind it to admit air and light in the back rooms. In new houses provision is also made for a kitchen, a bathroom and a drawing-room. The use of iron and cement is on the increase.

Village Ladwal, in Kapurthala District

This small and backward village lies in a riverain tract. Thirty-one households live in 29 houses. There is only one *pucca* house, 26 are *kacha*, and two are grass huts. People do not make *pucca* houses because of the fear of floods which became an annual feature from 1954 to 1958. The solitary *pucca* house was constructed in pre-partition days. Out of thirty-one households, thirteen live in one-room dwellings, nine in two-room, seven in three-room and two in four-room dwellings.

The houses are plastered with mud twice a year, once before and then after the rainy season. The plinth is level with the ground but in some cases it is higher by about a foot.

Village Tanuli, in Hoshiarpur District

This village belongs to the Jats and *Ramgarihas*. A portion of its cultivated area has been laid waste by the hill torrents (*chos*). The houses are flat roofed and built of bricks, cement and mud. Generally, a verandah is constructed in front of the rooms and a kitchen is attached to the verandah. There are two or three rooms, besides a *baithak*, with the well-to-do families. The farmers of moderate means have only one room of 15 ft. × 10 ft., with a verandah in front and used also for cooking. Six well-to-do Jat families have constructed double-storeyed houses. There is only one room and a verandah in the upper storey.

The *Ramgarihas* are mostly carpenters and they are fairly in large number in this village. Their houses are better planned because of their association with house construction. The houses of eight

families have separate bedrooms, drawing-rooms and stores. The room on the upper storey is primarily for the guests. The floors of their houses are cemented, and built on a high plinth to prevent flood water from entering the house.

Out of the total number of 172 houses in the village, 140 houses are *pucca* and 12 houses are double-storeyed. Thirty-two houses are *kacha* which are of the Harijan. The tendency to construct *pucca* houses is on the increase. Twenty households have installed hand-pumps in their premises, and are provided with bathrooms. However, no house has a latrine.

Village Babehar, in Hoshiarpur District

This village has hot and humid climate. The land is rocky and some of its families have members serving the army. Out of a total number of 129 houses, 76 are used for residence, and of these as many as 70 are *kacha* and only six are *pucca*. Only one house is double-storeyed, and three houses have brick floors.

An ordinary house occupies 2.5 *marlas* of land (63 sq. yards). On entry through the gate there is generally some open space. Behind it there are two rooms in a row, each of the size 12 ft. × 15 ft. The roofs slope on both the sides and are built from stone slates, *khar* or reeds, tiles, known as *khaprel* or tin sheets. The height to the roof varies from 9 feet to 12 feet. Some households have separate rooms for animals, but in most cases animals and human beings pass the night together in winter.

The houses, unlike plain houses, are ventilated through the walls, but some have no ventilation at all.

Village Haleemwala, in Ferozepur District

This big village is hot, dry and sandy, and partly irrigated by a canal. All dwellings here are mud-walled and flat-roofed. Sufficient open space is provided in front of every house. Rooms are generally constructed in the rear of the compound. More than half of the households live in one-room houses, with *chappras* (huts) in front as additional accommodation for summer. The well-to-do families have two or three rooms of the dimensions of 18 ft. × 10 ft. or 15 ft. × 10 ft. Temporary cattle-sheds of *sarkanda* are constructed in the compounds in winter and they are dismantled and the material is burnt as fuel in *tandoors* in summer.

A plinth of one foot is considered sufficient to avoid dampness of *kacha* floors and to keep out water that collects in the family compounds during rains.

The roof is 8 to 10 feet high, and consists of wooden rafters supported on beams with a *sirki* (*munj* mat) a thick layer of *sarkanda* and covered with mud.

All dwellings are single-storeyed except one of a *Bauria*, which has a small room on the top. There are only three *pucca* houses, six mixed (*kacha-pucca*) and the rest are *kacha*. There is no provision for indoor latrines. An enclosure of reeds or *sarkanda* is made in one corner of the compound where ladies take bath.

Village Jogewala, in Ferozepur District

This village is in the cotton growing tract, and of late it has been affected by water-logging. Except for three houses which are of baked brick and cement lining, all buildings are of mud or unburnt bricks. There is one double-storeyed building in the entire village. The houses of Jat or *Ramgariha* Sikhs have three or four rooms with a courtyard behind it. The front room (*dalan*) is used for tethering cattle, or for sitting purpose if a cattle-shed is provided separately. At the rear end of the courtyard are two rooms. One of these rooms contains household goods and agricultural produce and the other is used for living. Utensils are arranged in the wall shelves, and one side of the courtyard near the front room is a covered kitchen. The other side contains a *hara* for simmering milk.

Where the ground level is low, the plinth is raised by three to four feet, otherwise it is only one foot high. Floors are mud-plastered, and only in three *pucca* buildings they are brick laid. Roof is some 12 feet high but with the appearance of water-logging this height is now reduced by two feet in new constructions, in order to reduce pressure on the foundations. The roof is constructed generally of beams and rafters of *kikar* wood which are covered with a thin layer of *sarkanda* reeds and a coating of mud. Only one house has a roof with a lintel, and another four have brick-lined top. In buildings with *pucca* facade iron barred ventilators have been provided, but in the *kachha* houses a small gap is left in the wall above the doors for admitting air and light.

Out of 83 households in the village, only 7 have regular bathrooms in the houses but none a latrine. *Kacha* houses are plastered twice a year, in *Phagan* and then in *Asarh*. *Pucca* buildings are white-washed after two to three years.

The village was electrified recently and one house has got electric connection. Ten houses were constructed during the last ten years and of these three are *pucca*. Even the new *kacha* constructions are

more attractive, mostly built of sun-dried bricks instead of mud clods; their walls are thinner than in old constructions, though less durable. While in the construction of roofs in the old buildings unsawn trunks of trees and unsmoothed branches were used, the roofs of new constructions contain shapely beams and rafters and *sirki*. The new houses have been provided with windows and ventilators.

Village Bara Bhai Ka, in Bhatinda District

This is a progressive village of Sikh Jats. Its climate is hot and dry. It is irrigated partly by a canal and partly by tube-wells, and people have taken to mechanised cultivation and animal husbandry, zealously. The houses are lined along the streets. Generally, there is a doorway at the entry of the house, big enough for loaded camels and bullock-carts to pass through. The spacious room along the doorway is generally for the cattle. The courtyard is an essential part of the homestead of agriculturists, used for drying agricultural produce, tethering animals, taking bath, splitting wood and storing the fodder. The residential portion at the back of the courtyard generally consists of only one commodious room called *subat*, and it has a verandah in front of it. In a corner of the courtyard is the kitchen with an enclosure of mud-wall to provide privacy.

In the houses of poor farmers, there is no gate and the courtyard is enclosed by a *kacha* wall at the back of which are constructed one or two living rooms. It may have a verandah in front of the living rooms and, of course, an open kitchen in the fair weather. The roofs of the dwellings are flat, and for getting up to the roof wooden ladder or mud staircase is provided.

The well-to-do farmers have a separate cattle-shed and an attached room for keeping the animal feed. In residence there may be three or four rooms.

Residential accommodation is inadequate in the case of *Mazhabis*, *Chamars*, *Jhiwars*, *Kumhars* and the barber families. Their houses are constructed of sun-dried bricks or mud, and consist mostly of one room, with or without a verandah. In many cases there is a common courtyard for a group of houses.

Houses lying at low level are constructed on high plinth. *Kacha* houses have mud-floor, and some *pucca* houses have brick-floor. Ten to twelve feet is the usual height to the roof and perforated cement slabs are fixed in the walls of *pucca* houses, but in

kacha houses holes are provided in the roof for air and light. Twenty-one houses (10.1 per cent) have a room in the upper storey; 3.4 per cent of houses are of *pucca* bricks, 30.7 per cent are built of mixed material, and 65.9 per cent are of sun-dried bricks or mud clods.

Sixty per cent houses, numbering 125, have thatched roofs, and forty per cent have baked or sun-dried bricks on the top. The timber used in house construction is of *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*) and *shisham* (*Dalbergia sisu*).

People go to the fields to answer the call of nature. Some houses have enclosures around the hand-pump where women take bath, but more commonly one corner of a room is paved with bricks for the purpose. Men bathe in the open, in the canal or near hand-pumps.

Kacha houses are plastered twice a year in the months of *Jeth* and *Kartak*. *Pandoo mitti* (soft clay) is used for white-washing the inside walls of the rooms. *Pucca* dwellings are white-washed generally near the Diwali or on marriage occasions.

In new houses, instead of one big room several smaller rooms are constructed and these are along a side of the courtyard and not at the back which is the usual thing for old houses. Kitchen is now generally built as a regular room. Girders and cement are used to a larger extent, as also *kail* and *deodar* timber. The *sirki* ceiling is being replaced by tiles, and the holes in the roof and walls by regular ventilators and windows.

Village Miran, in Hissar District

This village lies in a hot and dry tract with comparatively large agricultural holdings, so that the families are comparatively better off financially.

There are three main types of dwellings. One type of houses consists of four rooms and a courtyard. The front room is generally 21 ft. × 12 ft., and is used as the sitting room and for stalling cattle during winter. Then there is the courtyard (*angan*), a portion of which is partitioned for use as kitchen. A room, next to the courtyard, is the main living-room. Two smaller rooms at the back of the living room are used for keeping household goods and fodder for the cattle. A majority of the families live in such a house.

The second type of house is more commodious, with five or six rooms of different sizes. The front portion of the house has two rooms, one for the cattle-shed and the other a sitting-room. This is

followed by the courtyard and at the back is the main living room for ladies called *saal* and it is flanked by two small rooms in which grains and household goods are kept. Such houses are very few.

Both the types of houses mentioned above have flat roofs with mud on the top. A third type of houses has slanting roofs of thatch. The front room with a sloping thatched roof is generally 12 feet wide and 18 feet long. It is followed by the courtyard and then by two rooms of varying size. These rooms also have thatched roof and are known as *khudi*.

Some 36 per cent of the houses have walls built of mud clods. Seven per cent have baked bricks, and the remaining 57 per cent have partly baked bricks and partly sun-dried bricks. 95 per cent of the houses are single-storeyed. Floors are mostly *kacha*. Roofs are constructed at a height of 12 to 15 feet, and the rooms are fitted with windows and ventilators.

Bricks are prepared by the villagers themselves from clay known as *kali mitti*, which is beaten finely and made into a thick paste with water. It is pressed into a mould and the bricks are laid in the sun to dry. When dry they are then baked in dung-cakes. Alternate rows of bricks and dung are arranged in a pile, and fired. The process of baking is over in a day when the bricks are picked out. They are generally made in May and June when the weather is dry and villagers have free time.

Construction is undertaken mostly during January, February, and early March—the season when farmers and labourers are free. Compound walls are always made from clods of mud. An improved method is to beat with wooden hammers wet earth thrown in between two wooden planks. Such compact walls are stronger and more durable. The local *jand* and *kikar* provide the required timber, and for better type houses *sal* beams are bought from Hissar or Bhiwani.

Village Kunran, in Sangrur District

Kunran is a prosperous village of Sikh Jats in a hot, dry and sandy tract. It has 166 houses, of which 12 are double-storeyed. 14 per cent of houses have walls of baked bricks; 43 per cent of sun-dried bricks; 41 per cent of clods and in the remaining 2 per cent the walls are made of reeds. Similarly the roofs of 11 per cent houses have baked bricks on the top, 28 per cent have partly mud and partly bricks, 59 per cent have mud plaster, and the remaining

2 per cent have roofs of thatch (*chhappar*). Forty-two per cent of the households, mostly containing five persons live in one-room houses. About one-third of the households live in houses having two rooms each. Eighteen per cent of the households live in three-room houses. Seven per cent of the households reside in houses comprising four or more rooms.

The houses touch one another, along narrow and crooked lanes. The entry to about 40 per cent of the houses, chiefly of farmers is through an arched door which opens into a hall. Both men and beasts pass through this one gate, and commonly use this hall.

In some of these halls mangers are provided on one side and on the other side men sleep during winter. Behind the hall is a courtyard, and across the yard there are two or three living rooms for living and for storing household goods and food-grains. In one corner of the courtyard the kitchen is provided. When the front hall is used exclusively by human beings, the animals are kept in one of the hind rooms in winter nights. In some houses there is no front room but the gate opens into the compound in front of the back rooms. The artisans and shopkeepers utilise the front rooms of their houses as workshops or shops. The houses of the Muslims and Scheduled Castes have two or three *kacha* rooms with a small courtyard in front. Three families live in huts built entirely of thatch.

Floors are generally *kacha* and are given a coating of dung and mud periodically. Only eight houses have brick floors in the sitting apartments of men. In old constructions height to the roof is 12 feet, but in new houses it is usually 10 feet. The roofs are supported on beams and rafters of *beri* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), *shisham* (*Dalbergia sisu*) or *farash* (*Tamarix orientalis*) covered with *sarkanda* reeds, and earth on the top. In the recent constructions, however, *sarkanda* reeds are substituted by *munj* matting and a covering of burnt bricks. The beams and rafters in some twenty houses support thin planks of wood, and on the top layers of *sarkanda* reeds and earth. Only one house has roof of cement lintel. Windows and ventilators with iron bars fixed in them are a feature of the new houses. In old houses this purpose is served by holes in the roof. These improvised sky-lights are covered with earthen pitchers turned upside down to keep off rain and dust storms. In some houses square holes are provided in the front walls just above the entrance gate.

The walls of the *kacha* houses are plastered once a year in the month of June when days are long and people are free from *rabi* harvesting. After the monsoon the walls are given a thin coat of mud and dung from outside, and of a diluted mixture of dung and grey-earth from inside. Floors are given a thin plastering of dung and mud twice a month. In *pucca* houses the walls are white-washed after three or four years.

Village Karia, in Mahendragarh District

Karia lies in a backward tract. Prior to Independence the landowners were mostly Muslims who migrated to Pakistan, and the allottees from the West Punjab did not find the place comfortable. It has all the characteristics of a desert, and the farmers, mostly tenants of absentee landlords, live from hand to mouth.

The standard of comfort in respect of houses here is very poor. The *kacha* walled and thatch roofed dwellings do not provide sufficient accommodation to all family members, so some male members take shelter under *chhappars* which are used also by cattle.

There are 44 residential houses in the village of which only 3 houses consist of 3 rooms and two houses have four rooms each. Out of 28 families of Saini community, 15 having strength of 97 persons are poorly housed in single-room dwellings. Eleven families, comprising 43 males and 33 females, have two-room accommodation. One Saini family of 10 members has 3 rooms, and another five-member family lives in 4 rooms. Only three families of *Chamars*, out of 16, have housing accommodation varying from 3 to 4 rooms each. Ten families comprising 33 males and 27 females are badly housed in two-room dwellings. Three *Chamar* families, consisting of 18 persons, are miserably accommodated in single-room houses. All the residential houses have been constructed on a uniform pattern and are built of mud and sun-dried bricks and have *sarkanda* roofs.

Paoli, a covered gateway where the guests are also lodged opens on the lane. Behind it is a small *angan* (courtyard) on one side of which there is a living-room of the size of 15 ft. × 10 ft., or 20 ft. × 8 ft. A verandah or *chhan* of thatched roof sloping towards the courtyard serves the multi-purpose of chopping fodder, storing firewood and agricultural implements. In some houses, a small enclosure of mud or *sarkanda* is constructed in one corner of the courtyard for cooking. The thatched roofed structure in the upper

storey is used for storing firewood and dry fodder. Floors of all the houses are *kacha*, occasionally plastered with mud mixed in wheat straw and dung. All single-storeyed dwellings are constructed of thatched roofs. The average height of single-storeyed houses varies from 8 to 10 feet. The construction materials for the roof are beams, rafters, bamboos, *sarkanda* and strings of *munj*. Windows and ventilators are not provided in the walls, to avoid the scorching heat waves in summer and piercing cold wind in winter. In some houses small venti-holes are provided in the outer walls about one foot below the roof for air and light.

The roofs of single-storeyed houses slope towards the family courtyard, but the double-storeyed houses are of flat roofs at the first floor. Sixteen houses of Sainis and four houses of *Chamars* are double-storeyed.

Foodgrains are stored in square shaped mud receptacles, capable of holding 10 to 25 maunds, and are constructed by the housewives in one corner of the living room.

Cattle are generally penned in *paoli* (covered gateway) in winter and rains. Twelve households have constructed separate enclosures for cattle. In summer, cattle are tethered under the shade of trees.

No new house was constructed in the village during the last ten years. Thatched roofs are replaced after five years. There has been no change in the housing pattern during the last twenty years.

The Problem of Housing in Punjab

by

G. R. Nangea, M.B.E.,

M.I.C.E., M.I. STRUCT. E. (LONDON), M.I.E. (IND.)

Chief Engineer (Retd.) Capital Project, Chandigarh

1. *General*—From the early dawn of history human dwellings have reflected the measure of progress a community has achieved in material, cultural and spiritual fields. It is conceded that as fundamental needs, food and clothing precede housing, but undeniably man's activity—work recreation and rest—oscillate round his shelter, his abode or his home. In fact, due to intimate contact, it is the only lasting material thing that truly reflects his personality in brick and mortar.

On India gaining Independence in 1947, Punjab witnessed unprecedented mass migration of non-Muslim population from Pakistan, and an

authentic assessment of housing position during the period of last fifteen years has a great significance. What follows, is a narrative interpretation of important visible impacts and urges which are likely to have important bearing on the course of progress of the community.

Rehabilitation following mass migration—To rehabilitate several hundred thousand refugees, Punjab was suddenly forced to improvise arrangements for large-scale Town and Country Planning. Existing villages were reconditioned, improved and enlarged, to receive the uprooted rural population. Similarly, new model townships were added to the existing cities and towns. It is heartening to record that, for the first time in human history, such large numbers were adequately settled in such a short time.

Chandigarh—Confidence engendered by this great achievement further prompted an audacious and spectacular project for constructing a most modern capital for the Punjab at Chandigarh. Chandigarh has been a great venture and experiment in urbanism and it has roused new ambitions and expectations. Its singular success has not only given unlimited self-confidence, but has evoked radical thinking and unparalleled urge in Town & Country Planning.

By faithfully demonstrating the value of different new ideas tried here, it helps dispassionate assessment of their merits and short-comings, arriving at correct conclusions for application elsewhere.

Art helps raise imaginative horizon, which in turn, inspires scientific thought. Human responses to environmental variations, help build his potential for work and his will to achieve. It is even being asserted for planning, that, if well thought out and carefully executed, it promotes healthy living and minimises, if not altogether eliminates, the strain of modern life.

Chandigarh, as a capital, is a true symbol of the indomitable spirit of the Punjabi, who thrives in vicissitudes. It is an urge to realise ambition in work and recreation. It is a town with a difference.

Chandigarh is no longer a mere model yet to come to life, but, with a population of 125,000, it has already developed a personality and a distinct rhythm of life, all her own. What has been created in the form of its lay-out and its peculiar type of structures, represents a great deal of creative gesture—morphologic purpose, architecture, engineering and above all, the dynamism and

hard work of the community. It is a cultural conquest of no mean order which may lead to still newer jumps in various fields of human adventure and progressive economic appreciation.

Town & Country Planning with a purpose—The heart of India lies in numberless hamlets and villages scattered all over the countryside. Nothing is nobler than the ambition to transform the whole countryside into a well-knit area with truly prosperous life. Punjab has been known for pioneer work. As would happen to a progressive community, Punjab is already caught up in the vortex of Industrial Development. In a country where agriculture has been the mainstay for ages, industry would naturally attract the youth and gradually some 30 per cent of the man-power has to shift to industrial centres. It, therefore, immediately confronts us with the problem of deciding all major issues of Town & Country Planning.

Beauty of natural surroundings has to be preserved. A comprehensive framework enveloping the entire State—the Capital, the cities and towns, the new urban townships, the semi-urban developments along the roads and rural areas and villages—is in the offing. Town & Country Planning thus has a new purpose of imparting artistic form to numerous utilitarian scientific creations and their correct placement in harmonic relationship with the general features of the landscape. If in doing so, each unit—village or town—can also maintain its distinct character, it will be an ideal achievement.

Impact of Agro-Industrial Economy—Agriculture, though the mainstay of a majority of population, has yet remained ill-equipped and ill-organised. To escape their helplessness, individuals from rural homes are continuously moving into urban areas accentuating the already acute housing shortage with perpetuation of slum and semi-slum conditions.

At present, industrial development is contributing in a very small measure towards application of scientific solutions, or towards mechanisation of agriculture. At the same time our languishing agricultural economy is unable to support a progressive and expanding manufacture and export drive. This unnatural chasm between the rural and urban economies has already been

high-lighted. The chasm has not only to be bridged but the two have to be made complementary and mutually helpful.

By comprehensive planning, fixing the size of 'Rural Area Unit' for optimum agricultural development and by evenly dispersing the 'Industrial Units' at pre-determined focal points, it is felt, that the employment trends could be stabilised and population movements channelised. This will not only help healthy urban and rural growth but it will give a considerable fillip to the entire domestic economy.

Moreover, if engineering industry is set up in Industrial Townships not too far apart, as it gathers momentum, its impact will be felt in the surrounding rural area. Gradually they will automatically start using more machines, leading to better output and efficiency. Again, more and cheaper raw materials must get better productivity and economy in dependent industry.

Transport—Power technology and transport are basic factors which help setting up progressive enterprise, whether industrial or agricultural, on sound footings. All materials, raw or finished, need transport at all stages of handling. It is, therefore, that all highly industrialised countries are striving for cheaper and better organised transport.

It is apparent that all industrial and commercial establishments want to be on the roadside and 'Linear City Development' is forcing itself on us. Punjab experts are busy examining how best to meet this challenge, and how to use it to our ultimate advantage. How far does converging of roads towards main highways help disperse industrial and commercial activity on a planned pattern? Will triangular lay-out of transport system—roads and railways—be preferable? What should be their spacing, suited for a 'Rural Unit' and needed for supporting industrial enterprise? These are the questions to which the planners have to devote attention.

Fulfilment of housing needs—The housing problem is necessarily linked with the generation of industrial economy. The West was very late in appreciating individual instinct, and brought unnecessary misery to the labour class. By strongly resisting the wrong urge to concentrate industries in already congested places and by *de novo* examination of a long range solution, it is possible to avoid the ill effects of haphazard development,

The demand of the industry for raw materials, labour and transport has to be adequately met. The uniform spread of large-sized industrial units at pre-determined places is very desirable. If an area can raise the required supply of raw material and the youth have not to come from very distant homes, the problems get simplified. A maximum distance of 15 miles is favoured by the rural labour working in the mills of existing industrial centres.

The demand for housing has to be regulated, so as to keep it within the range for systematic fulfilment. If the Industrial Townships are not more than 30 miles apart, the complete shift over of the workers from their rural homes to towns is gradual. In the meantime, the townships can be planned and laid out for systematic development.

Basic decisions—Chandigarh has set a model for urban development in the State, and all expansion of existing towns and planning of new townships is following the broad pattern evolved here, according to the following decisions:

1. The laying of road-system, the water-supply, the sewerage and the storm water drainage ahead of actual building construction, contributes to cleanliness and higher hygienic standard.
2. A population unit of 10 to 20 thousand is suited for self-sufficient and progressive community habitational life and could form a Sector in a township or city. The city could be expanded by adding more Sectors.
3. The main work centres have to be conveniently located and judiciously planned for encouraging healthy working conditions and easy transport facility. Recreational amenities must be available both near the work centres as well as the Residential Sectors.
4. For relaxation, leisure and cultural assimilation, continuous greens and landscaped gardens and parks are ideal. If, in addition, a quiet tranquil zone like the Lake at Chandigarh is given, it is appreciated by the peace-loving, who want to get away for a while from the modern humdrum life.
5. Separate Sectors for Advanced Education, Industrial Activity and for Commercial

uses, provide correct atmosphere for intensive work.

6. Robust and functional architecture imparts a new pattern of aesthetic expression, while intricate structural solutions ensure economy.

The Village—In recent years, floods have wrought havoc to the countryside in Punjab. Desirability of siting villages at raised points or mounds has particularly been stressed. At the same time the foundations are usually built in stone or burnt brick in cement or lime mortar. Water-supply and surface drainage are being laid and the lanes are paved. Link roads are being built to join the villages to the high-ways. Schools, dispensaries, community centres, and common greens for playground and village fairs are universally provided. As a result innovations in natural and architectural beautification are becoming visible.

The House—Everyone wants congenial surroundings for work, and recreation and a healthy and comfortable house to live in. Fundamental research in tropical housing has been initiated, and possibilities are being explored for a home which will infuse light and cheer in the life of the occupant and at the same time be within his means to construct. Every new design is an improvement on the previous one.

In urban areas, vertical construction can save garden space. Even when without a courtyard, a house has to be made liveable in summer months—April to October. Orientation, cross-ventilation and even placement of verandahs make a difference to the multi-storeyed flat-life. Wind-direction in summer has to be verified and arrangements made to pass it through the house, particularly to the cot-level. This may require radical changes in plot-sizes and even their lay-out. Balconies projected in wind-direction may help and wind-catchers may have to be introduced as a compulsory need.

Wherever possible effort is being made to provide two living rooms with a courtyard, bath, kitchen and store for a household, to the accompaniment of electric installations, water-supply and the flush.

A house in a village is aimed to have a courtyard, preferably an enclosed one. Two living rooms of substantial size, for all purposes, is the common need. A hand-pump, a shed for cattle, a poultry box and compost pit are getting popular.

Specification and materials—The enterprising community of Punjab believes in a diligent and full life. Their resourcefulness has enabled them to utilise the local and easily available material to the best advantage. And with complete self-confidence from a thatch hut to a modern reinforced concrete structure, every type of construction has been adopted.

The villager may go in for *pise* wall with reed thatch for a roof. He may go in for matting or *dhajji* walls. More often unburnt bricks are used. The *kikar*, the mango, the *shisham* or the *dhak* grown on the farm supplies the timber requirements for doors and windows.

The city dwellers generally have better resources in money and materials. They also employ higher standard of construction. Social contacts enable them to avail of modern facilities and organise for competitive industrial enterprise. Framed Reinforced Concrete or Fabricated Steel Structures are coming into vogue for substantial Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

The most common specifications which have been adopted are classified below.

1. For foundation :
Stone or burnt brick in cement or lime, or even mud. Sometimes a raised earthen platform suitably drained, may help use of *pise* walls, unburnt brick walls or even *dhajji* or matting for walls and partitions.
2. For walls in superstructure:
Stone or burnt bricks in cement or lime or mud; unburnt bricks in mud; *pise* work; *dhajji* walls; *pilchhi* or matting or *sarkanda* walls, plastered for weather-proofing.
3. For roofing:
Thatch, tiles, slate, C.I. sheets, asbestos sheets, cement slabs and reinforced concrete, or bricks.
4. For floors:
Mud, brick, tile, cement, conglomerate, terrazzo, marble and glazed tiles.

Cost of a House—At the current prices and wages a modest hut at a farm may cost Rs. 250. A village hut may cost Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500. And, a simple house in a town may get built in Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500. A house at Chandigarh, because of the higher standards adopted in design, quality and amenities, costs more. Burnt bricks and reinforced concrete are predominant materials.

Water-supply, sewerage, drainage and electric installations also add to the cost. Even then it has been possible for Government to build houses for different income groups, at costs as shown below.

Income per month	Cost of House (Rupees)
Below Rs. 100	4,500 to 7,000
Rs. 100 to 250	7,000 to 12,000
Rs. 250 to 500	12,000 to 18,000
Rs. 500 to 1,000	18,000 to 29,000
Rs. 1,000 to 1,500	29,000 to 38,000
Rs. 1,500 to 2,000	38,000 to 45,000
Rs. 2,000 and above.	45,000 to 70,000

Landscaping and gardening—‘A well-appointed garden is a boon to urban life.’ If life has to be meaningful, it must be lived with verve and zest. It should be hard but cheerful with facility for relaxation and rest. Punjab has set its own model for urban life and here again, the under-related pioneer work has been done at Chandigarh.

By a happy engineering decision the Sukhna stream has been dammed so as to create a beautiful lake, which lends a special charm to the already beautiful landscape. The boats and yachts gliding peacefully and other water-sports, lend a fairy-land look to the surroundings. Besides, the aquarium, the swimming pool, the stadium, the youth hostels and Japanese garden are being systematically taken up.

With the mild slope from north to south, continuous greens, scientifically landscaped with selected ornamental trees and shrubs, run through all the habitational Sectors. The main one, ‘The Leisure Valley,’ is 1,000 feet in width, with the Dual Carriage-way from the Capitol running along its eastern edge, and it passes through the middle of the town, particularly the most thickly populated parts of it. It accommodates purpose-designed gardens for Children Parks, Recreational Clubs, Art Museum, and Cricket Club, for recreation and relaxation.

The road avenues have come in for special attention. For considerations of shade in the afternoon, flowering shady trees have been planted on the south and west of roads. Where purely shady trees have been brought up, to relieve the monotony, and to add colour to the drive, clumps of flowering trees have been interspersed or

located at intervals. Morning sun is welcome and north makes for pleasantness. Accordingly, the trees planted on the east and north are usually the tall, thin varieties, like the poplar or the eucalyptus.

Forward thinking—Most of the old panacea are now out-moded. Monotony is stultifying. Everything out of the ordinary appeals to a healthy mind. Clear thinking and good lead can achieve wonders.

Science is creating a new horizon and art is needed to give it a romantic setting. Let art

help science to still higher and bolder flights of imagination. The planner is grappling with the problems of the types mentioned below.

How big should be a village? Even more, what sized country-unit can develop complementary economy with 3 or 4 industrial commercial towns located at its apex? The area has to feed industries with raw materials and labour, and the industries have to contribute towards mechanisation of agriculture and ambitious life ahead. 'Linear Cities' along the roads have to be planned. Will half Sector width, as at Chandigarh, be suitable? It requires good bit of thinking to have prosperous 'Linear Cities' of the future.

APPENDIX

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

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 structures 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 housenumbering 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 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

* The cols. have reference to the Houselist Form, appearing on page 233.

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 on the next page).

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 the 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 any).*

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 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 ft. 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 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. [The Form prescribed for the abstract is not reproduced].

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961
HOUSELIST

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

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any) 2	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house 3	Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc. 4	If the census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor 5	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken 6	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working) 7	Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used 8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Description of census house		Sub-number of each census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit			Remarks
						Males	Females	Total	
Material of wall	9					15	16	17	
Material of roof	10	11	12	13	14				18

Total for page ... × ...
Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

A

Ab	. A kind of bush.
Abadi	. Habitation.
Angan	. Courtyard.
Angithi	. Coal-stove.
Ankh michkar	. Blindman's buff.
Asarh	. Indian calendar month falling in June-July.
Asthan	. Shrine.
Ateran	. Spool; stick for winding string.

B

Bagar or Bakhai }	. Minor enclosures inside main enclosure in a house.
Baithak	. Sitting room.
Bajra	. Spiked millet.
Bania	. Commercial caste.
Bar	. <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> .
Bara Bahra }	. Small pen, hedged enclosure.
Bazaar Bazar }	. Street with shops.
Belan	. Wooden roller for flattening dough.
Belna	. Small form of drinking vessel.
Bera Berah }	. Courtyard.
Beri	. <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> .
Bhanda	. Domestic vessel.
Bharola	. Barrel-shaped receptacle made of mud, for storing grain.
Bharoli Baroli }	. Open hearth in which cow-dung fire is burnt for heating milk.
Bhint	. Mud wall.
Bhusa	. Wheat-straw.
Bichala	. Verandah.

Bidi	. Cigarette prepared by rolling tobacco in leaves of a special kind of tree.
Bijri	. Narrow-mouthed basket.
Binna	. Mat of sugar-cane refuse.
Bisala	. Courtyard.
Bisola	. Small drinking vessel.
Bitore	. Enclosures for fodder and fuel.
Bitti Danda	. Tip-cat.
Bor	. <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> .
Borh Bour }	. Room on the second floor.
Bukhari	. Cupboard.
Burj	. Beehive-shaped receptacle.

C

Chaki Chakki }	. Stone handmill, or grinding mill run by power.
Chakla	. Kneading board.
Chalni	. Sieve.
Chamar	. A caste whose ancestral occupation is tanning and shoe-making.
Chapati	. Round, flat, unleavened bread.
Chappra	. Hut.
Chari	. Great millet, <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> .
Charkha	. Spinning wheel.
Charkhi	. Wheel for ginning cotton.
Charni	. Fodder.
Charpai Charpoy }	. Bedstead.
Chatra	. Cook-room.
Chaubara	. Upper-room.
Chauk	. Courtyard.
Chauka Chaunka }	. Kitchen.

Chaunra	. Circular room with mud walls.
Chaupal	. Village common house where people meet and travellers rest.
Chaurasia	. Receptacle for storing grain.
Chha	. Butter-milk.
Chhaj Chaj }	. Winnowing fan.
Chhaksa	. Latrine.
Chhan	. Verandah.
Chhappar Chhappur }	. Thatch.
Chhaur	. Fodder-store in the open.
Chha-wela	. Time for breakfast.
Chhinka	. Basket suspended from roof to keep eatables.
Chhokhang	. Room in the upper storey.
Chhum	. Store-room on the ground floor.
Chil	. <i>Pinus longifolia</i> .
Chiragh	. Earthen lamp fed by mustard oil.
Cho	. Hill torrent.
Chula Chulah }	. Hearth for cooking meals.
Churah	. Sweeper caste.
Dahliz	. Outer room.
Dalia	. Half-ground wheat, taken as porridge.
Dallan Dalan }	. Verandah, open yard.
Dalri	. Small shallow basket.
Darant	. Sickle.
Darwaza	. Gate.
Daudi	. Sun-dried brick, clod of earth.
Deodar	. <i>Pinus deodara</i> .
Deodhi Deorhi }	. Covered gateway, at times with side rooms.
Dhaba	. Country restaurant.
Dhajji	. Wall of wooden framework with inter-spaces filled with mud and pebbles.
Dhak	. <i>Butea frondosa</i> .

Dhanak	. Caste usually engaged in weaving.
Dhang	. High bank of river.
Dharamsal Dharamsala Dharamshala }	. Hospice,
District	. Territory for administrative purpose, in the charge of Deputy Commissioner.
Diwa Deeva }	. Earthen lamp fed by mustard oil.
Diwat	. Earthen lamp stand.
Dobari	. Inner-room.
Durree	. Cotton carpet.

F

Fakir	. Muslim saint.
Farash	. <i>Tamarix orientalis</i> .

G

Gaddi	. A Scheduled Tribe in Punjab.
Gali	. Lane.
Gao Takia	. Great pillow.
Gehi	. Cupboard.
Gend Kuli	. Game similar to Hockey.
Ghara	. Earthen pitcher.
Ghat	. Masonry platform along a pond or river.
Ghee Ghi }	. Clarified butter.
Ghural	. Cow-shed.
Githa	. Hearth.
Gitwara	. Enclosure for fodder and fuel.
Goira	. Space around the village.
Gudar	. Mattress.
Gujar	. A caste engaged mostly in animal husbandry.
Gulli	. Small thick bread.
Gur	. Unrefined sugar in lumps.
Gurdwara	. Sikh temple.

H

Hakim .	Physician following <i>Yunani</i> system of medicine.
Halwai .	Confectioner.
Handia .	Earthen vessel for cooking.
Hara .	Fire pit for boiling milk.
Hathai .	Village common house where people meet and travellers pass the night.
Haveli } Haweli }	Mansion.
Hawadar .	Airy.
Hom .	Open space on the upper storey.
Hukah } Huqqa }	Hubble-bubble.

I

Iwan .	Room on the ground floor.
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J

Jal .	A kind of bush, <i>Salvadora oleoides</i> .
Jand .	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> .
Jat .	An agricultural caste.
Jeth .	Indian calendar month falling in May-June.
Jhinwar } Jhiwar }	A backward caste, members of which run public oven, parch grains and carry water.
Jhompri .	Circular hut, the sides of which are made by interweaving branches of bush and thatch of <i>bajra</i> stalks as the roof.
Jhulani .	Kitchen.
Jogi .	Hindu saint.
Johar .	Tank.
Jowar .	Great millet, <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> .
Julli .	Cloth.

K

Kacha } Kachecha } Kachha }	In the context of house, the one made of sun-dried bricks or earth clods.
Kail } Kelo }	<i>Pinus excelsa</i> .
Kair .	A kind of bush.
Kali mitti .	Black clay.
Kamin .	Village artisan (carpenter, blacksmith, etc.) serving the community in lieu of customary payment.
Kana .	Stalk of <i>Saccharum munja</i> .
Kanjar .	A wandering tribe.
Kansi .	Bronze.
Karahi .	Cauldron.
Karbi .	Stalks of millet plant.
Kartak .	Indian calendar month falling in October-November.
Katora .	Drinking vessel.
Kazi .	Muslim law giver.
Khadi .	Hand-spun and hand-woven cotton cloth.
Khangah .	Shrine of a muslim saint.
Khaprel .	Tile.
Khar .	Reed.
Kharas .	Grinding mill turned by oxen.
Khari .	Basket of grass.
Khat .	Bedstead.
Khatola .	Small bed for children.
Khudi .	Back room.
Khushi Se .	Of one's own free will.
Kikar .	<i>Acacia arabica</i> .
Kohlu .	Oil press.
Kotha .	Inner-room in a house for living and storing grains.
Kothi } Kothri } Kotri } Kuthla } Kuthela }	Kothi is a large square receptacle for grain, while Kuthela is a small round receptacle. Sometimes applied to store-room.

Kudi .	Mud house having thatch of <i>bajra</i> -straw.
Kulli .	Hut.
Kumhar .	Potter's caste.
Kund .	Reservoir.
Kup .	Fodder stored in the open, tied with long stalks and strings, taking a conical shape.

L

Lassi .	Butter-milk.
Lohar .	Blacksmith.
Lota .	Vessel for carrying water.

M

Makan .	House.
Makhang .	Hall in the upper storey.
Mandae .	Room on the first floor.
Mandi .	Market.
Manhara .	Buffalo pen.
Manja .	Bedstead.
Manji .	Small bedstead.
Marla .	Measure of land area, 25 sq. yards.
Matka .	Large earthen vessel for carrying or storing water.
Mauza .	Revenue estate.
Mazhbi .	A Scheduled Caste.
Mistri .	Mechanic.
Mogha .	Out-let in the roof.
Munj .	<i>Saccharum munja</i> , a coarse grass.

N

Nala .	Waist-string.
Naoratra } Nauratra }	Nine nights connected with Durga worship falling twice in year in March-April and September-October.

Nawar .	About 3 inches wide cotton tape used for stringing bedstead.
Neem } Nim }	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> .
Nipuri .	Second flat of a house.

O

Obra .	Cattle-shed.
Obri .	Inner-room on the ground floor.
Od .	A wandering tribe who usually raise sheep and goats.
Opla .	Cow-dung cake.
Ori .	Sheep and goat pen.

P

Pacca } Pakka } Pukka }	Applied to house, the one made of burnt bricks or stone.
Pal } Pala }	Blanket for carrying fodder.
Pana .	Division or ward of a village.
Panchayatghar .	Village community hall where the office of <i>Panchayat</i> is located.
Pand .	The second storey.
Pandoo mitti .	Soft clay.
Pankha .	Fan, worked by hand or electricity.
Pankhi .	Mat made of thin stalks which is put up as shelter against sun and rain.
Paoli .	Covered gateway.
Para .	Village common house or rest house.
Pasi .	Net for carrying grass, etc.
Patara .	Pair of baskets one fitting on the other for keeping clothes; generally made from palm leaves.

Patra . . .	Small low wooden table.	S	
Patti . . .	Division or ward of a village.		
Patwari . . .	Village accountant, responsible for maintenance of revenue record.	Sabat } Subat }	Verandah or inner-room.
Patwarkhanna . . .	Office of <i>Patwari</i> .	Sadhu . . .	Ascetic.
Pendi . . .	Recess in wall to act as shelf.	Sag . . .	Leafy vegetable.
Phagan . . .	Indian calendar month falling in February-March.	Sal } Saal }	A timber tree.
Phalsa . . .	Gateway.	Sanda . . .	Latrine.
Phaska . . .	Adobe.	Sarai . . .	Inn.
Pidha } Pira }	Low stool.	Sard Khanna . . .	Cellar.
Pidhi . . .	Small low stool.	Sarkanda } Sarr } Sirkanda }	A kind of tall grass.
Pilchhi . . .	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> .	Sarson . . .	Rape.
Pipal . . .	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> .	Sehan } Sahan }	Courtyard.
Pirth . . .	Thrashing floor.	Sidari . . .	Store-room.
Pitar . . .	Small basket for clothes.	Sil Batta . . .	Stones for pounding.
Plung . . .	Bedstead.	Siris . . .	<i>Albuzia lebbek</i> .
Po . . .	Ground floor of a building.	Sirki . . .	Screen made from split bamboo or stalks.
Pranda . . .	Coloured yarn used by women for tying hair.	Shakkar . . .	Brown sugar made from sugar-cane.
R		Shisham . . .	<i>Dalbergia sissu</i> .
		Shiwala . . .	Temple dedicated to Shiva.
Rabi . . .	Winter crop, sown in October-November and harvested in April.	Srelsa . . .	Sitting room.
Rai . . .	Churn.	Srumpuri . . .	Third storey.
Rain . . .	A Muslim caste specialising in cultivation of vegetables.	Sufa } Suffa }	Inner-rooms for sleeping and living.
Ramgariha . . .	A Sikh caste, engaged mostly in carpentry.	T	
Rasoi . . .	Kitchen.		
Rezai . . .	Quilt.	Tahsil . . .	Territory controlled for revenue purposes, by Tahsildar; several Tahsils constitute a District.
Roti . . .	Unleavened bread.	Tahildar . . .	Revenue official wielding some magisterial powers in a Tahsil.

Takia . . .	Building near mosque used by travellers.	U	
Talri . . .	Attic.		
Tamsal . . .	Open yard.	Uan . . .	Room on ground floor.
Tandoor } Tandur }	Oven where bread is baked.	Ukhal } Ukhli }	Wooden mortar for husking rice, etc.
Tarazu . . .	Pair of scales.	Uprahan . . .	Land around a tank.
Tawa . . .	Flat iron plate on which bread is baked.	V	
Thakardwara . . .	Hindu temple.		
Thali . . .	Large flat dish of brass.	Vaid . . .	Physician practising <i>Ayurveda</i> system of medicine.
Thapa . . .	Hand prints made on walls, as ominous emblem.	Valgan . . .	Courtyard.
Theh . . .	Old ruin.	W	
Thula . . .	Division of a village.		
Tokni . . .	Large brass vessel with narrow mouth in which water or milk is kept.	Wara . . .	Pen or hedged enclosure.
Tokra } Tokri }	Wicker basket, made from split mulberry branches.	Y	
Trah . . .	Room for hay and grass.		
Tuni . . .	<i>Cederla serrata</i> .	Yarsa . . .	Upper storey.
		Yokhan . . .	Ground floor.
		Z	
		Zamindar . . .	Land owner.

