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CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 20

TRIPURA

PART IV

HOUSING REPORT AND TABLES

A. K. BHATTACHARYYA
OF THE TRIPURA CIVIL SERVICE
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
TRIPURA

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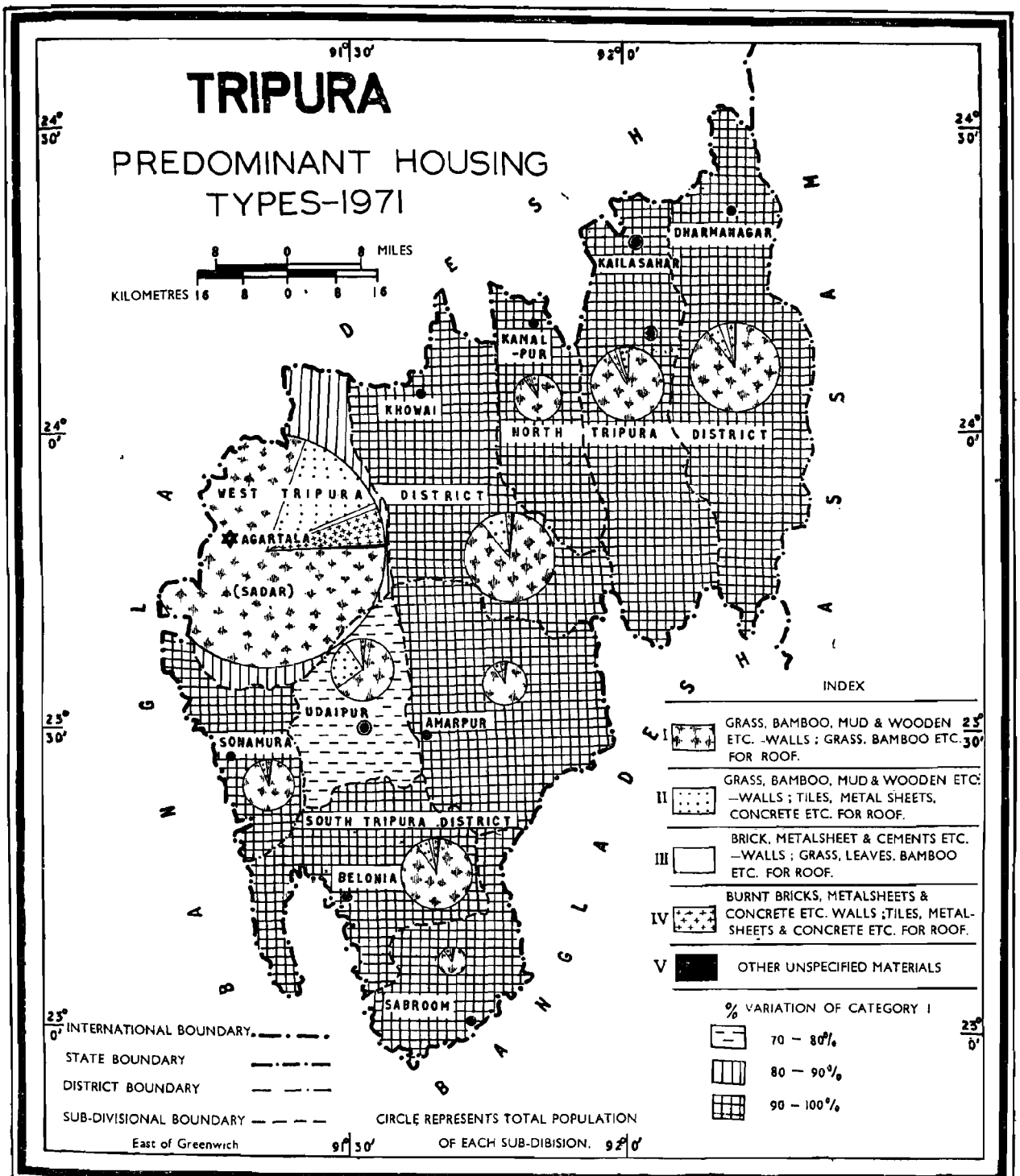
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TRIPURA
PREDOMINANT HOUSING TYPES-1971
91°30'
92°0'
24°30'
24°0'
23°30'
23°0'
8 0 8 MILES
KILOMETRES 16 8 0 8 16
DHARMANAGAR
KAILASAHAR
KAMAL-PUR
KHOWAI
NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT
WEST TRIPURA DISTRICT
AGARTALA
(SADAR)
UDAIPUR
AMARPUR
SONAMURA
SOUTH TRIPURA DISTRICT
BELONIA
SABROOM
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III BRICK, METALSHEET & CEMENTS ETC. —WALLS ; GRASS, LEAVES. BAMBOO ETC. FOR ROOF.
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V OTHER UNSPECIFIED MATERIALS
% VARIATION OF CATEGORY I
70 — 80%
80 — 90%
90 — 100%
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SUB-DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
CIRCLE REPRESENTS TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SUB-DIBISION.
East of Greenwich
BANGLADESH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Housing is one of the basic necessities of life next to food and clothing only. In all the decennial Censuses before 1961, data regarding the total number of houses and households in the country were only collected. There was no proper statistics of such aspects as the various purposes for which the houses are used, materials of wall, roof, number of rooms occupied by household in the houses, tenure status etc. Non-residential houses, such as factories, workshops, schools, sarais, office premises, business houses, temples and mosques were not also numberd in the houselist as the main purpose of the Census Operation was to locate the places of human habitation for Census enumeration only. It was only at the Census of 1961 that its scope was enlarged and a uniform houselist was devised on all India basis. in 1971 Census further improvement has been made on the schedule canvassed.

2. The main tables of this report were prepared in the office of the Registrar General, India while editing and coding of the house-lists and making of the subsidiary tables were done in this Directorate.

3. I am thankful to Sharvashri Nanigopal Bhattacharjee, Junior Investigator and Debabrata Bhattacharjee, Thakurdas Sarkar and Hari Ranjan Bhattacharjee, Computors, who prepared the Subsidiary tables. I am also thankful to Miss Shefali Chakraborty, Tabulation Officer for the excellent supervision she exercised on the preparation of the subsidiary tables and the preparation of the final tables from the main table sheets received from the office of the Registrar General, India. My thanks are due to Shri Tushar Kanti Saha, Statistical Assistant for making the first draft of the report with which I was fully satisfied.

4. I am grateful to the Deputy Registrar General, India for the pains taken by him in vetting the draft and giving us with his valuable suggestions in the matter.

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A. K. Bhattacharyya

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REPORT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Shelter in the form of house is a basic necessity of human life. A planned effort to meet such a basic necessity of our teeming millions, has thus assumed a great importance. To achieve this end, a comprehensive plan can be drawn up only when there exists a good statistical base ready at hand. Our country lacked the much needed data on housing which the decinnial Censuses in 1961 and 1971 have made an effort to supply.

The objectives of a good Housing Census can be well-conceived from the treatment that it received at the hands of the Experts of the United Nations : Firstly, to make an inventory of various kinds of premises in which people live and which together constitute the stock of housing accomodations to their geographic location, structural characteristics, available facilities, installations and services ; Secondly, to obtain indicators of housing conditions in which the population lives- living space per inhabitant and per household, the equipment provided and the services laid i.e. kind of lighting supply of gas, water, cooking equipment etc.

Genesis of Housing Census

For us, Housing Census is a part and parcel of population Census. It is, in fact, a preliminary step towards organising a smooth flow of base-line data on our housing which are tapped essentially as a skeleton for the purpose of coverage at the population Census. The two distinct phases of Housing Census are housenumbering and houselisting. These are allied operations and are conducted in advance of actual enumeration.

1961 Census made a beginning to publish a handy Report on Housing and Establishments as one of the Census Publications. Prior to 1961 there was no adequate and systematic housing statistics in the country and the only data available from the previous Census reports in respect of housing was limited to the number of occupied Census houses used as dwellings. 1961 Census experiment has stimulated the effort to provide some valuable data on housing by canvassing a uniform schedule, called the Houselist.

In order to ensure greater degree of accuracy of data, two preparatory stages were planned one of which was to notionally map out villages and towns, the other was to assign systematic numbers to Buildings and Census Houses so that it could ensure a comprehensive Census of the housing units. Simultaneously, a list was prepared for each Census House showing the uses to which it was put and the number of its inmates in case it was used as a dwelling. This record of Census Houses and households, called the Houselist, served a very useful purpose for estimating the population size and indicating the requirements of Census Schedules to be printed and supplied to various Census Sub-Offices. It had also provided the basis for allotment of work to each Enumerator and guided the Enumerator in systematically and conveniently locating and contacting the households living within the boundary of his Block.

The usefulness of Houselisting may be described in the following lines.[1]

"Houselisting is extremely useful as it will help to give for each local area preliminary estimate of the population that will be covered at the Census shortly later."

"*Besides, the housenumbering plan and* houselists also provide convenient frame for taking up any sample surveys."

In the past, the items covered by the Houselist form served the interest of National Buildings Organisation and yielded some valuable data for the use of various agencies of the Government, Other Bodies and Associations and Research Scholars. In the Houselist form for 1971 Census developed earlier an attempt was made to provide greater details but ultimately it had to follow more or less the same pattern initiated in the 1961 Census. The lone exception incorporated into the scheme was that two separate schedules namely, Houselist and Establishment Schedules were canvassed at the 1971 Census. In the Houselist form, provisions were made to collect the following information in particular.

(i) Purpose for which the Census house is used.

(ii) Material at wall and roof.

(iii) Whether owned or rented and the number of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household.

The establishment Schedule on the other hand, sought to collect several useful particulars on all Establishments i.e. Industrial, Trade or Others. The following main items were covered in the Establishment Schedule.

(i) Whether the Establishment is a Government/Quasi-Government, Private or Co-operative.

(ii) Description of the products and the type of fuel or power used etc.

(iii) Number of persons working.

Copies of both the above forms used for the Housing Census alongwith the instructions for filling them are reproduced in annexure. But the data collected through the Establishment Schedule have been presented separately in Part III of the Census Publications.

The earlier draft form of the Houselist devised for the 1971 Census was much more ambitions. It was contemplated to elicit a variety of information on Housing such as the age of the House, Area, certain basic amenities in the house like electrification, potable water supply, privy and the type of fuel used for cooking etc. These were sought to be gathered together. It was proposed to collect some of the items on an area sample basis. But a series of difficulties were faced at the time of pretesting of the draft Schedules. They were (1) the responses to some questions were difficult such as the age of the house (2) Calculation of area was time-consuming. As a result, those items originally proposed were dropped subsequently.

It was felt that in the present stage and context of housing in the country, collection of data on the amenities like electrification, protected water supply connections, privy etc for rural areas was not much meaningful and that for urban areas, National Buildings Orga-

[1] Shri S. C. Srivastava in "Indian Census in Perspective"

nisation could collect the requisite data from the Civil authorities. The *raison d'etre,* for such thinking was that in a quick and mammoth Operation such as the Census any detailed collection of data on housing was not attainable on account of (i) the time and expense involved and (ii) unreliability of response.

The Houselist Schedule was pretested to see (i) how the enumerators were able to comprehend the concepts, procedures and (ii) the suitability and adoptability of the formats and questionnaires in certain selected areas. The First pretest work had thus actually started on the 7th April, 1969 in 4 Blocks of Agartala Town, 5 rural blocks of Sadar Tehsil and four blocks of Udaipur (R. K. Pur) Town. The 4 urban blocks of Agartala Town had been selected in ward No. 2 and 4 and the 4 urban blocks of Udaipur Town had been selected in the heart of the town itself, and the 5 rural blocks had been formed in 5 villages viz., East Bhattapukur, West Bhattapukur, Rampur, Radhanagar and Amtali of Sadar Tehsil. The pretest work covered a period of 19 days followed by a revisional round of 3 days that is, altogether 22 days. Before starting the work on the 7th April, 1969, 3 days training was imparted to the persons appointed as Enumerators and Supervisors.

The Second pretest was carried out in 13 blocks/villages and completed on the 3rd May, 1969. The following Blocks and Villages were selected for the second pretest :

(i) Block Nos. 25,53,55 of Agartala Town.

(ii) 5 villages in Rampur, Amtali, Radhanagar, Bhattapukur East, Bhattapukur West-under Sadar Tehsil and

(iii) Block Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 11 of Udaipur Town (R.K. Pur Town).

Permanent House-numbering Scheme.

At the 1961 Census, an effort was made to implement a permanent and uniform system of house numbering throughout the country and to maintain it effectively and continuously so that it can serve all purposes, official as well as non-official, requiring the location of the citizen at his household or the location of a house. But the maintenance of the housenumbers was badly neglected in some areas. There has been some fundamental alterations in the old building structures and new constructions have been assigned new housenumber to fit into the general housenumbering scheme. In a few places even the original housenumbering was done in a defective manner. It was thus contemplated prior to the launching of Housenumbering and Houselisting operation for the 1971 Census to introduce a scheme of permanent housenumbering during the inter-censal period instead of rushing through just on the eve of the Census taking, promising considerable advantage of less rush and less inconvenience to the State Governments and local bodies at the eleventh hour. In this way, it will also enable the State Census Offices to complete this important item of preparation for Census taking well in advance and thus help them to concentrate on other aspects of the Census Operations of herculean effort which will ultimately be conducive to efficient Census taking.

Besides, a good house numbering system on permanent basis would serve the needs of the public, the local authorities like Panchayats, Municipalities, all Government Departments and all other Agencies who have to deal with the location and identification of the house

or household in providing postal and telegraphic services, health and family planning programmes, socio-economic surveys, preparation of electoral rolls etc.

According to the Census calender the housenumbering and houselisting operation in connection with 1971 Census was conducted during the months of April and May, 1970. First of all, the housenumbering work in a certain village or town started and as soon as the work of housenumbering was completed, the houselisting as well as filling up of the Establishment Schedule was undertaken by the same set of enumerators. At the 1961 Census, the houselisting and population Census were taken up in close succession with a maximum gap of about two to three months so that the series of Operations beginning with houselisting and ending with the revisional round of Census enumeration could provide adequate time for imparting training to the enumerators. But as it is clear from the respective periods of Housing Census and population Census taking in connection with 1971 Census, a longer interval was provided, between the two Operations.

All the enumerators were drafted from the fairly educated class and it is gratifying to record here that most of them have done their job admirably well with confidence and accuracy. As a mark of recognition of their distinctively excellent services, Census Medals were awarded to a number of persons. It is pertinent to mention here that the better quality of work acclaimed by the State Census Organisation owes also to the members of our staff who made all out efforts to detect the mistakes committed during the practice enumeration leading to fruitful discussions and tests to see whether each enumerator had understood the instructions fully and aright.

An excellent by-product of the housenumbering and houselisting Operations of 1971 Census was the preparation of notional maps of the villages and towns under the enumeration area showing the location of every house. The Sub-divisional Officers were requested to prepare the notional maps of each village so that at the time of housenumbering and houselisting the respective enumerators could finalise the notional maps by inserting only the location of the Houses and the Building and/or Census house number alloted to each house. These maps were not to the scale ; but depicted broadly the layout of the village.

For the purpose, suggested methodology in the Mannual was followed to a large extent. The following lines are reproduced from the booklet of instructions issued by the office of the Registrar General, India. "A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and landmarks such as the village site, roads, cart tracts, hills, rivers, nallahs etc., clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any structure coming anywhere within the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly."

The Actual Operations

Before a modest start could be made to housenumbering and houselisting, charge maps, delimitation of staff, preparation of the list of charge, circle, block and notional maps of villages, training etc., were completed some time ahead though originally Schedule dates could not be strictly maintained in every case.

However, a good indication was given as to the procedure to be followed. Accordingly, as a first step, allotment of location code was done in respect of each Census division viz., Charge, Circle, Village/Ward (Enumerators Block) within each Sub-division. In all normal cases, code numbers of villages were given beginning from North-East and ending to the South-West corner of the respective areas. The houses in the villages were numbered in the same manner. In case of urban areas, the towns of all the Sub-divisions had been numbered in Roman numerals. For the towns, numbering was done along well defined streets, roads and lanes, the serial number preferably running along one side of the street.

The immediate next step was to point number on each Building and Census House in all areas. During the period of 1961 Census in Tripura, housenumbering was done on the basis of household as a unit but this time housenumbering was done taking a Census house as a unit which left with no possibility of leaving any new household living during the enumeration period uncounted. As in previous Census, houses were numbered with coaltar. Housenumbering and houselisting was an allied and countinuous process. The houselist for each village or a ward in a town was stitched together with a sketch map of the village/ward delimiting the sequences of housenumbering with an indication as to where the housenumber began and where it ended.

The Indian Census is one of the most economical administrative Operations in the world which is due to the fact that enumeration is done in a national spirit and on an honourary basis. The State Government and other Organisation placed at the disposal of the State Census Organisation, their staff and machinery for the purpose of enumeration. However, a small payment was essential and unavoidable to each enumerator who actually visited the households and collected data; as a gesture to meet some out of pocket expenses. An Enumerator and a Supervisor were, therefore, given altogether an honouriam of Rs. 40/-(Rs. 15+25) each in two phases which also included the expenses of coaltar incurred by the enumerator. It is gratifying to note that the first phase of 1971 Census, i.e., housenumbering and houselisting in Tripura was completed in all the Sub-divisions in time satisfactorily according to Census calendar. And altogether 109 Charge Superintendents. 439 Circle Supervisors and 2048 Enumerators drafted from the various Government Departments were duly trained and engaged in connection with this work. The services of the tea garden staff and B.S.F. etc., were drafted for conducting the Operation in their respective fields of enumeration. Their co-operative and timely action had made this gigantic task all the more easiar for us.

Processing of Data

The Census enumerators form the bulwark of the Census field organisation and the entire success of the enumeration depends on the quality of the enumeration and the interest they take. They should be such persons who can inspire confidenc among the people and are capable of interpreting the Census questionnaires properly and evoke appropriate response. For all these to be accomplished, a full proof definition of the various terms used in the Census, is a great necessity. In order to facilitate the allied Operations of housenumbering and houselisting the object of which was to identify the bulding and the Census houses, the following distinctive concepts were given exhastive treatment with regard to their clarity and unambiguity.

Building is an entire structure on the ground and it need not be restricted only to brick-built building. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been sold, which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers ; or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building, but parts of which have been built at different times, and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and separate numbers marked on each. If, however, there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g., the main house, the servants quarter, the garage etc., instructions were given to inscribe (paint) only one building number for this group and each of the separate structure to have a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2) and so on, provided these structures satisfy the definition of the Census house.

Census House : A Census house is a building or part of a building inhabited or vacant or used as a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, hostel etc., with a separate entrance. A Census house may be a single room or a number of rooms used as unit with a separate entrance. There may be one or more Census houses in a building. "If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common stair-case or common courtyard leading to the main gate they will be considered as separate Census houses. If within an open enclosed compound, there are separate buildings, then each of such building will also be treated as a separate Census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance, should be treated as a separate Census house".

A Census house again may contain more than one household. The main criteria for the determination of a Census house are (i) the existence of a separate entrance and (ii) the community of purpose, e.g., dwelling or shop or shop-cum-dwelling etc. Therefore, there can be a Census house with several entrances, but there cannot be Census house without any separate entrance.

The overall structural unit of housing was thus covered more or less satisfactorily as no large-scale congestion of houses was observed in case of Tripura. But for all future purposes, it is desirable to avoid the short-comings.

Census Household : A Census Household is a group of persons commonly living together and partaking of food from the same kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. A household thus connotes a social unit while a building or houses constitutes a structural unit.

Vacant House : The Census house is treated as vacant if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed in the House-list Schedule. If the house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey, pilgrimage, then it would be treated as vacant but the use to which it is put is to be recorded and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey, pilgrimage etc., are to be noted and briefed in Remarks column. Vacant plot and building under construction, the celing of which is not complete were neither numbered nor recorded in the houselist. Vacant Houses

i.e. those with a walls and roof had numbers and recording in the houselist.

Owned House : "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. A Household living in a flat or a house taken on "ownership" basis on payment of installments should be recorded as living in his own house, notwithstanding that all installment have not been paid."

Rented House : A housing unit is rented if rental 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 e.g., rent free accomodation provided by the Government companies etc.

Establishment : An "Establishment" is 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 a household industry or servicing and/or repairing 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, religions, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Some errors were noticed in filling the houselist by the enumerators. The most common was in numbering, Thus an entire B.S.F. camp had been treated as the single building which actually was to have separate building number. Such errors were eliminated with due care and there was only one case which had to be referred back to the field for confirmation.

As regards the maintenance of Scheduled dates, as has been stated already in the earlier paragraph, we are glad to say that the dual Operation of housenumbering and houselisting could be sucessfully completed in time.

Quality : The good quality of Census workers' work testifies to their intellect and devotion which they had invested all the time. Every person engaged in the task had to make out an Abstract at the conclusion of houselisting. A copy of the prescribed form of the Abstract is reproduced in annexure with this Report. Constant Supervision of the work was arranged to ensure a good standard of work.

The following four steps were followed in processing the Housing data contained in the Houselist : (1) Editing (2) Sampling (3) Coding and (4) Punching. For the purpose of Tabulation, it was contemplated to limit the data to 20% of the Census houses. Thus sampling work had to go in two parts viz., pre-sampling and post-sampling. But in case of Tripura which was then a Union Territory, housing data was tabulated on full count basis.

Editing work of the Housing data started with a careful look on the mistakes and inconsistencies found in the Houselist. The inconsistencies were removed and after correcting the mistakes, coding was done. Unfortunately, we were a little bit delayed in performing this task. And that at a time when coding was completed and made ready for punching some unavoidable difficulties arose with the training of the personnel and operation of the punching machines. As a sequel to this the punching of houselist was done in the Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, Patna. The cards after punching at Patna were sent to Delhi where they were put on magnetic tapes and the processed data came out in the Table form. The final Tables are thus ready at our hands now.

CHAPTER II

USES TO WHICH CENSUS HOUSES ARE PUT

The data relating to various types of Census houses are given in Table H-I and the distribution of 1000 Census houses by various types of uses will be found in the Subsidiary Tables. As has been stated earlier, unlike other States, this table is prepared on full count basis and corresponds to Table E-I of 1961 with some changes. In 1961 the data were presented down to Tehsil level but in this Census it is suitably modified to show figures for State/District etc. The educational institutions, public health and medical institutions etc. are now clubbed under 'others' and shown separately in Table E-I.

It will be pertinent to explain the concepts of the various terms used in order to highlight the varying patterns of distribution of the houses by uses between districts or region.

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

(ii) Business House : A "Business House" is that where transactions in money or other articles take place, e.g , Bank, Office etc.

(iii) Factory : Only registered factories under the Indian Factories Act come under the purview of counting.

(iv) Workshop : 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 under Indian Factories Act (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold ought to be recorded as a Workshop)

(v) Vacant : If no person is living in the Census Houses at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes or if the Census house is found 'locked' it is termed as 'Vacant'.

The term 'Occupied Census House' in Table H-I embraces all the kinds of Census houses other than those which were considered as 'Vacant' at the time of houselisting. There are altogether 11 categories of occupied Census houses.

Distribution pattern of Census Houses

Broadly speaking, there are two types of occupied houses : Occupied Residential and Occupied Non-residential. An intermediate type of houses are discernable in some cases where residence is combined with that of business or some kind of productive activity. Item number two and five of the Table given below relate to occupied residential house or houses used primarly for dwelling purpose. Item number three and four comprise of the combined purpose of dwelling and productive activity. The rest of the items belong to occupied non-residential houses.

Per thousand distribution of houses according to use

Use	Total	Total 1000	Rural 1000	Urban 1000
1. Vacant	—	25	23	44
2. Residence		882	903	651
3. Shop-Cum-Residence		7	6	16
4. Workshop-Cum-Residence		3	2	5
Total dwellings (item Nos. 2, 3 & 4)		892	911	672
5. Hotel, Sarais etc.		1	1	4
6. Shops excluding Eating Houses.		37	25	170
7. Business Houses.		6	5	21
8. Factories, etc.		8	5	39
9. Restaurants.		4	4	8
10. Places of Entertainment.		2	2	3
11. Places of Workshop.		5	5	3
12. Others		20	19	36

The following picture emerges from the above Table (produced from the Subsidiary Table H-1.1).

(i) One out of every forty Census houses in the State is lying vacant i.e. put to no use. This proportion is remarkably higher in urban areas which is roughly 22 : 1.

(ii) About nine-tenth of the Census Houses are used for dwelling purposes. A few of them are conjointly or simultaneously used in dual activites associating residence and shops or residence and workshops. Predominance of dwelling is noticed in rural areas, where inhabitants are mainly agriculturists.

(iii) One out of a thousand Census houses in rural areas and four out of a thousand in towns are Hotels and Sarais etc. Besides, restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc. count four in one thousand Census houses in rural areas and eight per thousand in urban areas.

(iv) One of out every forty Census houses in rural areas and one out of six in towns is used as a shop.

(v) One out of every two hundred in rural areas and one out of fortyeight in urban areas is a business house or an office.

(vi) Five Census houses per thousand in rural areas and thirtynine in towns are factories etc.

(vii) Places of entertainment account for two in a thousand houses in rural areas and three in a thousand in towns.

(viii) Five Census houses per thousand in rural areas are the places of worship. This number is less in urban areas which is three in a thousand.

The total number of Census houses in Tripura according to the houselist figures of the 1971 Census, is 2,66,593 which is an increase of 68,358 over the figures of 1961. This means an average of one house for every 5.8 persons, maintaining exactly the same average given by 1961 Census. Compared to other States and Union Territories of India (except NEFA, now Arunachal), the house-man ratio was the highest in Tripura in 1961. Though comparable data for 1971 in all other States and Union Territories are not yet available for analysis, the present house-man ratio stated above by itself described a miserable picture of housing condition prevalent in Tripura.

Of the total Census houses in West Tripura, which is the most populous district, has the highest percentage (45%) of Census houses. Next comes North Tripura which has 27.9 percent of the Census houses. South Tripura which is the least populous district, has also the lowest percentage (27%) of the Census houses in Tripura.

HOUSE—MAN RATIO

State/District	Ratio
TRIPURA	5.8
West Tripura	6.2
North Tripura	5.5
South Tripura	5.6

The number of houses per thousand persons in Tripura works out to 171. As regards houses used primarily for residence, a more or less same figure for the house-man ratio throughout the State is commonly found. But this notion cannot be applied universally as the conditions of the different regions are not uniform. So also is the case of Tripura where West Tripura show highest house-man ratio. The whole Tripura can thus be divided

into three broad zones in so far as the house-man ratio is concerned.

(i) Zone of high house-man ratio : West Tripura district with three Sub-divisions viz ; Sadar, Khowai and Sonamura comprises the Zone of high house-man ratio. West Tripura reveals an acute problem of housing shortage as the capital town with concentration of business and office industries is included within this District.

(ii) Zone of medium house-man ratio : South Tripura district with four Sub-divisions viz ; Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom forms the Zone of medium house-man ratio.

(iii) Zone of low house-man ratio : North Tripura district with three Sub-divisions viz ; Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Kamalpur is the Zone of low house-man ratio.

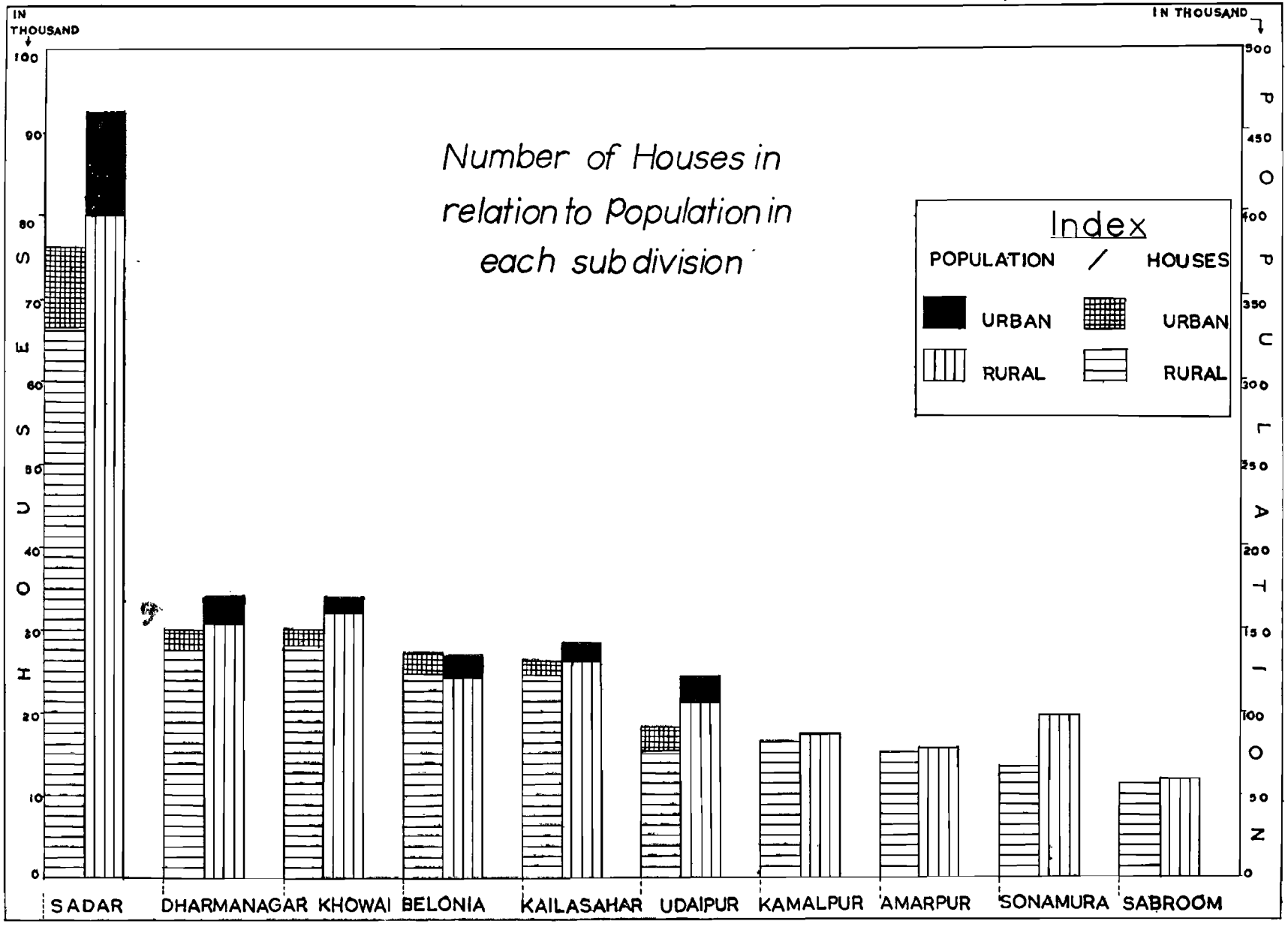
It is significant to note that the Sub-divisions without any Town according to Census norm viz ; Kamalpur, Amarpur, Sonamura and Sabroom have lesser number of Census houses compared to other Sub-divisions. This fairly describes the living pattern of rural people of Tripura. These people generally live together and occasional visitors are accomodated within the existing facilites of housing. By and large, scarcity of houses in those Sub-divisional head quarters is reflected. The above content is diagramatically represented in the next page.

While the mode of community life and occupational pattern of a society determine the uses to which the houses are to be distributed, the distribution pattern of such houses by their uses also reflects the transitional changes taking place in a developing economy. More than four-fifths of our people live in rural areas with hill range, plains (including valleys) and river basins, The Tribal population feature mostly in hill ranges and their nature occasionally spare themselves to be out of their Sweet Home to Sweets Home, Restaurants, Hotels, Sarais etc. The other rural inhabitants visit such places only on necessity, moreover, only a limited number of dwellers of towns, visit these places and hence there are very few hotels and restaurants in rural areas. These are mostly located in Towns.

There is no significant number of business or industrial ventures in villages and comparatively few shops and workshops there. Places of entertainments are less both in ruarl and urban areas.

It is evident from the comparative data that the Hotel industry in Tripura during the last decade had not progressed much. This has turned down the exploitation of a tourism potentialin Tripura. The beauty spots of Tripura has thus remained unseen and unsung by Tourists from outside Tripura. The number of youth Hostels is almost insignificant.

But business concerns in Tripura have flourished considerably during the decade as the number of shops had increased from 3,891 to 9,858. But the number of Restaurants has not increased very much and in fact it has reduced from 452 to 315 in case of Sadar Sub-division. The industrial climate in Sadar Sub-division is noticed to be miserably unfavourable and the number of Factories, Workshops etc. has decreased from 755 to 698 though it has increased in Tripura. The slight increase in total number of factories in Tripura in course of a full decade, can be traced to the opening of some shut-down concerns and the growth of some non-traditional industries in Tripura. The figures shown in Table H-I brings out the fact that


IN THOUSAND
HOUSES
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
IN THOUSAND
POPULATION
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Number of Houses in relation to Population in each sub division
Index
POPULATION / HOUSES
URBAN
URBAN
RURAL
RURAL
SADAR
DHARMANAGAR
KHOWAI
BELONIA
KAILASAHAR
UDAIPUR
KAMALPUR
AMARPUR
SONAMURA
SABROOM

localisation of factories, workshops etc. is limited to the District of West Tripura.

Thus West Tripura has 1072 Factories, Work-shops and Work-sheds while North Tripura has 529 and 543 respectively. Among the Sub-divisions, a marked tendency to spread the message of industrial growth is noticed.

Type of Vacant Houses

The existence of vacant houses is becoming an issue of growing interest as we are confronted with the question : Does the larger proportion of houses categorised as vacant in some areas indicate the larger availability of houses ? Unfortunately, it cannot claim a ready-made answer primarily because of the fact that there is a paradox of large number of vacant houses and shortage of accommodation existing side by side in some areas. Generally speaking, there is a considerable shortage of houses as well as lesser number of vacant houses in Tripura. The incidence of vacant houses in Tripura is only 25 per 1000 Census houses which is certainly quite low though this number was still lower as it was 17 per 1000 in 1961 against an all India of 57 per 1000 Census houses in 1961.

Among the Sub-divisions of Tripura, the incidence of vacant houses is the highest in Amarpur and Udaipur i.e. 36 per thousand and lowest in Kailasahar i.e. 20 per thousand excepting Sonamura and Sabroom where there is no incidence of vacant houses at all.

Mainly there are four types of Vacant houses in Tripura. They are :

(i) Old houses not likely to be put to use.

(ii) Serviceable houses that fall vacant for short periods.

(iii) Serviceable houses that fall vacant for long periods.

(iv) New houses just completed or nearing completion.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of vacant houses falling in each type or category. However, it is true to say that a substantial number of them fall under first category which characterises the poor economic condition of our rural people.

The second type of vacant houses are the serviceable houses lying vacant for short periods due to heavy rains and waiting repair during the dry season.

The third type of vacant houses are the serviceable houses which are expected to be repaired and made ready for use on accumulation of suitable fund at the hands of the occupants.

The fourth type of vacant houses are new houses remaining vacant for time-being because of the incompletion of some ancillary works like installation of water and electric connection wiring, last minute alterations or finishing touch in the form of white-wash.

VACANT HOUSES

State/Sub-division	Vacant houses as percentage of total Census houses.			Percentage distribution of Total.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	2.5	2.3	4.4	100.0	85.3	14.7
Sadar	0.3	2.5	3.4	100.0	83.8	16.2
Khowai	2.1	1.9	5.6	100.0	83.5	16.5
Sonamura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	2.5	2.5	..	100.0	100.0	..
Kailasahar	2.1	1.8	4.7	100.0	78.4	21.6
Dharmanagar	3.1	3.0	3.6	100.0	87.0	13.0
Udaipur	3.6	3.2	5.8	100.0	79.0	21.0
Amarpur	3.6	3.6	..	100.0	100.0	..
Belonia	3.3	2.9	6.2	100.0	80.8	19.2
Sabroom	..	..	..	..	..	..

It is clear from the above table that there are no vacant houses in Sonamura and Sabroom.

Rural Areas : The percentage of vacant houses in rural areas of the State as a whole works out to 2.3. This percentage varies from zero in Sonamura and Sabroom to 3.6 in Amarpur Sub-division. This supports the view that Amarpur is the most backward Sub-division. Co-existence of greater demand for houses vis-a-vis large number of vacant houses in this Sub-division makes the situation highly paradoxical.

The overall picture tells us that in rural areas houses are built only to serve a particular purpose and there are only few houses which are really surplus.

Urban Areas : The vacancy rate for urban areas of the State works out to 4.4 which is higher than that for rural areas. This rate varies from 3.4 in Agartala Town to 6.2 in Belonia Town. There are altogether six towns in Tripura. The position of each town with regard to their respective vacancy rate and the rate of occupied Census houses is depicted in Table given below :

Town	Total	Vacancy Rate	Rate of occupied Census houses
Agartala	100.0	3.4	96.6
Khowai	100.0	5.6	94.4
Kailasahar	100.0	4.7	95.3
Dharmanagar	100.0	3.6	96.4
Radhakishorepur	100.0	5.8	94.2
Belonia	100.0	6.2	93.8

Agartala town of Sadar Sub-division has registered the lowest rate of vacant houses

for obvious reasons. It is the capital of the State and hence a major proportion of the Business houses and Offices etc. are located here. This virtually led to the heavy concentration of population coming for employment form outside as well. Belonia town of Belonia Sub-division has the highest vacancy rate among the towns while the vacancy rate in rural area of the same Sub-division is quite low i.e. 2.9. The people of this rural area are of stay-at-home habits partly because of the lack of a developed communication system. This is also true in case of some other Sub-divisions. Like 1961, this time also, the percentage of occupied Census houses is highest in Agartala town (96.6) and lowest at Belonia town (93.8).

Comparative position of occupied Census houses (1961 and 1971)

Sl. No.	USE	Total	1000	Rural	1000	Urban	1000
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dwellings/Residence	910	882	931	903	693	651
2.	Shop-cum-Dwellings/Shop cum-Residence	9	7	7	6	27	16
3.	Workshop-cum-dwellings/ Workshop-cum-Residence	3	3	2	2	9	16
	Items : 1+2+3	922	892	940	911	729	683
4.	Hotel, Sarai, Dharmashalas etc.	2	1	1	1	4	4
5.	Shops excluding eating houses	20	37	12	25	106	170
6.	Business Houses and offices	5	6	4	5	21	21
7.	Factories, Workshops etc.	8	8	4	5	42	39
8.	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc.	5	4	4	4	22	2
9.	Places of entertainments	1	2	1	2	2	3

The nine items listed in the above table are common to the respective schedules for 1961 and 1971 and hence our comparative study is limited to that extent. Dwellings/ Residence (including shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence etc.) : The main bulk of occupied Census houses belongs to the category of 'dwellings' which embraces all types of residential houses comprising the first three items in the Table. It will be seen from the Table that the number of residential houses per thousand houses in 1971 had decreased in comparison with 1961. Both in rural and urban areas, the distribution of dwellings per thousand Census houses dropped considerably in 1971.

(ii) Hotel, Sarais etc. : The number of hotels has come down from 2 to 1 per thousand while in both the cases of rural and urban the respective numbers remain constant.

(iii) Shops excluding eating houses : The number of shops excluding eating houses, however, has increased considerably.

(iv) The number of business houses and offices remains constant in urban areas while in rural areas it has slightly increased. The reason for the position of urban areas is the proportionate growth of population. In rural areas, it is the spurt in the economy due to green revolution. It is significant to note that Banking facilities have been extended to some Sub-divisions like Amarpur, Kamalpur and Sonamura where there is no town according to census norm.

(v) The number of factories per thousand in Tripura State as a whole has neither increased nor decreased but this has slighty increased in rural areas while it has decreased in urban areas.

(vi) The number of restaurants per thousand has shown a drastic reduction in case of urban areas while it remained constant in rural areas and thereby reducing the same per thousand in case of Tripura.

(vii) However, the places of entertainments has increased in urban areas while this increase is doubly pronounced in rural areas by virtue of which the State could improve the overall position in this respect. This is due to a moderate growth in the number of Clubs, Forums, Associations etc. signifying social advance. But the position still demands an improvement.

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

This Chapter portrays the structural condition of the houses according to the type of material used for wall and roof. The principal data relating to the distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof, are presented in Table H-II. This Table corresponds to Table E-IV of 1961 with the difference that in 1971 this Table has been prepared for Census houses while in 1961 Census households living in Census houses were cross-classified by material of wall and roof. This Table has been suplemented with an appendix which gives corss-classification of material of wall and roof used in Census houses.

As we all know, the usage of the types of material for the construction of houses depends largely on the standard and tradition of the inhabitants of an area, these are, in fact, directly linked up with the socio-economic conditions of the people. The multifarious factors that are usually responsible for the usage of the chief materials of construction also include (i) availability of local material (ii) climate (iii) rainfall (iv) cropping pattern, soil geology etc.

In the world of reality, a number of materials are used for constructing a wall, but for the purpose of classification we could take only the most predominant material into our consideration. The materials used in the construction of the wall has been classified under nine broad categories, viz., i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (ii) Mud (iii) Unburnt bricks (iv) Wood (v) Burnt bricks (encaustic) (vi) G. I. or other metal sheets (vii) Stone (viii) Cement concrete (ix) All other material and materials not stated.

Predominant Wall Materials

Houses with walls built of Grass, leaves etc. : In the State as a whole, 71.96% of the Census houses are built with the walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. These percentages are 72.21 and 69.26 in rural and urban areas respectively. No scientific comparison is possible with the data of 1961 in this respect for the variation in the method of presentation of the respective data. However, the present conditions of houses thus described, gives an extremely unsatisfactory and deplorable make-up. Apart from the poor economic condition of the people one cannot, of course, deny that the relative predominance of this material for constructing the walls of most of the Census houses is accounted for by the availabity of local material at a cheaper cost. As the main occupation of the major population is agriculture the usage of these materials for walls is thus influenced by the associated agro-economic factors. Throughout the Territory, there is an abundant supply of bamboo which has a common use in making the walls of houses. The species of the bamboo which is locally known as Muli (Melocanna Bambusoides) has an associate called Dow (Teinosta-chyum dullooa). A wide variety of the types of bamboo walls are attached to the related category of houses prevalent in the State. The most frequent types include the following variety of bamboo-made walls :

(a) Wall of Tarja with split bamboo battons and with double layer.

(b) Tarja of bamboo walling plain woven with split bamboo battens.

(c) Dhari mats prepared out of bamboo are also used with split bamboo battens.

Mud : Next comes the importance of houses with walls made of mud. There is a considerable percentage of such houses in Tripura which actually accounted for 22.96. Of course, these houses are mostly in rural areas and accounts for 24.61. Only 5 percent of the houses in urban areas are with mud walls. A number of processes is followed in constructing a mud wall of which the most common practice is to make paste of earth and water and shelving the lumps one after another in an ascending way and giving a plain shape by beating in between two planks of wood. Sometimes, lumps of clay are prepared by mixing 'tush' or saw-dust with the mud.

Unburnt Bricks : A very insignificant percentage of houses will be found to have walls made of unburnt bricks in Tripura. Only fifteen such houses have been traced in urban areas of Sadar Sub-division, the percentage of which works out to 0.07. In rural areas also houses with walls made of unburnt bricks are rare and the percentage of such houses is only 0.08.

Wood : Tripura is rich in forest resources. But heavy restrictions are now imposed on the liberal exploitation of forest resources. During the last two decades Tripura has witnessed a large-scale deforestation due to the great influx and subsequent settlement of refugees who were given a piece of homestead land. A large number of houses had been constructed for which forest materials were extravagantly extracted. Besides, many forest areas subsequently turned into cultivable plots of land for agricultural purpose. Big trees, even those in the lungas, where cut off for the purpose of using them as fuel. Though scientific method of forest preservation has already been introduced the present restrictions will continue to persist as it takes thirty to forty years for a tree to grow to its size of maturity. Apart from this, the fact that heavy trucks and lorries, now get comparatively easy access to the forest areas which was not possible in the past years when elephants were engaged in carrying wood from the forest, justifies the steps taken by the Forest Department. But the measure has resulted in soaring prices of wood which few people can afford the luxury of having houses with walls made of wood. The respective percentages of such houses in rural and urban areas are thus 0.08 and 0.07 only. The types of wooden timber is generally used, are sundi, gamair, chamal etc.

Burnt Bricks : Walling of burnt or encaustic bricks accounted for only 3.14 percent of the houses in Tripura. The general practice of baking the unburnt bricks in elliptical Kilns has become costlier in recent years due to the inadequate coal supply to this Territory., consequently the price of the bricks is very high. The price of coal reached an all time high rate this year i.e. Rs. 30.00 per quintal. Only a small fraction of the people of the higher income bracket can thus venture to construct brick-built walls for their houses. In rural areas, this percentage is as low as 1.72. The main reasons for the rarity of the houses with brick-built walls in rural areas are (i) Geo-topographical nature of the territory in general (ii) ungratifying communication system (iii) high price and irregular supply of complementary goods like cement etc. (iv) low per capita income etc. of the rural people and the long established living pattern that they traditionally follow in connection with their occupation. In urban areas, this percentage has been worked out to as much as 18.52 remarkably higher than that in rural areas which is reasonable.

G. I. Sheets : Only 1.26 percent of the houses in Tripura has been found to have walls made of G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets. In rural areas this percentage is 0.80 while it is 5.22 in urban areas of Tripura as a whole. However, it has become increasingly difficult on the part of the people to procure galvanised Iron sheets at a fair price in the open market.

Stone : Houses with walls made of stones are negligible in number throughout Tripura. Only five such houses have been found in 1971 one of which is located in urban areas as against nil recorded in 1961.

Cement concrete : In the State, walls of the houses that are made of cement concrete have lesser percentage as it comes to only 0.17 and as such that the comparative predominance of such houses is noticed in urban areas where the percentage works out to 0.75 as against 0.12 in rural area.

All other material and materials not stated : The percentage in this category accounted for 0.05 in the State as a whole.

The following Statement gives the proportion of houses in the towns of Tripura with different meterial of walls.

Town (S)	Grass, leaves, etc.	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets etc.	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials
Agartala	57.36	3.46	0.16	1.62	27.81	7.69	0.01	1.54	0.37
Khowai	81.71	1.16	..	1.21	6.64	8.86	..	0.26	0.16
Kailasahar	82.63	0.36	..	0.99	11.04	4.91	..	0.04	0.04
Dharmanagar	79.18	0.86	..	0.26	18.62	1.06	..	0.03	..
Radhakishorepur	71.90	9.82	..	0.64	14.18	3.03	..	0.38	.. 0.04
Belonia	75.53	18.49	..	0.04	4.51	1.32	..	0.11	..

The Table shows the highest percentage of houses with brick-built walls in Agartala town which workouts to 27.81. This, to some extent, indicates the general level of prosperity and affluence of the town. The other two towns which have higher percentage of houses with brick-built walls are Dharmanagar and Radhakishorepur. These two towns are also generally considered to be relatively prosperous among the rest of the towns. Belonia town has the lowest percentage of such houses.

The highest percentage of houses with walls made of grass, leaves etc. can be found in Kailasahar town and lowest percentage in Agartala town. The highest percentage of Mud-built walling of houses is in Belonia town and the lowest in Kailasahar. Khowai town has the highest percentage of houses with walls made of G. I. sheets and Agartala town comes next to it. Let us review the position of the individual district from the tabular statement given below :

District	Grass, leaves etc.	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets etc.	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials
West Tripura	53.75	38.95	0.03	0.05	4.39	2.05	N	0.25	0.09
North Tripura	90.10	5.34	N	0.47	2.70	0.69	..	0.18	0.02
South Tripura	83.71	13.87	0.25	0.10	1.50	0.52	N	0.03	0.01

N – NEGLIGIBLE

It is evident that West Tripura has the least number of houses with walls built with grsss, leaves etc. among the three districts. This shows that urban housing characteristic has considerably influenced the pattern of wall material on this district. The highest percentage of houses with walls made of grass, leaves etc. are located in North Tripura district. West Tripura has, on the other hand, highest percentage of houses with brick-built walls. The lowest percentage of houses which have brick-built walling are found to have concentrated in the district of South Tripura. Let us now rank the three most important wall-materials separately for rural and urban areas of each district of Tripura.

District	RURAL			URBAN		
	First	Second	Third	First	Second	Third
West Tripura	G	M	B	G	B	G. I.
North Tripura	G	M	B	G	B	G. I.
South Tripura	G	M	B	G	M	B

G—Grass, leaves etc. M—Mud, B—Burnt-bricks, G. I.—Galvanised Iron sheets etc.

The picture emerging out of this Table gives a fair idea that both in rural and urban areas of every district, grass, leaves etc. are the most predominant material used for walls. Mud is the next important material used in the rural areas of the different district while in urban areas the next imortant material for constructing wall is burnt-bricks in all the districts except South Tripura where 'mud' ranked second position. Brick-built walls ranked third position in rural areas of all the districts while G. I. sheets etc. ranked third position in urban areas of the districts except South Tripura which has burnt-bricks as the third important wall material.

To sum up our discussion on the mural characteristics of the houses in Tripura, it is but pertinent to find out the correlation of wall material used with climate and soil of the territory as the composition and style of construction of wall or roof in some area is generally governed by the climatic condition and local availability of materials. The rainy season in Tripura is heralded by the advent of monsoon that usually breaks out in the month of May. Hot and humid summer, and plenty of showers during the period from July to September constitute the characteristics of the climate of Tripura. The autumn and the spring assumed a short duration. The average rainfull in the Territory ranges from 83" to 97" and the maximum temperature recorded is 120 F. The following Table shows the normal rainfall in the ten Sub-divisions of the three districts in the State.

District	Sub-division	Normal rainfall by inches
West Tripura	Sadar	78.99
	Khowai	87.65
	Sonamura	75.48
North Tripura	Kamalpur	N. A.
	Kailasahar	97.36
	Dharmanagar	96.06
South Tripura	Udaipur	73.05
	Amarpur	65.57
	Belonia	89.24
	Sabroom	36.34

The district of North Tripura enjoys a higher normal rainfall annually. This is owing to the fact that it comprises of high hills and has naturally a heavy rainfall.

The flat land in the valleys which are known as 'Lunga' is alluvial in nature, containing sand, silt and clay. The high lands are generally called "Tillas". Normally, the soil is mostly lateritious lacking in power to absorb more water.

The river valleys in plain region are occassionally subject to inundation during the monsoon. Bamboo or reed walls can stand better in recurrent floods because of their easy mobility as well as non-collapsible nature and are used liberally for houses constructed in low lands. Local availability of bamboo and reeds at low price gives an incentive to the people to construct such walls of their houses. Mud walls are washed off and denuded in no time in water and are, therefore, built in high land. These walls are generally protected from the sun or the rains by the sloping eaves. Houses with mud walls are, therefore, less in the North Tripura district which has the highest rainfall in Tripura.

Materials of Roof

It is the outer roof the most part of which is exposed to the weather and not the ceiling as is often misunderstood. In case of multi-storyed building, the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. The chief material of roof has been categorised into eight headings instead of seven in 1961 enumeration. The following materials were found to predominate the construction of roof : (i) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, urburnt bricks and bamboo (ii) Tiles, slate etc. (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.

Grass, leaves, etc. : In the State as a whole 87·51 percent houses are built with roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo etc. This by itself does not give any indication of the improvement of housing conditions in the State. The plathora of materials listed above gave an incentive to the house-owners to use more and more of these materials for roofing new or old houses alike. The materials used in rural houses of the common type needs very little material to be bought and labour costs from a major portion of the expenditure in constucting houses. Though, the prices of the materials used for roofs like muli, barak, dhari mat, wooden frames etc., have become sky-rocketing, the traditional practice of using these materials continued to persist. Moreover, it has become increasingly difficult for the rural people to procure corrugated tin etc , so easily inspite of the high cost ruling in the market. Since the existing forest-produce has to be exploited to meet the continued demand, large-scale reafforestation to counter-balance the continued exploitation is of great necessity, especially, in the context of the depletion and reduction of forests. The schemes of "Economic Plantations" for minor forest produce like bamboo, cane etc., are to be implemented with greater initiative and enterprise.

Tiles : These are plates of baked clay used primarily for roofing.

The percentage of houses having roofs made of tiles etc. accounts for only 0·02 in the State as a whole. The practice of roofing with tiles is not popular in this Territorry. The limited demand can be met easily with local production. The interlocking system of placing flat tiles on

an underlying frame of wood or bamboo gives the following types i.e. single roof, two-roof and four-roof. In the types of two-roof and four-roof G.I. sheet ridges are used in some cases in the pattern same as that for tarja wooden frames made of sal, garjan, Jam etc., are used for the purpose.

Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets : The percentage of houses with roof of this category works out to 11·19. The close substitute for G.I. sheets, is empty containers of oil, made flat and attached with wooden or metalled struts.

Asbestos Cement sheets etc. : Houses with Asbestos-made roof works out only 0.17 percent.

Brick & lime : Roofs cemented with brick and lime account only 0.07 percent of the houses.

Stone : The percentage of houses having roofs of stones is negligible. Some old temple only in Radhakishorepur town are built of stones.

Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C. : The percentage of houses with roof made of such material works out to 0.99.

All other materials and materials not stated : Only 0.05 percent houses fall under this category.

The most important roof-materials have been ranked separately for rural and urban area as of each district of Tripura in the table given below :

District	Rural			Urban		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
West Tripura	G	C.I.	C	C.I.	G	C
North Tripura	G	C.I.	C	G	C.I.	A.C
South Tripura	G	C.I.	A.C	G	C.I.	C

G—Grass, leaves etc. C.I.—Corrugated Iron etc.
C—Cement Concrete. A.C.—Asbestos Cement sheets.

According to improtance, the same set of roof-material dominates the rural housing pattern throughout all the districts of Tripura.

The style and composition of urban housing have not shown any remarkable difference with the rural housing pattern in so far as the importance of the use of a particular material for roofing is concerned. However, West Tripura has distinguished itself in using corrugated Iron sheets as roof material for urban housing instead of grass, leaves etc., in relation to the other districts.

Availability of Materials

The chief roof-materials like bamboo, cane, grass, reeds, wood etc., are the principal forest produce of Tripura. During the recent years, plantations of sal have been raised over 10,038·98 hectres (24,806·871 acres), garjan over 1,417·81, solid bamboos over 180·68 hectres and Bari, Baraks over 8,940·15 acres. However, the supply of Bari and Barak bamboos remaind much less than the requirements of the people. To meet the increased demand, the Forest Departmant has been trying to grow better quality and quantity of bamboos at the bamboo garden at Paratia since 1963. Miscellaneous species consisting of Gamair, Chamal, Karai, Jam, Sonal etc., have been planted over 11,660·73 hectres (28,814·92 acres) by the end of the Fourth five year plan.

At this juncture, we should throw some light over the problems, associated with the explored industrial possibilities for a ply wood factory and a 100-ton paper mill based on forest produces of this Territory. In the past, bamboo resources of this Territory were enormous and spontaneous growth of bamboo was responsible for the ample quantity of this produce. There was, however a drastic fall in the availability of muli bamboo after its flowering. Sporadic flowering of muli has been noticed since 1954

and it continued to persist till 1958. It flowered gregariously in the year 1958-59 after which began to die out. Regeneration of muli bamboo started yielding the expected result by 1961 and it beautifully covered the hill slopes within a few years. The paramount importance of setting up a paper mill is being felt in its true dimension only in recent times. Greater care and concern are now to be attached to the economic plantation of bamboo. The tribal people of this Territory naturally enjoy some concession in extracting these produce for building their houses and fencing the compound areas. But it should be remembered that our valuable bamboo forest are being lost in course of the harmful process of jhuming. As jhuming in a bamboo forest gives bumper crop, good bamboo forests quickly fall prey to the jhumias. Therefore, a concerted effort should be directed towards the development plans based on agro-forest resources and due cosideration should be given to those problems so that the growing need of bamboo resources for feeding the paper mill and for housing purposes can be adequately met in future.

Other materials like bricks, stones, tiles, timber etc., are locally available and need not be imported from outside. But cement, iron and steel, lime come from the other parts of the country and therefore, the transport cost form a considerable part in pricing of sueh materials.

Circuitous route through Assam rail-link which is responsible for the occasional detention or dislocation of transport carrying these materials is in the way in giving ready-made answer to the galloping consumption of these materials besides other causes common to the rest of the country.

Quality of Houses

It is remarkable to note that a new Table has been appended to Table H-II at the 1971 Census which gives us an opportunity to supplement our discussion on the combination of different types of wall and roof material of the residential houses in the State. A fair picture with regard to the quality of house construction in the State can be visualised with a more realistic background from the Appendix to Table H-II. Let us pick up the facts and figures for our analytical purpose in the undernoted Statement (This study does not take "All other materials" into consideration).

Category	Houses with type of wall combined with type of roof.	Percentage of houses to Total Residential houses.		
		T	R	U
A.	Walls of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood combined with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood.	91.26	93.46	59.13
B.	Walls of Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood combind with roofs of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc, other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C/R.C.C.	6.10	4.92	23.30
C.	Walls of Burnt brick, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement combined with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood.	0.16	0.12	0.72
D.	Walls of Burnt brick, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement combined with roofs of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated Iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C	2.42	1.45	16.61

The structures under category 'A' in the above Statement comprises the exclusive group of "Kutcha" houses. The percentage of such houses to all residential houses in Tripura is as high as 91·26. In rural areas this percentage is slightly higher and stands at 93·46. Though comparatively a low prcentage of houses under

this category figured in urban areas, this is quite high and worked out to 59.13. The residential houses under category 'D' may be taken to be pucca or permanent structures. Only 2.42 percent of the total residential houses in Tripura fall under this category. In rural areas, the percentage of pucca houses is as low as 1.45. But this percentage is more than ten times higher in urban areas i.e. 16.61 percent of the residential houses of the urban areas in Tripura are pucca building or the like. The category of houses under 'C' in the statement are rare and only 0.16 percent of the residential houses of Tripura can be found to exist. The probable reasons for having such types of houses is not economic but personal choice. The houses with brick-built walls but with roof made of bamboo, leaves, reeds etc., are supposed to be cool during summer. There is no significant difference in the percentage of such houses in rural and urban areas. The houses of category 'B' may be labelled as quasi-permanent. The percentage of such houses in urban areas is high mostly because of the inhabitation of lower middle income group of people who can easily afford corrugated iron sheets etc., for roofing but cannot have pucca walls which involve heavy expenditure at a time. In urban areas, the percentage of houses under this category comes to as much as 23.30 as against only 4.92 percent in rural areas.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

This chapter is devoted to the discussion on accomodation used for residence by the population living in Census houses vis-a-vis measurement of crowding in Census households. The main statistics relating to the measurement of congestion and over-crowding in households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied are presented in Table H-III. This table has been prepared on hundred percent basis and corresponds with Table E-V of 1961 Census excepting that ommission of information for the members of households having no regular room and that addition of information for households with unspecified number of rooms and households with details unspecified are being shown in 1971. Some additional data are given in Subsidiary Table H-III. 1 and H-III. 2. All these data are collected in column 11 and 13 to 15 of the houselist.

Concepts

It will be pertinent to remember the clear line of demarcation drawn between 'Household' and 'Family'. As Census difinition goes, a 'household' is group of persons, who commonly live together and take their meals from common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so whereas a 'Family' is a group of members bound together by some sort of relationship either by marriage or by birth. Therefore, common living and common messing constitute the very basis of a household which may consist of persons having no blood-connection such as friends, private tutors etc.

Room : The definition of 'room' has practically remained the same as in 1961. As defined in the houselisting instructions, "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, a breadth of at least 1½ metres, 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.

Limitations : Both in terms of time and money it is expensive and difficult to accomplish the task of determining the size of the rooms within the Census houses. And hence, no attempt was made to measure the length, breadth and height of the rooms while preparing the houselist. These data are therefore, incapable of interpreting accomodation in terms of floor area or square feet or cubic feet of habitable space available per person or household. Due to this limitation socio-economic analysis cannot be adequately attached to this study and general way of interpretation has to be followed.

Counting of rooms was found to be easy and simple where a Census house was occupied by only one household. Where a

Census house was occupied by more than one household, the following instructions were to be pursued :

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

Magnitude of overcrowding

Table H-III gives data of the number of rooms occupied by households in size ranges, i.e., (1) one-roomed households (2) two-roomed households (3) three-roomed households (4) four-roomed households (5) households with five rooms or above and (6) households with unspecified number of rooms.

The following statement gives the distribution of 1000 households by the number of room occupied by tehm :

Distribution of thousand households according to number of Rooms occupied.

Household occupying	State (Tripura)	West Tripura	North Tripura	South Tripura
One Room	743	693	765	810
Two Rooms	185	215	174	143
Three Rooms	50	62	44	33
Four Rooms	16	21	12	10
Five or more Rooms	6	9	5	4
Unspecified	N	N	N	N

N=Negligible.

The statement shows that nearly three-fourth of the households have only one room each used for their dwelling for the State as a whole.

Among the districts, worst picture emerges in case of South Tripura where more than four-fifth of the households have only one room each to dwell in. A little less than one-fifth and a little more than one-fifth of the households have two rooms each for the State and the district of West Tripura respectively. Only one-twentith of the households occupy three rooms each. Less than 2 of every one hundred households have four rooms each. Out of every one hundred, no household will be found to have 5 or more rooms each.

One-Room Units : It is noteworthy that, 74.3 percent of the households in the State are accomodated by such dwelling units. This is really a miserable picture in so far as the case of congestion is concerned. The position is still worse in rural areas where this percentage comes to 74.8.

Two Room Units : Such dwellings accomodate 18.5 percent of the households in the State. This figure is slightly less in rural areas and works out to 18.2.

Three Room Units : Dearth of dwelling units has been noticed in this size and the percentage of households occupying this type of accomodation accounts for 4.9. In rural areas, this percentage is almost the same if not equal to and works out to 4.8.

Four Room Units : More scarcity of the dwelling units of this size is evident from the percentage of households occupying such accomodation which stands at 1.6.

Five or more than five-room units : Such units accomodate only 0.7 percentage households i.e. only one household in 152 has such a dwelling. In rural areas, out of every 162 households, one is found to have such a dwelling. In urban areas, out of every 89 households one is found to possess dwelling units of this size.

Persons per Room : A household in Tripura consists of 5.69 persons and there is one room for every 4.18 persons as given by the houselist figures collocated in the Subsidiary Table H-II.2. The following statement showing the average number of persons per room and the average number of persons per household in rural and urban areas will help us to critically examine the situation.

Average Number of persons per room and per Household

Accomodation	Tripura		Rural		Urban	
	Persons per Room	Persons per Household	Persons per Room	Persons per Household	Persons per Room	Persons per Household
One-room unit	5.04	5.04	5.07	5.07	4.72	4.72
Two-room unit	3.47	6.95	3.47	6.94	3.50	7.01
Three-room unit	2.48	8.53	2.83	8.48	2.99	8.97
Four-room unit	2.50	9.98	2.47	9.89	2.68	10.70
Units of five or more rooms	2.41	12.07	2.38	11.90	2.62	13.12

The above Statement provides with a few important facts. The size of the household gradually increases with the increase in the number of rooms that make a dwelling unit. It is 5.04 persons in case of households living in one room units and 12.07 persons in cases of the households living in the units of five or more rooms. In one room unit 5.04 persons (per room) are living while 2.41 persons per room are living in the units of five or more rooms. If we accept the index of overcrowdingas more than 2 persons per room, there is so in case of every dwelling unit. However, the extent of overcrowding is least in case of the units with five or more rooms. Overcrowding is at the peak in case of the one room units where more than double the number of persons exceeding a satisfactory norm are living. This indication of overcrowding could be refined to give a better understanding of the position if it could be possible to study the subject with reference to the size of the room. Accepting this limitations as obvious for the reasons stated earlier, the fact of overcrowding can be visualised from the number of one room units

which accomodate 743 households in a thousand, the average number of persons in such rooms being 5.04. The picture of congestion emerging from the above study is really appallin and alarming.

Excepting one-room unit, the number of persons per room and the number of persons per household is larger in all other dwelling units of urban compared to rural areas.

Inter District Comparison

Among the districts, congestion featured mostly in South Tripura. In this District, 4.45 persons are accomodated in a room. The two Sub-Divisions within this district where rural characteristics predominate the number of presons per room is slightly higher compared to other two. West Tripura has the lowest number of persons per room as it is about 4.02. North Tripura stands in the middle of these two districts where the number of persons per room work out to 4.23. However, the number of persons per household is highest in West Tripura i.e. 5.81 persons per household.

The number of persons per household is lowest in North Tripura which is 5.58. South Tripura has the medium size of households having 5.60 persons in a household. But this district has the largest proportion of one-room dwelling in as much as 810 per thousand households live in such dwelling units. In North Tripura, 765 in a thousand live in one-room unit and in West Tripura 693 in a thousand occupy such type of accomodation. The number of households per thousand occupying the units of five or more rooms is highest in West Tripura where it is found to be 9. Only 5 and 4 in a thousand households have the units of five or more rooms in North Tripura and South Tripura respectively.

Towns : Among the towns which are six in number, the number of persons per room is highest in Radhakishorepur town and lowest in Agartala Town. The position of Radhakishorepur town can be analysed with respect to the facts already traced. It has been seen that this town has the second lowest rate of occupied Census houses i.e. it has the second highest vacancy rate among the towns. In Agartala town, the number of persons per room is lowest because it has the highest rate of occupied Census houses, that is to say, lowest vacancy rate. From the following table, comparative picture of all the towns can be had.

Town	Persons per room	Persons per household
Agartala	3.73	6.06
Khowai	4.08	5.48
Kailasahar	4.13	5.20
Dharmanagar	3.89	5.69
Radhakishorepur	4.17	5.58
Belonia	4.02	5.04

It is also clear from the above table that the number of persons per household is highest in Agartala town while it is lowest in Belonia town. Let us now take the case of Agartala town for critical analysis.

The following table gives a comparative picture of Agartala town at two different points of time.

ACCOMODATION	Percentage of households of Agartala town		Percentage of Population of Agartala town	
	Distributed among the dwelling units		Distributed among the dwelling units	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
One-room units	58.82	61.21	46.20	49.18
Two-room ,,	25.57	24.54	26.80	28.10
Three-room ,,	9.96	8.86	13.72	12.90
Four-room ,,	4.48	3.46	7.22	6.00
Five or more room ,,	2.85	1.90	6.05	3.71

Compared to 1961, a greater percentage of population is now accomodated in one-room unit in Agartala town. It indicates the growing congestion in the town. On the other hand the percentage of dwellers in five or more room units has considerably decreased. This is a marked deviation from the affluent feature that a capital town has to develop in course of time. Relatively lesser number of households occupying dwelling units with more than one room reflects relatively lesser developmental activities in the sphere of housing.

CHAPTER V

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLD

This chapter proposes to study the tenure status of Census households. The main data relating to the composition of Census households by their size and tenure status are presented in Table H-IV. This table broadly corresponds to Table E-II of 1961 Census. In 1961 Census Households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings were classified by tenure status whereas in 1971 Census households with number of members are cross-classified by tenure status. Subsidiary Table H-IV.1 gives the distribution of 1000 Census households living in Census houses according to size of the household in rural and urban areas separately.

Concepts: According to 'Tenure Status', Census households are categorised in respect of the houses they lived in: (1) Owners and (2) Non-owners including tenants paying rent or enjoying rent free accomodation. These two categories are represented as 'owned' and rented respectively in the table. The terminological details of this categorisation has already been furnished in chapter I.

Pattern of Distribution

In the whole of Tripura, 88% of the total number of households live in houses owned by them and the rest 12% live in rented houses. In rural area 90.46% of the households live in owned houses i.e. 9.54% of the households live in rented houses. Compared to 1961, a greater percentage of rural households now live in rented houses i.e. the percentage of rural households living in owned house has decreased. In urban areas, lesser percentage of households now posses houses of their own and this percentage works out of 59.89 against 61.61 during 1961. That is to say comparatively a high percentage of households in urban areas now live in rented houses i.e. 40.11 percent urban households dwell in rented houses against 39.39 percent in 1961. Let us study the percentage distribution of houses of different sizes of households according to tenure status from the following table :

Percentage of houses of different sizes of household

	Tenure Status	One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons
TRIPURA	Owned	2.7	6.7	10.3	13.7	15.5	51.1
	Rented	14.9	15.0	15.8	15.9	13.4	25.0

It is evident from the above table that the households of the biggest size have the highest percentage of both 'owned' and 'rented' houses. The lowest percentage of 'owned' houses has gone to the smallest size of household while the lowest percentage of 'rented' houses has gone to the households with five persons. The statement indicates that 25 percent of the rented houses are occupied by the largest size of households. A tendency to equal distribution of percentage of the rest rented houses is noticed in all other sizes of household. The percentage of owned houses has a marked tendency to gradual increase with the increase in the size of the households.

Percentage of houses of different sizes of households in rural & urban areas

R/U	Tenure Status	One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons
RURAL	Owned	2.63	6.80	10.43	13.90	15.64	50.58
	Rented	15.30	15.32	15.79	15.95	13.35	24.27
URBAN	Owned	2.99	5.27	7.98	10.30	12.75	60.69
	Rented	13.64	14.24	15.95	15.70	13.38	27.03

It is seen again from the above statement that the highest percentage of both owned and rented houses have gone to the largest size of household both in rural and urban areas. But the percentage of owned houses occupied by largest size of household is high in urban areas compared to rural areas. This indicates that greater effort is necessary for owning a house in urban areas. The percentage of owned houses occupied by the smallest unit of household is lower in rural areas than urban areas. This implies that the household with one person who is normally expected to have no significant burden, has a better chance of owning a house in urban areas, as well.

It is not possible to ascertain the exact reasons for which the households with five persons have the lowest percentage of rented houses both in rural and urban areas while the households having six or more members have the highest percentage of rented houses both in rural and urban areas. However, a general analysis can be made of this position. A household of six or more naturally, requires more percentage of houses of all the rented houses for their comfortable accomodation. The households composed of five members are not likely to have sufficient number of earning members to afford a decent living by providing more houses on paying rent. The truth of this analysis may not be uniformly applicable to the households with one person as various other sociological reasons are active apart from the question of economic justification.

The data presented in the subsidiary Table H-IV. 1 gives a comprehensive account of the distribution of 1000 Census household living in Census Houses according to size of the household in rural and urban areas separately.

The following table gives the distribution of 1000 houses by tenure status :

State/District	Owned	Rented
TRIPURA	880	120
West Tripura	868	132
North Tripura	859	141
South Tripura	923	77

The following interesting points are notable from the above Table : (1) The proporation of owned houses to rented houses in Tripura is 7 : 1 ; (2) The proportion of owned houses to rented houses in West Tripura and North Tripura also works out to 7 : 1 while in case of South Tripura it is 12 : 1.

This gives an indication that South Tripura District has a good number of households having their own houses.

Position of the towns

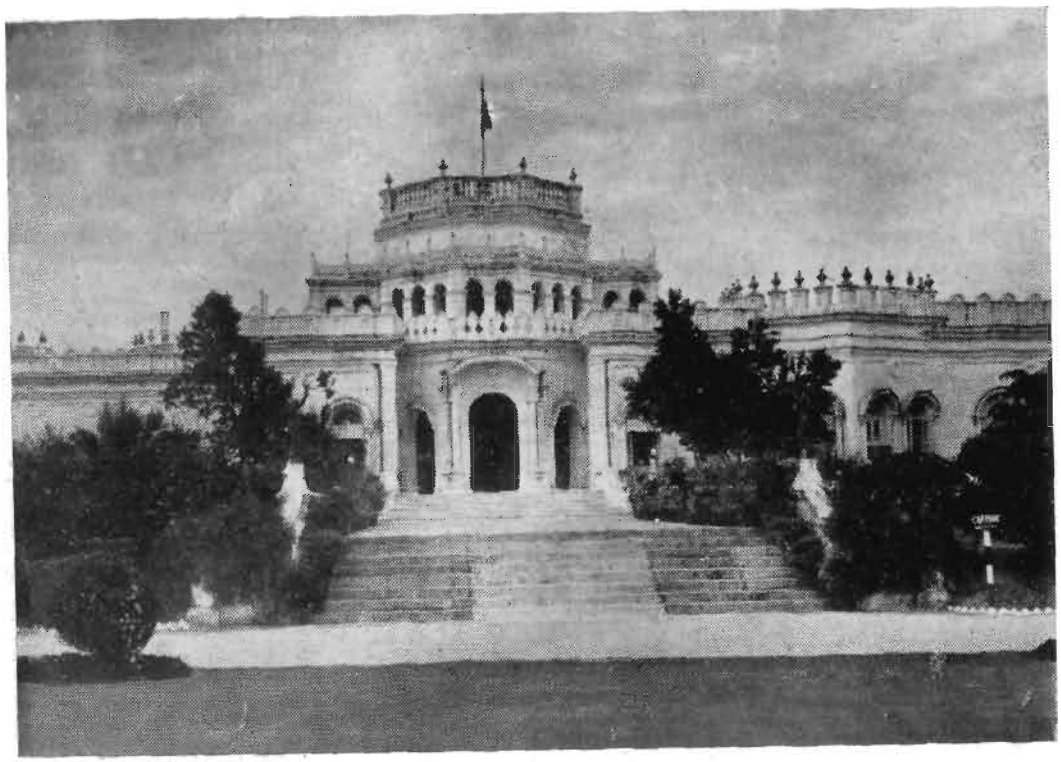
Let us now examine the position of the towns in Tripura. The statement given below describes the picture of the different towns with regard to their respective tenure status.

Town	Owned	Rented
Agartala	572	428
Khowai	659	341
Kailasahar	636	364
Dharmanagar	868	132
Radhakishorepur	517	483
Belonia	721	279

The highest number of households living in rented houses per thousand Census houses has been found in Radhakishorepur town. This has a relation with the growth in the number of business establishments in the town. Next to Radhakishorepur, Agartala town has the higher number of rented houses in a thousand. This feature signifies lack of intiative and enterprise for enunciation and implementation of a good housing scheme around this town. The precarious situation has been aggravated by the inhabitation of refugee population who readily seek for accomodation in the capital town. The larger proportion of household with rented houses in Agartala town is also responsible for the growth of business ventures.



Palace of the Maharaja of Tripura—Now Legislative Assembly, Agartala, Tripura
(By courtesy of Messers Sen & Sen, Photographers, Agartala)



Raj Bhawan, Agartala



A Panoramic view of Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Agartala.



The historical Tripureswari Temple at Udaipur, one of the fiftyone 'Sati Pithas' of India.



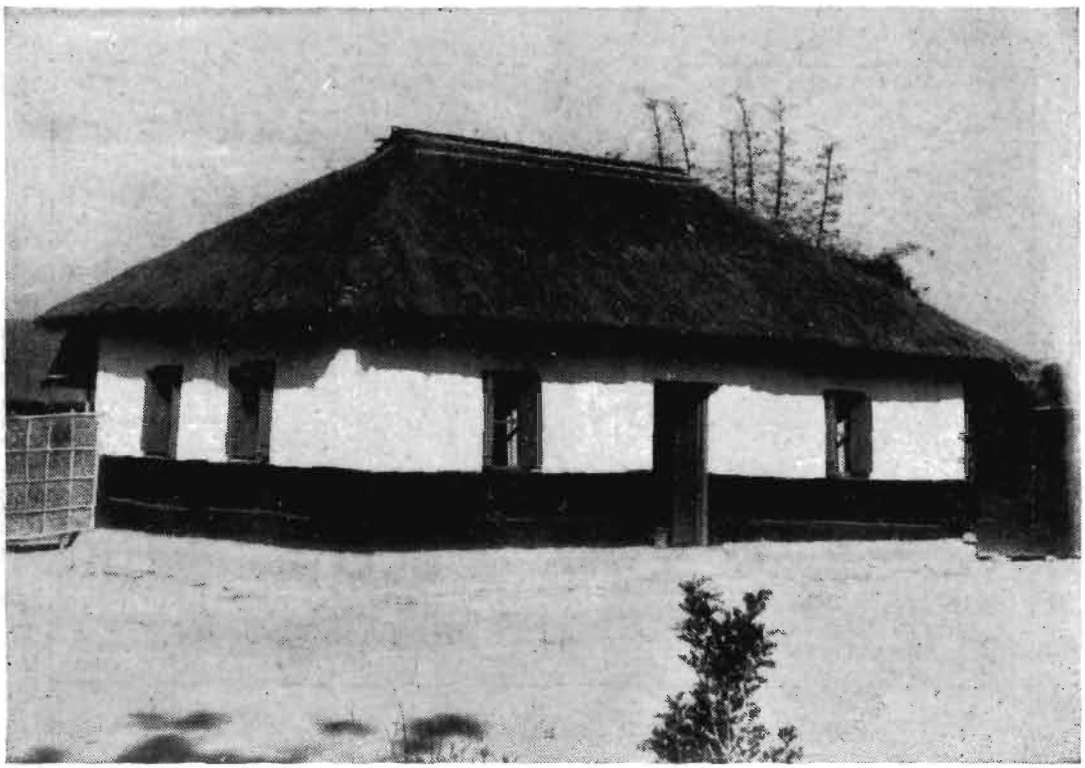
A typical tribal dwelling hut (Tong ghar) over a bamboo platform, supported by wooden and bamboo posts with split bamboo walls and sungrass roofing.



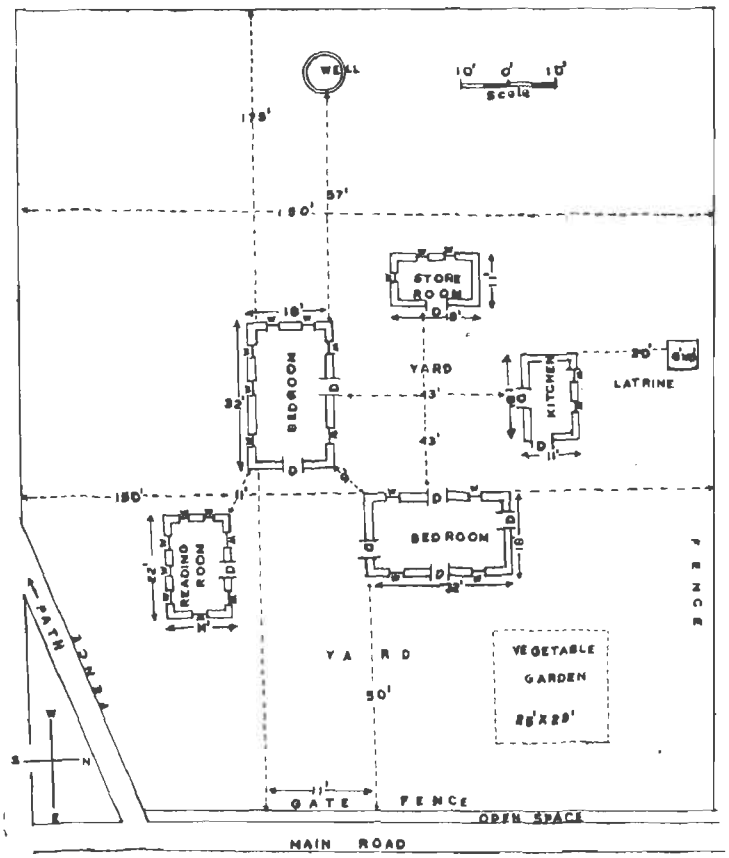
Dwelling house with brick built walls and G.C.I. sheet roofing in rural area.

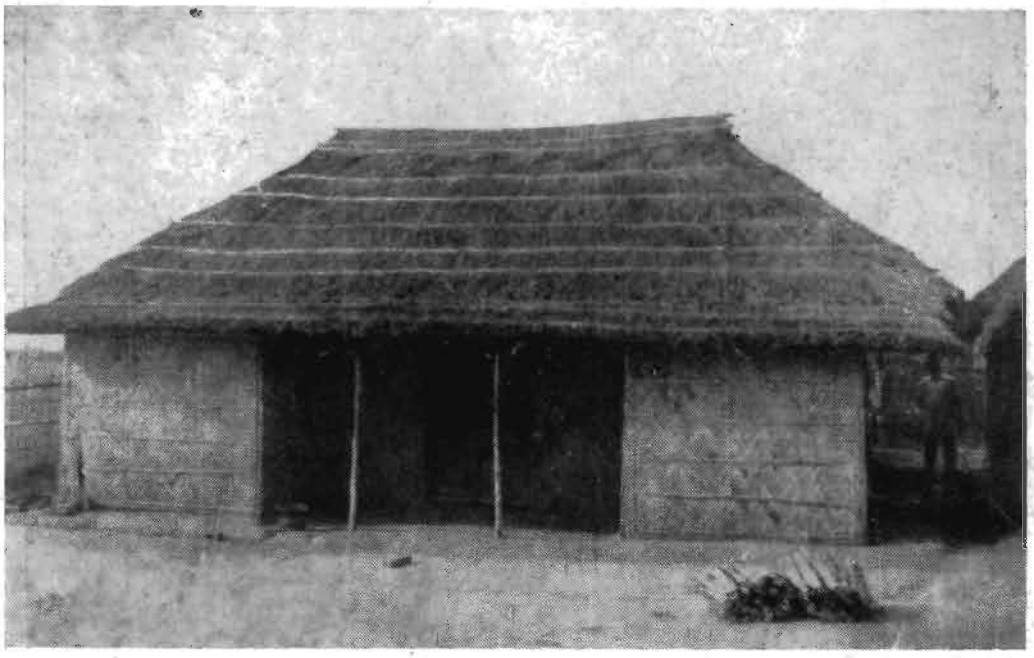


Dwelling hut with mud plustered 'Eckra' walls and Sungrass roofing in rural area.

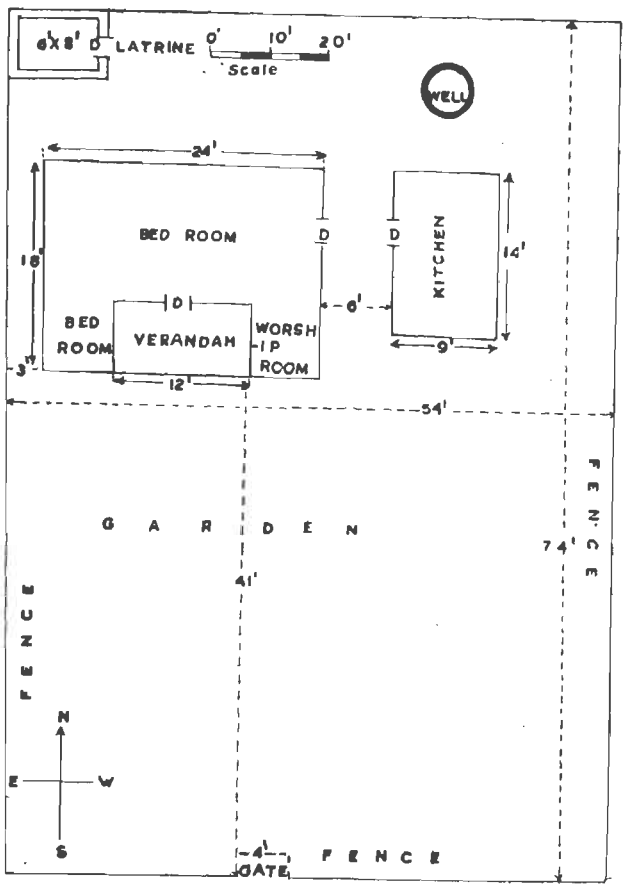


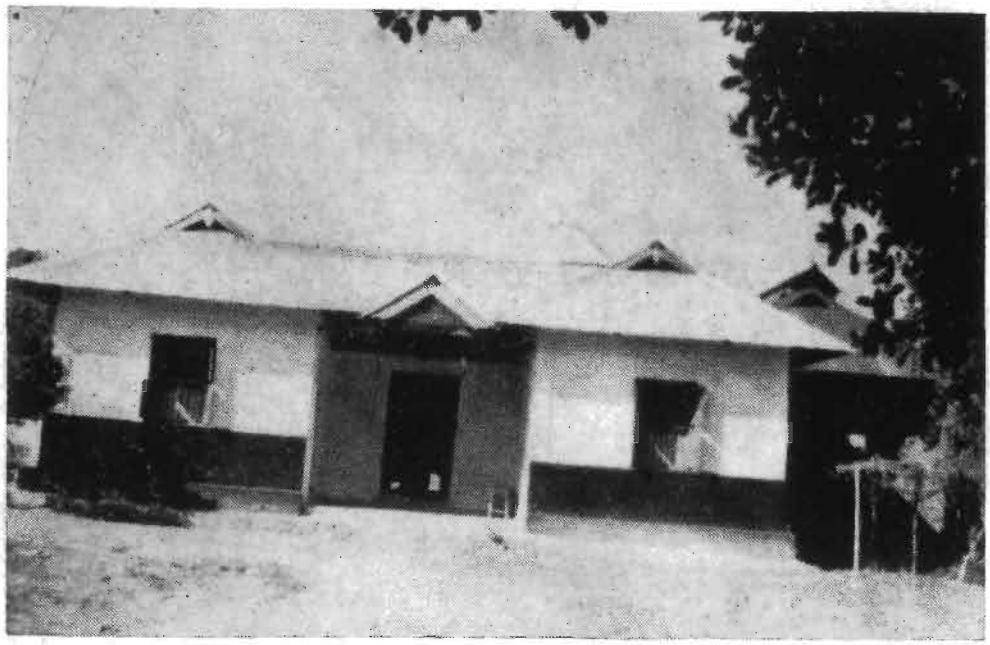
Dwelling hut with white washed mud walls and Sungrass roofing in rural area.



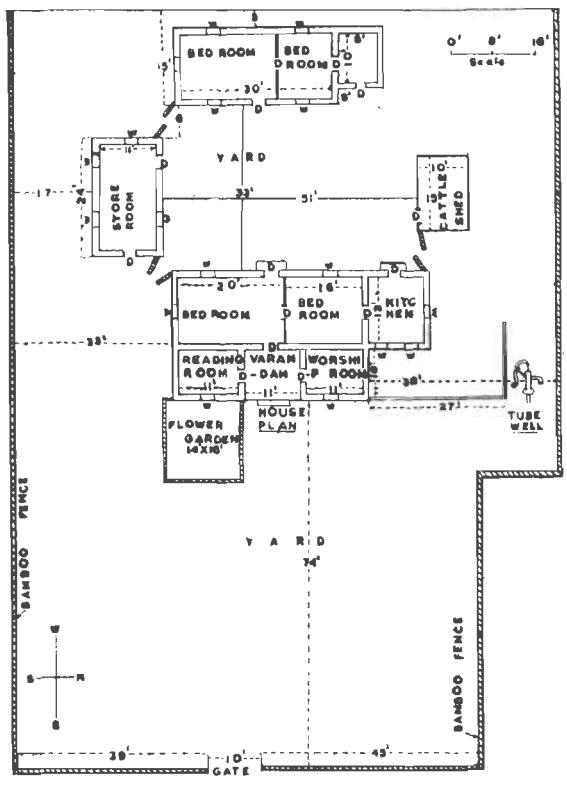


Dwelling hut with Tarja walls (split bamboo) supported by bamboo posts with sungrass roofing in rural area.



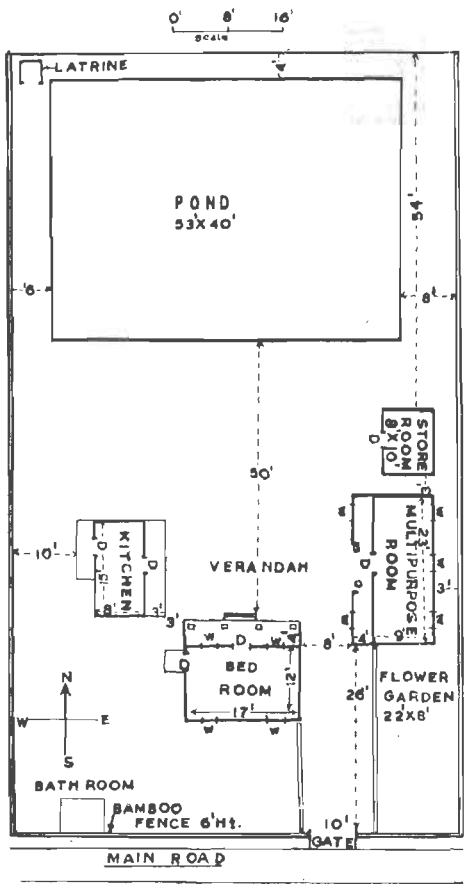


Dwelling hut with white washed mud walls and G.C.I. sheet roofing in rural area.





Dwelling hut with split bamboo walls and roof supported by wooden posts in urban area.



MAIN TABLES

(H-SERIES)

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

FLY-LEAF

Table H-I exhibits all the Census houses found in Tripura State during the first phase of 1971 Census operations *i. e.* Housenumbering and Houselisting operation during the period between April, 1970 and May, 1970. In the table all the Census houses have been classified, according to the nature of uses to which they are put, into the following two main categories :—

(i) Vacant Census House

(ii) Occupied Census House

Category (ii) has again been divided into the following Sub-categories :—

(a) Residence

(b) Shop-cum-residence

(c) Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry

(d) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses

(e) Shop excluding eating houses

(f) Business houses and offices

(g) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

(h) Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and eating places

(i) Places of entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship

(j) Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)

(k) Others

This table corresponds to table E-I of 1961 Census. But in 1961, there were 12 sub-categories under occupied Census house. Two sub-categories viz. 'Schools and other educational institution including training classes, coaching and shop classes' and 'Public health and medical institution, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.' of 1961 have been clubbed together and included under 'others' of 1971 and thereby reducing the number of sub-categories into 10. These ten sub-categories alongwith an additional category viz. 'Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)' increased the number of sub-categories of occupied Census houses to 11 in 1971.

In 1961, figures were presented down to Tehsil level but in 1971 figures have been shown for the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions separately for total, rural and urban areas.

TABLE H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total Number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS			
				Residence	Shop-cum-resi-dence	Workshop cum-resi-dence including Household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	T	2,66,593	6,654	2,35,168	1,813	723	330
	R	2,44,066	5,673	2,20,511	1,457	603	241
	U	22,527	981	14,657	356	120	89
WEST TRIPURA	T	1,20,351	2,663	1,05,694	757	264	151
	R	1,08,830	2,229	98,724	617	222	98
	U	11,521	434	6,970	140	42	53
Sadar Sub-Division	T	76,545	2,021	66,133	565	231	104
	R	66,921	1,693	60,482	435	193	61
	U	9,624	328	5,651	130	38	43
Khowai Sub-Division	T	30,005	642	27,294	153	17	27
	R	28,108	536	25,975	143	13	17
	U	1,897	106	1,319	10	4	10
Sonamura Sub-Division	T	13,801	..	12,267	39	16	20
	R	13,801	..	12,267	39	16	20
NORTH TRIPURA	T	74,274	1,923	66,223	628	145	104
	R	68,336	1,681	62,080	549	101	75
	U	5,938	242	4,143	79	44	29
Kamalpur Sub-Division	T	16,641	423	15,015	119	18	14
	R	16,641	423	15,015	119	18	14
Kailasahar Sub-Division	T	26,692	546	24,192	176	20	36
	R	24,165	428	22,304	173	18	25
	U	2,527	118	1,888	3	2	11
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	T	30,941	954	27,016	333	107	54
	R	27,530	830	24,761	257	65	36
	U	3,411	124	2,255	76	42	18
SOUTH TRIPURA	T	71,968	2,068	63,251	428	314	75
	R	66,900	1,763	59,707	291	280	68
	U	5,068	305	3,544	137	34	7
Udaipur Sub-Division	T	18,065	643	15,472	103	71	11
	R	15,723	508	13,963	70	51	6
	U	2,342	135	1,509	33	20	5
Amarpur Sub-Division	T	15,063	540	13,505	98	6	30
	R	15,063	540	13,505	98	6	30
Belonia Sub-Division	T	27,167	885	23,926	166	161	25
	R	24,441	715	21,891	62	147	23
	U	2,726	170	2,035	104	14	2
Sabroom Sub-Division	T	11,673	..	10,348	61	76	9
	R	11,673	..	10,348	61	76	9

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

HOUSES USED AS						
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, work-shops and work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweetsmeat 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
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9,858	1,587	2,144	1,188	447	1,280	5,401
6,024	1,119	1,264	1,007	376	1,210	4,581
3,834	468	880	181	71	70	820
5,584	673	1,072	563	222	426	2,282
2,937	431	630	491	179	402	1,870
2,647	242	442	72	43	24	412
4,321	453	698	315	152	229	1,323
1,901	245	341	274	119	208	969
2,420	208	357	41	33	21	354
894	127	191	167	36	60	397
667	93	106	136	26	57	339
227	34	85	31	10	3	58
369	93	183	81	34	137	562
369	93	183	81	34	137	562
2,122	475	529	195	79	483	1,368
1,401	353	263	159	69	457	1,148
721	122	266	36	10	26	220
437	116	66	33	28	54	318
437	116	66	33	28	54	318
689	167	169	72	23	157	445
452	106	75	53	19	143	369
237	61	94	19	4	14	76
996	192	294	90	28	272	605
512	131	122	73	22	260	461
484	61	172	17	6	12	144
2,152	439	543	430	146	371	,751
1,686	335	371	357	128	351	,563
466	104	172	73	18	20	188
779	109	206	141	41	100	389
464	60	104	90	34	91	282
315	49	102	51	7	9	107
364	93	41	62	24	50	250
364	93	41	62	24	50	250
717	173	230	151	60	136	537
566	118	160	129	49	125	456
151	55	70	22	11	11	81
292	64	66	76	21	85	575
292	64	66	76	21	85	575

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

FLY-LEAF

This table gives the picture of the wall and roof material for the Census houses of the state. The table has been prepared on full count basis and figures have been presented in the table separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions.

The materials used for the construction of house determine, to a large extent, the quality of housing of the country and as such any improvement in the economic standard of the occupant of a house is, considerably, reflected by his desire to choose a house with better quality of materials for wall and roof. The standard of habitation available in different parts of the State is, to a large extent, revealed by this table.

The material out of which most of the walls are made or where a house consists of separate structures each made of different materials, the materials out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made have been classified into the following categories.

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

The materials out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather is made i.e. Tiles, Thatch, Corrugated iron, Zinc or asbestos cement, concrete etc. have been classified into the following 8 categories.

(i) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo
(ii) Tiles, slate, shingle
(iii) Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheet
(iv) Asbestos cement sheet
(v) Brick and lime
(vi) Stone
(vii) Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C
(viii) All other materials and materials not stated

TABLE H-II—DISTRIBUTION OE CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	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	12
TRIPURA	T	2,66,593	1,91,852	61,199	213	1,026	8,367	3,347	5	455	129
	R	2,44,066	1,76,250	60,073	198	797	4,196	2,172	4	288	88
	U	22,527	15,602	1,126	15	229	4,171	1,175	1	167	41
WEST TRIPURA	T	1,20,351	64,690	46,875	32	605	5,278	2,462	4	295	110
	R	1,08,830	57,620	46,521	17	436	2,476	1,554	3	142	71
	U	11,521	7,070	354	15	179	2,802	908	1	153	39
Sadar Sub-division	T	76,545	33,708	35,397	25	516	4,643	1,932	4	218	102
	R	66,921	28,188	35,065	10	360	1,967	1,192	3	70	66
	U	9,624	5,520	332	15	156	2,676	740	1	148	36
Khowai Sub-division	T	30,005	22,419	6,663	..	67	332	456	..	61	7
	R	28,108	20,869	6,641	..	44	206	288	..	56	4
	U	1,897	1,550	22	..	23	126	168	..	5	3
Sonamura Sub-division	T	13,801	8,563	4,815	7	22	303	74	..	16	1
	R	13,801	8,563	4,815	7	22	303	74	..	16	1
NORTH TRIPURA	T	74,274	66,918	4,339	2	351	2,006	509	..	137	12
	R	68,336	62,129	4,301	2	317	1,092	349	..	135	11
	U	5,938	4,789	38	..	34	914	160	..	2	1
Kamalpur Sub-division	T	16,641	14,037	2,017	..	83	355	123	..	26	..
	R	16,641	14,037	2,017	..	83	355	123	..	26	..
Kailasahar Sub-division	T	26,692	24,799	916	..	99	577	253	..	43	5
	R	24,165	22,711	907	..	74	298	129	..	42	4
	U	2,527	2,088	9	..	25	279	124	..	1	1
Dharmanagar Sub-division	T	30,941	28,082	1,406	2	169	1,074	133	..	68	7
	R	27,530	25,381	1,377	2	160	439	97	..	67	7
	U	3,411	2,701	29	..	9	635	36	..	1	..
SOUTH TRIPURA	T	71,968	60,244	9,985	179	70	1,083	376	1	23	7
	R	66,900	56,501	9,251	179	54	628	269	1	11	6
	U	5,068	3,743	734	..	16	455	107	..	12	1
Udaipur Sub-division	T	18,065	12,864	4,339	90	33	561	163	1	10	4
	R	15,723	11,180	4,109	90	18	229	92	1	1	3
	U	2,342	1,684	230	..	15	332	71	..	9	1
Amarpur Sub-division	T	15,063	12,927	1,869	17	17	155	76	..	1	1
	R	15,063	12,927	1,869	17	17	155	76	..	1	1
Belonia Sub-division	T	27,167	23,476	3,256	72	8	248	95	..	11	1
	R	24,441	21,417	2,752	72	7	125	59	..	8	1
	U	2,726	2,059	504	..	1	123	36	..	3	..
Sabroom Sub-division	T	11,673	10,977	521	..	12	119	42	..	1	1
	R	11,673	10,977	521	..	12	119	42	..	1	1

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

Predominant material of roof							
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and 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
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
233,293	64	29,823	455	181	3	2,638	136
222,570	50	20,198	407	85	3	626	127
10,723	14	9,625	48	96	..	2,012	9
98,760	46	19,140	262	106	3	1,924	110
95,040	38	12,893	236	44	3	474	102
3,720	8	6,247	26	62	..	1,450	8
58,592	44	15,688	236	71	2	1,812	100
55,924	36	10,264	213	27	2	363	92
2,668	8	5,424	23	44	..	1,449	8
27,498	2	2,391	6	26	1	75	6
26,446	2	1,568	3	8	1	74	6
1,052	..	823	3	18	..	1	..
12,670	..	1,061	20	9	..	37	4
12,670	..	1,061	20	9	..	37	4
68,282	7	5,243	119	19	..	592	12
64,443	7	3,621	100	19	..	129	12
3,834	..	1,622	19	..	..	463	..
15,522	..	1,017	60	3	..	36	3
15,522	..	1,017	60	3	..	36	3
24,849	4	1,708	17	13	..	99	2
23,097	4	1,003	17	13	..	29	2
1,752	..	705	..	..	..	70	..
27,911	3	2,518	42	3	..	457	7
25,829	3	1,601	23	3	..	64	7
2,082	..	917	19	..	..	393	..
66,251	11	5,440	74	56	..	122	14
63,082	5	3,684	71	22	..	23	13
3,169	6	1,756	3	34	..	99	1
16,021	8	1,876	27	28	..	99	6
14,684	4	989	25	12	..	4	5
1,337	4	887	2	16	..	95	1
14,243	..	788	22	9	..	1	..
14,243	..	788	22	9	..	1	..
24,923	3	2,178	17	19	..	20	7
23,091	1	1,309	16	1	..	16	7
1,832	2	869	1	18	..	4	..
11,064	..	598	8	..	..	2	1
11,064	..	598	8	..	..	2	1

APPENDIX TO TABLE H—II—DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY MATERIAL OF WALL CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF ROOF

Appendix to table H-II has been prepared from table H-II. Table H-II gives distribution all Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof whereas this Appendix gives the distribution of all residential Census houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof. 9 categories of wall material of Table H-II have been presented in this Appendix in 3 categories. 'Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo', 'mud', 'unburnt bricks' and 'wood' have been clubbed and shown in category I. 'Burnt bricks', 'G. I. sheets or other metal sheets', 'stone' and 'cement concrete' in category II. Category III covers 'all other materials & materials not stated'. Similarly 8 categories of roof material of table H-II have been presented in the Appendix in 3 categories. This Appendix has been prepared separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State only.

TABLE H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PRIDOMINANT 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	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
TRIPURA	Total	2,38,375	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,17,538	14,535	36
			II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	375	5,778	1
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	2	32	78
	Rural	2,23,098	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,08,505	10,976	33
			II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets, or other metal sheets, stone, cement	265	3,241	1
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	1	2	74
	Urban	15,227	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	9,033	3,559	3
			II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	110	2,537	..
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	1	30	4

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

FLY-LEAF

Table H-III classifies the total households of the State, by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. The table has been prepared on 'full count' basis and figures have been presented in the table separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions.

Number of rooms occupied by the households has been divided into the following 7 categories :—

(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) Number of households with details unspecified

In each of the above categories sex-wise break-up of persons occupying the rooms has also been shown in the table.

TABLE H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Households	Total No. of Members		Total No. of rooms
			M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA -	T	2,67,302	7,81,649	7,39,265	3,64,031
	R	2,45,827	7,18,394	6,79,878	3,32,451
	U	21,475	63,255	59,387	31,580
WEST TRIPURA	T	1,26,173	3,75,170	3,57,386	1,82,219
	R	1,14,576	3,39,658	3,23,694	1,63,880
	U	11,597	35,512	33,692	18,339
Sadar Sub-Division	T	78,760	2,36,894	2,26,514	1,14,792
	R	68,904	2,06,356	1,97,388	98,794
	U	9,856	30,538	29,126	15,998
Khowai Sub-Division	T	29,870	87,414	82,526	42,406
	R	28,129	82,440	77,960	40,065
	U	1,741	4,974	4,566	2,341
Sonamura Sub-Divison	T	17,543	50,862	48,346	25,021
	R	17,543	50,862	48,346	25,021
NORTH TRIPURA	T	71,272	2,05,226	1,92,366	94,045
	R	66,252	1,90,929	1,79,098	87,116
	U	5,020	14,297	13,268	6,929
Kamalpur Sub-Division	T	15,636	44,455	41,753	21,832
	R	15,636	44,455	41,753	21,832
Kailasahar Sub-Division	T	25,654	72,847	67,726	31,757
	R	23,645	67,428	62,709	29,232
	U	2,009	5,419	5,017	2,525
Dharmanagar Sub-Divison	T	29,982	87,924	82,887	40,456
	R	26,971	79,046	74,636	36,052
	U	3,011	8,878	8,251	4,404
SOUTH TRIPURA	T	69,857	2,01,253	1,89,513	87,767
	R	64,999	1,87,807	1,77,086	81,455
	U	4,858	13,446	12,427	6,312
Udaipur Sub-Division	T	20,702	61,614	59,415	27,473
	R	18,133	54,229	52,466	24,035
	U	2,569	7,385	6,949	3,438
Amarpur Sub-Division	T	13,739	40,547	37,416	16,167
	R	13,739	40,547	37,416	16,167
Belonia Sub-Division	T	24,732	69,023	64,899	31,759
	R	22,443	62,962	59,421	28,885
	U	2,289	6,061	5,478	2,874
Sabroom Sub-Division	T	10,684	30,069	27,783	12,368
	R	10,684	30,069	27,783	12,368

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
No. of Households	Number of members		No. of Households	Number of members	
	M	F		M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,98,624	5,12,048	4,89,427	49,403	1,77,370	1,65,765
1,83,839	4,75,877	4,55,877	44,860	1,61,091	1,50,206
14,785	36,171	33,550	4,543	16,279	15,559
87,475	2,24,454	2,16,798	27,065	95,657	89,880
80,175	2,06,327	1,99,795	24,271	85,714	80,364
7,300	18,127	17,003	2,794	9,943	9,516
53,910	1,38,795	1,34,557	17,391	62,338	58,557
47,877	1,23,700	1,20,312	14,972	53,780	50,378
6,033	15,095	14,245	2,419	8,558	8,179
21,253	55,084	52,491	5,978	20,419	19,204
19,986	52,052	49,733	5,603	19,034	17,867
1,267	3,032	2,758	375	1,385	1,337
12,312	30,575	29,750	3,696	12,900	12,119
12,312	30,575	29,750	3,696	12,900	12,119
54,535	1,39,738	1,32,236	12,383	44,146	41,004
50,828	1,30,658	1,23,924	11,460	40,930	37,944
3,707	9,080	8,312	923	3,216	3,060
11,367	28,301	26,985	2,946	10,226	9,490
11,367	28,301	26,985	2,946	10,226	9,490
20,838	54,227	50,618	3,845	13,683	12,640
19,206	50,324	47,067	3,561	12,655	11,700
1,632	3,903	3,551	284	1,028	940
22,330	57,210	54,633	5,592	20,237	18,874
20,255	52,033	49,872	4,953	18,049	16,754
2,075	5,177	4,761	639	2,188	2,120
56,614	1,47,856	1,40,393	9,955	37,567	34,881
52,836	1,38,892	1,32,158	9,129	34,447	31,898
3,778	8,964	8,235	826	3,120	2,983
15,830	41,655	40,515	3,592	13,661	13,064
13,873	36,864	36,030	3,136	11,931	11,386
1,957	4,791	4,485	456	1,730	1,678
11,986	33,385	30,870	1,308	4,939	4,571
11,986	33,385	30,870	1,308	4,939	4,571
19,514	48,806	46,464	3,899	14,228	13,152
17,693	44,633	42,714	3,529	12,838	11,847
1,821	4,173	3,750	370	1,390	1,305
9,284	24,010	22,544	1,156	4,739	4,094
9,284	24,010	22,544	1,156	4,739	4,094

TABLE H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms		
		No. of households	Number of members.		No. of households	Number of members	
			M	F		M	F
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
TRIPURA	T	13,280	59,182	54,121	4,178	21,897	19,807
	R	11,870	52,649	48,010	3,686	19,225	17,214
	U	1,410	6,533	6,111	492	2,672	2,593
WEST TRIPURA	T	7,816	34,125	31,446	2,625	13,617	12,484
	R	6,865	29,780	27,330	2,268	11,716	10,646
	U	951	4,345	4,116	357	1,901	1,838
Sadar Sub-Division	T	5,017	22,279	20,756	1,658	8,788	8,145
	R	4,144	18,347	16,994	1,317	6,976	6,379
	U	873	3,932	3,762	341	1,812	1,766
Khowai Sub-Division	T	1,762	7,253	6,722	619	3,005	2,726
	R	1,684	6,840	6,368	603	2,916	2,654
	U	78	413	354	16	89	72
Sonamura Sub-Divison	T	1,037	4,593	3,968	348	1,824	1,613
	R	1,037	4,593	3,968	348	1,824	1,613
NORTH TRIPURA	T	3,148	14,553	13,125	883	4,807	4,229
	R	2,873	13,299	11,940	799	4,342	3,763
	U	275	1,254	1,185	84	465	466
Kamalpur Sub-Division	T	907	3,851	3,458	274	1,364	1,173
	R	907	3,851	3,458	274	1,364	1,173
Kailasahar Sub-Division	T	740	3,544	3,255	184	1,086	940
	R	665	3,190	2,876	169	983	826
	U	75	354	379	15	103	114
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	T	1,501	7,158	6,412	425	2,357	2,116
	R	1,301	6,258	5,606	356	1,995	1,764
	U	200	900	806	69	362	352
SOUTH TRIPURA	T	2,316	10,504	9,550	670	3,473	3,094
	R	2,132	9,570	8,740	619	3,167	2,805
	U	184	934	810	51	306	289
Udaipur Sub-Division	T	885	4,114	3,838	267	1,419	1,337
	R	783	3,581	3,370	230	1,195	1,121
	U	102	533	468	37	224	216
Amarpur Sub-Division	T	291	1,305	1,170	100	520	460
	R	291	1,305	1,170	100	520	460
Belonia Sub-Division	T	962	4,148	3,718	267	1,306	1,092
	R	880	3,747	3,376	253	1,224	1,019
	U	82	401	342	14	82	73
Sabroom Sub-Division	T	178	937	824	36	228	205
	R	178	937	824	36	228	205

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED *(Concld.)*

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		
	M	F		M	F	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,762	11,129	10,130	14	23	15	41
1,520	9,529	8,556	14	23	15	38
242	1,600	1,574	..	..	..	3
1,165	7,310	6,776	5	7	2	22
973	6,114	5,557	5	7	2	19
192	1,196	1,219	..	..	..	3
765	4,687	4,497	5	7	2	14
578	3,546	3,323	5	7	2	11
187	1,141	1,174	..	..	..	3
257	1,653	1,383	..	..	..	1
252	1,598	1,338	..	..	..	1
5	55	45	..	..	..	..
143	970	896	..	..	..	7
143	970	896	..	..	..	7
313	1,973	1,767	5	9	5	5
282	1,691	1,522	5	9	5	5
31	282	245	..	..	..	..
137	712	647	1	1	..	4
137	712	647	1	1	..	4
44	300	268	3	7	5	..
41	269	235	3	7	5	..
3	31	33	..	..	..	..
132	961	852	1	1	..	1
104	710	640	1	1	..	1
28	251	212	..	..	..	..
284	1,846	1,587	4	7	8	14
265	1,724	1,477	4	7	8	14
19	122	110	..	..	..	..
128	765	661	..	..	..	..
111	658	559	..	..	..	..
17	107	102	..	..	..	..
52	393	337	2	5	8	..
52	393	337	2	5	8	..
87	534	473	1	1	..	2
85	519	465	1	1	..	2
2	15	8	..	..	..	..
17	154	116	1	1	..	12
17	154	116	1	1	..	12

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

FLY—LEAF

Table H-IV presents all the households of the State of Tripura, classified by size and tenure status. The table has been prepared on full count basis and figures have been presented in the table separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions.

The following concepts and definitions have been used in respect of tenure status :—

(a) Owned— *The term 'owned' has heen illustrated as follows :* When a household is occupying a Census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent, the household may be considered as living in own house. 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, despite the fact that the household has not paid all instalments.

(b) Rented— *The term 'rented' means as follows :* A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where a owner permits a household to live in a house without the payment of any rent, even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house.

Size of household has been shown 7 categories as follows :

(a) One person
(b) Two persons
(c) Three persons
(d) Four persons
(e) Five persons
(f) Six and more persons
(g) Number of persons unspecified

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

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	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
TRIPURA	Total	Total	2,67,302	10,994	20,626	29,293	37,321	40,692	1,28,297	79
		Owned	2,35,245	6,233	15,808	24,218	32,229	36,411	1,20,280	66
		Rented	32,057	4,761	4,818	5,075	5,092	4,281	8,017	13
	Rural	Total	2,45,827	9,435	18,722	26,892	34,644	37,900	1,18,162	72
		Owned	2,22,382	5,849	15,130	23,191	30,904	34,771	1,12,473	64
		Rented	23,445	3,586	3,592	3,701	3,740	3,129	5,689	8
	Urban	Total	21,475	1,559	1,904	2,401	2,677	2,792	10,135	7
		Owned	12,863	384	678	1,027	1,325	1,640	7,807	2
		Rented	8,612	1,175	1,226	1,374	1,352	1,152	2,328	5
WEST TRIPURA	Total	Total	1,26,173	4,449	9,343	13,271	17,204	19,091	62,768	47
		Owned	1,09,559	2,484	6,858	10,568	14,482	16,747	58,383	37
		Rented	16,614	1,965	2,485	2,703	2,722	2,344	4,385	10
	Rural	Total	1,14,576	3,850	8,365	12,009	15,780	17,571	56,961	40
		Owned	1,02,773	2,344	6,539	10,102	13,849	15,914	53,990	35
		Rented	11,803	1,506	1,826	1,907	1,931	1,657	2,971	5
	Urban	Total	11,597	599	978	1,262	1,424	1,520	5,807	7
		Owned	6,786	140	319	466	633	833	4,393	2
		Rented	4,811	459	659	796	791	687	1,414	5
Sadar Sub-division	Total	Total	78,760	2,896	5,799	7,970	10,313	11,654	40,091	37
		Owned	66,013	1,516	3,922	5,866	8,238	9,824	36,620	27
		Rented	12,747	1,380	1,877	2,104	2,075	1,830	3,471	10
	Rural	Total	68,904	2,433	4,978	6,897	9,128	10,374	35,063	31
		Owned	60,375	1,406	3,669	5,504	7,753	9,149	32,868	26
		Rented	8,529	1,027	1,309	1,393	1,375	1,225	2,195	5
	Urban	Total	9,856	463	821	1,073	1,185	1,280	5,028	6
		Owned	5,638	110	253	362	485	675	3,752	1
		Rented	4,218	353	568	711	700	605	1,276	5

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

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having numher 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
Khowai Sub-division	Total	Total	29,870	890	2,187	3,352	4,443	4,758	14,237	3
		Owned	27,429	533	1,802	2,962	4,032	4,430	13,667	3
		Rented	2,441	357	385	390	411	328	570	..
	Rural	Total	28,129	754	2,030	3,163	4,204	4,518	13,458	2
		Owned	26,281	503	1,736	2,858	3,884	4,272	13,026	2
		Rented	1,848	251	294	305	320	246	432	..
	Urban	Total	1,741	136	157	189	239	240	779	1
		Owned	1,148	30	66	104	148	158	641	1
		Rented	593	106	91	85	91	82	138	..
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	Total	17,543	663	1,357	1,949	2,448	2,679	8,440	7
		Owned	16,117	435	1,134	1,740	2,212	2,493	8,096	7
		Rented	1,426	228	223	209	236	186	344	..
	Rural	Total	17,543	663	1,357	1,949	2,448	2,679	8,440	7
		Qwned	16,117	435	1,134	1,740	2,212	2,493	8,096	7
		Rented	1,426	228	223	209	236	186	344	..
NORTH TRIPURA	Total	Total	71,272	3,361	5,881	8,241	10,235	10,817	32,725	12
		Owned	61,234	1,730	4,400	6,670	8,665	9,523	30,236	10
		Rented	10,038	1,631	1,481	1,571	1,570	1,294	2,489	2
	Rural	Total	66,252	2,901	5,427	7,680	9,590	10,136	30,506	12
		Owned	58,135	1,631	4,228	6,391	8,310	9,074	28,491	10
		Rented	8,117	1,270	1,199	1,289	1,280	1,062	2,015	2
	Urban	Total	5,020	460	454	561	645	681	2,219	..
		Owned	3,099	99	172	279	355	449	1,745	..
		Rented	1,921	361	282	282	290	232	474	..
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	Total	15,636	638	1,336	1,888	2,269	2,460	7,039	6
		Owned	13,738	319	1,046	1,559	1,975	2,208	6,627	4
		Rented	1,898	319	290	329	294	252	412	2
	Rural	Total	15,636	638	1,336	1,888	2,269	2,460	7,039	6
		Owned	13,738	319	1,046	1,559	1,975	2,208	6,627	4
		Rented	1,898	319	290	329	294	252	412	2

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

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	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
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	Total	25,654	1,176	2,102	3,110	3,709	3,977	11,576	4
		Owned	22,261	636	1,625	2,583	3,182	3,557	10,674	4
		Rented	3,393	540	477	527	527	420	902	..
	Rural	Total	23,645	963	1,908	2,866	3,462	3,700	10,742	4
		Owned	20,983	591	1,545	2,448	3,038	3,352	10,005	4
		Rented	2,662	372	363	418	424	348	737	..
	Urban	Total	2,009	213	194	244	247	277	834	..
		Owned	1,278	45	80	135	144	205	669	..
		Rented	731	168	114	109	103	72	165	..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	Total	29,982	1,547	2,443	3,243	4,257	4,380	14,110	2
		Owned	25,235	775	1,729	2,528	3,508	3,758	12,935	2
		Rented	4,747	772	714	715	749	622	1,175	..
	Rural	Total	26,971	1,300	2,183	2,926	3,859	3,976	12,725	2
		Owned	23,414	721	1,637	2,384	3,297	3,514	11,859	2
		Rented	3,557	579	546	542	562	462	866	..
	Urban	Total	3,011	247	260	317	398	404	1,385	..
		Owned	1,821	54	92	144	211	244	1,076	..
		Rented	1,190	193	168	173	187	160	309	..
SOUTH TRIPURA	Total	Total	69,857	3,184	5,402	7,781	9,882	10,784	32,804	20
		Owned	64,452	2,019	4,550	6,980	9,082	10,141	31,661	19
		Rented	5,405	1,165	852	801	800	643	1,143	1
	Rural	Total	64,999	2,684	4,930	7,203	9,274	10,193	30,695	20
		Owned	61,474	1,874	4,363	6,698	8,745	9,783	29,992	19
		Rented	3,525	810	567	505	529	410	703	1
	Urban	Total	4,858	500	472	578	608	591	2,109	..
		Owned	2,978	145	187	282	337	358	1,669	..
		Rented	1,880	355	285	296	271	233	440	..

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

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	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
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	Total	20,702	787	1,491	2,110	2,718	3,157	10,437	2
		Owned	18,354	440	1,147	1,772	2,346	2,840	9,807	2
		Rented	2,348	347	344	338	372	317	630	..
	Rural	Total	18,133	571	1,247	1,826	2,390	2,840	9,257	2
		Owned	17,026	408	1,079	1,672	2,211	2,689	8,965	2
		Rented	1,107	163	168	154	179	151	292	..
	Urban	Total	2,569	216	244	284	328	317	1,180	..
		Owned	1,328	32	68	100	135	151	842	..
		Rented	1,241	184	176	184	193	166	338	..
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	Total	13,739	549	956	1,467	2,021	2,178	6,566	2
		Owned	12,706	286	780	1,313	1,870	2,069	6,387	1
		Rented	1,033	263	176	154	151	109	179	1
	Rural	Total	13,739	549	956	1,467	2,021	2,178	6,566	2
		Owned	12,706	286	780	1,313	1,870	2,069	6,387	1
		Rented	1,033	263	176	154	151	109	179	1
Belonia Sub-division	Total	Total	24,732	1,297	2,070	2,960	3,574	3,759	11,068	4
		Owned	23,256	922	1,821	2,724	3,364	3,591	10,830	4
		Rented	1,476	375	249	236	210	168	238	..
	Rural	Total	22,443	1,013	1,842	2,666	3,294	3,485	10,139	4
		Owned	21,606	809	1,702	2,542	3,162	3,384	10,003	4
		Rented	837	204	140	124	132	101	136	..
	Urban	Total	2,289	284	228	294	280	274	929	..
		Owned	1,650	113	119	182	202	207	827	..
		Rented	639	171	109	112	78	67	102	..
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	Total	10,684	551	885	1,244	1,569	1,690	4,733	12
		Owned	10,136	371	802	1,171	1,502	1,641	4,637	12
		Rented	548	180	83	73	67	49	96	..
	Rural	Total	10,684	551	885	1,244	1,569	1,690	4,733	12
		Owned	10,136	371	802	1,171	1,502	1,641	4,637	12
		Rented	548	180	83	73	67	49	96	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

(H-SERIES)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-1. I—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is the main table H-I. In this table the distribution of both the vacant and occupied Census houses per 1000 have been presented separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{(Col. 3 M.T.)-(Col. 4 M.T.)}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 5+6+7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 13 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 13 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 14 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 14 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 15 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 15 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers in such a way that Total of Cols. 2+3=1000

Col. 3=Cols 5 to 15=Cols. 4+Cols. 8 to 15.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-I.I—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND

State/District/Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Total occupied Census Houses	OCCUPIED			
				Residence, shop-cum residence, workshop-cum-residence, including household Industry			
				Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence (including household industry)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	T	25	975	892	882	7	3
	R	23	977	912	904	6	2
	U	44	956	672	651	16	5
WEST TRIPURA	T	22	978	886	878	7	2
	R	20	980	915	907	6	2
	U	38	962	621	605	12	4
Sadar Sub-Division	T	26	974	875	864	8	3
	R	25	975	913	904	6	3
	U	34	966	605	587	14	4
Khowai Sub-Division	T	21	979	915	910	5	N
	R	19	981	930	924	5	1
	U	56	944	703	696	5	2
Sonamura Sub-Division	T	..	1,000	893	889	3	1
	R	..	1,000	893	889	3	1
NORTH TRIPURA	T	26	974	902	892	8	2
	R	25	975	917	908	8	2
	U	41	959	718	698	13	7
Kamalpur Sub-Division	T	25	975	911	903	7	1
	R	25	975	911	903	7	1
Kailasahar Sub-Division	T	20	980	914	906	7	1
	R	18	982	931	923	7	1
	U	47	953	749	747	1	1
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	T	31	969	887	873	11	3
	R	30	970	911	900	9	2
	U	36	964	696	661	22	13
SOUTH TRIPURA	T	29	971	889	879	6	4
	R	26	974	901	893	4	4
	U	60	940	733	699	27	7
Udaipur Sub-Division	T	36	964	866	856	6	4
	R	32	968	896	888	5	3
	U	58	942	667	644	14	9
Amarpur Sub-Division	T	36	964	903	897	6	N
	R	36	964	903	897	6	N
Belonia Sub-Division	T	33	967	893	881	6	6
	R	29	971	904	896	2	6
	U	62	938	790	747	38	5
Sabroom Sub-Division	T	..	1,000	898	886	5	7
	R	..	1,000	898	886	5	7

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

CENSUS HOUSES							
Hotels, Sarais etc.	Shops, excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories etc.	Restaurants etc.	Places of entertainments etc.	Places of worships etc.	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	37	6	8	4	2	5	20
1	25	5	5	4	1	5	19
4	170	21	39	8	3	3	36
1	46	6	9	5	2	3	19
1	27	4	6	4	2	4	17
4	230	21	38	6	4	2	36
1	57	6	9	4	2	3	17
1	28	4	5	4	2	3	15
5	251	22	37	4	3	2	37
1	30	4	7	6	1	2	13
N	24	3	4	5	1	2	12
5	120	18	45	16	5	2	30
1	27	7	13	6	2	10	41
1	27	7	13	6	2	10	41
1	29	6	7	3	1	7	18
1	20	5	4	2	1	7	17
5	121	21	45	6	2	4	37
1	26	7	4	2	2	3	19
1	26	7	4	2	2	3	19
1	26	6	6	3	1	6	17
1	19	4	3	2	1	6	15
4	94	24	37	7	2	6	30
2	32	6	9	3	1	9	20
1	19	5	4	3	1	9	17
5	142	18	50	5	2	4	42
1	30	6	8	6	2	5	24
1	25	5	6	5	2	5	24
1	92	21	34	14	4	4	37
1	43	6	11	8	2	6	21
N	29	4	7	5	2	6	18
2	134	21	43	22	3	4	46
2	24	6	3	4	2	3	17
2	24	6	3	4	2	3	17
1	26	3	3	6	2	5	20
1	23	5	7	5	2	5	19
1	55	20	26	8	4	4	30
1	25	5	6	7	2	7	49
1	25	5	6	7	2	7	49

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-1. 2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR SELECTED TYPES OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is the main Table H.I. In this table some selected types of use of Census house in each 1000 have been presented separetely for rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Rural)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Urban)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (Rural)}}{\text{Col. 5 M.T, (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (Urban)}}{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Rural)}}{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Urban)}}{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (Rural)}}{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (Urban)}}{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers to show columns

Columns 2+3=1000
Columns 4+5=1000
Columns 6+7=1000
Columns 8+9=1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-1.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR SELECTED TYPES OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State/District/ Sub-division	Vacant at the time of Houselisting		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
TRIPURA	853	147	938	62	804	196	834	166
WEST TRIPURA	837	163	934	66	815	185	841	159
Sadar Sub-division	838	162	915	85	770	230	835	165
Khowai Sub-division	835	165	952	48	935	65	765	235
Sonamura Sub-division	..	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..
NORTH TRIPURA	874	126	937	63	874	126	697	303
Kamalpur Sub-division	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..
Kailasahar Sub-division	784	216	922	78	983	17	900	100
Dharmanagar Sub-division	870	130	917	83	772	228	607	393
SOUTH TRIPURA	853	147	944	56	680	320	892	108
Udaipur Sub-division	790	210	902	98	680	320	718	282
Amarpur Sub-division	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..
Belonia Sub-division	808	192	915	85	373	627	913	87
Sabroom Sub-division	..	..	1000	..	1000	..	1000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. 1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared with the help of the figures in main table H-II. This table distributes each 1000 Census houses over different types of wall materials in rural and urban areas separately, for the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M,T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

The figures have been rounded off to intergers in such a way that

Col. 2—Rural = Cols. 3 to 11 = 1000

Col. 2—Urban = Cols. 3 to 11 = 1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/ Sub-division	Rural Urban	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL								
		Grass, leaves, reeds or or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materi-als not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	Rural	722	246	1	3	17	9	N	1	1
	Urban	693	50	1	10	185	52	N	7	2
WEST TRIPURA	Rural	529	428	N	4	23	14	N	1	1
	Urban	614	31	1	16	243	79	N	13	3
Sadar Sub-Division	Rural	421	524	N	5	30	18	N	1	1
	Urban	574	34	2	16	278	77	N	15	4
Khowai Sub-Division	Rural	743	236	..	2	7	10	..	2	N
	Urban	817	12	..	12	66	88	..	3	2
Sonamura Sub-Division	Rural	620	349	1	2	22	5	..	1	N
NORTH TRIPURA	Rural	909	63	N	5	16	5	..	2	N
	Urban	807	6	..	6	154	27	..	N	N
Kamalpur Sub-Division	Rural	844	121	..	5	21	7	..	2	.
Kailasahar Sub-Division	Rural	940	38	..	3	12	5	..	2	N
	Urban	826	4	..	10	111	49	..	N	N
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	Rural	922	50	N	6	16	4	..	2	N
	Urban	792	8	..	3	186	11	..	N	..
SOUTH TRIPURA	Rural	845	138	3	1	9	4	N	N	N
	Urban	739	145	..	3	90	21	..	2	N
Udaipur Sub-Division	Rural	711	261	6	1	15	6	N	N	N
	Urban	719	98	..	6	142	30	..	4	1
Amarpur Sub-Division	Rural	858	124	1	1	11	5	..	N	N
Belonia Sub-Division	Rural	876	113	3	N	5	3	..	N	N
	Urbrn	755	185	..	1	45	13	..	1	..
Sabroom Sub-Division	Rural	940	45	..	1	10	4	..	N	N

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. 1(A)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY-LEAF

Appendix to table H-II is the source of data for this subsidiary table. In this table only residential Census houses have been dealt wiih. Each 1000 residential Census houses classified by predominant material of wall have been presented in this table separately for rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Horizontal total of cols. 5, 6 \& 7 under category I of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Horizontal total of Cols. 5, 6 \& 7 under category II of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Horizontal total of Cols. 5, 6 \& 7 under category III of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix.}} \times 1000$$

The figures in different columns have been rounded off to integers in such a way that

Columns 3 + 4 + 5 = 1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE—H-II. 1 (A)—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/ Sub-division	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
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	Rural	984	16	N
	Urban	825	173	2
WEST TRIPURA	Rural	976	23	1
	Urban	733	262	5
Sadar Sub-division	Rural	966	33	1
	Urban	693	302	5
Khowai Sub-division	Rural	993	7	N
	Urban	905	93	2
Sonamura Sub-division	Rural	989	11	N
NORTH TRIPURA	Rural	987	13	N
	Urban	876	124	N
Kamalpur Sub-division	Rural	986	14	..
Kailasahar Sub-division	Rural	991	9	N
	Urban	907	93	N
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Rural	985	15	N
	Urban	851	149	..
SOUTH TRIPURA	Rural	994	6	N
	Urban	941	59	..
Udaipur Sub-division	Rural	991	9	N
	Urban	912	88	..
Amarpur Sub-division	Rural	992	8	..
Belonia Sub-division	Rural	996	4	N
	Urban	963	37	..
Sabroom Sub-division	Rural	994	6	N

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY—LEAF

The source of data for this subsidiary table is main table H-II. The table presents the distribution of 1000 census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately, for State, Districts and Sub-divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 13 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 14 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 15 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 16 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 17 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 18 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 19 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S. T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 20 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers so that

Columns 3 to 10 $\simeq$ 1000 —Rural

Columns 3 to 10 = 1000 —Urban

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/ Sub-division	Rural/ Urban	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA	Rural	912	N	83	2	N	N	3	N
	Urban	476	1	427	2	4	..	89	1
WEST TRIPURA	Rural	873	N	119	2	1	N	4	1
	Urban	323	1	542	2	5	..	126	1
Sadar Sub-division	Rural	836	1	153	3	N	N	6	1
	Urban	277	1	564	2	5	..	150	1
Khowai Sub-division	Rural	941	N	56	N	N	N	3	N
	Urban	555	..	434	2	9	..	N	..
Sonamura Sub-division	Rural	918	..	77	1	1	..	3	N
NORTH TRIPURA	Rural	943	N	53	2	N	..	2	N
	Urban	646	..	273	3	..	..	78	..
Kamalpur Sub-division	Rural	933	..	61	4	N	..	2	N
Kailasahar Sub-division	Rural	956	N	41	1	1	..	1	N
	Urban	693	..	279	..	..	..	28	..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Rural	938	N	58	1	N	..	3	N
	Urban	610	..	269	6	..	..	115	..
SOUTH TRIPURA	Rural	943	N	55	1	N	..	1	N
	Urban	625	1	346	1	7	..	20	N
Udaipur Sub-division	Rural	934	N	63	2	1	..	N	N
	Urban	571	2	379	1	7	..	40	N
Amarpur Sub-division	Rural	946	..	52	1	1	..	N	..
Belonia Sub-division	Rural	945	N	53	1	N	..	1	N
	Urban	672	1	319	N	7	..	1	..
Sabroom Sub-division	Rural	948	..	51	1	..	..	N	N

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. 2(A)
DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY—LEAF

Appendix to table H-II is also the source for data of this subsidiary table which gives the distribution of 1000 residential Census houses classified by material of roof. The figures in this table, have been presented separately for rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Vertical total of Col. 5 under category I, II \& III of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Vertical total of Col. 6 under category I, II \& III of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Vertical total of Col. 7 under category I, II \& III of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers in such a way that

$$\text{Columns } 3 + 4 + 5 = 1000$$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. 2 (A)—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 RESIDENTAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/ Sub-division	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, bricks, lime, stone, and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not Stated.
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	Rural	936	64	N
	Urban	598	402	N
WEST TRIPURA	Rural	899	100	1
	Urban	422	577	1
Sadar Sub-Division	Rural	861	138	1
	Urban	363	636	1
Khowai Sub-Division	Rural	961	39	N
	Urban	683	317	..
Sonamura Sub-Division	Rural	955	45	N
NORTH TRIPURA	Rural	966	34	N
	Urban	767	233	..
Kamalpur Sub-Division	Rural	968	32	N
Kailasahar Sub-Division	Rural	975	25	N
	Urban	814	186	..
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	Rural	957	43	N
	Urban	730	270	..
SOUTH TRIPURA	Rural	965	35	N
	Urban	743	257	..
Udaipur Sub-Division	Rural	959	40	1
	Urban	731	269	..
Amarpur Sub-Division	Rural	967	33	..
Belonia Sub-Division	Rural	965	35	N
	Urban	752	248	..
Sabroom Sub-Division	Rural	972	28	N

N—Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III. 1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

FLY-LEAF

Main table H-III is the source of data for this table which distributes 1000 Census households by number of rooms occupied in the State, Districts and Sub-divisions.

The figures in different columns have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 13 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 16 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 19 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 22 M.T.} + \text{Col. 25 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers so that

Columns 2 to 7=1000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

State/District/ Sub-division	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and above	Unspecified number of Rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	743	185	50	16	6	N
WEST TRIPURA	693	215	62	21	9	N
Sadar Sub-division	684	221	64	21	10	N
Khowai Sub-division	711	200	59	21	9	N
Sonamura Sub-division	702	211	59	20	8	N
NORTH TRIPURA	765	174	44	12	5	N
Kamalpur Sub-division	727	188	58	18	9	N
Kailasahar Sub-division	812	150	29	7	2	N
Dharmanagar Sub-division	745	187	50	14	4	N
SOUTH TRIPURA	810	143	33	10	4	N
Udaipur Sub-division	765	173	43	13	6	..
Amarpur Sub-division	873	95	21	7	4	N
Belonia Sub-division	789	158	39	11	3	N
Sabroom Sub-division	869	108	17	3	2	1

N—Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III. 2—NUMBER OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

FLY-LEAF

Main table H-III is also the source for this table which presents the number of persons males and females per room and persons per household. The data have been presented in this table separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out in the following way.

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T.} + \text{Col. 5 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T.} + \text{Col. 5 M.T.}}{(\text{Col. 3 M.T.}) - (\text{Col. 25 M.T.})}$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 8 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 9 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 8 M T.} + (\text{Col. 9 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col 11 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 12 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 10 M.T.} \times 2}$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 M.T.} \times 2}$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 M.T.} \times 2}$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 11 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 12 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 10 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 13 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 14 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 15 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 13 M.T.} \times 3}$$

$$\text{Col. 14 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 14 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 13 M.T.} \times 3}$$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III. 2. *(Concld.)*

FLY-LEAF

$$\text{Col. 15 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 15 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 13 M.T.} \times 3}$$

$$\text{Col. 16 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 14 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 15 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 13 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 17 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 17 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 18 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 16 M.T.} \times 4}$$

$$\text{Col. 18 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 17 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 16 M.T.} \times 4}$$

$$\text{Col. 19 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 18 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 16 M.T.} \times 4}$$

$$\text{Col. 20 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 17 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 18 M T.})}{\text{Col. 16 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 21 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 20 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 21 M T.})}{(\text{Col. 6 M.T.}) - (\text{Col. 7 M.T.} \times 1 + \text{Col. 10 M.T.} \times 2 + \text{Col. 13 M.T.} \times 3 + \text{Col. 16 M.T.} \times 4)}$$

$$\text{Col. 22 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 20 M.T.}}{(\text{Col. 6 M.T.}) - (\text{Col. 7 M.T.} \times 1 + \text{Col. 10 M.T.} \times 2 + \text{Col. 13 M.T.} \times 3 + \text{Col. 16 M.T.} \times 4)}$$

$$\text{Col. 23 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 21 M.T.}}{(\text{Col 6 M.T.}) - (\text{Col. 7 M.T.} \times 1 + \text{Col. 10 M.T.} \times 2 + \text{Col. 13 M.T.} \times 3 + \text{Col. 16 M.T.} \times 4)}$$

$$\text{Col. 24 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 20 M.T.}) + (\text{Col. 21 M T.})}{\text{Col. 19 M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. 28 S.T.} = \frac{(\text{Col. 23 M.T.} + \text{Col. 24 M.T.})}{\text{Col. 22 M.T.}}$$

In case of households with unspecified number of rooms number of persons, males and females per room has not been worked out and in the respective columns 0 has been put.

In working out figures in columns 3 and 4, the number of households with details unspecified has been excluded from the total number of households.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III. 2—NUMBER OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	TOTAL*		ONE ROOM			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	Total	4.18	5.69	5.04	2.58	2.46	5.04
	Rural	4.21	5.69	5.07	2.59	2.48	5.07
	Urban	3.88	5.71	4.72	2.45	2.27	4.72
WEST TRIPURA	Total	4.02	5.81	5.04	2.56	2.48	5.04
	Rural	4.05	5.79	5.07	2.58	2.49	5.07
	Urban	3.77	5.97	4.81	2.48	2.33	4.81
Sadar Sub-division	Total	4.04	5.89	5.07	2.57	2.50	5.07
	Rural	4.09	5.86	5.10	2.59	2.51	5.10
	Urban	3.73	6.06	4.86	2.50	2.36	4 86
Khowai Sub-division	Total	4.01	5.69	5.06	2.59	2.47	5.06
	Rural	4.00	5.70	5.09	2.60	2.49	5.09
	Urban	4.08	5.48	4.57	2.39	2.18	4.57
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	3.97	5.66	4.90	2.48	2.42	4.90
	Rural	3.97	5.66	4.90	2.48	2.42	4.90
NORTH TRIPURA	Total	4.23	5.58	4.99	2.56	2.43	4.99
	Rural	4.25	5.59	5.01	2.57	2.44	5.01
	Urban	3.98	5.49	4.69	2.45	2.24	4.69
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	3.95	5.52	4.86	2.49	2.37	4.86
	Rural	3.95	5.52	4.86	2.49	2.37	4.86
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	4.43	5.48	5.03	2.60	2.43	5.03
	Rural	4.45	5.50	5.07	2.62	2.45	5.07
	Urban	4.13	5.20	4.57	2.39	2.18	4.57
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	4.22	5.70	5.01	2.56	2.45	5.01
	Rural	4.26	5.70	5.03	2.57	2.46	5.03
	Urban	3.89	5.69	4.79	2.50	2.29	4.79
SOUTH TRIPURA	Total	4.45	5.60	5.09	2.61	2.48	5.09
	Rural	4.48	5.62	5.13	2.63	2.50	5.13
	Urban	4.10	5.33	4.55	2.37	2.18	4.55
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	4.41	5.85	5.19	2.63	2.56	5.19
	Rural	4.44	5.88	5.25	2.66	2.59	5.25
	Urban	4.17	5.58	4·74	2.45	2.29	4.74
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	4.82	5.68	5.36	2.78	2.58	5.36
	Rural	4.82	5.68	5.36	2.78	2.58	5.36
Belonia Sub-division	Total	4.22	5.42	4.88	2.50	2.38	4.88
	Rural	4.24	5.45	4.94	2.52	2.42	4.94
	Urban	4.02	5.04	4.35	2.29	2.06	4.35
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	4.68	5.42	5.01	2.58	2.43	5.01
	Rural	4.68	5.42	5.01	2.58	2.43	5.01

N—Negligible

* Excludes households with details unspecified whose

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

TWO ROOMS				THREE ROOMS			
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.47	1.79	1.68	6.95	2.84	1.48	1.36	8.53
3.47	1.80	1.67	6.94	2.83	1.48	1.35	8.48
3.50	1.79	1.71	7.01	2.99	1.54	1.45	8.97
3.43	1.77	1.66	6.86	2.80	1.46	1.34	8.39
3.42	1.77	1.65	6.84	2.77	1.44	1.33	8.32
3.48	1.78	1.70	6.97	2.97	1.53	1.44	8.90
3.48	1.79	1.69	6.95	2.86	1.48	1.38	8.58
3.48	1.80	1.68	6.96	2.84	1.47	1.37	8.53
3.46	1.77	1.69	6.92	2.94	1.50	1.44	8.81
3.31	1.71	1.60	6.63	2.64	1.37	1.27	7.93
3.29	1.70	1.59	6.59	2.61	1.35	1.26	7.84
3.63	1.85	1.78	7.26	3.28	1.77	1.51	9.83
3.39	9.75	1.64	6.77	2.75	1.48	1.27	8.26
3.39	1.75	1.64	6.77	2.75	1.48	1.27	8.26
3.44	1.78	1.66	6.88	2.93	1.54	1.39	8.79
3.44	1.79	1.65	6.88	2.93	1.54	1.39	8.79
3.40	1.74	1.66	6.80	2.96	1.52	1.44	8.87
3.35	1.74	1.61	6.69	2.69	1.42	1.27	8.06
3.35	1.74	1.61	6.69	2.69	1.42	1.27	8.06
3.42	1.78	1.64	6.85	3.06	1.60	1.46	9.19
3.42	1 78	1.64	6.84	3.04	1.60	1.44	9.12
3.47	1.81	1.66	6.93	3.26	1.57	1.69	9.77
3.50	1.81	1.69	6.99	3.01	1.59	1.42	9.04
3.51	1.82	1.69	7.03	3.04	1.60	1.44	9.12
3.37	1.71	1.66	6.74	2.84	1.50	1.34	8.53
3.64	1.89	1.75	7.28	2.89	1.51	1.38	8.66
3.63	1.88	1.75	7.27	2.86	1.49	1.37	8.59
3.69	1.89	1.80	7.39	3.16	1.69	1.47	9.48
3.72	1.90	1.82	7.44	3.00	1.55	1.45	8.99
3.72	1.90	1.82	7.44	2.96	1.52	1.44	8.88
3.74	1.90	1.84	7.47	3.27	1.74	1.53	9.81
3.64	1.89	1.75	7.27	2.84	1.50	1.34	8.51
3.64	1.89	1.75	7.27	2.84	1.50	1.34	8.51
3.51	1.82	1.69	7.02	2.73	1.44	1.29	8.18
3.50	1.82	1.68	7.00	2.70	1.42	1.28	8.09
3.64	1.88	1.76	7.28	3.02	1.63	1.39	9.06
3.82	2.05	1.77	7.64	3.30	1.76	1.54	9.89
3.82	2.05	1.77	7.64	3.30	1.76	1.54	9.89

in the state was 41. (Total 41, Rural 38, Urban 3)

SUSIBDIARY TABLE H-III. 2—NUMBER OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES

State/District/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	FOUR ROOMS			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20
TRIPURA	Total	2.50	1.31	1.19	9.98
	Rural	2.47	1.30	1.17	9.89
	Urban	2.68	1.36	1.32	10.70
WEST TRIPURA	Total	2.49	1.30	1.19	9.94
	Rural	2.47	1.29	1.18	9.86
	Urban	2.62	1.33	1.29	10.47
Sadar Sub-division	Total	2.55	1.32	1.23	10.21
	Rural	2·54	1.33	1.21	10.14
	Urban	2.62	1.33	1.29	10.49
Khowai Sub-division	Total	2.32	1.22	1.10	9.26
	Rural	2.31	1.21	1.10	9.24
	Urban	2.52	1·39	1.13	10.06
Sonamura Subdivision	Total	2.47	1.31	1.16	9.88
	Rural	2.47	1.31	1.16	9.88
NORTH TRIPURA	Total	2·56	1.36	1.20	10.23
	Rural	2.54	1.36	1.18	10.14
	Urban	2.77	1.38	1.39	11.08
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	2.32	1.25	1.07	9.26
	Rural	2.32	1.25	1.07	9.26
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	2.75	1.47	1.28	11.01
	Rural	2.68	1.46	1.22	10.70
	Urban	3.62	1.72	1.90	14.47
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	2.63	1.39	1.24	10.53
	Rural	2.64	1.40	1.24	10.56
	Urban	2.59	1.31	1.28	10.35
SOUTH TRIPURA	Total	2.45	1.30	1.15	9.80
	Rural	2.41	1.28	1.13	9.65
	Urban	2.92	1.50	1.42	11.67
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	2.58	1.33	1.25	10.32
	Rural	2.52	1.30	1.22	10.07
	Urban	2.97	1.51	1.46	11.89
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	2.45	1.30	1.15	9.80
	Rural	2.45	1.30	1.15	9.80
Belonia Sub-division	Total	2.25	1.23	1.02	8.98
	Rural	2.22	1.21	1.01	8.87
	Urban	2.77	1.47	1.30	11.07
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	3.01	1.58	1.43	12.03
	Rural	3.01	1.58	1.43	12.03

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD *(concld.)*

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
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2.12	1.12	1.01	12.07	..	..	..	2.71
2.12	1.12	1.00	11.90	..	..	..	2.71
2.10	1.06	1.04	13.12	..	..	..	..
2.11	1.10	1.01	12.09	..	..	..	1.80
2.12	1.11	1.01	12.00	..	..	..	1.80
2.06	1.02	1.04	12.58	..	..	..	..
2.08	1.06	1.02	12.01	..	..	..	1.80
2.10	1.08	1.02	11.88	..	..	..	1.80
2.02	1.00	1.02	12.38	..	..	..	..
2.12	1.15	0·97	11.81	..	..	..	..
2.08	1.13	0.95	11.65	..	..	..	..
3.85	2.12	1.73	20.00	..	..	..	..
2.29	1.19	1.10	13.05	..	..	..	..
2.29	1.19	1.10	13.05	..	..	..	..
2.12	1.12	1.00	11.95	..	..	..	2.80
2.07	1.09	0.98	11.39	..	..	..	2.80
2.45	1.31	1.14	17.00	..	..	..	..
1.80	0.94	0.86	9.92	..	..	..	1.00
1.80	0.94	0.86	9.92	..	..	..	1.00
2.08	1.10	0.98	12.91	..	..	..	4.00
2.16	1.15	1.01	12.29	..	..	..	4.00
1.60	0.78	0.82	21.33	..	..	..	..
2.45	1.30	1.15	13.74	..	..	..	1.00
2.39	1.26	1.13	12.98	..	..	..	1.00
2.65	1.44	1.21	16.54	..	..	..	..
2.12	1.14	0.98	12.09	..	..	..	3.75
2.15	1.16	0.99	12.08	..	..	..	3.75
1.84	0.97	0.87	12.21	..	..	..	..
1.94	1.04	0.90	11.14	..	..	..	..
1.96	1.06	0.90	10.96	..	..	..	..
1.82	0.93	0.89	12.29	..	..	..	..
2.50	1.35	1.15	14.04	..	..	..	6.50
2.50	1.35	1.15	14.04	..	..	..	6.50
2.04	1.08	0.96	11.58	..	..	..	1.00
2.04	1.08	0.96	11.58	..	..	..	1.00
2.09	1.36	0.73	11.50	..	..	..	..
2.87	1.64	1.23	15.88	..	..	..	1.00
2.87	1.64	1.23	15.88	..	..	..	1.00

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV.I—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table H-IV. This table gives the distribution of each 1000 Census households by size and tenure status, separately for rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Sub-Divisions.

The figures in different columns of this table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV. I *(concld.)*

$$\text{Col. 13 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 14 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 15 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col, 10 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 16 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 17 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T. (Owned)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 18 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T. (Rented)}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Total)}} \times 1000$$

The figures in different columns have been rounded off to integers in such a way that

Rural — Columns 3+4=1000=Columns 5 to 18

Urban—Columns 3+4=1000=Columns 5 to 18

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES

State/District/Sub-division	Rural Urban	HOUSEHOLDS					
		Total		One Person		Two Persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	Rural	905	95	24	14	62	15
	Urban	599	401	18	55	32	57
WEST TRIPURA	Rural	897	103	21	13	57	16
	Urban	585	415	12	40	27	57
Sadar Sub-division	Rural	876	124	20	15	53	19
	Urban	572	428	11	36	26	58
Khowai Sub-division	Rural	934	66	18	9	62	11
	Urban	659	341	17	61	38	53
Sonamura Sub-division	Rural	919	81	25	13	65	13
NORTH TRIPURA	Rural	877	123	25	19	64	18
	Urban	617	383	20	72	34	53
Kamalpur Sub-division	Rural	879	121	21	20	67	19
Kailasahar Sub-division	Rural	887	113	25	16	65	15
	Urban	636	364	22	84	40	57
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Rural	868	132	27	22	61	20
	Urban	605	395	18	64	31	56
SOUTH TRIPURA	Rural	946	54	29	12	67	9
	Urban	613	387	30	73	38	59
Udaipur Sub-division	Rural	939	61	23	9	60	9
	Urban	517	483	12	72	26	68
Amarpur Sub-division	Rural	925	75	21	19	57	13
Belonia Sub-division	Rural	963	37	36	9	76	6
	Urban	721	279	49	75	52	48
Sabroom Sub-division	Rural	949	51	35	17	75	8

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

HAVING NUMBER OF PERSONS

Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six and more Persons		No. of Persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
94	15	126	15	141	13	458	23	N	N
48	64	62	63	76	54	365	108	N	N
88	17	121	17	139	14	471	26	N	N
40	69	55	68	72	59	379	122	N	N
80	20	113	20	133	18	477	32	N	N
37	72	49	71	68	61	381	130	N	N
101	11	138	11	152	9	463	15	N	..
60	49	85	52	91	47	368	79	N	..
99	12	126	13	142	10	462	20	N	..
96	20	125	19	157	16	430	31	N	N
55	56	71	58	89	46	348	95	..	..
100	21	126	19	141	16	424	26	N	..
104	18	128	18	142	15	423	31	N	..
67	54	72	51	102	36	333	82	..	..
88	20	122	21	130	17	440	32	N	..
48	57	70	62	81	53	357	103	..	..
103	8	135	8	151	6	461	11	N	N
48	61	69	56	74	48	344	90	..	..
92	9	122	10	148	8	494	16	N	..
39	72	53	75	59	65	328	131	..	..
99	11	136	11	151	8	465	13	N	N
113	6	141	6	151	4	446	6	N	..
80	49	88	34	91	29	361	44	..	..
110	7	140	6	154	4	434	9	1	..

N=Negligible

ANNEXURE

(INSTRUCTIONS & SCHEDULE)

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSE LIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS—PART I.

HOUSE LIST

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, viz., the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas :* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how ? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by

the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hill rivers, nallahs, etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the lay-out. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the Pucca and Kachha houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square for a Pucca house and a triangle for a Kachha house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

□ Pucca residential house ; for Pucca non-residential house shade the square.

△ Kachha residential house ; for Kachha non-residential house shade the triangle.

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

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

Roof material : Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

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

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series

* Note : G.C.I—Galvanized corrugated Iron,
R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete
R.C.C.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run i.e., left to right or in a clock-wise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or mauzas. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the clusters should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assinged to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10. *Urban areas :* The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road

falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or mohalla of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent mohallas or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each mohalla-locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and housenumbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas

13. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census houses' in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. *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, or workshop-cum-residence, etc.

15. 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.

16. 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 and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals e. g. (1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either Pucca or Kachha is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g. 10/1 .....

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

18. *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 residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. 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.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. 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 assinged one number. If on the 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 county 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.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of

houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *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 hosehold'. For census proposes 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.'

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (see paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given at the end of this book.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No. name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No. name or No. of Ward, Mohalla, Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is indentified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of various jurisdictional units. Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.

Note : Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

28. Every line in the House list is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, e.g., 1,2,3,4 etc.

Col. 1 : Line Number

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

Col. 2 : Building No. (Municipal or Local authority or Census No.)

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the layout sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) e.g., in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record '10(1)', for the second '10(2)' and for the third '10(3)' in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

Note : You should not indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followed in the allotment of a new number to a building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Column 4—5 : Predominant construction material of census house.

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

37. 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, 4 : Material of Wall

38. 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.

Col. 5 : Material of Roof

39. 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 (as defined in para 78) 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.

Col. 6 : Purpose for which Census House is used, e.g. residence, shop, shop-resi-dence, business, factory, work-shop, work - shop -cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant

Shop :

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

Definition of an Establishment :

40. An 'Establishment' is 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 necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing trade and other establishments where people work.

Col. 7 : 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

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-cum-residence or a trading or other establishment, i.e., where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a pan shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry e.g., when a hand-loom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or bidi rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside. If 'yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this colmn after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for purely domestic consumption. For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

Columns 8 to 16 :

43. These columns will relate to Census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular Census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

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

Col. 8 : Household No.

45. There may be more than one household in a Census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., as affixes to the Census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a Census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). If building number 4 has two Census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4 1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however building No. 3 is also a Census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column wlll be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of households Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire Census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that Census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 9: Name of the Head of household

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

Col. 10: If S. C. or S. T., write name of Caste/Tribe

for Scheduled Caste write 'S. C.' and record name of caste,
for Scheduled Tribe write 'S. T.' and record name of tribe,
for others write 'X'.

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S. C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institional household) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST ; write 'X' in this column.

50. In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S. C./S. T. or not.

51. 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,

Col. 11: No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house (i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

54. 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.

55. 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 exmaple, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : No. of persons normally residing in Census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13 , females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+Col.14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. 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. Enchroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the houshold should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 16. Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No.)

Col. 17. Remarks.

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

INSTRUCTIONS—PART II
ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

61. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of establishment are to be recorded. (see the Establishment Schedule given at the end of this book).

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the "Establishment Schedule".

63. The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.

64. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code No. etc., correctly.

65. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups :

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments ;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc.establishments ;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments ; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to "other" Establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive, while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col 1 : Sl. No.

66. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, i.e., 1, 2, 3 etc.

Col. 2 : Census House No.

67. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

68. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade, or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc. establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or estabishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buldings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor.

69. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc. which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc. write the name of the owner as "so and so's Halwai shop" etc. This is to help easy identification.

70. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector i.e. Govt/Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment (a) Govt/Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution

(1) "Govt.-Public Sector, or Quasi/Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority-Public Sector.

(2) Private

or

(3) Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries etc. which are not owned by any particular or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt/Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

71. An establishment will be treated as Govt/Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc., completely owns or has majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

73. Establishments registered under the co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken in account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season including proprietors and/or family workers

75. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc. may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

76. In case more than one product, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc. It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

"Column 6, 7 and 8 :— If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done".

77. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

78. *Household Industry :* Definition

Col. 6 : Is it
(a) Household Industry
(b) Registered Factory
(c) Unregistered workshop

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the member of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

79. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(i) nature of activity

(ii) participation

(iii) location

(iv) size

80. (i) Nature of activity :—A Household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc. or merely trade or business even if such professions, trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (ii) Participation :—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not

solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

82. (iii) Location :—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas ; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (iv) Size :—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

84. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (b) Registered Factory :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licensed by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) Unregistered Workshop :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production' processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale, is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Indusry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licensed or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licensed as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, e.g. handloom weaving, lace knitting, oil ghani etc., manufacturing of G.I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done

article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, etc., electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as oil ghani. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc. that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used

90. Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading i.e., transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on. Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, pawn shops, etc.

92. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought-sold

93. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks etc., you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

94. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types i.e. wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (i.e. wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

96. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, e.g., bank etc., please do not write any of the two categories i.e. 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

97. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, e.g., Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Orphange, Rescue Home, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop, Lawyers office, Doctor's clinic, Laundry, etc.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe e.g., Govt. office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barbers Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea-shop, etc.

98. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, bidi rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

99. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such Census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that Census house in this schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining Census houses, all the Census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census houses should be listed in this schedule.

100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

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

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/ Anchal/Island..... Code No..... Name or No. of Ward Mohalla/ Enumerator's Block..... 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	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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

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

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.....

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									
Household 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..... Date.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of District..... Code No..... Name of Village/Town..... Code No.....

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

Page No. of House-list	Number of Census Houses						Number of Households		Total Population		
	Occupied residential Census Houses			Vacant Census Houses	Census Houses put to other uses	Total of Columns 4, 5 and 6	Total House-holds including Institutional Households	Institutional House-holds	Males	Females	Total
	Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											

Checked and found correct.

Signature of Supervisor..... Signature of Enumerator.....

Date..... Date.....

HOUSING REPORT AND TABLES 1971-CENSUS

ERRATA LIST

Page	Column	Line	For	Read
iii	—	13	*in*	In
5	1	17	*point*	paint
5	2	23	*easiar*	easier
5	2	38	*exhastive*	exhaustive
6	2	40	*celing*	ceiling
7	1	1	*a*	(deleted)
7	1	31	*religions*	religious
8	2	10	*discernable*	discernible
10	2	14	*ruarl*	rural
14	1	6	*form*	from
16	2	19	*availbity*	availability
17	1	40	*where*	were
18	1	4	*0.80*	0.89
18	Table Heading		*meterial*	material
19	1	3	*grsss*	grass
20	2	15	*from*	form
22	1	31	*sueh*	such
25	1	30	*tehm*	them
26	1	12	*percentage*	percent
27	1	4	*appallin*	appalling
40	7(Table column)	5	*436*	426
44	3(")	3	*15227*	15277
59	13(")	30	*5*	6
75	10(")	13	*9.75*	1.75
90	—	25	*assinged*	assigned