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PART IV

HOUSING REPORT AND TABLES

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OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Director of Census Operations, Bihar.

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, BIHAR

(All the Census Publications of this State will bear Series 4)

PART I-A	..	General Report (Report on data yielded from P.C.A. and Tables on Mother-tongue and Religion).
PART I-B	..	General Report (Detailed analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration pattern).
PART I-C	..	Subsidiary Tables
PART II-A	..	General Population Tables (Tables A-I, A-II, A-III and A-IV and P.C.A.).*
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PART II-B (ii)	..	Economic Tables (Tables B-I Part B, B-III to B-V and B-VII to B-IX).
PART II-B (iii)	..	Economic Tables (Table B-VI)
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PART II-C (ii)	..	Social and Cultural Tables (Tables C-I to C-IV, C-VI and Fertility Tables).
PART II-D	..	Migration Tables
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PART III-B	..	Establishment Tables†
PART IV	..	Housing Report and Tables‡
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PART VIII-A	..	Administration Report on Enumeration† } For official use only
PART VIII-B	..	Administration Report on Tabulation }
PART IX	..	Census Atlas
PART IX-A	..	Administrative Atlas
PART X-A	..	District Census Handbook (Town and Village Directory)**
PART X-B	..	District Census Handbook (Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract).**
PART X-C	..	District Census Handbook (Analytical Report, Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables).

* In Press. † Already printed. ‡ The present volume. **District Census Handbooks of Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Dhanbad and Singhbhum already printed and those of Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Ranchi are in Press.

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PREFACE

This volume contains General Report on Housing, Main Tables on Housing (known as H-Series Tables) and Subsidiary Tables on Housing. The Tables on Housing have been prepared from the information collected in the Houselists at the time of Houselisting Operation undertaken in this State during May-June, 1970. The main H-Series Tables contain absolute figures and have been prepared on the basis of 20 per cent samples of Census houses. Each table is preceded by a flyleaf which explains the scope, content and presentation of the table. The Census terms used in the tables have been explained in the Explanatory Note and the Flyleaves.

H-Series Tables and their Subsidiary Tables have been presented for the State, its 17 districts as existing at the time of 1971 Census and the 7 cities, viz., Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Jamshedpur of 1961 Census because 1971 population figures were not available at the time tabulation of Housing Data was taken up. At the 1971 Census two more towns namely, Bihar (popularly known as Biharsharif) and Monghyr have been upgraded as cities on the basis of their populations. Figures for these two cities have not been presented separately in the tables. The Subsidiary Tables contain proportional figures and highlight the salient features of the main tables. The report on Housing contains a general analysis of the data on Housing and my comments on them. I have given comments and drawn conclusions in the report in my personal capacity and they do not necessarily represent the views of the Government.

I should like to express my thanks to Shree U. P. Shrivastava and Shree K. M. Sinha, Deputy Directors of Census Operations of my office for their able assistance in preparation of this volume. Among others associated with the preparation and printing of this volume special mention may be made of the work done by Shree R. B. Singh, Investigator, Sarvashree G. C. Misra, Kanhaiya Lal, S. M. Nehal Hossain, Maheshwar Prasad, Tabulation Officers and Shree Sheo Prasad, Printing Inspector.

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PATNA ·

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Director of Census Operations, Bihar.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

When man first stopped in his nomadic sojourn and built a small house of leaves and twigs for himself and his family, he took a great stride towards civilisation. Construction of the first house is almost as significant as the lighting of the first fire or the use of the first wheel. All these are landmarks in man's march to progress. Between the first house and the modern sophisticated architecture there is a gap of several centuries which have witnessed slow or rapid change in the forms and pattern of housing. In different parts of the world the change was on different lines, depending on the economic progress, availability of building materials and the needs arising out of climatic conditions.

India, too, has had its share of change. Area being so vast and the climatic condition being so different in various parts, a diversity in the housing pattern is well expected. With the economic progress and scientific research as also with facilities of transport, improved houses started emerging in different parts. Impact of such change and progress was naturally felt much more in urban centres. Lack of adequate house-building spaee and the rising cost of land as well as proportionally lower expenditure in vertical spread of buildings encouraged construction of multi-storeyed structures in urban areas. Industrial units developed their own housing colonies characterised by uniformity of size and look of houses over a great distance. The individuality of the mediaeval architecture almost gave way to a mass scale uniformity.

The impact of good housing has also been felt in Bihar, though probably to a lesser degree than that in more developed parts of the country. Good structures have come up in isolated places in villages as also in bulk in some limited areas. The modern township of TELCO and the large-scale housing colonies of Bokaro Steel City and Heavy Engineering Corporation are deep imprints of change in the housing pattern. Similarly, the heavily ornamented houses of the old landlords and the *nouveau riches* in villages stand out in bold relief against the normal rural background. However, a conclusion is inescapable that the progress or change has not even touched the fringe of the housing problem. All this has remained limited so far to a very small percentage of population. Still 81.5 per cent of the rural houses in Bihar have walls made of inferior materials like grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo and mud. A large bulk of these houses do not have any benefit of windows. In most cases, apart from the main door, if at all there is any inlet for air and light, it is provided by a few elongated holes made into the walls. The luxury of a separate kitchen being rare in villages, the walls and the roof get a thick coating of shoot coming out of the ovens located in the house. In such housing conditions our people have lived through generations.

Besides, we have unhealthy congestion too. 26.8 per cent of the population of Bihar belongs to one-room household where, on an average, 4.41 persons share one room.

And yet it is only the more fortunate ones who have the benefit of firm walls and protective roofs. Bulk of the poor people both in the rural and urban areas do not even have such a privilege. The roofs on their houses are very often no protection against rain as they are hardly able to replace the upper covering of grass or straw at the desired intervals. These materials have to be bought and they have no resources. The feeble grass and reed walls of their houses have many chinks and cracks through which the strong winds of a storm have unhindered entry. And the people go on living in them, sometime supporting the walls and roofs during heavy rain and fearful storm, some other time consoling the children who are yet unused to the onslaught of weather right in their houses and still at other times nursing the sick who do not have the benefit of pure air and clear light.

We do not have statistics regarding the leaking roofs or the cracked walls and thus the description given above is based on visual impression obtained during tours in the State as also during the whole life which I have spent so far here.

Housing surveys in the past

No doubt there is a sign of progress as is indicated by the study of trend over the past decade which has been mentioned at relevant

places in the following chapters. Yet, what is important is that we should have a consolidated picture of the gigantic problem of housing and a master plan for solving it. Then we should take up the master plan piece by piece guided by a sense of priority and availability of resources.

Since housing is only next to food and clothing in importance, it is really surprising how poorly equipped we are in respect of housing statistics. Apart from some sample surveys in limited regions no comprehensive data on housing was available until about a decade ago.

The consciousness of the inadequacy of housing data and their importance in the process of overall planning has been expressed in the Second Five-Year Plan as follows :

> "The housing problem has grown steadily over the past few decades, both in rural and in urban areas. There have been few systematic surveys of housing conditions in India. Housing statistics are also extremely deficient and incomplete and data are not available showing either the progress of new construction or the extent of shortage. For organising housing programmes on any scale it is essential that accurate statistics should become available at regular intervals. The Central Statistical Organisation are taking steps, in collaboration with State statistical bureaux, to collect data on housing and building materials, both in the public and in the private sectors. Increasing building activity and construction will come to be an important factor in the regulation of the economy. The importance of statistical information in this field cannot therefore be too much stressed."

The National Sample Survey has been carrying on some sample surveys on housing conditions. First they covered 943 sample villages and 53 sample towns in their seventh round in 1953-54. Thereafter they carried on several rounds of sample surveys of which the results till the 17th round conducted in September, 1961—July, 1962 have been published. About 10 per cent of the villages and 3 per cent of the urban blocks in the sample fell in Bihar.

In the Third Five-Year Plan again the following observation was made regarding housing statistics :

> "The present position of housing statistics is unsatisfactory in relation to the needs of planning. Except for data regarding the total number of houses and households in the country thrown up by the decennial census there are no proper statistics on such aspects as current building activity, additions to houses made each year, quantity and cost of materials used, production and consumption of building materials and prices of building materials. Certain basic items of information on housing conditions have been collected in the population census 1961. These will facilitate compilation of an inventory of housing in the country and throw useful light on structural, functional, size and tenure characteristics."

It was for the first time in 1961 that a comprehensive survey of housing was done in the census on a full count basis. While planning for 1961 Census was going on, it was felt that some useful statistics about houses could be collected without any appreciable additional effort or expenditure. Before the census enumeration an enumerator goes around his area and prepares a list of houses which forms a frame for enumeration. While preparing such a list, it was thought, he could easily collect some more information about houses. A form of the houselist was devised which contained the following items : (i) materials of walls and roof, (ii) use to which the house is put, (iii) for a house where manufacturing or servicing or repair was going on—(a) the product manufactured or handled, (b) the fuel or power used, and (c) the number of employees, and (iv) for a residential house—(a) number of persons in each household, (b) number of rooms occupied by each household, and (c) whether the household lives in its own house or rented house.

Details on these points were collected by enumerators and were entered in the houselist. Thus during 1961 the houselisting operation was converted into a modest housing census. The various tables and the analytical notes are contained in Part IV-A & B of the publications of 1961 Census.

Programme for 1971 Census

Being encouraged by the success of collection of housing data on universal count basis during 1961, it was considered desirable to repeat the exercise during 1971 with somewhat higher demand on the housing census. In the beginning an ambitious schedule was chalked out. Apart from some basic items like the building mate-

rials and the use to which the house is put, certain other detailed information, e.g., the area of living rooms, the age of the house, fuel used for cooking and the existence of certain basic amenities, viz., electrification, water-supply, sanitary arrangement, etc., was also to be collected. While testing the draft schedule in the field, the common experience almost everywhere was that correct information on these points could not be collected because of difficulties in getting accurate reply as also in formulating precise and specific concepts regarding these items. During the first All-India Census Conference at Delhi in May, 1969 all these difficulties were discussed. The Planning Commission also advised that these detailed enquiries should be made by more specialised agencies of various departments concerned and that the census organisation should limit itself to the collection of certain basic data only.

Thus a more modest aim was set for the houselisting operation.

The final schedules for houselisting were two —(i) houselist, and (ii) establishment schedule. These schedules have been reproduced in Appendices I and II. The various questions contained in these two forms have been summarised later in this chapter.

Administrative Organisation for Houselisting

The houselisting operation was organised on the same lines as the main enumeration. The Collectors of the districts were to get it conducted in their respective areas. They were assisted by District Census Officers. The Subdivisional Officers assisted by their Subdivisional Census Officers were responsible for conducting it in their respective subdivisions. Below the subdivision in rural areas each C.D. Block was designated as a Census Charge and the work in it was organised by the Charge Superintendent. Generally the Block Development Officer/Project Executive Officer/Prakhand Vikash Padadhikari/ Anchal Adhikari was appointed as Charge Superintendent for a rural charge. In urban areas the Chairman/Vice-Chairman/Administrator/Executive Officer was the Charge Superintendent in respect of a municipality or a notified area. Each of these towns was declared a Charge. Similarly, every town even though it was not a municipality or a notified area was a separate Census Charge and B.D.O./P.E.O./ Anchal Adhikari of the area functioned as Charge Superintendent for such an urban charge.

There are 17 districts, 58 subdivisions, 587 C.D. Blocks and 202 towns in this State.

Below the level of Charge Superintendents there were Supervisors and Enumerators. Each revenue *mauza* in a rural area was constituted into at least one census block which was the lowest unit of census hierarchy. A big village was, however, split into two or more census blocks, so that each block had normally 150 households in it and had physically distinguishable boundary with the other blocks in the village. In urban areas census blocks were carved out in such a way that each of them had about 125 households and was surrounded by physically identifiable boundaries like roads, lanes, paths, drains, etc.

An Enumerator was appointed for each census block and he was expected to carry out the work of houselisting in his area. If the size of the block was small the Enumerator was entrusted with more than one block, but even in such a case there was a clear stipulation that the work in each block would be done independently. 4-5 blocks were grouped into a census circle which was put under the charge of a Census Supervisor who was expected to supervise and co-ordinate the work of Enumerators in his area. Generally, primary school teachers and village level officials were appointed as Enumerators and the supervisory officers of the C.D. Block and Anchal as well as senior school teachers worked as Supervisors. The distribution of Enumerators and Supervisors into various professional groups is given in the following statements :

ENUMERATORS INCLUDING RESERVE

Actual/Reserve/Total	Teachers	Karmcharis V. L. Ws.	Panchayat Sewakes	Other Government employees	Private persons	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Actual	58,955	2,905	4,569	7,590	1,325	448	75,792
Reserve	15,833	1,174	985	1,293	717	118	20,120
Total	74,788	4,079	5,554	8,883	2,042	566	95,912

SUPERVISORS INCLUDING RESERVE

Actual/Reserve/Total	Teachers	Supervisory staff of Block and Anchal	Other staff of Block and Anchal	Other Government employees	Private persons	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Actual	6,377	4,949	2,218	602	133	14,279
Reserve	881	518	178	108	7	1,692
Total	7,258	5,467	2,396	710	140	15,971

Training

Since the work was to be conducted on such a gigantic scale, simultaneously in every corner of the State, by a vast army of Enumerators and Supervisors, it was imperative that each one of them should be very thoroughly trained in the concepts and procedure of census. The training was organised in a systematic way in three stages. The Director of Census Operations addressed training classes in each district in which the District Officer, District Census Officer, Subdivisional Officer, Subdivisional Census Officer and Charge Superintendents participated. In the second stage of training the Charge Superintendents were trained in a training class held at each of the subdivisional headquarters. Thereafter the Charge Superintendents took up the training of Enumerators and Supervisors in the third stage of training. In order to ensure that each training class does not have more than 40—50 trainees and none has to travel a long distance to attend the training class, the Charge Superintendents divided their respective charges into training zones. All Enumerators and Supervisors of a zone would assemble at the zone centre and receive the training there. Three training classes were organised in each zone. Apart from explaining the concepts and various terms as also the technique of filling in different columns of the forms, the officers conducting the training laid particular emphasis on practical work being done by each trainee on the forms similar to those which were to be used in actual houselisting.

Time-Schedule

The houselisting was earlier scheduled to be conducted in February, 1970. During 1961 Census houselisting had been done about five months prior to census enumeration. This time it was felt that about a year's gap would be more convenient. Now in retrospect it is seen that it was actually so. We had about nine months' gap which was utilised in processing the houselist forms that would have otherwise taken a secondary place had the forms of census enumeration started coming in before the processing of houselist documents. Besides, an early completion of houselisting also helped in ensuring that all areas had been covered and no area had been duplicated, since any gap or duplication came immediately to the notice of the Charge Superintendents.

Towards the middle of January, 1970 while the training in the charges was on, the State Government thought that conducting of the houselisting operation during February would jeopardise the drive for collection of Government dues. Apprehending that again during 1971 the collection of Government dues would suffer because of census enumeration, the State Government advised that the houselisting operation should be conducted after March, 1970. Allowing for some gap for the final round of training in the charges, it was decided that the census timetable should be amended so as to have the houselisting operation in May, 1970. Accordingly this operation was done in May, 1970 except in the subdivisions of Siwan and Chapra Sadar where it was further postponed because of the *Panchayat* elections which had been earlier fixed. In these two subdivisions it was done in June, 1970. Due to the strike of teachers in Patna Municipal Corporation the work got delayed in the capital of the State by about a fortnight, but it was finally completed by the first week of June, 1970.

Houselist operation

The details of the various administrative steps necessary for houselisting operation have been set out in the Administration Report on Enumeration (Part VIII-A of our publications) which has been separately published and I do not wish to repeat them here. In the beginning the Enumerators went from house to house in their respective areas and prepared notional maps of their respective census blocks. In the

notional map (a map not to scale) the Enumerators indicated the boundaries and important features like roads, paths, lanes, drains, rivers, channels, etc. Thereafter each house was shown on the map (a square for a *pucca* house and a triangle for a *kutcha* house). The house number of each house was also written therein. These notional maps prepared for each census block in the State would be a very useful document as every house in the State has been mapped. These maps have been bound into volumes and are preserved in our office. Though during 1961 Census as well there were instructions for preparation of notional maps, it was for the first time in 1971 Census that preparation of these maps was done systematically and all these maps were preserved along with other census documents.

After preparing the notional maps the Enumerators painted house number at a prominent place near the main entrance of each house. This was meant to ensure that no house was either left out or duplicated. Thereafter the Enumerators went to each house once again and filled in the relevant information in the two main schedules supplied to them, viz., (i) the houselist and (ii) the establishment schedule. The houselist contained questions on the following items :

(i) materials of the wall and the roof,
(ii) use to which the house is put, and
(iii) in case the house is used for residential purpose the following details for each household :
  (a) the caste or tribe of the head of the household if he belongs to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe,
  (b) the number of persons (sexwise) in the household,
  (c) the number of living rooms occupied by the household,
  (d) whether the house is owned or rented, and
  (e) whether the household cultivates land.

If during the houselisting the Enumerator met with an establishment (a term which will be explained later in this chapter), he was to fill in the details in the various columns of the establishment schedule. Three types of establishments have been envisaged, viz., (i) a place where manufacturing or servicing or processing is done, (ii) a place where trading or other business activities are carried on, and (iii) a place where other types of activities are carried on, viz., office, educational institution, medical institution, religious or recreational places, etc. Two information has been collected for all establishments, viz., (i) the type of establishment, i.e., whether it is owned by Government or a Co-operative Society or whether it is privately owned, and (ii) number of employees in it. In respect of a manufacturing or processing or repairing establishment additional information on three items has been collected, viz., (i) whether it is a factory or an unregistered workshop or a household industry, (ii) the fuel or power used, and (iii) the commodity manufactured or the nature of processing or servicing done. Regarding the trading and business establishments additional information on two items was collected, viz., (i) the commodity sold or purchased or the nature of activity going on, and (ii) in case of sale or purchase whether it is on wholesale scale or retail scale. In case of other establishments the nature of activities going on in them was noted.

During the Houselisting Operation the Enumerators also filled in a Mauzawar Note for each village. In the Mauzawar Note details about the amenities existing in the village and its land use pattern were collected. These data were utilised in compiling Village Directory to be included in the District Census Handbooks.

At the close of the Houselisting Operation the Enumerator was required to prepare an abstract of the Houselist giving therein the totals of various columns of the houselist. Thereafter all these papers were to be sent to the Charge Superintendents who sent them to the Subdivisional Officers. From the subdivision the papers were despatched to the main office of the Director of Census Operations at Patna. All the papers except those relating to Siwan subdivision and Chapra Sadar subdivision were received in our office by June, 1970 and immediately on receipt processing of these papers started.

Processing of Data

Processing consisted of the following stages of work—(i) pre-sample editing, (ii) sampling of Houselist, (iii) post-sample editing, (iv) coding, and (v) punching. The Establishment Schedule was to be processed and tabulated on full count basis, whereas in case of the Houselist, tabulation was to be done only for 20 per cent of the houses. Editing of the Houselist and the Establishment Schedule was done to ensure that entries had been properly made and there were no

internal inconsistencies. For the 20 per cent sample selection a charge in the rural area was taken as an operational unit. In the urban area every city was a separate operational unit. Besides, all the other towns in a district taken together formed a separate set of operational units for the urban areas. In an operational unit the first sample house was selected by a random start number in the beginning of the first census block. Thereafter every fifth house was marked as a sample. The process was carried on systematically and continuously from one block to the other till all the blocks in the charge were covered. A detailed technical note prepared in the office of the Registrar General of India regarding sampling of houses, estimation procedure, efficiency of estimates, etc., has been given in Appendix III.

The characteristics of each establishment in the establishment schedule and each sample house along with all its households in the houselist were coded in accordance with a code structure. Thereafter the information was punched on 80 column cards. One such card contained information about four households or non-residential houses in case of the houselist. Similarly, a card would contain information about five establishments. These punched cards were then sent to the data processing unit of the Registrar General's Office at Delhi where the data were put on tape and tables were prepared. The 20 per cent sample tables were converted into estimate tables by uniform multiplication of figures by a factor of 5. More accurate calculation of multipliers could not be possible because of want of reliable control figures. The abstracts prepared at various stages were the only source for this purpose, but the data contained in them did not have adequate reliability for being used as control figures in estimation of final tables from the sample tables.

The establishment tables along with the analytical reports have been separately published in Part III of our publications. This report is limited to the housing tables only.

Definitions and Concepts

In the houselist three basic terms used are: (i) building, (ii) census house, and (iii) household. The term 'building' has been introduced only since 1961 Census. Earlier we had only 'census house' and 'household'. During 1971 Census the definition of a building as contained in the 'Instructions to the Enumerators' was as follows:

> "A 'building' is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds, etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.
>
> Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.
>
> If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given for this group....."

Thus in the definition of a building the primary criteria were the structure and ownership. In rural areas where generally there are four houses on four sides of a courtyard all owned by the same person, the entire group of structures would be numbered as one building. Thus the concept of building as used in 1971 Census will not clearly give any idea of the number of independent structures. During 1961 similar definition of a building had been adopted. The concept of a building, however, did not prove to be of any practical utility either in 1961 or 1971. No tabulation was done regarding the number of buildings.

It has always been difficult to capture a census house into a rigid and comprehensive definition, the main reason being the widely different nature of houses existing in the country. A small delapidated thatched hut of a poor man in a remote village as also a big mansion of a prosperous person along with its various projections and out-houses were all to be covered under one definition. The difficulty in finding a precise definition of census house is as old as the census itself. During 1881 writing a report on the Census of Bengal which then contained the present State of Bihar J. A. Bourdillon had observed: "At the census just taken great

efforts were made to secure one uniform definition of the word 'house', which should be suitable to the conditions of life all over India; but it soon became clear that no definition could be atonce so general and so specific as to include the bamboo home of the Burman and the masonry castle of the Oudh talukdar, the three-storeyed lodging-house of Bombay and the solitary hut of the field watchman, and eventually much latitude was left to the local authorities in each province". Similarly again in 1901 E. A. Gait of Indian Civil Service had something similar to observe in his report on the Census of Bengal : "The definition of house is a question that has been much discussed and that has received many different solutions. Circumstances vary so much in different parts of India that a uniform definition for the whole country is impossible, and it was laid down by the Census Commissioner that the chief object to be aimed at was to have some definition that would be readily intelligible to, and convenient for, the Enumerators".

During 1881 the house was defined as "the several buildings or rooms which go to make up the homestead, whether inhabited by one or more families". During 1891 the word "family" occurring in the definition of a house was elaborated and the definition as then adopted was : "a house consists of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family; that is, by a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependants, such as mother, widowed sisters, younger brothers, etc., and their servants who reside in the house". This definition of census house continued till 1941. It would appear that the main criterion in defining a house till 1941 was not the structure but the commensal unit. For the first time in 1951 Census structure was introduced as an important element in definition of a house. A 'house' was defined in 1951 as meaning a building with a separate main entrance. To quote from the report of 1951 : "A building accommodating more than one family but having only one main entrance was treated as one house, while a building having two or more independent entrances was treated as two or more houses depending on the number of separate main entrances provided in the house even where the entire building was occupied by a single family, and each flat having its own independent entrance, and also each occupied out-house was treated as a separate house".

During 1961 the scope of the definition of census house was enlarged so as to cover even non-dwelling units, which was essential in order to achieve the object of a comprehensive housing census. A census house in 1961 was defined as "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". Separate flats or blocks in a building having separate entrances of their own and independent of each other were considered separate census houses. Further if within an enclosed or open compound there were separate buildings then each such building was taken as a separate census house. But if all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building, then each structure with a separate entrance was to be considered as a separate census house.

During 1971 a census house was defined as follows :

> "A 'census house' is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both".

Thus in the definition of a census house there are three elements involved, viz., (i) the structure in so far as the census house is a building or a part of a building, (ii) separate main entrance, and (iii) being used or recognised as a separate unit.

Thus if a building has a number of flats each opening into a common courtyard or verandah or stair-case and if each flat is being used separately, then each will be treated as a separate census house. Even within a flat or a block if there are several rooms each having a separate main entrance and each used by separate households, then each such room will be treated as a census house. If, on the other hand, these separate rooms are used by the same household they will be treated as one census house even though each of the rooms may be having its own separate entrance. In a hostel building, even if the door of each room opens on a common verandah or stair-case as it usually happens, the entire building is treated as one census house. In rural areas the pattern of construction is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within a compound which has one main entrance. In this case each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit and as such this group of structures was treated as one census house.

Incomplete structures were not to be treated as a census house. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof had come up it qualified for being numbered as a census house.; but in some areas where the very nature of construction is such that a structure has only a conical roof almost touching the ground and having an entrance, such structures were to be treated as buildings and houses.

The limitation of definition is such that merely by the number of census houses we cannot conclude anything about the adequacy or inadequacy of housing. By our definition even a single room in an apartment accommodating a big household and having a separate entrance will be treated as a house. In such cases there may not be separate conveniences like bath rooms, lavatories, washing places, etc., and a group of houses may be sharing them. Thus a census house is more a sociological unit rather than a structural unit or a self-contained unit with necessary living facilities.

A 'household' in 1971 was defined as "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". Thus a servant or a guest staying with the household and taking his meals there would be a part of the household. Any kind of blood relationship is not material at all in the definition of the household. A household of unrelated persons, viz., a hostel, a boarding house, an orphanage, an *ashram*, etc., was designated as institutional household. The definitions of a household during 1961 and 1951 were similar. In earlier censuses the definition of a household was mixed up with the definition of a house.

Some other terms which were used in the houselist and needed specific definition are given below :

(i) *Factory and workshop*—When a unit is registered under the Indian Factories Act it is treated as a factory. A workshop is defined as a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing is done or where goods and articles are made and sold but which is not large enough to be a factory. Thus even a place where an activity like making of *bidi* or *papad* or toys or sweetmeats, etc., is going on is to be treated as a workshop.

(ii) *Establishment*—It is defined as "a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered". It is, however, necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus a hut where butter is made out of milk or cotton yarn is spun on a *charkha* or a temple where a priest works or a tube-well house where an operator works fully satisfies the definition of an establishment.

(iii) *Living rooms*—The points which were to be kept in view in respect of knowing the number of living rooms were as follows : "A room should 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 have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least one and half metres, and two metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping, etc., are excluded from the definition of a room....." Where, however, the structure has conical shape there was no insistence on four walls ; such conical huts were treated as rooms.

The room could be big or small and, to that extent, the number of rooms in the possession of the household by itself could not give any conclusive idea regarding congestion.

(iv) *Owned and rented house*—If a household lived in its own house, the house is said to be owned. If, however, the household is living in somebody else's

house whether it pays rent or not, the house is said to be a rented house.

(v) *Household which cultivates land*—To determine what would bring the household under this category certain instructions were given to the Enumerators which are as follows : "For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households.....A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household."

CHAPTER II

DENSITY OF HOUSES AND USES TO WHICH THE HOUSES ARE PUT

General

The State of Bihar lies in the eastern part of India surrounded on the north by the kingdom of Nepal, on the south by Orissa, on the east by West Bengal and on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Extended between latitudes 21°58'10" N and 27°31'15" N and longitudes 83°19'50" E and 88°17'40" E it forms a shapely quadrilateral with length of about 600 Km. from north to south and breadth of about 400 Km. from east to west. Its actual surface area is 173,876 sq. Km. and population 56,353,369. Thus it has 5.3 per cent of the country's area and 10.3 per cent of the country's population.

The river Ganga flows from west to east in this State dividing it into one-third northern portion and two-thirds southern portion. The northern portion is plain with an elevation less than 250 feet above sea level. Except for a plain stretch upto about 60 miles south of the Ganga the southern portion is covered with hills ranging from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet in height.

The province of Bihar and Orissa was first carved out of the Province of Bengal in 1912. Thereafter in 1936 the province of Orissa was separated and the present form of Bihar took shape. Except for small modifications in the north-eastern and south-eastern corners in 1956 according to the recommendations of the States. Reorganisation Commission and some very minor adjustments in the central western portion in 1971 in accordance with Trivedi Award, Bihar in its territorial limits remains the same as it emerged in 1936.

According to the houselist of 1971 Census there are 10,243,585 houses in Bihar of which 351,280 are vacant and the rest are occupied. Among the occupied houses 8,251,480 are used wholly or partially as residence; thus 80.6 per cent of the houses are residential houses. The rest 19.4 per cent are distributed among shops or business houses, factories or workshops, eating places, places of entertainment or worship, schools, dispensaries, etc. The Table H-I gives the figures regarding houses under different uses in each district of Bihar separately for the rural areas, urban areas and cities.* The subsidiary Table H-I.1 gives the proportional distribution under different uses.

Variation in number of houses since 1961

Since 1961 there has been an over-all rise of 17.2 per cent in the number of houses in Bihar. As it would appear from the limitations imposed on the definition of a census house as explained in Chapter I, the rise in the number of houses may not by itself mean an actual increase in the number of structures. The definition of house has two aspects, viz.—(i) structural and (ii) social. Thus an increase in the number of houses may also be partly due to a rise in social units, the number of structures remaining the same. If a household splits up into two and the new households thus emerging divide the total number of rooms between themselves in such a manner that each household has a separate entrance for its own, we shall have two houses in place of one, though the structure remained exactly the same. This contributory factor which originates from the very definition of a house has always to be kept in view while analysing any increase in the number of houses.

The following statement gives the percentage in the number of houses during 1961—71 :

STATEMENT II·1

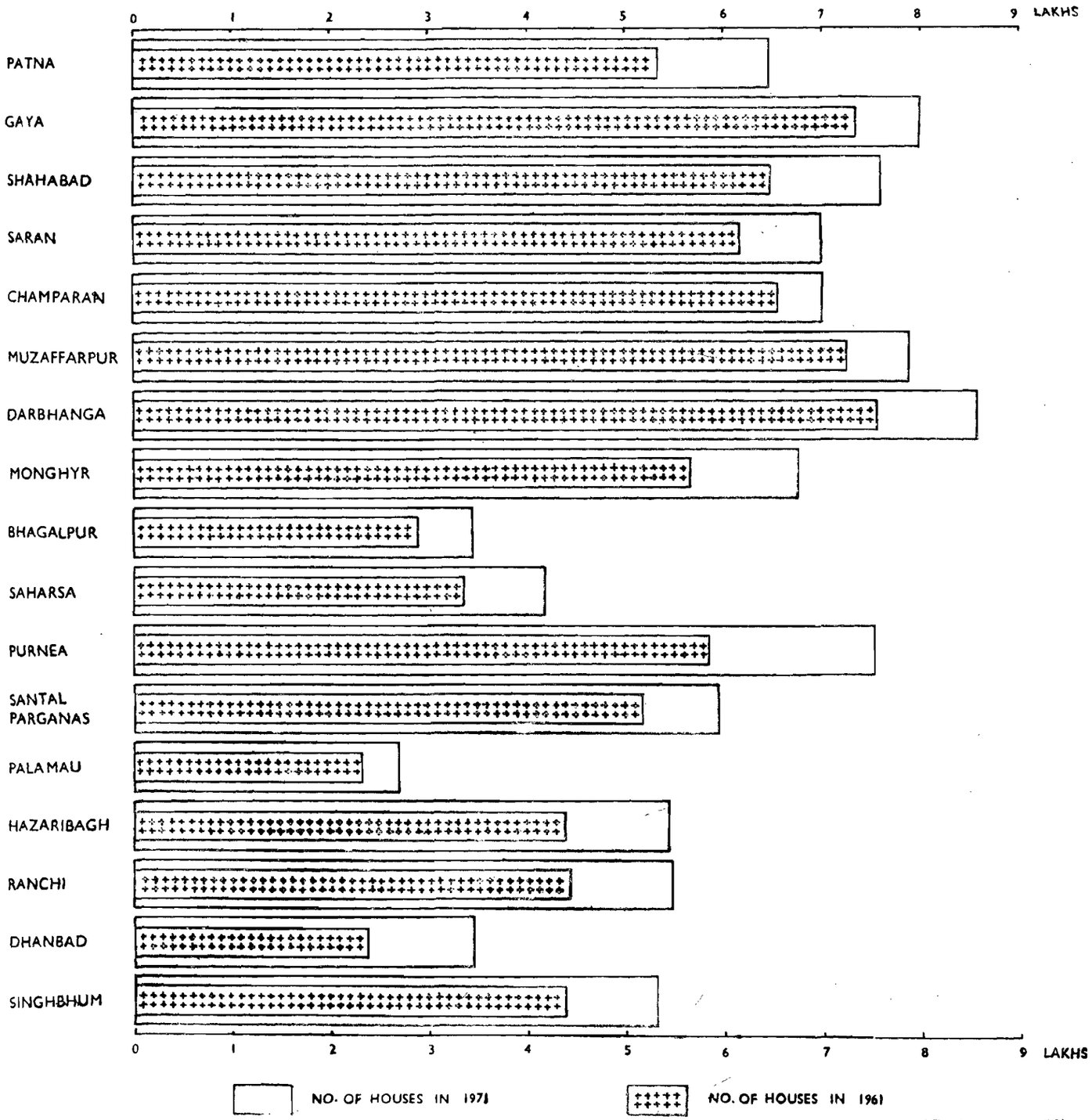
Number of houses and percentage increase during 1961—71 in different districts (Rural/Urban/Total)

District	No. of houses in 1971			No. of houses in 1961			Percentage increase in 1971 over 1961		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna . . .	495,840	149,285	645,125	418,521	116,056	534,577	18·5	28·6	20·7
Gaya . . .	733,850	65,490	799,340	675,673	59,217	734,890	8·6	10·6	8·8
Shahabad . .	687,870	70,675	758,545	597,844	51,013	648,857	15·1	38·5	16·9

*Town with population 1 lakh and above according to 1961 Census have been treated as cities for this table as population figures according to 1971 Census were not available at the time of tabulation of housing data.

BIHAR

VARIATION IN NUMBER OF HOUSES, 1961-71

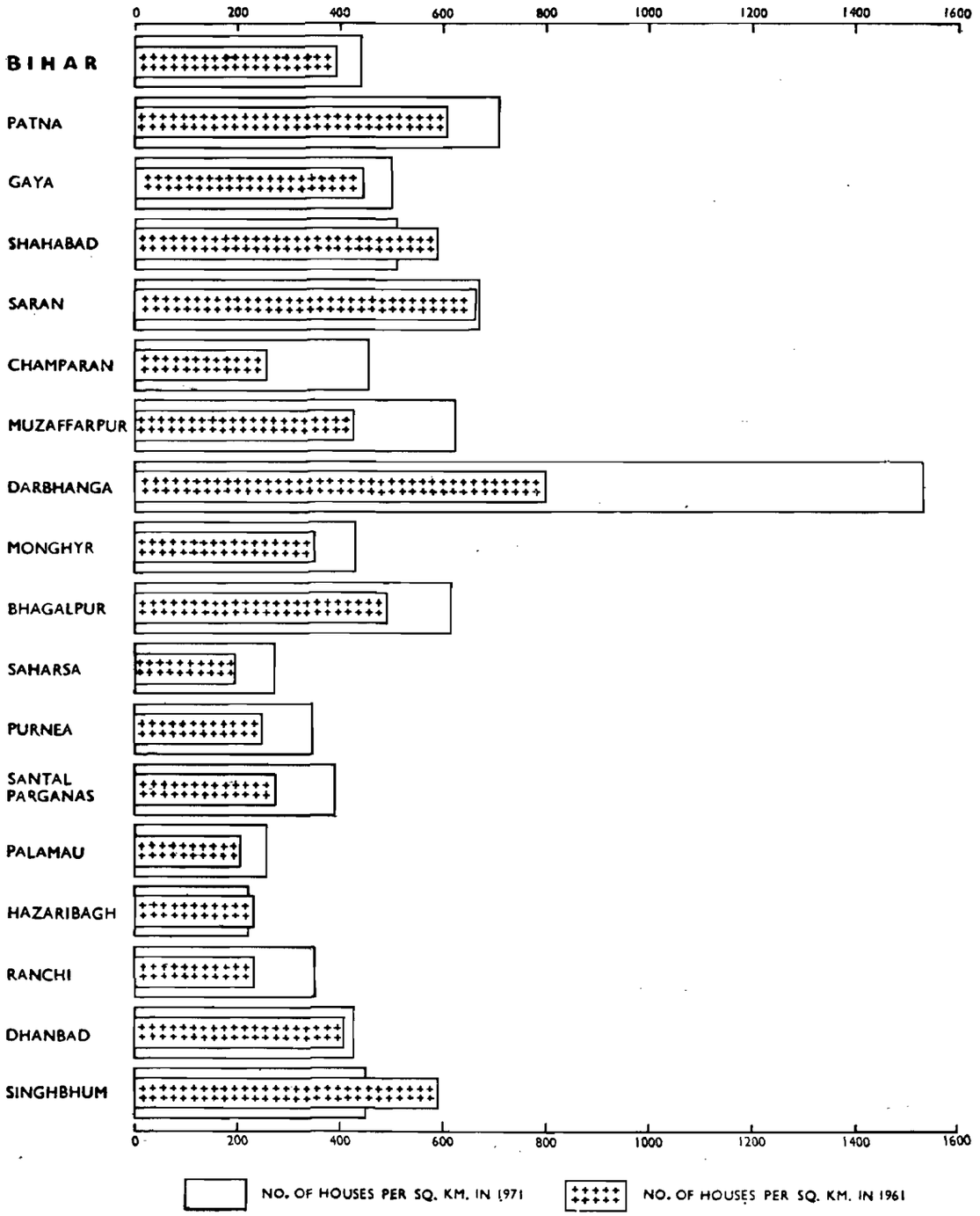


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BIHAR

NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQ. KM. IN 1971 AND 1961

(IN URBAN AREAS)



(Facing page 11)

STATEMENT II·1—*concld.*

District	No. of houses in 1971			No. of houses in 1961			Percentage increase in 1971 over 1961		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saran	653,825	39,745	693,570	582,844	32,512	615,356	12·2	22·2	12·7
Champaran	651,215	42,820	694,035	622,672	29,470	652,142	4·6	45·3	6·4
Muzaffarpur	733,755	53,195	786,950	689,440	34,279	723,719	6·4	55·2	8·7
Darbhanga	808,710	47,115	855,825	719,410	35,779	755,189	12·4	31·7	13·3
Monghyr	585,395	87,880	673,275	495,326	71,160	566,486	18·2	23·5	18·9
Bhagalpur	304,990	39,625	344,615	256,017	33,418	289,435	19·1	18·6	19·1
Saharsa	391,450	25,490	416,940	319,475	14,838	334,313	22·5	71·8	24·7
Purnea	695,065	56,860	751,925	542,470	41,687	584,157	28·1	36·4	28·7
Santal Parganas	554,905	38,030	592,935	489,970	27,422	517,392	13·3	38·7	14·6
Palamau	252,880	15,555	268,435	217,593	13,401	230,994	16·2	16·1	16·2
Hazaribagh	451,175	91,800	542,975	397,271	40,607	437,878	13·6	126·1	24·0
Ranchi	470,665	73,600	544,265	404,071	38,035	442,106	16·5	93·5	23·1
Dhanbad	163,575	180,845	344,420	169,898	67,086	236,984	-3·7	169·6	45·3
Singhbhum	394,310	136,100	530,410	341,425	95,883	437,308	15·5	41·9	21·3

It is apparent from the last column that there has been comparatively higher rise in the industrial belt of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum.

In the agricultural belt, quite significantly, we have high rates of rise in Saharsa (24.7) and Purnea (28.7) which are comparable to the increase in the industrial belt. It indicates a rise in housing activity in these regions which were earlier under the spell of Kosi floods and malaria and have now become substantially free from these evils. The rate of rise is comparatively low in the rural areas of Gaya (8.6), Muzaffarpur (6.4) and Champaran (4.6). There is a decrease in the number of houses over the decade in the rural area of Dhanbad. It may be due to the shrinking of rural area by emergence of the Bokaro Steel City and other new small towns in this district covering areas which were earlier classified as rural.

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

Density of houses

The density of houses in Bihar is 59 houses per sq. Km. Quite predictably there is a wide difference between the rural area and urban area in this respect, the density separately in these regions being 53 and 438 houses per sq. Km. respectively. The following statement gives the housing density in the rural and urban areas of the different districts of Bihar :

STATEMENT II·2

No. of houses per sq. Km. in 1971 and 1961 in different districts (Rural/Urban)

State/District	Number of houses per sq. Km.			
	Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR	**53**	**46**	**438**	**392**
Patna	93	79	711	606
Gaya	60	56	499	443
Shahabad	62	53	510	589
Saran	95	85	669	664
Champaran	72	69	455	257
Muzaffarpur	95	89	724	426
Darbhanga	94	83	1,535	800
Monghyr	61	50	430	354
Bhagalpur	55	47	615	489
Saharsa	68	59	270	197
Purnea	64	50	343	247
Santal Parganas	40	35	388	277
Palamau	20	17	258	205
Hazaribagh	26	22	222	230
Ranchi	26	22	349	233
Dhanbad	64	63	426	411
Singhbhum	30	26	453	590

For clearly appreciating the implications of these density figures it will be necessary to understand the method of computation of area. The urban area is the total of the areas of all towns and to that extent the urban housing density does represent to a considerable extent the congestion in towns. The rural area, on the other hand, is the difference between the total area and the urban area and it thus includes not only the built up area but also tanks, forests, orchards and the vast extent of agricultural land. Hence the degree of congestion in the built up regions which exist generally in isolated spots in the rural area is not reflected at all in these density figures.

In the rural area the density is high in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Patna. It is low in the plateau region except for the district of Dhanbad which has a density similar to that obtained in the plain region. There is a sharp difference in the housing density in the plain region of the State and that of the plateau region excluding Dhanbad. The average density of the plain region comes to 73 houses per sq. Km. whereas that of the plateau region excluding Dhanbad is 28 houses per sq. Km. Apart from comparatively low supporting capacity of land in the plateau region, the vast spread of forests and hills is also the main reason for low housing density here.

Except in case of Dhanbad, Gaya, Champaran and Muzaffarpur the housing density has increased almost uniformly in the rural areas of all the districts over the decade 1961—71.

A study of the housing density in the urban areas shows that it is comparatively very high in Darbhanga where it was rather abnormally high even in 1961. Among the rest of the districts density is the highest in Muzaffarpur followed by Patna and Saran. It is rather low in Hazaribagh, Palamau and Saharsa.

Uses of houses

The number of houses under different types of use for the entire State along with the respective percentages are set out in the following statement :

STATEMENT II·3

Number of houses under different uses and respective percentages (Total)

Uses	No. of houses	Percentage
All houses	**10,243,585**	**100**
Residence	7,994,670	78·0
Shop-*cum*-residence	124,280	1·2
Workshop-*cum*-residence (including Household Industry).	103,465	1·0
Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharamsalas*, Tourist houses and Inspection houses.	6,440	0·1
Shops excluding eating houses	202,605	2·0
Business houses and offices	24,425	0·2
Factories, workshops and worksheds	90,180	0·9
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.	19,170	0·2
Places of entertainments and community gatherings(*Panchayatghar*), etc., excluding places of worship.	3,095	N
Places of worship (e.g., Temple, Church, Mosque, etc.).	107,805	1·1
Others	1,216,170	11·9
Vacant houses	351,280	3·4

N—Negligible

(Apart from residence, shop-*cum*-residence and workshop-*cum*-residence there are some other categories of partially residential houses, viz., school-*cum*-residence, dispensary-*cum*-residence, temple-*cum*-residence, etc., which have been included in the last category 'others'. All these wholly or partially residential houses have been taken into account in Appendix to Table H-II. Hence wherever in this report there is any mention of wholly or partially residential houses it relates to the relevant figures in this Appendix and not to the total of the houses used as residence, shop-*cum*-residence and workshop-*cum*-residence as given in Table H-I.)

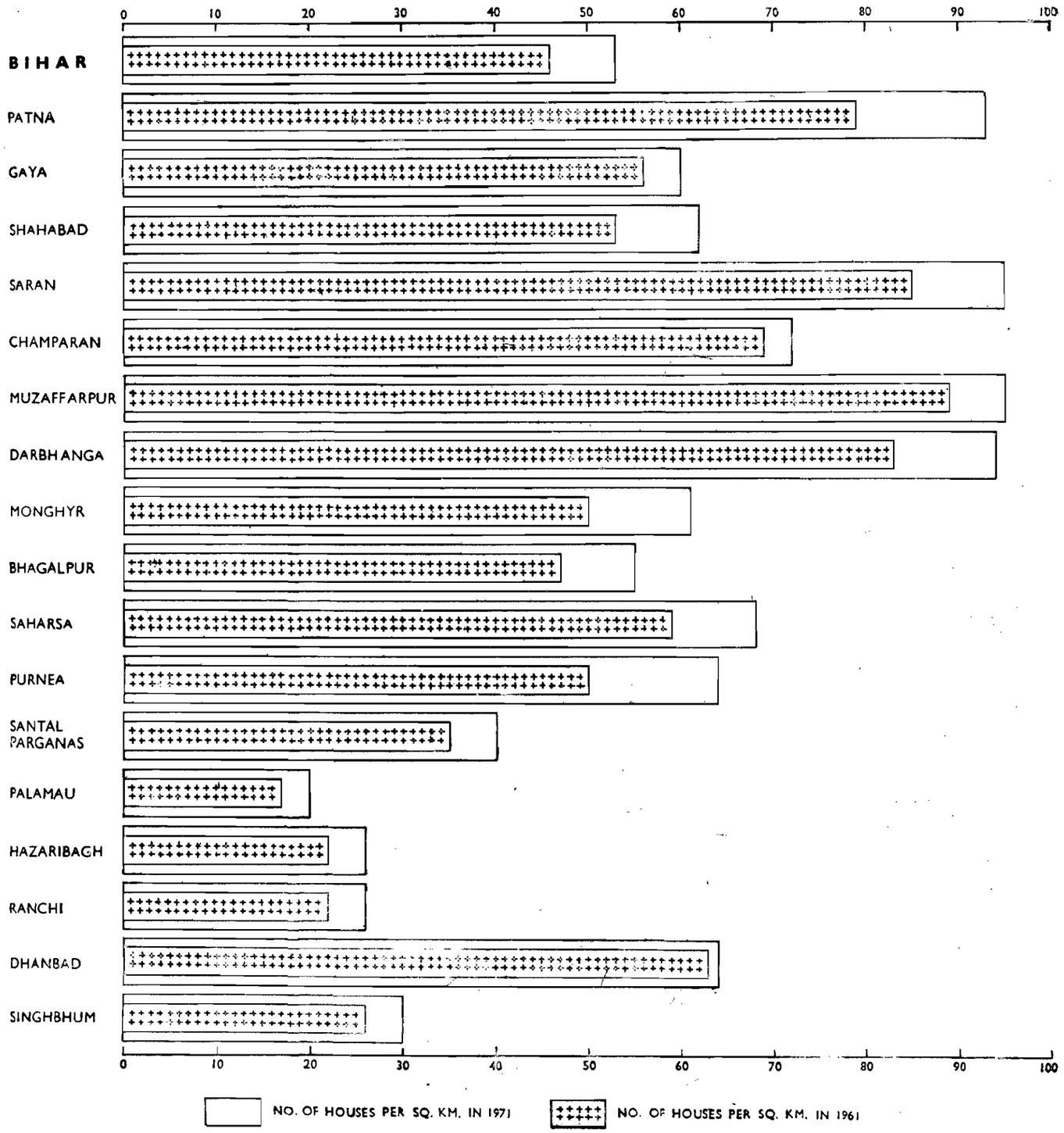
The predominance of residential houses is only natural as each unit of a residential house serves about 5 to 6 persons on an average, whereas each unit of other types of houses, viz., a shop or a workshop, a temple or a hotel, a school or a dispensary serves a much larger population.

Though the proportion of houses used as shop or workshops/factory is quite small in the State as a whole and in different districts, the

BIHAR

NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQ. KM. IN 1971 AND 1961

(IN RURAL AREAS)



(Facing page 12)

variation in this proportion over a decade or from one region to the other during 1971 will be of some interest. The following statement gives the percentage of houses used wholly or partly as residence, as shop, and as workshop or factory for each district (in case of factory the figures include only such houses which are used wholly as factory) :

STATEMENT II·4

Percentage of houses used as residence, shop, workshop/factory, 1961 and 1971 (Total)

State/District	Percentage of houses used wholly or partly as residence		Percentage of houses used wholly or partly as shops		Percentage of houses used as factory and wholly or partly as workshops	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**80·6**	**79·8**	**3·2**	**2·8**	**1·9**	**2·8**
Patna	73·1	73·1	5·1	4·4	2·2	2·6
Gaya	75·0	72·5	3·7	3·3	1·6	2·2
Shahabad	65·2	65·4	3·9	3·3	2·2	2·6
Saran	74·0	75·7	3·2	2·9	2·0	2·7
Champaran	76·2	72·3	2·6	2·3	1·4	2·0
Muzaffarpur	80·5	76·9	2·9	2·4	1·7	1·8
Darbhanga	81·3	80·1	3·5	2·7	1·7	4·8
Monghyr	83·7	82·2	3·6	3·7	1·7	2·4
Bhagalpur	88·0	88·1	3·4	3·2	2·2	3·6
Saharsa	87·6	80·5	2·4	2·4	0·9	1·3
Purnea	87·0	89·5	2·9	3·0	1·6	2·2
Santal Parganas	89·8	90·1	2·3	2·2	2·8	4·3
Palamau	87·7	87·5	2·5	2·1	3·2	5·6
Hazaribagh	84·8	84·6	3·0	2·3	2·1	3·4
Ranchi	83·5	84·0	2·1	1·5	2·8	2·9
Dhanbad	85·2	88·8	4·2	3·9	1·6	1·8
Singhbhum	85·3	90·8	2·0	2·3	1·3	1·9

The percentage of residential houses has continued to remain predominant without any significant variation. The percentage of houses used as shop has generally increased during the decade except a marginal decrease in case of Monghyr and Purnea and somewhat more pronounced decrease in case of Singhbhum. Since generally houses have increased in number, a rise in the proportion of those used as shops may indicate an increased trading activity during the decade. A decrease in the proportion will not, however, invariably point towards a fall in trading activity since the proportion might also have fallen due to higher attention to the residential construction during the decade.

The proportion of houses used as workshop and factories has, however, almost uniformly declined over the decade except in case of Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas and Palamau where the fall is steep. There may be two reasons—(i) the activity in this field might have

gone down in the State and particularly in these districts, and (ii) the rise in the number of other types of houses might have been comparatively high. Any idea of the extent of manufacturing activity cannot be conclusively had from the figure of the houselist, as these figures merely give the number of houses where such activities go on and not the number of establishments or the size of such establishments. A more complete picture will be available in the Report on Establishments in Part III of our publications where establishments have been studied in several of their aspects, viz., the type of establishment, the nature of activity, the size, etc. However, the following statment may be of some interest in this respect :

STATEMENT II·5

Number of houses used as factory and wholly or partly as workshop, 1961 and 1971 (Rural/Urban/Total)

State/District	*No. of houses used wholly as factory and wholly or partly as workshop*					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**145,625**	**199,854**	**48,020**	**40,914**	**193,645**	**240,768**
Patna	6,645	7,812	7,985	5,974	14,630	13,786
Gaya	9,370	12,360	3,755	3,615	13,125	15,975
Shahabad	12,310	13,836	3,605	3,133	15,915	16,969
Saran	11,970	14,231	2,075	2,016	14,045	16,247
Champaran	7,780	11,203	1,930	1,654	9,710	12,857
Muzaffarpur	10,020	10,669	3,210	1,952	13,230	12,621
Darbhanga	11,720	33,443	2,600	2,953	14,320	36,396
Monghyr	7,650	9,659	3,535	3,790	11,185	13,449
Bhagalpur	5,365	6,934	2,415	3,421	7,780	10,355
Saharsa	2,740	3,601	830	600	3,570	4,201
Purnea	9,725	11,072	2,180	1,821	11,905	12,893
Santal Parganas	15,215	20,956	1,765	1,127	16,980	22,083
Palamau	7,925	12,171	730	730	8,655	12,901
Hazaribagh	8,490	12,653	2,950	2,147	11,440	14,800
Ranchi	12,590	10,880	2,250	1,768	14,840	12,648
Dhanbad	1,865	2,551	3,420	1,711	5,285	4,262
Singhbhum	4,245	5,823	2,785	2,502	7,030	8,325

This statement indicates that in rural areas, except in Ranchi, there has been a decline in the number of such houses. The fall is very much pronounced in Darbhanga. Urban areas have generally shown increase, but considering both rural and urban areas together there is an over-all fall in all the districts except Patna, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi and Dhanbad. As mentioned earlier a more comprehensive examination of this phenomenon can be done only in the Report on Establishments in Part III where the particular branch of industry suffering de-

cline in number will be isolated and studied. It is, however, apparent that the activities associated with workshops/factories have declined at least in respect of their total number. It may not be quite safe to say conslusively that the activity has slackened in respect of volume, since the possibility of small and uneconomic units closing down and emergence of bigger and more mechanised units in their place cannot be ruled out. A study of the employment pattern which will be done in the Report on 'Establishments will throw some light on this aspect of the problem. It may, however, be mentioned here that a preliminary examination of Establishment Tables indicates that the decline in the number of houses having manufacturing establishments is largely shared by the production of textiles which includes plying of *charkha* and other activities associated with spinning and weaving.

Inter-district variation in the use pattern

While examining inter-district variation in the percentage of houses under different uses it may be said in the outset that no attempt has been made to group different districts into functional regions or different cities into functional types on the basis of these figures, because, firstly, as the Statement II.4 would indicate there is hardly any use-type apart from dwelling which is overwhelmingly high so as to stand out prominently over others in any district or city and secondly, any functional classification can be done more realistically on the basis of the data supplied by Establishment Tables (given in Part III-B of our publications) where industry-wise break up of establishments in different districts is available. Yet a study of inter-district variation of different use-types as set out in the following statement will be relevant :

STATEMENT II·6

Percentage of houses used as residence, shop, workshop, factory in different districts (Rural/Urban)

State/District	Percentage of houses used wholly or partly as residence		Percentage of houses used wholly or partly as shop		Percentage of houses used wholly as factory and wholly or partly as workshop	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**81·2**	**76·0**	**2·4**	**9·4**	**1·6**	**3·9**
Patna	72·9	74·0	3·3	11·2	1·4	5·3
Gaya	75·4	70·5	3·0	12·0	1·3	5·8
Shahabad	64·8	69·2	3·2	11·8	1·8	5·1
Saran	74·5	65·3	2·5	15·0	1·8	5·2
Champaran	76·7	68·2	1·9	12·9	1·2	4·5
Muzaffarpur	81·4	68·5	2·2	13·8	1·4	6·0
Darbhanga	81·9	71·3	2·9	13.8	1·5	5·5
Monghyr	84·5	78·3	2·6	10·6	1·4	4·0
Bhagalpur	89·5	77·0	2·3	11·4	1·7	6·1
Saharsa	88·8	68·8	1·9	9·5	0·7	3·3
Purnea	87·8	76·5	2·4	9·7	1·3	3·8
Santal Parganas	90·9	74·0	1·9	9·0	2·7	4·6
Palamau	88·8	70·8	2·1	10·7	3·1	4·7
Hazaribagh	85·8	79·8	2·3	6·0	1·9	3·3
Ranchi	84·2	79·0	1·1	8·1	2·7	3·1
Dhanbad	88·5	82·1	2·7	5·6	1·2	1·8
Singhbhum	86·3	82·4	1·0	4·9	1·0	2·1

The rural area of Shahabad and the urban area of Saran have comparatively low percentages of residential houses. A study of Subsidiary Table H-I.1 indicates that the shortfall in Shahabad is accounted for by a comparatively high percentage in the residual category 'Others' which includes *baithka*, cattleshed, pump house, school, dispensary, combination of residence with houses other than shop or workshop, etc. The lower percentage in the urban area of Saran is mainly accounted for by comparatively higher percentage in the houses used as shops or workshops. In general the percentage of houses used as residence both in rural and urban areas of different districts is very high compared to houses under other uses.

The percentage of houses used as shop is very low in all the districts. It is slightly higher in urban areas. Inter-district variation in these percentages in the rural areas throws up a few interesting features. It is comparatively high in Patna, Gaya and Shahabad indicating somewhat higher trading activity in the rural areas of these districts which, in turn, may be an indication of somewhat higher level of economic prosperity in these areas. In the plain region of the State it is considerably low in Champaran and Saharsa indicating possibly a low level of trading activity. Considering the agricultural breakthrough in Saharsa district during the past few years one would have expected higher trading activity. It is likely that on revival of this district after the control of Kosi floods and eradication of malaria people have paid primary attention to the construction of residential houses. Thus the proportion of houses under other uses is low in this area compared to other areas where situation was more stabilised. This is supported by the statistics in Statement II.1 wherein it is seen that the decadal percentage rise in the number of houses is considerably high in Saharsa as compared to that of the other districts.

The percentage is again low in the tribal districts of Santal Parganas (1.9), Ranchi (1.1) and Singhbhum (1.0). It may be due to the fact that most of the trading activity in the tribal belt is still carried on in traditional *hats* rather than in established shops.

The percentage of houses used as workshops is still lower in different districts though here again, quite understandably, the percentage is considerably higher in urban areas than that in rural areas. It is comparatively high in the rural areas of Santal Parganas, Palamau and Ranchi which is probably indicative of higher manufacturing, processing and servicing activities associated with cottage industries in these regions. This again can be examined in detail only in the Report on Establishment in Part III wherein we shall have the actual number and size of such establishments industrywise. Champaran and Saharsa have again shown a low percentage in this respect as well pointing towards a lower degree of activity even in this sphere, though, in respect of Saharsa, comparatively much higher stress on construction of residential houses may be one important reason as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The percentage of houses used as workshops/factories is somewhat low in the districts of Dhanbad and Singhbhum. In the rural areas it is quite understandable, but it is not so clear for the urban areas of these districts which are so much industrialised. A possible explanation is that here we have a few big industries with which are associated large number of residential houses. Hence the proportion of other types of houses in urban areas of these districts is comparatively very low.

Subsidiary Table H-I.1 shows an interesting phenomenon. The percentage of houses used as residence-*cum*-workshop is comparatively high in the rural areas of Santal Parganas (2.4), Palamau (2.7) and Ranchi (2.4). It may indicate relatively higher incidence of cottage industries in these regions. Similarly, the percentage of this category of houses is somewhat high in urban areas of Bhagalpur (3.3) which is supported by the visual impression that one gets while going around these places. In quite a large number of residential houses one finds spinning and weaving of silk going on.

Vacant Houses

In Bihar 3.4 per cent of the houses are vacant, 3.0 per cent being vacant in the rural areas and 6.9 per cent in the urban areas. The following statement gives the percentage of vacant houses in different districts separately for the rural and urban areas in 1961 and 1971 :

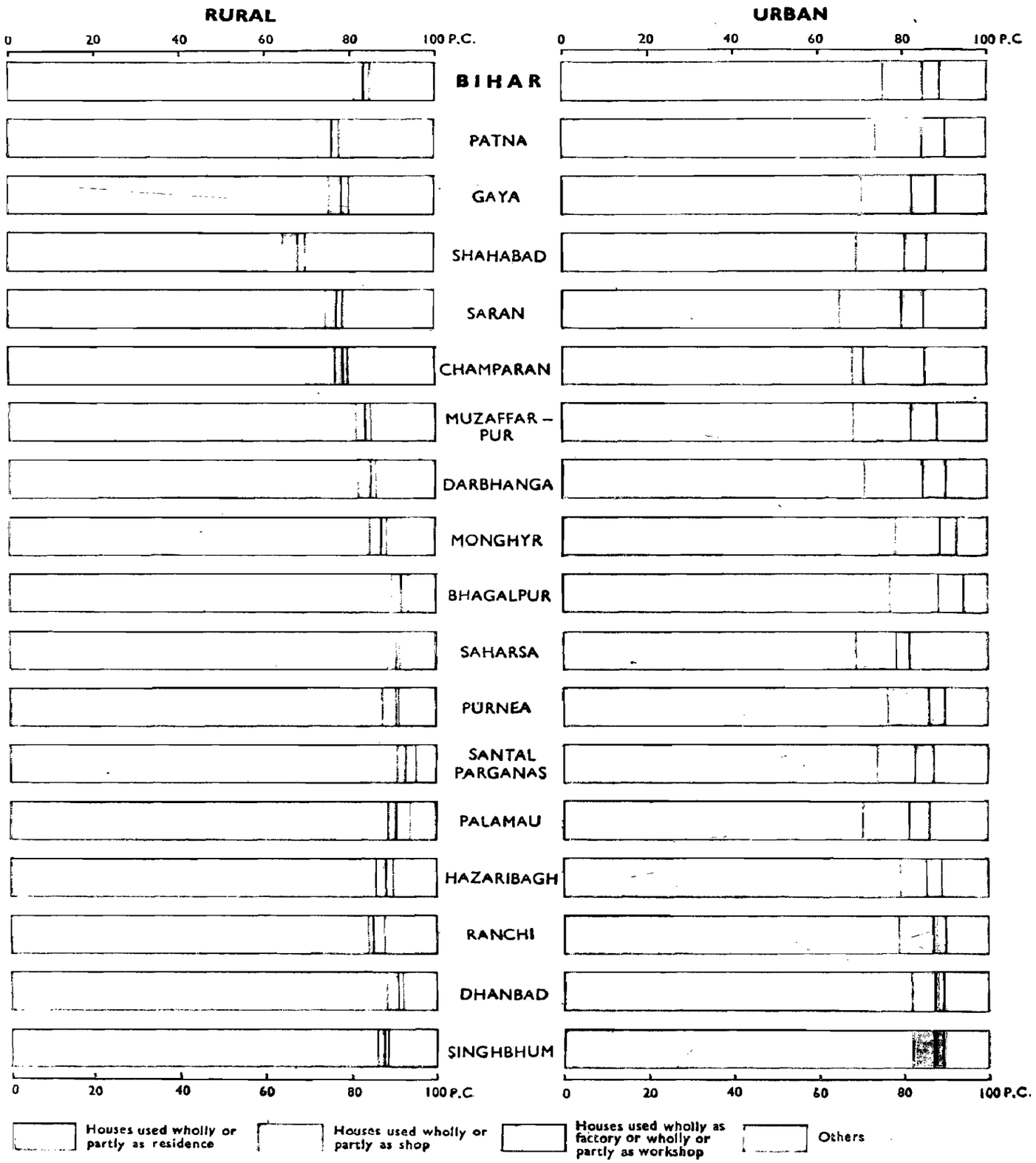
STATEMENT II·7

Percentage of houses lying vacant in the State and in different districts

State/District/City	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**3·4**	**3·0**	**3·0**	**2·7**	**6·9**	**5·8**
Patna	4·5	3·9	3·8	3·2	6·8	6·5
Gaya	3·8	3·3	3·5	3·0	7·2	7·5
Shahabad	3·2	2·4	2·8	2·0	7·0	6·9
Saran	2·5	1·6	2·3	1·4	7·4	5·8
Champaran	2·6	1·0	2·4	0·8	6·4	4·5
Muzaffarpur	1·6	1·4	1·4	1·3	5·4	4·0
Darbhanga	1·8	1·5	1·5	1·3	5·7	5·4
Monghyr	3·1	2·7	2·9	2·4	5·1	5·0
Bhagalpur	2·3	1·7	2·1	1·5	3·9	3·2
Saharsa	3·1	8·3	2·9	8·3	6.3	8·8
Purnea	1·5	2.6	1·1	2.4	6·1	4·2
Santal Parganas	3·4	2·9	3·1	2·6	8·2	6·9
Palamau	4·9	4·4	4·7	4·3	8·0	6·6
Hazaribagh	6·0	5·6	5·6	5·4	8·2	7·7
Ranchi	5·7	6·2	5·5	6·1	6·9	7·3
Dhanbad	6.7	4·3	5·4	3·9	7·9	5.4
Singhbhum	5·8	3·7	5·0	3·3	8·0	5·1

BIHAR

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES



(*Facing page 16*)

STATEMENT II.7 *–concld.*

State/District/City	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cities						
Patna	..	..	..	..	5·9	5·2
Gaya	..	..	..	..	6·9	7·1
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	5·0	3·5
Darbhanga	..	..	..	..	6·3	7·0
Bhagalpur	..	..	..	..	3·7	3·0
Ranchi	..	..	..	..	5·6	5·4
Jamshedpur	..	..	..	..	6·6	4·6

While studying proportion of vacant houses one feature that immediately stands out is that the proportion is comparatively high in urban areas compared to that in rural areas. In 1961, too, it was so. It will not be correct to conclude on this basis that there is any less congestion in the urban areas than in the rural areas. This feature has its origin in the difference of purpose for which houses are built in rural areas and urban areas. As we shall see in Chapter V generally people in the villages build houses for their own living, whereas in the urban areas a sizable proportion of houses are built for the purpose of letting them out on rent. Therefore, in the rural areas, apart from some other minor reasons a house will generally fall vacant if the whole household shifts to some other place with the idea of coming back again after some time. In the urban areas, on the other hand, houses may also remain vacant due to gap in occupancy by tenants. Besides, a house under repair is more likely to remain vacant in urban areas, because tenants would generally not occupy houses under heavy repair.

Statement II.7 shows that in the rural areas the proportion of vacant house is comparatively large in the plateau region comprised of Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. It may, probably, be due to temporary out-migration by the tribal households in these areas. This can, however, be confirmed only after studying the migration pattern. Proportion of vacant houses is comparatively small in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea.

During 1961 Saharsa showed an abnormally high percentage of vacant houses which has now come down almost to normal level. In the Report on Housing of 1961 it has been mentioned that high ratio of vacant houses in Saharsa during 1961 may be due to the people having temporary establishments between the embankments for the purpose of cultivation in that area. If this was really the reason, it appears that now the incidence of such additional houses has gone down very much.

In the urban areas there is not much variation in the proportion of vacant houses in different districts except that Bhagalpur shows comparatively low percentage of such houses. In 1961, too, the proportion of vacant houses in urban areas of Bhagalpur was comparatively low. Among the cities, except Bhagalpur there is not much variaton. Probably in Bhagalpur Municipality and in other urban areas of Bhagalpur district the gap in the occupancy of tenant is rather small and, therefore, only a comparatively smaller number of houses have been found to be vacant during houselisting.

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

General

The most commonly occurring house in Bihar has the walls of mud and the roof of tiles. In the rural areas 58.4 per cent of the houses have mud walls, 23.1 per cent have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo and 16.7 per cent have walls made of burnt bricks. The rest 1.8 per cent have walls of certain less frequently occurring materials like wood, metal-sheets, stone, unburnt bricks, etc. Similarly 52.0 per cent of the houses have tiles, slate or shingle as their roof material (in actual practice only tiles, because slate and shingle are rather rare as roof material in Bihar), 41.2 per cent of the houses have grass, leaves, reeds, thatch,-wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo as their roof and 5.4 per cent have their roofs made of brick and lime, R.C.C./R.B.C. The rest 1.4 per cent have, as their roof, less common materials like metal sheets, asbestos sheets, stone, etc. In urban area, however, burnt bricks are the most common material of wall occurring in 68.5 per cent of the houses. 20.1 per cent of the urban houses have mud as their wall material and 6.4 per cent have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo. In the roof materials tile is predominant in the urban areas as well. 41.0 per cent of the urban houses are covered by tiles and 39.1 per cent of the houses have roofs made of brick and lime and R.C.C./R.B.C. As many as 10.1 per cent of houses in urban areas have still got their roofs made of grass, reeds, bamboo, leaves, thatch, mud and unburnt bricks.

Data on the materials of wall and roof have been presented in Table H-II and Appendix to Table H-II. The proportional figures have been given in the Subsidiary Tables H-II.1, H-II.1(A), H-II.2 and H-II.2(A).

Inter-district variation of materials of wall and roof

Against this background of the quality of housing in the State a study of the inter-district variation of materials of roof and wall throws up certain significant regional variations. It brings into prominance relative backwardness of different regions as also the role of other factors whch have made the people choose the particular materials for building their houses. A comparative study on these lines has been made in the following statement :

STATEMENT III.1-A

Percentage of houses with walls and roofs of commonly occurring materials (Rural)

State/District	Percentage of houses with different materials of wall			Percentage of houses with different materials of roof		
	Grass, reeds, leaves, bamboo	Mud	Burnt brick	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, unburnt brick	Tile, shingle, slate	Brick & Lime, RCC/RBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**23·1**	**58·4**	**16.7**	**41·2**	**52·0**	**5·4**
Patna	0·8	53·8	44·2	15·3	72·2	11·9
Gaya	0·1	82·3	17·1	30·4	62·7	6·4
Shahabad	0·9	75·7	22·3	9·1	80·2	7·3
Saran	14·0	50·9	34·1	20·4	68·8	10·2
Champaran	55·9	31·0	12·4	61·6	34·2	3·7
Muzaffarpur	40·3	40·3	18·5	56·2	39·0	4·4
Darbhanga	36·2	45·1	17·1	65·8	30·1	3·8
Monghyr	16·5	56·2	25·1	29·3	63·4	6·8
Bhagalpur	8·4	75·6	15·2	52·6	39·3	7·6
Saharsa	76·4	15·7	7·0	85·0	11·5	2·2
Purnea	84·3	11·1	3·9	85·1	5·6	2·3
Santal Parganas	3·5	90·0	5·6	63·0	32·8	3·0
Palamau	0·7	92·8	4·4	5·1	92·6	1·9
Hazaribagh	0·3	85·9	11·9	3·4	90·1	5·2
Ranchi	0·3	93·0	4·7	2·5	94·9	1·9
Dhanbad	0·2	63.8	32·1	36·7	42·6	16·5
Singhbhum	0·8	81·2	4·2	44·1	52·5	2·0

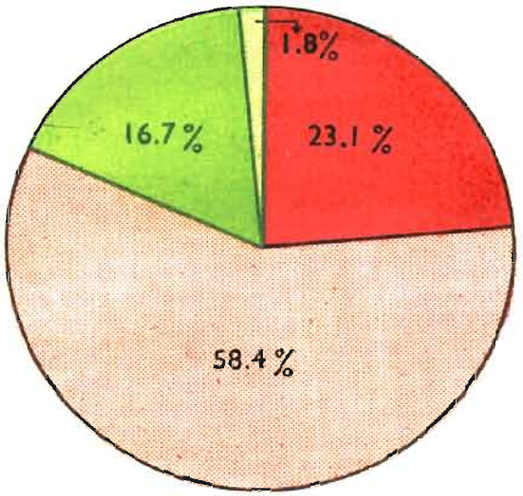
[The rest of the houses have walls and roofs made of less commonly occurring materials.]

BIHAR

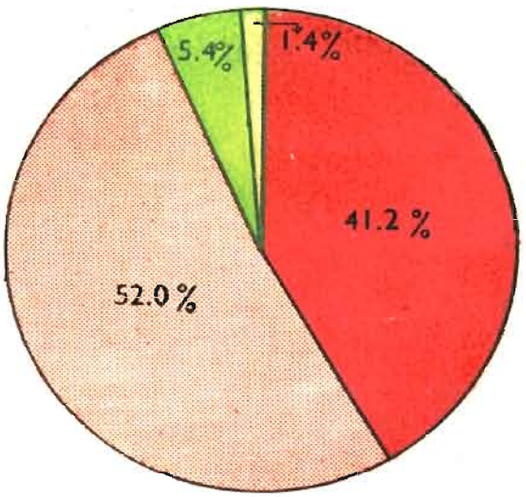
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES WITH DIFFERENT MATERIALS OF WALL AND ROOF

RURAL

WALL MATERIAL

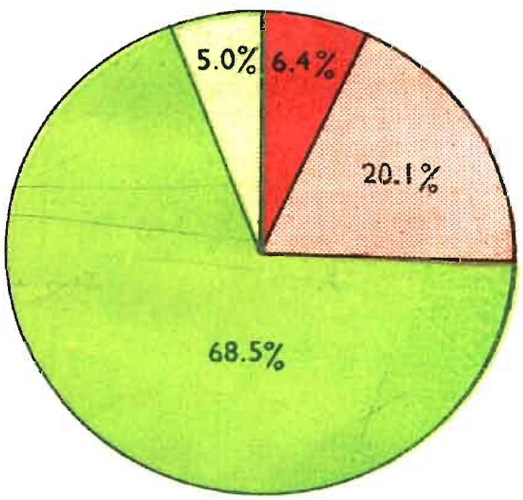


ROOF MATERIAL

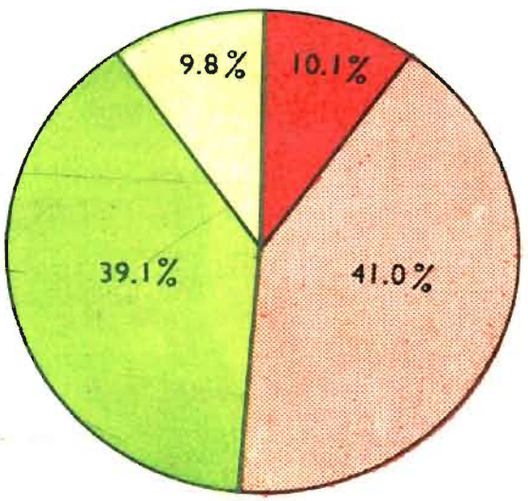


URBAN

WALL MATERIAL



ROOF MATERIAL



WALL MATERIAL

- Grass, reeds, leaves, bamboo.
- Mud
- Burnt brick
- Others

ROOF MATERIAL

- Grass, reeds, leaves, bamboo, mud, thatch, unburnt brick
- Tile, shingle slate
- Brick and lime RCC /RBC
- Others

(*Facing page 18*)

STATEMENT III·1-B

Percentage of houses with walls and roofs of commonly occurring materials (Urban)

State/District/City	Percentage of houses with different materials of wall			Percentage of houses with different materials of roof		
	Grass, reeds, leaves, bamboo	Mud	Burnt brick	Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, thatch, unburnt brick	Tile, shingle, slate	Brick and lime, RCC/ RBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**6.4**	**20 1**	**68·5**	**10·1**	**41·0**	**39·1**
Patna	0·8	16·8	79·4	3·2	48·3	44·7
Gaya	0·1	26·1	69·6	5·4	47·8	42·3
Shahabad	0·4	30·0	65·8	3·2	48·4	29·9
Saran	3·0	17·3	75·1	4·7	49·4	38·7
Champaran	30·0	3·6	60·8	30·6	33·1	30·3
Muzaffarpur	14·7	11·8	68·8	17·8	42·8	33·8
Darbhanga	16·7	7·1	71·9	24·2	36·0	34·6
Monghyr	2·1	23·3	68·3	5·8	54·0	36·7
Bhagalpur	1·9	29·1	66·5	9·7	40·6	42·2
Saharsa	54·1	2 6	38·6	51 7	17·5	17·6
Purnea	43·8	2·5	46·7	35 3	12·3	31·5
Santal Parganas	2 1	25.0	70·0	12·4	29·3	51·6
Palamau	0·3	43·5	49·8	1·2	76·2	19·6
Hazaribagh	0·4	25·8	70·0	1·8	43·5	42·9
Ranchi	N	28 3	62·5	2·4	53·8	30·0
Dhanbad	2·3	18·9	73·9	10·6	30·9	46·3
Singhbhum	0·2	25·0	68·3	4·9	39·3	41·8
Cities—						
Patna	1·1	14.3	80·9	3·2	42·0	50·2
Gaya	N	14·3	81·2	3·0	37·0	54·1
Muzaffarpur	14·0	1·1	79·7	16·2	31·7	45.4
Darbhanga	12·9	8·4	73·4	24·6	37·8	31·8
Bhagalpur	1·9	25·3	70·4	6·4	40·3	45·9
Ranchi	N	21·0	72·2	0·3	60·2	30·5
Jamshedpur	0·1	16·4	79·8	1·3	31·8	57·4

N—Negligible

[The rest of the houses have walls and roofs made of less commonly occurring materials]

Walls in rural areas

In the rural areas of Patna, Saran and Dhanbad, the proportion of houses with burnt bricks as wall material is comparatively high. It may be due to relatively high prosperity in the rural areas of these districts. Though in case of Dhanbad one may be inclined to think that nearness of coal-mines and consequent low cost of burnt bricks may also be a contributing factor, yet the difference in the cost of burnt bricks and other cheaper locally available structural materials is so prominent even in Dhanbad that the effect of nearness of coal-mines on high proportion of brick walls will not really be marked. The proportion of houses with brick walls is comparatively high also in the rural areas of Monghyr and Shahabad. In other districts it is really very small, being almost negligible in the tribal belt covered by Singhbhum, Ranchi, Palamau and Santal Parganas as well as in the districts of Saharsa and Purnea in North Bihar. Even in Hazaribagh and Champaran it is very low.

Since protection against the vagaries of nature is reasonably assured by mud walls and thickly set grass or bamboo walls, burnt brick as wall material is really not a necessity in the rural areas. To that extent the comparative preponderance of the burnt brick walls indicates prosperity in the villages and the capacity of people to make considerable investment in securing a comfortable housing for themselves.

Investment in better housing in villages is hardly made with an intention of getting financial returns, because the scope of renting is almost negligible, only 2.1 per cent of the rural households in Bihar living in rented accommodation. Hence provision of burnt bricks for wall material is indicative of the fact that such people have been able to fulfil their essential needs of food and clothing and divert their attention to better comforts in housing.

From this point of view Bihar is really backward in its rural area, 5 out of every 6 houses still not having the benefit of brick walls. Particularly in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa where there has been a phenomenal rise in foodgrain production as also in productivity, the villagers have not yet been able to improve the walls of their houses. As Statement III.3 indicates there has been a slight increase in the percentage of good quality walls over the last decade in these districts, yet the position as obtaining at present is quite unsatisfactory. Of course, the position was still worse in the past and it will take some time before the prosperity of agriculture in this area makes an appreciable impact on the housing condition.

In respect of the inferior category of walls there are some distinct regions in the rural areas in the State. In the regions covered by Champaran, Saharsa and Purnea we have predominance of walls made of grass, reeds, leaves and bamboo. In a somewhat larger region covered by Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum mud walls are in predominance. And in the third region covered by Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga both these types of walls are common. Predominance of grass walls in the North Bihar region covered by Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa and Purnea is quite understandable, as the raw materials for such walls are easily available there. Besides, regularly occurring floods also contribute in shaping the choice of people, as mud walls are more susceptible to permanent damage and destruction by flood waters. The necessity of mud walls in this region is not felt due to climatic condition either, as it generally faces only a mild summer, the furious heat wave and dust storms of May and June, which are so common in central Bihar, being almost unknown there. A thin wall of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo provides adequate protection against a less hostile summer.

Though grass, reed, bamboo and leaves are so common in North Bihar, it is somewhat significant that the proportion of houses with mud walls is quite considerable in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. One reason which is amply supported by visual observation is that these raw materials, though abundantly available, have to be purchased by the poorer section of people who do not own them; whereas the only raw materials needed for the mud wall are earth and water which are free. Labour is provided by the members of the household themselves. Thus quite naturally the poorer section of people even in these regions prefer to go in for mud walls.

Roofs in rural areas

Statement III.1-A shows that the houses with roofs made of brick and lime, R.C.C. and R.B.C. exist in appreciable number, though not with any degree of predominance, in the rural areas of the districts of Patna, Saran and Dhanbad. More than 10 per cent of the houses are covered by such sophisticated roofs in these areas which appear to be somewhat prosperous since the proportion of houses with good wall material is also comparatively high there. Such good roofs are almost scarce in the rural areas of the tribal districts of Singhbhum, Ranchi, Palamau and Santal Parganas. In the plain region the rural areas of Purnea, Saharsa and Champaran also have rather low percentage of such houses. Here again we see that rise in agricultural production and productivity in Purnea and Saharsa has not so far, made the villages better in respect of roof materials. Besides, the rural areas of Champaran and Darbhanga remain on a lower level in this respect too.

In Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Bhagalpur the roofs of tiles and those of grass, reed, leaves, bamboo, thatch, mud and unburnt bricks are quite common. In the region covered by the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea and Santal Parganas the poorest type of roofs, i.e., those made of grass, leaves, etc., are predominant, whereas the region covered by Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr and the hilly belt comprised of Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi have tiles as predominant roof material. Here again availability of grass, reeds and bamboo plays a significant role in increasing the number of roofs of these materials in North Bihar. The fact that Saran, though hardly deficient in these raw materials, has only 20.4 per cent of the houses with such roofs is indicative of comparatively higher rural prosperity there.

Walls and roofs in urban areas

In the urban areas generally the walls of burnt bricks predominate except in the districts of Palamau, Purnea and Saharsa where the percentage of houses with such walls is rather low. Champaran is also slightly deficient in this respect. Walls made of grass, etc., are available in good proportion in the urban areas of Purnea, Saharsa and Champaran. Roofs of brick and lime, R.C.C. and R.B.C. are in appreciable proportion in the urban areas everywhere except those of Palamau and Saharsa. In Palamau tile is the predominant roof material. Low quality roofs made of grass, etc., are quite common in the urban areas of Champaran, Saharsa and Purnea. A general impression which one gets from Statement III.1-B is that except the urban areas of these three districts there is hardly much variation in the pattern of building materials in urban areas.

In cities the predominant wall material is burnt brick and the predominant roof materials are tile, brick and lime, R.C.C. and R.B.C. Only in case of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga we find considerably large proportion of walls and roofs made of grass, reed, bamboo, etc. Mud walls are present to some extent in Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Jamshedpur.

An attempt has been made to compare the building materials of residential and non-residential houses separately in the rural and urban areas of different districts.

Comparison of building materials of residential and non-residential houses

The following statement gives a comparative picture:

STATEMENT III·2

Percentage of residential and non-residential houses having superior materials of wall and roof in different districts (Rural/Urban)

State/District	Percentage of houses having walls of burnt bricks, G.I. sheets, other metal sheets, stone, cement				Percentage of houses having roof of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, bricks, lime, stones			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Residential houses	Non-residential houses	Residential houses	Non-residential houses	Residential houses	Non-residential houses	Residential houses	Non-residential houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**14·1**	**29·8**	**67·0**	**78·1**	**57·9**	**62·5**	**89·2**	**91·8**
Patna	39·1	57·9	77·7	85·9	84·8	84·2	96·9	96·3
Gaya	12·1	32·3	64·4	82·5	67·9	74·1	93·9	96·1
Shahabad	19·3	29·1	62·4	76·0	92·6	87·5	97·2	95·8
Saran	31·3	42·6	71·7	82·3	83·5	68·2	96·2	93·4
Champaran	11·8	14·7	60·2	62·7	41·6	27·8	66·1	76·4
Muzaffarpur	16·3	28·7	67·5	72·4	44·0	43·0	82·0	82·0
Darbhanga	14·9	26·9	69·0	79·0	33·4	37·5	72·8	83·2
Monghyr	22·7	38·5	65·7	78·7	71·4	66·9	94·6	92·7
Bhagalpur	12·8	37·1	61·1	85·6	46·6	53·9	89·6	92·6
Saharsa	6·0	14·9	37·6	44·2	14·1	21·8	44·5	56·8
Purnea	3·3	10·0	45·0	61·4	14·2	20·1	58·1	86·1
Santal Parganas	4·0	22·2	65·3	85·1	36·3	44·0	85·2	94·0
Palamau	2·7	18·0	43·6	71·7	95·0	93·9	99·0	98·5
Hazaribagh	9·4	30·1	68·6	81·7	96·5	97·4	98·0	98·6
Ranchi	4·0	13·5	63·2	79·1	98·1	94·5	96·9	98·6
Dhanbad	30·0	65·6	73·8	81·7	61·1	80·0	88·4	93·5
Singhbhum	6·1	15·1	69·2	80·7	55·2	59·8	94·6	96·6

Statement III.2 indicates that the percentage of residential houses with superior wall material is lower than that for non-residential houses both in the rural and urban areas of all districts. This would indicate that non-residential houses have generally better wall materials than the residential houses. This is quite expected. The differential is, however, less pronounced in the urban areas which again is natural as even a visual impression shows that in urban areas there is not much difference between the wall materials of residential and non-residential houses.

As against it no clear picture on these lines emerges in respect of roof material. The Statement III.2 shows that whereas in some districts higher proportion of non-residential houses have improved roof material, in some other districts it is the reverse. For the State as a whole, of course, the proportion of non-residential houses with better type of roof material is higher compared to that of residential houses.

Decadal variation in quality of building material

Such differential in the proportion of houses with different types of building materials in case of residential and non-residential houses faces us with a problem in making a trend study in respect of the quality of houses since 1961. In the relevant table of 1971 (Table H-II) we have a combined picture of 'residential and non-residential houses' regarding their detailed break up into different wall or roof materials. During 1961 we had the break up of 'households' which lived in houses having different wall or roof materials. If an assumption is made that the proportion of households having a particular type of wall or roof in 1961 was equal to that of residential houses having that type of wall or roof, a comparison can at best be made only between the residential houses of 1961 and 1971. Since the proportional share of a particular type of building material is not equal among residential and non-residential houses, as we have just seen in the preceding paragraph, no conclusion can be drawn about the non-residential houses of 1961. Even the assumption that the proportion of households having a particular type of building material is equal to the proportion of residential houses having that building material presupposes that the household residential house ratio continues to remain constant over the range of houses having different types of building materials. In other words we have to presume that residential houses with a particular number of households have no preference for a particular building material. This presumption may not be very correct as it is likely that big houses having a large number of households are built up of comparatively better building materials. However, this is the best that we can do in making a trend study. The detailed break up of wall material and roof material for residential houses is not available in 1971 tables; in Appendix to Table H-II we have such figures clubbed into three categories only, both in respect of wall and roof, viz., (i) inferior materials, (ii) superior materials and (iii) others. Relevant figures of 1961 tables can also be clubbed into these groups and a comparative study made, of course, within the limitations of the assumption made above. Since the proportion of the third group "others" is negligibly small it will be sufficient to compare either of the other two groups. We may take for comparison the superior wall and roof materials.

Statements III.1-A and III.1-B indicate that the rural and urban areas of Dhanbad are comparatively better placed among the districts in respect of the proportion of houses with superior type of wall and roof, yet the trend over the decade indicates a fall in proportion of good quality building materials. Thus among the new houses which have come up during the decade those with inferior quality of roof or wall are much higher in percentage, and still the over-all position as obtained at present is not bad as compared to that of other districts. The following statement has been prepared which gives a

comparative picture of 1961 and 1971 in respect of wall material and roof material of superior quality separately in the rural area and the urban area :

STATEMENT III·3

Percentage of residential houses with superior wall materials and roof materials in rural and urban areas of different districts

State/District	Percentage of residential houses with walls of burnt bricks, G I. sheets, other metal sheets, stone, cement				Percentage of residential houses with roof of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone, RBC/RCC			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**14·1**	**10·0**	**67·0**	**58·6**	**57·9**	**55·4**	**89·2**	**87·5**
Patna	39·1	29·4	77·7	66·5	84·8	83·6	96·9	97·8
Gaya	12·1	6·7	64·4	62·2	67·9	60·9	93·9	94·5
Shahabad	19·3	13·4	62·4	60·0	92·6	91·5	97·2	97·4
Saran	31·3	19·4	71·7	62·6	83·5	85·4	96·2	96·5
Champaran	11·8	8·7	60·2	44·3	41·6	42·9	66·1	54·8
Muzaffarpur	16·3	9·9	67·5	63·4	44·0	40·9	82·0	82·2
Darbhanga	14·9	9·9	69·0	56·0	33·4	28·0	72·8	64·4
Monghyr	22·7	14·0	65·7	58·2	71·4	70·1	94·6	93·3
Bhagalpur	12·8	7·5	61·1	48·6	46·6	40·7	89·6	87·0
Saharsa	6·0	4·0	37·6	32·0	14·1	8·9	44·5	42·7
Purnea	3·3	2·3	45·0	34·1	14·2	10·4	58·1	49·8
Santal Parganas	4·0	3·2	65·3	48·6	36·3	27·8	85·2	69·5
Palamau	2·7	1·8	43·6	32·9	95·0	92·0	99·0	97·6
Hazaribagh	9·4	7·5	68·6	53·3	96·5	95·6	98·0	99·0
Ranchi	4·0	2·3	63·2	48·2	98·1	98·0	96·9	92·9
Dhanbad	30·0	34·3	73·8	77·2	61·1	59·8	88·4	90·7
Singhbhum	6·1	6·2	69·2	65·9	55·2	50·6	94·6	96·5

This statement indicates reduction in the percentage of houses with inferior walls and increase in the percentage of houses with superior walls during the decade in the rural and urban areas of all the districts except in case of Dhanbad. Both in rural and urban areas of Dhanbad there has been a decrease in the percentage of superior quality walls.

In respect of the materials of roof as indicated in Statement III.3 it appears that in rural areas here again there has been an improve-

ment over the decade except in case of Saran and Champaran which have shown slight decrease in proportion of residential houses with superior roof. Though in respect of Champaran it may be expected to some extent considering the over-all rural poverty, yet for Saran it does not appear so clear. Statement III.1-A has indicated better housing during 1971 as compared to other districts. Thus the slight shift towards poorer roofing during the decade is not quite understood. It needs a specific study of this problem in greater detail.

In urban areas the trend of roofing is not uniform. There are many districts where the shift has been towards better roof material like that in Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Champaran, Ranchi and Palamau. But in the rest of the districts the shift is in the opposite direction. Thus though there has been a general rise in the proportion of residential houses with superior wall material in urban areas, there has not been such general improvement in respect of the roof material.

Combined study of walls and roofs of residential houses

A better idea of the quality of housing can be had when we examine simultaneously the wall material and the roof material of a house. Though there was no scope of such study in the Tabulation Plan of 1961, we have this time Appendix to Table H-II in which the residential houses with a particular type of wall material have been cross-classified with those having various types of roof materials. The following statement has been prepared grouping residential houses into different categories on the combined criterion of the wall material and the roof material :

STATEMENT III·4

Percentage of residential houses with various types of building materials in different districts (Rural/Urban)

(The figures in the statement are the percentages)

State/District	Rural				Urban			
	Inferior wall Inferior roof	Inferior wall Superior roof	Superior wall Inferior roof	Superior wall Superior roof	Inferior wall Inferior roof	Inferior wall Superior roof	Superior wall Inferior roof	Superior wall Superior roof
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**41·6**	**44·3**	**0·5**	**13·6**	**10·1**	**22·9**	**0·7**	**66·3**
Patna	14·6	46·3	0·6	38·5	2·7	19·6	0·4	77·3
Gaya	31·6	56·2	0·4	11·7	5·5	30·1	0·6	63·8
Shahabad	7·2	73·5	0·2	19·1	2·4	35·2	0·4	62·0
Saran	15·9	52·8	0·6	30·7	3·2	25·1	0·6	71·1
Champaran	58·2	30·0	0·2	11·6	32·8	7·0	1·1	59·1
Muzaffarpur	55·0	28·7	1·0	15·3	16·6	15·8	1·3	66·2
Darbhanga	65·3	19·8	1·3	13·6	23·8	7·2	3·4	65·6
Monghyr	28·1	49·2	0·5	22·2	5·1	29·2	0·3	65·4
Bhagalpur	52·4	34·8	1·0	11·8	9·3	29.6	1·1	60·0
Saharsa	85·5	8·5	0·4	5·6	54·1	8·2	1·4	36·2
Purnea	85·7	11·0	0·1	3·2	41·1	13·9	0·8	44·2
Santal Parganas	63·4	32·6	0·3	3·7	13·6	21·1	1·2	64·1
Palamau	5·0	92·3	N	2·7	1·0	55·4	N	43·6
Hazaribagh	3·4	87·2	0·1	9·3	1·7	29·6	0·2	68·4
Ranchi	1·9	94·1	N	4·0	2·6	33·8	0·1	63·1
Dhanbad	38·1	31·9	0·8	29·2	10·6	15·6	0·9	72·8
Singhbhum	44·4	49·5	0·4	5·7	5·2	25·6	0·2	69·0
Cities—								
Patna	..	..	..	..	2·7	17·3	0·4	79·6
Gaya	..	..	..	..	2·8	19·2	0·6	77·4
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	14·9	2·9	1·6	80·4
Darbhanga	..	..	..	..	21·8	6·2	5·4	66·6
Bhagalpur	..	..	..	..	5·5	28·6	1·0	64·9
Ranchi	..	..	..	..	0·1	31·8	N	68·1
Jamshedpur	..	..	..	..	1·2	18·4	0·1	80·3

N—Negligible

From this statement we find that in general residential houses with superior type of wall and inferior type of roof are not at all favoured anywhere in the State. The proportion of residential houses with superior wall and superior roof is comparatively high in the rural areas of Patna, Saran and Dhanbad which is quite in conformity with the studies made earlier in this chapter separately for the material of the wall and the material of the roof. Again, the proportion of such good houses is very low in the tribal belt covered by Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Santal Parganas and also in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in the plain region. Besides, such houses are comparatively low in proportion in the districts of Gaya, Champaran and Bhagalpur as well. In the rural area higher preponderance of residential houses with inferior wall and inferior roof is there in the region covered by the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea and Santal Parganas.

In the urban areas the proportion of residential houses with superior wall and superior roof is comparatively low in the districts of Saharsa, Purnea and Palamau. Elsewhere it ranges between 59·1 per cent and 77.3 per cent. The proportion of residential houses with inferior wall and inferior roof is predominant in the urban areas of Saharsa district, and it is quite high in Purnea, Darbhanga and Champaran as well.

Among the cities the proportion of the most inferior category of houses in respect of building materials is highest in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

Bihar among other States

The position of Bihar among various States in respect of the building materials of residential houses taking combined view of the wall and the roof is given out in the following statement :

STATEMENT III·5

Percentage of residential houses with different types of building materials in different States separately for rural and urban areas

(Figures represent the percentage of residential houses)

State	Rural				Urban			
	Inferior wall Inferior roof	Inferior wall Superior roof	Superior wall Inferior roof	Superior wall Superior roof	Inferior wall Inferior roof	Inferior wall Superior roof	Superior wall Inferior roof	Superior wall Superior roof
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	55·9	12·9	16·9	14·3	30·6	10·1	10·3	48·9
Assam	84·1	8·3	0·9	6·7	40·6	28·0	1·0	30·4
Bihar	**41·6**	**44·3**	**0·5**	**13·6**	**10·1**	**22·9**	**0.7**	**66·3**
Gujarat	6·8	54·9	0·5	37·6	2·0	14·8	3·7	78·9
Haryana	42·1	1·1	34·0	22·7	8·6	1·3	35·5	54·6
Himachal Pradesh	15·4	32·8	14·7	37·1	3·4	13·5	11·1	71·6
Jammu & Kashmir	49·7	2·0	42·3	5·6	17·3	7·2	25·8	49·4
Kerala	53·6	9·6	11·6	25·1	35·1	7·1	8·3	49·4
Madhya Pradesh	9·5	73·8	0·5	16·1	1·8	32·7	1·1	64·0
Maharashtra	19·3	33·3	16·3	31·0	4·5	20·4	7·2	67·1
Mysore	29·4	25·6	28·8	16·1	12·2	21·9	14·6	51·0
Nagaland	84·4	12·5	0·2	2·9	24·4	29·7	0·5	45·4
Orissa	74·3	16·7	3·3	5·6	33·2	14·6	5·9	46·0
Punjab	49·5	2·1	20·2	28·2	8·8	0·7	23·7	66·6
Rajasthan	28·7	30·5	4.7	36·0	7·6	7·8	4·3	80·2
Tamil Nadu	60·7	14·4	1·9	23·0	26·7	32·5	3·5	57·3
Uttar Pradesh	48·3	29·6	5·8	16·3	8·9	10·1	15·7	65.2
West Bengal	61·6	27·2	0·4	10·7	6·4	19·0	0·6	74·0

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CHAPTER IV

HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

General

In the houselist information had been collected regarding the number of persons in each household and the number of rooms occupied by it. These data have been presented in Table H-III wherein we have for each district, separately for rural and urban areas, the number of persons and the number of households in different categories of households classified according to the number of rooms occupied by them. On the basis of this table two subsidiary tables have been prepared. Subsidiary Table H-III.1 gives the proportion of households occupying different number of rooms and Subsidiary Table H-III.2 gives the average number of persons per room and average number of persons per household in different types of households classified by the number of rooms occupied by them.

Limitation of Data

At the outset certain basic limitations of these data may be gone into. It was a general experience that the size of population as indicated in the houselist was slightly on the higher side. The following statement would indicate the comparative figures of population of different districts as indicated in the houselist and the actual enumeration :

STATEMENT IV·1

Population figures of different districts as they emerged during houselisting and actual enumeration

State/District	Houselist population	Enumeration population
BIHAR	**58,022,785**	**56,353,369**
Patna	3,700,546	3,556,945
Gaya	4,604,136	4,457,473
Shahabad	4,078,219	3,939,034
Saran	4,574,071	4,279,253
Champaran	3,550,580	3,543,103
Muzaffarpur	5,071,861	4,840,681
Darbhanga	5,510,644	5,233,904
Monghyr	4,078,231	3,892,609
Bhagalpur	2,133,258	2,091,103
Saharsa	2,402,000	2,350,268
Purnea	3,907,853	3,941,863
Santal Parganas	3,203,901	3,186,908
Palamau	1,491,269	1,504,350
Hazaribagh	3,061,208	3,020,214
Ranchi	2,629,336	2,611,445
Dhanbad	1,552,935	1,466,417
Singhbhum	2,472,737	2,437,799

Since houselist operation was conducted about ten months prior to actual enumeration it could be expected that the houselist population would be somewhat less than that thrown up by the enumeration. It has not been so. Similar trend was observed during 1961 Census also when the houselist population and the enumeration population were found to be 47,082,000 and 46,455,610 respectively.

After 1971 enumeration some case studies were made in some areas which had shown comparatively higher increase in houselist population. A general finding was that the increase was mainly due to duplication of the visitors during houselisting operation. At the time of enumeration very rigid criteria had been laid down regarding the enumeration of visitors, very specifically mentioning which visitors were to be enumerated and which were to be left out. No such rigid criterion was followed at the time of houselisting. In fact during houselisting operation correct estimate of population was not the aim at all.

Another limitation was that the variation in the size of rooms was not taken into account. The number of rooms in the possession of a household will not give a correct measure of congestion in accommodation. A more complete picture would have emerged if, apart from the number of rooms, information about the size of the rooms had also been collected but in an operation like census it was not thought feasible. The result is that 5 persons living in a small room of size, say 14′×12′ in a town and another set of the same number of persons living in a *kutcha* house of 30′×15′ in a village would represent similar degree of congestion in our tables though in reality the two situations are entirely different. Nevertheless, in absence of a more detailed statistics the data presented in these tables are of great value and the effect of the two limitations mentioned above would be reduced to a great extent if we study the comparative picture of different districts.

Intensity of congestion in housing

The number of rooms in the possession of a household will not give us much information regarding congestion or adequacy of accommodation inasmuch as households are of varying sizes. In Bihar 4.41 per cent of the households

have only 1 member in each of them, 7.54 per cent have 2 members in each and similarly 10.34, 13.89 and 15.25 per cent have respectively 3, 4 and 5 members in each.

A reasonably good indicator of congestion will be average number of persons per room. Though no definite standards have been prescribed, it appears to commonsense that a desirable and optimum standard should be 2 persons per room. Any larger number of persons per room would indicate congestion. In Bihar we have 2.5 persons per room indicating, in general, less than desirable situation. The position has worsened since 1961 when in rural areas there were 2.3 persons per room and in urban areas 2.4 persons per room. A still more realistic picture of congestion is obtained when we study the data regarding the number of persons per room distributed in various types of households classified on the basis of number of rooms occupied by them.

A study of the Subsidiary Table H-III.2 indicates that there is no congestion at all either in rural area or in urban area in households occupying 5 rooms and above. For such households in all districts the average number of persons per room is 1.4 to 1.8. The households occupying 4 rooms are almost on the margin. Here the average number of persons per room is generally very close to 2 and in only a very small number of cases it increases to 2.1 or 2.2. The real congestion is indicated in households living in 1 room, 2 rooms and 3 rooms both in rural and urban areas. Qualitatively similar position existed in 1961 as well. The following statement gives a comparative picture of the average number of persons per room in different types of households in different districts during 1971 and 1961. Households having four rooms or more have been left out since there is hardly any congestion in them:

STATEMENT IV.2-A

Number of persons per room in all households and separately in households having one room, two rooms and three rooms (Rural)

State/District	No. of persons per room in households having different numbers of rooms							
	Total household		1-room household		2-room household		3-room household	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**2·50**	**2·29**	**4·45**	**4·13**	**2·83**	**2·62**	**2·26**	**2·09**
Patna	1·96	1·75	4·45	4·05	2·83	2·59	2·20	2·11
Gaya	1·79	1.65	4·08	3·74	2·60	2·34	2·04	1·86
Shahabad	1·96	1·71	4·08	3·88	2·73	2·45	2·17	1·95
Saran	2·60	2·33	4·87	4·37	3·11	2·78	2·51	2·25
Champaran	2·36	2·17	4·07	3·77	2·64	2·46	2·14	2·01
Muzaffarpur	2·75	2·51	4·46	4·02	2·88	2·66	2·38	2·20
Darbhanga	2·78	2·59	4·40	4·05	2·84	2·61	2·29	2·15
Monghyr	2·80	2·58	4·56	4·25	2·95	2·75	2·37	2·20
Bhagalpur	2·76	2·57	4·49	4·19	2·87	2·64	2·30	2·20
Saharsa	2·61	2·84	4·48	4·47	2·82	2·79	2·23	2·22
Purnea	2·91	2·49	4·44	4·04	2·85	2·58	2·28	2·06
Santal Parganas	2·75	2·58	4·45	4·21	2·76	2·60	2·20	2·06
Palamau	2·68	2·50	4·43	3·96	2·83	2·57	2·18	2·04
Hazaribagh	2·62	2·31	4·49	4·13	2·82	2·57	2·23	2·02
Ranchi	2·95	2·71	4·66	4·48	2·83	2·66	2·21	2·01
Dhanbad	2·89	2·90	4·33	4·15	2·86	2·77	2·38	2·30
Singhbhum	3·14	2·92	4·47	4·10	2·79	2·60	2·21	2·07

STATEMENT IV.2-B

Number of persons per room in all households and separately in households having one room, two rooms and three rooms (Urban)

State/District/City	No. of persons per room in households having different number of rooms							
	Total households		1-room household		2-room household		3-room household	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**2·51**	**2·43**	**4·07**	**4·00**	**2·85**	**2·75**	**2·30**	**2·20**
Patna	2·52	2·38	4·36	4·10	3·04	2·81	2·47	2·24
Gaya	2·27	2·05	4·06	3·69	2·96	2·64	2·39	2·06
Shahabad	2·22	2·00	3·74	3·64	2·80	2·53	2·34	2·03
Saran	2·45	2·26	4·30	4·14	2·96	2·68	2·45	2·20
Champaran	2·39	2·24	3·93	3·68	2·80	2·53	2·29	2·09
Muzaffarpur	2·73	2·50	4·51	4·33	3·22	2·93	2·54	2·30
Darbhanga	2·82	2·59	4·52	4·12	3·16	2·88	2·59	2·24
Monghyr	2·61	2·47	4·37	3·92	3·06	2·84	2·36	2·26
Bhagalpur	2·78	2·73	4·77	4·43	3·29	3·03	2·55	2·38
Saharsa	2·62	2·58	4·34	4·03	2·96	2·55	2·23	2·11
Purnea	2·86	2·63	4·22	3·88	2·94	2·70	2·38	2·22
Santal Parganas	2·46	2·29	4·24	3·74	2·81	2·70	2·33	2·28
Palamau	2·13	2·17	3·62	3·63	2·64	2·51	2·12	2·22
Hazaribagh	2·22	2·40	3·90	3·85	2·51	2·55	1·98	2·22
Ranchi	2·31	2·22	3·81	3·96	2·62	2·59	2·08	2·17
Dhanbad	2·59	2·71	3·71	3·77	2·52	2·55	2·05	2·10
Singhbhum	2·66	2·99	3·96	4·30	2·85	3·02	2·18	2·29
Cities—								
Patna	2·55	2·44	4·33	4·07	3·06	2·78	2·50	2·29
Gaya	2·39	2·13	4·10	3·66	3·04	2·67	2·42	2·07
Muzaffarpur	2·61	2·45	4·23	4·43	3·23	2·98	2·50	2·29
Darbhanga	2·96	2·69	4·74	4·33	3·33	2·95	2·78	2·27
Bhagalpur	2·83	2·77	4·86	4·48	3·40	3·13	2·63	2·45
Ranchi	2·33	2·22	4·13	4·02	2·86	2·68	2·28	2·23
Jamshedpur	2·68	3·19	4·03	4·45	2·98	3·13	2·27	2·54

It is evident that one-roomed households are the worst affected in respect of congestion. Thereafter there is a sharp decline in congestion in two-roomed households and then a smooth decline when we pass on to three-roomed households.

In rural areas the congestion in one-roomed households is almost uniform in different districts, the average number of persons per room varying from 4.07 to 4.87. In urban area, however, slightly less congestion is observable in one-room households in Shahabad and Champaran and also in Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Dhanbad. It is interesting to note that the urban industrialised belt do not have comparatively higher congestion in one-roomed households. In fact it is the old cities like Darbhanga and Bhagalpur which show comparatively much higher congestion in one-roomed households.

In two-roomed and three-roomed households again the degree of congestion is almost uniform in different districts though quite understandably the position in cities is somewhat worse.

A trend study for the decade 1961—71 from the statements IV.2-A and IV.2-B indicates that in rural areas considering all households there has been generally an increase in the number of persons per room except in case of Saharsa where there has been a slight decline. As we have seen in Chapter II the rate of rise in the number of houses in Saharsa is comparatively high during the decade 1961—71. Building activity in Saharsa is probably increasing at a fast rate in the wake of its revival after the control of Kosi floods and eradication of Malaria. The number of persons per room in one-roomed households has increased in the rural areas in all districts showing a more acute problem of congestion.

In the urban area, however, it is seen that the average number of persons per room has slightly declined during the decade in the districts of Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Similarly, the average number of persons per room in one-roomed households has also declined in the urban areas of Ranchi, Dhanbad, Palamau and Singhbhum. Though even the present degree of congestion is really far from desirable, yet it is encouraging to find a trend towards less congestion which may be due to comparatively higher construction activity there. Similarly, among cities it is observed that Jamshedpur has had a reduction in the degree of congestion during the decade. As against 3.19 persons per room in 1961 it has now got only 2.68 persons per room and as against 4.45 persons per room in one-room households it has now got only 4.03 persons per room. Congestion is, no doubt, still there but the rate of reduction of congestion is significant.

Percentage of population in different classes of households—Extent of congestion

The following statements give the percentage in various classes of households classified by the of population of the State and different districts number of rooms occupied by them. Since these households have been shown above as being congested in various degrees the following tables would naturally bring out the proportion of population suffering congestion in similar degrees :

STATEMENT IV·3-A

Proportion of population living in households with different number of rooms (Rural)

State/District	Percentage of population living in households with					
	One room		Two rooms		Three rooms	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**26·55**	**26·36**	**28·51**	**27·78**	**17·61**	**17·71**
Patna	12·93	12·08	20·55	19·15	17·99	17·97
Gaya	9·29	9·80	16·36	15·68	16·81	16·71
Shahabad	9·80	9·39	17·51	16·16	18·09	17·22
Saran	20·81	19·97	27·17	26·46	19·50	20·32
Champaran	19·62	18·68	28·79	27·65	23·04	22·68
Muzaffarpur	25·43	23·57	34·18	34·11	19·72	20·61
Darbhanga	29·85	29·61	34·41	34·56	18·21	18·46
Monghyr	34·01	33·13	29·75	29·85	15·47	15·61
Bhagalpur	32·22	31·57	30·82	29·89	16·32	17·18
Saharsa	25·16	34·89	30·77	32·15	21·19	18·35
Purnea	37·23	30·84	31·89	30·69	16·53	18·76
Santal Parganas	37·46	38·54	29·97	27·69	15·82	15·23
Palamau	37·73	40·03	27·37	26·76	13·92	13·74
Hazaribagh	29·04	27·81	31·66	29·97	17·31	18·20
Ranchi	39·54	39·18	36·12	34·45	13·91	13·82
Dhanbad	37·78	43·21	32·13	30·09	15·59	13·29
Singhbhum	50·54	50·71	30·89	30·03	11·13	11·35

STATEMENT IV·3-B

Proportion of population living in households with different number of rooms (Urban)

State/District/City	Percentage of population living in households with					
	One room		Two rooms		Three rooms	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**28·63**	**32·15**	**28·88**	**26·48**	**16·04**	**15·30**
Patna	23·68	29·55	25·47	25·43	17·95	16·05
Gaya	17·30	24·30	21·75	21·06	17·97	16·65
Shahabad	18·90	20·82	24·84	22·81	19·03	19·18
Saran	18·83	25·14	26·42	25·68	18·91	17·21
Champaran	21·87	23·49	30·17	27·00	20·45	20·10
Muzaffarpur	27·01	29·01	28·28	25·94	17·62	15·75
Darbhanga	28·62	33·83	31·19	29·70	15·91	14·42
Monghyr	26·28	28·51	28·97	30·60	17·59	15·96
Bhagalpur	32·49	37·78	27·30	26·01	14·62	12·45
Saharsa	27·37	30·91	33·32	32·66	19·24	15·73
Purnea	37·88	39·61	30·40	24·79	14·07	15·02
Santal Parganas	28·15	25·04	27·92	26·11	16·82	17·36
Palamau	20·08	30·71	25·28	21·48	16·47	16·26
Hazaribagh	25·18	32·04	33·21	28·68	15·84	15·00
Ranchi	23·46	24·26	33·25	26·28	16·11	16·18
Dhanbad	46·52	50·87	27·81	22·41	10·78	10·42
Singhbhum	34·94	42·91	34·64	30·65	13·52	12·53
Cities—						
Patna	24·07	33·18	24·19	24·27	18·09	15·22
Gaya	21·14	29·70	22·58	20·63	16·26	15·18
Muzaffarpur	24·31	28·07	27·24	24·16	18·84	16·07
Darbhanga	28·65	35·60	31·79	29·41	15·62	13·23
Bhagalpur	32·82	38·28	26·73	25·86	14·29	12·28
Ranchi	21·74	22·37	26·73	24·89	16·48	15·41
Jamshedpur	27·38	41·73	39·10	32·68	15·39	12·48

In Purnea and in the plateau region excluding Hazaribagh the proportion of persons living in one-room households in the rural areas is comparatively high. It is rather low in the rural areas of Gaya and Shahabad. In the urban area it is comparatively high in Dhanbad, Purnea and Singhbhum. There is uniformity among cities in this respect except that it is slightly higher in Bhagalpur.

In rural areas the percentage of population living in one-room households has decreased in Gaya, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Since such households are the most congested, accommodating more than 4 persons per room there has been a reduction during the decade in these districts, in the proportion of people suffering the highest degree of congestion in the State. Such reduction is more pronounced in Saharsa and Dhanbad. Among the districts where the proportion of population in one-room households has increased, Purnea is the most prominent indicating an appreciable rise in the population subjected to high congestion.

Generally, there is a rise in the proportion of population in rural areas living in two-room households except the districts of Darbhanga, Monghyr and Saharsa which show slight decrease. In three-room households the proportion of population in the rural areas of the State has decreased. The pattern in the districts is not uniform. Whereas it has increased in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Ranchi, Saharsa and Dhanbad, in rest of the districts it has decreased during the decade.

In urban areas the percentage of population in one-room households has decreased over the decade everywhere with the solitary exception of Santal Parganas. All cities have also had reduction in such population. In the State as a whole the percentage fell from 32.15 to 28.63 in the urban areas. Thus urban areas in general except those of Santal Parganas have had decrease in the extent of the most intense congestion. It may probably be due to the fact that increase in number of houses has a tendency to favour release in congestion in one-room households. People staying in one-room households may be seizing the earliest opportunity to spread to two rooms or more.

The percentage of population in the urban areas in 2-room households has increased in all the districts except Monghyr. In 3-room households also there is an increase except in the urban

areas of Purnea, Santal Parganas, Shahabad and Ranchi. Among cities there is a general increase in the proportion of population in these two types of households except Patna when there is a slight decline in case of 2-room households.

Household size

Subsidiary Table H-III.2 shows that the average household in the rural area of this State has 6.02 persons and in urban area it has 5.76 persons according to the houselist. For the State as a whole we have 5.99 persons per household. Considering the limitation in the figures regarding the number of persons this may be slightly an over estimate. The Primary Census Abstract which has been compiled on the basis of actual enumeration shows that the present household sizes in the State as a whole, in the rural areas and in the urban areas are respectively 5.73, 5.76 and 5.44 persons per household.

Of a greater interest in the household size is the proportion of households of different sizes. This is set out in Subsidiary Table H-IV.1 where the proportion has been separately presented for households containing 1 person, 2 persons and so on up to 5 persons and thereafter for households containing 6 persons or more. Since the average number of persons per household is near about 6, quite naturally there is a big concentration of households in the size class '6 persons or more'. Perhaps it would have been more informative if we had separate break-up for different household sizes even in the households having 6 persons or more. A study of the Subsidiary Table H-IV.1 indicates that generally the proportion of households goes on increasing with the increase in the size of households up to the households containing 5 persons. This study cannot be extended to households of higher sizes as the figures have been clubbed together. In case of urban areas, however, there are a few minor exceptions where the percentage of households of a particular size is slightly lower than the proportion of households of the next smaller size.

In the distribution of households into different size-classes two sets of figures are of particular interest, viz.—(i) proportion of households in 1 person households and (ii) proportion of households having 6 persons or more. The former represents somewhat unstable population, whereas the latter represents a really large size household. The following statement gives the percentage of these two categories of households in different districts separately in rural and urban areas :

STATEMENT IV·4

Percentage of households having 1 person and households having 6 persons or more in different districts separately for rural and urban areas

State/District	One person household		Six and more persons household	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR . .	**3·9**	**9·2**	**49·0**	**45·2**
Patna . .	3·0	6·4	56·6	52·9
Gaya . .	3·2	6·8	55·7	54·4
Shahabad .	4·5	9·5	57·0	48·3
Saran . .	3·5	7·5	57·5	53·1
Champaran .	3·9	7·4	46·7	47·6
Muzaffarpur .	3·7	6·6	49.4	52·8
Darbhanga .	3·7	6·4	46·5	52·9
Monghyr .	3·6	7·1	47·7	51·3
Bhagalpur .	3·2	5·4	46·3	53·6
Saharsa . .	3·2	7·8	50·6	49·2
Purnea . .	3·6.	8·3	45·4	44·2
Santal Parganas	3·3	8·6	43·0	46·5
Palamau .	5.0	11·0	45·3	45·4
Hazaribagh .	4.7	11·6	47·7	39·6
Ranchi . .	4.8	10·1	45·0	42·0
Dhanbad .	6.2	14·6	42·3	31·2
Singhbhum .	5.3	9·4	40·2	40.5

It would appear from the statement that the percentage of 1 person households in the rural area is almost uniform except that it is slightly high in the plateau region covered by Ranchi, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. It is the highest in the rural areas of Dhanbad which may probably be due to an impact of the industrialisation in the area. In general it is also seen that proportion of 1 person households is considerably higher in the urban area compared to that in the rural area. This is also quite understandable because in urban area we have migrants from outside who might not yet have fully settled with their family. This phenomenon is most pronounced in the urban areas

of Dhanbad as also, to a slightly less degree, in urban areas of the other districts in the plateau region.

Comparatively high percentage of households having 6 persons or more is found in the rural areas of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa. Besides, this statement also indicates that it is not true that in urban areas we have generally lower percentage of large households. In fact in the urban areas of several districts, viz., Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas and Palamau the percentage of such large households in the urban area is higher than that in the rural area.

Conclusion

Congestion in housing is limited to households having one room, two rooms and three rooms. One-room households are the worst affected in respect of intensity of congestion. Situation in this regard is almost uniformly bad throughout the State. Since 1961 the number of persons per room has increased in the rural area in all districts except Saharsa. Similarly, the number of persons per room in one-room households has also increased during the decade in the rural areas of all districts. Thus the worst degree of congestion has increased in intensity in rural areas. In urban areas the number of persons per room has declined in Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Again, the number of persons per room in one-room households has also declined in the urban areas of Ranchi, Dhanbad, Palamau and Singhbhum. Thus urban areas in Palamau and the industrial region of South Bihar are having less intensity of congestion than what it was in 1961. Intensity of congestion has also decreased in Jamshedpur during the decade.

The extent of most intense congestion as represented by the percentage of population living in one-room households is very high in the rural areas of plateau region excluding Hazaribagh as also of Purnea. In the urban area it is comparatively high in Singhbhum, Purnea and Dhanbad. In cities it is almost uniform except that it is relatively high in Bhagalpur. Variation over the past decade in this respect has not been uniform in the rural or urban areas of different districts.

The proportion of households increases with increasing size of households in rural areas. In urban areas there are some exceptions.

Proportion of one person households in the rural area is almost uniform except that it is slightly higher in plateau region. It is appreciably high in the rural and urban areas of Dhanbad. Proportion of large households is high not only in rural areas but also in the urban areas of some districts.

CHAPTER V

TENURE STATUS

General

The information regarding the tenure status of the household has been compiled in Table H-IV and the proportional figures have been presented in Subsidiary Table H-IV.1. The basic information collected during the houselist operation for each household was whether it lived in its own house or a rented house. In the rural areas of Bihar the percentage of rented house is almost negligible. Only 2.1 per cent of the households live in rented houses and the rest live in their own houses. In the urban area, however, the percentages of households living in owned houses and rented houses are respectively 53.8 and 46.2.

Inter-district variation

With such low incidence of households staying in rented houses in rural areas no useful purpose will be served by studying it further in its pattern of variability in different districts. However, such a study may be meaningful for urban area. The following statement gives the percentage of households living in owned houses distributed in different household sizes :

STATEMENT V-1

Percentage of households in different size-classes living in owned houses in urban areas of different districts

State/District/Cities	Percentage of households living in owned houses	Percentage of households in different size-classes living in owned houses					
		Households with 1 person	Households with 2 persons	Households with 3 persons	Households with 4 persons	Households with 5 persons	Households with 6 or more persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**53·8**	**26·3**	**39·9**	**44·6**	**48·4**	**53·4**	**66·1**
Patna	57·0	28·0	41·5	45·1	49·2	53·7	67·2
Gaya	66·7	31·9	50·7	52·1	60·1	63·3	77·6
Shahabad	67·7	32·2	51·7	59·1	63·5	70·8	79·6
Saran	74·2	40·0	58·6	65·0	73·5	74·9	82·8
Champaran	76·1	41·1	68·5	73·0	75·5	76·5	83·9
Muzaffarpur	69·1	32·4	55·4	59·1	66·0	71·7	77·5
Darbhanga	72·0	35·4	55·8	69·8	69·7	74·5	78·9
Monghyr	73·6	37·6	60·9	68·6	71·1	73·8	81·7
Bhagalpur	73·7	38·6	58·1	66·9	70·7	74·5	81·1
Saharsa	74·5	28·7	61·0	71·5	74·9	77·9	83·6
Purnea	64·7	34·0	49·5	59·6	64·0	67·8	74·3
Santal Parganas	57·7	30·4	47·5	51·5	53·5	58·2	67·1
Palamau	64·6	29·4	45·1	54·3	58·3	70·8	79·3
Hazaribagh	41·5	18·3	27·6	34·9	36·8	40·4	55·8
Ranchi	42·1	22·7	29·7	30·1	33·3	38·7	56·8
Dhanbad	31·7	20·5	27·7	29·2	30·1	31·6	40·5
Singhbhum	31·9	20·1	26·7	25·7	27·4	30·8	39·8
Cities—							
Patna	48·7	24·2	33·1	36·4	39·0	43·9	59·3
Gaya	54·4	25·5	39·0	38·4	44·5	49·5	66·4
Muzaffarpur	54·4	22·8	39·4	40·8	50·3	55·7	64·2
Darbhanga	76·2	43·0	59·1	74·2	70·3	75·0	83·4
Bhagalpur	70·2	36·4	51·5	59·7	65·9	69·8	78·4
Ranchi	45·2	21·5	26·6	31·2	31·6	40·2	58·6
Jamshedpur	24·0	16·7	18·5	17·5	16.5	21·1	31·0

Quite predictably we find that the percentage of 1 person households living in owned houses is rather small. For the State as a whole it is 26.3 per cent. It is also evident that in general, as the household size increases, the percentage of households living in owned houses goes on increasing. It indicates a trend towards having an owned house in larger size households.

Inter-district variation in the percentage of owned and rented houses is rather small except that in the industrial belt the percentage of households living in rented houses is comparatively higher which may indicate larger incidence of migration of outsiders into these areas.

Among the cities Darbhanga and Bhagalpur have very high percentage of owned houses, whereas the percentage in case of Jamshedpur is very low. It indicates predominance of local population in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur and that of outside workers in Jamshedpur who live mostly in the houses provided by their employers or in other rented houses.

Conclusion

In rural areas in Bihar there is very negligible percentage of rented houses. The percentage of owned houses is comparatively low in urban areas, particularly in the industrial belt. The tendency of the households to have their own houses increases with the increasing size of the households.

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING PATTERN AND STRUCTURAL DETAILS

General

In Chapter III we have had a picture of the types of materials of wall and roof in different regions. Here in this chapter an attempt is made to give in brief the settlement pattern, the general look of houses, the constructional details and an idea of the approximate cost of construction.

Bihar is traditionally divided into three natural regions, viz.—(i) North Bihar, i.e., the area lying north of the Ganga including the Himalayan Terai wherever it falls within the territories of this State, (ii) South Bihar Plain lying between the Ganga and the Plateau and (iii) South Bihar Plateau. Generally, house-types in the villages in these regions differ, though not very widely. Much more than any such regional variation there is the influence of differing economic status of people on the type of houses in which they live. Persons of high economic strata in all the regions generally live in *pucca* houses with walls made of burnt bricks and roofs of brick and lime or R.C.C. These houses are similar to those in urban areas and we shall take them up along with urban house-types. The percentage of such houses in the rural areas, however, is really very small. Houses with roofs of brick and lime or R.C.C./ R.B.C. are only 5.4 per cent as it is evident from Statement III.1-A. Generally, such roofs are placed only on good walls; hence it can be reasonably assumed that houses with *pucca* walls and such *pucca* roofs will also be about 5.4 per cent in rural areas.

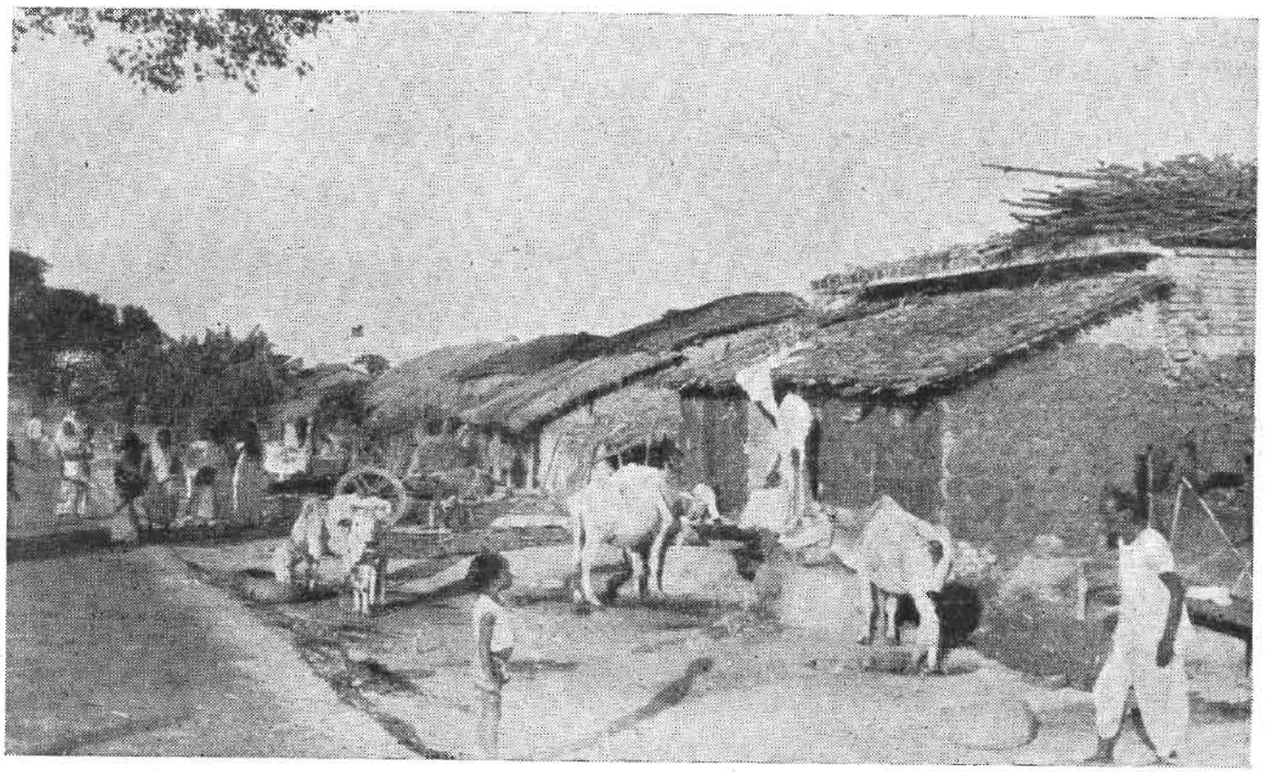
North Bihar

General Terrain—North Bihar region is intersected by several rivers which flow from the Himalayas into the Ganga, Ghaghra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Baghmati, Kamla-Balan and Kosi are prominent among them. The areas falling on both sides of these rivers suffer annual floods. The entire area is plain with a very gentle slope from north to south. One can travel from one end to the other without ever meeting a hillock or even a decent size mound. A narrow strip covered by the extreme north-western corner which falls in Himalayan Terai has thick forest; otherwise the vegetation mostly consists of planted orchards or dispersed trees of wild growth.

Settlement—In North Bihar generally we have compact and clustered settlement. In the flood zones, however, houses are generally linearly placed and dispersed though at some places in this region the houses are also irregularly scattered. One also sees temporary huts springing up here and there in these areas during the dry season which disappear with the arrival of floods.

The main village paths are seldom straight. Narrow paths emanate from these winding main paths and reach different houses which are located at some distance. A temple or a mosque is a common sight in an open area on the outskirt of the village. Often it is also a meeting place in the evening for the young and the old. At times one comes across huge tanks with high banks. Most of these tanks were constructed in the remote past either by the government or by the landlords during severe drought and famine which this region faced from time to time. Some of these tanks are in fact so big that children are fed on the folk tales that these were excavated by giants overnight. Besides, one frequently finds one or two smaller tanks in almost every village. These big and small tanks play a significant role in construction of houses as apart from being almost the only source of water for this purpose, their banks also provide earth which is used in constructing mud walls.

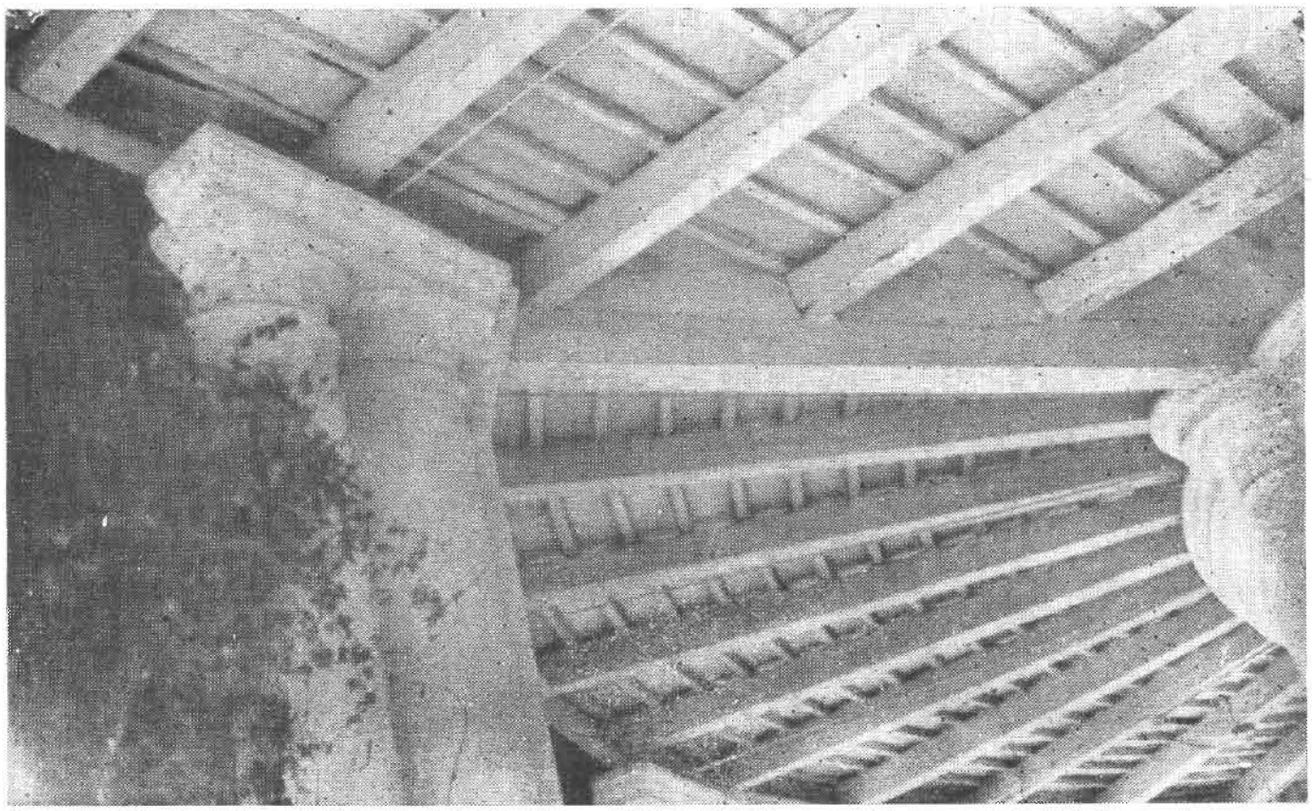
Common Building materials—The space between clusters of houses is invariably dotted with paddy fields and mango orchards. Often in one corner of an orchard one finds thick groves of tall and moderately fat bamboos growing to a height of about 45 to 50 feet. The diameter near the ground is about 4 to 6 inches and it gets gradually reduced as one goes up. The thin branches and long leaves of bamboo which generally grow in the upper portion of the plant are so intermingled with one another that, after cutting at the root, a bamboo is extricated from the grove only with a good deal of effort and skill. It needs repeated jerks applied by expert hands. Very often around an orchard there is a linear plantation of *seesam* trees with straight, uniform and healthy trunk and tiny leaves. *Seesam* also grows at times in a scattered manner in fallow land. Annual pruning of branches is quite common, as it promotes straight upward



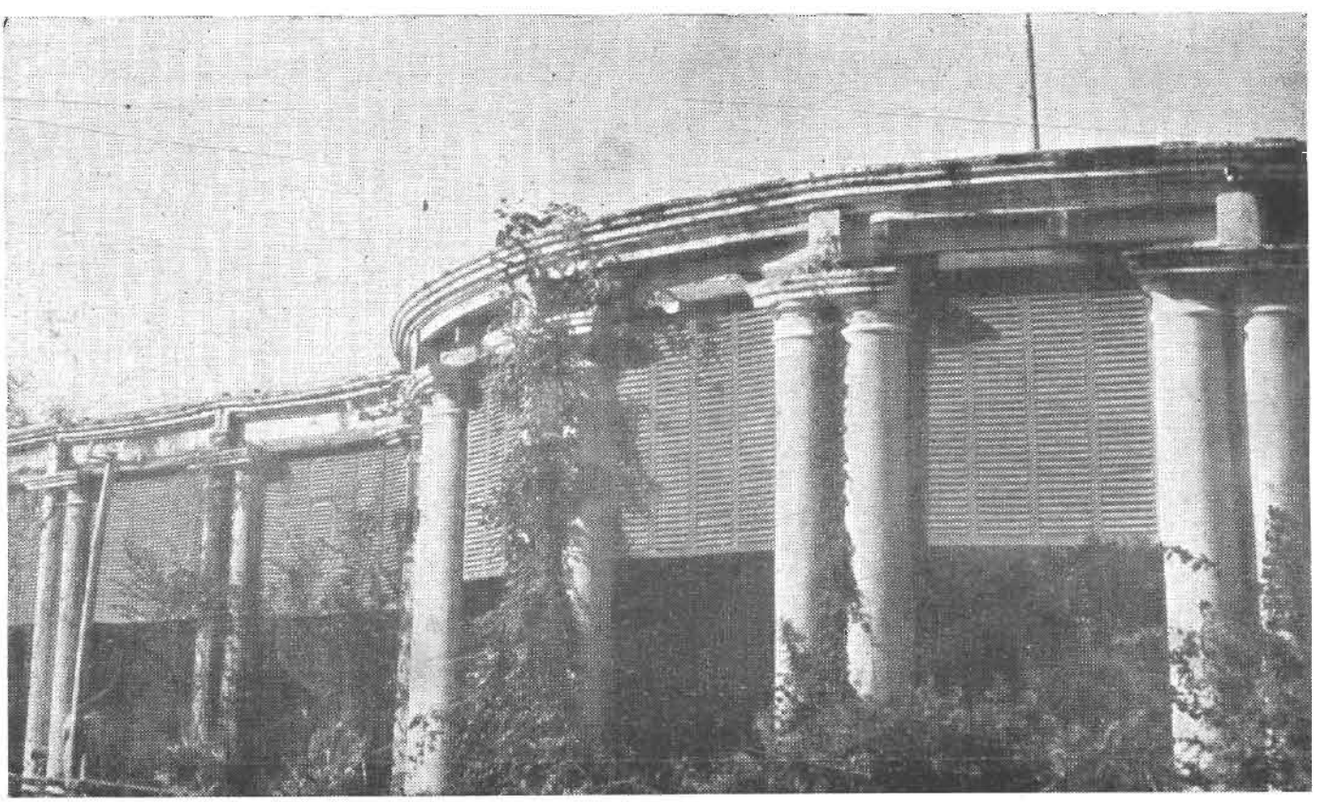
Rural houses in north Bihar



Modern flats in newly developed areas



A roof design of a *pucca* house (an old mansion)



Front view of an old mansion



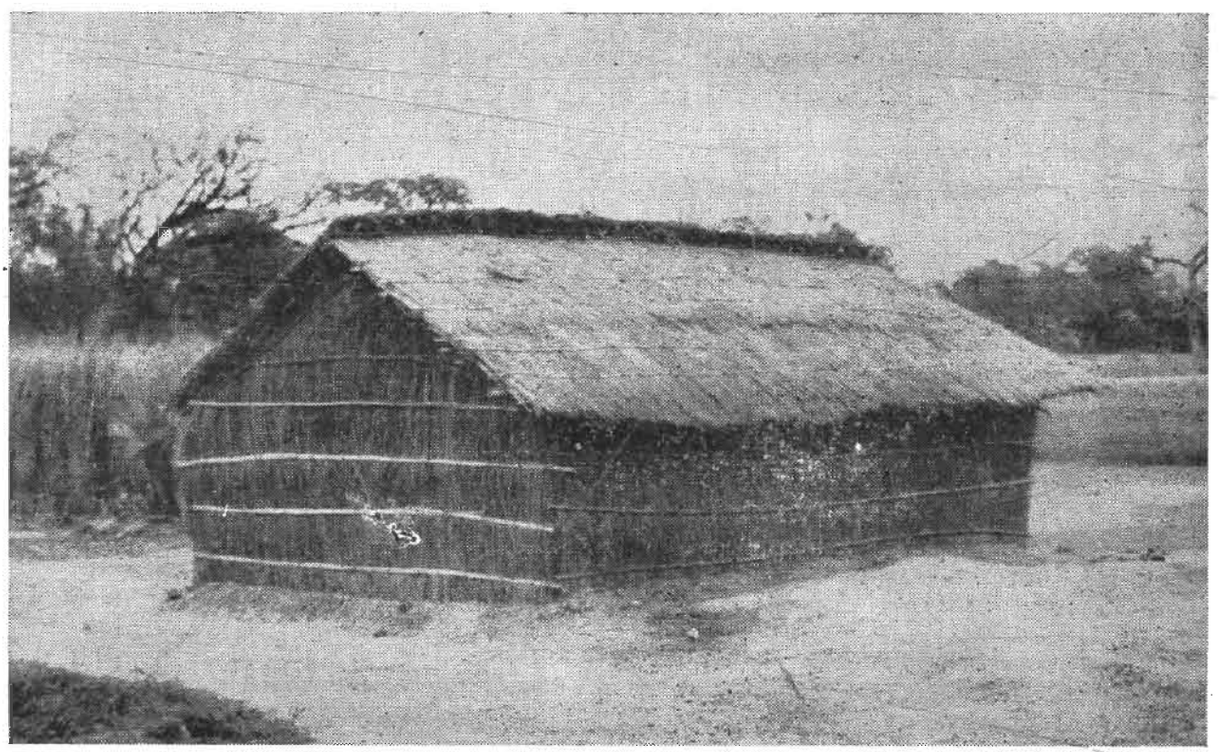
A house with mud walls and partly tiled and partly thatched roof



A house with mud walls and thatched roof



Bamboo groves. Bamboo is a popular building material in north Bihar.



A typical rural house in north-eastern Bihar with walls and roof made of thatch

growth and also provides the owner with a stock of fuel. Besides, the country side is also dotted with tall trees of palm.

Bamboo, *seesam* and palm are the most commonly used locally available sturdy materials for house construction. These are used as pillars and beams and also in preparation of frames for walls and roofs. Among the materials used for having a packing in these frames *khar, kharhi* and *sarpat* are important. *Khar* is a small size round and thin grass growing to a height of about 2 to 3 feet in fallow land. Dry *khar* is the most commonly used roof material in North Bihar. *Sarpat* is another type of grass growing to a height of about 6 to 7 feet. It has elongated leaves about ½ inch in breadth with sharp edges. *Kharhi* is a reed almost as high as *sarpat* but slightly more sturdy. Both *sarpat* and *kharhi* are used in packing the wall frames and in fencing the compound. For the purpose of house construction two other important plants are *munj* and *sabai* which are grasses growing to a height of about 4 to 6 feet. The thin rope made out of them is the most widely used binding material for house construction in the rural areas of North Bihar.

A typical house in this region has the walls of *kharhi* and bamboo and the roof of bamboo and *khar*. As we have seen in Chapter III mud walls are also common. An average middle-class house is about 30 feet in length and about 20 feet in breadth. Its height is near about 6 to 7 feet at the entrance and about 12 to 15 feet in the centre. The plinth may be about 2 to 3 feet. The houses of poor people are smaller. These may have a length of about 10 feet and breadth also about the same. The height may be about 5 feet at the entrance and near about double that much at the centre. Such houses may not have verandahs and the plinth may be almost as low as the ground level itself.

General setting of houses—The setting of houses in an average middle class family in North Bihar is generally such that an internal courtyard either square or rectangular in shape has four houses on its four sides each opening inward towards the courtyard which is locally known as *Angan*. Each house is a separate structure and thus there is some open space between the houses on the four corners of the *Angan*. Such open space in one corner is used as a passage from the village path. A small fence about 8 feet broad and as much high made of split bamboo frame and *kharhi* or *sarpat* packing so as to be about 2 inches thick is fixed to two vertical bamboo poles near the entrance in order to ensure that the *Angan* is not directly visible from the village path outside. Open spaces at some other corners may also be used as passage to the backyards where there may be a kitchen garden or a mango orchard.

The houses have verandahs inside towards the *Angan*, though the house which is on the side of the main village path may also have another verandah outside facing the path. This outer verandah is used by the male members as sitting place commonly known as *Dalan* or *Baithka*. Those who are comparatively well-to-do have a separate small structure for *Baithka* or *Dalan*. It is adjoining the main living houses and situated outside so as to be almost by the side of the village path or separated from it by a small open space.

The *Angan* may be about 35 to 40 feet long and 30 to 35 feet broad. The general slope of the *Angan* is towards one of the corners so that outflow of rain water is ensured. Generally, the villagers have a superstitious belief that either a passage or an outlet for rain water on the north-western corner results in exit of Lakshmi the Goddess of wealth. Hence this corner is generally fenced and there is no passage or outlet there. Moderately rich people have a small *Mandap* about 12′×12′ in the centre of the *Angan*. Almost invariably one finds in one corner of the *Angan* a wooden implement called *dhenki* for dehusking the paddy. Besides, one also finds embedded to ground either in the *Angan* or in one corner of a verandah the grinding wheels of stone for preparing flour out of wheat. Generally, the western house in the *Angan* has in one corner a place for family deity. In another corner there is the kitchen space which in some cases may be in some other house too.

The poorer people may not generally have such well laid *Angan* with houses on all sides. In such cases a family may just have one house without any *Angan*. The houses of Scheduled Castes are still generally located in one corner of a village, in most of the cases quite separated from the houses of the other castes.

Construction of a house– While constructing a typical middle class house described above the villager first gets the place examined by an astrologer to ensure that it conforms to the criteria laid down in the *shastras*. Thereafter with some ceremony and worshipping the founda-

tion is laid which may consist of digging a hole for a pillar. Then the central structural support is erected which consists of two sturdy central pillars and a horizontal beam, locally known as *bareri*, placed over them. The location of central pillars depends on whether the house is to have two roofs or four roofs. In the former case the two rectangular roofs are placed, one in the front and the other in the rear, both having their highest line in the centre of the house along the length and thereafter sloping down on both sides. In the latter case these two main roofs are trapezium shaped, one in the front and the other in the rear, with two smaller triangular roofs covering the gaps on the two ends of the length. The vertex of the triangle is on the nearest highest point of the two main roofs and the base is on the side fully covering the breadth of the house. The lower edges of all the four roofs are on the same horizontal level. The two sturdy central pillars of the main central support are located on the two edges of the length in the centre of the breadth in case of a house with two roofs. In the four-roofed house, however, these two pillars are located slightly inside along the length on the same central line.

Four pillars about half to two-thirds of the height of the main central pillar are erected on the four corners. Four slanting beams are placed with one end at the top of the nearest central pillar and the other end at the top of the corner pillar. Along the length both in the front and the rear some more pillars are fixed which are equal in height to the corner pillars. Two beams run along the length, one in the front and the other in the rear, supported by these pillars. In the four-roofed house pillars are also fixed along the breadth on both sides and two beams are placed on them so as to support the base of the two triangular roofs on the sides. This completes the general structural frame of the house which is capable of taking the load of the roof and keeping the walls firm.

Thereafter the frames of roofs are prepared and placed over the structure already erected. For preparing a frame two sets of bamboo pieces are prepared. If the bamboo is thin one set is prepared just by cutting the bamboo into pieces equal in length to the breadth of the roof. If, however, the bamboo is not so thin such pieces may be cut out of half split bamboo. These pieces are locally called *koro*. Another set of bamboo pieces is prepared by splitting the bamboo along its full length so that about 12 to 16 parts of the cross-section are made. These thin and long strips locally known as *battis* are cut so as to be made equal to the length of the roof. A few rows of *battis* are spread on the ground parallel to the length. Thereafter *koros* are placed across them parallel to the breadth at some intervals. At the top again *battis* are placed facing those at the bottom. Each junction is tied very firmly with a thin rope made of *munj* or *sabai*. The rope is generally double stranded with each strand about 2 mm. in diameter. In some cases there is a slight variation in construction. The *koros* have holes at equal intervals and the *battis* which are a little more sturdy and thicker in this case are inserted through these holes so as to be parallel to the length. In this way the need of tying with the rope is obviated. Since *koros* parallel to breadth are closely placed, it makes a firm structure.

This frame of the roof is made almost exactly to the size so that it fits between the central higher beam, the lower side beam in the front or the rear and the two slanting beams connecting the ends of the central beam to the nearer ends of the side beam. Thus for a house with two roofs one such frame will fit on the front side and exactly similar frame will fit on the rear. In case of houses with four roofs, besides these two frames which are now trapezium shaped instead of being rectangular, two triangular frames are prepared in similar manner so that these fit into the gaps on the two sides with the vertex of the triangle at the nearer end of the central beam and the base on the edge along the breadth. Finally these frames of roofs are firmly tied to the central higher beam, the lower side beams and the slanting beams with strong ropes made of jute or coir or with thin steel wire.

Thereafter frames for the walls are prepared for which there are many variations in method depending on the strength desired. In a moderately strong wall the frame of bamboo and the packing of *kharhi* is used. Thin and long strips of bamboo called *battis* are placed on the ground in parallel rows about 1 to 2 feet apart. The length of the *battis* is equal to the length of the desired wall. Then firm bamboo pieces, either full cross section or half split, are placed across the *battis* parallel to the breadth at some intervals. The length of these bamboo pieces is equal to the breadth of the desired wall. The space between two such bamboo pieces are packed with *kharhi*. At the top of it *battis* are again spread so as to be exactly opposite those at the bottom. The junctions are tied firmly with a thin rope. It makes quite a stable and

opaque wall. It is placed vertically touching the side pillars on the outer side and then it is firmly tied to the side pillars and the side beam.

Another way of construction of wall is by having both the frame and the packing of only bamboo. It is stronger and more durable than the first type just described which has the packing of *kharhi*. Full cross section bamboo poles are placed parallel to one another at some intervals. They have equally spaced holes in them so that two thin *battis* can pass through them. Two such thin *battis* are passed through one hole in each bamboo piece so that they run parallel to the length. Similarly other pairs of thin *battis* are passed through respective holes so as to lie along the length. Thereafter thin bamboo sheets are prepared by giving piercing cuts to a sturdy bamboo piece lengthwise in a criss-cross manner all around and splitting it completely along one line parallel to the length. Then it spreads out flat and a firm bamboo sheet is obtained. It is inserted through the frame already prepared by passing it between the two *battis* which are held together firmly in the holes made in the sturdy bamboo pieces of the frame.

After the wall is placed on all sides, the packing of the roof is done usually with *khar*. *Khar* is spread over the roof uniformly in one row along the length having its own length parallel to the breadth of the frame. Thereafter a thin *batti* is placed over it lengthwise which is tied to the roof frame at intervals with a thin rope. It keeps the *khar* spread out on the frame firmly attached to it. Then another row of *khar* is spread out slightly above so that its lower end completely overlaps the upper end of the lower row. In this manner the whole roof is covered The *khar* packing coming from both sides is finally joined at the high central beam and pressed firmly with the help of thin *battis* and rope. The *khar* projects from the roof frame on all sides so that the rain water which slides along it falls a little away from the edge of the plinth. This ensures protection to the plinth and the walls. Repacking with *khar* is usually done in alternate years and after 5-6 years the packing is completely replaced.

The wall is thereafter plastered with mud generally on its inner side. Richer persons have the outer side also plastered. The front roof sometimes covers the verandah as well, while, in many cases, there is a separate roof for the verandah which is closely tied to the front roof so as to ensure a uniform incline from the top to the edge.

Generally, the two central pillars, the corner pillars, the central beam, the slanting beam and the side beams are made of *sal* wood or *seesam* wood. Sometimes pieces of palm tree are also utilised for the slanting beams and the side beams. Palm is never used as a pillar as it does not have much capacity to take longitudinal load, whereas, because of its elasticity, it is quite suited for lateral load. In the houses of poorer people locally available wood is generally used as pillars and beams. Sometimes even bamboo may be used as central pillar and central beam. The packing may be of the thin branches of bamboo or of straw or leaves.

The houses with mud walls do not have such elaborate central frame or peripheral frame. In low category houses the walls themselves act as support for the central beam and the roofs. The elaborate structural arrangement in slightly better houses is common to that found in South Bihar Plain region and it will be described there. The usual source of earth for the poor people is the high banks of big tanks which are sometimes almost reduced to the ground level over decades on account of such excavations.

The earth is mixed with water and is thoroughly mixed and beaten, often with feet, in order to make it soft and of uniform consistency. Small chunks of mud are then placed systematically from the bottom to the top all around the house leaving the space for the door. Generally, the height of the wall is about 6 to 8 feet and its thickness about 2 to 3 feet at the bottom and 1 to 2 feet at the top. The soil of greater portion of Champaran, north-eastern portion of Darbhanga, northern part of Monghyr and almost the whole of Purnea and Saharsa is moist, sandy and non-cohesive. Hence in these regions mud walls are not very common except if the man is too poor to buy bamboo, *kharhi* and other required materials.

South Bihar Plain

Terrain and Settlement pattern – South Bihar Plain region is also almost level except for the hillock extending from Gaya to Rajgir and some other hills on the eastern side. General slope is towards north. The main rivers flowing from south to north are Sone, Poonpoon, Kiul, etc. The type of vegetation is generally the same as in North Bihar Plain except that it is much thinner in the southern region.

The settlement pattern here too is compact and clustered. However, the clusters are more

sparsely distributed than those in North Bihar. Linear pattern of settlement is seen in the river belt in the northern portion.

Lay out of houses and construction of walls and roofs—A common type of house has mud walls and tiled roofs. The wall is generally similar to that in North Bihar and the method of raising it also is same. The roof is slightly less inclined to horizontal than that in North Bihar. In most of the cases the inner courtyard is surrounded on all sides by rooms and thus, generally in most cases, there is no open space at the corners of the *Angan*.

In the poor class houses the central beam gets supported by the walls themselves as is generally found in North Bihar. In better type houses the load of the central beam is taken by one or more cross beams locally known as *dharan* running parallel to the breadth from wall to wall. On the centre of this cross-beam there is a small pillar over which the central beam rests. This pillar gets its support from two oblique struts one end of which is at the beam and the other end near the middle of the pillar.

The frame of the roof is almost similar to that in North Bihar region except that it is comparatively stronger in order to support the weight of the tiles. The tiles are placed above this frame.

The tiles are of two types flat and round, of which the latter is more common. The round tile is in fact semi-circular in cross-section with one end having slightly bigger diameter than the other so that the narrow end of the tile completely fits into the wider end of another tile. The thickness is near about one half to one c.m. The diameter of the larger end may be about 10 to 12 c.ms. and the length about 25 to 30 c.ms.

The tile is prepared out of mud by the potters on the wheel. In the beginning an elongated hollow circular object is shaped on the wheel which is thereafter cut into two parts longitudinally with the help of a string as the clay is still soft. Thus two tiles with semi-circular cross-section are prepared in one transaction. Thereafter these are dried in the sun and burnt in fire. The tiles now become quite sturdy and ready for use.

The tiles are placed on the roof side by side with the concave ends upwards. Two adjacent tiles are kept in their position by a third tile which is kept with concave end downwards almost covering the two neighbouring edges of the lower tiles. The tiles are placed parallel to the breadth of the roof from one end to the other along the length. Those in the next higher layer are so placed that the narrower and lower end fits into the larger and upper end of the tiles of the lower row. In this manner tiles are spread out on the roof. It is thus ensured that the rain water slides along the roof through the grooves formed by the concave tiles without any part of it dripping inside.

The tiles are quite strong and they can continue for a number of years. They get disturbed by birds and also damaged by hailstorm. Thus some replacement is necessary either every year or in alternate years.

South Bihar Plateau

Terrain—The plateau consists of the Archaean and Gundwana rocks which are very rich in minerals. In fact this belt of undulating land is the richest in the country in its mineral wealth. The river Damodar with its tributaries extends right across it from west to east. This region is also covered with some of the finest *sal* forests in the country. Apart from the tall and straight *sal* which may some time grow up to the height 85 to 90 feet in the interior of the Singhbhum district, the other trees which are commonly seen in this region are *palas, mahua, teak, seemal, amaltas,* etc. Just like the big tanks and the trees of mango, bamboo, and *seesam* in the North Bihar, the high hills and the trees of *sal, mahua* and *palas* have been a part of life and culture of the inhabitants of the plateau region for generations.

Settlement pattern and general lay out of houses—Dispersed dwelling is the characteristic feature of the settlement pattern of this region. The clustering and congestion as visible in North Bihar and also to a great extent in South Bihar Plain region is generally absent.

The tribal villages are characterised by their own traditions and tastes. Almost invariably one comes cross a place for the deity in the outskirts of the village, though inside the houses too, ancestors and deities are offered prayers. Invariably one also finds a common meeting place where people assemble and take part in singing and dancing and in other festivities.

Houses—The houses are generally very clean and the walls are coloured with red earth or other colouring materials. There is a fence of twigs around the house. The common material of the wall is mud and that of roof is the tile.

The inner courtyard is not common. A typical Adibasi house has a central hall about 15 to 20 feet in length and 10 to 15 feet in breadth covered with tiled roof. Generally, on all sides there is a continuous verandah which is also enclosed from outside with walls. The roof of the verandah is slightly lower than that of the central hall and thus there is a discontinuity near the eve's line of the central hall which gives the appearance of a typical double-roof. Neither the central hall nor the outer verandah has any source of light or ventilation except the main doors and, in a few cases, some small windows. The house is used for sleeping, eating, cooking, storage and also, in some cases, for the abode of cattle. The thrashing and grinding implements are also kept in a corner of the house.

The houses of poor people do not have tiles; these are instead covered with grasses, leaves, reeds and saplings. Bamboo is not common.

The houses naturally are very dark and in fact some of the houses of a few tribes are so dark that even during the day time it is difficult to see anything within.

The houses of the poorer section of Paharias are very small, sometimes having a height of 3 to 4 feet and width of 2 to 2½ feet. One has to crawl while entering into these huts which are generally located in thick forests preferably near a natural spring. Birhors of some areas construct conical shaped huts made of branches of trees. These are about 8 feet in height. Birjias generally construct their houses on high hills and a couple of families live together in very small huts.

The walls and roofs in the huts which are made of reeds, twigs and grass do not have any complicated structural frame as is seen in the northern region.

Changing pattern of Housing in Rural Area

Though this is the general picture of the housing in the rural areas the situation is changing fast. Earlier, good mud houses with tiled roof or houses with bamboo walls and *khar* roof were a sign of prosperity and respectability if the structure was strong and big and the walls were nicely plastered. Now, however, such a house would not be rated as anything above the lower middle class. The upper middle class people and, of course, the rich people are fast going in for burnt brick walls and *pucca* roofs or very good tiled roofs. As we have seen in Chapter III the percentage of residential houses with walls of burnt bricks or metal sheets or stone has risen from 10.0 to 14.1 over the decade 1961—71.

Urban Housing

Except for Jamshedpur and some recently constructed industrial housing colonies there is no planned town or township in Bihar. Even in the State capital the old or the new houses do not present a harmonious architectural pattern. In fact very little attention is given to the aesthetic side of the house-construction.

Jamshedpur is a contrast in this respect. Its lay out of the residential area and the general look of the houses particularly those of the TELCO Housing Colony do give an appearance of beauty and elegance. Industrial townships of Bokaro Steel City, Heavy Engineering Corporation, near Ranchi and Sindri Fertiliser Factory are also well planned. The architecture in each of these places, however, suffers from monotony as it necessarily has to be in such large size colonies where set patterns have to be followed.

The urban houses which are generally made of burnt brick walls and R.C.C. roof are too well known to merit any detailed description here. The building materials for such houses, the constructional details and the structural design are subject matters of study in Engineering Colleges and research in Technical Institutes. Almost every body who will read this volume is quite familiar with the non-technical aspect of the matter. Hence it is futile to give any description here.

Cost of building materials and cost of construction

Any description of housing in a region will not be complete without an idea of the cost of construction. One meets with great difficulty while making any such enquiry about the rural housing. The measures are not standardised and the prices are not uniform. Apart from seasonal variability and variation from year to year the prices differ a great deal even from village to village. Thus only a very large scale data collected over an extensive region will give some realistic idea of the average price. Since it could not be possible, an attempt was made to make some case studies at a limited number of places just to get a rough idea of the prevailing prices.

The quality of materials consumed, the rates of various articles and the total cost in case of a few typical houses as collected during case study are as follows :

(i) Size 18′×13′ ; walls of bamboo and *Kharhi* and roof of bamboo and *Kharhi* :

Article	Quantity	Rate	Cost
		Rs.	Rs.
Kharhi	20 bundles	3 per bundle	60·00
Bamboo	20	4 each	80·00
Rope (*Sabai*)	3 Kilo	1·25 per Kilo	3·75
Labourer	·8	3 per labourer	24·00
Miscelloneous	..	..	2·25
	Total	..	170·00

(ii) Size 14′×13′ ; walls of mud and roof of tile ; roof frame of bamboo :

Article	Quantity	Rate	Cost
		Rs.	Rs.
Bamboo	60	4·00 each	240.00
Bareri (wood) (Central beam)	1	..	45·00
Dharan (wood) (cross beam)	1	..	42·00
Nails	1 Kilo	3·00 per Kilo	3·00
Rope of coir	2 Kilo	2·00 per Kilo	4·00
Door frame and shutters	1	..	30·00
Kharhi for covering the roof frame	4 bundles	3·00 per bundle	12·00
Tiles	10,000	15·00 per thousand	150·00
Labourer including that for construction of wall	40	3·00 per labourer	120·00
	Total	..	646·00

NOTE : The earth and water for mud do not cost any money.

The main materials used in urban houses are brick, cement, steel, stone chips and sand. The cost of cement and steel though rising very fast from year to year does not vary much in different places in the State. The rates of other materials, however, vary extensively. The ground floor of an average *pucca* house in Bihar costs about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per sq. feet of the plinth area. The rate of construction of an upper storey is about two-thirds this amount. An average middle class house with three living rooms on the ground floor along with the kitchen, lavatory, bath-room and verandah will require a plinth area of about 1,200 sq. feet and thus its cost will be near about Rs. 30,000.

APPENDICES

APPEN

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

Name of District..... Code No.....

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

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used, *e. g.* residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial no. of that entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note : Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10&12. These are meant for use in the Tabulation offices for coding.

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

DIX I

ENGLISH

INDIA 1971

LIST

Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
House hold No.	Name of the Head of Household	If S.C. or S.T., write name of Caste/ Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? (i) Owned(O) (ii)Rented(R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Total					

Signature of Supervisor.....Dated.....

APPEN

CENSUS OF

ESTABLISHMENT

Name of District..... Code No.....

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

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (a) Govt./Quasi-Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers
1	2	3	4	5

NOTE : Please do not write in the spaces cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Tabulation Offices for coding.

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

DIX II

INDIA 1971

ENGLISH

SCHEDULE

Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

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

If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done			If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe *e.g.* Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.
Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/ sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
6	7	8	9	10	11

enclosed by dotted lines in
These are meant for use in the

Signature of Supervisor.....Date.....

APPENDIX III

Sample Design and Precision of Estimates

1. Sample Design

1.1. *Sample Size*—A 20 per cent systematic sample of census houses was selected from the houselist with a random start. This sample size was adopted on considerations of required precision, available recources and operational convenience.

1.2. *Selection Procedure*—Though the lowest levels (tabulation areas) for which estimates are presented in these tables are rural district, urban district (including cities, if any) and city, the sample was actually drawn, from what are called, 'Operational Units'. These Operational Units comprised (a) Tehsil of a district in the rural area, (b) Non-city urban part of a district, and (c) City. If any of these Operational Units was unduly large, it was divided into Sub-operational Units of at least 20,000 houses. Similarly small-sized Operational Units were either combined together or tagged on to a contiguous larger unit so as to form an effective Operational Unit of the minimum size mentioned above. Adoption of these Operational Units ensured accuracy in sample selection maintaining at the same time stability in the sampling fraction within the tabulation areas. For houselisting purposes the Tehsils (Rural), Towns and Cities had been divided into compact smaller areal units called 'houselisting blocks'. Within each Operational Unit, the houselisting blocks had been so arranged that it was possible to select the sample from the entire Operational Unit in a continuous fashion. The procedure adopted had ensured effective control over sample selection within each block as also in the entire Operational Unit.

2. Estimation Procedure

2.1. *Estimates of the characteristics*—Unbiased estimates have been worked out by inflating the sample frequencies in each cell uniformly by 5.

2.2. *Reliability of estimates*—The percentage relative standard error on the basis of a Simple Random Sample is estimated as

$$100\times\sqrt{\frac{0{\cdot}8(1-P)}{nP}}=\sqrt{\frac{4(1-P)}{NP}}\times 100$$

where 'P' is the estimated proportion in any cell, 'N', the total of the table, n, $\left(=\frac{N}{5}\right)$ the sample size and 0.8, the finite population correction. Analysis of Table E-1 of 1961 Census for all the districts of India revealed that 82 per cent of the estimated proportions of the various cells had a relative standard error of less than or equal to 20 per cent with a sampling intensity of 20 per cent. Considering the detailed nature of the census tables, a minimum acceptable level of precision lower than 20 per cent may be too difficult to attain for every cell at the district level.

If the relative standard error in a cell is more than 20 per cent it may, therefore, be necessary to combine such cells suitably with others so as to achieve this minimum precision. Further if the size of a district is so small that the relative standard error is greater than 20 per cent for most of the characteristics, the estimates for that district may have to be combined with those of an adjoining district in order to achieve the required precision in most of the cells. The size of the universe (i.e., district/State) for the various values of the proportion from 0.0001 to 0.9 by percentage relative standard error shown in the statement given below will help in deriving quickly the level of precision of any cell. Procedure for using the Statement is indicated as a foot-note to it in the form of an example. A compact statement indicating the size of cell estimate with 20 per cent relative standard error for various district/State size is given in the Fly-leaf to the Tables for ready reference.

2.3. *Efficiency of the estimates*—Since houses with similar characteristics tend to cluster in space, some stratification with regard to almost all the housing characteristics is built into the Census Houselist. This suggests intutively that the systematic sample should have achieved a more balanced representation of the universe than a Simple Random Sample. Consequently, the standard error of any estimate of moderate size from the systematic sample of census houses will in all probability, be less than the one provided by the formula given in para 2.2 above.

Further, since the sample of households, on which Tables H-III and H-IV are based, consists of all the households residing in the sample of census houses (equivalent to cluster sample) and since the characteristics of households residing in a census house are likely to be similar, the sampling error should normally be expected to be greater than that of a systematic sample of

* This is only a brief description of the sampling design adopted in preparing the Housing Tables. For a detailed discussion on the sampling procedures adopted in the census reference may be made to the special paper on the subject published by the Registrar General, India.

households. In practice, however, there is nearly one to one correspondence between a household and a house in most of the areas, particularly in Rural, so that the selected systematic sample is almost equivalent to a systematic sample of household. The formula of para 2.2, therefore, apply to the Household Tables also along with Housing Tables.

STATEMENT

Proportion, Percentage Relative Standard Error and the expected size of Universe for a 20% Simple Random Sample

Proportion	Percentage Relative Standard Error						
	1·0	2·5	5·0	10·0	20·0	30·0	50·0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
·0001	399960000	63993600	15998400	3999600	999900	444400	159984
·0002	199960000	31993600	7998400	1999600	499900	222178	79984
·0003	133293333	21326933	5331733	1332933	333233	148104	53317
·0004	99960000	15993600	3998400	999600	249900	111067	39984
·0005	79960000	12793600	3198400	799600	199900	88844	31984
·0006	66626666	10660266	2665066	666266	166566	74029	26651
·0007	57102857	9136957	2284114	571028	142757	63448	22841
.0008	49960000	7993600	1998400	499600	124900	55511	19984
.0009	44404444	7104711	1776178	444044	111011	49338	17761
·001	39960000	6393600	1598400	399600	99900	44400	15984
·002	19960000	3193600	798400	199600	49900	22178	7984
·003	13293333	2126938	531733	132933	33233	14770	5317
·004	9960000	1593600	398400	99600	24900	11067	3934
·005	7960000	1273600	318400	79600	19900	8844	3184
·006	6626666	1060266	265067	66267	16567	7363	2651
·007	5674285	907886	226971	56743	14186	6305	2270
·008	4960000	793600	198400	49600	12400	5511	1984
·009	4404444	704711	176178	44045	11011	4894	1762
·01	3960000	633600	158400	39600	9900	4400	1584
·02	1960000	313600	78400	19600	4900	2178	784
·03	1293333	206933	51733	12933	3233	1437	517
·04	960000	153600	38400	9600	2400	1067	384
·05	760000	121600	30400	7600	1900	844	304
·06	626667	100267	25067	6267	1567	696	251
·07	531429	85029	21257	5314	1327	591	213
·08	460000	73600	18400	1600	1150	511	184
.09	404444	64711	16178	4044	1010	449	162
·1	360000	57600	14400	3600	900	400	144
·2	160000	25600	6400	1600	400	188	64
·3	93333	14933	3733	933	238	104	37
·4	60000	9600	2400	600	150	67	24
·5	40000	6400	1600	400	100	45	15
·6	26667	4267	1067	267	67	30	11
·7	17143	2743	686	171	43	19	7
·8	10000	1600	400	100	25	11	4
·9	4444	711	178	44	11	5	2

NOTE : Given district size 'N' (*i. e.* total of table) and the percentage relative standard error (p. r. s. e.) to determine the size of a cell 'NP' where 'P' is the associated proportion.

(*i*) p. r. s. e.=20%

(*ii*) $N \geq 16567$, NP=100

(*iii*) $4900 \leq N \leq 16567$, NP=99

(*iv*) $900 \leq N \leq 4900$, NP corresponds to that of the nearest tabulated district size, *e. g.*, if N=2897, NP=2400×·04 =96

(*v*) For $N < 900$, let N_1P_1 and N_2P_2 be the cell size for the immediately larger (N_1) and immediately smaller (N_2) tabulated district sizes. Then

$$NP = \frac{N_1P_1(N-N_2)+N_2P_2(N_1-N)}{(N_1-N_2)}$$

e. g., let N=527, then N_1=900, N_2=400, N_1P_1=90 and N_2P_2=80. By substitution NP=82·54, *i. e.*, 83 approximately.

(*vi*) Similar rules may be formulated for any other p. r. s. e. desired.

HOUSING TABLES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Background

Prior to 1961 Census houselisting operation was confined mainly to listing of occupied houses used as dwellings in order to count the population living in them. Non-residential houses such as schools, colleges, business houses, temples, mosques, office, premises, factories, workshops, etc., were not covered in the houselist. A uniform houselist for the country was designed for the first time in 1961 Census. The houselisting operation for 1961 Census envisaged listing of all types of houses and collection of data on houses, households and industrial establishments. The tradition has been maintained in 1971 Census with some improvements. Besides gathering information on two additional items in the houselist, viz., (i) if the head of the household is a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and (ii) if the household cultivates land an establishment schedule was also filled in which data about all types of establishments located in census houses were collected.

Houselisting operation

The houselisting operation of this State was conducted during May, 1970 except in Siwan Subdivision and Chapra Sadar Subdivision of Saran District where it was done in June, 1970. During houselisting two schedules, viz., (i) houselist and (ii) establishment schedule were filled in. In the former information about materials of walls and roofs, the use to which houses were put, and certain details about the households living in the houses were entered and in the latter information about the establishments located in the houses was collected. The tabulation of data in the establishment schedules was done on full count. The tables prepared from the data in the establishment schedules (known as E-Series Tables) have been presented in the Part III-B relating to this State.

Tabulation of data

The tabulation of data collected in the houselist has been done on the basis of 20 per cent systematic sample of houses in the houselist. Unbiased estimates have been worked out by inflating the sample frequencies in each cell uniformly by 5.

The main Housing Tables (known as H-Series Tables) and the Subsidiary Tables prepared from the main Housing Tables have been presented in this volume. Each table is preceded by a flyleaf which among other things contains a note about the type of data contained in the table and the mode of presentation. This volume also contains report on the analysis of data thrown up by the houselisting operation.

Rural urban classification

All municipalities, notified areas and cantonments were treated as towns irrespective of their population size, density of population or livelihood pattern.

Certain criteria were prescribed for treating other places as towns as it was done in 1961 Census. Places were to be treated as statusless towns if (a) they had a population of 5,000 or more, (b) density was not less than 400 persons per sq. Km., and (c) at least three-fourths of the male working population was engaged in non-agricultural livelihood. By and large these criteria were followed except in only a very few cases on account of their tourist interest or administrative significance or their having urban characteristics. The areas covered by towns are treated as urban and places which are not urban are treated as rural.

Concepts and definitions

City—A city is a town with population one lakh and above.

Building—" A 'building' is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds, etc. or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In

such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number."

Census House—"A 'Census house' is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

* * * *

The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case, etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases."

Household—"A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'. Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams*, etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'."

Main Tables

The following tables (known as H-Series Tables) have been pepared from the data collected in the houselist:

1. Table H-I—Census houses and the uses to which they are put.
2. Table H-II—Distribution of census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.

Appendix to Table H-II—Distribution of residential census houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof.

3. Table H-III—Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.
4. Table H-IV—Households classified by size and tenure status.

Subsidiary Tables

The following subsidiary tables have been prepared to highlight the salient features of the main tables:

H-I.1—Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses.

H-I.2—Distribution of 1,000 census houses for selected types of use among rural and urban areas.

H-II.1—Distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately.

H-II.1(A)—Distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately.

H-II.2—Distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately.

H-II.2(A)—Distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately.

H-III.1—Distribution of 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied.

H-III.2—Number of persons, males & females per room and persons per household.

H-IV.1—Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses according to size of the household in rural and urban areas separately.

TABLE H-I

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

TABLE H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

FLYLEAF

This table gives figures of census houses classified into different categories according to the uses to which they were put. Figures of census houses found vacant, i.e., houses which were not put to any use at the time of Houselisting have been shown separately in the table. Occupied census houses have been categorised into the following 11 classes :

(i) Residence
(ii) Shop-*cum*-residence
(iii) Workshop - *cum*-residence including Household industry
(iv) Hotels, *Sarais, Dharamshalas,* Tourist homes and Inspection houses
(v) Shops excluding eating houses
(vi) Business houses and Offices
(vii) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds
(viii) Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places
(ix) Places of entertainments and community gathering (*Panchayatghar*) excluding places of worship
(x) Places of worship (e.g., Temple, Church, Mosque, *Gurudwara*, etc.)
(xi) Others

The category 'Others' shown above is a residuary group and occupied census houses which did not fall under any of the categories (i) to (x) mentioned above were put in the category 'Others'. It included census houses used as cattle-shed, garage, *Baithka* (sitting place), *Bhusaghar* (fodder house), etc.

The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on 20 per cent sample of census houses. These estimates have been worked out by multiplying the sample figures by 5. All the census houses whether occupied or vacant have been taken into account for the purpose of marking the 20 per cent sample.

A note prepared in the office of the Registrar General, India about the estimates of the various characteristics presented in the H-Series Tables is reproduced below :

> "The figures given in the tables of the 'H' Series are unbiased estimates of the various characteristics based on 20 per cent sample of census houses. These estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.
>
> The following statement indicates the broad level of precision of the estimated frequency of any cell directly from the size of the Universe (i.e., District/State).

STATEMENT

District/State size (N), value of proportion (P) and the related size of cell estimate (NP) at 20% relative standard error (p. r. s. e.)

N	>16567	4900<N≤16567	4900	3233	2400	1900	1567	1327	1150	1010	900
P	<0·006	0·006≤P<0·02	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·07	0·08	0·09	0·10
NP	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90

NOTE: 1. This statement has been derived from the detailed statement shown in Appendix III, pages 48 & 49 setting the acceptable level of precision at 20 per cent. For any 'N' falling between 900 and 4900 read off the value of 'NP' corresponding to the nearest value of 'N' tabulated above. For example if N=1352, NP=93 corresponding to N=1327 in the statement. For N<900 and other levels of precison the detailed statement may be consulted.

2. Whatever the universe size there is a maximum value of the estimated cell frequency associated with a specific level of precision as shown below :

p.r.s.e.	1	2·5	5	10	20	30	50
NP	40,000	6,400	1,600	400	100	45	16

These values read along with those in the statement will provide a better appreciation of the level of precision of the estimate in any cell of the table. For example for a district size N=1352 (vide note 1 above) cell frequencies between 93 and 400 will have a relative standard error of 10 20 per cent, while those equal to or greater than 400. will have a relative standard error of 10 per cent or less, etc."

Figures have been presented separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State and the districts. Figures of each of the 7 cities (according to 1961 Census) have also been presented separately. The urban figures of the State and the districts include the figures of the cities as well.

The relevant instructions to Enumerators to record in col. 6 of the houselist the use to which a house was put at the time of Houselisting Operation are reproduced below :

"*Col. 6: Purpose for which Census House is used, e.g., residence, shop, shop*-cum-*residence, 'business, factory, workshop, workshop*-cum-*residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant*—The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as (these are purely illustrative) :

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed, etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'Workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist Even a place where some household industry such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making, etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

(3) Shop: A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai, dharamshala,* tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (*Panchayatghar*), etc.

(10) Place of worship *e.g.*, temple, church, mosque, *gurudwara,* etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(12) Others e.g., cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, i.e. if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may not be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

NOTE : The reason for vacancy such as dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column."

H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

OCCUPIED CENSUS

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of Houselisting	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	T	**10,243,585**	**351,280**	**7,994,670**	**124,280**	**103,465**	**6,440**
	R	**9,029,475**	**266,925**	**7,119,760**	**98,025**	**89,470**	**3,615**
	U	**1,214,110**	**84,355**	**874,910**	**26,255**	**13,995**	**2,825**
Patna	T	645,125	29,225	452,615	11,360	5,490	515
	R	495,840	19,080	349,660	7,445	2,950	185
	U	149,285	10,145	102,955	3,915	2,540	330
*Patna (M. C.)	U	84,895	5,010	60,160	2,140	1,255	155
Gaya	T	799,340	30,190	579,885	9,775	5,685	395
	R	733,850	25,465	536,615	8,345	4,585	205
	U	65,490	4,725	43,270	1,430	1,100	190
Gaya (M)	U	32,735	2,265	22,180	590	645	85
Shahabad	T	758,545	24,500	474,585	10,850	6,450	405
	R	687,870	19,545	428,710	9,235	5,420	230
	U	70,675	4,955	45,875	1,615	1,030	175
Saran	T	693,570	17,645	501,875	5,400	4,310	365
	R	653,825	14,720	477,570	4,445	3,900	250
	U	39,745	2,925	24,305	955	410	115
Champaran	T	694,035	18,140	518,265	5,560	3,685	435
	R	651,215	15,405	490,115	4,935	3,385	285
	U	42,820	2,735	28,150	625	300	150
Muzaffarpur	T	786,950	12,865	619,075	7,225	5,040	440
	R	733,755	9,970	585,135	6,005	4,300	275
	U	53,195	2,895	33,940	1,220	740	165
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	27,100	1,345	17,810	590	270	125
Darbhanga	T	855,825	15,135	675,380	11,020	7,065	505
	R	808,710	12,460	644,010	9,695	6,445	280
	U	47,115	2,675	31,370	1,325	620	225
Darbhanga (M)	U	24,240	1,530	16,245	775	310	120
Monghyr	T	673,275	21,175	543,670	11,615	5,950	400
	R	585,395	16,705	480,070	8,490	4,515	200
	U	87,880	4,470	63,600	3,125	1,435	200
Bhagalpur	T	344,615	7,910	291,600	5,360	5,330	315
	R	304,990	6,370	264,120	4,195	4,030	150
	U	39,625	1,540	27,480	1,165	1,300	165
Bhagalpur (M)	U	29,955	1,120	20,740	760	1,085	130
Saharsa	T	416,940	12,825	356,685	5,345	2,015	175
	R	391,450	11,225	340,090	4,780	1,820	90
	U	25,490	1,600	16,595	565	195	85

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

HOUSES USED AS

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g., Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others	Total Rural Urban	State/District/City
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
202,605	**24,425**	**90,180**	**19,170**	**3,095**	**107,805**	**1,216,170**	**T**	**BIHAR**
115,565	**13,495**	**56,155**	**8,900**	**2,130**	**98,310**	**1,157,125**	**R**	
87,040	**10,930**	**34,025**	**10,270**	**965**	**9,495**	**59,045**	**U**	
21,505	2,025	9,140	1,675	260	6,910	104,405	T	Patna
8,690	710	3,695	465	165	5,360	97,435	R	
12,815	1,315	5,445	1,210	95	1,550	6,970	U	
7,315	705	3,280	715	85	825	3,250	U	*Patna (M.C.)
19,870	1,575	7,440	985	270	11,800	131,470	T	Gaya
13,430	985	4,785	475	240	10,990	127,730	R	
6,440	590	2,655	510	30	810	3,740	U	
3,225	315	1,400	290	5	395	1,340	U	Gaya (M)
19,075	1,610	9,465	1,045	165	9,850	200,545	T	Shahabad
12,345	1,025	6,890	415	105	8,995	194,955	R	
6,730	585	2,575	630	60	855	5,590	U	
16,640	1,280	9,735	1,240	190	7,270	127,620	T	Saran
11,630	870	8,070	755	155	6,810	124,650	R	
5,010	410	1,665	485	35	460	2,970	U	
12,925	1,175	6,025	665	145	5,105	121,910	T	Champaran
8,030	815	4,395	350	125	4,760	118,615	R	
4,895	360	1,630	315	20	345	3,295	U	
15,980	1,485	8,190	1,995	145	8,155	106,355	T	Muzaffarpur
9,870	1,005	5,720	1,065	110	7,625	102,675	R	
6,110	480	2,470	930	35	530	3,680	U	
3,190	310	1,300	595	15	225	1,325	U	Muzaffarpur (M)
18,885	1,740	7,255	1,940	190	8,605	108,105	T	Darbhanga
13,690	1,255	5,275	1,205	155	8,100	106,140	R	
5,195	485	1,980	735	35	505	1,965	U	
2,575	250	810	315	15	335	960	U	Darbhanga (M)
12,900	1,365	5,235	1,445	220	6,870	62,430	T	Monghyr
6,730	720	3,135	590	150	6,060	58,030	R	
6,170	645	2,100	855	70	810	4,400	U	
6,240	825	2,450	660	115	4,745	19,065	T	Bhagalpur
2,870	445	1,335	295	85	4,235	16,860	R	
3,370	380	1,115	365	30	510	2,205	U	
2,645	305	830	325	15	395	1,605	U	Bhagalpur (M)
4,625	840	1,555	420	110	3,555	28,790	T	Saharsa
2,760	475	920	130	95	3,420	25,645	R	
1,865	365	635	290	15	135	3,145	U	

H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

OCCUPIED CENSUS

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of Houselisting	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Purnea	T	751,925	11,245	636,765	8,965	7,095	210
	R	695,065	7,755	594,850	8,075	6,580	155
	U	56,860	3,490	41,915	890	515	55
Santal Parganas	T	592,935	20,075	509,095	7,955	13,830	290
	R	554,905	16,965	482,870	6,995	13,355	195
	U	38,030	3,110	26,225	960	475	95
Palamau	T	268,435	13,080	224,195	3,505	7,070	185
	R	252,880	11,835	213,800	3,155	6,890	105
	U	15,555	1,245	10,395	350	180	80
Hazaribagh	T	542,975	32,705	445,125	7,015	6,725	490
	R.	451,175	25,165	374,660	5,455	5,930	345
	U	91,800	7,540	70,465	1,560	795	145
Ranchi	T	544,265	30,900	436,975	4,265	11,795	495
	R	470,665	25,825	381,805	2,515	10,995	260
	U	73,600	5,075	55,170	1,750	800	235
Ranchi (M)	U	30,390	1,710	21,930	740	260	95
Dhanbad	T	344,420	23,070	284,910	5,555	1,870	415
	R	163,575	8,760	141,025	2,355	1,055	170
	U	180,845	14,310	143,885	3,200	815	245
Singhbhum	T	530,410	30,595	443,970	3,510	4,060	405
	R	394,310	19,675	334,655	1,905	3,315	235
	U	136,100	10,920	109,315	1,605	745	170
Jamshedpur (NAC)	U	65,840	4,345	54,695	430	150	30

M. C.—Municipal Corporation

M—Municipality

N. A. C.—Notified Area Committee

*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—*concld.*

HOUSES USED AS								
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g., Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others	Total Rural Urban	State/District/City
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
12,725	1,570	4,810	1,940	165	9,145	57,290	T	Purnea
8,130	960	3,145	1,145	120	8,760	55,390	R	
4,595	610	1,665	795	45	385	1,900	U	
6,000	1,100	3,150	1,065	95	6,380	23,900	T	Santal Parganas
3,520	565	1,860	510	60	6,010	22,000	R	
2,480	535	1,290	555	35	370	1,900	U	
3,290	685	1,585	170	85	2,370	12,215	T	Palamau
1,975	500	1,035	110	80	2,265	11,130	R	
1,315	185	550	60	5	105	1,085	U	
8,985	1,885	4,715	795	230	8,330	25,975	T	Hazaribagh
5,005	1,040	2,560	360	125	7,680	22,850	R	
3,980	845	2,155	435	105	650	3,125	U	
7,055	1,530	3,045	825	205	4,060	43,115	T	Ranchi
2,870	890	1,595	375	145	3,720	39,670	R	
4,185	640	1,450	450	60	340	3,445	U	
2,915	270	870	265	15	195	1,125	U	Ranchi (M)
8,975	2,240	3,415	1,375	190	2,815	9,590	T	Dhanbad
2,145	665	810	395	70	2,055	4,070	R	
6,830	1,575	2,605	980	120	760	5,520	U	
6,930	1,495	2,970	930	315	1,840	33,390	T	Singhbhum
1,875	570	930	260	145	1,465	29,280	R	
5,055	925	2,040	670	170	375	4,110	U	
2,605	435	1,025	315	65	80	1,665	U	Jamshedpur (NAC)

TABLE H-II

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

TABLE H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

FLYLEAF

This table shows the classification of census houses by predominant materials of wall and predominant materials of roof. The census houses have been divided into the following 9 categories according to the materials of wall :

(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo
(ii) Mud
(iii) Unburnt bricks
(iv) Wood
(v) Burnt bricks
(vi) G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets
(vii) Stone
(viii) Cement Concrete
(ix) All other materials and materials not stated.

Similarly census houses have been divided into the following 8 categories according to the predominant material of roof :

(i) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo
(ii) Tiles, Slate, Shingle
(iii) Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets
(iv) Asbestos Cement Sheets
(v) Brick and lime
(vi) Stone
(vii) Concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C.
(viii) All other materials and materials not stated.

The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates have been worked out by multiplying cent sample of census houses. All the houses whether occupied or vacant were taken into account for the purpose of marking of sample. For precision of the cell-frequencies a reference may be made to the flyleaf to Table H-I. The estimates have been worked out by multiplying the sample figures by 5

The figures have been presented separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State and the districts. Figures of each of the 7 cities (according to 1961 Census) have also been presented separately. The urban figures of the State and the districts include the figures of the cities as well.

The relevant instructions to enumerators to record the material of wall in col. 4 and material of roof in col. 5 of the houselist are reproduced below :

"*Col. 4 : Material of wall*—Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded."

"*Col. 5 : Material of Roof*— The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, 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. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof."

The distribution of residential census houses by predominant material of wall cross-classified by the predominant material of roof has been shown in the Appendix to the table. In the appendix figures of certain materials of wall have been clubbed to represent figures for broad categories. Similarly, figures for certain materials of roof have also been combined.

The total number of residential houses as printed in the Appendix will not tally with the sum total of the houses falling in the categories residence, shop-*cum*-residence and workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry as printed in Table H-I because residential census houses in the Appendix includes combination of residence with other uses also such as temple-*cum*-residence, dispensary-*cum*-residence, school-*cum*-residence, etc. These uses have been included in the residuary group 'Others' in Table H-I.

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**T**	**10,243,585**	**2,168,385**	**5,513,500**	**105,245**	**71,020**	**2,341,050**	**11,270**	**27,425**	**4,055**
	R	**9,029,475**	**2,090,095**	**5,269,075**	**82,670**	**47,650**	**1,510,005**	**4,360**	**23,870**	**355**
	U	**1,214,110**	**78,290**	**244,425**	**22,575**	**23,370**	**831,045**	**6,910**	**3,555**	**3,700**
Patna	T	645,125	5,280	291,860	6,655	2,725	337,740	350	15	435
	R	495,840	4,015	266,800	4,890	770	219,170	120	15	10
	U	149,285	1,265	25,060	1,765	1,955	118,570	230	..	425
*Patna (M.C.)	U	84,895	970	12,110	1,290	1,325	68,650	120	..	415
Gaya	T	799,340	790	620,865	4,455	1,730	170,965	130	35	25
	R	733,850	730	603,775	2,370	1,145	125,345	80	35	25
	U	65,490	60	17,090	2,085	585	45,620	50	..	..
Gaya (M)	U	32,735	15	4,690	1,145	295	26,565	25	..	..
Shahabad	T	758,545	6,430	541,975	2,970	3,660	199,570	355	3,285	95
	R	687,870	6,170	520,815	2,010	2,435	153,065	195	2,905	90
	U	70,675	260	21,160	960	1,225	46,505	160	380	5
Saran	T	693,570	92,970	339,850	3,585	3,970	252,820	160	10	30
	R	653,825	91,760	332,960	2,840	3,015	222,960	100	10	5
	U	39,745	1,210	6,890	745	955	29,860	60	..	25
Champaran	T	694,035	376,500	203,240	1,845	5,130	106,940	215	50	15
	R	651,215	363,640	201,690	1,270	3,420	80,900	145	50	5
	U	42,820	12,860	1,550	575	1,710	26,040	70	..	10
Muzaffarpur	T	786,950	303,685	301,835	4,390	3,855	172,855	160	45	15
	R	733,755	295,885	295,570	3,830	2,050	136,230	75	45	5
	U	53,195	7,800	6,265	560	1,805	36,625	85	..	10
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	27,100	3,800	290	90	1,255	21,585	45	..	..
Darbhanga	T	855,825	300,890	367,820	10,990	3,850	172,075	55	10	15
	R	808,710	293,035	364,450	10,485	2,370	138,220	35	5	15
	U	47,115	7,855	3,370	505	1,480	33,855	20	5	..
Darbhanga (M)	U	24,240	3,125	2,035	405	850	17,785	10	5	..
Monghyr	T	673,275	98,460	349,450	13,850	4,010	207,095	240	115	25
	R	585,395	96,655	328,945	9,685	2,820	147,070	115	80	10
	U	87,880	1,805	20,505	4,165	1,190	60,025	125	35	15
Bhagalpur	T	344,615	26,355	242,185	1,380	1,515	72,790	175	165	15
	R	304,990	25,610	230,655	895	1,095	46,435	100	165	5
	U	39,625	745	11,530	485	420	26,355	75	..	10
Bhagalpur (M)	U	29,955	550	7,570	370	305	21,085	60	..	10
Saharsa	T	416,940	312,805	62,270	1,580	2,590	37,175	455	5	20
	R	391,450	299,025	61,620	1,345	1,890	27,345	180	5	10
	U	25,490	13,780	650	235	700	9,830	275	..	10
Purnea	T	751,925	611,010	78,920	1,120	4,260	53,525	2,945	..	95
	R	695,065	586,110	77,495	615	1,995	26,955	1,785	..	70
	U	56,860	24,900	1,425	505	2,265	26,570	1,160	..	25
Santal Parganas	T	592,935	20,170	509,060	1,230	4,510	57,400	255	250	15
	R	554,905	19,370	499,560	910	3,895	30,780	95	235	15
	U	38,030	800	9,500	320	615	26,620	160	15	..
Palamau	T	268,435	1,760	241,550	1,075	4,735	18,775	50	470	5
	R	252,880	1,705	234,785	595	4,540	11,035	25	175	5
	U	15,555	55	6,765	480	195	7,740	25	295	..
Hazaribagh	T	542,975	1,865	411,315	4,305	4,505	117,980	1,365	1,325	200
	R	451,175	1,465	387,600	2,985	3,550	53,770	580	1,075	45
	U	91,800	400	23,715	1,320	955	64,210	785	250	155
Ranchi	T	544,265	1,335	458,570	4,120	5,390	67,790	385	3,855	2,745
	R	470,665	1,310	437,755	1,980	3,755	21,830	175	3,785	10
	U	73,600	25	20,815	2,140	1,635	45,960	210	70	2,735
Ranchi (M)	U	30,390	5	6,375	1,360	575	21,955	105	5	5
Dhanbad	T	344,420	4,525	138,465	6,560	3,155	186,125	1,670	3,690	170
	R	163,575	355	104,310	2,665	510	52,475	285	2,950	10
	U	180,845	4,170	34,155	3,895	2,645	133,650	1,385	740	160
Singhbhum	T	530,410	3,555	354,270	35,135	11,430	109,430	2,305	14,100	135
	R	394,310	3,255	320,290	33,300	8,395	16,420	270	12,335	20
	U	136,100	300	33,980	1,835	3,035	93,010	2,035	1,765	115
Jamshedpur (NAC)	U	65,840	95	10,765	440	680	52,535	1,180	90	50

MC—Municipal Corporation
M—Municipality

OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

WALL	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF									
All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete, R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated	Total Rural Urban	State/District/City
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
1,635	3,843,705	5,189,745	162,245	57,055	246,920	27,940	712,185	3,790	T	BIHAR
1,395	3,720,775	4,691,510	88,950	22,005	159,455	18,455	325,490	2,835	R	
240	122,930	498,235	73,295	35,050	87,465	9,485	386,695	955	U	
65	80,910	430,005	5,725	2,200	48,910	520	76,670	185	T	Patna
50	76,070	357,905	1,435	1,140	31,220	225	27,710	135	R	
15	4,840	72,100	4,290	1,060	17,690	295	48,960	50	U	
15	2,740	35,635	3,185	575	8,800	130	33,800	30	U	*Patna (M.C.)
345	226,965	491,185	2,040	1,435	22,780	2,205	52,040	690	T	Gaya
345	223,420	459,855	870	540	14,650	1,370	32,465	680	R	
..	3,545	31,330	1,170	895	8,130	835	19,575	10	U	
..	965	12,125	825	495	4,745	625	12,955	...	U	Gaya (M)
205	65,045	586,095	7,525	6,170	13,160	21,885	58,215	450	T	Shahabad
185	62,795	551,870	3,650	4,045	9,385	14,880	40,835	410	R	
20	2,250	34,225	3,875	2,125	3,775	7,005	17,380	40	U	
175	135,090	469,430	5,270	1,465	34,655	390	46,945	325	T	Saran
175	133,215	449,820	3,060	955	30,555	260	35,645	315	R	
..	1,875	19,610	2,210	510	4,100	130	11,300	10	U	
100	414,340	236,475	4,685	1,215	14,540	80	22,535	165	T	Champaran
95	401,225	222,290	2,555	785	10,500	80	13,625	155	R	
5	13,115	14,185	2,130	430	4,040	..	8,910	10	U	
110	421,380	308,955	4,545	1,325	23,855	265	26,410	215	T	Muzaffarpur
65	411,910	286,185	2,280	740	16,680	230	15,625	105	R	
45	9,470	22,770	2,265	585	7,175	35	10,785	110	U	
35	4,385	8,585	1,525	200	4,865	30	7,420	90	U	Muzaffarpur (M)
120	543,600	260,505	3,420	1,280	19,395	175	27,285	165	T	Darbhanga
95	532,215	243,525	1,865	420	11,605	170	18,780	130	R	
25	11,385	16,980	1,555	860	7,790	5	8,505	35	U	
25	5,970	9,150	935	440	3,840	5	3,875	25	U	Darbhanga (M)
30	176,700	418,540	3,850	1,520	16,770	465	55,345	85	T	Monghyr
15	171,590	371,080	1,810	675	10,425	285	29,450	80	R	
15	5,110	47,460	2,040	845	6,345	180	25,895	5	U	
35	164,330	135,885	3,415	605	9,155	535	30,635	55	T	Bhagalpur
30	160,485	119,790	1,170	100	4,790	335	18,275	45	R	
5	3,845	16,095	2,245	505	4,365	200	12,360	10	U	
5	1,915	12,080	1,655	470	4,040	85	9,700	10	U	Bhagalpur (M)
40	346,115	49,535	6,680	1,700	2,625	30	10,225	30	T	Saharsa
30	332,945	45,070	4,295	730	2,195	25	6,160	30	R	
10	13,170	4,465	2,385	970	430	5	4,065	..	U	
50	611,645	45,580	57,865	2,820	6,590	85	27,245	95	T	Purnea
40	591,565	38,565	47,460	1,350	3,485	65	12,495	80	R	
10	20,080	7,015	10,405	1,470	3,105	20	14,750	15	U	
45	354,350	192,925	8,085	1,040	5,310	255	30,910	60	T	Santal Parganas
45	349,615	181,800	5,965	745	2,930	125	13,670	55	R	
	4,735	11,125	2,120	295	2,380	130	17,240	5	U	
15	13,060	245,960	885	490	2,645	50	5,305	40	T	Palamau
15	12,875	234,100	600	305	2,045	45	2,870	40	R	
	185	11,860	285	185	600	5	2,435	..	U	
115	16,720	446,305	11,265	5,130	4,875	255	58,115	310	T	Hazaribagh
105	15,100	406,360	3,540	2,215	2,800	150	20,825	185	R	
10	1,620	39,945	7,725	2,915	2,075	105	37,290	125	U	
75	13,450	486,080	6,100	7,470	4,380	45	26,275	465	T	Ranchi
65	11,675	446,505	2,125	1,595	1,715	35	6,850	165	R	
10	1,775	39,575	3,975	5,875	2,665	10	19,425	300	U	
5	80	18,285	1,405	1,320	2,070	5	7,215	10	U	Ranchi (M)
60	79,255	125,595	15,800	12,610	9,770	275	100,970	145	T	Dhanbad
15	60,070	69,625	2,860	3,860	3,350	130	23,635	45	R	
45	19,185	55,970	12,940	8,750	6,420	145	77,335	100	U	
50	180,750	260,690	15,090	8,580	7,505	425	57,060	310	T	Singhbhum
25	174,005	207,165	3,410	1,805	1,125	45	6,575	180	R	
25	6,745	53,525	11,680	6,775	6,380	380	50,485	130	U	
5	840	20,915	4,380	1,790	4,645	70	33,160	40	U	Jamshedpur (NAC)

*NAC—Notified Area Committee
Patna (MC) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by Material of wall Cross-Classified by Material of Roof

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal, sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	T	8,251,480	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	3,142,040	3,457,840	1,090
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	40,875	1,607,905	340
			(iii) All other meterials and materials not stated.	110	55	1,225
	R	7,329,205	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	3,048,980	3,246,530	690
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	34,610	996,930	215
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	95	15	1,140
	U	922,275	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	93,060	211,310	400
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	6,265	610,975	125
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	15	40	85
Patna	T	471,770	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	55,620	188,845	25
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,640	224,575	15
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	10	..	40
	R	361,350	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	52,630	167,260	20
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,215	139,185	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	..	35

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt, bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	U	110,420	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	2,990	21,585	5
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	425	85,390	15
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	..	5
*Patna (M.C.)	U	64,035	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	1,755	11,070	5
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	225	50,970	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	..	5
Gaya	T	599,185	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	177,125	324,865	145
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,385	94,285	50
			(iii) All other materials and materails not stated.	10	5	315
	R	553,030	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	174,585	310,970	145
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,125	64,825	50
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	10	5	315
	U	46,155	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	2,540	13,895	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	260	29,460	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	..
Gaya (M)	U	23,635	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	660	4,545	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	145	18,285	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	..

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*concld.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shahabad	T	494,395	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	33,290	344,645	55
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	790	115,385	45
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	5	175
	R	445,505	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	32,110	327,455	55
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	615	85,060	40
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	5	165
	U	48,890	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	1,180	17,190	...
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	175	30,325	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	..	10
Saran	T	513,180	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	78,485	263,755	55
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,915	167,805	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	..	150
	R	487,230	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	77,660	257,230	45
			(ii) Burn bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,770	149,360	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	..	150
	U	25,950	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	825	6,525	10
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	145	18,445	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated	..	..	..

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Champaran	T	528,880	(i) Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	300,565	151,775	45
			(ii) Burnt Bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,240	75,185	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	10	..	55
	R	499,665	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	290,990	149,730	45
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	915	57,925	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	10	..	50
	U	29,215	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	9,575	2,045	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	325	17,260	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated	..	..	5
Muzaffarpur	T	633,400	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	334,325	177,315	15
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	6,115	115,510	30
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	90
	R	596,970	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	328,290	171,540	10
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	5,640	91,410	20
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	60
	U	36,430	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	6,035	5,775	5
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement.	475	24,100	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	30

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	18,990	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	2,825	555	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	305	15,265	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	30
Darbhanga	T	696,030	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	440,265	133,495	15
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	9,715	112,445	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated	5	..	85
	R	662,440	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	432,280	131,090	15
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	8,555	90,405	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	..	85
	U	33,590	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	7,985	2,405	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,160	22,040	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	..
Darbhanga (M)	U	17,435	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	3,805	1,080	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	940	11,610	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	..
Monghyr	T	563,315	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	142,410	263,415	30
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,885	154,535	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	10	20

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	494,535	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	138,890	243,345	30
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,680	109,565	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	15
	U	68,780	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	3,520	20,070	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	205	44,970	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials and stated.	..	10	5
Bhagalpur	T	303,380	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	145,910	103,995	20
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,935	50,485	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	15	..	20
	R	272,860	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	143,065	94,975	20
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,600	32,170	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	15	..	15
	U	30,520	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	2,845	9,020	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	335	18,315	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	5
Bhagalpur (M)	U	23,020	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	1,275	6,585	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	220	14,935	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated	..	..	5

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C. R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saharsa	T	365,165	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	306,600	30,930	..
..			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,815	25,780	..
..			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	15	10	15
	R	347,625	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	297,115	29,490	..
..			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,565	19,425	..
			(iii) All other materials and other materials not stated.	15	..	15
	U	17,540	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	9,485	1,440	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	250	6,355	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	10	..
Purnea	T	654,030	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	541,270	72,785	35
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,020	38,865	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	10	30
	R	610,525	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	523,385	66,725	35
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	665	19,665	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	5	30
	U	43,505	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	17,885	6,060	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	355	19,200	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	5	..

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, State, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Santal Parganas	T	532,525	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	323,730	170,445	25
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,740	36,540	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	25	..	20
	R	504,385	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	319,910	164,500	25
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,415	18,490	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	25	..	20
	U	28,140	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	3,820	5,945	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	325	18,050	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	..
Palamau	T	235,460	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	11,240	213,275	10
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	25	10,890	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	15
	R	224,445	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	11,130	207,175	10
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	20	6,090	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	15
	U	11,015	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	110	6,100	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	5	4,800	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	..

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh	T	460,440	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	14,570	359,190	95
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	270	86,165	50
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	100
	R	387,160	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	13,295	337,525	40
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	140	36,040	25
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	95
	U	73,280	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	1,275	21,665	55
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	130	50,125	25
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	5
Ranchi	T	454,400	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	9,020	392,500	330
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	215	52,270	15
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	50
	R	396,250	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	7,520	372,870	75
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	130	15,605	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	40
	U	58,150	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	1,500	19,630	255
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	85	36,665	5
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	10

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*contd.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch,, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ranchi (M)	U	23,085	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	15	7,340	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	5	15,720	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	5
Dhanbad	T	293,325	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	70,880	69,455	40
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	2,530	150,310	80
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	10	15
	R	144,810	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	55,145	46,245	..
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,170	42,205	30
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	15
	U	148,515	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	15,735	23,210	40
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,360	108,105	50
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	5	10	..
Singhbhum	T	452,600	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	156,735	197,155	150
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,640	96,875	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	5	30
	R	340,420	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	150,980	168,405	120
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	1,390	19,505	..
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	20

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—*concld.*

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	U	112,180	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	5,755	28,750	30
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	250	77,370	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	5	10
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	55,445	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.	675	10,170	10
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.	60	44,515	10
			(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.	..	..	5

M. C.—Municipal Corporation.
M—Municipality.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.
*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

TABLE H-III

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

TABLE H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

FLYLEAF

This table shows the distribution of households by number of rooms occupied. The households have been divided into the following 7 categories depending on the number of rooms in occupation :

(i) Households with one room
(ii) Households with two rooms
(iii) Households with three rooms
(iv) Households with four rooms
(v) Households with five rooms and above
(vi) Households with unspecified number of rooms
(vii) Households with details unspecified.

This table does not include figures of institutional households. The sexwise break up of the total number of members of households falling in the categories (i) to (vi) are also given in the table. The total number of households and the total number of rooms have also been shown separately in the Table. For the purpose of this table rooms usable for living or sleeping have only been considered as rooms. The instructions to enumerators for filling in the number of living rooms in the occupation of a census household in col. 11 of the Houselist are reproduced below :

"*Col. 11 : No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household*—A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., may in itself be construed to be a room."

The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on 20 per cent sample of census houses. All houses whether occupied or vacant have been taken into account for marking the 20 per cent sample. All the households located in the sample houses were included in the Sample Table. For precision of the cell-frequencies a reference may be made to the flyleaf to Table H-I. As already mentioned in the flyleaf to Table H-I, these estimates have been derived by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

Separate figures have been presented for total, rural and urban area of State and the districts. The figures for the 7 cities (according to 1961 Census) have also been presented separately. The urban figures of the State and the districts include the figures of the cities as well.

H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total no. of Census House-holds	Total no. of members		Total no. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
						No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	T	9,674,675	29,838,375	28,126,820	23,219,655	3,517,500	7,975,695	7,531,580	2,921,310	8,483,605	8,062,025
	R	8,671,160	26,671,315	25,512,845	20,912,300	3,110,335	7,035,185	6,816,825	2,627,875	7,582,290	7,294,025
	U	1,003,515	3,167,060	2,613,975	2,307,355	407,165	940,510	714,755	293,435	901,315	768,000
Patna	T	547,430	1,921,485	1,758,525	1,782,255	127,590	300,325	263,320	138,185	413,510	382,890
	R	421,330	1,477,910	1,386,375	1,458,760	83,245	191,500	178,955	104,055	302,855	285,805
	U	126,100	443,575	372,150	323,495	44,345	108,825	84,365	34,130	110,655	97,085
*Patna (M.C.)	U	73,740	266,250	215,310	188,670	26,795	66,800	49,130	19,070	62,780	53,710
Gaya	T	683,570	2,347,270	2,260,000	2,529,335	111,765	233,550	222,420	146,850	392,690	379,895
	R	631,810	2,162,910	2,097,110	2,376,320	96,985	200,355	195,540	134,110	353,335	343,730
	U	51,760	184,360	162,890	153,015	14,780	33,195	26,880	12,740	39,355	36,165
Gaya (M)	U	27,385	96,275	83,870	75,395	9,290	20,875	17,215	6,690	21,510	19,166
Shahabad	T	589,355	2,101,285	1,967,705	2,061,160	106,425	228,915	199,765	134,820	379,815	356,870
	R	535,530	1,924,180	1,816,680	1,913,325	89,865	193,010	173,660	120,265	336,270	318,895
	U	53,825	177,105	151,025	147,835	16,560	35,905	26,105	14,555	43,545	37,975
Saran	T	660,790	2,343,025	2,249,250	1,773,310	196,400	484,995	466,825	200,815	633,400	613,085
	R	632,995	2,243,700	2,162,990	1,697,675	188,270	465,540	451,335	192,540	607,415	590,035
	U	27,795	99,325	86,260	75,635	8,130	19,455	15,490	8,275	25,985	23,050
Champaran	T	603,485	1,838,070	1,701,575	1,499,350	172,055	362,165	336,470	193,140	527,700	494,005
	R	572,040	1,737,890	1,616,825	1,421,835	161,770	339,720	318,475	183,175	497,920	467,985
	U	31,445	100,180	84,750	77,515	10,285	22,445	17,995	9,965	29,780	26,020
Muzaffarpur	T	835,110	2,591,175	2,473,940	1,843,230	289,425	657,625	634,400	296,915	872,100	843,545
	R	794,195	2,446,225	2,353,540	1,745,940	273,525	618,015	602,325	285,260	832,065	808,545
	U	40,915	144,950	120,400	97,290	15,900	39,610	32,075	11,655	40,035	35,000
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	20,205	73,665	56,935	49,995	7,510	18,515	13,230	5,505	19,525	16,045
Darbhanga	T	153,005	2,788,620	2,710,870	1,977,650	371,650	824,415	814,015	330,935	951,530	933,240
	R	915,600	2,662,465	2,600,380	1,893,690	356,680	788,100	782,610	319,245	912,980	897,980
	U	37,345	126,155	110,490	83,960	14,970	36,315	31,405	11,690	38,550	35,260
Darbhanga (M)	U	20,060	70,145	62,880	44,885	8,035	20,085	18,030	6,360	21,825	20,460
Monghyr	T	686,155	2,112,285	1,964,925	1,470,520	296,925	696,555	652,910	204,250	624,635	584,600
	R	608,855	1,855,240	1,741,275	1,286,515	268,020	627,675	595,440	181,540	550,990	519,010
	U	77,300	257,045	223,650	184,005	28,905	68,880	57,470	22,710	73,645	65,590
Bhagalpur	T	364,370	1,121,265	1,026,115	777,355	153,205	356,810	335,550	112,775	340,365	313,760
	R	330,095	1,002,595	923,910	697,875	138,170	318,710	301,890	103,590	308,100	285,715
	U	34,275	118,670	102,205	79,480	15,035	38,100	33,660	9,185	32,265	28,045
Bhagalpur (M)	U	25,855	92,195	78,855	60,415	11,545	29,935	26,205	6,720	24,515	21,210

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
BIHAR	T	1,492,610	5,205,095	4,912,855	793,230	3,225,925	3,020,155	948,695	4,946,750	4,599,365	1,035	1,305	840	295
	R	1,358,040	4,708,835	4,481,660	715,020	2,894,065	2,732,710	858,675	4,449,675	4,186,810	1,010	1,265	815	205
	U	134,570	496,260	431,195	78,210	331,860	287,445	90,020	497,075	412,555	25	40	25	90
Patna	T	97,770	344,295	317,365	67,915	272,115	250,925	115,900	591,180	543,990	45	60	35	25
	R	78,040	265,630	249,610	55,360	215,105	200,670	100,590	502,790	471,325	30	30	10	10
	U	19,730	78,665	67,755	12,555	57,010	50,255	15,310	88,390	72,665	15	30	25	15
*Patna (M.C.)	U	11,610	47,285	39,815	7,160	34,365	29,210	9,090	55,020	43,445	..	..	..	15
Gaya	T	125,390	393,780	384,560	102,775	372,005	360,750	196,550	954,950	912,235	240	295	140	..
	R	116,700	361,170	354,765	95,850	342,350	333,470	187,930	905,410	869,465	235	290	140	..
	U	8,690	32,610	29,795	6,925	29,655	27,280	8,620	49,540	42,770	5	5	..	..
Gaya (M)	U	4,035	15,475	13,810	3,340	14,885	13,540	4,025	23,525	20,140	5	5	..	..
Shahabad	T	112,875	379,240	360,055	85,230	333,700	316,260	149,885	779,365	734,485	105	250	270	15
	R	103,985	346,270	330,590	79,210	308,410	294,350	142,100	739,970	698,915	105	250	270	..
	U	8,890	32,970	29,465	6,020	25,290	21,910	7,785	39,395	35,570	..	..	..	15
Saran	T	118,985	457,410	437,145	53,255	241,940	230,445	91,260	525,055	501,565	70	225	185	5
	R	114,205	439,030	420,430	50,385	228,670	219,080	87,525	502,820	481,925	70	225	185	..
	U	4,780	18,380	16,715	2,870	13,270	11,365	3,735	22,235	19,640	..	..	..	5
Champaran	T	125,590	421,120	389,500	59,410	243,355	222,670	53,260	283,715	258,925	20	15	5	10
	R	120,070	400,975	371,835	56,730	232,180	212,930	50,270	267,080	245,595	20	15	5	5
	U	5,520	20,145	17,665	2,680	11,175	9,740	2,990	16,635	13,330	..	..	..	
Muzaffarpur	T	139,010	509,970	483,440	60,950	270,215	254,575	48,740	281,195	257,955	65	70	25	5
	R	132,865	484,910	461,740	57,720	254,955	241,950	44,755	256,210	238,955	65	70	25	5
	U	6,145	25,060	21,700	3,230	15,260	12,625	3,985	24,985	19,000	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	3,280	13,345	11,265	1,830	8,715	7,040	2,080	13,565	9,355	..	..	..	..
Darbhanga	T	144,655	506,060	489,730	62,945	266,030	253,205	42,685	240,505	220,620	95	80	60	40
	R	139,810	486,125	472,020	60,105	253,245	241,720	39,690	221,935	205,990	95	80	60	35
	U	4,845	19,935	17,710	2,840	12,785	11,485	2,995	18,570	14,630	..	..	..	5
Darbhanga (M)	U	2,495	10,935	9,850	1,560	6,880	6,275	1,610	10,420	8,265	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	T	90,210	333,580	307,295	47,460	203,440	188,040	47,175	253,975	232,040	110	100	40	25
	R	78,240	288,835	267,490	40,650	173,580	161,420	40,270	214,060	197,875	110	100	40	25
	U	11,970	44,745	39,805	6,810	29,860	26,620	6,905	39,915	34,165	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	T	49,640	182,400	164,350	25,320	110,905	98,750	23,390	130,760	113,685	25	25	20	15
	R	45,425	165,400	149,060	22,815	99,265	88,490	20,060	111,095	98,735	25	25	20	10
	U	4,215	17,000	15,290	2,505	11,640	10,260	3,330	19,665	14,950	..	..	..	5
Bhagalpur (M)	U	3,100	12,940	11,500	1,895	8,905	7,960	2,595	15,900	11,980	..	..	..	..

H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*concld.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total no. of Census House-holds	Total no. of members		Total no. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
						No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saharsa . . .	T	405,045	1,233,090	1,167,440	919,835	135,595	310,645	295,755	131,340	379,715	361,650
	R	386,565	1,174,465	1,118,225	878,650	128,800	294,455	282,430	125,270	360,495	344,940
	U	18,480	58,625	49,215	41,185	6,795	16,190	13,325	6,070	19,220	16,710
Purnea . . .	T	702,710	2,025,115	1,872,040	1,342,325	328,365	746,940	705,640	216,965	643,445	595,535
	R	657,505	1,885,995	1,760,550	1,254,595	305,880	693,450	664,205	203,985	601,945	560,855
	U	45,205	139,120	111,490	87,730	22,485	53,490	41,435	12,980	41,500	34,680
Santal Parganas . .	T	582,725	1,630,860	1,576,335	1,176,040	266,800	597,430	586,920	173,450	484,455	473,055
	R	551,505	1,532,535	1,491,895	1,101,675	254,670	569,440	563,470	164,355	457,595	448,895
	U	31,220	98,325	84,440	74,365	12,130	27,990	23,450	9,095	26,860	24,160
Palamau . . .	T	267,015	760,630	728,345	562,710	124,850	279,540	270,400	71,980	206,640	199,480
	R	255,420	724,315	697,515	531,165	121,125	271,990	264,470	68,765	197,585	191,560
	U	11,595	36,315	30,830	31,545	3,725	7,550	5,930	3,215	9,055	7,920
Hazaribagh . .	T	535,580	1,572,650	1,495,340	1,201,260	198,485	449,145	426,030	176,435	501,275	476,515
	R	457,590	1,345,425	1,312,055	1,016,210	171,955	389,735	382,075	149,330	426,380	415,080
	U	77,990	227,225	183,285	185,050	26,530	59,410	43,955	27,105	74,895	61,435
Ranchi . . .	T	475,535	1,320,870	1,287,650	916,115	213,085	489,610	485,705	166,235	472,150	460,065
	R	412,280	1,131,980	1,127,760	765,015	191,590	443,460	450,045	144,110	409,735	406,525
	U	63,255	188,890	159,890	151,100	21,495	46,150	35,660	22,125	62,415	53,540
Ranchi (M) . .	U	26,915	90,905	76,840	71,905	8,825	20,445	16,030	7,840	24,300	20,535
Dhanbad . . .	T	308,370	868,180	690,930	567,660	162,795	375,770	274,795	86,915	257,180	213,345
	R	155,350	453,385	401,695	295,420	74,540	172,975	150,110	48,125	145,205	129,525
	U	153,020	414,795	289,235	272,240	88,255	202,795	124,685	38,790	111,975	83,820
Singhbhum . .	T	474,425	1,262,500	1,195,835	819,545	262,085	581,260	560,660	139,305	403,000	380,490
	R	352,435	910,100	904,065	577,635	205,245	457,055	459,790	100,155	281,420	278,945
	U	121,990	352,400	291,770	241,910	56,840	124,205	100,870	39,150	121,580	101,545
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	62,540	194,160	159,065	131,685	23,980	54,630	42,080	23,150	75,220	62,895

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Saharsa	T	75,550	259,750	246,750	37,265	151,100	143,140	25,200	131,840	120,125	65	40	20	30
	R	72,455	248,595	237,160	35,985	145,785	138,485	23,960	125,095	115,190	65	40	20	30
	U	3,095	11,155	9,590	1,280	5,315	4,655	1,240	6,745	4,935	..	..	..	..
Purnea	T	93,190	333,950	304,170	40,175	171,370	153,285	23,920	129,350	113,405	70	60	5	25
	R	88,240	314,705	288,155	37,740	160,210	144,240	21,575	115,625	103,090	70	60	5	15
	U	4,950	19,245	16,015	2,435	11,160	9,045	2,345	13,725	10,315	..	..	..	10
Santal Parganas	T	76,780	260,215	249,120	34,970	136,160	128,650	30,695	152,585	138,580	25	15	10	5
	R	72,390	243,820	234,765	32,645	126,675	120,390	27,415	134,990	124,365	25	15	10	5
	U	4,390	16,395	14,355	2,325	9,485	8,260	3,280	17,595	14,215	..	..	..	..
Palamau	T	31,975	106,665	102,305	18,715	73,655	68,695	19,450	94,110	87,460	30	20	5	15
	R	30,235	100,790	97,120	17,505	68,585	64,480	17,745	85,345	79,880	30	20	5	15
	U	1,740	5,875	5,185	1,210	5,070	4,215	1,705	8,765	7,580	..	..	..	..
Hazaribagh	T	79,840	267,450	257,525	42,345	165,150	157,820	38,440	189,630	177,445	15	..	5	20
	R	68,870	232,560	227,385	36,430	142,820	138,570	30,970	153,930	148,940	15	..	5	20
	U	10,970	34,890	30,140	5,915	22,330	19,250	7,470	35,700	28,505	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	T	56,510	188,075	182,515	21,455	83,410	78,690	18,240	87,620	80,675	5	5	..	5
	R	47,510	158,245	156,150	16,970	65,515	62,490	12,090	55,020	52,550	5	5	..	5
	U	9,000	29,830	26,365	4,485	17,895	16,200	6,150	32,600	28,125	..	..	..	..
Ranchi (M)	U	4,045	14,840	12,810	2,395	10,115	9,255	3,810	21,205	18,210	..	..	..	..
Dhanbad	T	30,910	111,595	97,605	16,470	65,685	53,790	11,225	57,920	51,385	30	30	10	25
	R	18,605	69,390	63,900	8,570	36,940	31,630	5,475	28,850	26,520	25	25	10	10
	U	12,305	42,205	33,705	7,900	28,745	22,160	5,750	29,070	24,865	5	5	..	15
Singhbhum	T	43,730	149,540	139,425	16,575	65,690	60,465	12,680	62,995	54,790	20	15	5	30
	R	30,395	102,385	99,485	10,350	39,775	38,345	6,255	29,450	27,495	20	15	5	15
	U	13,335	47,155	39,940	6,225	25,915	22,120	6,425	33,545	27,295	..	..	..	15
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	7,955	29,430	24,920	3,920	16,960	14,640	3,535,	17,920	14,530	..	..	..	..

M.C.—Municipal Corporation

M—Municipality

N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee

*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

TABLE H-IV

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

TABLE H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

FLYLEAF

This table shows the distribution of households by tenure status cross-classified by following size classes of households:

(i) One person
(ii) Two persons
(iii) Three persons
(iv) Four persons
(v) Five persons
(vi) Six & more persons
(vii) Number of persons unspecified.

This table does not include figures of institutional households. The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on 20 per cent sample of census houses. All houses whether occupied or vacant have been taken into account for marking the 20 per cent sample. All the households falling in the sample houses have been included in the Sample Table. For precision of the cell-frequencies a reference may be made to flyleaf to Table H-I. As already mentioned in the flyleaf to Table H-I, these estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

The instructions to Enumerators for filling in whether the household lived in owned or rented house in col. 12 of the Houselist are reproduced below :

"*Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (i) Owned (O). (ii) Rented (R)*—If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'."

Figures have been presented separately for the total, rural and urban areas of the State and the districts. The figures relating to the 7 cities (according to 1961 Census) have also been presented separately. The urban figures for the State and the districts include the figures of the cities as well.

H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total number of Census Households	Households having number of persons: One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six & more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	T	Total	9,674,675	426,485	729,200	1,000,080	1,343,445	1,475,320	4,699,330	815
		Owned	9,025,190	312,295	641,630	918,495	1,254,705	1,394,430	4,502,930	705
		Rented	649,485	114,190	87,570	81,585	88,740	80,890	196,400	110
	R	Total	8,671,160	334,595	630,980	895,200	1,217,430	1,346,505	4,245,840	610
		Owned	8,485,590	288,115	602,430	871,750	1,193,740	1,325,615	4,203,375	565
		Rented	185,570	46,480	28,550	23,450	23,690	20,890	42,465	45
	U	Total	1,003,515	91,890	98,220	104,880	126,015	128,815	453,490	205
		Owned	539,600	24,180	39,200	46,745	60,965	68,815	299,555	140
		Rented	463,915	67,710	59,020	58,135	65,050	60,000	153,935	65
Patna	T	Total	547,430	20,905	34,345	46,265	65,220	75,525	305,145	25
		Owned	482,765	13,000	26,980	38,865	56,535	66,995	280,365	25
		Rented	64,665	7,905	7,365	7,400	8,685	8,530	24,780	..
	R	Total	421,330	12,820	24,370	35,130	50,760	59,820	238,420	10
		Owned	410,935	10,740	22,845	33,845	49,425	58,560	235,510	10
		Rented	10,395	2,080	1,525	1,285	1,335	1,260	2,910	..
	U	Total	126,100	8,085	9,975	11,135	14,460	15,705	66,725	15
		Owned	71,830	2,260	4,135	5,020	7,110	8,435	44,855	15
		Rented	54,270	5,825	5,840	6,115	7,350	7,270	21,870	..
*Patna (M.C.)	U	Total	73,740	4,575	5,910	6,630	8,625	9,125	38,860	15
		Owned	35,915	1,105	1,955	2,415	3,360	4,005	23,060	15
		Rented	37,825	3,470	3,955	4,215	5,265	5,120	15,800	..
Gaya	T	Total	683,570	23,925	42,315	57,770	83,320	96,265	379,955	20
		Owned	656,425	19,035	39,065	54,645	80,000	92,815	370,855	10
		Rented	27,145	4,890	3,250	3,125	3,320	3,450	9,100	10
	R	Total	631,810	20,435	38,195	53,505	77,980	89,895	351,780	20
		Owned	621,885	17,920	36,975	52,425	76,790	88,780	348,985	10
		Rented	9,925	2,515	1,220	1,080	1,190	1,115	2,795	10
	U	Total	51,760	3,490	4,120	4,265	5,340	6,370	28,175	..
		Owned	34,540	1,115	2,090	2,220	3,210	4,035	21,870	..
		Rented	17,220	2,375	2,030	2,045	2,130	2,335	6,305	..
Gaya (M)	U	Total	27,385	1,865	2,280	2,500	2,885	3,295	14,560	..
		Owned	14,910	475	890	960	1,285	1,630	9,670	..
		Rented	12,475	1,390	1,390	1,540	1,600	1,665	4,890	..
Shahabad	T	Total	589,355	29,325	40,760	48,915	65,040	74,035	331,255	25
		Owned	554,470	21,030	35,485	44,835	60,940	70,245	321,915	20
		Rented	34,885	8,295	5,275	4,080	4,100	3,790	9,340	5
	R	Total	535,530	24,195	35,820	43,915	58,840	67,495	305,260	5
		Owned	518,020	19,380	32,930	41,880	57,000	65,615	301,210	5
		Rented	17,510	4,815	2,890	2,035	1,840	1,880	4,050	..
	U	Total	53,825	5,130	4,940	5,000	6,200	6,540	25,995	20
		Owned	36,450	1,650	2,555	2,955	3,940	4,630	20,705	15
		Rented	17,375	3,480	2,385	2,045	2,260	1,910	5,290	5
Saran	T	Total	660,790	24,065	39,590	54,070	75,595	88,465	378,985	20
		Owned	646,945	20,485	37,675	52,660	74,195	86,945	374,970	15
		Rented	13,845	3,580	1,915	1,410	1,400	1,520	4,015	5
	R	Total	632,995	21,990	37,220	51,800	72,535	85,220	364,215	15
		Owned	626,335	19,655	36,285	51,185	71,945	84,515	362,740	10
		Rented	6,660	2,335	935	615	590	705	1,475	5
	U	Total	27,795	2,075	2,370	2,270	3,060	3,245	14,770	5
		Owned	20,610	830	1,390	1,475	2,250	2,430	12,230	5
		Rented	7,185	1,245	980	795	810	815	2,540	..
Champaran	T	Total	603,485	24,760	49,515	67,495	87,550	91,885	282,250	30
		Owned	584,910	21,845	47,585	65,890	85,875	90,250	278,440	25
		Rented	13,575	2,915	1,930	1,605	1,675	1,635	3,810	5
	R	Total	572,040	22,425	46,470	64,220	83,740	87,890	267,280	15
		Owned	565,980	20,885	45,500	63,500	83,000	87,195	265,885	15
		Rented	6,060	1,540	970	720	740	695	1,395	..
	U	Total	31,445	2,335	3,045	3,275	3,810	3,995	14,970	15
		Owned	23,930	960	2,085	2,390	2,875	3,055	12,555	10
		Rented	7,515	1,375	960	885	935	940	2,415	5

H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total number of Census Households	Household having number of persons: One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six & more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Muzaffarpur . .	T	Total	835,110	31,765	56,985	83,615	117,780	130,910	414,025	30
		Owned	816,155	28,235	54,530	81,450	115,575	128,855	407,480	30
		Rented	18,955	3,530	2,155	2,165	2,205	2,055	6,545	..
	R	Total	794,195	29,050	53,675	80,010	113,165	125,860	392,405	30
		Owned	787,895	27,355	52,695	79,320	112,530	125,235	390,730	30
		Rented	6,300	1,695	980	690	635	625	1,675	..
	U	Total	40,915	2,715	3,310	3,605	4,615	5,050	21,620	..
		Owned	28,260	880	1,835	2,130	3,045	3,620	16,750	..
		Rented	12,655	1,835	1,475	1,475	1,570	1,430	4,870	..
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	Total	20,205	1,515	1,725	1,900	2,155	2,245	10,665	..
		Owned	10,985	345	680	775	1,085	1,250	6,850	..
		Rented	9,220	1,170	1,045	1,125	1,070	995	3,815	..
Darbhanga . .	T	Total	953,005	36,175	70,745	104,200	142,040	154,185	445,550	110
		Owned	936,385	32,700	68,665	102,590	140,155	152,280	439,895	100
		Rented	16,620	3,475	2,080	1,610	1,885	1,905	5,655	10
	R	Total	915,660	33,790	67,985	100,805	137,780	149,390	425,805	105
		Owned	909,515	31,855	67,125	100,220	137,185	148,710	424,325	95
		Rented	6,145	1,935	860	585	595	680	1,480	10
	U	Total	37,345	2,385	2,760	3,395	4,260	4,795	19,745	5
		Owned	26,870	845	1,540	2,370	2,970	3,570	15,570	5
		Rented	10,475	1,540	1,220	1,025	1,290	1,225	4,175	..
Darbhanga (M) .	U	Total	20,060	1,070	1,430	1,725	2,185	2,505	11,145	..
		Owned	15,295	460	845	1,280	1,535	1,880	9,295	..
		Rented	4,765	610	585	445	650	625	1,850	..
Monghyr . .	T	Total	686,155	27,655	51,015	71,255	97,960	108,400	329,745	125
		Owned	658,105	22,180	47,720	68,250	94,425	104,745	320,665	120
		Rented	28,050	5,475	3,295	3,005	3,535	3,655	9,080	5
	R	Total	608,855	22,150	45,370	64,320	88,890	97,870	290,135	120
		Owned	601,240	20,110	44,285	63,490	87,975	96,970	288,295	115
		Rented	7,615	2,040	1,085	830	915	900	1,840	5
	U	Total	77,300	5,505	5,645	6,935	9,070	10,530	39,610	5
		Owned	56,865	2,070	3,435	4,760	6,450	7,775	32,370	5
		Rented	20,435	3,435	2,210	2,175	2,620	2,755	7,240	..
Bhagalpur . .	T	Total	364,370	12,340	26,255	39,740	55,580	59,270	171,155	30
		Owned	351,730	10,175	24,685	38,345	53,970	57,755	166,770	30
		Rented	12,640	2,165	1,570	1,395	1,610	1,515	4,385	..
	R	Total	330,095	10,500	23,580	36,570	51,655	54,990	152,775	25
		Owned	326,475	9,465	23,130	36,225	51,195	54,565	151,870	25
		Rented	3,620	1,035	450	345	460	425	905	..
	U	Total	34,275	1,840	2,675	3,170	3,925	4,280	18,380	5
		Owned	25,255	710	1,555	2,120	2,775	3,190	14,900	5
		Rented	9,020	1,130	1,120	1,050	1,150	1,090	3,480	..
Bhagalpur (M) .	U	Total	25,855	1,250	1,885	2,330	2,975	3,160	14,255	..
		Owned	18,150	455	970	1,390	1,960	2,205	11,170	..
		Rented	7,705	795	915	940	1,015	955	3,085	..
Saharsa . .	T	Total	405,045	13,690	27,830	39,815	54,810	64,190	204,630	80
		Owned	397,515	11,895	26,765	39,000	53,910	63,375	202,490	80
		Rented	7,530	1,795	1,065	815	900	815	2,140	..
	R	Total	386,565	12,245	26,305	38,095	52,640	61,655	195,545	80
		Owned	383,745	11,480	25,835	37,770	52,285	61,400	194,895	80
		Rented	2,820	765	470	325	355	255	650	..
	U	Total	18,480	1,445	1,525	1,720	2,170	2,535	9,085	..
		Owned	13,770	415	930	1,230	1,625	1,975	7,595	..
		Rented	4,710	1,030	595	490	545	560	1,490	..
Purnea . . .	T	Total	702,710	27,535	57,820	81,415	103,800	113,490	318,605	45
		Owned	677,235	22,715	54,065	78,330	100,420	110,410	311,255	40
		Rented	25,475	4,820	3,755	3,085	3,380	3,080	7,350	5
	R	Total	657,505	23,760	53,455	76,710	97,550	107,360	298,635	35
		Owned	647,975	21,430	51,905	75,525	96,420	106,255	296,410	30
		Rented	9,530	2,330	1,550	1,185	1,130	1,105	2,225	5
	U	Total	45,205	3,775	4,365	4,705	6,250	6,130	19,970	10
		Owned	29,260	1,285	2,160	2,805	4,000	4,155	14,845	10
		Rented	15,945	2,490	2,205	1,900	2,250	1,975	5,125	..

H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—*concld.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total number of Census Households	Households having number of persons: One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six & more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Santal Parganas	T	Total	582,725	21,145	46,075	70,720	95,075	98,215	251,480	15
		Owned	561,510	17,355	43,455	67,980	92,035	95,620	245,050	15
		Rented	21,215	3,790	2,620	2,740	3,040	2,595	6,430	..
	R	Total	551,505	18,450	43,560	67,310	91,095	94,115	236,960	15
		Owned	543,485	16,535	42,260	66,225	89,905	93,235	235,310	15
		Rented	8,020	1,915	1,300	1,085	1,190	880	1,650	..
	U	Total	31,220	2,695	2,515	3,410	3,980	4,100	14,520	..
		Owned	18,025	820	1,195	1,755	2,130	2,385	9,740	..
		Rented	13,195	1,875	1,320	1,655	1,850	1,715	4,780	..
Palamau . .	T	Total	267,015	14,075	23,110	29,565	38,035	41,215	120,985	30
		Owned	254,675	10,445	21,310	28,045	36,450	39,905	118,495	25
		Rented	12,340	3,630	1,800	1,520	1,585	1,310	2,490	5
	R	Total	255,420	12,800	21,945	28,470	36,800	39,655	115,720	30
		Owned	247,180	10,070	20,785	27,450	35,730	38,800	114,320	25
		Rented	8,240	2,730	1,160	1,020	1,070	855	1,400	5
	U	Total	11,595	1,275	1,165	1,095	1,235	1,560	5,265	..
		Owned	7,495	375	525	595	720	1,105	4,175	..
		Rented	4,100	900	640	500	515	455	1,090	..
Hazaribagh . .	T	Total	535,580	30,585	41,245	55,510	74,640	84,425	249,115	60
		Owned	467,990	17,445	31,930	47,075	65,075	75,685	230,720	60
		Rented	67,590	13,140	9,315	8,435	9,565	8,740	18,395	..
	R	Total	457,590	21,545	33,115	46,740	64,025	73,900	218,210	55
		Owned	435,630	15,795	29,690	44,015	61,170	71,430	213,475	55
		Rented	21,960	5,750	3,425	2,725	2,855	2,470	4,735	..
	U	Total	77,990	9,040	8,130	8,770	10,615	10,525	30,905	5
		Owned	32,360	1,650	2,240	3,060	3,905	4,255	17,245	5
		Rented	45,630	7,390	5,890	5,710	6,710	6,270	13,660	..
Ranchi . .	T	Total	475,535	26,250	37,410	51,895	70,010	78,095	211,860	15
		Owned	420,480	16,580	30,315	43,950	61,740	70,795	197,090	10
		Rented	55,055	9,670	7,095	7,945	8,270	7,300	14,770	5
	R	Total	412,280	19,855	31,045	44,630	61,635	69,830	185,275	10
		Owned	393,865	15,130	28,425	41,765	58,955	67,595	181,985	10
		Rented	18,415	4,725	2,620	2,865	2,680	2,235	3,290	..
	U	Total	63,255	6,395	6,365	7,265	8,375	8,265	26,585	5
		Owned	26,615	1,450	1,890	2,185	2,785	3,200	15,105	..
		Rented	36,640	4,945	4,475	5,080	5,590	5,065	11,480	5
Ranchi (M) .	U	Total	26,915	1,790	2,350	2,785	3,115	3,220	13,655	..
		Owned	12,160	385	625	870	985	1,295	8,000	..
		Rented	14,755	1,405	1,725	1,915	2,130	1,925	5,655	..
Dhanbad . .	T	Total	308,370	31,985	36,540	38,895	44,735	42,650	113,515	50
		Owned	173,435	8,935	16,075	19,970	25,245	26,015	77,160	35
		Rented	134,935	23,050	20,465	18,925	19,490	16,635	36,355	15
	R	Total	155,350	9,715	15,005	18,275	23,095	23,455	65,785	20
		Owned	124,920	4,365	10,110	13,950	18,725	19,945	57,810	15
		Rented	30,430	5,350	4,895	4,325	4,370	3,510	7,975	5
	U	Total	153,020	22,270	21,535	20,620	21,640	19,195	47,730	30
		Owned	48,515	4,570	5,965	6,020	6,520	6,070	19,350	20
		Rented	104,505	17,700	15,570	14,600	15,120	13,125	28,380	10
Singhbhum . .	T	Total	474,425	30,305	47,645	58,940	72,255	74,100	191,075	105
		Owned	379,460	18,240	35,325	46,615	58,160	61,740	159,315	65
		Rented	94,965	12,065	12,320	12,325	14,095	12,360	31,760	40
	R	Total	352,435	18,870	33,865	44,695	55,245	58,105	141,635	20
		Owned	340,510	15,945	31,650	42,960	53,505	56,810	139,620	20
		Rented	11,925	2,925	2,215	1,735	1,740	1,295	2,015	..
	U	Total	121,990	11,435	13,780	14,245	17,010	15,995	49,440	85
		Owned	38,950	2,295	3,675	3,655	4,655	4,930	19,695	45
		Rented	83,040	9,140	10,105	10,590	12,355	11,065	29,745	40
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.) . .	U	Total	62,540	4,585	5,965	6,900	8,520	8,010	28,505	55
		Owned	15,030	765	1,105	1,210	1,405	1,690	8,830	25
		Rented	47,510	3,820	4,860	5,690	7,115	6,320	19,675	30

M.C.—Municipal Corporation.
M—Municipality.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.

* Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.
NOTE Column 4 excludes figures for institutional households.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES ON HOUSING TABLES

H-I-1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT

State/District/City	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied Census					
		Total occupied Census Houses	Residence, Shop-*cum*-residence, Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry				Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
			Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence (including Household industry)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TOTAL				
BIHAR	**34**	**966**	**803**	**781**	**12**	**10**	**1**
Patna	45	955	728	702	18	8	1
Gaya	38	962	745	726	12	7	1
Shahabad	32	968	649	626	14	9	1
Saran	25	975	738	724	8	6	1
Champaran	26	974	760	747	8	5	1
Muzaffarpur	16	984	802	787	9	6	1
Darbhanga	18	982	810	789	13	8	1
Monghyr	31	969	834	808	17	9	1
Bhagalpur	23	977	877	846	16	15	1
Saharsa	31	969	873	855	13	5	N
Purnea	15	985	868	847	12	9	N
Santal Parganas	34	966	895	859	13	23	1
Palamau	49	951	874	835	13	26	1
Hazaribagh	60	940	845	820	13	12	1
Ranchi	57	943	833	803	8	22	1
Dhanbad	67	933	849	827	16	6	1
Singhbhum	58	942	852	837	7	8	1
			RURAL				
BIHAR	**30**	**970**	**809**	**788**	**11**	**10**	**N**
Patna	38	962	726	705	15	6	N
Gaya	35	965	749	731	12	6	N
Shahabad	28	972	645	623	14	8	N
Saran	23	977	743	730	7	6	N
Champaran	24	976	765	753	7	5	1
Muzaffarpur	14	986	812	798	8	6	N
Darbhanga	15	985	816	796	12	8	N
Monghyr	29	971	842	820	14	8	N
Bhagalpur	21	979	893	866	14	13	1
Saharsa	29	971	886	869	12	5	N
Purnea	11	989	877	856	12	9	N
Santal Parganas	31	969	907	870	13	24	N
Palamau	47	953	885	845	13	27	N
Hazaribagh	56	944	855	830	12	13	1
Ranchi	55	945	840	811	5	24	1
Dhanbad	54	946	883	862	14	7	1
Singhbhum	50	950	862	849	5	8	1

AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Houses							
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Work-shops and Work-sheds	Restau-rants, Sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of enter-tainments and Commu-nity gathering (Panch-ayat ghar, etc.) ex-cluding places of worship	Places of Worship (e.g. Tem-ple, Church, Mosque, Guru-dwara, etc.)	Others	State/District/City
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
				TOTAL			
20	**2**	**9**	**2**	N	**10**	**119**	**BIHAR**
33	3	14	3	N	11	162	Patna
25	2	9	1	N	15	164	Gaya
25	2	13	1	N	13	264	Shahabad
24	2	14	2	N	10	184	Saran
18	2	9	1	N	7	176	Champaran
20	2	11	3	N	10	135	Muzaffarpur
22	2	9	2	N	10	126	Darbhanga
19	2	8	2	N	10	93	Monghyr
18	3	7	2	N	14	55	Bhagalpur
11	2	4	1	N	9	69	Saharsa
17	2	7	3	N	12	76	Purnea
10	2	5	2	N	11	40	Santal Parganas
12	3	6	1	N	9	45	Palamau
17	4	9	1	N	15	48	Hazaribagh
13	3	6	1	N	7	79	Ranchi
26	6	10	4	1	8	28	Dhanbad
13	3	5	2	N	3	63	Singhbhum
				RURAL			
13	2	6	**1**	N	**11**	**128**	**BIHAR**
18	1	8	1	N	11	197	Patna
18	1	7	1	N	15	174	Gaya
18	2	10	1	N	13	283	Shahabad
18	1	12	1	N	11	191	Saran
12	1	7	1	N	7	182	Champaran
14	1	8	1	N	10	140	Muzaffarpur
17	2	7	2	N	10	131	Darbhanga
12	1	6	1	N	10	99	Monghyr
9	2	4	1	N	14	55	Bhagalpur
7	1	2	N	N	9	66	Saharsa
12	1	4	2	N	13	80	Purnea
6	1	3	1	N	11	40	Santal Parganas
8	2	4	1	N	9	44	Palamau
11	2	6	1	N	17	51	Hazaribagh
6	2	3	1	N	8	84	Ranchi
13	4	5	2	N	13	25	Dhanbad
5	1	2	1	N	4	74	Singhbhum

H-I·1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT

State/District/City	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied Census					
		Total occupied Census Houses	Residence, Shop-*cum*-residence, Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry				Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
			Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence (including Household industry)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			URBAN				
BIHAR	**69**	**931**	**754**	**721**	**22**	**11**	**2**
Patna	68	932	733	690	26	17	2
Gaya	72	928	699	660	22	17	3
Shahabad	70	930	687	649	23	15	3
Saran	74	926	646	612	24	10	3
Champaran	64	936	679	657	15	7	4
Muzaffarpur	54	946	675	638	23	14	3
Darbhanga	57	943	707	666	28	13	5
Monghyr	51	949	776	724	36	16	2
Bhagalpur	39	961	756	694	29	33	4
Saharsa	63	937	681	651	22	8	3
Purnea	61	939	762	737	16	9	1
Santal Parganas	82	918	727	690	25	12	2
Palamau	80	920	702	668	22	12	5
Hazaribagh	82	918	793	767	17	9	2
Ranchi	69	931	784	749	24	11	3
Dhanbad	79	921	818	796	18	4	1
Singhbhum	80	920	821	803	12	6	1
			CITY				
*Patna (M.C.)	59	941	749	709	25	15	2
Gaya (M)	69	931	715	677	18	20	3
Muzaffarpur (M)	50	950	689	657	22	10	5
Darbhanga (M)	63	937	715	670	32	13	5
Bhagalpur (M)	37	963	754	693	25	36	4
Ranchi (M)	56	944	755	722	24	9	3
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	66	934	839	831	6	2	N

N—denotes negligible figures
M.C.—Municipal Corporation
M—Municipality
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee
*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*concld.*

HOUSES

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shop and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat ghar, etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others	State/District/City
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
				URBAN			
72	9	28	8	1	8	49	**BIHAR**
86	9	36	8	1	10	47	Patna
98	9	41	8	1	12	57	Gaya
95	8	36	9	1	12	79	Shahabad
126	10	42	12	1	11	75	Saran
114	8	38	7	1	8	77	Champaran
115	9	46	18	1	10	69	Muzaffarpur
110	10	42	15	1	11	42	Darbhanga
70	7	24	10	1	9	50	Monghyr
85	9	28	9	1	13	56	Bhagalpur
73	14	25	11	1	5	124	Saharsa
81	11	29	14	1	7	33	Purnea
65	14	34	15	1	10	50	Santal Parganas
85	12	35	4	N	7	70	Palamau
43	9	24	5	1	7	34	Hazaribagh
57	9	20	6	1	4	47	Ranchi
38	9	14	5	1	4	31	Dhanbad
37	7	15	5	1	3	30	Singhbhum
				CITY			
86	8	39	8	1	10	38	*Patna (M.C.)
98	10	43	9	N	12	41	Gaya (M)
118	11	48	22	N	8	49	Muzaffarpur (M)
106	10	33	13	1	14	40	Darbhanga (M)
88	10	28	11	1	13	54	Bhagalpur (M)
96	9	29	9	N	6	37	Ranchi (M)
40	7	16	5	1	1	25	Jamshedpur (N)

H-I·2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR SELECTED TYPES OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State/District	Vacant at the time of House-listing		Census Houses used as: Wholly residential		Shop-*cum*-residence		Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household industry	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**760**	**240**	**891**	**109**	**789**	**211**	**865**	**135**
Patna	653	347	773	227	655	345	537	463
Gaya	843	157	925	75	854	146	807	193
Shahabad	798	202	903	97	851	149	840	160
Saran	834	166	952	48	823	177	905	95
Champaran	849	151	946	54	888	112	919	81
Muzaffarpur	775	225	945	55	831	169	853	147
Darbhanga	823	177	954	46	880	120	912	88
Monghyr	789	211	883	117	731	269	759	241
Bhagalpur	805	195	906	94	783	217	756	244
Saharsa	875	125	953	47	894	106	903	97
Purnea	690	310	934	66	901	99	927	73
Santal Parganas	845	155	948	52	879	121	966	34
Palamau	905	95	954	46	900	100	975	25
Hazaribagh	769	231	842	158	778	222	882	118
Ranchi	836	164	874	126	590	410	932	68
Dhanbad	380	620	495	505	424	576	564	436
Singhbhum	643	357	754	246	543	457	817	183

H-II·1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant material of wall								
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**R**	**231**	**584**	**9**	**5**	**167**	**1**	**3**	N	N
	U	**64**	**201**	**19**	**19**	**685**	**6**	**3**	**3**	N
Patna	R	8	538	10	2	442	N	N	N	N
	U	8	168	12	13	794	2	0	3	N
*Patna (M.C.)	U	11	143	15	16	809	1	0	5	N
Gaya	R	1	823	3	2	171	N	N	N	N
	U	1	261	32	9	696	1	0	0	0
Gaya (M)	U	N	143	35	9	812	1	0	0	0
Shahabad	R	9	757	3	4	223	N	4	N	N
	U	4	300	14	17	658	2	5	N	N
Saran	R	140	509	5	5	341	N	N	N	N
	U	30	173	19	24	751	2	0	1	0
Champaran	R	559	310	2	5	124	N	N	N	N
	U	300	36	14	40	608	2	0	N	N
Muzaffarpur	R	403	403	5	3	185	N	N	N	1
	U	147	118	10	34	688	2	0	N	1
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	140	11	3	46	797	2	0	0	1
Darbhanga	R	362	451	13	3	171	N	N	N	N
	U	167	71	11	31	719	N	N	0	1
Darbhanga (M)	U	129	84	17	35	734	N	N	0	1
Monghyr	R	165	562	17	5	251	N	N	N	N
	U	21	233	47	14	683	2	N	N	N
Bhagalpur	R	84	756	3	4	152	N	1	N	N
	U	19	291	12	11	665	2	0	N	N
Bhagalpur (M)	U	19	253	12	10	704	2	0	N	N
Saharsa	R	764	157	3	5	70	1	N	N	N
	U	541	26	9	27	386	11	0	N	N
Purnea	R	843	111	1	3	39	3	0	N	N
	U	438	25	9	40	467	20	0	1	N
Santal Parganas	R	35	900	2	7	56	N	N	N	N
	U	21	250	9	16	700	4	N	0	0
Palamau	R	7	928	2	18	44	N	1	N	N
	U	3	435	31	12	498	2	19	0	0
Hazaribagh	R	3	859	7	8	119	1	3	N	N
	U	4	258	14	10	700	9	3	2	N
Ranchi	R	3	930	4	8	47	N	8	N	N
	U	N	283	29	22	625	3	1	37	N
Ranchi (M)	U	N	210	45	19	722	4	N	N	N
Dhanbad	R	2	638	16	3	321	2	18	N	N
	U	23	189	21	15	739	8	4	1	N
Singhbhum	R	8	812	85	21	42	1	31	N	N
	U	2	250	14	22	683	15	13	1	N
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	1	161	7	10	798	18	1	1	N

N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes 'Nil' figure.
M.C.—Municipal Corporation.
M—Municipality.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.
*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

H-II-1(A)—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant material of wall: Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement	All other materials and materials not stated
	2	3	4	5
BIHAR	R	**859**	**141**	N
	U	**331**	**669**	N
Patna	R	609	391	N
	U	223	777	N
*Patna (M. C.)	U	200	800	N
Gaya	R	878	121	1
	U	356	644	0
Gaya (M)	U	220	780	0
Shahabad	R	807	193	N
	U	376	624	N
Saran	R	688	312	N
	U	284	716	0
Champaran	R	882	118	N
	U	398	602	N
Muzaffarpur	R	837	163	N
	U	324	675	1
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	178	820	2
Darbhanga	R	851	149	N
	U	309	691	0
Darbhanga (M)	U	280	720	0
Monghyr	R	773	227	N
	U	343	657	N
Bhagalpur	R	873	127	N
	U	389	611	N
Bhagalpur (M)	U	342	658	N
Saharsa	R	940	60	N
	U	623	376	1
Purnea	R	967	33	N
	U	550	450	N
Santal Parganas	R	960	40	N
	U	347	653	0
Palamau	R	973	27	N
	U	564	436	0
Hazaribagh	R	906	94	N
	U	314	686	N
Ranchi	R	960	40	N
	U	368	632	N
Ranchi (M)	U	319	681	N
Dhanbad	R	700	300	N
	U	263	737	N
Singhbhum	R	939	61	N
	U	308	692	N
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	196	804	N

N—denotes negligible figures.
M.C.—Municipal Corporation.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.
0—denotes 'Nil' figure.
M—Municipality.
*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

H-II·2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant material of roof							
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete, R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**R**	**412**	**520**	**10**	**2**	**18**	**2**	**36**	**N**
	U	**101**	**410**	**60**	**29**	**72**	**8**	**319**	**1**
Patna	R	153	722	3	2	63	1	56	N
	U	32	483	29	7	119	2	328	N
*Patna (M.C.)	U	32	420	37	7	104	2	398	N
Gaya	R	304	627	1	1	20	2	44	1
	U	54	478	18	14	124	13	299	N
Gaya (M)	U	30	370	25	15	145	19	396	0
Shahabad	R	91	802	5	6	14	22	59	1
	U	32	484	55	30	53	99	246	1
Saran	R	204	688	5	1	47	N	55	N
	U	47	494	56	13	103	3	284	N
Champaran	R	616	342	4	1	16	N	21	N
	U	306	331	50	10	95	0	208	N
Muzaffarpur	R	562	390	3	1	23	N	21	N
	U	178	428	42	11	135	1	203	2
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	162	317	56	7	180	1	274	3
Darbhanga	R	658	301	2	1	15	N	23	N
	U	242	360	33	18	165	N	181	1
Darbhanga (M)	U	246	378	39	18	158	N	160	1
Monghyr	R	293	634	3	1	18	1	50	N
	U	58	540	23	10	72	2	295	N
Bhagalpur	R	526	393	4	N	16	1	60	N
	U	97	406	57	13	110	5	312	N
Bhagalpur (M)	U	64	403	55	16	135	3	324	N
Saharsa	R	850	115	11	2	6	N	16	N
	U	517	175	94	38	17	N	159	0
Purnea	R	851	56	68	2	5	N	18	N
	U	353	123	183	26	55	N	260	N
Santal Parganas	R	630	328	11	1	5	N	25	N
	U	124	293	56	8	63	3	453	N
Palamau	R	51	926	3	1	8	N	11	N
	U	12	762	18	12	39	N	157	0
Hazaribagh	R	34	901	8	5	6	N	46	N
	U	18	435	84	32	23	1	406	1
Ranchi	R	25	949	4	3	4	N	15	N
	U	24	538	54	80	36	N	264	4
Ranchi (M)	U	3	602	46	44	68	N	237	N
Dhanbad	R	367	426	17	24	20	1	145	N
	U	106	309	72	48	35	1	428	1
Singhbhum	R	441	525	9	5	3	N	17	N
	U	49	393	86	50	47	3	371	1
Jamshedpur (N)	U	13	318	66	27	70	1	504	1

N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes 'Nil' figure.
M.C.—Municipal Corporation. M—Municipality.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee. *Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

H-II·2(A)—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant material of roof		
		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, Slate, Shingle, Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos, Cement sheets, Brick, Lime, Stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR	**R**	**421**	**579**	**N**
	U	**108**	**891**	**1**
Patna	R	152	848	N
	U	31	969	N
*Patna (M.C.)	U	31	969	N
Gaya	R	320	679	1
	U	61	939	0
Gaya (M)	U	34	966	0
Shahabad	R	73	926	1
	U	28	972	N
Saran	R	165	835	N
	U	37	962	1
Champaran	R	584	416	N
	U	339	661	N
Muzaffarpur	R	559	441	N
	U	179	820	1
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	165	833	2
Darbhanga	R	666	334	N
	U	272	728	0
Darbhanga (M)	U	272	728	0
Monghyr	R	286	714	N
	U	54	946	N
Bhagalpur	R	534	466	N
	U	104	896	N
Bhagalpur (M)	U	65	935	N
Saharsa	R	859	141	N
	U	555	445	0
Purnea	R	858	142	N
	U	419	581	0
Santal Parganas	R	637	363	N
	U	147	853	0
Palamau	R	50	950	N
	U	10	990	0
Hazaribagh	R	35	965	N
	U	19	980	1
Ranchi	R	19	981	N
	U	27	968	5
Ranchi (M)	U	1	999	N
Dhanbad	R	389	611	N
	U	115	884	1
Singhbhum	R	448	552	N
	U	54	946	N
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	13	986	1

N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes 'Nil' figure.
M.C.—Municipal Corporation.
M—Municipality.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee.
*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

H-III·1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

State/District/City	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Unspecified no. of rooms	Households with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
BIHAR	364	302	154	82	98	N	N
Patna	233	252	179	124	212	N	N
Gaya	164	215	183	150	288	N	0
Shahabad	181	229	191	145	254	N	N
Saran	297	304	180	81	138	N	0
Champaran	285	320	208	99	88	N	N
Muzaffarpur	347	356	166	73	58	N	N
Darbhanga	390	347	152	66	45	N	N
Monghyr	433	298	131	69	69	N	N
Bhagalpur	420	310	136	70	64	N	N
Saharsa	335	324	187	92	62	N	N
Purnea	467	309	133	57	34	N	N
Santal Parganas	458	297	132	60	53	N	N
Palamau	468	269	120	70	73	N	N
Hazaribagh	371	329	149	79	72	N	N
Ranchi	448	350	119	45	38	N	N
Dhanbad	528	282	100	54	36	N	N
Singhbhum	552	294	92	35	27	N	N
RURAL							
BIHAR	359	303	157	82	99	N	N
Patna	198	247	185	131	239	N	N
Gaya	154	212	185	152	297	N	0
Shahabad	168	225	194	148	265	N	0
Saran	298	304	180	80	138	N	0
Champaran	283	320	210	99	88	N	N
Muzaffarpur	345	359	167	73	56	N	N
Darbhanga	389	349	153	66	43	N	N

H-III·1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*contd.*

State/District/City	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Unspecified no. of rooms	Households with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL—*concld.*							
Monghyr	440	298	129	67	66	N	N
Bhagalpur	418	314	138	69	61	N	N
Saharsa	333	324	188	93	62	N	N
Purnea	465	310	134	58	33	N	N
Santal Parganas	462	298	131	59	50	N	N
Palamau	474	269	118	69	70	N	N
Hazaribagh	376	326	150	80	68	N	N
Ranchi	465	350	115	41	29	N	N
Dhanbad	480	310	120	55	35	N	N
Singhbhum	582	284	86	30	18	N	N
URBAN							
BIHAR	**406**	**292**	**134**	**78**	**90**	**N**	**N**
Patna	352	271	156	100	121	N	N
Gaya	286	246	168	134	166	N	0
Shahabad	308	270	165	112	145	0	N
Saran	293	298	172	103	134	N	0
Champaran	327	317	176	85	95	0	N
Muzaffarpur	389	285	150	79	97	0	0
Darbhanga	401	313	130	76	80	0	N
Monghyr	374	294	155	88	89	0	0
Bhagalpur	439	268	123	73	97	0	N
Saharsa	368	328	168	69	67	0	0
Purnea	497	287	110	54	52	0	N
Santal Parganas	389	291	141	74	105	0	0
Palamau	321	277	150	105	147	0	0
Hazaribagh	340	347	141	76	96	0	0
Ranchi	340	350	142	71	97	0	0
Dhanbad	577	253	80	52	38	N	N
Singhbhum	466	321	109	51	53	0	N

H-III.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*concld.*

State/District/City	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Unspecified no. of rooms	Households with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CITY							
*Patna (M.C.) . . .	363	259	158	97	123	0	N
Gaya (M)	339	244	148	122	147	N	0
Muzaffarpur (M) . . .	372	272	162	91	103	0	0
Darbhanga (M) . .	401	317	124	78	80	0	0
Bhagalpur (M) . . .	447	260	120	73	100	0	0
Ranchi (M) . . .	328	291	150	89	142	0	0
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.) . .	383	370	127	63	57	0	0

N—denotes negligible figures
M.C.—Municipal Corporation
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee
0—denotes 'Nil' figure
M—Municipality
*Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

H-III. 2 --NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	TOTAL*		ONE ROOM				TWO ROOMS			
		No. of Persons per room	No. of Persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average no. of Persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average no. of Persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	T	2·50	5·99	4·41	2·27	2·14	4·41	2·83	1·45	1·38	5·66
	R	2·50	6·02	4·45	2·26	2·19	4·45	2·83	1·44	1·39	5·66
	U	2·51	5·76	4·07	2·31	1·76	4·07	2·85	1·54	1·31	5·69
Patna	T	2·06	6·72	4·42	2·36	2·06	4·42	2·89	1·50	1·39	5·76
	R	1·96	6·80	4·45	2·30	2·15	4·45	2·83	1·46	1·37	5·66
	U	2·52	6·47	4·36	2·46	1·90	4·36	3·04	1·62	1·42	6·09
†Patna (M.C.)	U	2·55	6·53	4·33	2·49	1·84	4·33	3·06	1·65	1·41	6·11
Gaya	T	1·82	6·74	4·08	2·09	1·99	4·08	2·63	1·34	1·29	5·26
	R	1·79	6·74	4·08	2·06	2·02	4·08	2·60	1·32	1·28	5·20
	U	2·27	6·71	4·06	2·24	1·82	4·06	2·96	1·54	1·42	5·93
Gaya (M)	U	2·39	6·58	4·10	2·25	1·85	4·10	3·04	1·61	1·43	6·08
Shahabad	T	1·97	6·90	4·03	2·15	1·88	4·03	2·73	1·41	1·32	5·46
	R	1·96	6·99	4·08	2·15	1·93	4·08	2·73	1·40	1·33	5·45
	U	2·22	6·10	3·74	2·17	1·57	3·74	2·80	1·50	1·30	5·60
Saran	T	2·59	6·95	4·85	2·47	2·38	4·85	3·11	1·58	1·53	6·21
	R	2·60	6·96	4·87	2·47	2·40	4·87	3·11	1·58	1·53	6·22
	U	2·45	6·68	4·30	2·39	1·91	4·30	2·96	1·57	1·39	5·93
Champaran	T	2·36	5·87	4·06	2·10	1·96	4·06	2·65	1·37	1·28	5·29
	R	2·36	5·86	4·07	2·10	1·97	4·07	2·64	1·36	1·28	5·27
	U	2·39	5·88	3·93	2·18	1·75	3·93	2·80	1·49	1·31	5·60
Muzaffarpur	T	2·75	6·07	4·46	2·27	2·19	4·46	2·89	1·47	1·42	5·78
	R	2·75	6·04	4·46	2·26	2·20	4·46	2·88	1·46	1·42	5·75
	U	2·73	6·49	4·51	2·49	2·02	4·51	3·22	1·72	1·50	6·44
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	2·61	6·46	4·23	2·47	1·76	4·23	3·23	1·77	1·46	6·46
Darbhanga	T	2·78	5·77	4·41	2·22	2·19	4·41	2·85	1·44	1·41	5·70
	R	2·78	5·75	4·40	2·21	2·19	4·40	2·84	1·43	1·41	5·67
	U	2·82	6·34	4·52	2·42	2·10	4·52	3·16	1·65	1·51	6·31
Darbhanga (M)	U	2·96	6·63	4·74	2·50	2·24	4·74	3·33	1·72	1·61	6·65
Monghyr	T	2·77	5·94	4·54	2·34	2·20	4·54	2·96	1·53	1·43	5·92
	R	2·80	5·91	4·56	2·34	2·22	4·56	2·95	1·52	1·43	5·89
	U	2·61	6·22	4·37	2·38	1·99	4·37	3·06	1·62	1·44	6·13
Bhagalpur	T	2·76	5·89	4·52	2·33	2·19	4·52	2·90	1·51	1·39	5·80
	R	2·76	5·84	4·49	2·31	2·18	4·49	2·87	1·49	1·38	5·73
	U	2·78	6·45	4·77	2·53	2·24	4·77	3·29	1·76	1·53	6·57
Bhagalpur (M)	U	2·83	6·62	4·86	2·59	2·27	4·86	3·40	1·82	1·58	6·80
Saharsa	T	2·61	5·93	4·47	2·29	2·18	4·47	2·83	1·45	1·38	5·64
	R	2·61	5·93	4·48	2·29	2·19	4·48	2·82	1·44	1·38	5·63
	U	2·62	5·84	4·34	2·38	1·96	4·34	2·96	1·58	1·38	5·92
Purnea	T	2·90	5·55	4·42	2·27	2·15	4·42	2·85	1·48	1·37	5·71
	R	2·91	5·55	4·44	2·27	2·17	4·44	2·85	1·48	1·37	5·70
	U	2·86	5·55	4·22	2·38	1·84	4·22	2·94	1·60	1·34	5·87
Santal Parganas	T	2·73	5·50	4·44	2·24	2·20	4·44	2·76	1·40	1·36	5·52
	R	2·75	5·48	4·45	2·24	2·21	4·45	2·76	1·39	1·37	5·52
	U	2·46	5·85	4·24	2·31	1·93	4·24	2·81	1·48	1·33	5·61
Palamau	T	2·65	5·58	4·40	2·24	2·16	4·40	2·83	1·44	1·39	5·64
	R	2·68	5·57	4·43	2·25	2·18	4·43	2·83	1·44	1·39	5·66
	U	2·13	5·79	3·62	2·03	1·59	3·62	2·64	1·41	1·23	5·28
Hazaribagh	T	2·55	5·73	4·41	2·26	2·15	4·41	2·77	1·42	1·35	5·54
	R	2·62	5·81	4·49	2·27	2·22	4·49	2·82	1·43	1·39	5·63
	U	2·22	5·26	3·90	2·24	1·66	3·90	2·51	1·38	1·13	5·03
Ranchi	T	2·85	5·49	4·58	2·30	2·28	4·58	2·80	1·42	1·38	5·61
	R	2·95	5·48	4·66	2·31	2·35	4·66	2·83	1·42	1·41	5·66
	U	2·31	5·51	3·81	2·15	1·66	3·81	2·62	1·41	1·21	5·24
Ranchi (M)	U	2·33	6·23	4·13	2·32	1·81	4·13	2·86	1·55	1·31	5·72
Dhanbad	T	2·75	5·06	4·00	2·31	1·69	4·00	2·71	1·48	1·23	5·41
	R	2·89	5·50	4·33	2·32	2·01	4·33	2·86	1·51	1·35	5·71
	U	2·59	4·60	3·71	2·30	1·41	3·71	2·52	1·44	1·08	5·05
Singhbhum	T	3·00	5·18	4·36	2·22	2·14	4·36	2·82	1·45	1·37	5·62
	R	3·14	5·15	4·47	2·23	2·24	4·47	2·79	1·40	1·39	5·59
	U	2·66	5·28	3·96	2·19	1·77	3·96	2·85	1·55	1·30	5·70
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	2·68	5·65	4·03	2·28	1·75	4·03	2·98	1·62	1·36	5·97

*Excludes households with details unspecified whose number in the State was 295 (Total), 205 (Rural) and 90 (Urban). 0—denotes 'Nil' figure.
M.C.—Municipal Corporation. M—Municipality. N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee. †Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

THREE ROOMS				FOUR ROOMS				FIVE ROOMS AND ABOVE				UNSPECIFIED NO. OF ROOMS		
Persons	Males	Females	Average no. of Persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average no. of Persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average no. of Persons per household	Average no. of Persons per household	Total Rural Urban	State/District/City
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2	1
2·26	1·16	1·10	6·78	1·97	1·02	0·95	7·87	1·54	0.80	0.74	10.06	2.07	T	BIHAR
2·26	1·16	1·10	6·77	1·97	1·01	0·96	7·87	1.54	0.79	0.75	10 06	2.06	R	
2·30	1·23	1·07	6·89	1·98	1·06	0·92	7·92	1.52	0.83	0.69	10.10	2.60	U	
2·25	1·17	1 08	6 77	1·92	1·00	0·92	7 70	1.40	0.73	0.67	9.79	2.11	T	Patna
2·20	1·13	1·07	6·60	1·88	0·97	0·91	7·51	1.37	0.71	0 66	8.68	1.33	R	
2·47	1·33	1·14	7·42	2·14	1·14	1·00	8·54	1.59	0.87	0.72	10.52	3.67	U	
2·50	1·36	1·14	7 50	2·22	1·20	1·02	8·88	1.63	0.91	0.72	10 83	0	U	†Patna (M.C.)
2·07	1·05	1·02	6·21	1·78	0·90	0·88	7·13	1.39	0.71	0.61	9.50	1.81	T	Gaya
2·04	1·03	1·01	6·13	1·76	0·89	0·87	7·05	1.39	0.71	0.68	9.44	1.83	R	
2·39	1·25	1·14	7·18	2·05	1·07	0·98	8·22	1.57	0.84	0.73	10 71	1.00	U	
2·42	1·28	1·14	7 26	2·12	1·11	1·01	8·51	1.60	0.86	0.74	10.85	1.00	U	Gaya (M)
2·18	1·12	1·06	6·55	1·91	0·98	0·93	7·63	1 51	0.78	0.73	10 10	4.95	T	Shahabad
2·17	1·11	1·06	6·51	1·90	0·97	0·93	7·61	1.51	0.78	0 73	10.13	4.95	R	
2·34	1·24	1·10	7·02	1·96	1·05	0·91	7·84	1.46	0.77	0.69	9.63	0	U	
2·50	1·28	1·22	7·52	2·22	1·14	1·08	8·87	1.70	0.87	0 83	11.25	5.86	T	Saran
2·51	1·28	1·23	7·53	2·22	1·13	1 09	8·89	1.70	0.87	0.83	11.25	5.86	R	
2·45	1·28	1·17	7·34	2·15	1·16	0·99	8·58	1.66	0 88	0 78	11.21	0	U	
2·15	1·12	1·03	6·45	1·96	1·02	0·94	7·84	1.66	0.87	0.79	10 19	1 00	T	Champaran
2·14	1·11	1·03	6·44	1·96	1·02	0·94	7·85	1.67	0.87	0.80	10.20	1.00	R	
2·29	1·22	1·07	6·85	1·95	1·04	0·91	7 80	1.50	0.83	0.67	10.02	0	U	
2·38	1·22	1·16	7·15	2·15	1·11	1·04	8·61	1.80	0.94	0.86	11.06	1 46	T	Muzaffarpur
2·38	1·22	1·16	7·12	2 15	1·10	1·05	8·61	1.82	0.94	0 88	11.06	1.46	R	
2·54	1·36	1·18	7·61	2·16	1·18	0·98	8·63	1.64	0.93	0.71	11.04	0	U	
2·50	1·36	1·14	7·50	2·15	1·19	0·96	8·61	1.60	0.95	0.65	11.02	0	U	Muzaffarpur (M)
2·30	1·17	1·13	6·88	2·07	1·06	1·01	8·25	1.78	0.93	0.85	10.80	1.47	T	Darbhanga
2·29	1·16	1·13	6·85	2·06	1·05	1·01	8·24	1 79	0.93	0.86	10 78	1.47	R	
2·59	1·37	1·22	7·77	2·14	1·13	1·01	8·55	1.68	0.94	0.74	11.09	0	U	
2·78	1·46	1·32	8·33	2·11	1·10	1·01	8·43	1.79	1.00	0.79	11.61	0	U	Darbhanga (M)
2·37	1·23	1·14	7·10	2·06	1·07	0·99	8·25	1.59	0.83	0.76	10.30	1.27	T	Monghyr
2·37	1·23	1·14	7·11	2·06	1·07	0·99	8·24	1 60	0.83	0.67	10.23	1.27	R	
2·36	1·25	1·11	7·06	2·08	1·10	0·98	8·29	1.59	0.86	0.73	10.73	0	U	
2·32	1·22	1·10	6·99	2·08	1·10	0·98	8·28	1.65	0.88	0.77	10.45	1 80	T	Bhagalpur
2·30	1·21	1·09	6·92	2·06	1·09	0·97	8·23	1 68	0.89	0.79	10.46	1.80	R	
2·55	1·34	1 21	7·66	2·18	1·16	1·02	8·74	1.48	0.84	0.64	10.39	0	U	
2·63	1·39	1·24	7·88	2·22	1·17	1·05	8·90	1.51	0.86	0.65	10.74	0	U	Bhagalpur (M)
2·24	1·15	1·09	6·70	1·97	1·01	0·96	7·90	1.72	0.90	0.82	10.00	0.92	T	Saharsa
2·23	1·14	1·09	6·70	1·97	1·01	0·96	7·90	1.74	0.91	0 83	10.03	0.92	R	
2·23	1·20	1·03	6·70	1·95	1·04	0·91	7·79	1.49	0 86	0.63	9 42	0	U	
2·28	1·19	1·09	6·85	2·02	1·07	0·95	8·08	1.74	0.93	0.81	10.15	0.93	T	Purnea
2·28	1·19	1·09	6·83	2·02	1·06	0·96	8·07	1 74	0.92	0.82	10.14	0.93	R	
2 38	1·30	1·08	7·12	2·08	1·15	0·93	8·30	1.63	0.93	0 70	10.25	0	U	
2·21	1·13	1·08	6·63	1·89	0·97	0·92	7·57	1.51	0.79	0.72	9.49	1.00	T	Santal Parganas
2·20	1·12	1·08	6·61	1·89	0·97	0·92	7·57	1.52	0 79	0.73	9.46	1.00	R	
2·33	1·24	1·09	7·00	1·91	1·02	0·89	7·63	1.48	0.82	0.66	9.70	0	U	
2·18	1·11	1·07	6·54	1·90	0·98	0·92	7·61	1.47	0.76	0.71	9.34	0.83	T	Palamau
2·18	1·11	1·07	6·55	1·90	0·98	0·92	7·60	1.47	0 76	0.71	9.31	0.83	R	
2·12	1·13	0·99	6·36	1·92	1·05	0·87	7·67	1.44	0.77	0.67	9.59	0	U	
2·20	1·12	1·08	6·58	1·91	0·98	0·93	7·63	1.53	0.72	0.74	9.55	0.33	T	Hazaribagh
2 23	1·13	1·10	6·68	1·93	0·98	0·95	7·72	1.57	0.80	0.77	9.78	0.33	R	
1·98	1·06	0·92	5·93	1·75	0·94	0·81	7·03	1.35	0.75	0.60	8.60	0	U	
2·19	1·11	1·08	6·56	1·89	0 97	0·92	7·56	1.46	0.76	0 70	2.23	1.00	T	Ranchi
2·21	1·11	1·10	6·62	1·89	0·97	0·92	7·54	1.44	0.74	0.70	8 90	1.00	R	
2·08	1·10	0·98	6·24	1·90	1·00	0·90	7·60	1.51	0.81	0.70	9.87	0	U	
2·28	1·22	1·06	6·84	2·03	1·06	0·97	8·09	1.54	0.83	0.71	10.35	0	U	Ranchi (M)
2·25	1·20	1·05	6·77	1·82	1·00	0·82	7·25	1.51	0.80	0 71	9.74	1.33	T	Dhanbad
2·38	1·24	1·14	7·16	2·00	1·08	0·92	8·00	1.61	0.84	0.77	10.11	1.40	R	
2·05	1·14	0·91	6·17	1·61	0·91	0·70	6·44	1 43	0.77	0.66	9.38	1.00	U	
2·20	1·14	1·06	6·61	1·90	0·99	0·91	7·61	1.44	0.77	0.67	9 29	1.00	T	Singhbhum
2·21	1·12	1·09	6·64	1·89	0·96	0·93	7·55	1.45	0.75	0.70	9.10	1.00	R	
2·18	1·18	1·00	6·53	1·93	1·04	0·89	7·72	1 45	0.80	0.65	9 47	0	U	
2·27	1·23	1·04	6·83	2·01	1·08	0·93	8·06	1.48	0.82	0.66	9.18	0	U	Jamshedpur (N.A.C.

H-IV·1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES

State/District/ City	Rural Urban	Households having: Total		One Person		Two Persons		Three Persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	R	979	21	33	5	69	3	101	3
	U	538	462	24	67	39	59	47	58
Patna	R	975	25	26	5	54	4	80	3
	U	570	430	18	46	33	46	40	49
*Patna (M.C.)	U	487	513	15	47	26	54	33	57
Gaya	R	984	16	28	4	59	2	83	2
	U	667	333	22	46	40	39	43	40
Gaya (M)	U	544	456	17	51	32	51	35	56
Shahabad	R	967	33	36	9	62	5	78	4
	U	677	323	31	65	47	44	55	38
Saran	R	989	11	31	4	57	2	81	1
	U	742	258	30	45	50	35	53	29
Champaran	R	989	11	36	3	80	2	111	1
	U	761	239	31	44	66	30	76	28
Muzaffarpur	R	992	8	34	2	66	1	100	1
	U	691	309	22	45	45	36	52	36
Muzaffarpur (M)	U	544	456	17	58	34	52	38	55
Darbhanga	R	993	7	35	2	73	1	110	1
	U	720	280	23	41	41	33	63	27
Darbhanga (M)	U	762	238	23	31	42	29	64	22
Monghyr	R	987	13	33	3	73	2	104	1
	U	736	264	27	44	44	28	62	28
Bhagalpur	R	989	11	29	3	70	1	110	1
	U	737	263	21	33	45	33	62	31
Bhagalpur (M)	U	702	298	18	31	37	35	54	37
Saharsa	R	993	7	30	2	67	1	98	1
	U	745	255	22	56	50	32	67	27
Purnea	R	986	14	32	3	79	2	115	2
	U	647	353	28	55	48	49	62	42
Santal Parganas	R	985	15	30	4	76	2	120	2
	U	577	423	26	60	38	43	56	53
Palamau	R	968	32	39	11	81	5	108	4
	U	646	354	33	78	45	55	51	43
Hazaribagh	R	952	48	34	13	65	8	96	6
	U	415	585	21	95	29	76	39	73
Ranchi	R	955	45	37	12	69	6	101	7
	U	421	579	23	78	30	71	34	80
Ranchi (M)	U	452	548	14	52	23	64	33	71
Dhanbad	R	804	196	28	34	65	32	90	28
	U	317	683	30	116	39	102	39	95
Singhbhum	R	966	34	45	8	90	6	122	5
	U	319	681	19	75	30	83	30	87
Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)	U	240	760	12	61	18	78	19	91

N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes 'Nil' figure. M.C.—Municipal Corporation. M—Municipality.
N.A.C.—Notified Area Committee. *Patna (M.C.) includes figures for Pataliputra Housing Colony also.

ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

NUMBER OF PERSONS

Four Persons		Five Persons		Six and more Persons		Number of Persons unspecified		Rural Urban	State/District/City
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
138	3	153	2	485	5	N	N	R	BIHAR
61	65	69	60	298	153	N	N	U	
117	3	139	3	559	7	N	0	R	Patna
56	58	67	58	356	173	N	0	U	
46	71	54	70	313	214	N	0	U	*Patna (M.C.)
122	2	140	2	552	4	N	N	R	Gaya
62	41	78	45	422	122	0	0	U	
47	58	60	61	353	179	0	0	U	Gaya (M)
106	3	123	4	562	8	N	0	R	Shahabad
73	42	86	36	385	98	N	N	U	
114	1	133	1	573	2	N	N	R	Saran
81	29	88	29	440	91	N	0	U	
145	1	152	1	465	3	N	0	R	Champaran
92	30	97	30	399	77	N	N	U	
142	1	158	1	492	2	N	0	R	Muzaffarpur
74	38	89	35	409	119	0	0	U	
54	53	62	49	339	189	0	0	U	Muzaffarpur (M)
150	1	162	1	463	1	N	N	R	Darbhanga
80	34	96	33	417	112	N	0	U	
76	33	94	31	463	92	0	0	U	Darbhanga (M)
144	2	159	2	474	3	N	N	R	Monghyr
83	34	101	36	419	94	N	0	U	
155	2	165	1	460	3	N	0	R	Bhagalpur
81	33	93	32	435	101	N	0	U	
76	39	85	37	432	119	0	0	U	Bhagalpur (M)
135	1	159	N	504	2	N	0	R	Saharsa
88	29	107	30	411	81	0	0	U	
147	2	162	2	451	3	N	N	R	Purnea
88	50	92	44	329	113	N	0	U	
163	2	169	2	427	3	N	0	R	Santal Parganas
68	59	77	55	312	153	0	0	U	
140	4	152	3	448	5	N	N	R	Palamau
62	45	95	39	360	94	0	0	U	
134	6	156	5	467	10	N	0	R	Hazaribagh
50	86	55	80	221	175	N	0	U	
143	7	164	5	441	8	N	0	R	Ranchi
44	88	51	80	239	182	0	N	U	
37	79	48	72	297	210	0	0	U	Ranchi (M)
121	28	128	23	372	51	N	N	R	Dhanbad
43	99	40	86	126	185	N	N	U	
152	5	161	4	396	6	N	0	R	Singhbhum
38	101	40	91	162	244	N	N	U	
23	114	27	101	141	315	N	N	U	Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)

MGIP (MLP) Sant—S5—5 Census/72—30-9-73—500.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-1970.

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	AGRA—	
1.	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
2.	Wedhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines	(Reg.)
3.	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
4.	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest.)
	AHMEDABAD—	
5.	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
6.	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
7.	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
8.	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
9.	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest.)
10.	Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate	(Rest.)
11.	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Nr. Gujarat College	(Rest.)
	AHMEDNAGAR—	
12.	V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest.)
	AJMER—	
13.	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
14.	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
	ALIGARH—	
15.	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
16.	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	ALLAHABAD—	
17.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
18.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.Box-4	(Reg.)
19.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
20.	Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road	(Reg.)
21.	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road	(Reg.)
22.	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
23.	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony	(Rest.)
24.	Ram Narian Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
	AMBALA CANTT—	
25.	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
	AMBALA CITY—	
26.	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road, Ambala City	(Reg.)
	AMRITSAR—	
27.	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
28.	Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
29.	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
	ANAND—	
30.	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
	BANGALORE—	
31.	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. B. No. 507	(Reg.)
	BANGALORE—*concld.*	
32.	International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
33.	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar	(Reg.)
34.	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road Hanumant Nagar	(Reg.)
35.	Standard Book Depot., Avenue Road	(Reg.)
36.	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
37.	Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	BAREILLY—	
38.	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
	BARODA	
39.	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest.)
40.	Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Shankar Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar	(Rest.)
	BHAGALPUR—	
41.	Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road	(Reg.)
	BHOPAL—	
42.	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg. Sultania Road	(Reg.)
43.	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)
	BHUBANESHWAR—	
44.	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg.)
	BHAVANAGAR—	
45.	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	BOLAPURA—	
46.	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
	BIJAPUR -	
47.	Sh. D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
	BELGHARIA—	
48.	Granthloka, 5/1; Ambica Mukherji Road, 24-Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
	BIKANER—	
49.	Bhandari Bros. Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	BOMBAY—	
50.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
51.	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar	(Reg.)
52.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
53.	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
54.	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg.)
55.	Indo Nath & Co. Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257 Frase Road	(Reg.)
56.	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road	(Reg.)

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	BOMBAY—*concld.*	
57.	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
58.	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
59.	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
60.	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
61.	New Book Co., 188-190 Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road	(Reg.)
62.	P.P.H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
63.	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest.)
64.	Swastik Sales Co. Scientific & Technical Booksellers	(Rest.)
65.	M. & J. Services 2-A, Bahri Building, P.B. 6007	(Rest.)
66.	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
67.	Sunderdas Gain Chand 601, Girgaum Road Near Princess Street	(Reg.)
68.	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
69.	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road	(Rest.)
70.	Amalga Mated Press, 41 Hamam Street	(Rest.)
71.	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P.M. 1505	(Rest.)
72.	Secretary, Salestax Practitioner Association Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)
73.	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
	CALCUTTA—	
74.	Chatterjee & Co. 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg.)
75.	Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
76.	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd. 54/3, College Street	(Reg.)
77.	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
78.	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
79.	M. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane	(Reg.)
80.	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park St.	(Reg.)
81.	R. Chambray & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P. 33 Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
82.	S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., IC College	(Reg.)
83.	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
84.	Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
85.	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House St.	(Reg.)
86.	Indian Book Dist. Co. C-52 M. G. Road	(Rest.)
87.	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210	(Rest.)
88.	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
89.	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre	(Rest.)
90.	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
	CALCUTTA—*concld.*	
91.	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
92.	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
93.	S. Bhattachar & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)
94.	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road	(Rest.)
95.	Smt. P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Rest.)
96.	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
97.	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3B Bankim Chatterji Street	(Rest.)
98.	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72 M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	CHANDIGARH—	
99.	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22 D	(Reg.)
100.	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B	(Reg.)
101.	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22	(Reg.)
102.	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25 Sector No. 22 D	(Reg.)
103.	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22 D	(Rest.)
	CALICUT—	
104.	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
	CUTTACK—	
105.	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg.)
106.	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
107.	New Students Store	(Rest.)
	DEHRADUN—	
108.	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
109.	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
110.	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
111.	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
112.	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
113.	Natraj Publishers, 52 Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
	DELHI—	
114.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
115.	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
116.	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency Delhi Ahata Kodara Chamalian Road)	(Reg.)
117.	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9	(Reg.)
118.	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market	(Reg.)
119.	Federal Law Depot, Kashmeri Gate	(Reg.)
120.	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, D. Ganj	(Reg.)
121.	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj	(Reg.)
122.	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate	(Reg.)
123.	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	DELHI—*concld.*	
124.	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	(Reg.)
125.	Metropoliton Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
126.	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg.)
127.	Sat Narian & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate	(Reg.)
128.	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
129.	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
130.	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
131.	Adrash Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj	(Rest.)
132.	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
133.	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
134.	B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
135.	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
136.	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
137.	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
138.	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
139.	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Bookseller, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
140.	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj-9	(Reg.)
141.	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
142.	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Rest.)
143.	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk	(Rest.)
144.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
145.	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
146.	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
147.	University Book House 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
148.	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)
149.	DHANBAD – New Sketch Press Post Box 26	(Rest.)
150.	DHARWAR— Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
151.	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
152.	ERNAKULAM-- South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal	(Reg.)
153.	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest.)
154.	FEROZEPUR CANTT.— English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
155.	GAYA – Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.	(Reg.)
156.	GOA— Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
157.	GURGAON Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
158.	GUNTUR— Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
159.	GWALIOR— Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashmar	(Rest.)
160.	Tater Bros., Sarafe	(Rest.)
161.	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg.	(Rest.)
162.	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
163.	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
164.	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Reg.)
165.	GHAZIABAD - Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G. T. Road	(Rest.)
166.	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
167.	HYDERABAD— The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
168.	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
169.	Booklovers, P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta	(Rest.)
170.	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg.)
171.	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
172.	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
173.	HARDWAR— Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan, Brahampuri	(Rest.)
174.	HUBLI— Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
175.	INDORE— Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
176.	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
177.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest.)
178.	Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
179.	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
180.	JAIPUR-CITY— Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Op. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
181.	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
182.	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway	(Reg.)
183.	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
184.	JAMSHEDPUR— Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd. P.B. No. 78	(Reg.)
185.	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith	(Reg.)
186.	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agent, 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
187.	JAMNAGAR— Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road	(Reg.)

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	JODHPUR—	
188.	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
189.	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
190.	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
191.	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
	JUBBALPER—	
192.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
193.	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
	JULLUNDER—	
194.	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	(Reg.)
	JULLUNDER CITY—	
195.	Hazoorina Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	(Rest.)
196.	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)
	JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)—	
197.	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Rest.)
	KANPUR—	
198.	Advani & Co., P.Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
199.	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
200.	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
	KAPSAN—	
201.	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
	KOLAPUR—	
202.	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)
	KUMTA—	
203.	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Reg.)
	LUCKNOW—	
204.	Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazaratganj	(Reg.)
205.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj	(Reg.)
206.	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
207.	Ram Advani Hazratganj, P.B. 154	(Reg.)
208.	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj	(Reg.)
209.	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
210.	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
	LUDHIANA—	
211.	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	(Reg.)
212.	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road	(Rest.)
213,	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Rest.)
214.	The Pharmacy News, Pindi St.	(Rest.)
	MADURAI—	
215.	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St.	(Reg.)
216.	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
	MATHURA—	
217.	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bengali Ghat	(Rest.)
	MADRAS—	
218.	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora	(Reg.)
219.	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62, Big Street, Triplicance	(Reg.)
220.	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
	MADRAS—*concld.*	
221.	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg.)
222.	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	(Reg.)
223.	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Bankuram Chetty Street	(Rest.)
224.	Madras Book Agency	(Rest.)
225.	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32, James St.	(Rest.)
226.	Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa St., Sadhana Sadan	(Rest.)
227.	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pye-crafts, Triplicane	(Rest.)
228.	Naresh Co., Dr. Rangachari Rd., Mylapore	(Rest.)
229.	Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das St.	(Reg.)
	MANGALORE—	
230.	U. R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128	(Reg.)
231.	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
	MEERUT—	
232.	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
233.	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar	(Reg.)
	MUZAFFARNAGAR—	
234.	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
235.	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
	MUZAFFARPUR—	
236.	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
	MYSORE—	
237.	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle	(Reg.)
238.	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
239.	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
240.	Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas	(Rest.)
	MANDSAUR—	
241.	Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
	MUSSOURI—	
242.	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
	NAGPUR—	
243.	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
244.	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square	(Rest.)
	NILGIRIS—	
245.	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris, Madras States	(Rest.)
	NAINITAL—	
246.	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
	NADIAD—	
247.	R. S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
	NEW DELHI—	
248.	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
249.	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, dev Nagar	(Reg.)
250.	Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
251.	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
252.	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B. No. 328	(Reg.)

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	NEW DELHI—*concld.*	
253.	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
254.	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
255.	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box 553	(Reg.)
256.	Mehra Bros, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
257.	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
258.	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty., P.B. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
259.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co, Scindia House	(Reg.)
260.	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Ranjhansi Road	(Reg.)
261.	Ram Krishna & Sons (Of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
262.	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
263.	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
264.	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	(Reg.)
265.	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
266.	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
267.	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
268.	Lakshmi Book Depot. 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
269.	N. C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.	(Rest.)
270.	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double, Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
271.	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
272.	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
273.	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
274.	Glob Publications, C-33, Nizamudin East	(Rest.)
275.	Standard Booksellers, Stationers, Palam Enclave	(Rest.)
276.	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar	(Rest.)
277.	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Smaj Road	(Rest.)
	PATIALA—	
278.	Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar	(Reg.)
	PATNA—	
279.	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
280.	J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
281.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Bankipur	(Reg.)
282.	Today & Tommorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
	POONA—	
283.	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gyamkhana	(Reg.)
284.	Imperial Book Depot. 266, M.G.Road	(Reg.)
285.	Sarswat, 67, Patel Flats, 2, Bombay Poona Road	(Rest.)
	POONA—*concld.*	
286.	International Book Service, Deccan Gnym Khana	(Reg.)
287.	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
288.	Secy., Bharati Itihasa Samshodhaila Mandir 1321, Sadashiv Path	(Rest.)
	PONDICHERRY—	
289.	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
	PUDUKKOTTAI—	
290.	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main St.,	(Rest.)
291.	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road	(Rest.)
	RAJKOT—	
292.	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent	(Reg.)
	RAIPUR—	
293.	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
	RANCHI—	
294.	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	(Reg.)
	REWARI	
295.	Tika Ram Sing Lal	(Rest.)
	SAUGAR—	
296.	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Rest.)
	SECONDFRABAD—	
297.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Rest.)
	SIVAKASI—	
298.	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
	SIMLA	
299.	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
	SURAT—	
300.	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg.)
301.	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg., Athwa Lines	(Rest.)
	TUTICORIN—	
302.	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
	TRICHINOPOLLY—	
303.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Rest.)
	TRIPURA	
304.	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
	TRIVANDRUM	
305.	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Reg.)
306.	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	(Rest.)
	TEZPUR—	
307.	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
	UDAIPUR—	
308.	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer Co. Op. Society Ltd.	(Rest.)
309.	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest.)

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-1970—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	UJJAIN—	
310.	Rami Bros. 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
	VARANASI—	
311.	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot	(Reg.)
312.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
313.	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	(Reg.)
314.	Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, K 4018, Bhairo Nath Marg.	(Reg.)
315.	Globe Book Centre, P. O. Hindu University	(Rest.)
	VIZEGAPATAM—	
316.	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building	(Reg.)
317.	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores	(Rest.)
	VELLORE—	
318.	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
	WARDHA—	
319.	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)
	Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi. Phone No. 44561	For Local Sale
	Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813.	For Local Sale
	High Commissioner for Indian in London, India House, London W.C.-2.	For Local Sale

S & R Agents as on 31-3-1972

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C. & I. Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Deputy Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chif Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhana, Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam, Govt. B.D., Shillong.
18. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Prgs., West Bengal.
23. The Officer-in-Charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.O., Extension Centre (Footwear) Calcutta-2.
26. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur, 24-Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Secretariat, Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Buildings, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore,
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Buildings, Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.).
36. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Bldg., P.B. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.

S & R Agents as on 31-3-1972—*contd.*

42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan, & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. State, Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzarbargh, Patna.
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55. Deputy Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1.
61. Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P.).
65. The Director, Regional Meterological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Building, New Delhi.
69. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E, Madras Harbour Madras-1.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Porlland Park, Visakha patnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sri, P. M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports, & Exports, I. B. 14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Deputy Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute. & Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehra Dun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Deputy Director General (S. D.), 6, Esplanade, East Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., Extensionn Centre, Venarasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.) Officer of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Deputy Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Merantile Marine Department, Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I.S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., 108, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1
91. The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director I/C, S.I.S.I., Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Dte. G. & S., Disposal, 1, Ganiesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Customs House. Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I. & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
101. The Deputy Director of Public Relations State Information, Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103. The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I., M. I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

The Principal Publications Officer sending commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi.

The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
Controller of Aerodrumes, Delhi.
Controller of Aerodrumes, Calcutta.
Controller of Aerodrumes, Bombay.
Controller of Aerodrumes, Madras.
The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana.

S & R Agents as on 31-3-1972—*concld.*

The Land & Development Officer, M. of Health Family Planning W. H. & U. D., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.

1. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11
2. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
3. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1.
4. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
5. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
6. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
7. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
8. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
9. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
10. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.).
11. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (B.R.).
12. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
13. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
14. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
15. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
16. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chouk Cuttack-1.
17. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
18. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
19. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
20. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.
21. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow.
22. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta-1.
23. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Port Blair.
24. The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhra, Shillong.
25. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector, 8-C, Chandigarh.
26. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
27. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.
28. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
29. The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.
30. The Director of Census Oprations, Pondicherry, Madras.

ERRATA

Page No.	Description	Col. No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
10	Para 3, lines 7—8	..	States. Reorganisation Commission	States Reorganisation Commission
54	Under Sub-heading 'Main Tables', line 2	..	have been pepared	have been prepared
67	Para 3, lines 2—3	..	estimates have been worked out by multiplying cent	estimates of the characteristics based on 20 per cent
69	Foot note	..	* NAC	NAC
		..	Patna (MC)	* Patna (MC)
83	Para 2, Sub-para 3, line 1	..	Illegible	conical
84	Darbhanga T	3	153,005	953,005
	Darbhanga R	3	915,600	915,660
85	Champaran U	25	blank	5
92	Champaran T, owned	4	584,910	589,910
99 103	Jamshedpur	1	Jamshedpur (N)	Jamshedpur (N.A.C.)