

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 15

NAGALAND

PART IV

HOUSING REPORT AND TABLES

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DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

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MOTIF ON THE COVER

This is a "RENSI"—Morung of Rengma Tribe. This is the most sacred place of the village where young unmarried men sleep. It is made of wood, Bamboo and Thatch.

The decorated King post "PFU" is about 16 ft. in length and 3 ft. in width ; at the foot inside the ground is burried a number of "TEGVU" (Neolithic celt tool)—which are believed to be charms of benevolence and these are of different classes such as ;

(1) "TERI KEGA GVU"—are of war.
(2) "THYU KEGA GVU"—are of hunting.
(3) "CHVU GVU"—are of food.
(4) "YHUNG KEGWA GVU"—are of life, etc.

The engraved Mithun head is "GU PE". Mithun is wealth next to paddy. Therefore it symbolises wealth.

"TERI KEKVU NYU PE"—the 3 rows of heads above "GU PE" symbolise the heads of enemy warriors killed.

"GU TSE TEKHI"—Symbolises warriors' dress which is put on the back side like a tail worn by warriors only. Above "GU TSE TEKHI" are another 7 (seven) rows of heads "TEMI PE" symbolising enemies' heads killed.

Above "TEMI PE" are three rows of straignt lines "TERI ME" symbolising enemies.

At the head of "PFU" is "PFUTYU" meaning the rope used for binding mithun.

Next to "PFU" is the "SA" raised platform. Here the warrior who got enemy's head will spend the first night and performs war ceremonial rites. Also all who hunt big games like elephant, wild mithun, tiger etc. sleep here the first night and perform hunting ceremonial rites. Further, all major cases like murder, adultery, theft, using poison, etc. are settled here.

Next to the "SA" is the first room "RIKHUNGNYUTSEN" is the room of the young warriors who are supposed to be the guards of the other members of the morung.

Only unmarried young men sleep here.

All females young or old are taboo to enter "RENSI".

The semi circular cape like structure is the "KAHO" symbolises respect, fame, glory, etc. The hanging thatches in "KAHO" is the insignia of status.

Any Statement made or conclusion drawn in this publication is wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and does not necessarily represent the views of the Government.

PREFACE

It is customary of the Census to number all the houses and prepare a list of houses with an aim of covering all the houses by the enumerator falling under his block without omission or overlapping any one of them. The house-listing operations are basically the preliminary stage of the population count. The scope and utility of the houselisting operations have expanded considerably since the 1961 Census. For the first time in the 1961 Census a uniform house-list form was evolved by Registrar General's office for adoption throughout the length and breadth of the country. In the 1971 Census, the houselist form is further developed with a view to fulfilling the need of authentic and comprehensive data on the housing conditions of the society alongwith the all round development of the country. In the present volume, viz., Part IV, although I am quite aware of several limitations of the work, the data collected on the Housing Tables have been presented and analysed.

The Establishment Schedule is devised and adopted for the first time in the 1971 Census to collect detail information relating to establishments. The data obtained through the Establishment Schedule are presented and analysed in a separate Report called Part-III-Establishment Report and Tables.

In my Office, I am greatly assisted by Shri S. Lima Aier, N.C.S., Deputy Director for going through the draft nicely prepared by my energetic Tabulation Officer Shri J. C. Datta. The subsidiary tables from the main tables received from R.G's office are prepared by Shri H. K. Endow, Computor. The inset tables incorporated in this Report are prepared by Shri J. C. Dutta, Tabulation Officer. The maps, charts etc. are excellently prepared by my gifted Senior Draughtsman Shri J. Rai Baruah. The photographs are also furnished by the same Sr. Draughtsman. The arduous task of typing of this Report is borne by Miss Supriti Kanungo, L.D.C.-Cum-Typist. The untiring efforts of Shri J. Sirajuddin, Proof Reader have made it easier to get this report printed without mistake.

My thanks are due to Shri S. C. Sharma, Asstt. Registrar General (Data processing) for the preparation of the main Housing Tables. I am also thankful to Shri K. K. Chakraborty, Asstt. Registrar General (C & T) who got the subsidiary tables checked up with accuracy. I am grateful to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, I.A.S., former Registrar General of India for his inspiring leadership for the success of the 1971 Census.

DANIEL KENT

Dated, Kohima the 1st August, 1974.

CENSUS OF INDIA

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part I-A Part I-B	General Report	
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Part II-B	Economic Tables	
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Depending on the size there may be sub-parts to some of the parts. In addition, village survey Monographs will be published separately for each selected village.

CONTENTS

		Pages
Preface	...	v
List of Publication	...	vi
Chapter I : Introduction	...	1—3
Chapter II : Census houses and the uses to which they are put	...	4—8
Chapter III : Material of Wall and Roof of Houses	...	9—14
Chapter IV : Households and number of Rooms occupied	...	15—19
Chapter V : Tenure Status of Household	...	20—21
Main Tables		
Fly-leaf to Table H-I	...	25
Table H-I—Census Houses and the uses to which they are put	...	26—27
Fly -leaf to Table H-II	...	29
Table H-II—Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and by predominant material of roof	...	30—31
Fly-leaf to Appendix to Table H-II	...	33
Appendix to Table H-II—Distribution of Census Houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of Roof	...	34
Fly-leaf to Table H-III	...	35
Table H-III—Households classified by number of members and by number of Rooms occupied	...	36—37
Fly-leaf to Table H-IV	...	38
Table H-IV—Household classified by size and Tenure status	...	39—40
Subsidiary Tables		
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H-I-1	...	43
Subsidiary Table H-I-1—Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses	...	44—45
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H-I.2	...	46
Subsidiary Table H-I.2—Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses for selected types of use among Rural and Urban Areas	...	47
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H-II.1	...	48
Subsidiary Table H.II.1—Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by predominant material of Wall in Rural and Urban Areas	...	49
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H-II.1(A)	...	50
Subsidiary Table H.II.1(A)—Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by Predominant material of Wall in Rural and Urban areas separately	...	51

Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H-II.2	...	52
Subsidiary Table H-II.2—Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Predominant material of Roof in Rural and Urban areas separately	...	53
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H-II.2(A)	...	54
Subsidiary Table H-II.2(A)—Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by predominant material of Roof in Rural and Urban areas separately	...	55
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H-III.1	...	56
Subsidiary Table H.III.1—Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by number of Rooms occupied	...	57
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H.III.2	...	58—59
Subsidiary Table H.III.2—Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and persons per Household	...	60—61
Fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table H.IV.1	...	62—63
Subsidiary Table H.IV.1—Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses according to size of the Household in Rural and Urban Areas separately	...	64—65

Appendices

1. Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedules	...	69—89
2. Circular No. 1	...	90—92
3. Circular No. 2	...	93—94
4. Circular No. 2 (Annexure)	...	95
5. Circular No. 2(A)	...	96—99
6. Circular No. 3	...	100—193
7. Circular No. 4	...	104—105
8. Circular No. 5	...	106—107
9. Circular No. 6	...	108—109
10. Circular No. 7	...	110—113
11. Circular No. 8	...	114—115
13. Govt. of Nagaland letter No. GAB-19/2/69 dated 9th Dec. 1969 (Annexure—1)	...	116
14. Census Calendar for Nagaland for the 1971 Census	...	117—119
15. List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications	...	120—132

Charts and Photographs

1. Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by pure dwellings, shop/work-shop-cum-residence, Non dwellings and Vacant	...	6—7
2. Predominant material of wall for Rural and Urban areas	...	10—11
3. Predominant material of Roof for Rural and Urban areas	...	10—11
4. Households by number of Rooms	...	16—17
5. Tenure status of households (in rural and urban areas)	...	22—23
6. Predominant Housing types	...	22—23

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The main aim of the Census is to count each and every human being without leaving out any one and/or any one being counted twice. To arrive at such a perfect counting a district is devided into a number of Census Charges. In rural areas, administrative circles constitute a charge and in urban areas, towns having a Town/Municipal Committee, etc. are considered as separate charges. The areas and population contained in each charge has to be divided into enumeration block. An enumeration block which is the smallest unit of a Census Division is formed with a population of about 750 persons or about 150 households in rural areas and with about 600 persons or about 120 households in urban areas. In a sparsely populated area because of scattered nature of the population, enumeration block with lesser population is also formed. An enumeration block may coincide with a village and/or it be a part of a village but in no case it can be constituted out of the parts of two separate villages. Every block should have distinct and well defined boundaries and there should not be any over-lapping of areas. Similarly enumeration blocks are formed in urban areas within each ward/sector. After the formation of enumerator's block the enumerator is to draw up separate sketch map showing the roads, streets, foot paths, cart tracks, streams, rivers, play grounds, etc. and also the location of each and every house in the village/town indicating the nature of the house as Kutcha or Pucca, residential or non-residential with the help of geomatric figures. When the location of each building and house is fixed on the map they will be given serial numbers preferably on blockwise direction. The numbers allotted to each house are marked on the sketch with the help of arrow mark, at convenient intervals indicating the direction in which the house numbers run. After making all the above arrangements houselisting schedules are canvassed from Census house to house. In this connection it should be mentioned here that even though housenumbering and houselisting are two distinct operations they were taken as a combined operation in some interior areas because it seemed to be most convenient method for collecting the data in this State.

It is necessary to understand the meaning of some of the terms used in this Report and in the tables appended hereto.

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

main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, cattle shed, etc., then all these structures should be treated as one building.

(2) *Census House* : A "Census House" is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or 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. Each of the different structures within an enclosed compound together constituting a building is also treated as a separate Census house.

(3) *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-members household or multi-members household'. For Census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons, the latter are boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels, orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

A number is assigned to each building. If a building has a single census house the latter will be indicated by the number of the building. And if the building constitutes more than one census house then each census house will bear a separate sub-number to the building number, such as, 1(1), 1(2), 1(3), etc. In the same way, if the census house is occupied by a single household, the household number will be indicated by the member of the census house. But if the census house is occupied by more than one household the household members will be indicated by 1(1) (a), 1(1) (b), 1(2) (a), 1(2) (b), etc. The above numbers may be considered as examples.

Houselisting : After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses the next step on the part of the Enumerators is to fill up the Houselist Form. To facilitate the field staff elaborate instructions had to be issued so that houselisting operation was done strictly according to procedure. Apart from issuing circulars, intensive training both theoretical and practical had been imparted to the field staff. Even two of my Statistical Assistants were sent out to various circle Headquarters to impart training to the Enumerators and Supervisors. Some training classes were organised in the District Headquarters for the charge Superintendents who in turn could impart further training to the field staff.

Most of the Enumerators (99%) were Primary School teachers in rural areas, In urban areas some. High School teachers were made available for the operations. Apart from High School teachers some Inspector of Statistics were also engaged by the District Census Officers for the operations in urban areas.

The Houselist forms along with the Establishment Schedules had to be filled in by the enumerators with care and seriousness. In some places the Enumerators faced difficulties in filling up the houselist and the Establishment Schedule because, it involved technicalities which were not easily understandable to them. During the stage of editing the filled in Houselists and Establishment Schedules, some discrepencies were detected in the Houselist in column 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 number of that entry). The Enumerator recorded 'Yes' but he did not enter serial No. in the Houselist. These discrepencies had to be removed during the editing in the office. During housenumbering operations it was observed in Kohima Town

that due to some misunderstanding the Enumerators/Supervisors affixed wrong house-numbers. As for example in the place of 1(1) or 1(2) the wrong numbers 1(a) or 1(b) were affixed on the walls of the census houses. As soon as it was brought to my notice necessary instructions were issued to the District Census Officer to make necessary corrections of the house numbers according to the procedure.

Housing Tables : The filled in Houselist and Establishment Schedules, after duly edited in my office, were sent to the Coding and Punching Cell in the office of the Director of Census Operations, Assam, Shillong for coding and punching. After having duly coded and punched, the punched cards were sent to Data Processing Division of R. G's office for the preparation of final tables. Thereafter, R. G's office sent back to my office these tables to rectify some discrepencies and accordingly it was done and returned to R. G's office for approval. As such approval was received. Subsidiary Tables were prepared in my office and thereafter approval of R. G's office was obtained. Regarding the Establishment Tables detail analysis would be made in the census publication of Part - III - Establishment Report and Tables pertaining to this State.

Four Housing Tables were prepared from the filled in Houselist, viz.. (1) H-I—Census Houses and the uses to which they are put, (2) H-II—Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof, (২) H-II (Appendix)—Distribution of residential Census Houses by material of wall cross classified by material of roof, (৩) H-III—Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied, and (৪) H-IV—Households classified by size and tenure status. Table H-I to H-IV were prepared on full count.

CHAPTER II

Census houses and the uses to which they are put

The actual use to which a census house is put to is recorded in column 6 of the House-list. The various purpose of uses for census houses are spelled out into the following categories :

(1) Residence, Shop-*cum*-Residence Work-shop-*cum*-Residence:- If a census house is exclusively used for human habitation then it will be called as a residentjal house. If the census house is used both for the purpose of living and runing a shop where some goods and articles are sold in cash or credit it is treated as a shop-*cum*-residence. If a census house is also used both for living and workshop then it is treated as a workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/Workshop and Workshed :- A 'factory' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where foods and articles are made and sold and is large enough to be a factory and registered under the Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as handloom weaving, biri rolling, paper making, toy making, etc., is carried on may be termed as a workshop.

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

(4) Office, Business house, Bank, etc. :- These cover the Census houses in which commercial offices, business houses, banks and government and non-government offices are located. 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 is treated as workshop).

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

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

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

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

(13) Vacant :—If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting operations and it is not bearing used for any of the purpose listed above.

2. **Table-H-1** :—The H-I-table represents the uses to which the census houses are put.

3. In Nagaland 130,459 Census houses were found to exist during the houselisting operations in 1970. 5,175 or 3.97% of these

Census houses were found as vacant, 101,880 or 78.09% were being absolutely used as residential purpose, 1,407 or 1.08% were found as shop-*cum*-residence, 132 or 0.10% were being used as workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry, 761 or 0.58% were hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses, 842 or 0.65% as shops excluding eating houses, 746 or 0.57% as business houses and offices, 297 or 0.23% as factories, workshops and worksheds, 98 or 0.08% as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, 212 or 0.16% as places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship, 1,043 or 0.80% as places of worship (i.e. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.) and 17,865 or 13.69% as others.

4. In rural areas of the State there were 117,405 Census houses out of which 4,171 or 3.55% were vacant houses, 92,539 or 78.82% were dwellings, 738 or 0.63% were shop-*cum*-residence, 56 or 0.05% were found as workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry, 690 or 0.59% were hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses, 358 or 0.31% were shops excluding eating houses, 481 or 0.41% were business houses and offices, 192 or 0.16% were factoreis, workshops and worksheds, 47 or 0.04% were restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, 202 or 0.17% were found as places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship, 996 or 0.85% as places of worship (e.g. temple, mosque, gurudwara, etc.) and 16,935 or 14.42% as others.

5. In urban areas of the State 13,054 Census Houses were found out of which 1,004 or 7.69% were vacant, 9,341 or 71.56% were dwellings, 669 or 5.12% were shop-*cum* residence, 76 or 0.58% were workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry, 71 or 0.54% were hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses, 484 or 3.71% were shops excluding eating houses, 265 or 2.03% were business houses and offices, 105 or 0.80% were factories, workshop and workshed, 51 or 0.39% were restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, 10 or 0.08% were places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship, 47 or 0.36% were places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.) and 931 or 7.13% were found as others.

6. Vacant Houses

The statement given below shows the distribution of vacant houses obtained at the time of houselisting in the State and districts.

Statement II.1

Distribution of vacant houses per 1,000 of all houses obtained at the time of houselisting operations in 1970 in ihe State and Districts

State/District	Proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 houses
1	2
Nagaland	40
1. Kohima	60
2. Mokokchung	38
3. Tuensang	19

7. In Nagaland 40 houses are found to be vacant for every 1,000 houses as recorded during the houselisting operations in 1970. The highest proportion of 60 houses per 1,000 houses are found vacant in Kohima district and the lowest proportion of 19 houses in Tuensang district.*

*The reason of high proportion of vacant houses in Kohima District is due to the fact that unlike other two districts of the state the development in Kohima district is very fast both in rural and urban areas. During the houselisting operations the construction of office building and staff quarters in some circle Head Quarters, viz., Chephobozou, Zubza, Tseminyu, Jakhama, etc., and also sub-divisional Head Quarters at New Phek are found to be in progress. Besides, many private houses came up in Kohima and Dimapur town.

8. As indicated earlier the houses have been categoriesed according to usage. Now, we will be discussing on the houses used as pure dwelling, shop-*cum*-residence and work-shop *cum*-residence.

9. A Statement given below shows the distribution of dwellings and mixed dwelling per 1,000 houses in the States and districts as recorded during the houselisting operation in 1970.

Statement II.2

Distribution of houses used as residence and workshop-cum-residence in the State and Districts.

State/District	Total	Resi-dence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum* resi-dence
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	793	781	11	1
1. Kohima	828	811	16	1
2. Mokokhunn	751	741	9	1
3. Tuensang	797	790	6	1

10. Out of 1,000 houses,781 houses are used as purely residential houses, 11 houses as shop-*cum*-residence and 1 house as work-shop-*cum*-residence in the State as a whole. The incidence of purely residential houses is very high in the State and its districts. Proportions of purely residential houses vary from 741 in Mokokchung to 811 in Kohima district.

11. The distribution of 793 houses per 1,000 houses among purely residence, shop-*cum*-residence has been shown in Statement II.2. There are 40 vacant houses per 1,000 houses and the remaning 167 houses are put to other uses as shown in column 8 to 15 of Subsidiary table H-I.1. The distribution of these remaining 167 houses in the State are given in the following statement.

Statement II.3

The distribution of houses put to other uses.

Houses used as	Proportion of houses per 1,000
1	2
1. Hotels, sarais, dharamshala, tourist houses and inspection houses	6
2. Shops excluding eating houses	6
3. Business houses and offices	6
4. Factories, workshops and worksheds	2
5. Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	1
6. Places of entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayatghar etc.) excluding places of worship	1
7. Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.)	8
8. Others	137

12. Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist houses and Inspection houses

There are 761 houses used as hotel, saris, dharamshalas, tourist house and inspection house which form only 0.58 percent to the total census houses in the State. In other words, the proportion of such houses is only 6 per 1,000 houses. The highest proportion of houses of this category is recorded in Mokokchung district with 8 houses per 1,000 houses followed by Kohima (5) and Tuensang district (5).

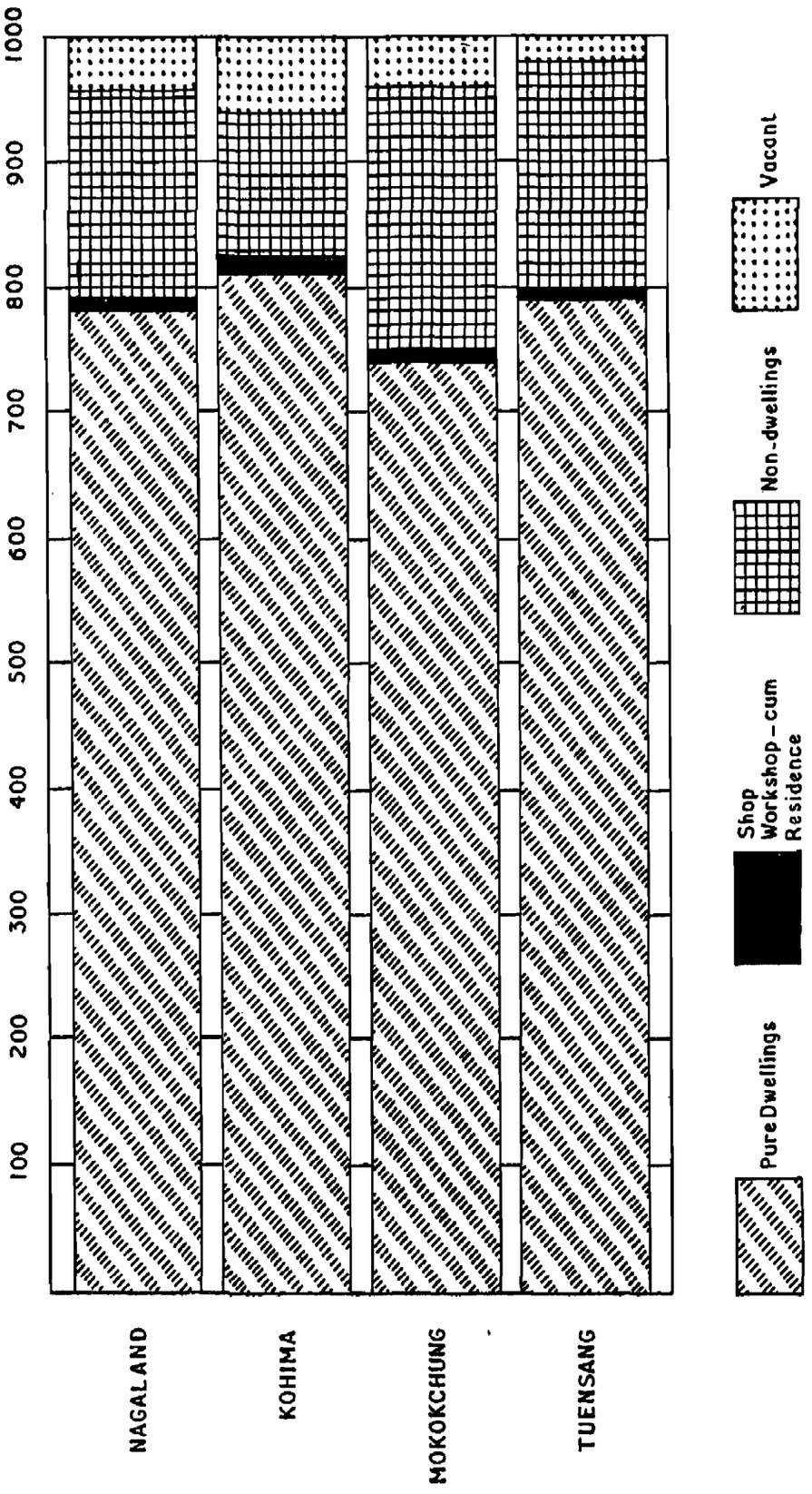
13. Shop excluding Eating Houses

The State has recorded 842 such houses which account for 6 houses per 1,000 in the State. Kohima district has the highest proportion of 11 houses per 1,000 houses and the lowest being Tuensang district with 2 houses for every 1,000 houses.

14. Business houses and Offices

There are 746 business houses and offices in the State. The proportion of such houses per

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PURE DWELLINGS, SHOP/WORKSHOP-cum-RESIDENCE, NON-DWELLINGS AND VACANT



JRB

1,000 is only 6, 4 in rural areas and 20 in urban areas. As expected, the proportion is considerably higher in urban areas than that of the rural areas. This is probably because business houses and offices are concentrated in the towns.

15. Factories, workshops and worksheds

This category of Census houses forms 0.23 percent of the total census houses of the State. The proportion of this category of houses is small in the State and as well as in the districts. It is 2 in the State, 3 each in Kohima and Mokokchung districts and 1 in Tuensang district.

16. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places

There are only 98 houses of this category in the State which form 0.08 percent to the total census houses. The proportion per 1,000 houses is only 1 in the State and 4 in urban areas.

17. Places of Entertainments and Community gathering (Panchayatghar etc.) excluding places of Worship

There are 212 houses in the State which are used as places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar etc.) excluding places of worship. These houses constitute 0.16 percent of the total census houses of the State. Of 212 houses, 202 are found in rural areas and 10 in urban areas. The proportion of this category of houses per 1,000 houses is only 1 in the State, 2 each in Kohima and Mokokchung districts and 1 in Tuensang district.

18. Places of Worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.)

There are 1,043 houses in the State which are used as places of worship. The proportion of this category of houses per 1,000 houses is 8 in the State, 9 in Kohima district, 8 in Mokokchung district and 6 in Tuensang district.

19. Others

There are as many as 17,866 census houses in the State which are used as 'Others' i.e., the houses which cannot be brought under any of the above categories such as cattleshed, godown, granneries, water pump shed, etc., etc. The proportion per 1,000 houses is 137 in the State. The proportion is high as 178 per 1,000 houses in rural areas of Mokokchung district followed by Tuensang district with 165. Among the districts the highest proportion of 178 houses per 1,000 houses is found in Mokokchung district. The number of other houses appears to be proportionately higher because of the fact that the Nagas cultivate their own lands for the whole year and immediately after the harvest paddy, maize, corn and other cultivated food stuffs are stored up in the granaries constructed separately from the dwelling houses which are generally located in the outskirt of the village to save from fire incidents which frequently take place in the villages in spring season. That is why the number of houses falling under "others" becomes proportionately higher.

20. Subsidiary Table H.I.2 gives the distribution of 1,000 census houses for selected types of use among rural and urban areas. Distribution on the selected type of use is made in the following paragraphs.

21. Vacant Houses

80.6 percent of all vacant houses are found in rural areas and 19.4 percent in urban areas in the State of Nagaland. Leaving Tuensang District which is wholly rural, the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 in urban areas varies from 140 in Mokokchung district

to 281 in Kohima district. The proportion of vacant houses in rural areas is 71.9 percent in Kohima, 86.0 in Mokokchung and 100 percent in Tuensang district. All the vacant houses are found in rural areas in the district of Tuensang.

22. Wholly Residence

908 houses per 1,000 wholly residential houses are absolutely used for wholly residential purposes in rural ares and 92 in urban areas of the State. From the table H.I.2 it is seen that the proportion of wholly residential houses is the highest in the urban areas of Kohima district (189 per 1,000 wholly residential houses) and the lowest in Mokokchung district with 71 while the highest proportion of 929 houses per 1,000 dwelling is available in the rural areas of Mokokchung district.

23. Shop-*cum*-residence

The distribution of shop-*cum*-residential houses between rural and urban areas in the State as a whole indicates that this type of use is prevalent in greater degree in rural areas than in the urban areas. Mokokchung district also follows this pattern. Higher proportion of workshop-*cum*-residences is seen in the urban areas of Kohima district. Tuensang district is wholly rural. Therefore, rural/urban comparision in this district is obviously not possible.

24. Workshop-*cum*-residence including household Industry

The distribution of workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry between rural and urban areas is found in greater number in urban areas than that of the rural in the State as a whole. The urban areas of Kohima and Mokokchung districts also follow this pattern. The highest proportion of 800 houses per 1,000 workshop-*cum*-residential houses is observed in the urban areas of Kohima district.

CHAPTER III

Material of Wall and Roof of Houses

In this Chapter we will discuss the Table H-II-Distribution of census houses by predominant materials of wall and predominant materials of roof.

2. The wall materials are classified under nine different types, viz., (1) Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo. (2) Mud, (3) Unburnt Bricks, (4) Wood, (5) Burnt Bricks. (6) G. I. Sheet, or other metal sheets, (7) Stone, (8) Cement concretes and (9) All other materials and materials not stated.

3. The roof materials are classified into eight categories, viz., (1) Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood, Mud, Unburnt Bricks or Bamboo, (2) Tiles, Slates, Shingle, (3) Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, (4) Asbestos Cement sheets, (5) Brick and lime, (6) Stone, (7) Concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C. and (8) All other materials and materials not stated.

4. An appendix to Table H-II showing the distribution of Census houses by predominant materials of wall and predominant materials of roof has also been presented.

5. Subsidiary Table H.II.1 gives the distribution of 1000 Census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas. Subsidiary Table H.II.1(A) gives the distribution of 1,000 residential Census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately. Subsidiary Table H.II.2 gives the distribution of 1000 census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately. Similarly Subsidiary Table H.II.2(B) gives the distribution of residential census houses by predominant materials of roof in rural and urban areas separately.

6. A statement showing the distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant materials used in the construction of walls separately for rural and urban areas of Nagaland is given below.

Statement III. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY FOR THE STATE

Material of walls	Proportion of census houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	876	332
2. Mud	21	74
3. Unburnt bricks	N	..
4. Wood	65	109
5. Burnt bricks	2	33
6. G. I. sheets or other metal	8	105
7. Stone	1	N
8. Cement concrete	27	347
9. All other materials and materials not stated	N	N

N—denotes negligible

7. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo accounts for 87.6 percent in rural areas and 33.2 percent in urban areas. In this hilly State, grass, leaves,

reeds or bamboo are predominantly used in the construction of wall both in rural and urban sectors. A contradictory feature of the wall material is noticed in case of mud which has higher percentage of 7.4 in urban areas than that of the rural areas (2.1 percent). Similar phenomenon is also observed in case of wood. The use of burnt bricks and G. I. sheets or other metals as wall material is higher in urban areas (3.3 and 10.5 percents respectively) than that in the rural areas with 0.2 and 0.8 percents respectively. The utilisation of cement concrete is obviously higher (34.7 percent) in urban areas compared to the proportion of 2.7 percent in rural areas.

8. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas.

Statement III. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Material of roof	Proportion of census houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	826	221
2. Tiles, Slate, Shingle	N	N
3. Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	173	703
4. Asbestos cement sheets	N	16
5. Brick and lime	N	1
6. Stone	N	..
7. Concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C.	1	59
8. All other materials and materials not stated	N	N

N—denotes negligible

9. This statement reveals that like wall materials, grass, leaves, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo are predominantly used as roof materials for the construction of houses in the rural areas than in urban areas of the State. Out of the 1,000 census houses, the above materials are used for the construction of roof in 826 houses in rural areas and 221 houses in urban areas. Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets are predominantly used as roof materials in urban areas than that of the rural areas. The State has 703 houses per 1,000 houses with roof made of corrugated iron, zinc or other matel sheets in rural areas and 173 houses for every 1,000 houses in urban areas. Concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C. roofs account for 5.9 percent of houses in urban areas as compared to 0.1 percent in rural areas.

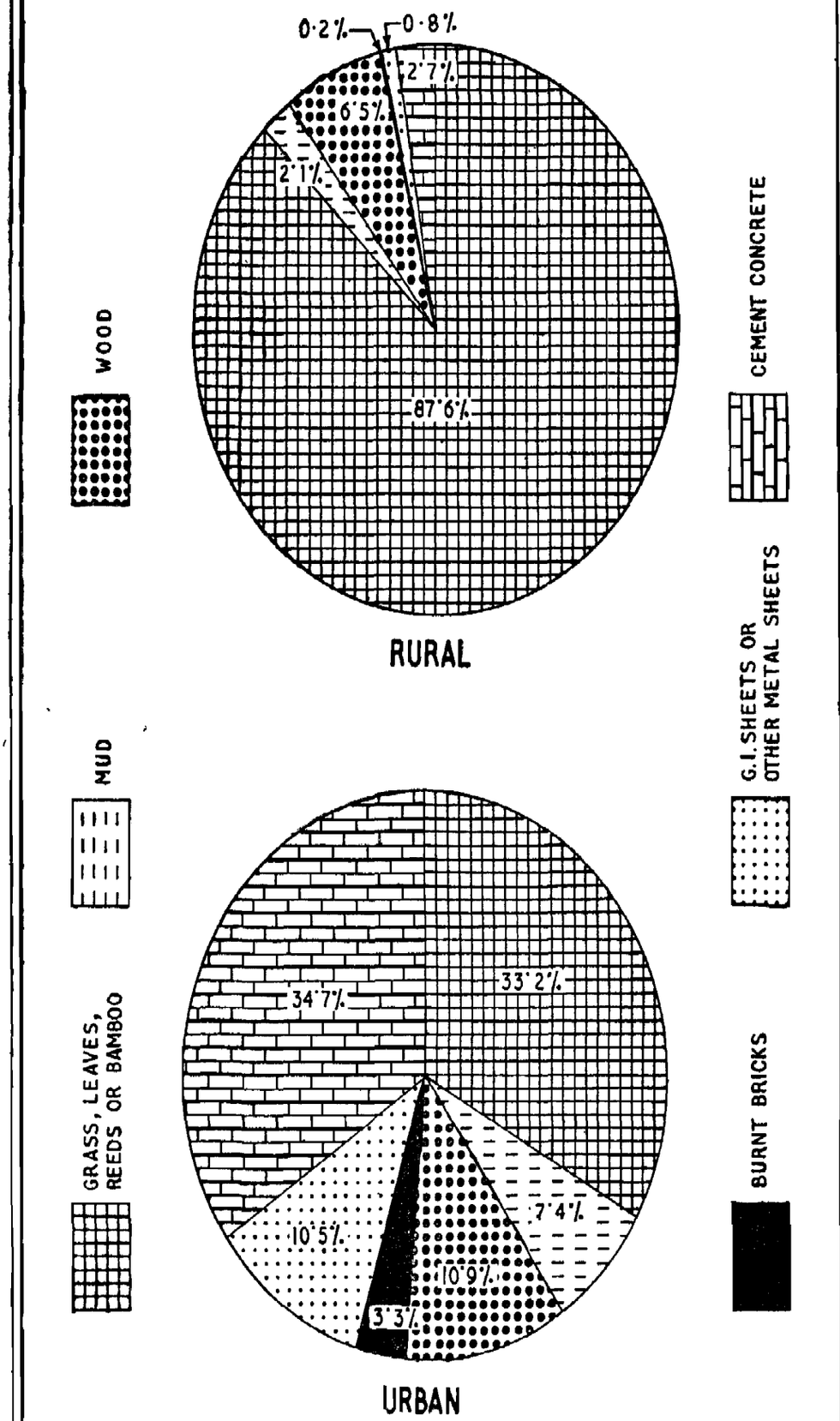
10. Generally selection of materials for the construction of house depends upon the availability of raw materials in the area of habitation at lesser cost or at lesser economic stress and strain of the population. The influence of rainfall, temperature and soil is also taken into consideration in constructing a house.

Houses with some important wall materials in rural and urban areas of the districts

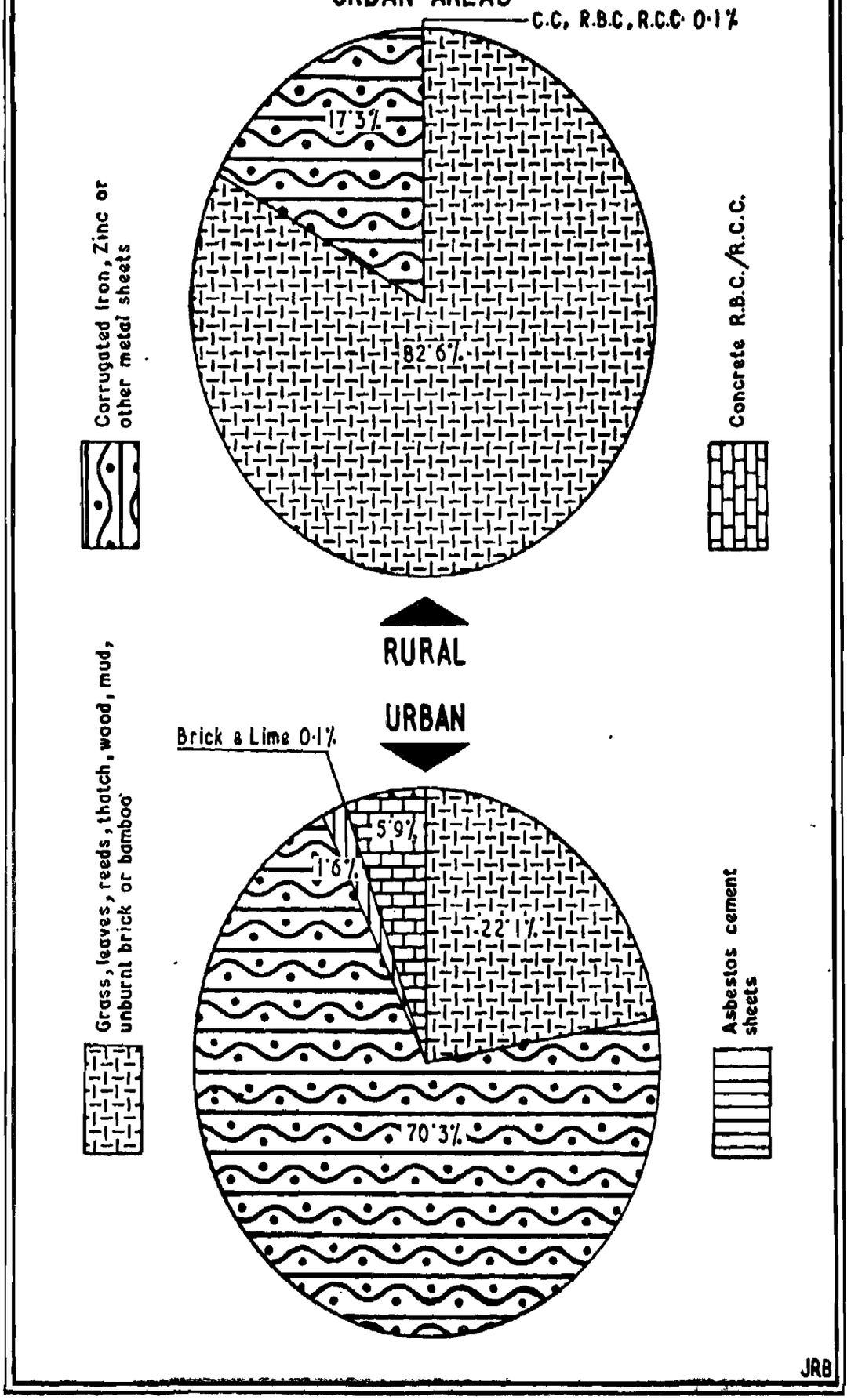
11. We will now discuss on the proportion of some important materials which are predominantly used as wall materials in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

12. The following statement gives, the distribution of houses whose walls are predominantly made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo per 1,000 of all houses in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL FOR RURAL & URBAN AREAS



PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF FOR RURAL & URBAN AREAS



Statement III.3

PROPORTION OF HOUSES WHOSE WALLS ARE MADE OF GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS OR BAMBOO PER 1,000 OF ALL HOUSES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	876	332
1. Kohima	815	266
2. Mokokchung	892	542
3. Tuensang	914	..

13. The proportion of houses with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo used as wall material per 1,000 houses in rural areas varies from 815 in Kohima district to 914 in Tuensang district. Mokokchung and Tuensang districts show proportions higher than the State's rural average of 876 for houses with the above wall materials. The proportion in the urban areas is 266 houses for every 1,000 houses in Kohima district and 542 houses in Mokokchung district. In Mokokchung town 54.2 percent of the houses are built with grass, leaves, or bamboo as wall material.

14. The statement presented below shows the proportion of houses with wood walls per 1,000 of all houses separately for rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

Statement III. 4

PROPORTION OF HOUSES WITH WOOD WALLS PER 1,000 HOUSES OF ALL HOUSES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	65	109
1. Kohima	78	87
2. Mokokchung	56	181
3. Tuensang	62	..

15. Kohima district tops the list with a proportion of 78 houses for every 1,000 houses with walls made with wood. Tuensang district stands second with a proportion of 62 houses and Mokokchung district secures last position with a proportion of 56 houses for every 1,000 houses in the rural areas.

16. Among the urban areas, 18.1 percent of the houses are built with wood walls in Mokokchung town and 8.7 percent in Kohima district.

17. The following statement shows the proportion of houses with G. I. sheets or other metal sheet walls per 1,000 of all houses separately for rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

Statement III. 5

PROPORTION OF HOUSES WITH G. I. SHEETS OR OTHER METAL SHEET WALLS PER 1,000 OF ALL HOUSES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	8	105
1. Kohima	20	132
2. Mokokchung	2	19
3. Tuensang	2	..

18. These materials are predominantly used in urban areas of the districts as compared to rural areas. The walls of 132 houses for every 1,000 houses are constructed with G. I. sheets or other metal sheets in the urban areas of the district of Kohima as compared to 20 houses in rural areas.

19. The proportion of houses with cement concrete walls per 1,000 of all houses separately for rural and urban areas of the State and districts is given in the following statement.

Statement III. 6

PROPORTION OF HOUSES WITH CEMENT CONCRETE WALLS PER 1,000 OF ALL HOUSES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	27	347
1. Kohima	46	398
2. Mokokchung	27	185
3. Tuensang	12	..

20. The use of cement concrete as wall material is predominant in urban areas as compared to rural areas in the districts. 398 houses and 185 houses per 1,000 houses are constructed with cement concrete as wall materials in the urban areas of Kohima and Mokokchung districts respectively as against 46 and 27 in the rural areas.

Some important roof materials in rural and urban areas of the districts

21. The proportion of houses with grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo used as roof materials per 1,000 houses separately for rural and urban areas in the State and districts.

Statement III.7

PROPORTION OF HOUSES WITH GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, THATCH, WOOD, MUD, UNBURNT BRICKS OR BAMBOO USED AS ROOF MATERIALS PER 1,000 HOUSES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	826	221
1. Kohima	729	199
2. Mokokchung	811	291
3. Tuensang	925	..

22. In the rural areas of the State and the districts as well, the use of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo for the construction of roof is very predominant. Rural areas of the State as a whole show 82.6 percent of houses having roof made with the aforesaid materials. Tuensang district has the highest percentage of 92.5 of all houses having roofs made from grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo. This category of roof in the rural areas has houses ranging from 72.9 percent in Kohima district to 92.5% in Tuensang district, Mokokchung district being 81.1 percent. However, in the urban areas of the districts these kutcha materials are used to a lesser extent for the construction of roof.

23. The following statement shows the proportion of houses with corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets used as roof materials per 1,000 houses separately for rural and urban areas in the State and Districts.

Statement III.8

PROPORTION OF HOUSES WITH CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEETS USED AS ROOF MATERIAL PER 1,000 HOUSES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	173	703
1. Kohima	269	709
2. Mokokchung	188	686
3. Tuensang	75	..

24. In the rural areas of the State as a whole 17.3 percent of houses (roughly one-sixth) have roofs made from corrugated iron, zinc or other metel sheets. Kohima district rural areas have the largest proportion of 26.9 percent of houses with these roofing materials. Tuensang district has shown the lowest percentage of 7.5 houses in this category.

25. In the urban areas of the State as a whole 70.3 percent of houses have corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheet roofing. Urban areas of Kohima and Mokokchung with 70.9 percent and 68.6 percent respectively have these materials for roofing. From the statement III.8 it is evident that the use of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets is predominantly prevalent in the urban areas.

26. The proportion of houses with concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C. used as roofing material per 1,000 houses separately for rural and urban areas of the State and Districts is shown in the following statement.

Statement III. 9

PROPORTION OF HOUSES WITH CONCRETE, R.B.C./ R.C.C. USED AS ROOFING MATERIAL PER 1,000 HOUSES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	1	59
1. Kohima	1	71
2. Mokokchung	1	22
3. Tuensang	N	..

N—denotes negligible.

27. The proportion of houses having roofs constructed from concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C. is less than 1 percent in the rural areas of the State as a whole. Similarly, the proportion in rural areas of the districts as well is not significant.

28. For the urban areas of the State as a whole, 5.9 percent of houses have concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C. roofing. Kohima district has 7.1 percent of houses using concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C. as roofing materials while Mokokchung district has 2.2 percent. With the prevalence of normalcy in this State many modern houses are coming up in the towns of the districts for which it is obvious that proportion of houses with the above roofing materials in urban areas is higher than that of the rural areas.

Distribution of residential census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately

29. We have seen the use of different wall and roof materials of the census houses in rural and urban areas separately in the State and

districts. Now, we will be discussing distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by different roof materials.

30. A statement showing the distribution of 1,000 residential houses with grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood used as roof materials in rural and urban areas separately in the State and districts.

Statement III.10

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES WITH GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, BAMBOO, THATCH, MUD, UNBURNT BRICKS OR WOOD AS ROOF MATERIAL IN RURAL AND URBAN USED AREAS SEPARATELY FOR THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion of 1,000 residential houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	846	249
1. Kohima	752	222
2. Mokokchung	840	335
3. Tuensang	940	..

31. The use of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks or wood is less in urban areas compared to rural areas in the State and as well as in the districts for the construction of roofs pertaining to the residential houses. In the rural areas of the State as a whole, 84.6 percent of the residential houses are having roofs made from these kutcha materials. 94.0 percent of the residential houses in Tuensang district are built with these materials as roof materials followed by 84.0 percent in Mokokchung and 75.2 percent in Kohima district. The high percentage of residential houses with the kutcha roof materials is probably due to rural complex of the whole district.

32. The statement given below shows the distribution of 1,000 residential houses with tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, bricks and lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C. used as roof material separately for rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

Statement III.11

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL HOUSES WITH TILES, SLATE, SHINGLE, CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEET, ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS, BRICKS AND LIME, STONE AND R.B.C./R.C.C. USED AS ROOF MATERIAL SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Proportion of 1,000 residential houses	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
NAGALAND	154	751
1. Kohima	248	778
2. Mokokchung	160	665
3. Tuensang	60	..

33. In the urban areas of the State as a whole, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, bricks and lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C. are predominantly used for the construction of roof. Similar phenomenon is also observed in case of Kohima and Mokokchung districts.

CHAPTER IV

Households and Number of Rooms occupied

1. Table H-III presents the data on the Census households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. This table enables us to study data on housing accomodation in terms of number of rooms occupied categorisation being on the basis of households occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms and more.

2. In this chapter two terms "Room"and "Household" have been frequently referred to. It is therefore necessary to understand clearly the meaning of these terms.

3. According to Census definition a room is defined as follows : "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 which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., is regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine, and rooms in which a household industry is located and which is not normally used for living or sleeping etc., is not included as a room. It is likely that conical shaped hut or tent which is used for human living may not have four walls to a room but in such cases the definition will not be applied strictly and as such the conical hut or the tent is construed as a room.

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

5. The statement given below shows the distribution of 1,000 households according to the number of rooms occupied.

Statement IV.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN NAGALAND

Sl. No.	Number of rooms	Proportion of households
1	2	3
1.	One room	469
2.	Two rooms	348
3.	Three rooms	131
4.	Four rooms	31
5.	Five rooms and above	21
6.	Unspecified number of rooms	N
7.	Households with detail unspecified	N

N—denotes negligible.

6. From the above statement it appears that 46.9 percent of households are occupying one room in the State. Households occupying two rooms account for 34.8 percent. The percentage of households occupying three rooms is 13.1. With five rooms and above households we see a sharp decline to 2.1 percent which probably gives an indication of the wide gap between the less privileged households and the more privileged class. In terms of number of households by far the greatest number live in one or two roomed houses in rural and urban areas in the State.

Joint family system is not prevalent in Naga society. A household means the husband and wife with their children living together before the children are married. When a child gets matured and married he or she has got to leave the old house and goes to a newly constructed house to start a family life. A Naga house is self-contained, having kitchen, sleeping room and store room in one room alone and as such there are no such partitions to be called as room. There are many townships coming up in Nagaland alongwith the development trends, where there are type V and above house in which Senior Government officers stay and this five rooms and above households may be termed as more privileged class, but this small townships are enumerated as rural areas. That is why we see s sharp decline to 2.1 percent of households having 5 rooms and above.

7. Statement IV.2 given below shows the distribution of 1,000 households by number of rooms occupied in the districs of Nagaland.

Statement IV.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND

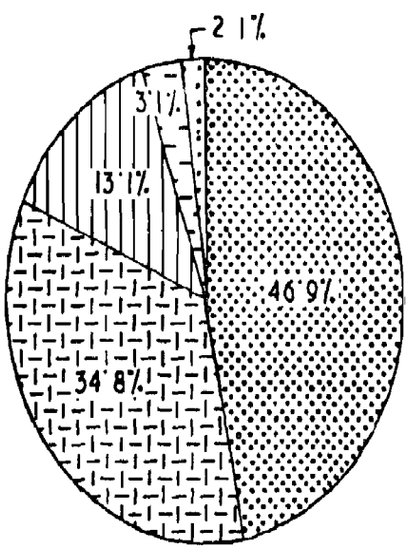
State/District	Number of households occupying						
	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Unspecified number of rooms	Households with detail unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	469	348	131	31	21	N	N
1. Kohima	359	404	172	35	30	N	..
2 Mokokchung	458	363	136	29	14	N	N
3. Tuensang	609	268	78	29	16	N	N

N—denotes negligible.

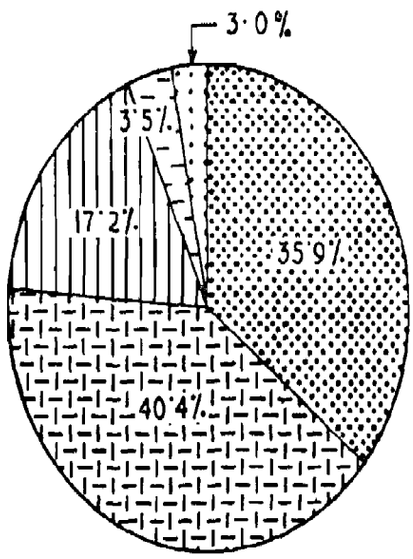
8. It is seen from the above statement that among the districts single-roomed households constitute the highest percentage of 60.9 of all household in Tuensang district. In the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung, this category has one third and above but less than fifty percent of all household.

9. Less than forty percent of all households are found to be occupying two rooms in

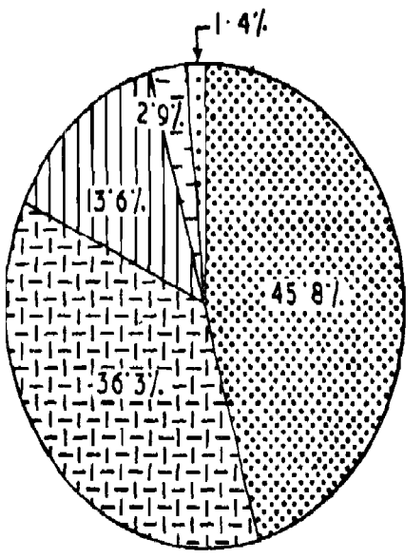
HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS



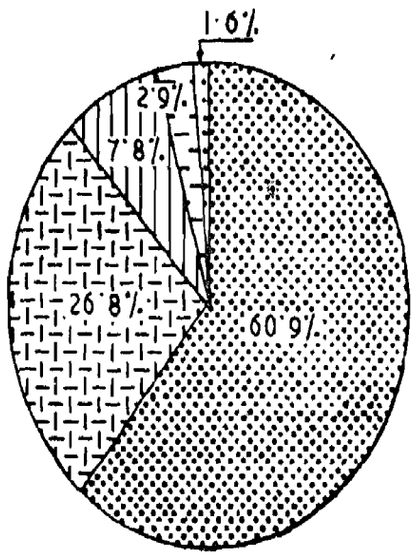
NAGALAND



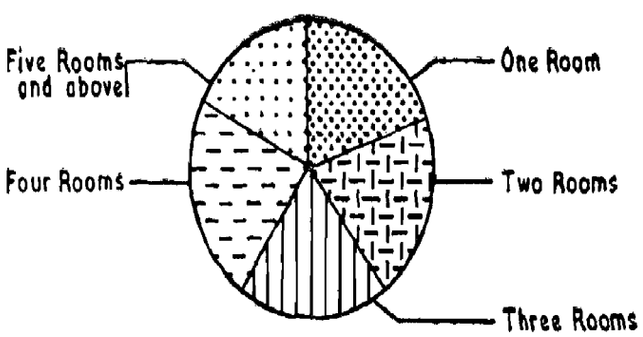
KOHIMA DISTRICT



MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT



TUENSANG DISTRICT



INDEX

the districts of Mokokchung and Tuensang. This category has 40.4 percent in Kohima district.

10. The percentage of households occupying three rooms accounts for 17.2 in Kohima district followed by 13.6 in Mokokchung district. The lowest percentage of 7.8 is found in Tuensang district in this category.

11. In case of households with four rooms and five rooms and above, the proportions in the districts are not significant since none of the districts shows a proportion of 4 percent and above of all households. The difference between four rooms and five rooms and above is not so much noticeable but the proportions of households from four rooms to three rooms have appreciably increased.

12. The statement IV.3 given below will show the average number of persons per room and average number of persons per household in the State and its districts.

Statement IV.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	All households		Households with: One room		Two rooms		Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms and above	
	No. of persons	No. of Persons per household	No. of persons	No. of persons per household	No. of persons	No. of persons per household	No. of persons	No. of person-per household	No. of persons	No. of persons per household	No. of persons	No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NAGALAND	2.70	4.88	4.54	4.54	2.40	4.81	1.85	5.54	1.63	6.51	1.18	7.36
1. Kohima	2.24	4.52	3.91	3.91	2.25	4.49	1.69	5.07	1.54	6.16	1.09	7.20
2. Mokokchung	2.75	4.93	4.44	4.44	2.49	4.98	1.95	5.85	1.62	6.47	1.24	7.50
3. Tuensang	3.33	5.26	5.04	5.04	2.57	5.14	2.08	6.23	1.76	7.03	1.39	7.59

13. The above statement provides that the average number of persons per room is 2.70 in the State as a whole. The average number of persons per room in Tuensang district is recorded as 3.33 which is the highest among the three districts of the State. The above statement further shows that the size of the household gradually increases with the increase in the number of rooms and with increase in the number of rooms occupied by the household, the number of persons per room decreases. The size of the household (no. of persons per household) is 4.54 occupying one room, 4.81 with two rooms, 5.54 with three rooms, 6.51 with four rooms and 7.36 with five or more rooms. The number of persons per room in

households occupying one room is 4.54, 2.40 in households with two rooms, 1.85 in households occupying three rooms, 1.63 in households with four rooms and 1.17 in households occupying five rooms or more.

14. Presuming that two persons per room being the reasonable standard of accomodation, it has been observed from the statement IV.3 that there is overcrowding in case of households occupying one room. The average number of persons per room in the households occupying one room is exceeding the general norm in all the districts varying from 3.91 in Kohima district to 5.04 in Tuensang district. In case of households occupying two rooms, the average number of persons per room in the State is 2.40 and it varies from 2.25 in Kohima district to 2.57 in Tuensang district. In case of households having three rooms, the average number of rersons per room is highest in Tuensang district with 2.08 and the size of the household is also largest in Tuensang district with 6.23 persons per household. The average number of persons per room is smaller than the reasonable standard of accomodation in case of households occupying four and five or more rooms. However, the question of overcrowding in the real sense does not arise, as normally a Naga house is a one roomed house having 20 ft. by 40 ft. in average. The husband and wife with their minor children use to sleep in that one roomed house and all matured children go to youth dormitory.

15. The statement given below will show the distribution of 1,000 households by number of rooms occupied in rural and urban areas.

Statement IV.4

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

State/District	Rural Urban	Population of households with						
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Unspecified No. of rooms	Household with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAGALAND	R	471	355	131	28	15	N	N
	U	449	292	131	59	69	..	N
1. Kohima	R	320	444	187	31	18	N	..
	U	510	250	113	51	76	..	..
2. Mokokchung	R	474	359	131	25	11	N	..
	U	255	425	189	83	48	..	N
3. Tuensang	R	609	268	78	29	16	N	N
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N—denotes negligible

16. 47.1 percent of all households live in single room in the rural areas and 44.9 percent in urban areas in the State of Nagaland. In the rural areas, 35.5 percent of households occupy two rooms ; 13.1 percent three rooms ; 2.8 percent four rooms and 1.5 percent five and above rooms. In the urban sector 29.2 percent of all households occupy two rooms ; 13.1 percent three rooms ; 5.9 percent four rooms and 6.9 percent five and above rooms. The percentage of households with five rooms or more is higher in urban areas than that of rural areas. An interesting feature of accomodation is observed in Mokokchung town. Here, 42.5 percent of the households are living in two rooms whereas 25.5 percent live in one-roomed units. The proportion of households with two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more is higher in Mokokchung town than that of the rural areas. It will not be out of place to mention here that Tuensang district has no urban unit as per the 1971 Census.

CHAPTER V

Tenure Status of Household

This Chapter deals with the discussion on the information collected during the houselisting operations pertaining to the tenure status of a household. The instructions to the enumeration agency for the collection of data on tenure status of a household i.e., whether it lived in a house owned by it or rented from some other persons are as follows :

2. "If the household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

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

3. Table H-IV presents data relating to the composition of census households by their size and tenure status. Subsidiary Table H-IV.1 shows the distribution of 1,000 census households living in Census Houses according to size of the households in rural and urban areas separately.

4. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses according to size of the household and tenure status in rural areas in the State and districts.

Statement V. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND TENURE STATUS IN RURAL AREAS

State/District	Total		Households having number of Persons												No. of persons unspecified	
			One Person		Two Persons		Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six & more Persons			
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NAGALAND	930	70	64	11	94	13	125	12	141	10	144	8	362	16	N	N
1. Kohima	909	91	87	16	110	18	134	16	137	14	136	10	305	17	..	..
2. Mokokchung	942	58	79	9	102	11	120	9	128	7	128	7	385	15	..	..
3. Tuensang	938	62	29	9	72	12	122	11	156	9	167	6	392	15	N	N

N—denotes negligible

5. It is seen that 930 households per 1,000 in rural areas of thc State live in owned houses and 70 households in rented houses. Out of 1,000 households, 909 live in owned houses in Kohima district, 942 in Mokokchung district and 938 in Tuensang district. From the above statement it is further noticed that the propqr-tion of households living in owned houses increases with the increase in the size of the households in the State and in the districts as well. In the State the proportion increases from 64 in case of households with one person to 362 in case of households with six and more persons. The proportion of households living in rented houses is not appreciable in the State and in the districts also.

6. The following statement will now give the distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses according to size of the house hold and tenure status in urban areas.

Statement V. 2

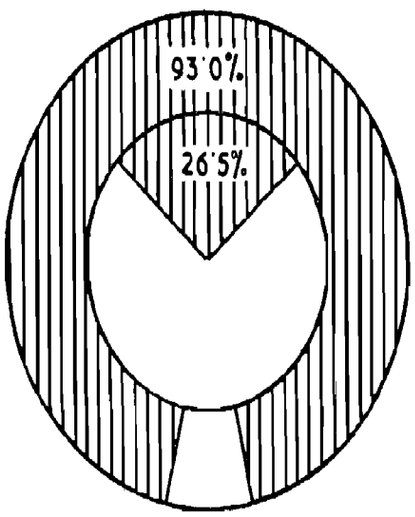
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS.

State/District	Total		Households having number of persons												No. of persons unspecified	
			One Person		Two Persons		Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six and more Persons			
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NAGALAND	265	735	21	102	27	142	28	131	33	105	30	78	126	177	..	N
1. Kohima	218	782	23	110	25	149	25	136	27	111	24	81	94	195	..	..
2. Mokokchung	413	587	16	73	37	121	36	114	49	88	50	69	225	122	..	N
3. Tuensang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

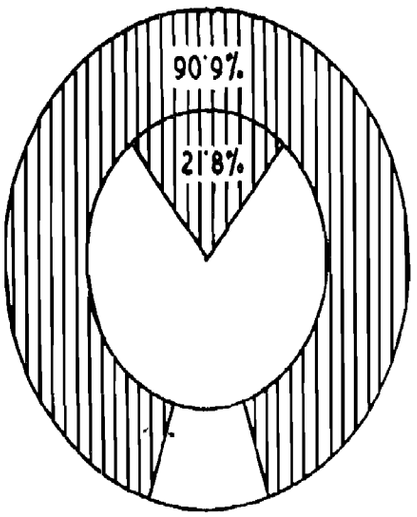
N—denotes negligible

7. About 73.5 percent of the households live in rented houses in urban areas of the State. In other words. out of the 1,000 households, 735 households live in rented houses which is reverse to the observations made in Statement V. 1. The urban areas of Kohima district show higher proportion of households under 'rented' status than the State average of 735. Similar observation is also obtained in case of all sizes of households.

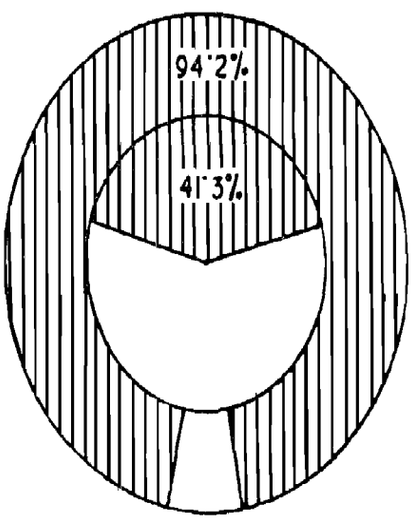
TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS
(In Rural & Urban Areas)



NAGALAND

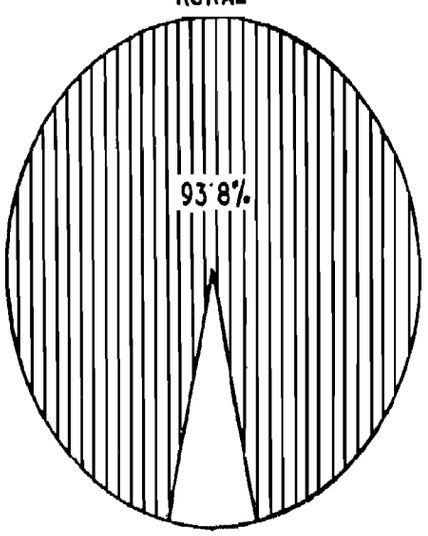


KOHIMA DISTRICT

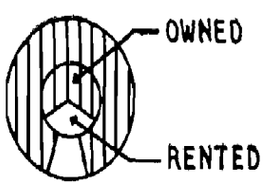


MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

RURAL



TUENSANG DISTRICT

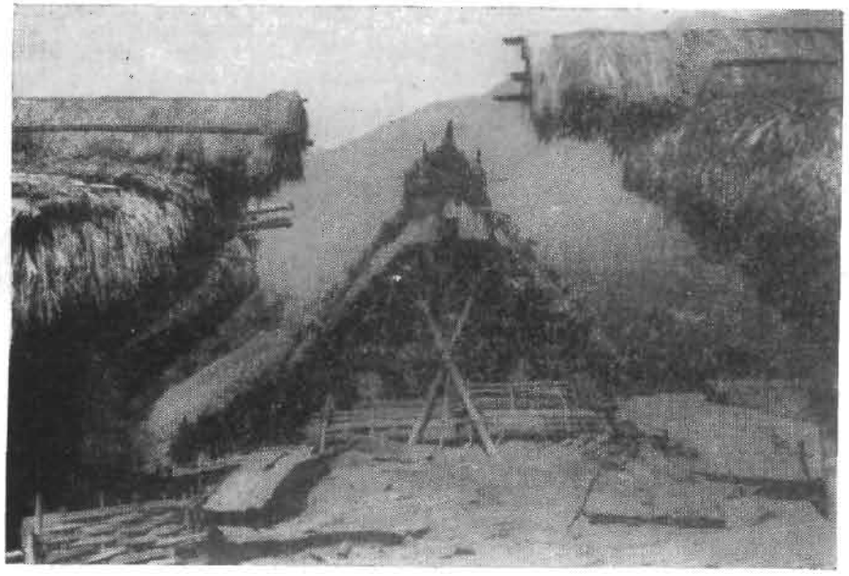


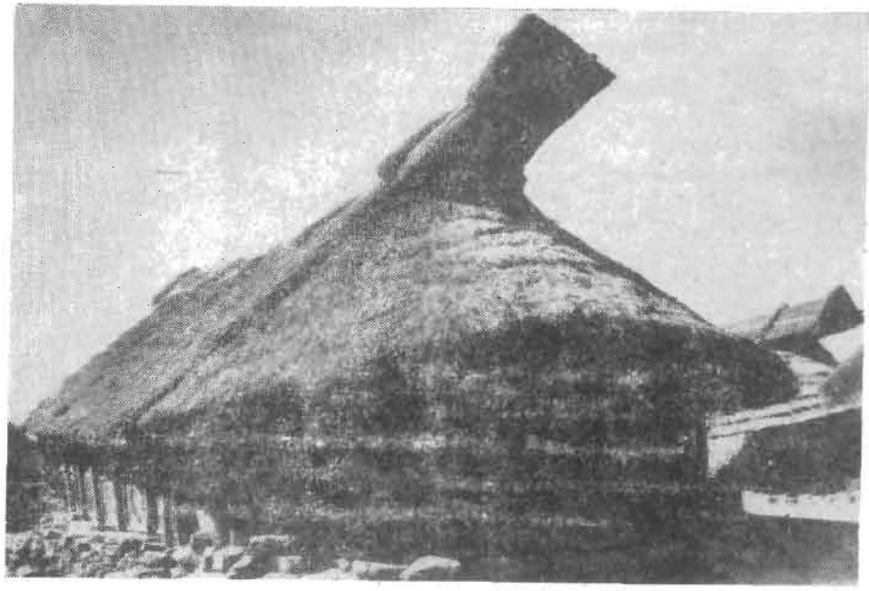
THE INNER CIRCLE REPRESNTS THE URBAN AND THE OUTER THE RURAL AREAS.

JRB

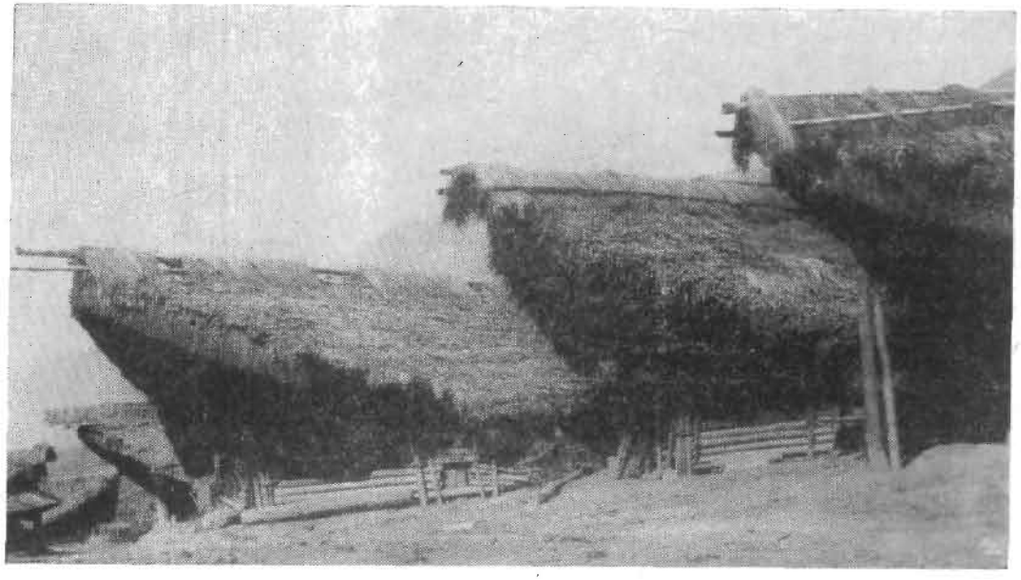
TYPICAL HOUSES OF NAGALAND

(PHOTOGRAPHS)



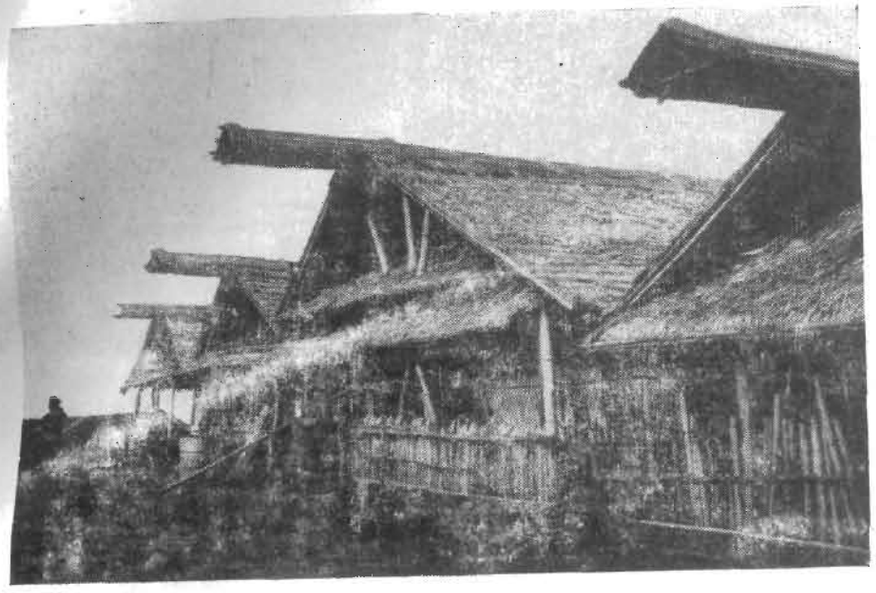


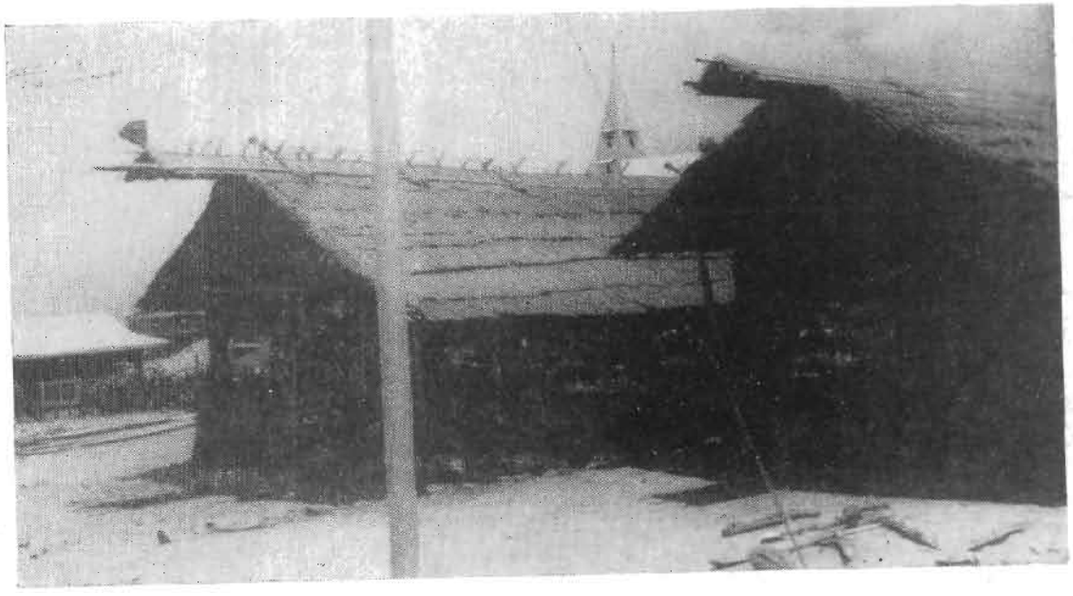


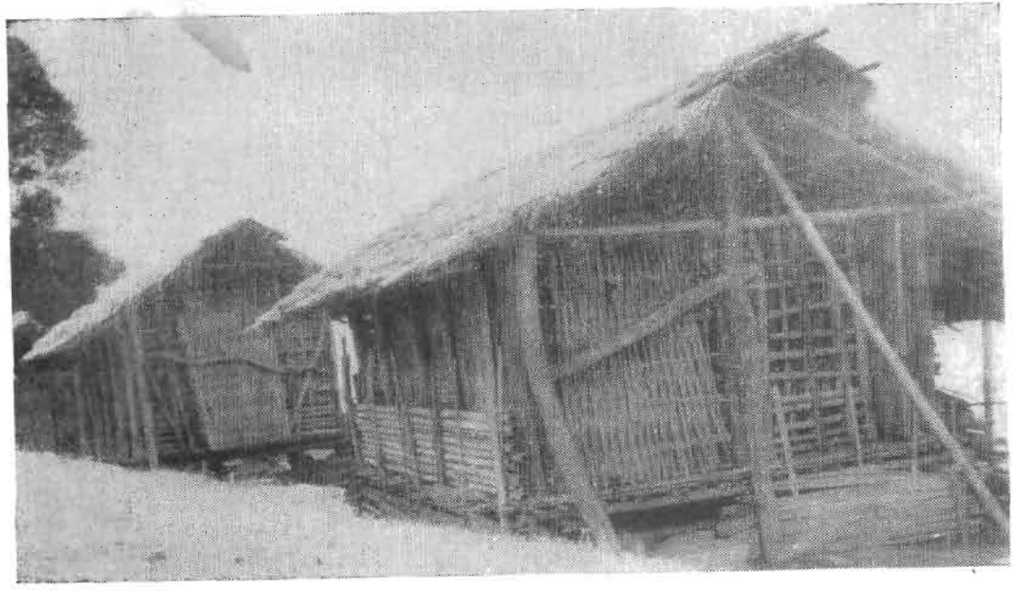




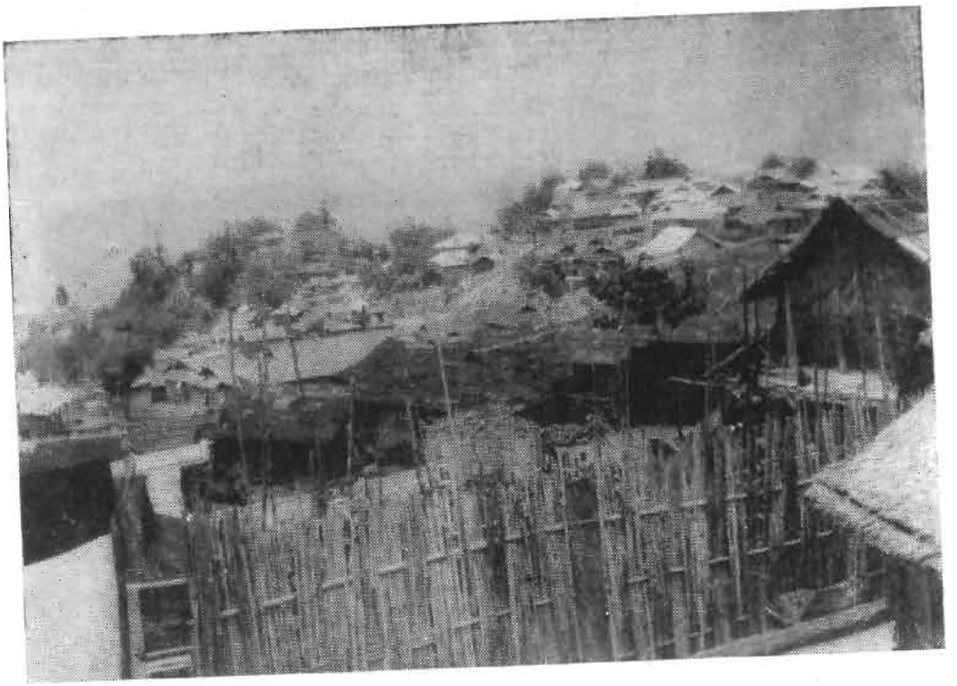






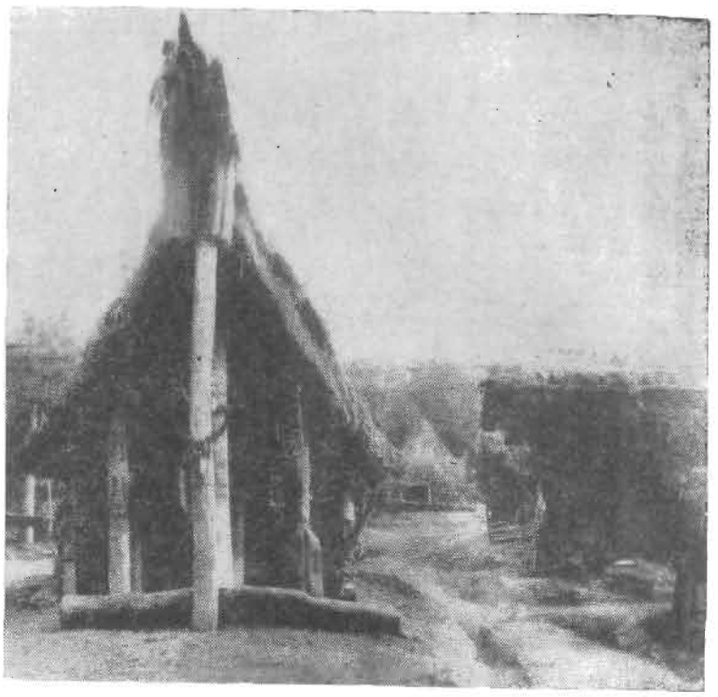


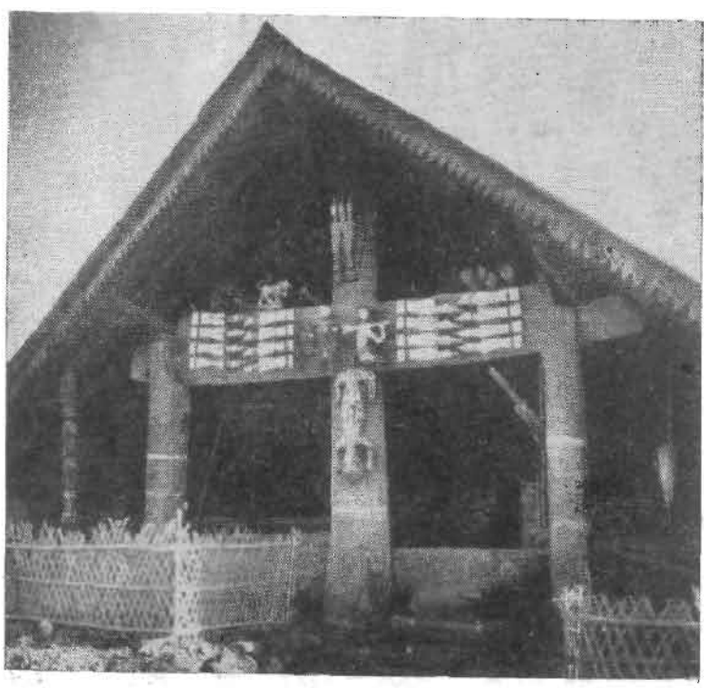








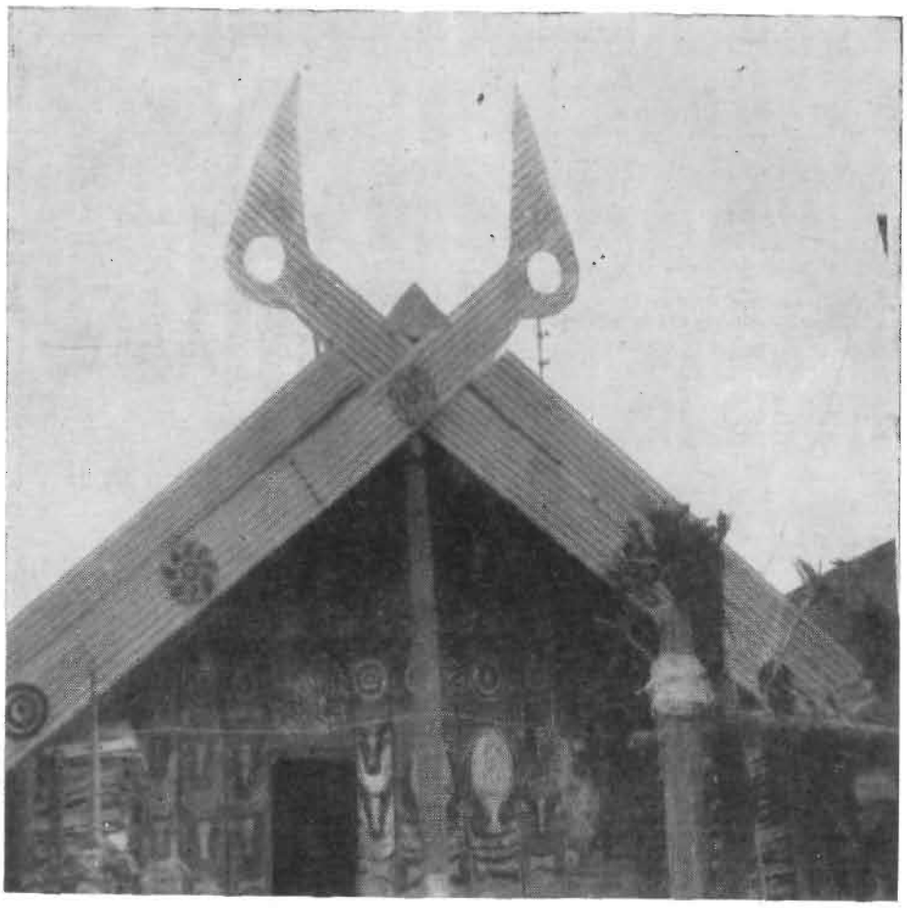














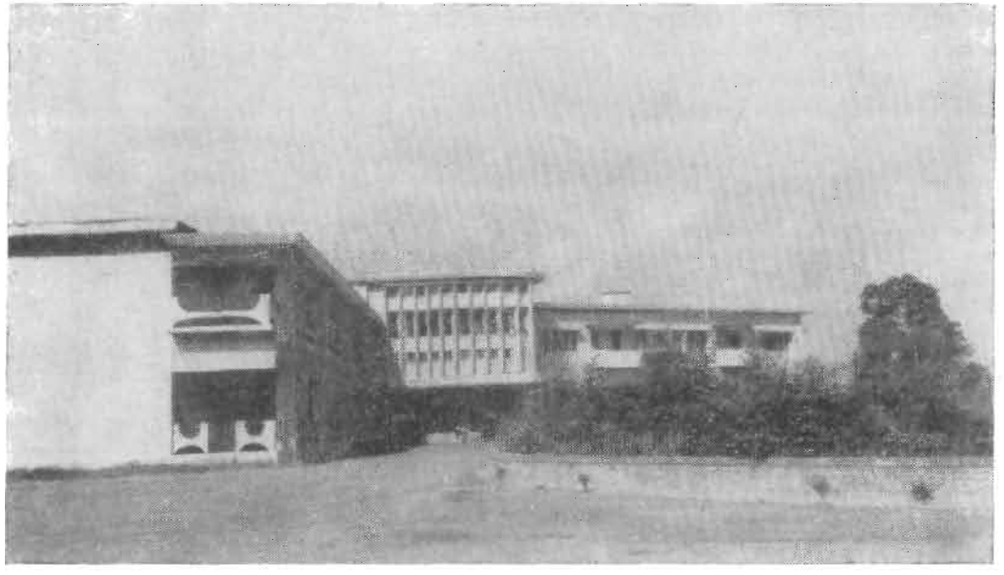
DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, NAGALAND, KOHIMA.



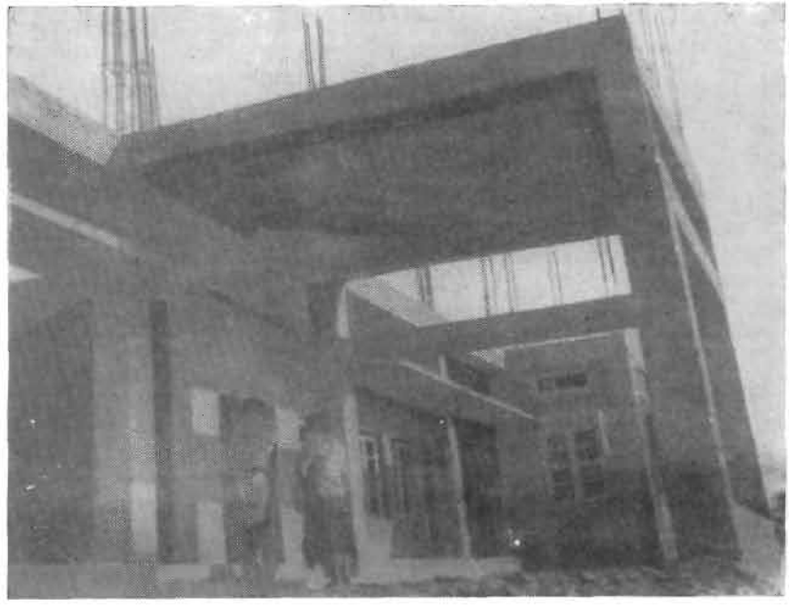
R. C. C. School Building



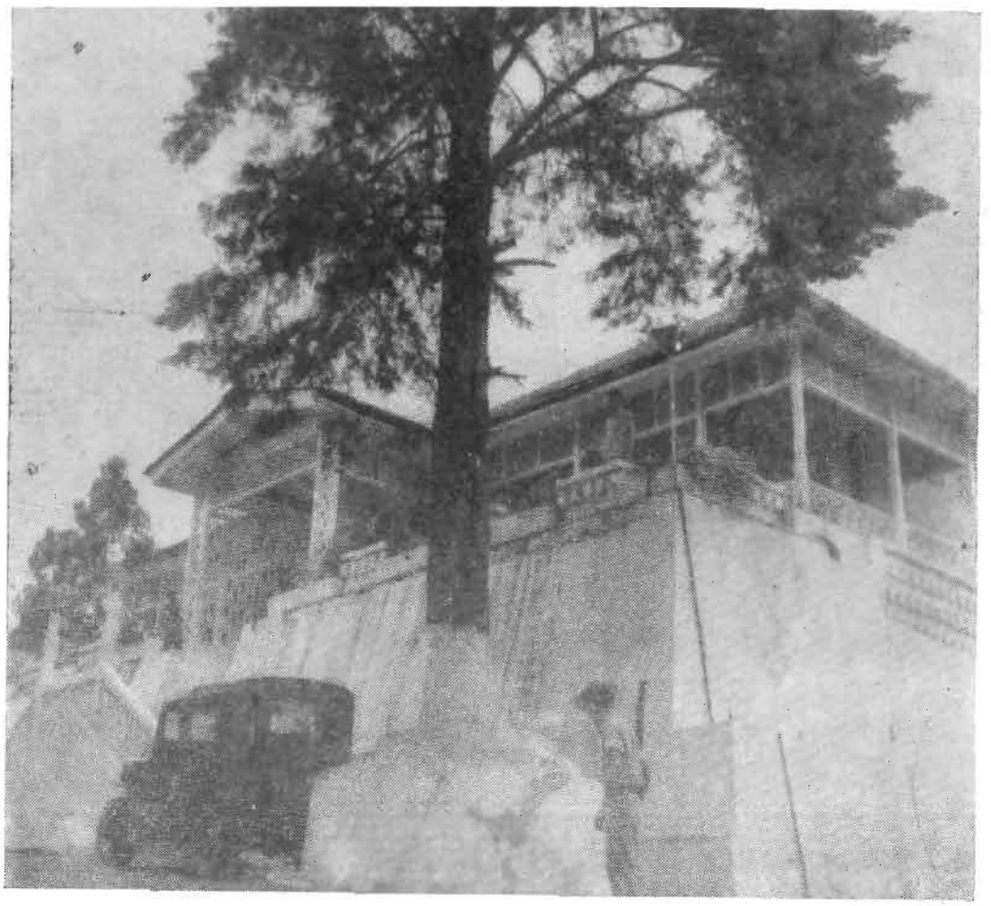
R. C. C. Building at Dimapur



R. C. C. Building at Dimapur



R. C. C. Building under construction



Zonal Council Hall—Brickwall and C. G. I. Sheet Roof



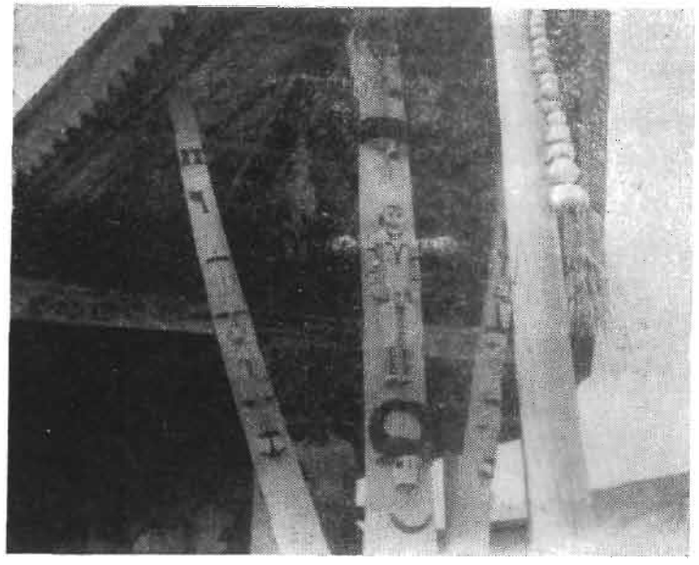
Commercial Building in reinforced cement concrete

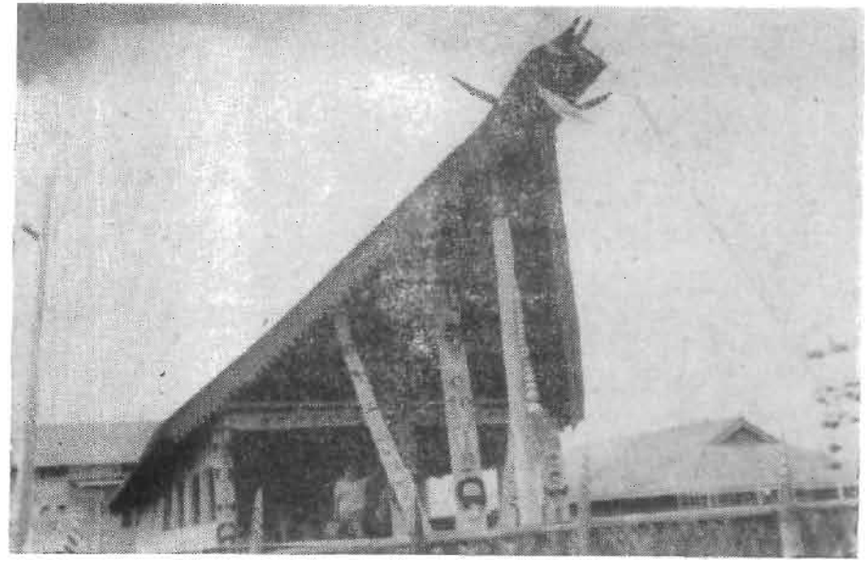


Hill type School Building



Hill type Residential Building





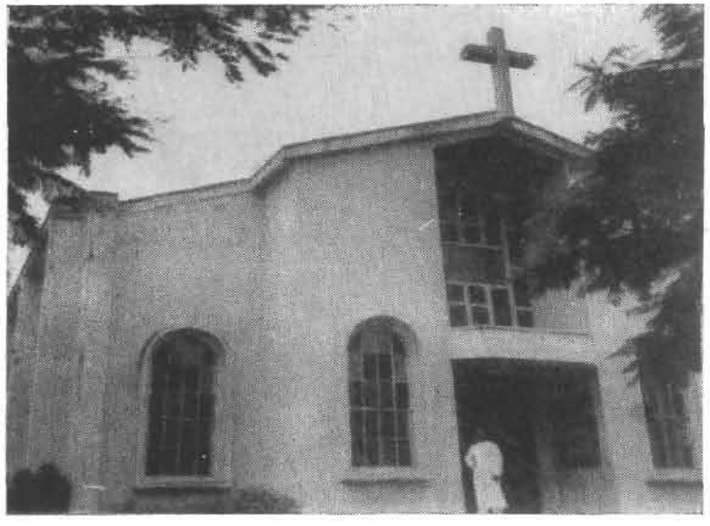
Dobhasi Court in the style of Moirung



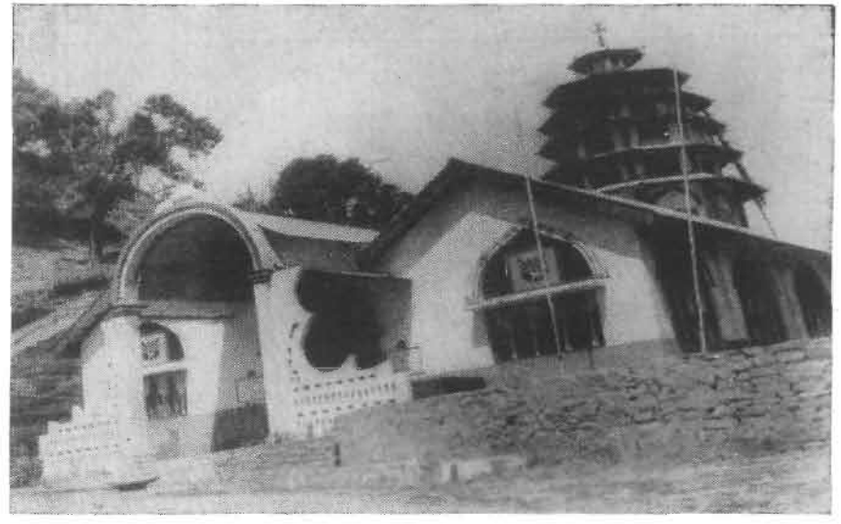
With wooden wall and C. G. I. sheet roof



With C. G. I. sheet roof and Tower with plain sheet



In reinforced cement concrete



With Brickwall and C. G. I. sheet roof

MAIN TABLES

TABLE H-I

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared on full count for total, rural and urban areas separately for the State and districts. The data were collected during the first phase of the 1971 Census Operations i.e., housenumbering and houselisting operations.

The Census houses are categorised according to the nature of use which are given below :

(1) Vacant

(2) Occupied Census houses used as

(i) Residence

(ii) Shop-cum-residence

(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including household industry

(iv) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist home and Inspection houses

(v) Shops excluding eating houses

(vi) Business houses and offices

(vii) Factories, workshops and worksheds

(viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places

(ix) Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship

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

(ix) Others

TABLE H-I CENSUS HOUSES AND

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Occupied Census: Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist home and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	Total	130,459	5,175	101,880	1,407	132	761
	Rural	117,405	4,171	92,539	738	56	690
	Urban	13,054	1,004	9,341	669	76	71
Kohima	Total	45,983	2,753	37,275	738	70	246
	Rural	36,041	1,980	30,230	198	14	194
	Urban	9,942	773	7,045	540	56	52
Mokokchung	Total	43,514	1,654	32,230	409	36	323
	Rural	40,402	1,423	29,934	280	16	304
	Urban	3,112	231	2,296	129	20	19
Tuensang	Total	40,962	768	32,375	260	26	192
	Rural	40,962	768	32,375	260	26	192
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as						
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque Gurudwara etc.)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
842	746	297	98	212	1,043	17,866
358	481	192	47	202	996	16,935
484	265	105	51	10	47	931
501	333	123	72	87	420	3,365
125	129	45	26	82	381	2,637
376	204	78	46	5	39	728
247	267	135	14	85	356	7,758
139	206	108	9	80	348	7,555
108	61	27	5	5	8	203
94	146	39	12	40	267	6,743
94	146	39	12	40	267	6,743
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE H-II

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

FLY-LEAF

This table shows the distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall (Cols. 4 to 12) and predominant material of roof (Cols. 13 to 20). This table has been prepared on full count for the State and districts for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The material used for the construction of walls are as follows :

(1) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo
(2) Mud
(3) Unburnt bricks
(4) Wood
(5) Burnt bricks
(6) G.I. sheets or other metal sheets
(7) Stone
(8) Cement concrete
(9) All other materials and materials not stated

The materials used for the construction of roofs are as follows :

(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo
(2) Tiles, slate, shingle
(3) Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets
(4) Asbestos cement sheets
(5) Brick and lime
(6) Stone
(7) Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C.
(8) All other materials and materials not stated

TABLE H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material						
			Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAGALAND	Total	130,459	107,174	3,441	4	9,057	639	2,279	98
	Rural	117,405	102,838	2,480	4	7,634	212	912	93
	Urban	13,054	4,336	961	..	1,423	427	1,367	5
Kohima	Total	45,983	32,027	1,963	4	3,677	579	2,044	94
	Rural	36,041	29,378	1,203	4	2,817	176	736	89
	Urban	9,942	2,649	760	..	860	403	1,308	5
Mokokchung	Total	43,514	37,729	1,091	..	2,826	51	151	2
	Rural	40,402	36,042	890	..	2,263	27	92	2
	Urban	3,112	1,687	201	..	563	24	59	..
Tuensang	Total	40,962	37,418	387	..	2,554	9	84	2
	Rural	40,962	37,418	387	..	2,554	9	84	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

of wall		Predominant material of roof							
Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Mud, Wood, 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
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,756	11	99,802	32	29,506	249	19	1	839	11
3,223	9	96,923	29	20,324	43	8	1	67	10
4,533	2	2,879	3	9,182	206	11	...	772	1
5,594	1	28,244	12	16,729	241	14	..	742	1
1,638	..	26,271	9	9,682	39	3	...	37	...
3,956	1	1,973	3	7,047	202	11	..	705	1
1,662	2	33,668	20	9,727	7	..	...	91	1
1,085	1	32,762	20	7,592	3	..	..	24	1
577	1	906	..	2,135	4	..	..	67	..
500	8	37,890	..	3,050	1	5	1	6	9
500	8	37,890	..	3,050	1	5	1	6	9
...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE H-II

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY MATERIAL OF WALL CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF ROOF

FLY-LEAF

The table shows the distribution of residential census houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof for total, rural and urban areas of the State. Column 3 of the Appendix gives the total number of residential houses for total, rural and urban areas separately. Col. 4 gives vertically predominant material of wall and horizontally Cols. 5, 6 and 7 for predominant material of roof.

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

APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY MATERIAL OF WALL CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF ROOF

State	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof		
				Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, bamboo, 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
NAGALAND	Total	103,747	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	81,434	14,722	3
			II. Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement	189	7,392	..
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	1	1	5
	Rural	93,459	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	78,921	11,664	3
			II. Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement	138	2,727	..
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	1	1	4
	Urban	10,288	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	2,513	3,058	..
			II. Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement	51	4,665	..
			III. All other materials and materials not stated	..	..	1

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

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared on full count separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State and districts. This table shows the total number of households and members, males and females separately in cols. 3, 4 and 5. The total number of rooms is shown in column 6. Households with number of rooms are classified into the following which are presented in cols. 7 to 25.

(1) Households with one room

(2) Households with two rooms

(3) Households with three rooms

(4) Households with four rooms

(5) Households with five rooms and above

(6) Households with unspecified number of rooms

(7) Number of households with details unspecified.

TABLE H-III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census house-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
						No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAGALAND	Total	103,839	264,323	242,444	187,950	48,699	114,584	106,285	36,177	90,064	83,810
	Rural	93,538	235,738	224,361	165,915	44,077	104,680	100,856	33,165	81,447	78,221
	Urban	10,301	28,585	18,083	22,035	4,622	9,904	5,429	3,012	8,617	5,589
Kohima	Total	38,314	93,877	79,224	77,419	13,763	29,830	23,952	15,483	36,757	32,705
	Rural	30,507	72,013	66,038	61,083	9,777	21,269	19,165	13,531	30,904	29,206
	Urban	7,807	21,864	13,186	16,336	3,986	8,561	4,787	1,952	5,853	3,499
Mokokchung	Total	32,763	81,938	79,533	58,738	14,992	33,175	33,437	11,912	30,215	29,047
	Rural	30,269	75,217	74,636	53,039	14,356	31,832	32,795	10,852	27,451	26,957
	Urban	2,494	6,721	4,897	5,699	636	1,343	642	1,060	2,764	2,090
Tuensang	Total	32,762	88,508	83,687	51,793	19,944	51,579	48,896	8,782	23,092	22,058
	Rural	32,762	88,508	83,687	51,793	19,944	51,579	48,896	8,782	23,092	22,058

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBERS OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified No. of rooms			No. of Households with details unspecified
No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		No. of households	Number of members		
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
13,601	39,543	35,819	3,235	11,305	9,740	2,118	8,808	6,778	7	19	12	2
12,251	35,102	32,584	2,631	8,910	8,110	1,406	5,580	4,578	7	19	12	1
1,350	4,441	3,235	604	2,395	1,630	712	3,228	2,200	..	..	..	1
6,589	17,759	15,631	1,325	4,652	3,505	1,153	4,876	3,427	1	3	4	..
5,710	14,733	13,496	928	2,966	2,487	560	2,138	1,680	1	3	4	..
879	3,026	2,135	397	1,686	1,018	593	2,738	1,747	..	..	..	..
4,446	13,428	12,566	953	3,189	2,974	458	1,930	1,506	1	1	3	1
3,975	12,013	11,466	746	2,480	2,362	339	1,440	1,053	1	1	3	..
471	1,415	1,100	207	709	612	119	490	453	..	..	..	1
2,566	8,356	7,622	957	3,464	3,261	507	2,002	1,845	5	15	5	1
2,566	8,356	7,622	957	3,464	3,261	507	2,002	1,843	5	15	5	1

TABLE H-IV
HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared on full count for total, rural and urban areas separately according to tenure status for the State and districts. Col. 4 shows the total number of Census households. These households are further distributed according to size of the households in cols. 5 to 11 of the table.

Size of household is given below.

(1) Household with one person
(2) Household with two persons
(3) Household with three persons
(4) Household with four persons
(5) Household with five persons
(6) Household with six and more persons
(7) Households with number of persons unspecified

TABLE H-IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

State/District	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 or more persons	No. of persons un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAGALAND	Total	Total	103,839	8,335	11,786	14,462	15,490	15,354	38,408	4
		Owned	89,712	6,230	9,073	11,987	13,483	13,827	35,110	2
		Rented	14,127	2,105	2,713	2,475	2,007	1,527	3,298	2
	Rural	Total	93,538	7,074	10,039	12,829	14,069	14,237	35,287	3
		Owned	86,982	6,014	8,793	11,700	13,147	13,512	33,814	2
		Rented	6,556	1.060	1,246	1,129	922	725	1,473	1
	Urban	Total	10,301	1,261	1,747	1,633	1,421	1,117	3,121	1
		Owned	2,730	216	280	287	336	315	1,296	..
		Rented	7,571	1,045	1,467	1,346	1,085	802	1,825	1
Kohima	Total	Total	38,314	4,195	5,225	5,838	5,672	5,290	12,094	..
		Owned	29,431	2,836	3,528	4,277	4,388	4,354	10,048	..
		Rented	8,883	1,359	1,697	1,561	1,284	936	2,046	..
	Rural	Total	30,507	3,156	3,872	4,580	4,594	4,468	9,837	..
		Owned	27,732	2,660	3,341	4,080	4,175	4,164	9,312	..
		Rented	2,775	496	531	500	419	304	525	..
	Urban	Total	7,807	1,039	1,353	1,258	1,078	822	2,257	..
		Owned	1,699	176	187	197	213	190	736	..
		Rented	6,108	863	1,166	1,061	865	632	1,521	..
Mokokchung	Total	Total	32,763	2,871	3,832	4,279	4,437	4,362	12,981	1
		Owned	29,556	2,434	3,198	3,717	3,998	3,989	12,220	..
		Rented	3,207	437	634	562	439	373	761	1
	Rural	Total	30,269	2,649	3,438	3,904	4,094	4,067	12,117	..
		Owned	28,525	2,394	3,105	3,627	3,875	3,864	11,660	..
		Rented	1,744	255	333	277	219	203	457	..
	Urban	Total	2,494	222	394	375	343	295	864	1
		Owned	1,031	40	93	90	123	125	560	..
		Rented	1,463	182	301	285	220	170	304	1

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

State/District	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 or more per-sons	No. of persons un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tuensang	Total	Total	32,762	1,269	2,729	4,345	5,381	5,702	13,333	3
		Owned	30,725	960	2,347	3,993	5,097	5,484	12,842	2
		Rented	2,037	309	382	352	284	218	491	1
	Rural	Total	32,762	1,269	2,729	4,345	5,381	5,702	13,333	3
		Owned	30,725	960	2,347	3,993	5,097	5,484	12,842	2
		Rented	2,037	309	382	352	284	218	491	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE-H-I.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES.

FLY-LEAF

For the preparation of this table the data have been made available from the main Table H-I. The procedure adopted for the preparation of this table is given below :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The figures are rounded off to integers to show Total of Cols. 2+3=1000

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

Note : M.T.=Main Table

TABLE H-I.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND

State/District	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total occupied Census houses	OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES			
			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
NAGALAND	40	960	793	781	11	1
Kohima	60	940	828	811	16	1
Mokokchung	38	962	751	741	9	1
Tuensang	19	981	797	790	6	1

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist houses and inspection houses	Shops (excluding eating houses)	Business houses and offices	Factories work-shop and worksheds	Restuarant, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar *etc.*) excluding places of worship.	Places of worship (e.g. Temple,) Church, Mosque, Gurudwara *etc.*	Other
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	6	6	2	1	1	8	137
5	11	7	3	2	2	9	73
8	6	6	3	—	2	8	178
5	2	4	1	...	1	6	165

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

FLY- LEAF

This table has been presented from the main table H.I. The distribution of 1000 census houses between rural and urban areas in each selected type of use and for vacant category is presented in this table.

The procedure adopted for the preparation of this table is given below :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The figures are rounded off to integers to show

Cols. 2+3=1000

Cols. 4+5=1000

Cols. 6+7=1000

Cols. 8+9=1000

Note : M.T.=Main Table.

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

State/District	Vacant at the time of houselisting		CENSUS HOUSE 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
NAGALAND	806	194	908	92	525	475	424	576
Kohima	719	281	811	189	268	732	200	800
Mokokchung	860	140	929	71	685	315	444	556
Tuensang	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

0—denotes nil

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

FLY-LEAF

The table has been prepared from the main table H.II. This table shows the distribution of 1000 Census houses by predominant material of wall in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

The procedure adopted for the preparation of this table is given below :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The figures are rounded off to integers to show

Col. 2—Rural=Cols. 3 to 11=1000
Col. 2—Urban=Cols. 3 to 11=1000

Note : M.T.=Main Table.

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

State/District	Rural/ Urban	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL								
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAGALAND	Rural	876	21	N	65	2	8	1	27	N
	Urban	332	74	0	109	33	105	N	347	N
Kohima	Rural	815	33	N	78	5	20	3	46	0
	Urban	266	76	0	87	41	132	N	398	N
Mokokchung	Rural	892	22	0	56	1	2	N	27	N
	Urban	542	65	0	181	8	19	0	185	N
Tuensang	Rural	914	10	0	62	N	2	N	12	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N—denotes negligible,
0—denotes nil

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

This table has been prepared from the Appendix to table H.II. This table shows the distribution of 1000 residential census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately of the State and districts.

The procedure adopted for the preparation of this table is given below :

$$\text{Col. 3} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 5,6 \& 7 under category (i) of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000 \text{ (Rural and urban separately)}$$

$$\text{Col. 4} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 5,6 \& 7 under category (ii) of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000 \text{ (Rural and urban separately)}$$

$$\text{Col. 5} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 5,6 \& 7 under category (iii) of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000 \text{ (Rural and urban separately)}$$

The figures are rounded off to integers to show

Cols. 3+4+5=1000(rural)

Cols. 3+4+5=1000(urban)

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

State/District	Rural Urban	Predominant Material of Wall		
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, or wood	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
NAGALAND	Rural	969	31	N
	Urban	542	458	N
Kohima	Rural	941	59	0
	Urban	457	543	N
Mokokchung	Rural	978	22	N
	Urban	807	193	0
Tuensang	Rural	988	12	N
	Urban	0	0	0

N — denotes Negligible,
0 — denotes nil

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

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from the main table H-II. This table shows the distribution of 1000 Census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately for the State and districts.

The procedure adopted for the preparation of this table is given below :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The figures are rounded off to integers to show

Col. 2(Rural) = Cols. 3 to 10 = 1000
Col. 2(Urban) = Cols. 3 to 10 = 1000

Note : M.T. = Main Table.

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

State/District	Rural Urban	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF							
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, state, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAGALAND	Rural	826	N	173	N	N	N	1	N
	Urban	221	N	703	16	1	0	59	N
Kohima	Rural	729	N	269	1	N	0	1	..
	Urban	199	N	709	20	1	0	71	N
Mokokchung	Rural	811	N	188	N	0	0	1	N
	Urban	291	0	686	1	0	0	22	..
Tuensang	Rural	925	0	75	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..

N—denotes negligible.
0—denotes nil

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

This table has been prepared from the Appendix to Table H.II. It shows the distribution of 1000 residential census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately for the State and districts.

The procedure adopted for the preparation of this table is given below :

$$\text{Col. } 3 = \frac{\text{Total of Col. 5 under category I,II \& III of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000(\text{Rural and Urban separately})$$

$$\text{Col. } 4 = \frac{\text{Total of Col. 6 under category I,II \& III of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000(\text{Rural and Urban separately})$$

$$\text{Col. } 5 = \frac{\text{Total of Col. 7 under category I,II \& III of Appendix}}{\text{Col. 3 of Appendix}} \times 1000(\text{Rural and Urban separately})$$

The figures are rounded off to integers to show

Cols. 3+4+5=1000 (Rural)

Cols. 3+4+5=1000 (Urban)

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

State/District	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
NAGALAND	Rural	846	154	N
	Urban	249	751	N
Kohima	Rural	752	248	0
	Urban	222	778	N
Mokokchund	Rural	840	160	N
	Urban	335	665	0
Tuensang	Ruaal	940	60	N
	Urban	0	0	0

N — denotes negligible,
0 — denotes nil.

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

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from the main table-H.III. This table shows the distribution of 1000 Census households by number of rooms occupied in the State and districts.

The procedure adopted from the preparation of this table is given below :

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

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

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

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

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

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

The figures are rounded off to integers to show Cols. 2 to 7=1000

Note : M. T.=Main Table.

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

State/District	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Unspecified No. of rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGALAND	469	348	131	31	21	N
Kohima	359	404	172	35	30	N
Mokokchung	458	363	136	29	14	N
Tuensang	609	268	78	29	16	N

N—denotes negligible.

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

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from the main table-H.III. This table shows the number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household for total, rural and urban areas separately of the State and districts.

The proccdure adopted for the preparation of this tabıe is given below :

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

$$\text{Col. } 4 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 4+5 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3-\text{Col. } 25 \text{ of M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. } 5 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 8+9 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 7 \text{ of M.T.}}$$

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

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

$$\text{Col. } 8 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 8+9 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 7 \text{ of M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. } 9 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 11+12 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 10 \text{ of M.T.} \times 2}$$

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

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

$$\text{Col. } 12 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 11+12 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 10 \text{ of M.T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. } 13 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 14+15 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 13 \text{ of M.T.} \times 3}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Col. } 16 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 14+15 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 13 \text{ of M.T.}}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Col. } 20 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 17+18 \text{ of M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 16 \text{ of M.T.}}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Col. } 24 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 20+21 \text{ of M. T.}}{\text{Col. } 19 \text{ of M. T.}}$$

$$\text{Col. } 25 = \frac{\text{Cols. } 23+24 \text{ of M. T.}}{\text{Col. } 22 \text{ of M. T.}}$$

The number of households with details unspecified has been excluded in working out the figures for columns 3 and 4.

Note : M. T.=Main Table.

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

State/District	Total Rural Urban	TOTAL*		ONE ROOM				TWO ROOMS			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAGALAND	Total	2.70	4.88	4.54	2.36	2.18	4.54	2.40	1.24	1.16	4.81
	Rural	2.77	4.92	4.66	2.37	2.29	4.66	2.41	1.23	1.18	4.81
	Urban	2.12	4.53	3.32	2.14	1.18	3.32	2.36	1.43	0.93	4.72
Kohima	Total	2.24	4.52	3.91	2.17	1.74	3.91	2.25	1.19	1.06	4.49
	Rural	2.26	4.53	4.14	2.18	1.96	4.14	2.22	1.14	1.08	4.44
	Urban	2.15	4.49	3.35	2.15	1.20	3.35	2.40	1.50	0.90	4.79
Mokokchung	Total	2.75	4.93	4.44	2.21	2.23	4.44	2.49	1.27	1.22	4.98
	Rural	2.83	4.95	4.50	2.22	2.28	4.50	2.51	1.27	1.24	5.01
	Urban	2.04	4.66	3.12	2.11	1.01	3.12	2.29	1.31	0.99	4.58
Tuensang	Total	3.33	5.26	5.04	2.59	2.45	5.04	2.57	1.32	1.25	5.14
	Rural	3.33	5.26	5.04	2.59	2 45	5.04	2.57	1.32	1.25	5.14
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Excludes Households with details unspecified whose number in the State was 2.
Total 2(two) Rural 1(one) Urban 1(one).

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

THREE ROOMS				FOUR ROOMS				FIVE ROOMS AND ABOVE				UNSPECIFIED NO. OF ROOMS
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Average No. of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.85	0.97	0.88	5.54	1.63	0.88	0.75	6.51	1.18	0.67	0.54	7.36	4.43
1.84	0.95	0.89	5.52	1.62	0.85	0.77	6.47	1.28	0.68	0.55	7.22	4.43
1.90	1.10	0.80	5.69	1.67	0.99	0.68	6.66	1.10	0.65	0.45	7.62	..
1.69	0.90	0.79	5.07	1.54	0.88	0.66	6.16	1.09	0.64	0.45	7.20	7.00
1.65	0.86	0.79	4.94	1.47	0.80	0.67	5.88	1.12	0.63	0.49	6.82	7.00
1.96	1.15	0.81	5.87	1.70	1.06	0.64	6.81	1.06	0.65	0.41	7.56	..
1.95	1.01	0.94	5.85	1.62	0.84	0.78	6.47	1.24	0.70	0.54	7.50	4.00
1.97	1.01	0.96	5.91	1.62	0.83	0.79	6.49	1.20	0.69	0.51	7.35	4.00
1.78	1.00	0.78	5.34	1.60	0.86	0.74	6.38	1.34	0.70	0.64	7.92	..
2.08	1.09	0.99	6.23	1.76	0.91	0.85	7.03	1.39	0.72	0.67	7.59	4.00
2.08	1.09	0.99	6.23	1.76	0.91	0.85	7.03	1.39	0.72	0.67	7.59	4.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE-H.IV.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY.

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from the main table H-IV. This table shows the distribution of 1000 Census households living in Census houses according to size of the household in rural and urban areas separately of the State and districts.

The procedure adopted for the preparation of this table is given below :

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

$$\text{Col. } 4 = \frac{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 5 = \frac{\text{Col. } 5 \text{ of M.T. (O)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 6 = \frac{\text{Col. } 5 \text{ of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 7 = \frac{\text{Col. } 6 \text{ of M.T. (O)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 8 = \frac{\text{Col. } 6 \text{ of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 9 = \frac{\text{Col. } 7 \text{ of M.T. (O)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 10 = \frac{\text{Col. } 7 \text{ of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 11 = \frac{\text{Col. } 8 \text{ of M.T. (O)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 12 = \frac{\text{Col. } 8 \text{ of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 13 = \frac{\text{Col. } 9 \text{ of M.T. (O)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. } 14 = \frac{\text{Col. } 9 \text{ of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. } 4 \text{ of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE-H-IV.1 *(Concld.)*

$$\text{Col. 15} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 of M.T. (O)}}{\text{Col. 4 of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 16} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. 4 of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 17} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 of M.T. (O)}}{\text{Col. 4 of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Col. 18} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 of M.T. (R)}}{\text{Col. 4 of M.T. (T)}} \times 1000$$

The figures are rounded of off to integers to show

Cols. 3+4 (Rural) = 1000 = Cols. 5 to 18
Cols. 3+4 (Urban) = 1000 = Cols. 5 to 18
Cols. 3 = Cols. 5+7+9+11+13+15+17
Cols. 4 = Cols. 6+8+10+12+14+16+18

Note : M.T. = Main Table

T = Total
R = Rented
O = Owned

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

State/District	Rural Urban	HOUSEHOLD HEAVING					
		Total		One person		Two persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	Rural	930	70	64	11	94	13
	Urban	265	735	21	102	27	142
Kohima	Rural	909	91	87	16	110	18
	Urban	218	782	23	110	25	149
Mokokchung	Rural	942	58	79	9	102	11
	Urban	413	587	16	73	37	121
Tuensang	Rural	938	62	29	9	72	12
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

N—denotes negligible
0—denotes nil

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

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
125	12	141	10	144	8	362	16	N	N
28	131	33	105	30	78	126	177	0	N
134	16	137	14	136	10	305	17	0	0
25	136	27	111	24	81	94	195	0	0
120	9	128	7	128	7	385	15	0	0
36	114	49	88	50	69	225	122	0	N
122	11	156	9	167	6	392	15	N	N
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDICES

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

HOUSELIST

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 detials 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, hills, 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 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 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 clockwise 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 house-numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering 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

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

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 cluster 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 assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering 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 the house-numbers 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 house-numbering. 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 a 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 alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on 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 country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. in such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

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 household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons ; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels. Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams etc.* These are called "Institutional Households".

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 is given at pages 107, 108, 109 and 110 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 and 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 identified 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 the 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.

Col. 1 : Line Number

28. Every line in the Houselist 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. 2 : Building Number (Municipal or Local authority or Census 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.

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 lay-out 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 no it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

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.

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 number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Col. 4-5 : Predominant construction material of Census house

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

Col. 4 : Material of Wall

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. 5 : Material of roof

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

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 of this Appendix) such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making, *etc.*, is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

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

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

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.

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 handloom 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 column 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.

Col. 8 : Household Number

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.

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 will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of household 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 honses, 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.

Col. 9 : Name of the Head of Household

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 un-related 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. 10 : If S. C. or S. T., write name of caste/tribe

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,

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 institutional households) does not belong to S.C/S.T then write S C/S.T 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 S.C/S.T but any other member of the household does belong to S.C./S.T. ; 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.

Col. 11 : Number of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, *etc.*, should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping, *etc.*, are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

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 houes-hold 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, notwith-standing 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 house-hold should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Com-panies *etc.* In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : Number 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.

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

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' other-wise '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. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the house-hold has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not 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 household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on some-bodyelse's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

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 con-struction", "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
ESTABLISHMENTS 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 each establishment are to be recorded. (See the Establishment Schedule given at page 107 of this book).

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 under Appendix VIII of this publication. 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 Nos. *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 establishment 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 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 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.

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

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

(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 individual 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 a 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 a 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 Go t. 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".

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

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 into 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.

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 is produced, 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.

"*Columns 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.

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

78. *Household Industry : Definition*

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members 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 licenced 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 Industry 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 licenced 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 licenced 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.

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

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 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.*

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the 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 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.

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.*

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold

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.

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".

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

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.

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade *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.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe ***e.g.*****, Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop,** ***etc.***

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, Orphanage, Rescue House, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop, Lawyer's Office, Doctor's Clinic, Laundry, *etc.*

General :

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 house 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 ENGLISH

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.....

ENGLISH

INDIA 1971

LIST

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

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

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
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 Immediate

Census of India—1971

Circular No. 1.
NO. SCO-3/14/69

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

Dated Kohima the 26th Dec '69.
5 Pausa, 1891.

To

All Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners
and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub : 1971 CENSUS OPERATIONS—OUTLINE OF PREPATORY MEASURES

Sir,

I am to invite your attention to Nagaland Government letter No. GAB-19/2/69 dated the 9th Dec '69 (copy of annexure I) wherein the Chief Secretary has asked you to render whole-hearted co-operation to make the 1971 Census a complete success in Nagaland. I also hope that I will be receiving your help and co-operation in all respects connceted with the 1971 Census. The intention and purpose of this letter (circular No. 1) is to give you an outline of preparatory measures to be taken up during the 1971 Census in the districts and sub-divisions in Nagaland.

2. The All India decennial Census, eleventh in the series, will take place in February-March, 1971. The reference date will be the sunrise on 1st March, 1971.

Reference period

3. The Census Calendar (copy at annexure II) drawn up for Nagaland has been sent to you. It is to be ensured that each stage of the Census work has to be completed within the prescribed period.

Census Calendar

4. The Census Schedules to be canvassed in the 1971 Census as follows :—

Census Schedules

(1) Houselist
(2) Establishment Schedule
(3) Individual Slip
(4) Population Record

The first two will be canvassed in February, 1970 during house listing and the last two will be canvassed in Feb '71 during enumeration.

5. The whole Census operations can be divided into four stages as follows (1) House-numbering and Houselisting, (2) Enumeration, (3) Tabulation and (4) Report writing. You are concerned with the 1st two stages. Before we enter into House

Census Operation

numbering and houselisting stage, the village list and town list of all the areas of your district/ sub-division are to be forwarded to this office at the earliest for further action from our side. It is to be ensured that all the areas of your district/sub-division are to be covered in the village and the town list and there should not be overlapping and omission of any area.

6. The Deputy Commissioners have been appointed by the State Government as District Census Officers under section 4 of the Census Act, 1948. At the Sub-divisional level, Addl. Deputy Commissioners/Sub-divisional Officers (Civil) have been appointed by the State Government as Sub-divisional Census Officers. The Deputy Commissioner will be the head of the District Census Organisation and will be assisted by the Sub-divisional Officers (Civil) in a large measure. At the next lower level are the Charge Superintendents. Each administrative circle normally will form a Census charge and the circle Officer/Development Officer will be the Charge Superintendent in his Circle. In case of urban area, the Secretary of the Municipal/Town committee will be the Charge Superintendent in his town.

Census Officers

7. Each Charge Superintendent will divide the whole area under his jurisdiction into Enumerator's Blocks consisting of 150-200 households or a population of about 750 persons in case of rural areas and 120-150 households or a population of about 600 persons in case of urban areas. It is abviously not possible to keep an absolutely uniform size of the enumerator's block. It may be a little more or little less in size according to convenience. For a smaller village one enumerator's block may be formed. If the village is big there is no objection to make two blocks in that village but in no case should a block consist of more than a village. Similarly, a block should not be formed consisting of parts of two villages. If this is an isolated village of population less than optimum workload of an enumerator, such a village should also constitute a separate block. About 5 contiguous Enumerator's blocks will form a Supervisor's circle. A supervisor is expected to check 100% entries made by an enumerator. The enumerators may be appointed from the Primary/Secondary School teachers. If sufficient number of teachers are not available in a particular area, village level workers, staff of the B.D.O's Office may also be appointed as enumerators. The Superivsors may be appointed from the High/Middle School teachers. Extension Officers, progress assistants etc. may also be appointed as Supervisors. The GBs/DBs may also be appointed as Supervisors where possible. As far as possible the enumerators should be so appointed that they operate within their own normal jurisdiction.

Enumerator's Block and Supervisor's Circle

8. I would like to conclude this circular No. 1 with the extract of the inaugural speech of the Union Home Minister addressed to all the Director of Census Operations.

"Your responsibilities are great. Your task is none too easy though I have no doubt that it is a very fascinating one. Census would require single minded devotion on your part. It would be your task to inspire the entire machinery under you in the State to greater and greater effort in this work of National Importance. The next Census of 1971 makes an important land-

mark in the Census history. It marks the completion of hundred years of modern Census taking in our country. We could justifiable take pride in the achievement. I am sure all of you will strive your utmost not only to maintain but enhance our rich tradition in Census taking". I would be indicating further action to be taken spelling out detailed instructions in respect of every phase of operation in subsequent circulars.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

No. SCO-3/14/69

Dated Kohima the 26th Dec'69
5 Pausa,1891.

Copy to :— 1) Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland.

2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland,(Home Department)Kohima.

4) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

5) Deputy Registrar General, India. Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

6) Central Tabulation Officer,

7) All Directors of the Other States, Union Territories

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

Census Immediate

Census of India—1971
Circular No. 2
Nagaland

NO. SCO-3/14/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND.

Dated Kohima the 2nd Feb '70.
13 Magha, 1892.

To

All Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners
and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub: 1971 CENSUS OPERATIONS-PREPARATION OF VILLAGE/BLOCK LIST AND NOTIONAL MAPS OF VILLGES, TOWNS, ENUMERATOR'S BLOCKS, SHOWING LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, STREETS AND ROADS.

Sir,

In circular No. 1 of even number dated the 26th Dec '69 I had given a broad outline of the preparatory measures for the various phases of the 1971 Census work. As you know the actual Census will take place in February 1971 but it will be preceded by the House-listing and House-numbering operations. In fact, due to some reason or the other, this State is lagging behind the Schedule in the prepatrion for the Census Operations. Therefore to make up the loss of time I hope you will kindly go through this circular very carefully and will take up all necessary actions immediately.

2. In this circular No. 2, I propose to deal with the immediate task before us, namely the preparation of village/Block list and Notional maps of villages, towns, Enumerator's blocks showing the locations of public buildings, streets and roads. Since the Census enumeration involves exhaustive counting of population with various statistics, our first step will be the listing and numbering of the houses. In order to ensure that all the houses in the area are listed and numbered, it is essential first to prepare a list of villages. In this respect the preparation of notional maps of villages, towns, enumerator's blocks showing the location of public buildings, streets and roads will not only be helpful in locating the smallest Census unit, the enumerator's block, but will also ensure that there is no omission or over-lapping of any area.

3. Each Charge Superintendent will therefore prepare a list of villages in his Charge (Administrative Circle) in triplicate in the proforma enclosed. Detailed instructions for the preparution of village list, along with the proforma, are given in the annexure. You will please collect from all the Charge Superintendents the list along with three copies of a map of the Charge concerned showing all the villages

Listing of villages

with their boundaries clearly demarcated in that Charge. After necessary Scrutiny in your office, these lists and maps please be forwarded to me on or before 28th February, 1970. After we have scrutinised the lists and obtained necessary classifications if any, two copies each of the lists and maps will be returned to you indicating corrections, if any. One copy each of these lists ond maps may be retained by you for reference and the third copy with necessary instructions may be returned to the E.A.C./Circle Officer/Development Officer, who is also the Charge Suberintendent. As the delimitation of Enumerator's blocks and Supervisors' Circles will be based on these village lists, extreme care may kindly be taken to ensure that the village lists are prepared correctly without any omission or duplication what so ever.

4. It will be necessary to prepare a map of each Charge as stated in para 3 above, showing every village without omission or duplication so as to facilitate the grouping of these villages under Supervisors' Circle (About 5 contiguous Enumerator's blocks will form a Supervisor's Circle as mentioned in Circular No. 1 para 7). It will be appreciable and helpful also if topographical features like hill ranges, rivers, roads etc. are also shown in the map.

Jurisdictional Maps.

5. The villages in each Charge may be serially numbered according to their geographical location. A Charge wise list of villages and three copies of maps of each Charge may be prepared.

Numbering of villages

Note :—The Charge wise list of villages will be prepered on the basis of Sub-division-wise list of villages submitted to this office by you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

NO. SCO-3/14/69

Dated Kohima the 2nd Feb '70.
13 Magha, 1892.

Copy to :—1) Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.

2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, (Home Department) Kohima.

4) Deputy Registrar General, India, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

5) Central Tabulation Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

6) All Directors of other States/ Union Territories.

7) G.O.C, 8th Mountain Division,

8) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

Circular No. 2

ANNEXURE

Instructions for Preparation of Village List and Maps

A list of villages included within the present boundaries of each Charge (Administrative Circle) of a Sub-division in a district will be prepared. The list will cover all areas in the Charge except the recognised towns namely :

1. Kohima Town
2. Dimapur Town
3. Mokokchung Town

The list will be prepared *in triplicate* in the proforma given below :—

PROFORMA
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

List of villages in the Charge.....Sub division.....District.....

Sl. No.	Name of village	Remarks
1	2	3

2. The Charge Superintendent (E.A.C/ Circle Officer/Development Officer) a map of his charge in triplicate and incorporate all the villages of that Charge in the map. There should not be any omission or duplication.

3. The Charge Superintendent will list all the villages of the charge, as shown in the map of the Charge, in a continuous order according to their geographical location starting from some convenient point. A running serial number, starting from one, will be given to all the villages thus listed. To maintain the uniformity of procedure to be followed in each Charge and in the whole State, I would like to give a guide line for giving serial number to the villages in the map. The serial should start from the village located at the north-west corner of the Charge and continuing it in the serpentime order should end in the village in the south-east corner of the Charge, keeping in mind the geographical contiguity of the villages.

4. In the map of the Charge, the serial numbers thus given to the villages will be marked against the names of those villages.

5. In the remarks column of the village list, the Charge Superinrendent will record the old name of the villages if the villages has acquired some new name after the last Census of 1961.

6. The un-inhabited villages will also be given the serial numbers giving a remark to this effect in the remarks column of the village list.

7. If only a part of a village has become part of any town mentioned above in para 1, the name of the village will also be recorded against its appropriate serial number and a remark to this effect will be recorded in the remarks column stating the regulation number etc. affecting such Charge.

8. In case the whole village has been merged with any of the above mentioned towns, or it has disappeared, since the last Census of 1961, though shown in the geographical order in the map, the serial number will not be given to such a village. The fact will be explained in the remarks.

9. A remark is needed to be given for a village which has come up since the 1961 Census and also for a village deserted since the last Census. For the whole Charge the difference in the number of villages in the new list and in the list of 1961 Census should be completely accounted by the remarks in the remarks column of the village list.

Census of India—1971
Circular No. 2-A.
Nagaland

NO. SCO.3/14/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

Dated Kohima the 23rd April, 1970.
3 Vaisakha, 1892.

To

All Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners,
and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub : 1971 CENSUS OPERATIONS—PREPARATION OF VILLAGE LIST, NOTIONAL MAPS OF CHARGES AND LAYOUT SKETCHES OF EACH ENUMERATORS VILLAGE/BLOCK AND NUMBERING THE HOUSE.

Sir,

In continuation of my circular No. 2 issued on 2nd Feb '70, I am to specify further the instructions for preparing the notional maps of each charge (Administrative Circle) and lay-out sketch of each enumerator's block.

I have received the notional maps of a few Sub-divisions but they are not upto the mark These maps have not been prepared according to the instructions laid down in my circular No. 2, so they are not unable for the purpose of 1971 Census. The rest of the Charge Superintendents have not sent the notional maps uptill now. Therefore all the Charge Superintendents (irrespective of the fact that some of them have submitted the maps earlier) will please prepare the notional maps of their Charges a fresh and will send them to me as early as possible. The instructions, for preparing the notional maps of Charges and the lay-out sketches of each enumerator's block, are given in the following paragraphs. The specimen copies of notional maps and lay-out sketches separately for rural and urban areas are given in the annexure for your guidance.

RURAL AREAS

Preparation of Notional Maps of a Charge

Each Charge Superintendent will prepare a notional map (not to scale) of his Charge (Administrative Circle) in triplicate, showing all the villages in the Charge with their boundaries clearly demarcated in the map and also showing some topographical features like hill ranges, rivers, roads which will be helpful for identification of the villages. A continuous serial number will be given in serpentine order to all the villages shown in the map, starting from the North-West corner of the map. The serial numbers thus allotted to the villages will be marked against the names of those villages in the map. A list of all such villages, shown in the notional map of the Charge will be prepared in triplicate giving the serial numbers as shown in the map giving their 1961 Census population and current approximate population for new villages. This marks the completion of the notional maps of the Charge and the village list.

Preparation of Lay-out Sketch of Each Village

The enumerators with the help of their Supervisors will prepare the lay-out sketches of their villages in triplicate showing the roads, streets, foot-paths, cart tracks and also the location of each and every house in the village indicating the nature of the house of Kutcha or Pucca, residential or non-residential with the help of the geometrical figures noted below :—

—Pucca Residential House
—Kutcha Residential House
—Pucca Non-residential House
—Kutcha Non-residential House

A house will be treated as pucca if the wall and roof materials of it are as shown below :—

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

Roof Material : Tiles, G.C.I. sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, R.B.C., R.C.C. and Timber etc.

Note :—G.C.I. —Galvanised corrugated iron.
R.B.C. —Reinforced Brick concrete and
R.C.C. —Reinforced cement concrete.

A house will be treated as Kutcha if the walls and roofs of it are made up of unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks.

When the location of every building and house is fixed on the lay-out sketch, they will be given a running serial number preferably in the clockwise direction. The number 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.

URBAN AREAS

Preparation of Notional Map of a Town

The preparation of notional maps and the lay-out sketches in the urban areas will essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that the town maps prepared by the draftsman of the Municipality may be made use of, demarcating the boundaries clearly after making necessary corrections, if any, in the boundaries. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units like ward, locality or mohalla, 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. A list of all the Enumerator's blocks delineated in the map will also be given along with their approximate current population.

Preparation of Lay-out Sketch of an Enumerators Block

After the preparation of the notional map of the town as mentioned above, a skeleton map or lay-out sketch of each locality Ward or block will be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house will be located on this skeleton map. If a ward or locality is too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map then a ward map may be divided into segment and separate lay-out map of each segment may be prepared and on those segment maps the buildings and houses should be clearly located. The procedure for numbering the houses will be the same as in rural areas. On those maps the important building like Town hall, large office buildings, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc., may also be shown

for clear identification of the enumerator's block.

Most of the towns may already be having a satisfactory housenumbering system. This system need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of housenumbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out sketches. If there is no proper system of housenumbering in the town then the enumerators will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketches of their jurisdiction.

DEFINITIONS :

1. *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 residences or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, godowns, stores, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence etc. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street, which are joined with one another by common walls on either sides looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number. If there are more than one structures within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e. g., the main house, servants quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures be assigned a number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given in the next paragraph.

2. *Census House :* A Census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of flats or blocks, which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, 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 house. If all the structures within an enclose compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated a separate Census house.

Numbering of Buildings and House in Rural and Urban areas both

Arabic numerals e.g., (1, 2, 3,.....) should be used for building numbers. 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 house, 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. The order in which Census houses with a building are to be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

For further details the officer concerned may please refer to the booklet "Instructions to

Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedule" issued from the office of the Registrar General, India and which have been supplied to all concerned officers. For deciding the boundary line cases or in some extra ordinary situations the officer concerned will please apply their own judgement as the situation warrants them to do to avoid delay.

Yours saithfully,
Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

NO. SCO-3/14/69

Dated Kohima the 23rd April, 1970
3 Vaisakha, 1892

Copy to :—1) Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.

2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland (Home Department), Kohima.

4) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

5) G.O.C. 8th Mountain Division 99 APO (with 6 spare copies).

6) Deputy Registrar General, India, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

7) Central Tabulation Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

8) All Directors of Other States/ Union Territories.

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Censns Operations,
Nagaland.

Census of India 1971 *Census Immediate*
Circular No. 3
Nagaland

No. SCO-3/14/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

Dated Kohima the 25th April, 1970
5 Vaisakha 1892.

From :

Sri Daniel Kent, I.F.A.S.,
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland, Kohima.

To :

All Deputy Commissioners/Addl. Deputy Commissioners/Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub : LOCATION CODE, TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS AND SUPERVISORS DISTRIBUTION OF FORMS, SCHEDULES ETC

Sir,

In this circular No. 3, I will be discussing the method of alloting location code in the forthcoming Census in Nagaland.

The location code is the method by which every village or town in any circle in every district of the State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, circle, village or town/ward enumerator's block will have to be allotted code numbers.

Conde numbers in rural areas :

The code in rural areas will have four elements separated by oblique stroke. The first element would represent the district number, the second, the circle number, third, the village number and the fourth, the enumerator's block number given inside bracket. For example—

"1/3/21(2)"

Here figure '1' stands for district, '3' for circle and '21' for the village and '2' in bracket for enumerator's block.

Code Numbers in urban areas :

The urban location code will also have four elements namely : representing district number, town number, ward or street number and the enumerator's block number. Please note that the number allotted to a town will be in Roman figure. For the third element of the urban code, there may be a few alternatives.

In Municipal towns, there would be wards/blocks, the number allotted to the wards/blocks by the local body should be accepted for the Code. In some towns there will not be wards/blocks but Mohallas/areas with district names. All such Mohallas/areas should be assigned a number in a serial covering the town and should be used for the third element of the Code. In some towns there may be no wards/blocks or Mohollas/areas but sectors or streets ; these should be serialised and allotted a number to be used for the third element of the code. The enumerator's block should be serialised for the towns as a whole and each block allotted a number. Thus the urban location code number will be something like this :

2/III/4/(3)

Here '2' represents the district number, 'III' the town number in the district, '4' the ward/block number (or Moholla/areas number of street number/sector number) and '3' (within bracket) the enumerator's block number in the particular town.

The Code numbers allotted to the Districts in Nagaland are as follows :

Sl. No.	*Name of Districts*	*Code Numbers*
1.	Kohima	1
2.	Mokokchung	2
3.	Tuensang	3

And the Code numbers allotted to the Circles of the respective districts are as follows :

KOHIMA DISTRICT

(Circles under Kohima Sadar Sub-Division)

Circle	*Code numbers*
Tseminyu	1/1
Pughoboto	1/2
Chiephobozou	1/3
Jakhama	1/4
Zubza	1/5
(Under Phek Sub-Division)	
Phek	1/6
Pfutsero	1/7
Chizami	1/8
Chazouba	1/9
Meluri	1/10
Phokhungri	1/11
(Under Dimapur Sub-Division)	
Dimapur	1/12
Pherima	1/13
(Under Jaluke Sub-division)	
Jaluke	1/14
Tenning	1/15
Pedi	1/16

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(Under Mokokchung Sadar Sub-Division)

Ongpangkong	2/1
Chuchuyimlang	2/2
Tuli	2/3
Alongkima	2/4
Kobulong	2/5
Longchem	2/6
Mongkolemba	2/7
Changtongya	2/8
(Under Zunheboto Sub-Division)	
Zunheboto	2/9
Aghunato	2/10
Satakha	2/11
Suruhoto	2/12
Akuluto	2/13
Atoizu	2/14
Satoi	2/15
Vihoshe	2/16
Maromi	2/17
Hoshepu	2/18
Achikuchu	2/19

(Under Wokha Sub-Division)

Wokha	2/20
Sanis	2/21
Bhandari	2/22
Lotsu	2/23
Aitepyong	2/24
Sungro	2/25

TUENSANG DISTRICT

(Under Tuensang Sadar Sub-Division)

Tuensang Sadar	3/1
Longkhim	3/2
Noksen	3/3
Chare	3/4
Tamlu	3/5
Longleng	3/6
Tobu	3/7
Shamatorr	3/8
Chessore	3/9
Noklak	3/10
Thonoknyu	3/11

(Under Mon Sub-division)

Mon	3/12
Tizit	3/13
Phomching	3/14
Chenwetnyu	3/15
Champang	3/16
Naginimara	3/17

(Under Kiphire Sub-Division)

Kiphire	3/18
Pungro	3/19
Sitimi	3/20
Seyochung	3/21

Code numbers for urban areas are given as follows :

1. Kohima Town	1/I
2. Dimapur Town	1/II
3. Mokokchung Town	2/I

Now you are requested to allot code numbers to all Census units (villages, blocks) of the respective circles of your district/Sub-Division. It may be noted that the enumerators will have to allot the same numbers engaged for filling up the Houselist and establishment Schedule etc. etc.

Training : Intensive training is to be imparted to the Enumerators and Supervisors before the Houselisting operations and much of our success will depends on the quality of training to be imparted in the training class. There should be five training classes consisting of four theoritical classes and one practical class for the enumerators and supervisors. The particulars of the enumerators and supervisors attended the training classes should be entered in 'Block and personnel Register' which will be sent to you very soon. The 'Block and personnel Register' should be filled up in triplicate by the respective Charge Superintendents, one copy to be sent to the District Census Officer and one copy to the Director of Censns Operations.

Appointment Letters of Enumerators and Supervisors

Form of Appointment letters for the Enumerators and Supervisors will be sent to you very soon. 6 copies of appointment letters for the enumerator will have to be issued. One copy will be issued to the respective enumerator, one copy to his Charge Superintendent, one copy to his Head Office, one copy to the District Census Officer, one copy to the Director of Census Operations and one copy should be retained in your office.

6 copies of appointment letters for Supervisors will have to be issued. One copy to the respective Supervisor, one copy to the Charge

Superintendent, one copy to the District Census Operations, one copy to his Head of Office, one copy should be retained in your office ond one copy to the Director of Census Operations.

Appointment Letters of Charge Superintendents

4 copies of appointment letters for Superintendents will have to be issued. One copy to the respective Charge Superintendent, one copy to the District Census Officer, one copy to the Director of Census Operations and one copy may be retained in your office.

Census Act 1948 :

A copy of the Census Act (No. XXXVII) of 1948 is being sent with this circular (Appendix I) so that you may exercise of the powers conferred upon you by the said Act for the successful implementation of the Census Operations.

No. SCO-3/14/69

Copy to : (1) Chief Secrrtary to the Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.

(2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

(3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, (Home Department) Kohima.

(4) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

(5) G.O.C. 8th Mountain Division 99 APO (with spare copies).

(6) Deputy Registrar General, India, Office of the Registrar Ganeral, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

(7) Central Tabulation Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

(8) All Directors of other States/ Union Territories.

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations, Nagaland.

Houselist Forms :

Houselist form will have to be filled up *in duplicate.* Every enumerator should be distributed with 10 forms. Every care should be taken so that there may be any wastage of forms.

Establishment Schedule :

Establishment Schedule should be filled up *in duplicate.* Every enumerator may be supplied with 2 forms. The procedure of filling up the Houselist Abstract will be intimated to you by a separate circular.

Houselist Abstract for Charges :

Houselist Abstract for Charges should be filled up by the Charge Superintendent himself *in duplicate.*

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations, Nagaland.

Dated Kohima the 25th April, 1970.

5 Vaisakha, 1892.

Census Immediate

Census of India 1971
Circular No. 4
Nagaland

NO. SCO-3/14/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

Dated Kohima the 24th April, 1970
4 Vaisakha, 1892

From : Shri Daniel Kent, I.F.A.S.,
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland, Kohima.

To : All Deputy Commissioners/Addl. Deputy Commissioners/
Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub. : HOUSELIST ABSTRACT.

Sir,

The Houselist Abstract has been prescribed only with a view to obtain 'control figures' of the number of Census houses and households. At the time of training of Enumerators and Supervisors, the manner of filling up the columns of the Houselist Abstract may be explained as follows :

2. You will find that column 1 of the Houselist Abstract relates to 'page number'. Every enumerator will be filling up about 10-15 Houselists in his block. He will thus have a bunch of Houselists duly filled in for his block. He should be asked to assign page number to the Houselists in a serial (needless to say that each Houselist form has two pages—obverse and reverse) for the entire block. He has to enter 'totals' of 'each page' of the Houselist in each line and strike grand total of each column in the last line of the Abstract. If there are more pages than the lines in the Abstract, then the entries should be carried to the reverse and the grand total struck at the end.

3. Special instructions will also have to be given in the training classes to the enumerators for filling up columns 2 to 6 of the Abstract. In column 2, only such occupied Census houses should be entered which are used 'wholly' for the purposes of 'residence' ; that is to say, such of the Census houses which are partly used as residence and partly as shops, workshops, etc., (like shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc.) will not be entered in column 2 but their number will be entered in column 3. Column 4, 5 and 6 are mutually exclusive. Column 5 is self explanatory and needs no commends. In column 6, will be entered, the number of Census houses, which are not used

as residence partly or wholly, nor which are vacant but are used as shops, workshops, offices, plases of entertainment, places of worship, etc., that is to say, all the Census houses which are not included in columns 2 to 5 of the Abstract. Column 7 will give the total number of Census houses. Column 8 relates to total number of households including Institutional Households. In this column, will be entered, the total number of households appearing in column 8 of the Houselist.

4. For filling up column 9 of the Abstract, the enumerator may face a difficulty. The institutions are orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, school hostel, college hostel etc. and the households of such institutions will be treated as 'Institutional Households'. The enumerators should add boldly 'INSTITUTION' after the name of the head of the household in the Houselist. 'INSTITUTION' should be written within bracket after the name like 'Ramdas' (INSTITUTION) in the Houselist. If this procedure is followed then, the enumerator can easily count the 'Institutions' in column 9 of the Houselist and give its page total in column 9 of the Abstract. Since the number of Institutions that the enumerator comes across in the area allotted to him may not be many and he may not face any great difficulty in posting the Institutional Households in the Abstract.

5. The Supervisors should be asked to check the Abstract with reference to the entries in the Houselist and countersign the Abstract in token of having done so.

6. The Abstract duly filled in will accompany the enumeration record (i. e., filled in Houselists and Establishment Schedule) of the block.

7. It is to be borne in mind that every enumerator will have to prepare a Houselist Abstract *in duplicate.*

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

NO. SCO/14/69

Dated Kohima the 24th April, 1970.

4 Vaisakha, 1892.

Copy to :—1) Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.

2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, (Home Department) Kohima.

4) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

5) G.O.C. 8th Mountain Division, 99 APO (with spare copies).

6) Deputy Registrar General India, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

7) Central Tabulation Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

8) All Directors of other States/ Union Territories.

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

Census Immediate

Census of India—1971

Circular No. 5.

Nagaland

NO. SCO-3/14/69

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

NAGALAND

Dated Kohima the 25th April '70.

5 Vaisakha, 1892.

To

All Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub : APPOINTMENT OF SUBSTITUTES ENUMERATORS/SUPERVISORS.

Sir,

I would like to say that at times during the ensuring Housenumbering/Houselisting operations it may so happen that some members of the personnel who have been appointed as Enumerators/Supervisors may express their difficulties in attending to their assigned duties which may be due to unavoidable and unforseen circumstances. In order to meet such local situtation, it is therefore, decided that it is necessary to appoint substitutes in their places in addition to normal requirment upto 5% and kept as reserve. The names and particulars of Enumerators/Supervisors appointed as reserve should be entered separately in the Charge Register marked "Reserve List".

While selecting such reserve it may be kept in mind that selection is made from different parts of the Charge Circle so that there would not be any difficulty in deputing them whenever and wherever any deficiency arises. Necessary training should be given to them in the same way as normal staff. The reserve staff so appointed will be paid only when they are actually deputed as substitutes in the field works.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(DANIEL KENT)

Director of Census Operations,

Nagaland.

NO. SCO-3/14/69

Dated Kohima the 25th April '70.
5 Vaisakha, 1892.

Copy to :—1) Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.

2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, (Home Department) Kohima.

4) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

5) G.O.C, 8th Mountain Division, 99 APO (with 6 spare copies).

6) Deputy Registrar General, India, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

7) Central Tabulation Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

8) All Directors of other States/ Union Territories.

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations, Nagaland.

Census Immediate

Census of India—1971
Circular No. 6
Nagaland

NO. SCO-3/14/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND.

Dated Kohima the 27th April '70.
7 Vaisakha, 1892.

To

All Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub : COLLECTION AND ARRANGEMENT OF FILLED IN HOUSELISTS/ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULES ETC.

Sir,

Further in the series of Census Circulars issued from time to time, I would like to bring to your notice for necessary action and guidance at the conclusion of the Houselisting operation. The manner of collection, arrangement and submission of filled in Houselist/ Establishment Schedules and Houselist Abstract must be followed strictly as follows :

That on conclussion of the Houselisting operation each enumerator would have filled in for his Block—

(a) two copies of Houselist
(b) two copies of the Establishment Schedules and
(c) two copies of Houselist Abstracts

The Charge Superintendent (or Charge Officer) of the particular Circle should be asked to collect all these schedules at his headquarters. And after ensuring that the above records have been received from every enumerators in his Charge, he would then arrange each copy of the above three (3) documents (a, b and c) in the serial order of the enumerator's Block. On having done this there would be six bundles or packages (Houselist 2 bundles of one copy each. Establishment Schedules 2 bundles of one copy each and Houselist Abstracts 2 bundles of one copy each). At no stage should the Schedules be allowed to be *folded*, they should be arranged in a 'flat stack' as they are within the stack or packages, the Schedules belonging to an enumerator's Block should be secured together with a lebel attached showing the details as—

(a) Location Code number District/Circle/ Village and Block in the case of Rural area and Location Code number District/Town/Ward and Block in the case of Urban area
(b) The number of sheets of the Schedules in the Block.

It would also be propet and convenient at the time of sorting out that *the Schedules of each Block* are stitched together with a string.

Care should also be taken that the respective Schedules of one Block are not mixed up with those of other Blocks and that they are identified as belonging to a particular Block.

After collecting the above metioned Schedules from the respective enumerator/supervisor the Charge Superintendent will fill up the Schedule "Houselist Abstract for Charges" by himself.

The Charge Superintendent or Charge Officer as the case may be *will retain one copy each of the Houselist and Houselist Abstract in this office* alongwith one copy each of the notional and lay-out sketches for the purpose of carrying out enumerators's Block for the population count. Only after the conclusion of the population count that this copy of the Houselist and its Abstract will be sent by the Charge Superintendent to the Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima, where these will be neatly preserved as a 'frame' for future survey and other important purposes.

The other copy of the Houselist, two copies of the Establishment Schedules, the other copy of the Houselist Abstract and a copy of Houselist Abstract for Charges duly stitched along with two copies each of Notional maps/Lay-out sketch will be sent by the Charge Superintendent to the Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima within a week on conclusion of the field operations.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(DANIEL KENT.)

Director of Census Operations, Nagaland.

No. SCO-3/14/69

Dated Kohima the 27th April, 1970
7 Vaisakha, 1192

Copy to :—1) Chief Secretary to the Govt of Nagaland, Kohima.

2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, (Home Department) Kohima.

4) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

5) G.O.C. 8th Mountain Division, C/o. 99 APO (with 6 spare copies)

6) Deputy Registrar General, India, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

7) Central Tabulation Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

8) All Directors of other States/ Union Territories.

Sd/-

(DANIEL KENT.)

Director of Census Operations, Nagaland.

Census of India—1971
Circular No. 7.
Nagaland

NO. SCO.3/14/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

Dated Kohima the 6th June, 1970.
16 Jyaistha, 1892.

To

The General Office Commanding, 8th Mountain Division,
C/O. 99 APO. Kohima.

All Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners,
and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub : CENSUS OF INDIA 1971 DEFENCE SERVICES

Sir,

According to the decision taken by the Registrar General, India in consultation with the Military High Commands, two types of arrangements are to be made for conducting actual enumeration of Defence Services personnel from 10th February to 28th Feb '71 ending sunrise of 1st March, 1971.

(1) Arrangement for Conducting Census in Military Areas other than Operational Areas.

In these areas the Officer Commanding station will function as Military Census Officer for the purpose of 1971 Census. Where the Officer Commanding station is unable to devote constant attention to the Census Operations, he may designate another Officer from the station as the Military Census Officer, but he will continue to maintain executive control over the Census Operations in his station.

The Headquarters Commands will furnish to this Directorate the particulars of the Station Commander designated as Military Census Officer here in Nagaland in the following form.

(a) Rank
(b) Name
(c) Appointment
(d) Office address
(e) Residential address
(f) Office Telephone number
(g) Residential Telephone number

The Military Census Officer will please ensure that every formation/unit/Establishment under him, where people are in residence, is covered and only the areas so covered by him may be clearly made known to this office.

The Military Census Officer will be responsible for the enumeration of all persons residing within the strictly military areas. These strictly military areas may be decided with our mutual consultations so that the limits of our Census Operations may be clearly known to

both of us. The list of these areas will be sent to the District and Sub-divisional Census Officers so that the omission or the duplication in their respective areas may be avoided. The necessary enumeration slips and the instructions booklets will be supplied to the military Census Officer from this office after knowing his requirement of the same. It is needless to say that one enumeration slip will be filled up for one individual. After completing the enumeration of all the army personnel all the enumeration slips will be sent to this office. The enumeration, of the Army personnel in the enumeration slips, will be carried out and will be completed in the period from 10th February, 1971 to 28th February, 1971. The Houseless population if any will be enumerated on the night of 28th February, 1971. This has been made clear in our Census Calendar already sent to you under our letter No. SCO-3/5/69 dated 6/11/69.

I feel, it is worth mentioning here that there will be no House-numbering and House-listing in strictly Military areas. However, in areas where Military personnel live with their families side by side with civilian, House-numbering and House-listing may be done by the Civil Census authorities.

Tha Military Census Officer will nominate the required number of Charge Superintendents, the Supervisors and the Enumerators on the basis that one enumerator is supposed to enumerater about 750 persons, one supervisor will be in-charge of about 5 enumerators and one Charge Superintendent will be in-charge of about 15 Supervisors or so. According to the convenience of the Military Census Officer the adjustments can be made in the distribution of work.

For actual census to be done in February, 1971, the Census traintng will be arranged, intimation of which will be given in advance to the Military Census Officer. The Military Census Officer will kindly depute the persons, engaged in Census work, for receiving the full course of training and instructions for the actual enumerators which may take place sometime in September/October, 1970.

Enumeration of Air Force and Navy personnel, if any, attached to Army units and residing within Military formation/units/ establishments, will be the responsibility of the Military Census Officer.

Enumeration of Military personnel not actually present with the units/establishments e. g., away on leave or duty will not be the responsibility of the Military Census Officer. They will be enumerated wherever they are found availing their leave.

Enumeration of Military personnel and civilians residing in Army messes/hostels not attached to units/formations (e. g., Armed Force Officers Mess, New Delhi) will be the responsibility of the Civil Census authorities.

Enumeration of Military personnel residing outside the Military areas will be the responsibility of the Civil Census authorities.

Enumeration of Border Road Organisation personnel will be the responsibility of the Military Census Officer.

(2) Arrangements for Conducting Census in Operational Areas.

Instructions relating to the nomination of Military Census Officer, Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators, will apply to stations in operational areas in the same way as for non-operational areas.

Enumeration of all persons (residing within the military areas) other than combatants will be carried out by the Military Census Officer in the operational areas in the same way as in non-operational areas. The persons to be enumerated will include.

(a) Civilians (e. g., Dhobi and Canteen Employees)

(b) Civilians on the pay rolls of the Army

(c) Non-Combatants (enrolled)

The enumeration slips completed in respect of these persons will be handed over to this office.

The Military Census Officer will also be responsible for enumeration of personnel of of units and formations like Police Battalions, Assam Rifles, which are under the operational command of the Army. The procedure of enumeration will be the same as in non-operational areas.

Enumeration of Combatants in operational areas will not be done by the Military Census Officer or the Civil Census authorities on the spot.

Instructions for Filling up the Enumeration slips

For Defence personnel (all ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force) answers against all questions except questions 16 and 17 in the enumeration slips, will be recorded as per general instructions issued from the Office of the Registrar General, India and which will be supplied to the Military Census Officer from this office. In question 16 of the enumeration slips the entry for Army personnel will be as follows :—

16 (a) OW may be recorded in the trapezium

(b) Place of work —"PL" may be written.

(c) Name of Establishment —"Central Government" may/be written.

(d) Nature of Industry Trade profession or service —"Central Government Service" may be written.

(e) Description of work —If technician or professional details of trade like Doctor, Carpenter, Black Smith, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer etc., may be given. For others "Government Administration" may be recorded.

(f) Class of worker—"CE" may be recorded.

For question 17 "X" should be entered against 17(a) to 17(f).

Yours saithfully,

Sd/-

(DANIEL KENT)

Director of Census Operations, Nagaland.

No. SCO-3/14/69

Dated Kohima the 6th June '70
6 Jayistha, 1892.

Copy to :— 1) Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland.

2) Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland,(Home Department)Kohima.

4) Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima.

5) Deputy Registrar General, India. Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

6) Central Tabulation Officer. Office of the Registrar General, India, Kotah House Annexe, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi—11.

7) All Directors of the Other States/ Union Territories.

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

Census of India 1971 *Census Immediate*
Circular No. 8

No. SCO-3/14/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

Dated Kohima the 27th Nov., 1974
29 Kartika, 1892.

To:

All Deputy Commissioners/Addl. Deputy Commissioners/Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) in Nagaland.

Sub: TRANING OF CENSUS PERSONNEL FOR ACTUAL ENUMERATION AND SUBMISSION OF WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT BY THE CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS

Sir,

Intensive training of the Census personnel at various level is of paramount importance to the Census operations. The success of the Census will entirely depend on the quality of the training imparted to the Census personel.

2. The District and Sub-divisional Census Officers will first hold a training class of the Charge Superintendents. The traininng class *must* continue for 6 days consisting of 4 theoretical classes and 2 practical classes. *Three such training classes must be* conducted before the actual enumeration starting from 10th Feb '71. The Charge Superintendents *must* be well conversent with the concepts of the definition of the question contained in the Individual slip so that they may be able to impart intensive training to the Enumerators/ Supervisors in their respective Charges. *A training programme of the Charge Superintendents should be drawn up specifying the dates and places and the same may kindly be furnished immediately to this office so that one officer from my office may go to attend the training class and help you in imperting to the Charge Superintendents.* Any indifference on the part of the Charge Superintendents must be severely dealt with under the provisions of the Census Act.

3. The Charge Superintendents in turn should hold at least 3 training classes for the enumerators and supervisors. Each training class should continue for 6 days consisting of 4 theoretical classes and 2 practical classes. Intensive training must be imparted to the Enumerators and supervisors. The Enumerators and Supervisors must be trained thoroughly so that they may understand the concept clearly. The Charge Superintendents should maintain attendence registers for each training class. Any indifference on the part of the Enumerators and Supervisors must be severely dealt with under the provisions of the Census Act.

4. It is requested that the District and Sub-divisional Census Officers will address the

training classes of the Charge Superintendents/ Supervisors and Enumerators. It will be appreciated if you make the Inspector/Deputy Inspector/Sub-Inspector of Schools address the Enumerators and Supervisors as, I believe, it will have a salutory effect on the enumerator and supervisors who are mostly primary school teachers.

5. The Village Directory which the Enumerator will have to fill up may be completed by the Enumerator before the actual Enumeration. The schedule of the village Directory will be sent to you very shortly.

6. The Charge Superintendent *will submit* weekly progress Report through the District/ Sub-divisional Census Officers to this office regularly. The progress report Forms are also sent herewith for distribution among the Charge Superintendents.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

State copies for distribution among the Charge Superintendents.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

No. SCO-3/14/69

Dated Kohima the 20th Nov. 1970
29 Kartika, 1892

Copy to :—1) Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.

2) Commissioners, Nagaland, Kohima.

3) Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, (Home Department) Kohima.

4) G.O.C., 8th Mountain Division, 99 APO.

5) Inspector General of Police, Nagaland, Kohima.

Sd/-
(DANIEL KENT)
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

ANNEXURE–I

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

HOME DEPARTMENT : GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

NO. GAB–19/2/69 Dated Kohima the 9th Dec '69.

From :

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Kohima.

To :

The Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.
All Deputy Commissioners, Nagaland.
All Heads of Departments.
All Additional Deputy Commissioners.
All Sub-divisional Officers (Civil).

Sub : CENSUS OF INDIA–1971.

Sir,

I am to say that the All India decennial Census, eleventh in the series, will take place in February-March, 1971. The reference date for the Census will be 1st March, 1971.

2. Though in theory the Census has always been a Central subject the achievements of the Indian Census have in practice been the result of Centre-State Collaboration. I need not impress upon you the great value and the enormous importance of the data which the Census throws up–Data collected through Census reflect the socio-economic condition of the people and form the very basis on which our future plans and programmes will be drawn up for the development of these areas.

3. The Deputy Commissioners, Additional Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers (Civil) will be responsible for the efficient conduct of the 1971 Census in their respective areas. The State Government have authorised the Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima, to correspond with you direct in the matter relating to Census and I desire that prompt attention should be paid to his request to make the Census a complete success in Nagaland.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
(R. KATHING)
Chief Secretary to the Government of Nagaland.

Copy to :–

The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

CENSUS CALENDAR FOR NAGALAND FOR THE 1971 CENSUS

October, 1969.	Preliminary discussion with the State Govt. regarding appointment of Deputy Commissioners/Sub-divisional Officers of Census Officers in their respective jurisdiction.
November, 1969.	(i) Preparation of upto date list of villages. (li) Arrangements for preparation of Town/Sub-divisional/District maps. (iii) Preparation of town/Sub-division list. (iv) Assigning Code numbers to Districts, Sub-divisions/Towns and villages.
December, 1969.	(i) Preparation of General Village Registers and Town Registers. (ii) Notification of Census questionaire and Instructions in the State Gazette. (iii) Issue of circulars to District Census Officers regarding Census taking. (iv) Collection of Admistrative Statistics for Part I of the Town and Village Directories. (v) Construction of Enumerrtor's blocks and Supervisór's circles for house numbering and houselisting.
January, 1970,	(i) Completion of residual work, if any, carried over from previous month. (ii) Training of District Census Officers, and Charge Officers in house numbering and houselistidg. (iii) Appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors for house numbering and houselisting operations. (iv) Training of Enumerators and Supervisors for housenumbering, house-listing and Canvassing of Establishment Schedule. (v) Despatch of Houselist, Establishment Schedules and Instruction Booklets to District Census Officers.
1st Feb '70 to 15 March, 1970	(i) House numbering, House listing and Canvassing of Establishment Schedules and preparation of notional maps showing the layout of house and the numbers alloted to them. (ii) Recruitment and training of keypunch operators and Supervisory staff.

16th March '70 to 31st March '70	(i) Preparation of Enumerator's Abstract. (ii) Arrival of Houselist and Estabishment Sechdule at the Headquarter of Director of Census Operation, Kohima from the District Census Officers.
1st April '70 to 31st April '70	(i) Checking of the houselists for completeness, sampling of Houselists, Coding and punching of Houselists and Establishment Schedules and completion of tabulation operations in the Tabulation Office.
May-June '70	(i) Preparation of Census Enumerators block on the basis of 1970 Houselists.
1st May to 31st June '70	(ii) Preparation of Supervisors circle on the basis of 1970 Houselists.
July, August 1970	(i) Selection and earmarking of Census Enumerators and Supervisors in each charge. (ii) Issue of Appointment letters to Enumerators and Supervisors. (iii) Training of District Census Officers/Sub-divisional Officers and Charge Superintendents for filling up Individual Slips and Population Records. (iv) Effective publicity measures to be taken through news papers, radio talks posters, film strips etc. etc.
September } 1970. October }	(i) Detailed instructions to be issued formulating the Training programme of Census Officers at all levels including enumerators and supervisors. (ii) Training of Enumerators and Supervisors for filling up individual slips and population records. (iii) Despatch of Individual Slips, Population Record etc., to District Head Quarters.
Nov. '70 to January, 1971	(i) Reassessment of the Enumerators Blocks and Supervisors circles constituted and finalisation of Charge lists by Charge Superintendents: (ii) Intensive training of Enumerators and Supervisors including practical exercise in Enumeration on training schedules. (iii) Copying of abstracts of the Houselist for each Enumerators Block. (iv) Issue of Schedules etc., by the Charge Superintendents to the Enumerators.
10th Feb '71 to 28th Feb '71	Census Enumeration.

28th Feb '71	Enumeration of Houseless Population.
1st March to 4th March '71	Compilation and reporting of provisional total to the Director of Census Operations by the District Census Officers and the Sub-divisional Census Officers.
6th March, 1971	Communication of provisional total to the Registrar General, India by the Director of Census Operations.
7th to 15th March, 1971.	Despatch of census records and other papers by the District Census Officers/Sub-divisional Census Officers to the Director of Census Operations, with escort.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 7.10.72)

AGRA

1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi (Reg.)
2 Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines (Reg.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.)
4 Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD

1 Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road (Rest.)
2 Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
4 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava Relief Road (Reg.)
5 Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath (Rest.)
6 Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura (Rest.)
7 Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College (Rest.)

AHMEDNAGAR

1 V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path (Rest.)

AJMER

1 Book Land, 663, Madar Gate (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road (Reg.)

ALIGARH

1 Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)
2 New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market (Rest.)

ALLAHABAD

1 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road (Reg.)
2 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 (Reg.)
3 Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD

4 Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road (Reg.)
5 University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road (Reg.)
6 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (Rest.)
7 Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony (Rest.)
8 Ram Narian Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.)
9 S/s A. H. Wheeler and Co. Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop (Rest.)

AMBALA CANTT.

1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. (Reg.)

AMBALA CITY

1 Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road, Ambala City (Reg.)

AMRITSAR

1 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)
2 Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh (Reg.)
3 The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar (Reg.)

ANAND

1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road (Rest.)

BANGALORE

1 Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 (Reg.)
2 International Book House P. Ltd. 4 F, M.G. Road (Reg.)
3 Mukkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar (Reg.)
4 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
5 Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

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BANSDRONI

1 S/s. Monoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Parganas (Rest.)

BAREILLY

1 Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar (Reg.)

BARODA

1 New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road (Rest.)
2 Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini, Shankar Bldg., Diwanji's Wada, Dandia Bazar (Rest.)

BELGHARIA

1 Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherjee Road, 24-Parganas, W. B. (Rest.)

BHAGALPUR

1 Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road (Reg.)

BHOPAL

1 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road (Reg.)
2 Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR

1 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg (Reg.)

BHAVANAGAR

1 Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road (Rest.)

BOLPUR

1 Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarani, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.) (Rest.)

BIJAPUR

1 Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest.)

BIKANER

1 Bhandari Bros., Goga Gate (Rest.)

BOMBAY

1 Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G. Road (Reg.)
2 Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar (Reg.)
3 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street (Reg.)
4 Current Technical Literature Co. (P.) Ltd., India House, Ist Floor (Reg.)
5 C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street (Reg.)
6 Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257, Frase Road (Reg.)
7 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road (Reg.)
8 Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road (Reg.)
9 Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum (Reg.)
10 Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk (Reg.)
11 N. M. Tripathi (P.) Ltd., Princess Street (Reg.)
12 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road (Reg.)
13 P. P. H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road (Reg.)
14 World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road (Rest.)
15 M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building, P. B. 6007 (Rest.)
16 Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers (Rest.)
17 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road (Reg.)
18 Sunderdas Gain Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street (Reg.)
19 Thacker & Co., Rampart Row (Reg.)
20 All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road (Rest.)
21 Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street (Rest.)
22 Asian Trading Co., 310, The Miraballe, P. B. 1505 (Rest.)

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24 Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar (Reg.)
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CALCUTTA

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2 Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road (Rest.)
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10 S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street (Reg.)
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12 W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street (Reg.)
13 Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M. G. Road (Rest.)
14 K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210 (Rest.)
15 Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street (Reg.)
16 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre (Rest.)
17 New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)
18 Gyan Bharati, 171/A, M. G. Road (Reg.)
19 Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest.)
20 S. Bhattacharjee & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street (Rest.)
21 Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road (Rest.)
22 Smt. P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Rest.)
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24 Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd. 4/3B, Bankim Chatterjee Street (Rest.)
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CALICUT

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CHANDIGARH

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LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

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4 Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road (Rest.)

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JULLUNDER CITY

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4 Law Book Depot, Adda Basti G. T. Rd. (Rest.)

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1 Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)
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3 Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)

KAPSAN

1 Prakashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg (Reg.)

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5 Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
6 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)

LUDHIANA

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2 Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road (Rest.)
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MADRAS

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2 C. Subbiah Chetty, 62, Big Street, Triplicance (Reg.)
3 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
4 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street (Reg.)
5 C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road (Reg.)
6 M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Bankuram Chetty Street (Rest.)
7 Madras Book Agency (Rest.)
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9 The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32, James Street (Rest.)
10 Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3,Pyecrafts, Triplicance (Rest.)
11 Naresh Co. 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore (Rest.)
12 Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das Street (Reg.)

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2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street (Reg.)

MANDSAUR

1 Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers (Rest.)

MANGALOE

1 U.R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 (Reg.)
2 K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail (Rest.)

MATHURA

1 Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT

1 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.)
2 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar (Reg.)

MUSSOURI

1 Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR

1 B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (Reg.)
2 Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR

1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Rest.)

MYSORE

1 H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle (Reg.)
2 People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
3 Geeta Book House, New State Circle (Reg.)
4 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Ramvilas (Rest.)

NADIAD

1 R. S. Desai, Station Road (Rest.)

NAGPUR

1 The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square (Rest.)
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.)

NAINITAL

1 Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

NEW DELHI

1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
2 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
3 Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place (Reg.)
4 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

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5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B. No. 328 (Reg.)

6 Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Cannaught Place (Reg.)

7 Jayana Book Depot, P. B. 2505, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

8 Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P. O. Box 553 (Reg.)

9 Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 (Reg.)

10 Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.)

11 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Stationery P.B. 96, Connaught Place (Reg.)

12 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House (Reg.)

13 People's Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)

14 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)

15 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

16 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar (Reg.)

17 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)

18 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

19 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (Reg.)

21 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)

22 N. C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 (Rest.)

23 Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Reg.)

24 Sant Ram, Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony (Rest.)

25 Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri (Rest.)

26 The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (Rest.)

27 Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East (Reg.)

28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.)

29 Scientific Instruments Stores, A/355, New Rajender Nagar (Rest.)

30 Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819 Arya Samaj Road (Rest.)

31 Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh (Rest.)

32 Hukam Chand & Sons, 32226, Ranjit Nagar (Rest.)

33 Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road (Rest.)

34 Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East (Rest.)

35 Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg (Rest.)

NILGIRIS

1 Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris, Madras States (Rest.)

PATIALA

1 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar (Reg.)

PATNA

1 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)

2 J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)

3 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)

4 Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY

1 Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (Rest.)

POONA

1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)

2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road (Reg.)

3 Sarswat, 67, Patel Flats, 2, Bombay Poona Road (Rest.)

4 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)

5 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)

6 Secy., Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path (Rest.)

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1 Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street (Rest.)
2 Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road (Rest.)

PUNALUR

1 Shri M. J. Abraham, Kerala (Rest.)

RAIPUR

1 Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar (Rest.)

RAJKOT

1 Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent (Reg.)

RANCHI

1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.)

REWARI

1 Tika Ram Singh Lal (Rest.)

SAUGAR

1 Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers (Rest.)

SECONDERABAD

1 Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street (Rest.)

SIMLA

1 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.)

SIVAKASI

1 Ganesh Stores, South Car Street (Rest.)

SURAT

1 Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)
2 Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines (Rest.)

TEZPUR

1 Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam (Rest.)

TIRUPATI

1 Ravinder Book Centre, 204, Bazar Street (Rest.)

TRICHINOPALLY

1 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road (Rest.)

TRIPURA

1 G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM

1 International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)
2 Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)
3 Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road (Rest.)

TUTICORIN

1 Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road (Rest.)

UDAIPUR

1 Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Rest.)
2 Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur (Rest.)
3 Jagadish & Co. (Rest.)

UJJAIN

1 Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura (Rest.)

VARANASI

1 The Manager, Banaras Hindu University, Book Depot (Reg.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8 (Reg.)
3 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
4 Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg (Reg.)
5 Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University (Rest.)

VELLORE

1 A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VIZEGAPATAM

1 Gupta Bros., Vizia Building (Reg.)
2 The Secretary, Andhra University, General Co-operative Stores (Rest.)

WARDHA

1 Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market (Reg.)

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For Local Sale

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi, Phone No. 44561

2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813

3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C. 2

4 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyag Bhawan, New Delhi, Phone No. 372081

5 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C. B. . Building, New Delhi

Sales Counter, Mohan Singh Market, I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi

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2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18

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4 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. I.)

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11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

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14 Do Jhabue

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21 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda

22 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas

23 The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

24 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/I, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

25 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2

26 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Barnipur, 24-Parganas

27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

28 The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack

29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

30 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1

32 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

33 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay

34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

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39 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1

40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack

41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur

44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow

47 Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala

48 Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur

49 Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras

50 Supdt. Govt. State Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzenbagh, Patna

51 Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City

52 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot

53 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh

54 Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa

55 Dy. Controller Printing. & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla

56 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Allahabad, U.P.

57 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Gwalior, M.P.

58 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay

59 Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopa

60 The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1

61 Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum

62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar

63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa

64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus stop) Sidhi (M. P.)

65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta

66 The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli

67 The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2

68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals N. I. C. Bldg., New Delhi

69 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot

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71 The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam

72 The Under Secretary, ajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi

73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7 Portland Park, Visakhapatnam

74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwwalla Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay

75 Controller of Imports & Exports, I. B. 14-P., Pondicherry

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80 The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of I & S Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana

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89 The Director, S. I. S. I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar

90 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1

91 The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam

92 The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad

93 The Asst. Director I/C, S. I. S. I., Club Road, Hubli

94 The Employment Officer, Talcher

95 The Director of Inspection, Dte. of G & S Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta

96 The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay

97 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore

98 The Admn. Officer, Tariffic Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay

99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala

100 The Director, Ministry of I & Supply (Deptt. of Industry), Cuttack

101 The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna

102 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras

103 The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I.M.I. Road, Jaipur

104 The Collector of Customs, Madras

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124	Do	A. & N. Islands, Port Blair
125	Do	Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna-800001
126	Do	Madhya Pradesh, Opp. Vidya ViharP. O., Civil Lines, Bhopal-2
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133 Do Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-6

134 Do Gujarat, Kerawala Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6

135 Do Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6

136 Do Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh-160011

137 Do Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar-190010

138 Do Kerala, Bella Vista, Kowdiar, Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3

139 Do Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-400001

140 Do Meghalaya, Nongrim Hill, Shillong-793003

141 Do Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-763002

142 Do Rajasthan, Rambag Palace Annexe, Sawai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur

143 Do Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow-1

144 Do Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong-793003

145 Do Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh-160018

146 Do Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Navelkar Building, 2nd floor, Dr. A. Borker Road, Panaji-403001

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148 Do Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-6

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FOREIGN

1 S/s Education Enterprise Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal)

2 S/s Aktiebologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)

3 Reise-und-Ver KEHRSVERLAGE Stutt Gart., Post 730, Gutenleergstrlee 21, Stuttgort Nr. 11245 Stuttgar, den (Getmay West)

4 S/s Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

5 S/s Draghi Ranchi International Booksellers, Via Cavour, T-9-11,35000 Padova, ITALAY

6 S/s Wepf & Co., Booksellers English Deptt. Eisengasse 15 Basel, Switzerland

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9 S/s Swets & Zeitlinger N. V., 471 & 487 Keizersgracht Amsterdam (Holland)

10 M. F. Von Piers, Rechitract 62, Eindhoven (Holland)

11 H. K. Lowis & Co., Ltd., 136 Gower Street, London W. C. I.

12 Herbert Willson Ltd., Booksellers & Sub Agents 161, Borough High Street, London S. E. I (England)

13 Buch and Zeitachrifren, M. B. H. I-Ind Export Crosso and, Konnissionbuch Handling International Verlagsa-uslief Erundenm Hambarg (Germany)

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15 The Ex-Libris, Buchhandeisgellschaff, Harinnon Oswold & Co. K. G. Frankfurt Main (Germany)

16 Driudwid Hantaeschi Univerasstatsi Buchhandlung, 34 Cottingen (Germany)

17 Otto Koelitz Antiquaiat, 624 Koenigsting/Taunus Rerrnwaldstr-6 (W. Germany)

18 Asia Library Service, 841, 69th Avenyes, California (U. S. A.)

19 Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177, Regent Street, London W. I.

20 Reise-U-Verkerrserlag, 7, Stuttgart Vaihingen, Postfaih-80-c830, Hosigwiesenstr-25 (Germany)

21 Arthur Probsthain Oriental Bookseller & Publisher, 41, Great Russel Street, London W. C. I.

22 Independent Publishing Co., 38, Kennington Lane, London S. E. II.

23 Inter Continental Marketing Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.

24 Fritzer Kungl Hovbokhondal AB, Stockholen, 16/Sweden.