

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

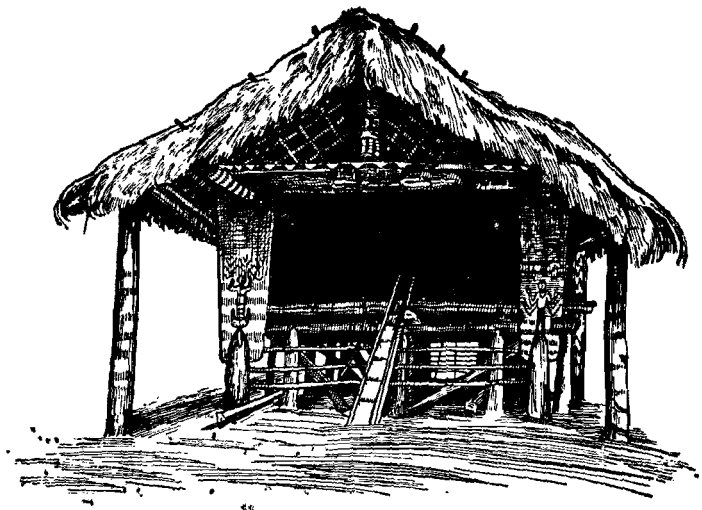
SERIES 13

MEGHALAYA

PART IV

HOUSING REPORT AND TABLES

J. M. JALA
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MEGHALAYA



THE NOKPANTHE AT EMANGIRI

"In every Garo village there is a number of Nokpanthes, in accordance to the proportionate number of unmarried young men and widowers in the village. In a Garo village, there must be a Nokpanthe. Unmarried young men and widowers of the village live, sleep and have their meals in the Village Nokpanthe. The meals are prepared in the houses of the maternal relatives of the inmates of Nokpanthes and are placed by the sisters and nieces of the inmates in hanging wicker-baskets, known as Kaldes which, when full, is drawn up and emptied out by the inmates of the Nokpanthe, who dine together in the open porch of the Nokpanthe as brothers of one family. This laudable institution of Nokpanthe is still seen at its best at present at villages Emangiri and Siju in the south-eastern part of Garo Hills." (Extracts from "The Folk Tales of the Garos" compiled by Shri Dewan Singh Rongmuthu).

Dr. Robbins Burling, writer of the book "Rengsanggri" expressed his admiration of Garo houses "as impressive objects" and wrote that they are "huge baskets made by bamboos and set on posts." A Nokpathe is even more impressive. It is raised from the ground on huge timber posts, with timber cross beams, a bamboo frame, walls and floor or woven split bamboo, a thick thatched roof and a post notched with steps placed at an angle on the ground and leading into the open front porch. Posts and cross beams are carved with human figures and animals. The motif on the cover is a carving of a tiger obtained from the Nokpanthe at Emangiri. No satisfactory explanation can be obtained regarding these carvings though different views have been attempted. Either, these carvings of wild animals are meant to scare away women folk whose presence inside the Nokpanthe is considered absolute taboo, or they are simply expressions of competitive artistic skills.

Boys are not allowed to sleep in the parent's house from their early childhood at the age of five or six years. "The Folk Tales of the Garos" tells us of a story of Goera, a Garo God of Thunder and Lightning, who on the day he was born, left alone by his mother, made his way into the Nokpanthe, began beating up the tom toms, and was seen dancing and shouting out his own name. Here they learn the arts of music and dance, discipline from their elder bachelors, instructions about responsibilities of adulthood, moiety or phratry group loyalties, apart from trivialities of young manhood. It is, therefore, much more than a Bachelors' Club. Dr. Tarun Chandra Sinha, in his book, "The Psyche of the Garos" is of the view that as no unmarried male members are allowed in the parent's house and no brother is even supposed to touch his sister's belongings, the Nokpanthe is an institution to ensure strict observance of exogamy. Chie Nakane, however, in her book, "Garo and Khasi Comparative Study in matrilineal systems," try to explain that the Nokpanthe is an inter-mediary training period in the passage of a man's life from his natal family connection to complete identification into uxorilocal and avunculocal marriage. Their partial segregation in the Nokpanthe during bachelorhood is an orientation for the final break-up with the parents after marriage. Changes have occured, in response to stimulus of modern life, some radical some mild. The Institution of Nokpanthe has waned considerably, natal connections are stronger, marriages are more the matter of the heart, to point out a few.

(Sketch by Shri Weng Singh Roy, Artist, from photographs by Llewelyn R. Marak, Tura.)

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PREFACE

The data presented in this volume were the results of the House-numbering and Houselisting Operations conducted between 10th September and 31st October, 1970, the first phase of the Census Operations of the 1971 Census. As in 1961 Census, a uniform houselist was canvassed during the house-numbering and houselisting operations which preceded the 1971 Census count, when data on housing such as material of wall and roof, number of rooms, whether household lives in owned or rented house, and the purpose to which the census house is put, was collected. The figures as regards population and total number of households show a slight variation from those presented in Part II-A General population Tables, 1971 Census, Meghalaya, the figures of which were the results of the final enumeration as on 1st April, 1971.

Apart from analysis of the data presented in tabular form, the report contains other useful information which perceptive and interested readers may use as a starting point for further study and research.

J. M. JALA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the outset, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri A. Chandrasekhar the outgoing Registrar General and to Shri R. B. Chari the present Registrar General and Ex-Officio Census Commissioner of India for their guidance and help which culminated in the publication of this report. I am equally grateful to Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General and Shri S. C. Srivastava, Central Tabulation Officer and a host of other colleagues in the Registrar General's Office who took care to see that the computorised data were completed and despatched in time.

In my own office, I wish to thank Shri N. Philip, Deputy Director of Census Operations under whose supervision the work of tabulation and preparation of tables could be completed in time. I would also like to place on record my deep sense of appreciation of the work done by Shri K. S. Lyngdoh, Tabulation Officer and his colleagues Shri B. D. Kharpran Daly, Economic Investigator ; Shri L. Marak, Statistical Assistant ; Shri H. A. Syiem, Statistical Assistant ; Shri F. Kharkongor, Computor ; Shri I. Warnongbri, Computor and Shri F. Lyngdoh, Assistant Compiler in preparing the tables and statements and to Shri R. M. Kharmawphlang, Statistical Assistant and his colleagues for going through the proofs in the Press. I am also grateful to Shri W. S. Roy, Artist who prepared the sketches and graphs and Shri N. Sangma and his team for the preparation of maps. I also thank Shri I. Dohling, Stenographer and Shrimati L. Lyngdoh, Steno-Typist in typing out the tables and the report.

I would also like to thank the Anthropological Survey of India, North East India Station, Shillong for the permission to print their photographs in this report. I am also thankful to Dr. Robbins Burling for his kind permission to make use of the photographs from his book "Rengsanggri". My thanks are also due to M/s. Karuz Photographer, Shillong and Llewelyn Marak, Tura who have provided some photographs for the purpose of this publication. I should also like to thank Shri Clearson Sangma, District Social Education Officer, Tura who assisted me in obtaining some information on Nokpanthe carvings through his personal contacts with the villagers.

Lastly, I wish to thank Shri T. K. Bose, Proprietor of Messrs. Art Engravers, Calcutta, and his team for the interest they took in quickly bringing out this volume.

J. M. JALA

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

MEGHALAYA

(1)	Population	Total	Persons	1,011,699
			Males	520,967
			Females	490,732
		Rural	Persons	864,529
			Males	441,533
			Females	422,996
		Urban	Persons	147,170
			Males	79,434
			Females	67,736
(2)	Decennial growth rate of population 1961-71 (%)			31.50
(3)	Area in Sq. Kms.			22,489
(4)	Density of population per Sq. Kms.			45
(5)	Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 Males			942
(6)	Literacy rate (percentage of literates to total Persons Males/ Females before deducting age-group 0-4 years)		Persons	29.49
			Males	34.12
			Females	24.56
(7)	Percentage of urban population to total population			14.55
(8)	Number of Districts			2
(9)	Average population per district			505,850
(10)	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population		Persons	0.38
			Males	0.39
			Females	0.37
(11)	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population		Persons	80.48
			Males	78.29
			Females	82.81
(12)	Number of Villages		Total	4,982
			Inhabited	4,583
			Uninhabited	399
(13)	Percentage of Workers to total population (Main activity only)		Persons	44.17
			Males	53.21
			Females	34.57
(14)	Total No. of Census houses			224,538
(15)	Total No. of Census households			201,123
(16)	Total No. of rooms			391,919
(17)	Average No. of persons per room			2.60
(18)	Average No. of persons per household			5.06

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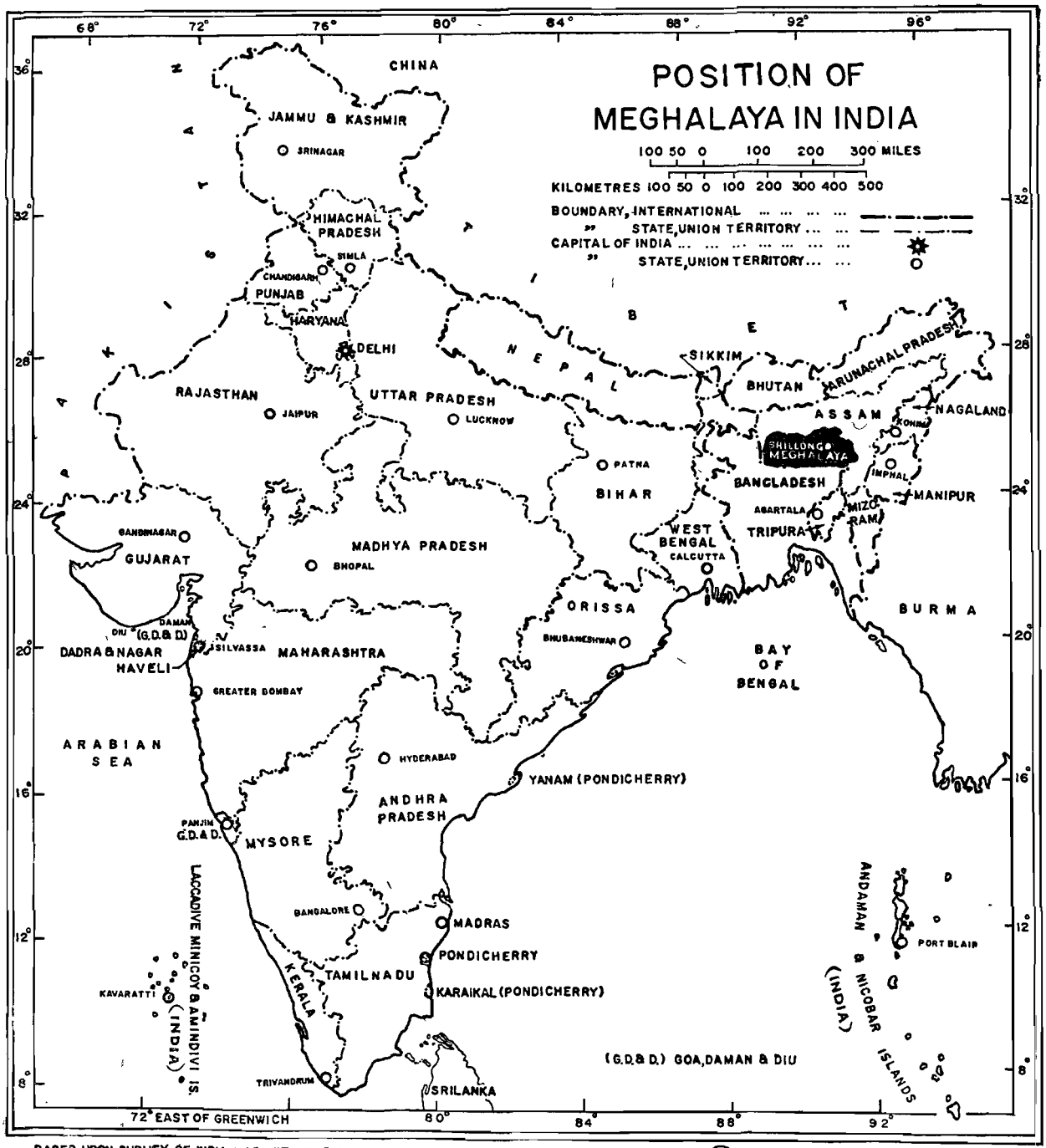
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BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA. © GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1972

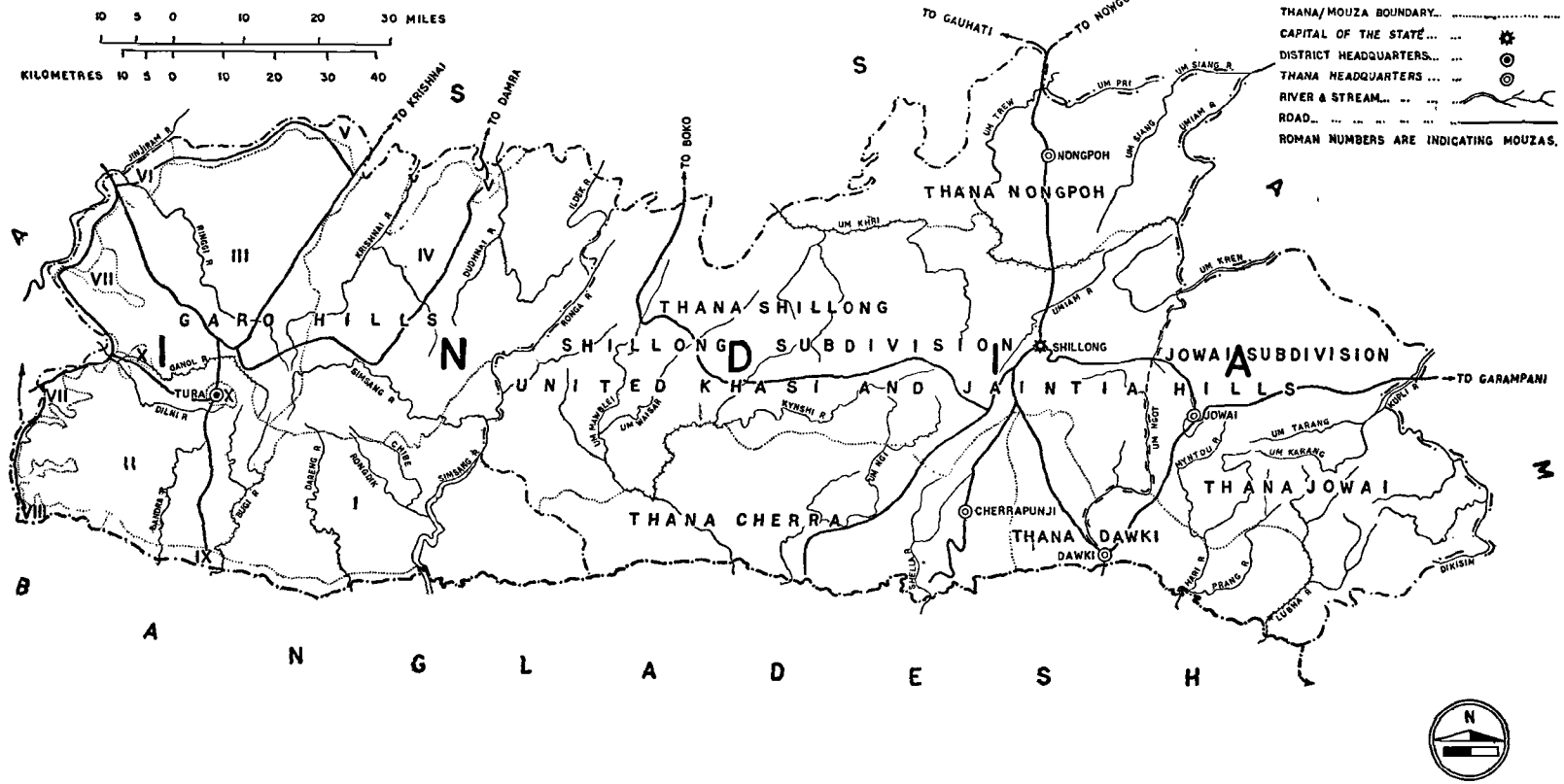
The Territorial Waters of India Extend into the Sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate Base Line.

The boundry of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North Eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971, but has yet to be verified.

MEGHALAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1971



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THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

It is for the second time in the history of Indian Census that a comprehensive Housing Census was taken on the eve of the 1971 Census. The first attempt was made on the eve of the 1961 Census ; and prior to that, no uniformity had been observed in the Houselist form. Following the same pattern as in the 1961 Census, the whole State of Meghalaya is divided into definite geographical entities. The smallest unit in this Census is the Block, which is an area consisting of about 120 houses in urban areas and about 150 houses in rural areas. Four to six blocks constitute a Circle and about six to ten circles constitute a Charge. A number of charges constitute a Police Station. Within each block, all houses are serially numbered and a Houselist of the houses so numbered is prepared. This is very essential as it provides enumeration at the residence of the individual which has been universally recognised as the best procedure to ensure accuracy in a population census.

The Houselist Schedule canvassed in the 1961 Census was found to provide very valuable basic data on Housing which were not available hitherto. Hence, taking advantage of the results of the 1961 Census experimentation, a uniform schedule was also canvassed during the 1971 Census in which, certain basic particulars on Housing were collected.

The Houselist form adopted for the 1971 Census had 17 columns and was printed on both sides of a sheet 50 cms. x 32 cms. (19.75" x 12.6"). Column-1 was for line number, columns-2 and 3 for code numbers of buildings and census houses, columns-4 and 5 for the predominant construction materials for the wall and roof of census houses. Column-6 was for the purpose to which the house is put ; column-7 indicated whether the house is used wholly or partly as establishment or not; column-8 was for the household number ; column-9 for the name of the Head of the household ; column-10 stood for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which the household belong ; column-11 relates to the number of rooms occupied by the household; column-12 for recording whether the household live in its own or rented house ; columns-13, 14 and 15 were provided to record the number of inmates of the household by sex. For recording whether the household cultivated land column-16 was provided and the last column-17 was for remarks. The column Headings of the houselist (English Version) are given at the end of this chapter ; but the complete houselist form and the instructions were reproduced in the annexure.

The 1971 Houselist form followed largely the 1961 pattern. The only distinguishing feature between the two was that the houses used as establishments were covered by a separate schedule called the Establishment Schedule in the 1971 Census. This schedule provided several useful particulars on all Establishments, Industrial, Trade and other establishments which were briefly covered in the same houselist form in the 1961 Census. The complete Establishment Schedule form with instructions were reproduced in the annexure. Complete data yielded through the Establishment Schedule had been presented in Part—III of the Meghalaya Census Publications.

It was originally contemplated while planning for the 1971 Census that a few more particulars on Housing such as age of the house, area, certain basic amenities in the house, *e.g.* electrification, availability of water supply, if the house had a privy, type of fuel used for cooking, *etc.*,

were sought to be collected. Some of the items were proposed to be collected on an area sample basis. When the draft-schedule was pre-tested it was found that the responses to some questions were difficult and that data obtained were unreliable ; for example, age of the house was in most cases unreliable, area of the house would only give the roughest estimation, and exact measurement was time consuming. Experiences gathered from the pre-tests were discussed at the First Census Conference held between the 16th and 21st May, 1969. Almost immediately after the conference, the Planning Commission at its special meeting recommended that collection of data on amenities such as electrification, protected water supply, privy, *etc.*, for rural housing may not be meaningful in the present stage of housing in the country and that in urban areas, the civic authorities should be able to maintain detailed particulars on housing from which the National Building Organisation could derive the requisite data.

Taking into consideration all detailed information gathered along with the time and expenses involved, it was felt that in a quick operation such as the census, detailed collection of data on housing should not be attempted. It was, therefore, decided by the Registrar General's Office to canvass almost the same Houselist Schedule as in the 1961 Census ; so that the 1971 Census may show the trends in the matter of usage of houses, materials of wall and roof and congestion of accommodation with reference to the number of rooms per household, *etc.* Over and above, it may be suggested here that in future censuses additional columns may be provided in the Houselist form to record the physical handicapped. This would enhance the importance of Census Operations in the greater interest of the country.

Before the actual House-numbering and Houselisting Operations for the 1971 Census were launched, a scheme of permanent house-numbering was sought to be introduced. It was however, very much regretted that the scheme of permanent house-numbering had never been implemented in the State of Meghalaya. In this connection, I would like to mention that the Office of the Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya came into existence only on the 3rd November, 1970, when planning for the 1971 Census was right at the end. So nothing could be said about the difficulties faced by the then implementing agencies and why permanent house-numbering scheme was not implemented in this State.

The House-numbering and Houselisting Operations were time-consuming processes, as such a certain span of time prior to census enumeration was fixed for these operations. According to the 1971 Census Calendar the period fixed for these operations was from the 10th September, 1970 to the 31st October, 1970, that is over a period of 50 days of the Calendar year and the work was completed everywhere according to the time schedule. In 1961 Census also the period fixed for these operations was the 10th September, 1960 to 31st October, 1960 of the 1961 Census Calendar. It is to be noted that the two periods were the same. This proved advantageous because during this period of the year, the State is free from natural calamities like floods, rains and thunderstorms, *etc.*, which could otherwise create migration problems, eliminate house-numberings, *etc.*, and thereby render enumeration difficult. Another important feature of the 1971 Census Houselisting Operation was that the houselist enumerators were given very thorough and comprehensive training during the year 1970, more than any other training programme ever conducted before. This resulted in the better quality of the work and greater accuracy in the 1971 Census data.

As a consequence of the house-numbering and houselisting operations carried out in 1970, notional maps were prepared for each village and town in the State of Meghalaya. In each of these notional maps all houses of a particular village or town were serially numbered and at the same time displaying also all the boundaries, roads, lanes and other important landmarks of that particular village or town. With the availability of such maps, any particular house in the locality may be easily located. It is for the first time in the long history of Indian Census that such excellent notional maps were prepared. With the preparation of such maps, atlases at village-level indicating the boundaries, houses and important landmarks of a village or town in its entirety ; atlases at thana-level, indicating the boundaries of each thana separately with existing towns or villages ; atlases at district-level and then at state-level were compiled. The main utility of such atlases is that they serve as guides for future surveys and more so when permanent house-numbering system for each village and town in the State is maintained. A few specimens of these notional maps are reproduced at the end of this chapter.

To understand the process of house-numbering and houselisting, it is necessary for one to have a clear idea of the concept of the words "Building", "Census House" and "Census Household".

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.*

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 was treated as a separate building and given a separate number.

Census House

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

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

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".

As far as possible, the numbering of houses was done street-wise in rural areas, beginning from one side of the street continuously till completion of one side and then crossed over to the other side and continued the numbering on the other side of the street, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began. But when the houses were scattered, the numbering was done either in the geographical order from the North-East to South-West in clock-wise or anti-clockwise according to the peculiar configuration of the villages. In urban areas, the numbering followed the axis of the street and not such pre-conceived geographical order as from North-East to South-West or clock-wise or anti-clockwise was followed. Numbering along a street or road was done by having the series of numbers running along one side of a street or road before crossing into the opposite side.

Each building was given a separate number in Arabic numerals (*e.g.* 1,2,3, *etc.*) in a continuous series. If a new census building was found after the house-numbering had been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it was given a new number which would bear a sub-number of the adjacent building, *e.g.* 10/1 or 23/1.. *etc.* If a building contained more than one census house, those census houses within it were indicated by sub-numbers within brackets. For example, if census building No. 11 has two census houses the census houses were numbered 11(1), 11(2), *etc.* If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. Similarly, if a census house accomodated several census households, they were indicated by using further sub-numbers in Roman or Devnagiri character within brackets. For example, if census building No. 4 had two census houses, and within these houses there were respectively 3 and 2 census 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 was also a census house and had only one household, then the number of this household was 3. The numbering of the houses was done by coal tar and painted on the door or post of the house.

After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step was the listing of all those numbered houses in the prescribed Houselist Form. This was done by the enumerators, who visited each census house within his block and filled in the houselist forms. The instructions for houselisting operation along with the prescribed houselist form were given in the annexure.

Most of the enumerators were school teachers and local officials of similar status whose educational qualifications were generally below Matriculation. Initially, therefore, some of them had some difficulty in understanding the basic concepts of a Census Building, a Census House and a Census Household. But as most houses in Meghalaya are really one building, one house and one household, such theoretical misunderstanding of the concepts did not affect the housing census at all. It is only in urban areas that some difficulties arose, but due to intensive training most of the difficulties were eliminated on the spot during the course of the house-numbering

operation itself. Each enumerator was sanctioned an honorarium of Rs.15/- only for house-numbering and houselisting operations.

An elaborate and comprehensive programme of training was drawn up for imparting theoretical and practical training to the staff for house-numbering and houselisting operations in suitable batches and was meticulously followed. The training was imparted at convenient and suitable centres which were selected with a view to ensure that, as far as possible, no supervisor or enumerator should have to travel more than five miles from his normal place of work to attend the training. Intensive training was imparted to the field-staff in batches of 25 to 30 persons and held between July and September at different centres of the State.

The Houselist, as stated before consists of 17 columns. The major columns in it referred to recording of the "Building" number, "Census House" number, constructional materials of the census house, whether it was inhabited or vacant, purpose for which the house was used, whether it was an establishment, partly or wholly residential, and whether it was owned by the household or simply rented, *etc.* The concepts regarding the words "Census Building", "Census House" and "Census Household" have been explained and defined previously. However, the definition of "Census House" was sometimes difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. In urban areas it sometimes happened when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence might be made up of four rooms or so and all rooms might have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case, *etc.*, might qualify to be treated as a census house. But it did not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such cases singleness of use of these rooms, along with the main house by the household is taken into account and the entire flat comprising of four rooms is treated as one census house only. 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 would 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 lived opened on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happened almost invariably, the entire hostel building might have to be treated as one census house only. In rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupied a group of huts within an enclosed fence which had one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures was an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it is more realistic to treat the group as one census house. However, care is taken to ascertain if only one household occupied such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house has to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in in such exceptional cases.

The material of the walls refers to the material of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made. In the case of a house consisting of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the materials out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made was recorded. The materials as recorded were mostly grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, timber, *etc.* The material of the roof refers to the materials out of which most of the outer roofs exposed to the weather (not the ceiling) was made. The materials, for example, are tiles, thatches,

corrugated iron, asbestos, cement sheets, concrete, concrete slate, *etc.* A house if not used for residential purpose or shop or establishment during the time of enumeration is by definition a vacant house. This definition did not apply to the census house which remained locked up during the time of enumeration because the occupants were temporarily absent. Such houses were remarked as "House-locked, occupants on journey" *etc.* A census house or a group of census houses 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.

Some of the difficulties encountered during the house-numbering and houselisting operations were of coal tar non-availability in remote areas for painting of numbers and as such the numbers were written in chalk. There was, however, no report received that the occupiers of houses resented or resisted its painting of numbers by coal tar or refused to answer questions put to them by the enumerators and hence there was no case where recourse to law had to be resorted to.

This house-numbering system with coal tar is by no means a permanent one. However, since the notional maps are prepared giving a sequence of house numbers according to houselist, it can serve as a guide for reconstruction of numbering system even after a lapse of time.

The common mistakes discovered in the Houselists were :—

1. Allotting a separate census house number to uninhabited houses or rooms like garage, store, latrine.

2. In cases where there were more than one household within the census house, the number of each household was allotted a sub-number A, B or C which should have been (1), (2), (3) that is, if within each census house there were three households, the households would bear the number 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and not 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c).

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

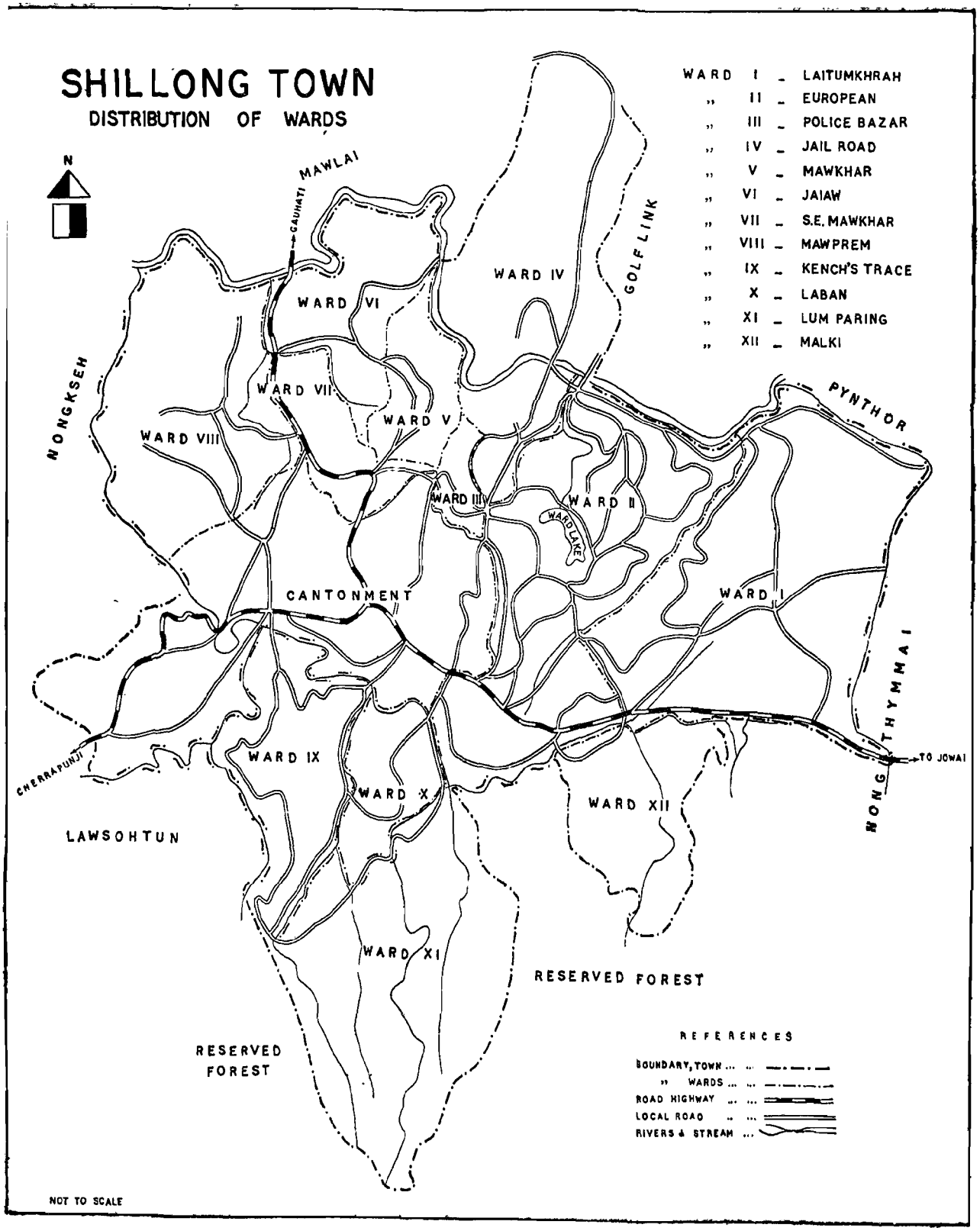
LIST

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					

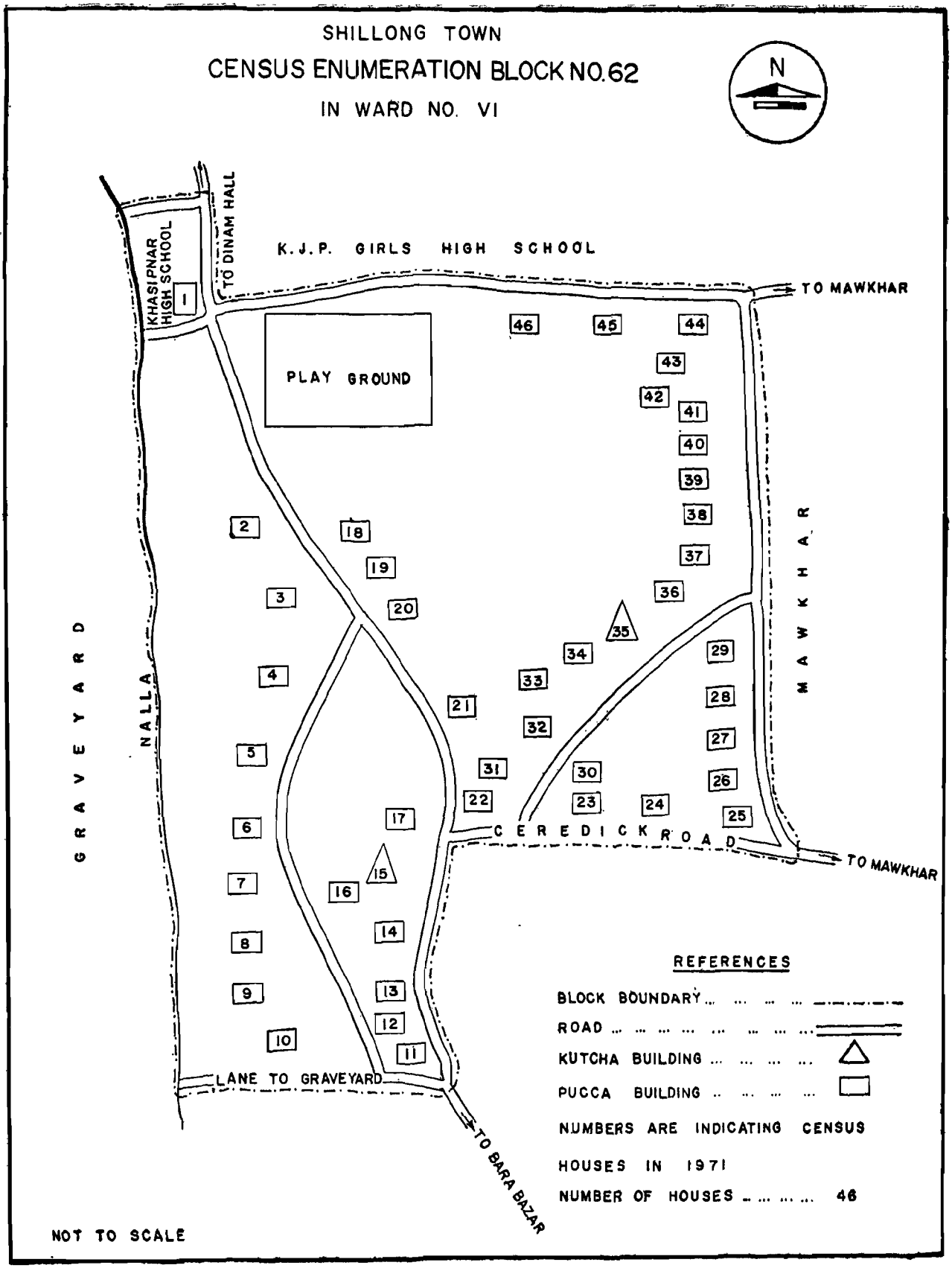
Signature of Supervisor..... Date.....


SHILLONG TOWN
DISTRIBUTION OF WARDS
N
WARD I – LAITUMKHRAH
,, II – EUROPEAN
,, III – POLICE BAZAR
,, IV – JAIL ROAD
,, V – MAWKHAR
,, VI – JAIAW
,, VII – S.E. MAWKHAR
,, VIII – MAWPREM
,, IX – KENCH'S TRACE
,, X – LABAN
,, XI – LUM PARING
,, XII – MALKI
MAWLAI
GAUHATI
GOLF LINK
WARD IV
WARD VI
NONGKSEH
WARD VII
WARD V
WARD VIII
PYNTHOR
WARD III
WARD II
WARD LAKE
CANTONMENT
WARD I
NONGTHYMMAI
TO JOWAI
CHERRAPUNJI
WARD IX
WARD X
WARD XII
LAWSOHTUN
WARD XI
RESERVED FOREST
RESERVED FOREST
REFERENCES
BOUNDARY, TOWN ... ...
,, WARDS ... ...
ROAD HIGHWAY ... ...
LOCAL ROAD ... ...
RIVERS & STREAM ...
NOT TO SCALE

SHILLONG TOWN

CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK NO.62

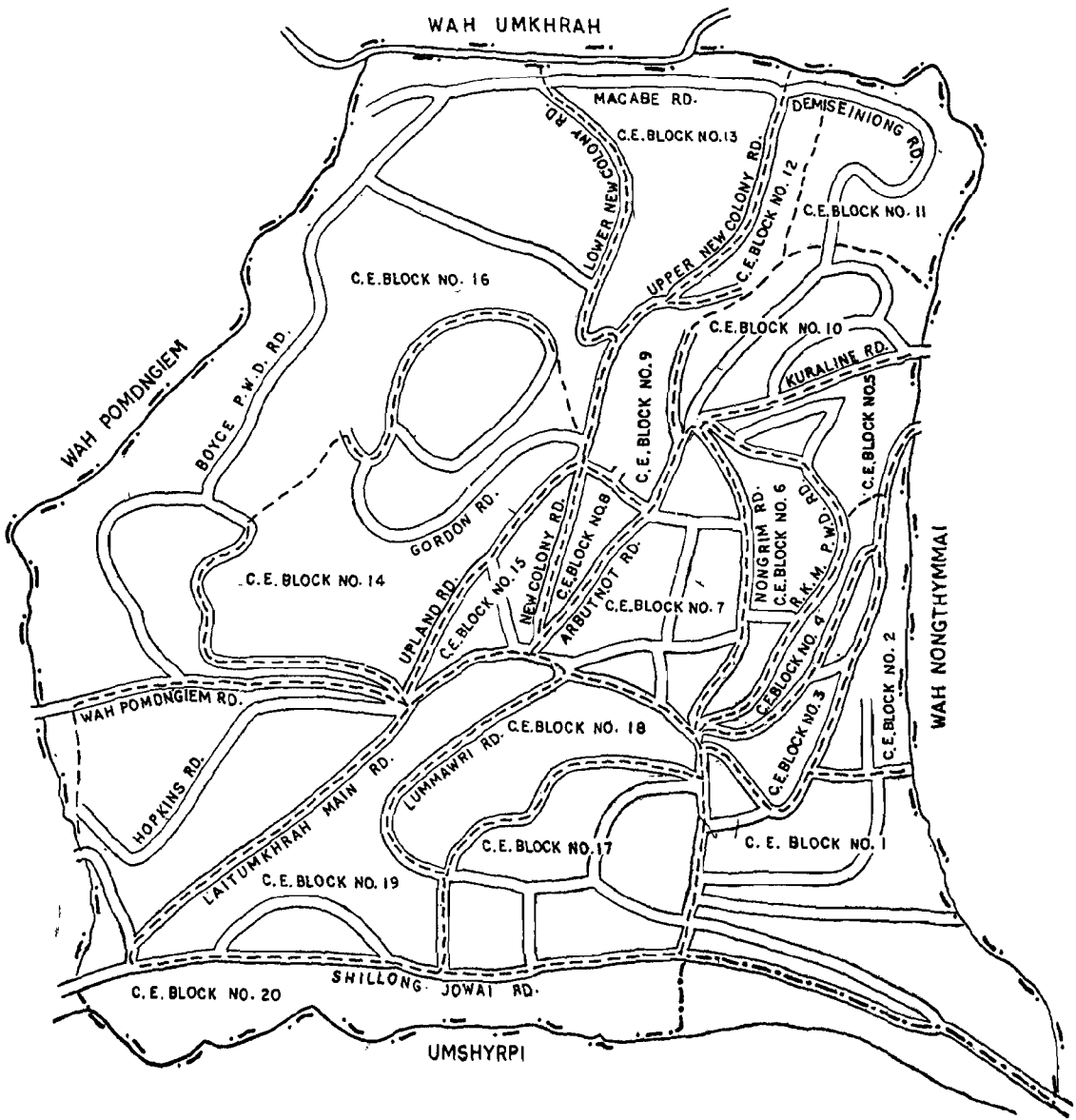
IN WARD NO. VI



SHILLONG TOWN

CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS

IN WARD NO. I



N

REFERENCES

WARD BOUNDARY... ... ...

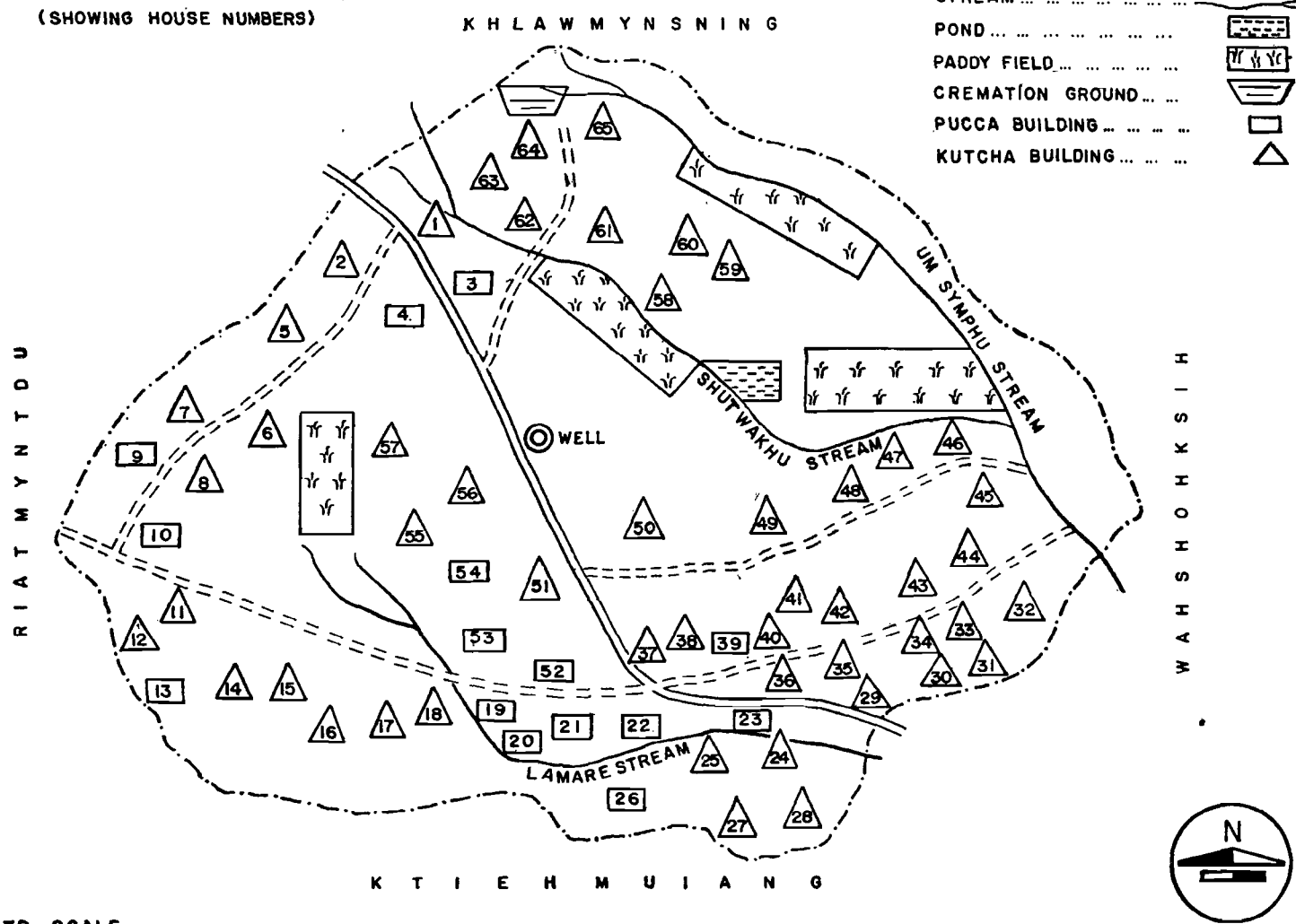
C. E. BLOCK BOUNDARY ... ...

STREAM... ... ...

ROAD... ... ...

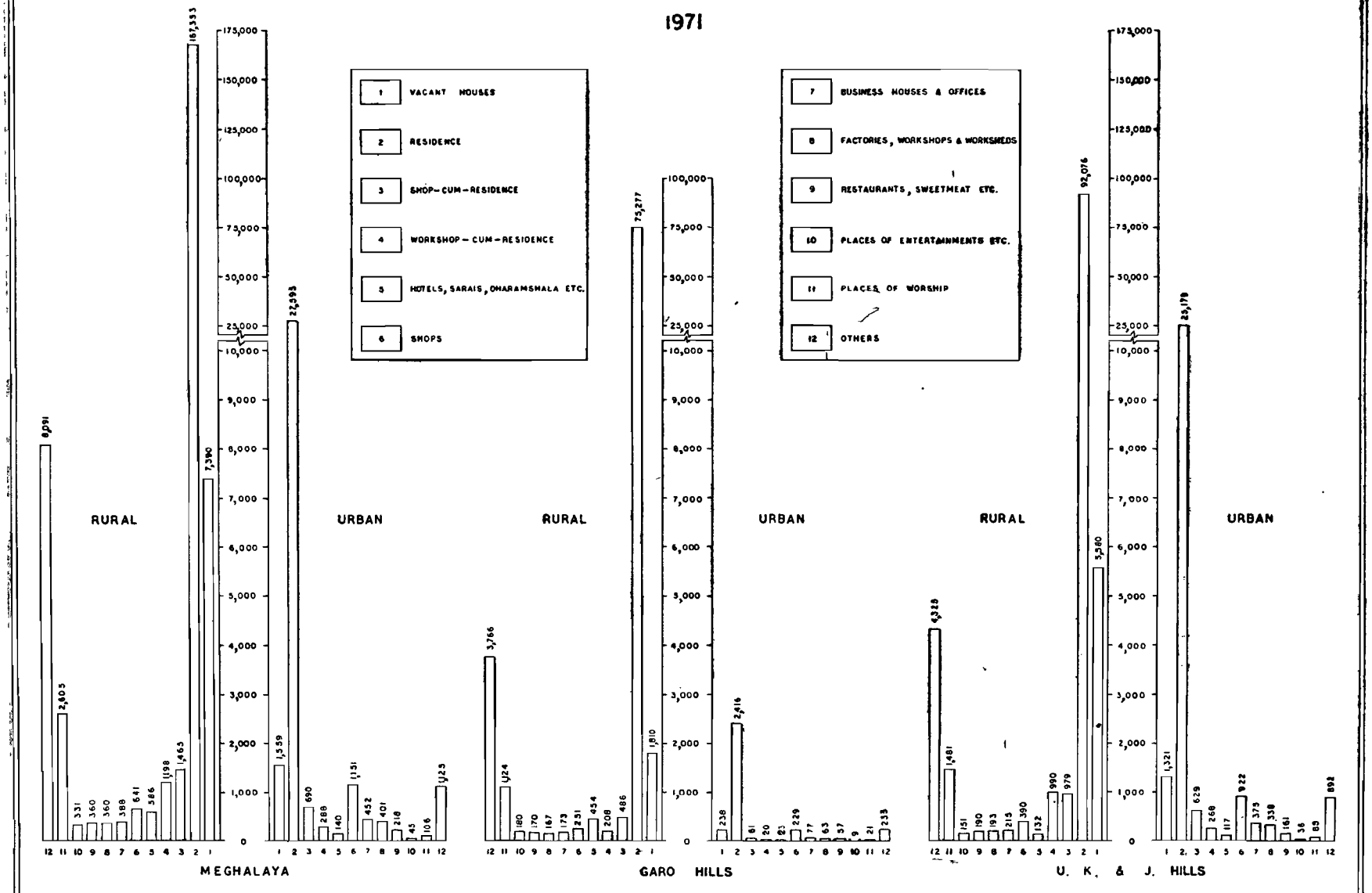
NOT TO SCALE

VILLAGE MUKHAIALONG
DISTRICT U. K. & J. HILLS
THANA JOWAI
HOUSE LISTING BLOCK
(SHOWING HOUSE NUMBERS)



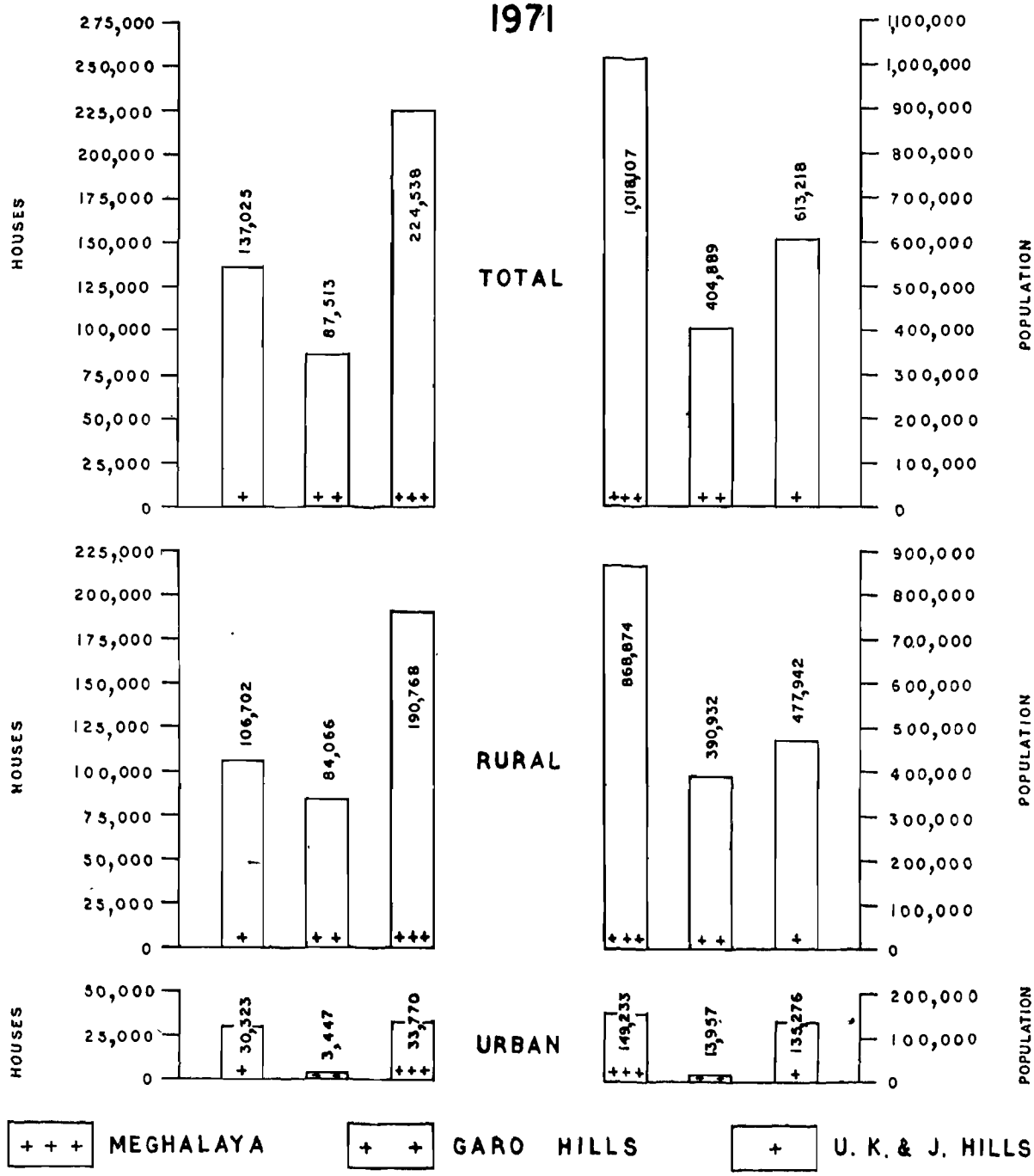
NOT TO SCALE

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO USE
1971



CENSUS HOUSES AND POPULATION

1971

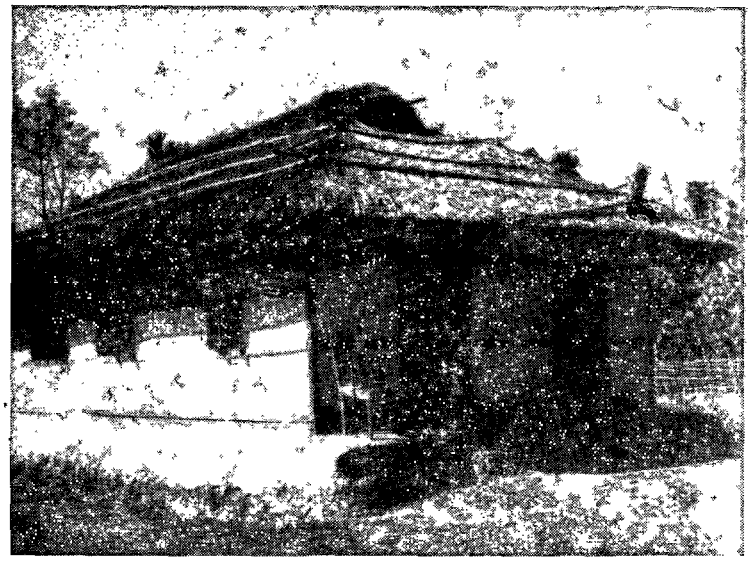




Each village consists of clusters of houses which are usually arranged around one or more open courtyards. (By permission of Robbins Burling from his book "Rengsanggri").



A View of the Nokpanthe (Sketch of Photograph by Llewelyn R. Marak, Tura).



A Village School
(By courtesy of Anthropological Survey of India, N. E.
India Station, Shillong-3)



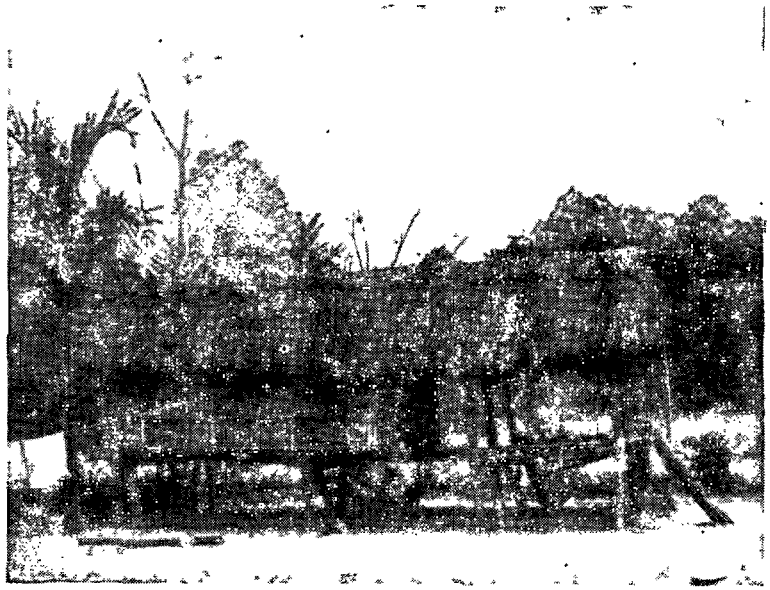
Village street leading to the courtyard of a house
(By courtesy of Anthropological Survey of India
North Eastern India Station, Shillong-3)



A Nokpanthe style house that is now used for dwelling purpose
(By courtesy of Anthropological survey of India,
North-Eastern India Station, Shillong-3)



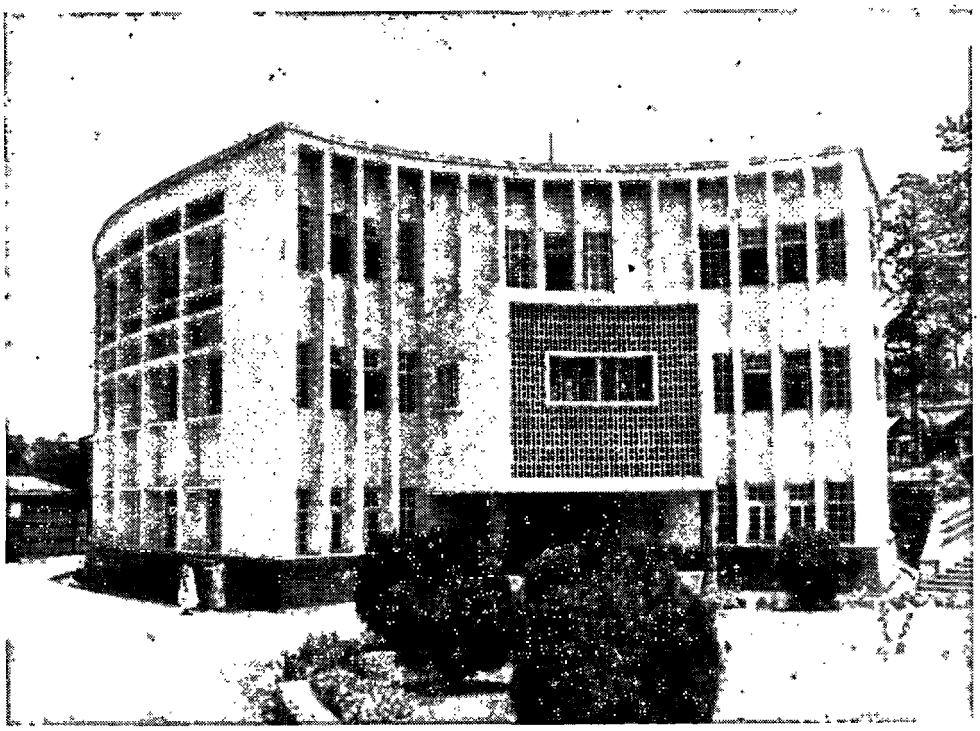
A Garo House in the Hills



Garo house type
(By courtesy of Anthropological Survey of India,
North East India Station, Shillong-3).



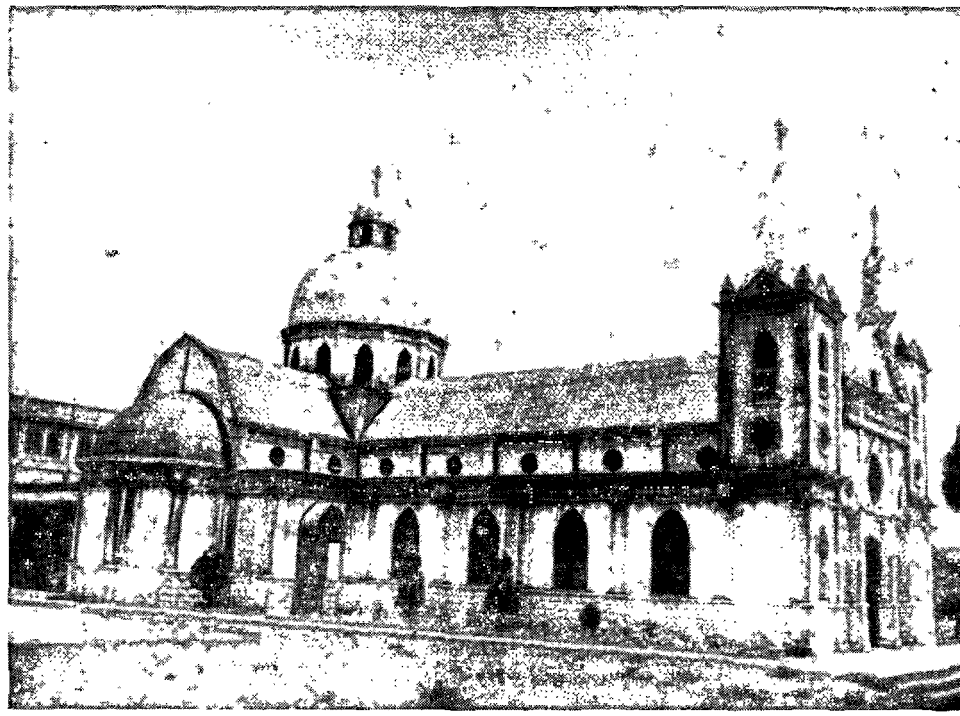
A vies of the main Nok (house) built on piles.
(By courtesy of Anthropological Survey of India,
North East India Station, Shillong-3).



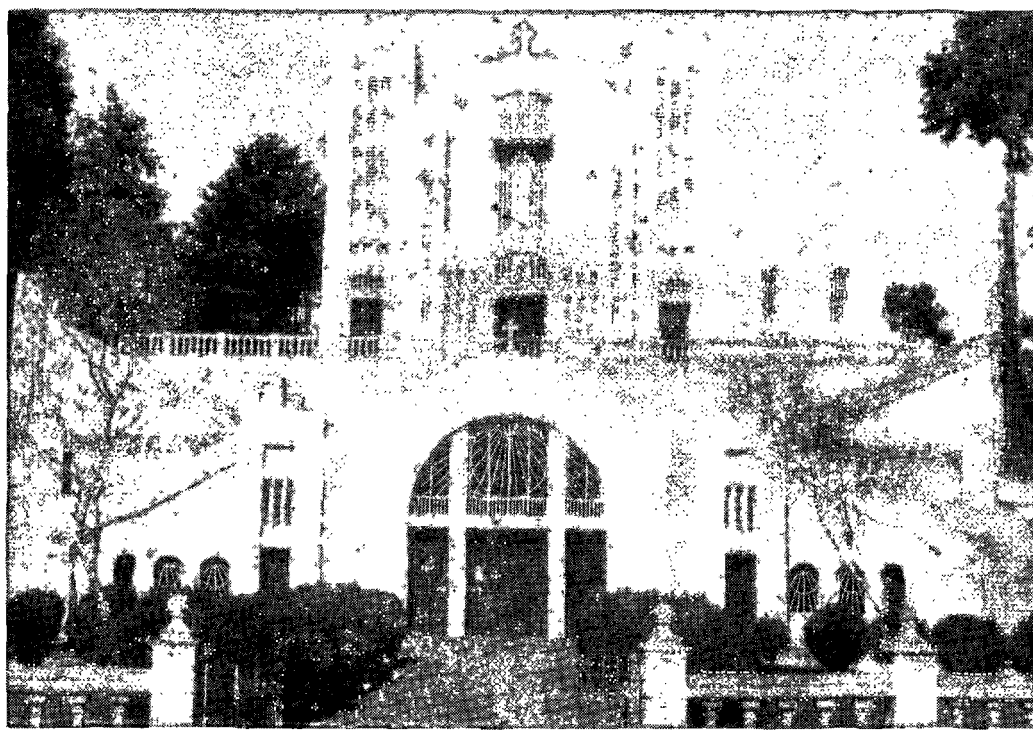
Horse-shoe building now used by the North-Eastern Hill University.



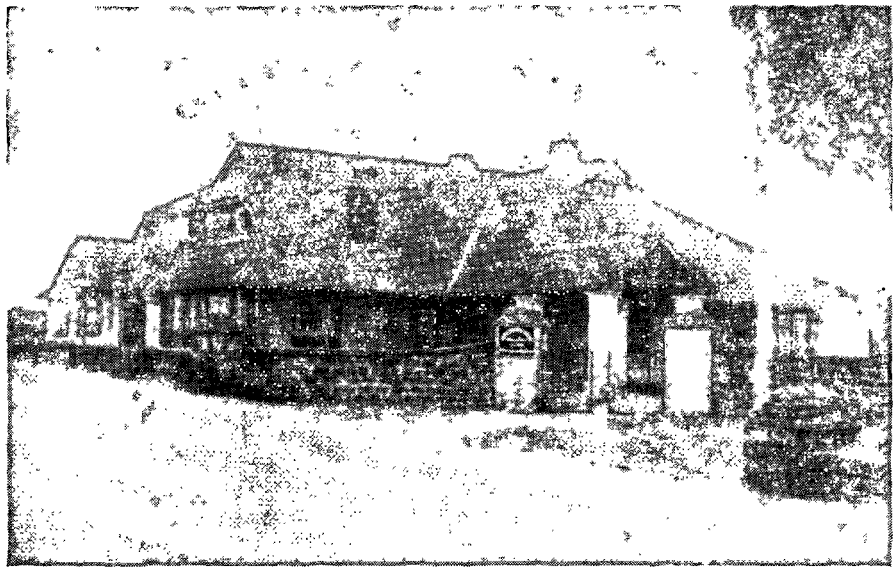
The Golf-Club House at Shillong.



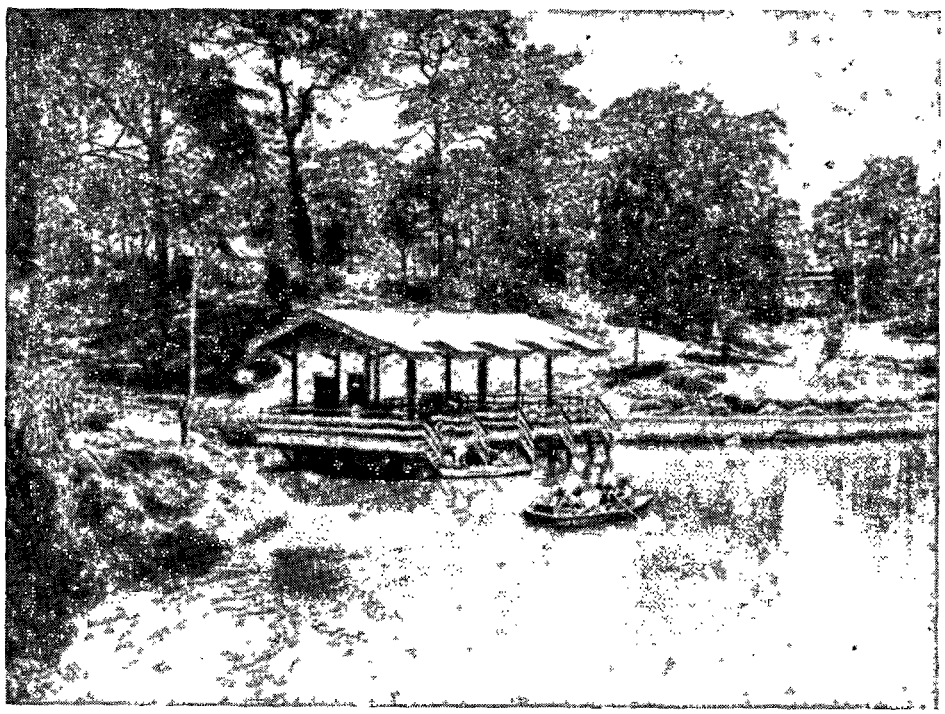
The "Sacred Heart" Church at Mawlai (Photographed by Karuz)



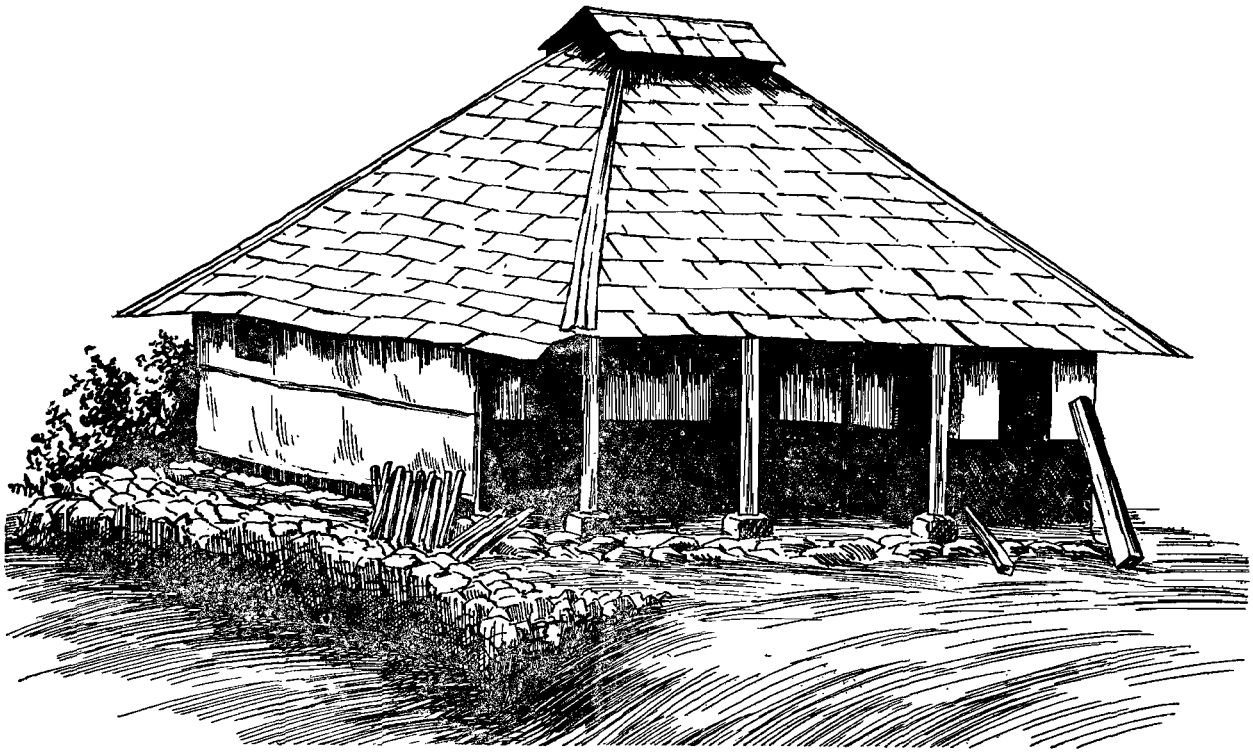
The Catholic Church at Laitumkhrah, Shillong



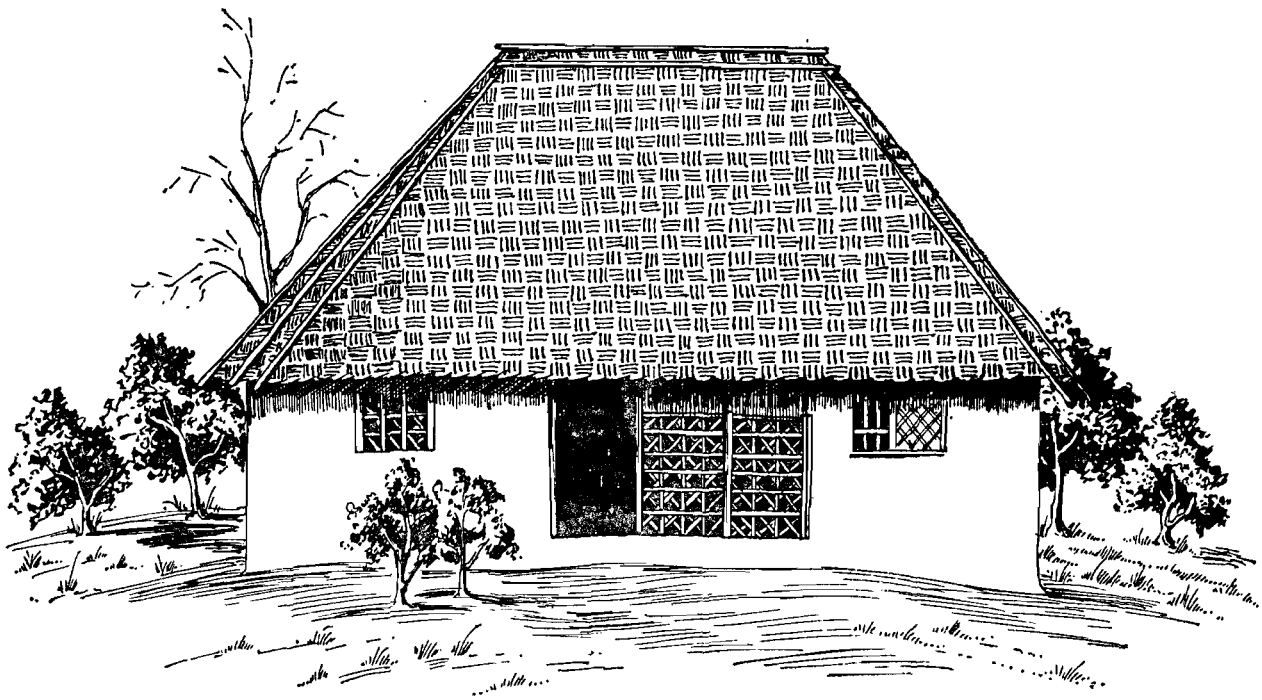
The Theological College at Cherra (Photographed by Karuz)



A boat house in Ward's Lake (Photographed by Karuz)



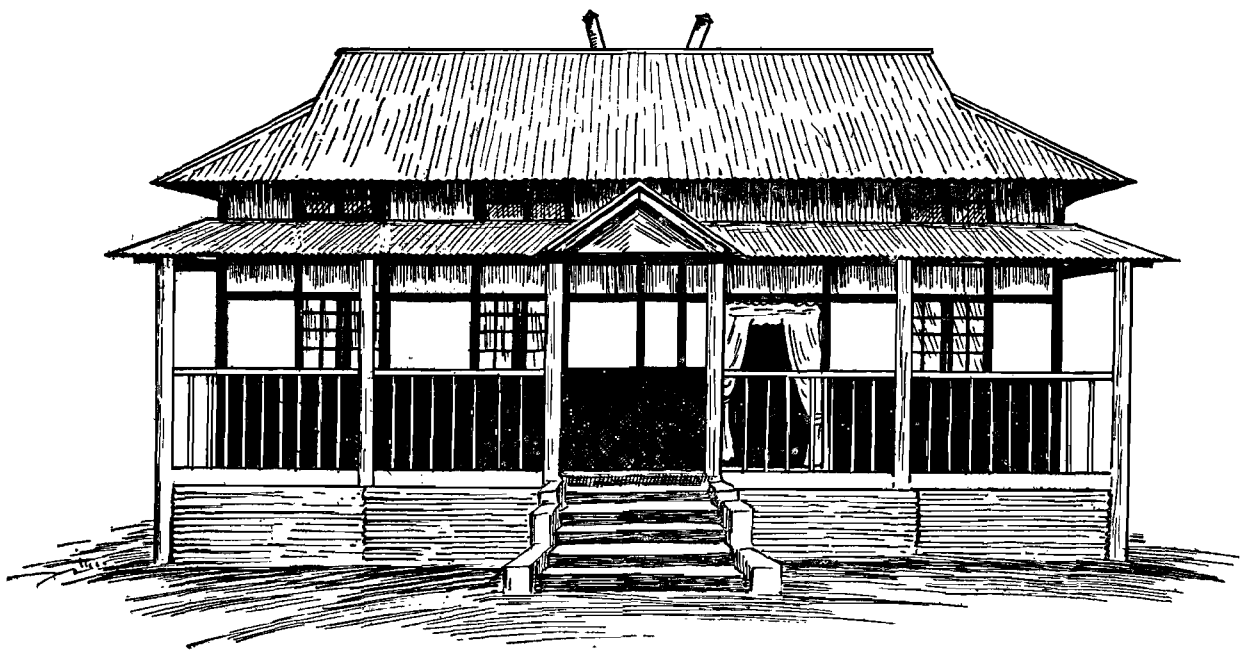
Jaintia house with Kerosene-oil tins roofing



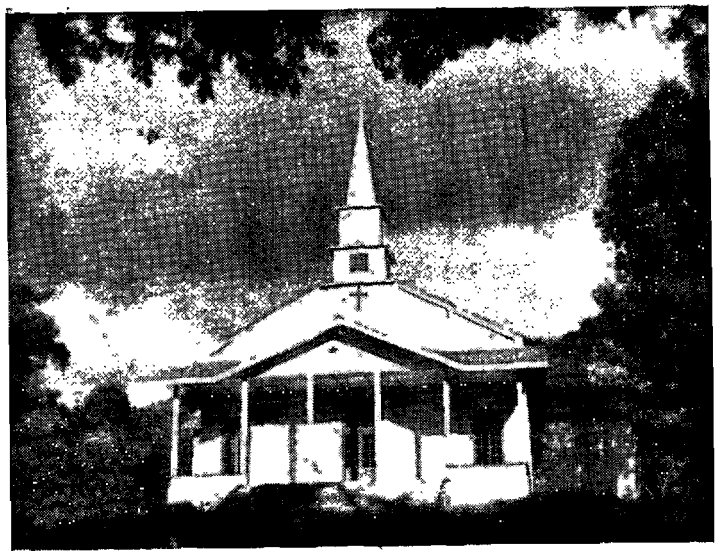
A Bamboo-roofed House



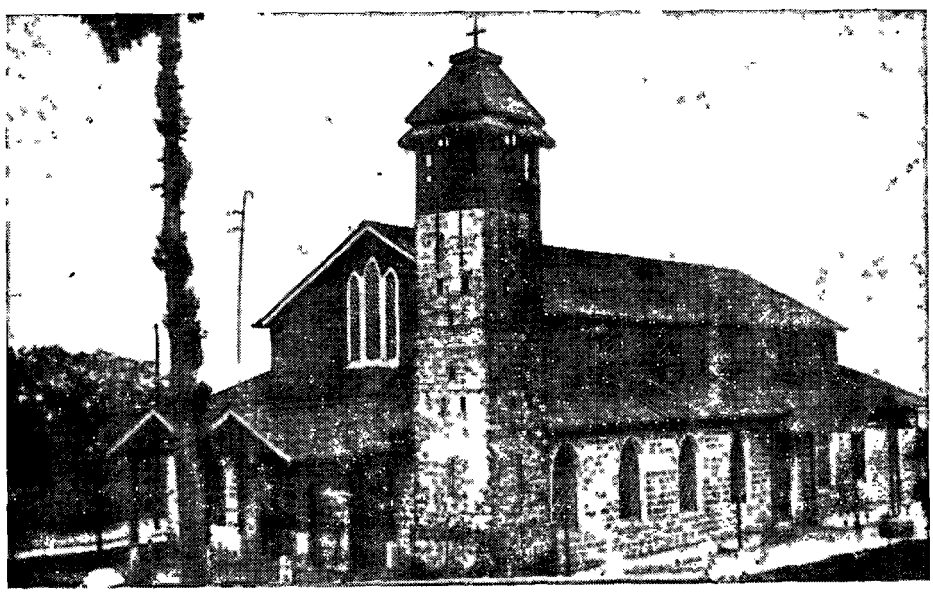
Younger men frame the building and then weave the bamboo matting to make the walls
(By Permission of Robbins Burling from his book "Rengsanggri")



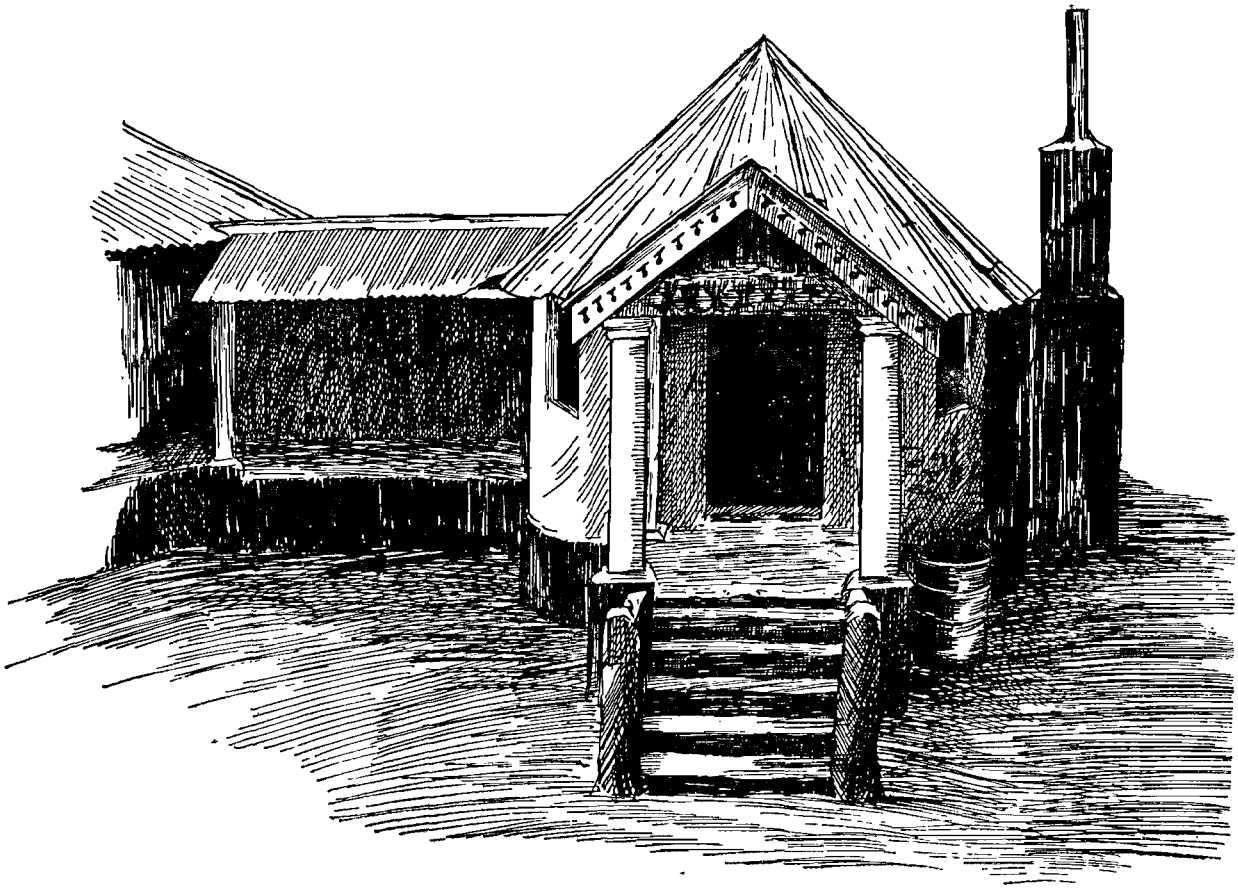
A middle class house



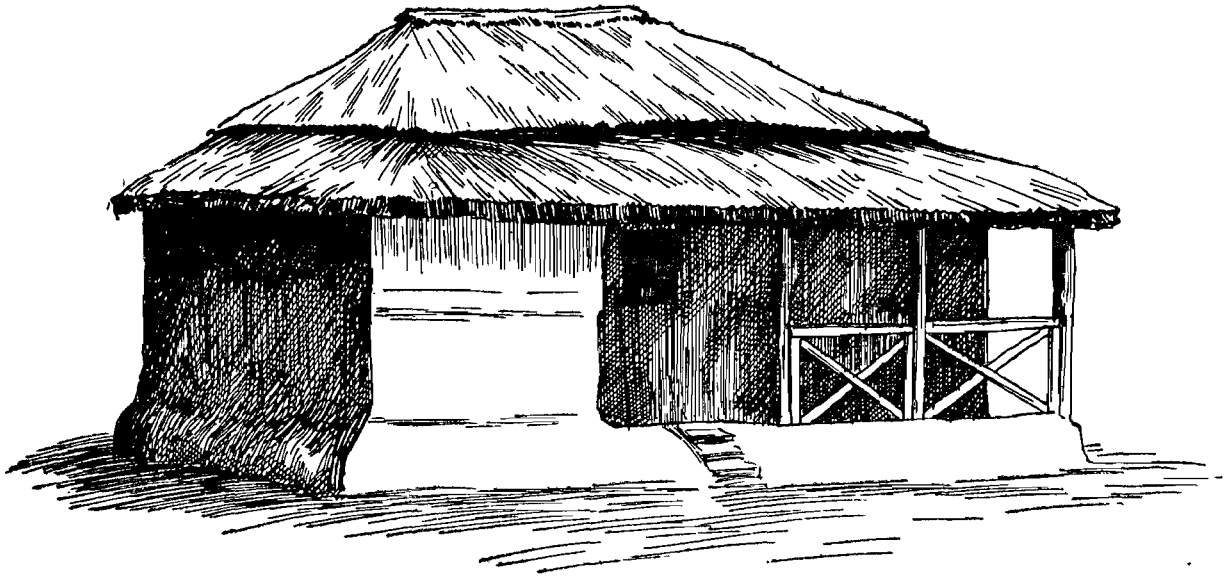
Baptist Church at Tura (Photographed by Llewelyn Marak Tura).



The presbyterian Church at Cherra, One of the oldest. (Photographed by Karuz).



An oval-shaped Khasi house



A thatch roofed house

CHAPTER II

Uses to which Census Houses are put

The definition of a census house has been dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs. It is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case, *etc.*, used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both.

If the census house is found vacant, *i. e.* if no person is living in at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes as listed below, it would be deemed to be a vacant house.

A census house may be occupied for the following purposes :—

a) Residence

A census house used purely for residential purposes would fall in this category.

b) Shop-cum-residence

A census house which is a dwelling place along with a shop would qualify to be categorised as a shop-cum-residence. A shop, for Census purposes, is a place, where articles are brought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

c) Workshop-cum-residence, including household industry

A census house used partly as a living place and partly for carrying on activities connected with household industry or workshop is grouped in this category. A Workshop is a place where any kind of production, repair, or servicing activity takes place 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. 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.

d) Hotels, Sarais, etc.

As the title suggests, census houses used as such are clubbed in this category.

e) Shops, excluding eating houses

In this category, all census houses which are used purely as shops excluding eating houses, are grouped. A shop has already been defined above.

f) Business houses and offices

Census houses in which organisations, dealing in business, or any kind of office is housed, are taken in this category.

A Business House is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

An Office may be a government or private.

g) Factory, workshop, workshed

Census houses in which establishments of this nature are located are taken in this category. A Factory is one which is registered under the Indian Factories Act. A Workshop, which is synonymous with a workshed, has been defined under item (c) above.

h) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places

Census houses housing establishments of this kind are taken in this category. The definitions of a restaurant and sweetmeat shop hardly need any elaboration. An eating-house, however, may be described as a place where eatables are available on payment.

i) Places of entertainment and community and gathering excluding places of worship

Places of entertainment, such as cinema houses, theatres, community gathering clubs, *etc.*, are grouped under this heading.

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

Census houses used for the above purposes are included in this class of occupied census houses.

k) Others

Census houses used for purposes other than those described above are grouped in this class. Instances of census houses included in this category may be the following :-

(i) Cattle-shed, (ii) "Gaushala", (ii) Garage (iv) Laundry, (v) Passenger waiting/Shelter hall, (vi) Power Sub-Station, (vii) Pump house, (viii) Residence-cum-Temple/ Mosque, (ix) Residence-cum-Dispensary, (x) Residence-cum-School, (xi) Schools and educational institutions, *etc.*

Table H-I and the relevant subsidiary tables highlight the varying patterns of uses of the houses and their distribution between the districts of the State with rural and urban differentials. For the purpose of presentation in this table, the uses to which the census houses are put to are broadly divided into the following twelve categories :

1. Vacant,
2. Residence,
3. Shop-cum-Residence including household industry,
4. Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry
5. Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses,
6. Shops excluding eating houses,
7. Business house and Offices,
8. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds,
9. Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating places,
10. Places of entertainments and Community Gathering,
11. Places of Worship, *e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, *etc.* and
12. Others.

Table H-I and its Subsidiary Tables

Table H-I corresponds to Table E-I of 1961 with a few changes, *i.e.* in 1961 the data were presented down to taluk/tehsil level but in this census it was given only for State/District/City. In 1971 educational institustions, public health and medical institutions, *etc.*, are not shown separately but are included under "others". The information of the different use to which the census house was put was made available in Table E-I in 1961 and was prepared on full count basis. In 1971 Census, two subsidiary tables, *viz.*, H-I.1 dealing with distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses at the State/District/City level and H-I.2 dealing with distribution of 1,000 census houses for selected types of use among rural and urban areas up to the State/District level have been prepared.

Distribution of Census Houses in Rural and Urban Areas

A total of 224,538 census houses were recorded during the houselisting operations conducted between 10th September and 31st November, 1970. of these 190,768 houses or

84.96% were in rural areas and 33,770 or 15.04% in urban areas of the State. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of census houses in the rural and urban areas of the State as a whole and its districts in comparison to the 1961 position.

Statement I

State/District	1971 Total	1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Total	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	84.96	15.04	100.00	84.67	15.33
Garo Hills	38.98	37.44	1.54	38.29	37.37	0.92
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	61.02	47.52	13.50	61.71	47.30	14.41

From the above statement it is seen that there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of census houses in the urban areas of the State and a slight increase in the case of rural areas from 1961 to 1971. Coming to the urban areas of the districts we find that Garo Hills District registers an increase of 0.62% during the decade while the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District shows a decrease of 0.91% during the decade. The rural areas of both the districts record a slight increase of census houses during the decade. On the whole, there is not much difference in the number of census houses between 1961 and 1971.

Occupied Census Houses

215,589 census houses were recorded in the State that were under one type of use or the other. This figure represented 96.01 per cent of all the census houses in the State. Out of this 183,378 representing 85.06 per cent were located in the rural areas and 32,211 representing 14.94 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage distribution of occupied census houses for the State and the districts alongwith the similar data of 1961 Census.

State/District	1971 Total	1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Total	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	85.06	14.94	100.00	84.95	15.05
Garo Hills	39.64	38.15	1.49	38.37	37.45	0.92
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	60.36	46.91	13.45	61.63	47.50	14.13

The district-wise position as revealed by the above table shows that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest percentage of occupied census houses with 60.36 per cent of the total number of census houses in the State and 94.96 per cent of the total number of census houses in the district. While this is so, this district recorded a decrease of 1.27 per cent from 1961 to 1971. Also both the rural and urban areas of the district shows a decreasing trend in the percentage of occupied census houses being 0.59 per cent and 0.68 per cent respectively. The district of Garo Hills shows an upward trend in the percentage of occupied census houses both in the rural and urban areas.

The distribution of 1,000 census houses by different types of use and vacant for the State as a whole revealed that there were as many as 960 houses that were occupied. The distribution for the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest incidence of occupied census houses being 977 out of 1,000 followed by the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with 950 per 1,000 census houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the district in comparison to the 1961 position :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	Incidence per 1,000 1961
Meghalaya	960	974
Garo Hills	977	976
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	950	973

The distribution of 1,000 census houses by different types of use and vacant among the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 850 houses were occupied in the rural areas and 150 in the urban areas. The distribution among the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest incidence of occupied census houses in the rural areas (962 out of 1,000 census houses) while it recorded the lowest in the urban areas (38 out of 1,000 census houses). The following table shows the distribution of the State and the districts in comparison to the 1961 figures :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	850	150	850	150
Garo Hills	962	38	976	24
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	777	223	771	229

Wholly or Partly Residential Houses

There were 198,589 census houses in the State which were either wholly or partly residential. This represented 88.4 per cent of all census houses in the State. Out of this 170,016 houses, representing 85.61 per cent were located in the rural areas and 28,573 or 14.39 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentages for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith the comparable data of 1961.

Percentage distribution of wholly or partly residential census houses, 1971 and 1961

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	85.61	14.39	100.00	86.14	13.86
Garo Hills	39.51	38.25	1.26	38.48	37.64	0.84
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	60.49	47.36	13.13	61.52	48.50	13.02

Of the two districts of the State, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district had the maximum number of such houses representing 60.49 per cent of the total number of census houses in the State (87.66 per cent of all the census houses in the district), whereas Garo Hills district had only 39.51 per cent of the State's total (89.66 per cent of the district total). Again, the district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of such houses in both the rural and urban areas representing 47.36 per cent and 13.13 per cent respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly for residential purposes is shown in the following Table :

State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	884	917
Garo Hills	897	921
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	877	914

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under different uses and vacant in the State revealed that as many as 884 of them were used either wholly or partly for residential purposes. The district of Garo Hills recorded the highest incidence of such houses (897 out of 1,000 census houses) which is more than the State average. The district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 877 out of 1,000 census houses.

The distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly for residential purposes among the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 856 were located in the rural areas and 144 in the urban areas. The distribution for the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the highest incidence of such houses (968 out of 1,000 census houses) in the rural areas while it recorded the lowest incidence in the urban areas (32 out of 1,000 census houses).

The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts in comparison to the 1961 figures.

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	856	144	861	139
Garo Hills	998	32	978	22
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	783	217	788	212

Residential Census Houses

There were 194,948 census houses in the State which were used purely for residential purposes representing 86.8 per cent of all census houses in the State. Out of this 167,353 or 85.84 per cent were located in the rural areas and 27,595 or 14.16 percent in the urban areas of the State. The following table shows the percentage distribution of residential census houses for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas along with comparative data of 1961.

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	85.84	14.16	100.00	86.48	13.52
Garo Hills	39.85	38.61	1.24	38.69	37.86	0.83
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	60.15	47.23	12.92	61.31	48.62	12.69

The district-wise position revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest percentage of 60.15 per cent of the State's total and 85.57 per cent of the district total. This district also recorded the highest percentage of 12.92 in the urban areas. Garo Hills district had only 1.24 per cent of such houses in the urban areas.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under different uses and vacant in the State revealed that 868 of them were used purely for residential purposes. The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that Garo Hills district had 888 and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district had 856 of such houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts alongwith similar data of the 1961 Census :

State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	868	907
Garo Hills	888	916
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	856	901

The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 858 of them were located in the rural areas and 142 in the urban areas. The distribution pattern among the districts revealed that Garo Hills district had 969 in the rural areas while it recorded only 31 of such houses in the urban areas. The district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 785 in the rural areas and 215 in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas in comparison with the 1961 position :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	858	865	142	135
Garo Hills	969	978	31	22
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	785	793	215	207

Shop-cum-Residence

There were 2,155 census houses in the State that were used as shop-cum-residence. This represented 0.95 per cent of the total

number of census houses in the State. Out of this 1,465 representing 67.98 per cent were located in the rural areas and 690 representing 32.02 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	67.98	32.02	100.00	56.11	43.89
Garo Hills	25·38	22.55	2.83	20.36	18.66	1.70
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	74.62	45.43	29.19	79.64	37.45	42.19

From the above table the district-wise position of percentage of shop-cum-residence revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of 74.62 of the State's total and 1.17 per cent of the district total number of census houses. Garo Hills had only 25.38 per cent of the State's total and 0.62 per cent of the district total.

The district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills also recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 45.43 and 29.19 per cent respectively while Garo Hills district recorded only 22.53 per cent in the rural areas and 2.83 per cent in the urban areas.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under different uses and vacant revealed that 9 houses were used as shop-cum-residence at the State level. Of the districts, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 12 and Garo Hills had 6 of such houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts in comparison with 1961 Census :

State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	9	9
Garo Hills	6	5
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	12	12

The distribution of 1,000 census houses used as shop-cum-residence in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 680 were located in the rural areas and 320 in the urban areas. The distribution for the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the highest incidence of 888 per 1,000 census houses in the rural areas while in the urban areas it recorded the lowest incidence with only 112 out of 1,000 census houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts along with similar data of 1961 Census :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	680	320	561	439
Garo Hills	888	112	917	83
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	609	391	470	530

Workshop-cum-Residence (including household industry)

There were 1,486 census houses in the State which were used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry (with 1,258 houses in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and 228 houses in the Garo Hills district). This figure represented 0.71 per cent of the total number of census houses. Out of this, 1,198 houses representing 80.62 per cent were located in the rural areas and 288 representing 19.38 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	1971 Total	1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Total	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	80.62	19.38	100.00	42.95	57.05
Garo Hills	15.34	14.00	1.34	12.08	9.40	2.68
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	84.66	66.62	18.04	87.92	33.55	54.37

The district-wise position revealed that the highest percentage of such houses was recorded in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with 84.66 per cent of the State's total number of houses (0.92 per cent of the district total). Garo Hills recorded only 15.34 per cent of the State's total number of census houses (0.26 per cent of the district total). The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district also recorded the highest percentage of such houses in both the rural and urban areas with 66.62 per cent and 18.04 per cent respectively. Garo Hills district had only 14.00 per cent in the rural areas and 1.34 per cent in the urban areas.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under the different uses and vacant in the State revealed that as many as 7 houses were used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry. The distribution pattern in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 9 such houses out of 1,000 while Garo Hills had only 3 of such houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts in comparison with 1961 :

State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	7	1
Garo Hills	3	N
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	9	1

N=Negligible

The distribution of 1,000 census houses used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 806 houses were located in the rural areas and 194 houses in the urban areas. It is indicative that the greater proportion of workshop-cum-residence (including household industry) is found in the rural areas. The districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the highest incidence of such houses in the rural areas with 912 while the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest incidence in the urban areas with 213. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000 — 1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
Meghalaya	806	194	430	570
Garo Hills	912	88	778	222
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	787	213	382	618

Occupied Census Houses other than Residential

The occupied census houses other than residential were categorised as follows according to the uses to which they were put :

i) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist-houses and Inspection houses

ii) Shops excluding eating houses

iii) Business houses and offices

iv) Factories, Workshops and Work-sheds

v) Restuarant, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating places

vi) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship

vii) Places of worship, *e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, *etc.*

viii) Others

The number of census houses in the State used for the above purposes was 17,000. This represented 0.75 per cent of all census houses in the State. The census houses under different uses as listed above are discussed below.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist-houses and Inspection houses

There were in all 726 census houses (477 in the Garo Hills district and 249 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district) that were used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses in the State. This represented 0.32 per cent of all census houses in the State. Out of this 586 representing 80.72 per cent were located in the rural areas and 140 representing 19.28 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage distribution for the State and the districts along with similar data of 1961.

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	80.72	19.28	100.00	84.71	15.29
Garo Hills	65.70	62.54	3.16	72.57	70.79	1.78
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	34.30	18.18	16.12	27.43	13.92	13.51

Of the two districts of the State, Garo Hills had the highest percentage with 65.70 (0.54 per cent of the district total number of census houses). This district also recorded the highest percentage in the rural areas with 62.54 while in the urban areas the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest percentage with 16.12. Garo Hills district recorded only 3.16 per cent in the urban areas.

The distribution pattern of census houses under this category revealed that only 3 per 1,000 houses were put to such use in the State. The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest number with 5 per 1,000 census houses. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had only 2 of such houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts along with similar data of 1961.

State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	3	5
Garo Hills	5	10
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2	2

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under this category for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 807 of them were located in the rural areas and 193 in the urban areas. The distribution pattern among the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the highest in the rural areas with 952 per 1,000 census houses while it recorded the lowest in the urban areas with only 48. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 470 in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas along with similar data for 1961.

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	807	847	193	153
Garo Hills	952	975	48	25
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	530	508	470	492

Shops excluding eating houses

There were in all 1,792 census houses in the State under this category (480 in the Garo Hills district and 1,312 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district). This represented 0.79 per cent of all census houses in the State. Out of this, 641 representing 35.77 per cent

were located in the rural areas and 1,151 representing 64.23 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage distribution for the State and the districts alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	35.77	64.23	100.00	21.15	73.85
Garo Hills	26.79	14.01	12.78	16.06	13.02	3.04
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	73.21	21.76	51.45	83.94	8.13	75.81

The district-wise position revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage with 73.21 per cent (0.96 per cent of the district total number of census houses.) It also recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 21.76 and 51.45 respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses that were used under this category revealed that 8 per 1,000 census houses were put to such use in the State. The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the largest number with 10 per 1,000 houses while Garo Hills had only 5 of such houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	8	11
Garo Hills	5	5
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	10	15

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under this category for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 358 of them were located in the rural areas and 642 in the urban areas. The distribution in the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the largest number in the rural areas with 523 while in the urban areas the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the largest number with 703. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	358	211	642	789
Garo Hills	523	811	477	189
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	297	97	703	903

Business houses and offices

A total of 840 census houses (250 in the Garo Hills and 590 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills) representing 0.37 per cent of all census houses in the State were put to use under this category of houses. Out of this 388 representing 46.19 per cent were located in the rural areas and 452 representing 53.81 in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	46.19	53.81	100.00	37.11	62.89
Garo Hills	29.76	20.59	9.17	21.93	15.49	6.44
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	70.24	25.60	44.64	78.07	21.62	56.45

The position in the districts revealed that the highest percentage of such houses was recorded in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with 70.24 per cent (0.43 per cent of the district total). It also recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 25.60 and 44.64 respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses that were under this category of houses

revealed that as many as 4 such houses per 1,000 were used for this purpose. The distribution in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 4 which is just equal to the State average and Garo Hills had 3 of such houses per 1,000 census houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	4	5
Garo Hills	3	3
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	4	7

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under this category for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 462 were located in the rural areas and 538 in the urban areas. The distribution in the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the largest number in the rural areas with 692 while the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the largest number in the urban areas with 636. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas along with similar data of 1961 :

	Incidence per 1,000			
	Rural		Urban	
State/District	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	462	371	538	629
Garo Hills	692	706	308	294
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	364	277	636	723

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

There were in all 761 census houses in the State (230 in Garo Hills and 531 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills) that were used as factories, workshops and worksheds. This represented 0.33 per cent of all census houses in the State. Out of this 360 representing 47.31 per cent were located in the rural areas and 401 representing 52.69 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas in comparison to the 1961 figures :

	1971			1961		
State/District	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	47.31	52.69	100.00	50.43	49.57
Garo Hills	30.22	21.94	8.28	24.93	20.87	4.06
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	69.78	25.37	44.41	75.07	29.56	45.51

The position in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage with 69.78 (0.39 per cent of the district total). It also recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 25.37 and 44.41 respectively.

The distribution per 1,000 census houses revealed that as many as 3 such houses per 1,000 were used under this category of houses. The distribution in the districts revealed that United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 4 and Garo Hills had 3 just an equal number with the State average. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts for 1961 and 1971.

	Incidence per 1,000	
State/District	1971	1961
Meghalaya	3	2
Garo Hills	3	1
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	4	2

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under this category for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 473 were located in the rural areas and 527 in the urban areas. The distribution in the rural and urban areas of the districts revealed that Garo Hills

recorded the largest number in the rural areas with 726 while the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the largest number in the urban areas with 637. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas for 1961 and 1971.

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	473	504	527	496
Garo Hills	726	837	274	163
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	363	394	637	606

Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayatghar) excluding places of worship

There were 376 census houses in the State (189 in Garo Hills and 187 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills) that were under this use. This represented 0.16 per cent of all the census houses in the State. Out of this 331 or 88.03 per cent were located in the rural areas and 45 or 11.97 per cent in the urban areas. The table below shows the percentage of the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas for 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	88.03	11.97	100.00	90.41	9.59
Garo Hills	50.26	47.87	2.39	54.94	54.07	0.87
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	49.74	40.16	9.58	45.06	36.34	8.72

The position in the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest percentage in the rural areas with 47.87 per cent. In the urban areas the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage with 9.58 per cent.

The distribution per 1,000 census houses revealed that 2 houses per 1,000 were put under this use at the State level. The district of Garo Hills recorded just an equal number (2 per 1,000) with the State average. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had only 1 out of 1,000 census houses. The table below shows the distribution for the State and the districts for 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	2	2
Garo Hills	2	3
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1	1

The distribution per 1,000 census houses under this use for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 880 were located in the rural areas and 120 in the urban areas. The distribution in the rural and urban areas of the districts revealed that 952 and 48 respectively were located in Garo Hills and 807 and 193 respectively in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The table below shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas for 1961 and 1971.

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	880	904	120	96
Garo Hills	952	984	48	16
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	807	806	193	194

Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places

There were in all 578 census houses (227 in Garo Hills and 351 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills) that were used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and other eating places in the

State. This figure represented 0.25 per cent of all the census houses in the State. Out of this 360 representing 62.28 per cent were located in the rural areas and 218 representing 37.72 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas for 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	62.28	37.72	100.00	58.45	41.55
Garo Hills	39.27	29.41	9.86	47.34	36.71	10.63
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	60.73	32.87	27.86	52.66	21.74	30.92

The position in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 32 87 and 27.86 respectively.

The distribution per 1,000 census houses revealed that as many as 3 census houses were put under this use. It may be noted that the distribution in the districts is just equal to the State average with 3 each of such houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts for 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	3	1
Garo Hills	3	1
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	3	1

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under this category for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 623 were located in the rural areas and 377 in the urban areas. The distribution in the rural and urban areas of the districts revealed that 749 and 251 respectively were recorded in the Garo Hills and 541 and 459 respectively in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The following table shows the distribution for the districts separately for rural and urban areas for 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	623	584	377	416
Garo Hills	749	776	251	224
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	541	413	459	587

Places of Worship, e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.

There were 2,711 census houses in the State under this head (1,145 in Garo Hills and 1,566 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills). This represented 1.21 per cent of all the census houses. Out of this 2,605 or 96.09 per cent were located in the rural areas and 106 or 3.91 per cent in the urban areas. The total number of villages in the State is 4,629. The table below shows the percentage of the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas. Similar data of 1961 is not available as no separate information was collected during 1961 but was combined under 'Others' :

State/District	1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	96.09	3.91
Garo Hills	42.23	41.46	0.77
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	57.77	54.63	3.14

The position in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 54.63 and 3.14 respectively.

The distribution per 1,000 census houses revealed that as many as 12 houses were put under this use at the State level. Of the districts, Garo Hills had 13 of such houses per 1,000 which is more than the State average. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 11 of such houses per 1,000. The table below shows the distribution for the State and the districts :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971
Meghalaya	12
Garo Hills	13
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	11

The distribution per 1,000 census houses under this use for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 960 were located in the rural areas and 40 in the urban areas. The distribution in the rural and urban areas of the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the largest in the rural areas with 982 while in the urban areas the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the largest with 54. The table below shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	960	40
Garo Hills	982	18
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	946	54

Others

The total number of census houses which were grouped under the category of 'others' was 9,216 (with 3,999 in Garo Hills and 5,217 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills). This figure represented 4.10 per cent of the total number of census houses. Out of this 8,091 or 87.79 per cent were located in the rural areas and 1,125 or 12.21 per cent in the urban areas. The table below shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas. Comparison with similar data of 1961 is not possible because places of worship did not form a separate item in 1961 but were grouped alongwith certain other items under the category of 'Others'. Again, public health and medical institutions, *etc.* which formed a separate item in 1961 were grouped alongwith certain items covered by the category of 'Others' in 1971. Hence, no comparison is possible between the data for 'Others' between the two censuses :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	87.79	12.21
Garo Hills	43.39	40.86	2.53
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	56.61	46.93	9.68

The position in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 46.93 and 9.68 respectively. The district of Garo Hills recorded a very low percentage in the urban areas with 2.53 only.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses revealed that 41 houses were under this category. It may be noted that after purely residential census houses, this was the second single largest category of census houses. The position in the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the largest number of such houses (46 out of 1,000). The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 38 of such houses. The table below shows the distribution for the State and the districts :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000
Meghalaya	41
Garo Hills	46
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	38

The distribution pet 1,000 census houses under this category for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 878 were located in the rural areas and 122 in the urban areas. The distribution in the rural and urban areas of the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the largest number in the rural areas with 942 while the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the largest number in the urban areas with 171. The table below shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	877	122
Garo Hills	942	58
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	829	171

Vacant Census Houses

There were in all 224,538 census houses of all categories in the State of which 190,768 were in the rural areas and 33,770 in the urban areas. The census houses that were found vacant on one account or the other numbering 8,949 in the State (with 2,048 in Garo Hills and 6,901 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills) represented 3.99 per cent of all the census houses while the remaining 215,589 or 96.01 per cent of the occupied, *i. e.* used for one purpose or the other—residential or otherwise. Of these vacant census houses 7,390 or 82.58 per cent were located in the rural areas and 1,559 or 17.42 per cent in the urban areas. During 1961 Census, the percentage of vacancy in the rural and urban areas was 74.11 and 25.89 respectively. A comparison of percentages of the two censuses reveals that in the urban areas lesser number of houses were vacant during 1971 as against 1961. The position for the rural areas was quite the reverse, which perhaps reflects the growing trend towards urbanization. The table below shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas for 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	82.58	17.42	100.00	74.11	25.89
Garo Hills	22.89	20.23	2.66	35.18	34.24	0.94
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	77.11	62.35	14.76	64.82	39.87	24.95

The position in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 62.35 and 14.76 respectively as against 39.87 and 24.95 respectively in 1961. While it recorded a substantial increase in the rural areas it showed a sharp fall in the urban areas and this reflects the growing trend towards urbanization in this district.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses by occupied and vacant for the State as a whole revealed that 40 census houses were vacant in 1971 as against 26 in 1961. It can, therefore be seen that the overall vacancy rate has increased over the decade. The distribution in respect of the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 50 and Garo Hills 23 vacant census houses. The table below shows the distribution for the State and the districts with a comperative picture of 1961 Census :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	40	26
Garo Hills	23	24
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	50	27

The distribution pattern of 1,000 vacant census houses in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that the rural areas had 826 as against 174 in the urban areas. This too indicates the growing trend towards urbanisation. Similar distribution in the districts revealed that the highest number of vacant census houses was found in the rural areas of the Garo Hills with 884 while in the urban areas it was only 116. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 809

the rural areas and 191 in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas, for 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	826	174	41	259
Garo Hills	884	116	973	27
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	809	191	615	385

It may be seen from the above table that the number of vacant census houses in the urban areas has decreased during 1971 in comparison to 1961. Whereas in the rural areas it was just the reverse—the number of vacant census houses has increased during the decade. While the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district recorded a decrease of vacant census houses in the urban areas, the Garo Hills district recorded a substantial increase. A look at Statement-I under the sub-head "Distribution of Census Houses in Rural and Urban Areas" will show that the increase in urban housing over the last decade has also been the highest in the urban areas of Garo Hills district.

It may be noted that the large proportion of houses categorised as vacant does not reflect the larger availability of housing in the State. The high incidence of vacant houses may be attributed to the application of the concept itself by the enumerators. Notwithstanding our training, there are instances that the enumerators recorded isolated structures such as cattle-sheds, granaries, godowns, *etc.*, as census houses although they were undoubtedly part of a census house. Locked houses were also recorded as vacant, so also a godown or a stall put up temporarily. For census purposes a house would be treated as vacant if it is dilapidated, or is vacant on account of incomplete construction or is vacant for want of tenants or on certain other accounts. Still there is no denying the fact that there are cases of some structures being treated as census houses and thereafter being shown as vacant. The definition of the concept may be flexible and houses do not have to conform to the definition ; houses are built or used to suit a particular need. Thus a godown or a stall though put up temporarily had to be recorded as vacant.

Comparison with other States

The distribution of census houses put to different uses in the State of Meghalaya has been discussed above. The varying pattern of distribution of census houses may be better appreciated in the light of distribution of census houses in the various States and Union Territories of the country.

A look at the comparative data of the other States and Union Territories revealed that Rajasthan had the lowest percentage of occupied census houses with 87.3% and next to it came Gujarat with 89.7%. Thus with the exception of Rajasthan and Gujarat the percentage of occupied census houses worked out to less than 90% in all the States and Union Territories. On the other hand, these two States, *i.e.* Rajasthan and Gujarat recorded the highest percentage of vacant census houses. The lowest percentage of vacant census houses was recorded in Tripura which was 2.5%. The percentage of occupied census houses in Meghalaya was 96% and the percentage of vacant census houses was 4%. The position of this State is much better with regard to wholly or partly residential houses in comparision to other States. The highest percentage of wholly or partly residential houses was recorded in Arunachal Pradesh which was 90% while the lowest percentage was recorded in Jammu and Kashmir which was 46%. Arunachal Pradesh also recorded the highest incidence of purely residential census houses which was 88.8%. Next to Arunachal Pradesh came Tripura which recorded 88.2% of residential census houses. Meghalaya came third and

recorded 86.8% of residential census houses. The lowest incidence of purely residential houses was recorded in Laccadive, Minicoy and Admindivi Islands which was 30.1%. Another category which accounted for a major percentage was the one which was called 'Others'. The highest percentage of houses falling under this category was recorded in Jammu & Kashmir

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND

State/Union Territory	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied census houses				
		Total 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
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	60	940	773	744	11	18
2. Assam			Not available			
3. Bihar	34	966	802	780	12	10
4. Gujarat	103	897	683	665	6	12
5. Haryana	59	941	671	659	6	6
6. Himachal Pradesh	86	914	745	721	8	16
7. Jammu & Kashmir	86	914	460	449	2	9
8. Kerela	71	929	738	731	2	5
9. Madhya Pradesh	54	946	763	720	10	33
10. Maharashtra	81	919	729	717	8	14
11. Manipur	32	968	821	789	11	21
12. Meghalaya	40	960	885	868	10	7
13. Mysore	80	920	754	728	9	17
14. Nagaland	40	960	793	781	11	1
15. Orissa	47	953	774	746	9	19
16. Punjab	67	933	699	680	8	11
17. Rajasthan	127	873	709	690	6	13
18. Tamil Nadu	70	930	833	808	8	17
19. Tripura	25	975	892	882	7	3
20. Uttar Pradesh	50	950	672	655	8	9
21. West Bengal	36	964	889	866	10	13
Union Territories						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	69	931	811	769	22	20
2. Arunachal Pradesh	51	949	900	888	9	3
3. Chandigarh	65	935	824	815	5	4
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	964	846	828	10	8
5. Delhi	49	951	777	759	9	9
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	98	902	664	648	5	11
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Admindivi Islands	68	932	488	301	3	184
8. Pondicherry	45	955	835	819	8	8

N=Negligible

with 37.6%. The lowest percentage of 0.1% was recorded in Arunachal Pradesh. The percentage for Meghalaya in this category of houses worked out to 4.1%.

The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses for the various States and Union Territories.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Occupied census houses							
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes & Inspection Houses	Shops including eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops & worksheds	Restaurants Sweet meat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment & community, gathering (Panchayat Ghar, etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	14	3	10	4	1	10	123
			Not available				
1	20	2	9	2	N	11	119
1	27	6	17	2	N	12	149
2	31	2	17	2	2	3	211
3	14	5	37	3	1	8	98
1	29	4	28	1	1	14	376
1	45	8	20	18	2	13	84
1	13	2	9	2	1	12	143
1	21	7	14	3	2	11	121
1	11	3	9	1	2	16	104
3	8	4	3	2	2	12	41
2	23	6	13	4	2	23	93
6	6	6	2	1	1	8	137
2	16	5	8	2	3	15	128
2	32	5	23	4	N	6	162
3	28	3	13	2	1	13	101
1	21	4	12	5	1	11	42
1	37	6	8	4	2	5	20
1	20	2	14	1	N	9	231
1	26	4	12	3	1	11	17
4	13	13	9	3	3	7	68
3	3	24	1	1	8	8	1
3	32	11	17	3	N	1	44
1	4	2	5	1	N	3	102
2	57	9	34	8	1	2	61
1	33	8	22	6	1	18	149
5	29	10	12	5	3	33	347
1	41	7	16	7	2	11	35

CHAPTER III

Predominant Material Of Wall And Roof Of Houses

Table H-II has been prepared for the same units as in Table H-I. It shows the distribution of census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. This table corresponds to Table E-IV of 1961 with the difference that in 1971 this table is prepared for census houses while in 1961 Census households living in census houses were cross classified by material of wall and roof. Besides the subsidiary tables, this table is supplemented with an appendix which gives cross classification of material of wall and roof used in census houses. The four subsidiary tables, *viz.*, H.II.1 and H-II.1 (A), H-II.2 and H.II 2(A) dealing with the material of wall and roof have been prepared. While Subsidiary Table H.II.I deals with 1,000 census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately, Subsidiary Table H-II.1(A) deals with 1,000 residential census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas. Similarly, Table H-II.2 and Table H-II.2(A) deals with 1,000 census houses and 1,000 residential houses respectively by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately.

An appendix to Table H-II is a new table that has been presented during this Census. This presents a picture that emerges on the basis of material of wall cross classified by material of roof in respect of residential houses only, to reflect more realistically the types of house construction. While comparing figures in columns 5, 6 and 7 of Table H-I with the figures of column 3 of appendix to Table H-II it would be seen that the figures as contained in Appendix to Table H-II exceeds the figures in cols.5, 6 and 7 of Table H-I. This is on account of the fact that residences with other use have been included in Appendix to Table H-II while they figure independently in Table H-I in col.15. Comparison with other States and Union Territories has also been attempted on the basis of information available in this appendix.

During the 1961 Census, data regarding predominant material of wall and roof was presented per 1,000 household that were living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings. For comparing the data of the two Censuses it has to be presumed that 1,000 households represented an equal number of houses in the relevant 1961 data.

As distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of wall and roof was strictly confined to a household during 1961, comparison of similar data for 1971 would be possible only through Table H-II.1(A) and H-II.2(A) on the assumption that one residential house has one household. The information in respect of certain materials of wall and roof which was separately available during 1961 has now been clubbed with other materials of wall and roof for purposes of tabulation during 1971. Hence, for the purposes of comparison materials of wall and roof for which information for 1961 is separately available have been grouped to conform to the pattern of 1971. The grouping that has been done during 1971 has been aimed at depicting the picture for "Kutcha" and "Pucca" aspects of house construction.

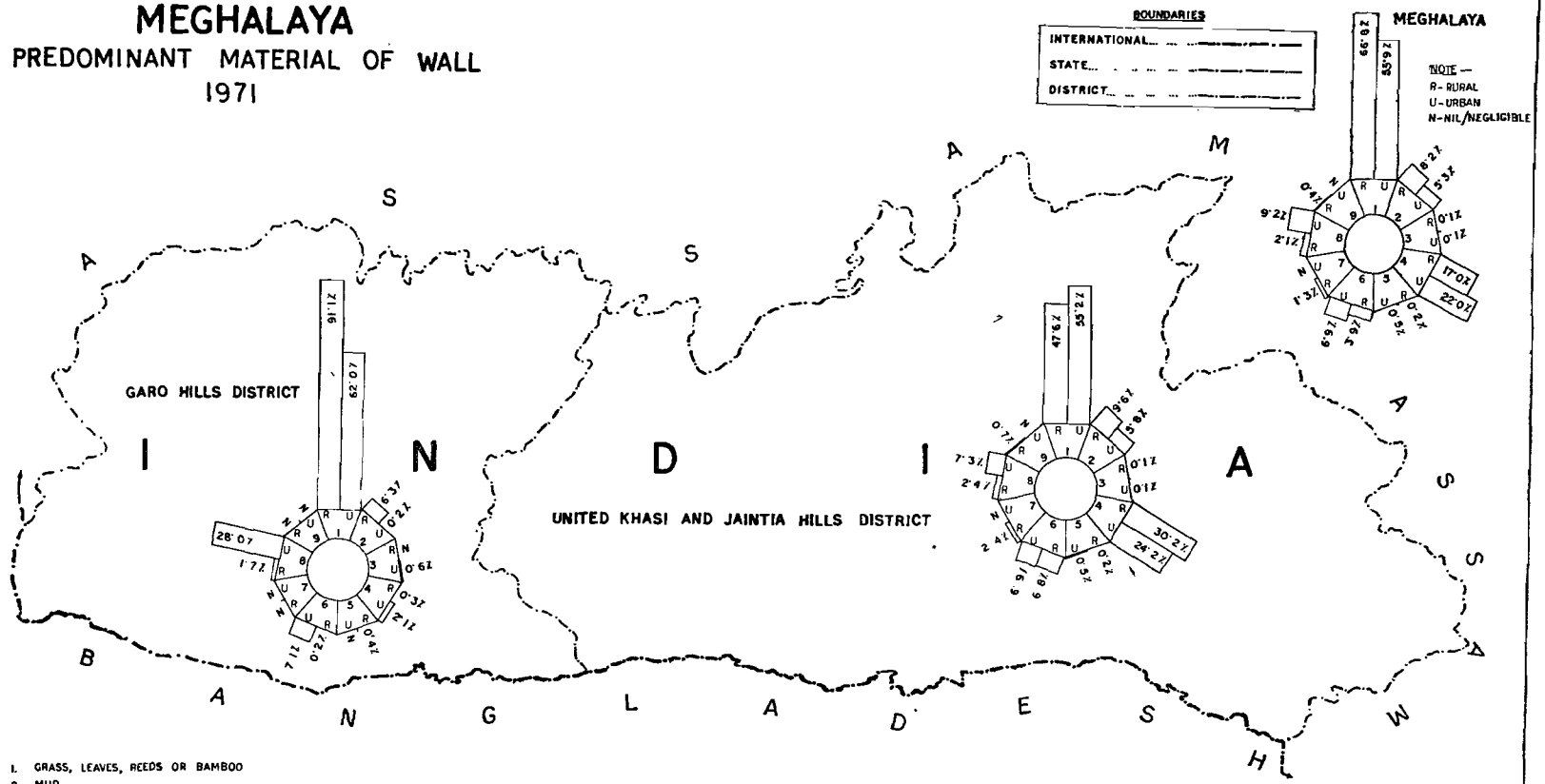
Predominant material of wall

A total of 224,538 census houses were recorded in the State during the houselisting operations. Of these, 190,768 houses or 84.96

MEGHALAYA

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

1971



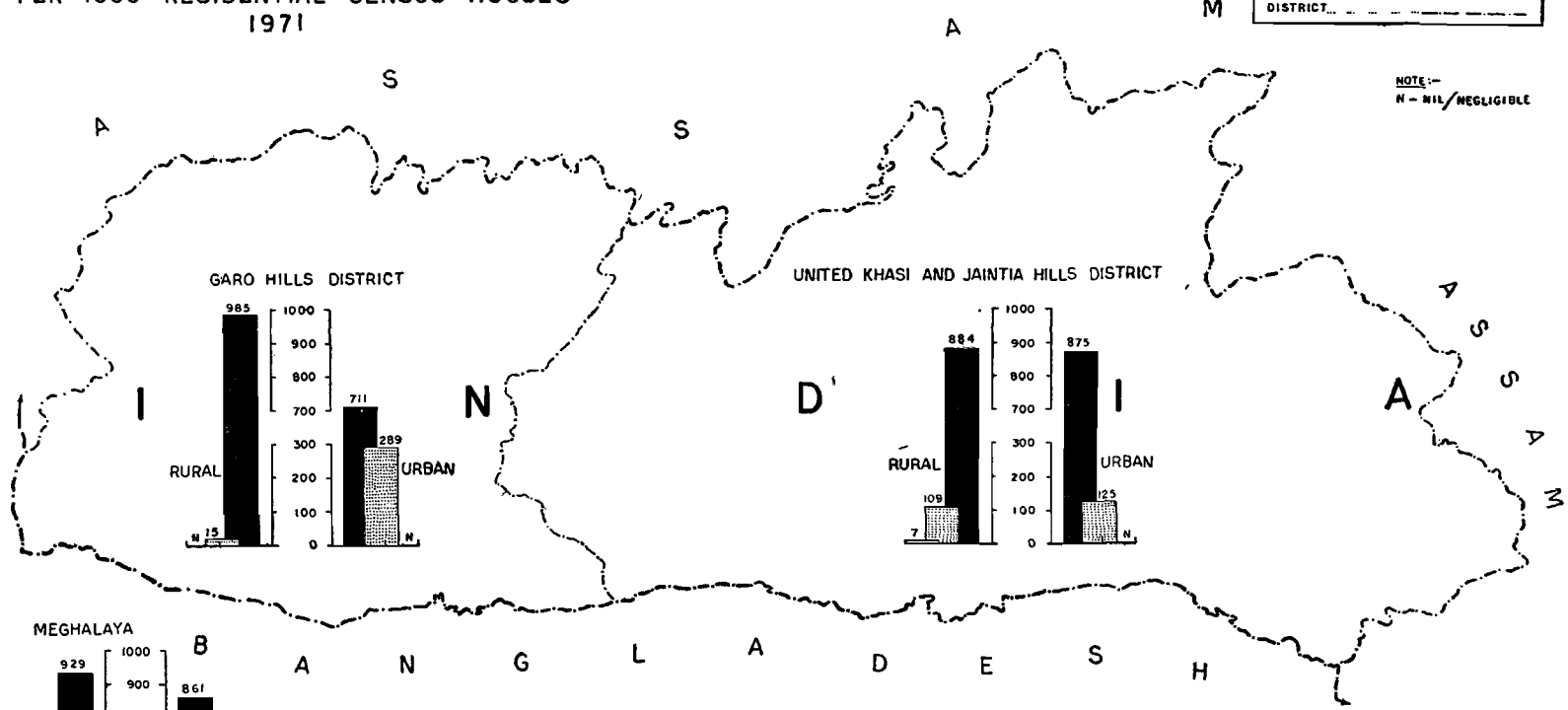
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MEGHALAYA

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL PER 1000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES 1971



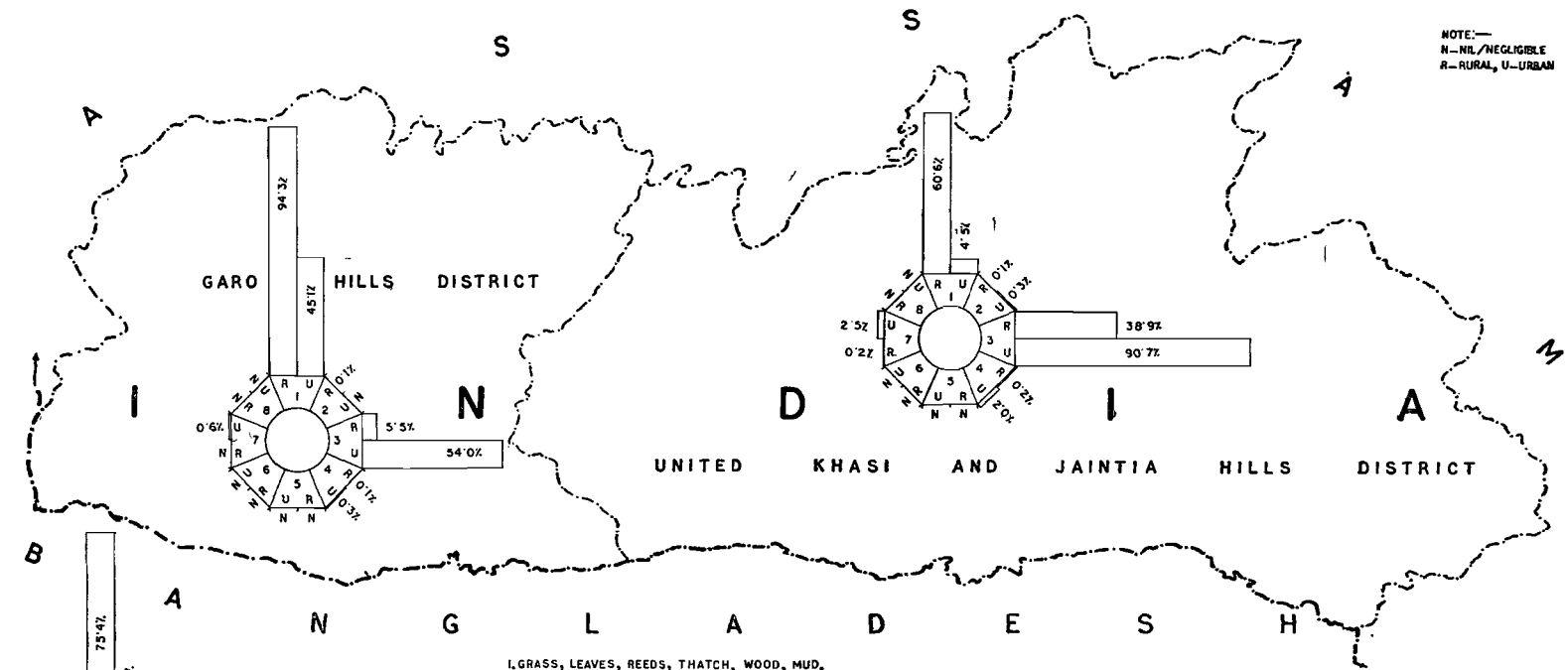
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MEGHALAYA

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

1971



BOUNDARIES

INTERNATIONAL ... ... ———·———·———

STATE ... ... - - - - ———·———·———

DISTRICT ... ... - - - - ———·———·———

NOTE:—
N—NIL/NEGLIGIBLE
R—RURAL, U—URBAN

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. BRICKS AND LIME
6. STONE
7. CONCRETE, R.B.C./R.C.C.
8. ALL OTHER MATERIALS AND MATERIALS NOT STATED

10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES

KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40

SCALE OF BARS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

PERCENT

N

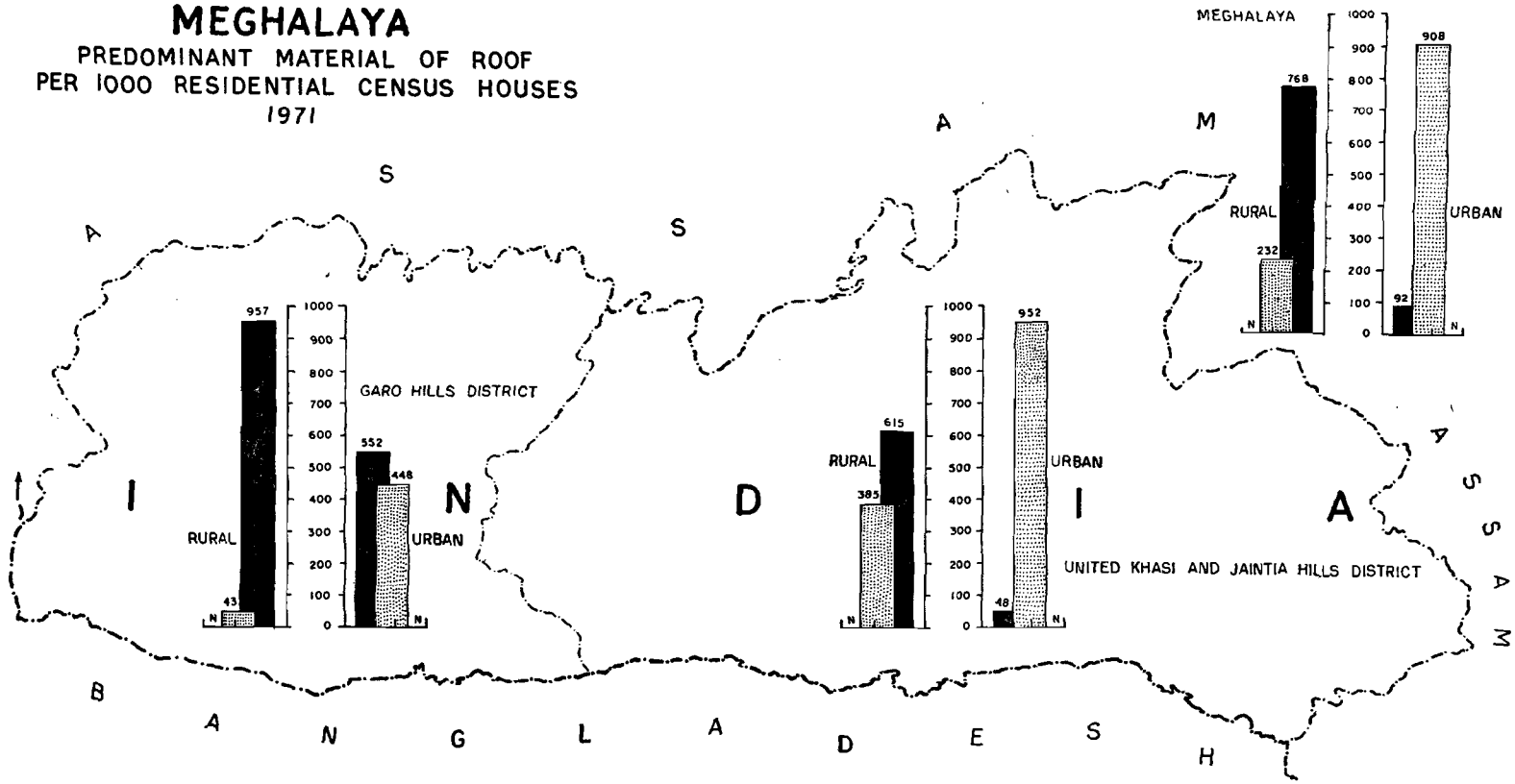
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MEGHALAYA

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF PER 1000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES 1971



GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, BAMBOO, THATCH, MUD, UNBURNT BRICKS OR WOOD.

TILES, SLATE, SHINGLE, CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEETS, ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS, BRICK, LIMESTONE AND R. B. C. /R. C. C

ALL OTHER MATERIALS AND MATERIALS NOT STATED.

NOTE:
N – NIL / NEGLIGIBLE

10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES

KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40

BOUNDARIES

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

N

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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per cent were located in the rural areas and 33,770 or 15.04 per cent in urban areas. These census houses had diversified construction with different types of materials for walls and roofs. The different types of materials for wall will be discussed first in the succeeding paragraphs.

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo

There were 146,347 census houses in the State which had grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as predominant material of wall. This represented 65.18 per cent of the total census houses in the State. Out of this 127,458 houses or 87.09 per cent were located in the rural areas and 18,889 or 12.91 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	87.09	12.91
Garo Hills	53.81	52.35	1.46
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	46.19	34.74	11.45

The highest percentage of houses with this material of wall was found in Garo Hills district with 53.81 per cent. Out of this, 52.35 per cent was found in the rural areas and 1.46 per cent in the urban areas of the district. The preponderance of this wall material in the rural areas is due to its easier and abundant availability. While in the rural areas this district has the highest percentage it recorded the lowest percentage in the urban areas. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district recorded 11.45 per cent of such houses in the urban areas.

The distribution of 1,000 census houses with different materials of wall in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 668 houses with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo were found in the rural areas while 559 of such houses were found in the urban areas. The position in the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest number of such houses in both the rural and urban areas with 911 and 620 respectively. It thus appears that apart from the rural background of the areas in which this wall material figured prominently, easier availability of material also to a very great extent decided the construction pattern in urban areas as well. The following table shows the number of houses in the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	668	559
Garo Hills	911	620
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	476	552

Mud

There were 17,369 census houses in the State which had walls made of mud. This represented 7.73 per cent of the total census houses in the State. Out of this 15,589 houses or 89.75 per cent were found in the rural areas and 1,780 houses or 10.25 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100 00	89.75	10.25
Garo Hills	30.73	30.69	0.04
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	69.27	59.06	10.21

The district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage with 69.27 per cent. Out of this 59.06 per cent were found in the rural areas and 10.21 per cent in the

urban areas. Garo Hills district had a very low percentage of such houses in the urban areas with only 0.04 per cent.

The distribution of 1,000 census houses with different materials of wall in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 82 houses had walls made of mud in the rural areas and 53 such houses in the urban areas. The position in the district revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of such houses in both the rural and urban areas with 96 and 58 houses respectively. The following table shows the distribution pattern for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	82	53
Garo Hills	63	2
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	96	58

Unburnt Bricks

There were 206 census houses or 0.09 per cent of all census houses in the State which had walls made of unburnt bricks. Out of this 160 houses or 77.67 per cent were located in the rural areas and 46 houses or 22.33 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	77.67	22.33
Garo Hills	27.18	17.96	9.22
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	72.82	59.71	13.11

The highest percentage of these houses was recorded in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district with 72.82 per cent. Out of this 59.71 per cent were found in the rural areas and 13.11 per cent in the urban areas.

The distribution of 1,000 census houses with different materials of wall revealed that the number of houses which had walls made of unburnt brick was 1 each in the rural and urban areas of the State. The position in the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded Nil in this respect while in the urban areas it had 6 of such houses. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 1 each of such houses in the rural and urban areas. The following table shows the distribution pattern for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	1	1
Garo Hills	..	6
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1	1

Wood

A total of 39,914 census houses representing 17.78 per cent of all census houses in the State had walls made of wood. Out of this 32,496 houses or 81.42 per cent were located in the rural areas and 7,418 houses or 18.58 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	81.42	18.58
Garo Hills	0.74	0.56	0.18
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	99.26	80.86	18.40

It may be seen from the above table that the district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of census

houses which had walls made of wood with 99.26 per cent. Out of this 80.86 per cent were located in the rural areas and 18.40 per cent in the urban areas. The district of Garo Hills recorded a very nominal percentage with only 0.74 per cent.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different materials of wall in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 170 houses had walls made of wood in the rural areas and 220 such houses in the urban areas. The position in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest number of such houses in both the rural and urban areas with 302 and 242 respectively. Garo Hills had only 3 in rural areas and 21 in urban areas. The following table shows the distribution pattern for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	170	220
Garo Hills	3	21
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	302	242

Burnt Bricks

A total of 595 census houses representing 0.26 per cent of all census houses in the State had walls made of burnt bricks. Out of this 428 houses or 71.93 per cent were found in the rural areas and 167 houses or 28.07 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	71.93	28.07
Garo Hills	44.88	44.37	0.51
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	55.12	27.56	27.56

The above table shows that the highest percentage of such houses was recorded in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district with 55.12 per cent. The rural and urban areas of this district had each 27.56 per cent. The urban areas of Garo Hills recorded the lowest percentage of census houses with only 0.51 per cent.

Out of 1,000, census houses with different wall materials in the State, there were 2 houses with burnt bricks as predominant material of wall in rural areas and 5 in the urban areas. Similar analysis in the case of districts revealed that while Garo Hills recorded Nil of such houses in the urban areas it had the highest number in the rural areas with 4 houses out of 1,000. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had an equal number of such houses in both the rural and urban areas with that of the State. The following table shows the distribution of such houses for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	2	5
Garo Hills	4	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2	5

G. I. Sheets or other Metal Sheets

There were altogether 9,737 census houses representing 4.34 per cent of all the census houses in the State which had walls made of G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets. Out of this 7,420 houses or 76.20 per cent were located in the rural areas and 2,317 houses or 23.80 per cent in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	76.20	23.80
Garo Hills	4.52	1.99	2.53
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	95.48	74.21	21.27

one residential census house had one household during 1961 Census to fit into the frame-work of 1971 Census in which residential census house and not the household as in 1961 happened to be the unit. Further, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud and unburnt bricks had been separately accounted for during 1961 for the purpose of presentation of data. This material of wall generally reflected "Kutcha" aspect of house construction. During 1971 Census, however, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks or wood, again representing the "Kutcha" aspect have been grouped at one place. Again, burnt bricks, C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets , stone and cement concrete had been separately represented during 1961 Census. This wall material generally reflected 'Pucca' characteristics of house construction. During 1971 Census, brunt bricks, C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement concrete were included in one group. The category of "All other Materials" during 1961 more or less remained the same during 1971 Census also except that "materials not stated" have also been included in this category during 1971. Thus, for comparing the data of 1971 Census with that of 1961 Census, information regarding different wall materials for 1961 which is separately available, is clubbed to fit into the frame-work of 1971 Census.

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood

There were 184,101 residential census houses in the State which had walls made of these materials. This represented 91.94% of all residential census houses in the State. Out of this 159,276 houses or 86.52% were located in the rural areas and 24,825 houses or 13.48% in the urban areas. Since this wall material characterises "Kutcha" construction, the preponderance of such houses in the rural areas is not at all surprising. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	86.52	13.48
Garo Hills	41.95	40.97	0.98
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	58.05	45.55	12.50

The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest percentage of houses with these wall materials in both the rural and urban areas accounting for 45.55% and 12.50% respectively.

The distribution of 1,000 residential census houses with different wall materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 929 residential census houses with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood were found in the rural areas and 861 in the urban areas. The distribution during 1961 showed that there were 932 houses in the rural areas and 776 in the urban areas of the State. It would thus be seen that there is a changing trend at least in the rural areas towards more durable material of wall. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith similar data of 1961 :

	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
State/District	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	929	861	932	776
Garo Hills	985	711	989	766
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	884	875	887	777

It would be seen from the above table that Garo Hills district recorded a decrease of these types of houses in both the rural and urban areas. The district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills while recording a decrease in the rural

areas it recorded an increase in the urban areas. The existence of fairly larger proportion of such houses during 1971 in the urban areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills may be attributed to the fact that the labour force working in various developmental works and other activities put up such constructions for dwelling purposes.

Burnt bricks, G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement

There were 15,492 residential census houses in the State which had walls made of these materials. This represented 7.74% of all residential census houses in the State. Out of this 11,473 houses or 74.06% were located in the rural areas and 4,019 houses or 25.94% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	74.06	25.94
Garo Hills	12.17	7.47	4.70
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	87.83	66.59	21.24

It is seen that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district had the highest number of such houses accounting for 87.83%. Out of this 66.59% were found in the rural areas and 21.24% in the urban areas.

The distribution of 1,000 residential census houses with different wall materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 67 residential census houses with these types of wall materials were found in the rural areas and 139 in the urban areas. The distribution during 1961 showed that 51 such houses were found in the rural areas and 146 in the urban areas. The increase of such houses in the rural areas during 1971 reflects the general improvement in the economic condition of the people and hence a liking for more durable materials. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith comparable data of 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	67	139	51	146
Garo Hills	15	289	5	210
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	109	125	88	142

It would be seen from the above table that a remarkable increase of such houses was recorded in both the rural and urban areas of Garo Hills district. In the rural areas the number of such houses rose from 5 in 1961 to 15 in 1971 and in the urban areas from 210 in 1961 to 289 in 1971. This reflects the better economic condition of the people of this district. In the district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills the increase is seen only in the rural areas while in the urban areas the number of such houses fell from 142 in 1961 to 125 in 1971. As was stated before, this decrease may be indirectly attributed to the presence of larger labour force which have their dwellings made of inferior materials. In the circumstances, the proportion of houses with durable wall material decreases.

All other materials and materials not stated

There were 639 residential census houses in the State which were under this category. This represented 3.19% of all residential census houses in the State. Out of this 637 houses or 99.69% were located in the rural areas and 2 houses or 0.31% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	99.69	0.31
Garo Hills	1.56	1.56	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	98.44	98.13	0.31

The district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the maximum number of such houses in the rural areas accounting for 98.13%. In the urban areas it recorded 0.31%.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 4 houses which fall under this category in the rural areas while the proportion in the urban areas is negligible. The number of such houses in the rural areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills was 7 out of 1,000 residential census houses. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith similar data of 1961 :

	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
State/District	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	4	N	17	78
Garo Hills	N	..	6	24
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7	N	25	81

N=Negligible

Predominant material of Roof

As in the case of predominant material of wall which has been discussed in the preceding paragraphs, predominant material of roof is being discussed in the succeeding paragraphs on the same lines.

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo

Out of a total of 224,538 census houses in the State, there were 146,829 census houses with these roof materials. This represented 65.39% of all census houses in the State. Out of these 143,942 census houses or 98.01% were located in the rural areas and 2,917 census houses or 1.99% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	98.01	1.99
Garo Hills	55.05	53.99	1.06
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	44.95	44.02	0.93

The district of Garo Hills recorded the highest percentage of these types of houses in both the rural and urban areas with 53.99% and 1.06% respectively.

The distribution of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 754 census houses with grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo were found in the rural areas and 86 such houses in the urban areas. The position in the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest number of such houses in both the rural and urban areas with 943 and 451 respectively. The following table shows the number of census houses in the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

	Incidence per 1,000	
State/District	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	754	86
Garo Hills	943	451
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	606	45

Tiles, slate, shingle

There were 267 census houses representing 0.19% of all census houses in the State with

this roof material. Out of this 186 census houses or 69.66% were located in the rural areas and 81 census houses or 30.34% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	69.66	30.34
Garo Hills	22.47	22.47	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	77.53	47.19	30.34

A look at the table shows that the district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest percentage of census houses with this roof material. Garo Hills had only 22.47% in the rural areas while it recorded nil in the urban areas.

The distribution of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that only 1 house out of every 1,000 were found in the rural areas and 2 in the urban areas. The position in the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 1 in the rural areas and 3 in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

	Incidence per 1,000	
State/District	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	1	2
Garo Hills	1	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1	3

Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets

A total of 75,446 census houses or 33.60% of all census houses in the State had roof made of this material. Out of this 46,088 houses or 61.09% were found in the rural areas and 29,358 houses or 38.91% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	61.09	38.91
Garo Hills	8.59	6.12	2.47
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	91.41	54.97	36.44

It is seen that the district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of census houses with this type of roof material with 91.41%. Out of this, 54.97% were found in the rural areas and 36.44% in the urban areas.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 242 houses with this type of material in the rural areas and 870 in the urban areas. The distribution for the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 389 in the rural areas and 907 in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

	Incidence per 1,000	
State/District	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	242	870
Garo Hills	55	540
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	389	907

Asbestos, cement sheets

A total of 967 census houses or 0.43% of all census houses in the State had roof made of this material. Out of this 336 houses or 34.75% were located in the rural areas and 631 houses

or 65.25% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	34.75	65.25
Garo Hills	9.72	8.69	1.03
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	90.28	26.06	64.22

It is seen that the district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 26.06% and 64.22% respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 2 houses with this type of material in the rural areas and 19 in the urban areas. The distribution for the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 2 in the rural areas and 20 in the urban areas. Garo Hills had 1 in the rural areas and 3 in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

	Incidence per 1,000	
State/District	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	2	19
Garo Hills	1	3
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2	20

Brick and lime

There were 13 census houses representing 0.006% of all census houses in the State which had roof made of this material. The absence of houses with such type of roof material in the urban areas of the State and hence the districts and their presence in the rural areas only may be attributed to the fact that road development has been largely carried out in the rural areas and such type of houses are used as go-downs or storage places. The following table shows the percentage distribution of such type of houses for the State and the districts :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	100.00	..
Garo Hills	61.54	61.54	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	38.46	38.46	..

The district of Garo Hills had 61.54% of such type of houses while the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 38.46%.

Stone

There were 21 census houses representing 0.009% of all census houses in the State which had roof made of stone material. The preponderance of these type of houses in the rural areas and their absence in the urban areas may be attributed to the same fact of road development works in the rural areas. It may be noted that such type of houses are found only in the rural areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Concrete, R.B.C/R.C.C.

There were 970 census houses representing 0.43% of all census houses in the State which had roof made of this material. Out of this 192 houses or 19.79% were located in the rural areas and 778 houses or 80.21% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	19.79	80.21
Garo Hills	2.99	1.03	1.96
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	97.01	18.76	78.25

The district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 18.76% and 78.25% respectively. Since this roof material is comparatively costlier and is made use of by well-to-do people, its proportion in the urban areas is quite naturally greater than in the rural areas. Modern constructions generally have this roof material because of its durability.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there was only 1 such house in the rural areas and 23 in the urban areas which had roof made of this type of material. The distribution for the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had 2 in the rural areas and 25 in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	1	23
Garo Hills	N	6
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2	25

N=Negligible

All other materials and materials not stated

Houses whose material of roofs was either not stated or it was other than that discussed in the preceding paragraphs were grouped under this category. There were 25 houses representing 0.01% of all census houses in the State which had this material of roof. Out of this 20 houses or 80.00% were located in the rural areas and 5 houses or 20.00% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	80.00	20.00
Garo Hills	44.00	44.00	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	56.00	36.00	20.00

The district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of such houses with 36.00% in the rural areas and 20.00 % in the urban areas. The district of Garo Hills had a nil record in the urban areas whereas in the rural areas it had 44.00%.

Predominant material of roof in respect of residential census houses only

The predominant material of roof in respect of residential census houses will be discussed in the succeeding paragraphs in the same lines as adopted for discussing wall material. The roof material in respect of residential census houses has been broadly divided into three groups, *viz.* (i) grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood which may be categorised as representing 'Kutcha' constructions, (ii) tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C. representing 'Pucca' constructions and (iii) all other materials and materials not stated.

During 1961 Census, information regarding roof material that has been stated to represent 'Pucca' constructions was available separately for each item. For the purposes of comparison with 1971 Census data and also to maintain uniformity in the presentation of data in this volume, figures for this category of roof material of 1961 Census have been added up to present a realistic comparable picture of the two censuses. There is, however, no difference about the presentation of data regarding 'Kutcha' roof material and 'All other materials and materials not stated' for the two censuses.

Grass, Leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood

There were 134,243 residential census houses in the State which had roof made of this material. This represented 67.04% of all residential census houses in the State. Out of this 131,569 houses or 98.03% were located in the rural areas and 2,647 houses or 1.97% in the urban areas. The preponderance of such houses in the rural areas is not at all surprising. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	98.03	1.97
Garo Hills	55.61	54.58	1.03
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	44.39	43.45	0.94

The district of Garo Hills recorded the highest percentage of houses with this roof material accounting for 55.61%. The rural areas of both Garo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts recorded the highest percentages with 54.58% and 43.45% respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 768 houses with this roof material were found in the rural areas and 92 houses in the urban areas. The corresponding figures during 1961 shows that there were 755 houses in the rural areas and 83 houses in the urban areas. This reflects the prevailing economic condition of the people of this State. This material is most preferable because of its cheap and easy availability. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith comparative figures of 1961 :

	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
State/District	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	768	92	755	83
Garo Hills	957	552	962	462
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	615	48	596	58

It is seen that while the rural areas of Garo Hills district show marginal decrease in the number of such houses the urban areas show a remarkable increase. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills show quite the opposite picture. While there is an increase in the rural areas, there is a decrease in the urban areas. This may be due to the inmigration of the people from rural to urban areas which results in the construction of temporary houses with this roof material.

Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./R. C. C.

There were 659,974 residential census houses in the State which had roof made of this material. This represented 32.95% of all the residential census houses in the State. Out of this 39,776 houses or 60.29% were located in the rural areas and 26,198 houses or 39.71% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	60.29	39.71
Garo Hills	6.75	5.04	1.71
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	93.25	55.25	38.00

The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of this type of houses both in the rural and urban areas accounting for 55.25% and 38.00% respectively. Garo

Hills district recorded only 5.04% in the rural areas and 1.71% in the urban areas.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 232 houses in the rural areas and 908 in the urban areas. The distribution during 1961 showed that 241 houses were in the rural areas and 912 in the urban areas. Hence, the decrease in both the rural and urban areas of the State. This decrease may be attributed to the economic condition of the people who would prefer cheap and easy availability of roof materials. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas alongwith similar data of 1961 Census :

	Incidence per 1,000			
	1971		1961	
State/District	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	232	908	241	912
Garo Hills	43	448	35	538
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	385	952	400	937

The distribution in the districts revealed that while Garo Hills recorded an increase in the rural areas, it recorded a decrease in the urban areas. This shows that durable roof material is preferred in the rural areas while it is being discarded in the urban areas which reflects the economic condition of the people of these areas. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, on the other hand, recorded a decrease in the rural areas and an increase in the urban areas. This is quite natural because more durable roof materials are always preferred especially by the well-to-do.

All other materials and materials not stated

A total of 15 residential census houses in the State were found under this category. This represented 0.007% of all the residential census houses in the State. Out of this 14 houses or 93.33% were found in the rural areas and 1 house or 6.67% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	93.33	6.67
Garo Hills	40.00	40.00	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	60.00	53.33	6.67

There was no such house in the urban areas of Garo Hills district. In the rural areas the percentage of this type of houses is 40.00%. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 53.30% in the rural areas and 6.67% in the urban areas.

Comparison with other States

It is interesting to have an idea of the different types of house construction throughout the country and to compare the position of this State with other States. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof in the rural and urban areas of the various States and Union Territories :

Serial No.	States/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL: Kutcha (Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo, Mud, Unburnt Bricks, Wood)	Pucca (Burnt Bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, Cement)	All other materials and materials not stated	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Kutcha (Grass, leaves, Reeds, Bamboo, Thatch, Mud, Unburnt Bricks or Wood)	Pucca (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 not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	T	639	361	N	672	328	N
		R	688	312	N	728	272	N
		U	408	592	N	409	590	1
2.	Assam*	T	902	98	N	811	189	N
		R	924	76	N	850	150	N
		U	686	314	N	416	583	1
3.	Bihar	T	800	200	N	386	614	N
		R	859	141	N	421	579	N
		U	330	670	N	108	891	1
4.	Gujarat	T	489	509	2	69	929	2
		R	618	381	1	74	925	1
		U	170	827	3	58	938	4
5.	Haryana	T	366	634	N	697	302	1
		R	432	568	N	761	237	2
		U	99	901	N	440	559	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	T	455	545	N	288	711	1
		R	482	518	N	301	698	1
		U	171	828	1	145	851	4
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	T	475	522	3	843	153	4
		R	517	479	4	920	76	4
		U	246	753	1	431	566	3
8.	Kerala	T	601	398	1	621	379	N
		R	631	368	1	653	347	N
		U	422	577	1	434	566	N
9.	Madhya Pradesh	T	756	243	1	89	910	1
		R	832	167	1	100	899	1
		U	346	753	1	29	967	4
10.	Maharashtra	T	440	558	2	281	716	3
		R	526	573	1	356	643	1
		U	252	744	4	117	877	6
11.	Manipur	T	979	20	1	871	127	1
		R	990	10	N	909	90	1
		U	898	100	2	593	403	4
12.	Meghalaya	T	920	77	3	670	330	N
		R	929	67	4	768	232	N
		U	861	139	N	92	908	N
13.	Mysore	T	500	499	1	507	492	1
		R	550	450	N	581	418	1
		U	342	657	1	268	736	2
14.	Nagaland	T	927	73	N	787	213	N
		R	963	31	N	846	154	N
		U	542	458	N	249	751	N
15.	Orissa	T	871	128	1	742	257	1
		R	910	89	1	777	223	N
		U	479	519	2	391	608	1
16.	Punjab	T	411	588	1	605	394	1
		R	516	484	N	698	302	N
		U	94	904	2	324	673	3
17.	Rajasthan	T	512	488	N	295	704	1
		R	592	407	1	334	665	1
		U	155	845	N	119	880	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	T	652	248	N	537	463	N
		R	751	249	N	625	375	N
		U	392	608	N	302	698	N
19.	Tripura	T	974	26	N	914	85	1
		R	984	16	N	936	64	N
		U	825	173	2	599	401	N
20.	Uttar Pradesh	T	699	301	N	500	499	1
		R	780	220	N	540	459	1
		U	190	810	N	246	753	1
21.	West Bengal	T	727	273	N	480	519	1
		R	888	112	N	620	379	1
		U	254	746	N	215	785	N
	UNION TERRITORIES							
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	958	40	2	571	427	2
		R	958	40	2	676	322	2
		U	961	39	N	215	785	N

*Includes Mizo District and constituted as Union Territory.
N=Negligible

(Continued)

Serial No.	States/Union Territories	Total Rural Urban	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL: Kutcha (Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo, Mud, Unburnt Bricks, Wood)	Pucca, (Burnt Bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, Stone, Cement)	All other materials and materials not stated	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Kutcha (Grass, leaves, Reeds, Bamboo, Thatch, Mud, Unburnt Bricks or Wood)	Pucca (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 not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Aruna-	T	900	100	..	881	119	..
	chal	R	918	82	..	904	96	..
	Pradesh	U	547	453	..	411	589	..
3.	Chandi-	T	63	936	1	194	804	2
	garh	R	273	727	..	744	256	N
		U	40	959	1	132	866	2
4.	Dadra	T	942	58	N	512	488	N
	and	R	942	58	N	512	488	N
	Nagar Haveli	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Delhi	T	92	907	1	170	820	10
		R	99	900	1	437	555	8
		U	92	907	1	144	846	1
6.	Goa,	T	694	305	1	130	870	N
	Daman	R	744	256	N	142	858	N
	and Diu	U	507	492	1	83	917	N
7.	Lacca-	T	47	952	1	610	390	..
	dive,	R	47	952	1	610	390	..
	Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Pondi-	T	634	366	N	693	307	N
	cherry	R	722	278	N	782	218	N
		U	488	512	N	545	455	N

Manipur records the highest number of kutcha houses with grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, *etc.* as materials of wall accounting for 979 out of 1,000 residential census houses. The other States and Union Territories in which more than 90% houses had walls made of this kutcha material are Tripura with 974, Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 958, Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 942, Nagaland with 927, Meghalaya with 920, Assam with 902 and Arunachal Pradesh with 900—thus pointing to the predominantly rural nature of the economy of those areas. As regards the material of roof, Tripura has the highest number of kutcha houses with 914 out of 1,000 residential census houses. The other States and Union Territories in which more than 80% houses had roof made of kutcha material are Arunachal Pradesh with 881, Manipur with 871, Jammu and Kashmir with 843 and Assam with 811. Here also it indicates the predominantly rural nature of the economy of these areas.

As regards the material of wall classified under Pucca category, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands has the highest number of houses with this type of wall material accounting for 952 out of 1,000 residential census houses. Next came Chandigarh with 936 and Delhi with 907. As regards roof material classified under Pucca category, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are the only States in which the incidence worked out to over 90% with 929 and 910 out of 1,000 respectively.

The position of Meghalaya in respect of houses with kutcha wall materials can best be compared with Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and with Pondicherry, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh in respect of houses with kutcha roof materials. Again, the position of this State in respect of houses with Pucca wall material can best be compared with Nagaland and with Andhra Pradesh in respect of houses with Pucca roof material. Thus it is seen, that in respect of houses with Kutcha and Pucca wall materials Meghalaya was in the neighbourhood of Nagaland while in respect of houses with kutcha and pucca roof materials it was in the neighbourhood of Andhra Pradesh.

CHAPTER IV

Households and number of rooms occupied

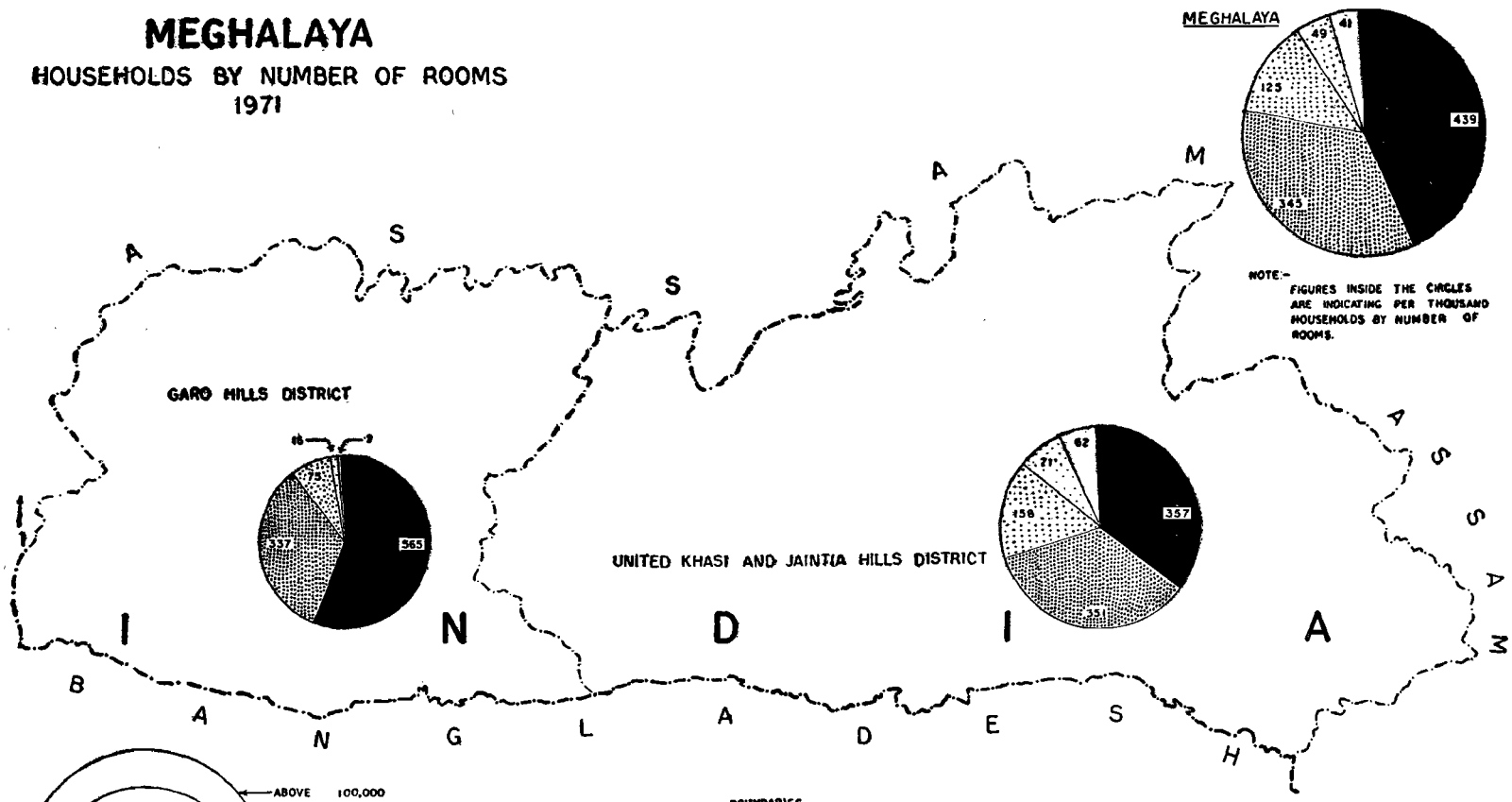
The data that the Table H-III presented related to households classified by number of members by sex and by number of rooms occupied by the households. During the Houselisting Operations the enumerator was required to ask the head of the household the number of members in the household excluding those who were not normal residents. But during the Enumeration the details of all normal residents of the households including those who were known to be normally residing but were not present at the time of the Enumerator's visit were collected. Therefore, the figures arrived at during the Houselisting Operations cannot be exactly matched with those arrived at during the Enumeration. Moreover, the final Enumeration took place after six months of the Houselisting Operations and within this period there might be many omissions on account of death and additions on account of birth. So there is a slight variation between this set of figures and those presented in Part-II.A General Population Tables 1971 Census, Meghalaya.

The head of the household for census purposes was defined as 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 decision 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.....In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, 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." A Household was defined as "a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one member household, two member household or multimember 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 Household".

For census purposes, a room was defined as follows : "A room should have four walls with a door-way with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.* it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, *etc.* should be regarded as a room. An enclosed 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." The definition has practically remained the same as in 1961. At a census it is difficult to measure the size of a room. There could be different sizes

MEGHALAYA

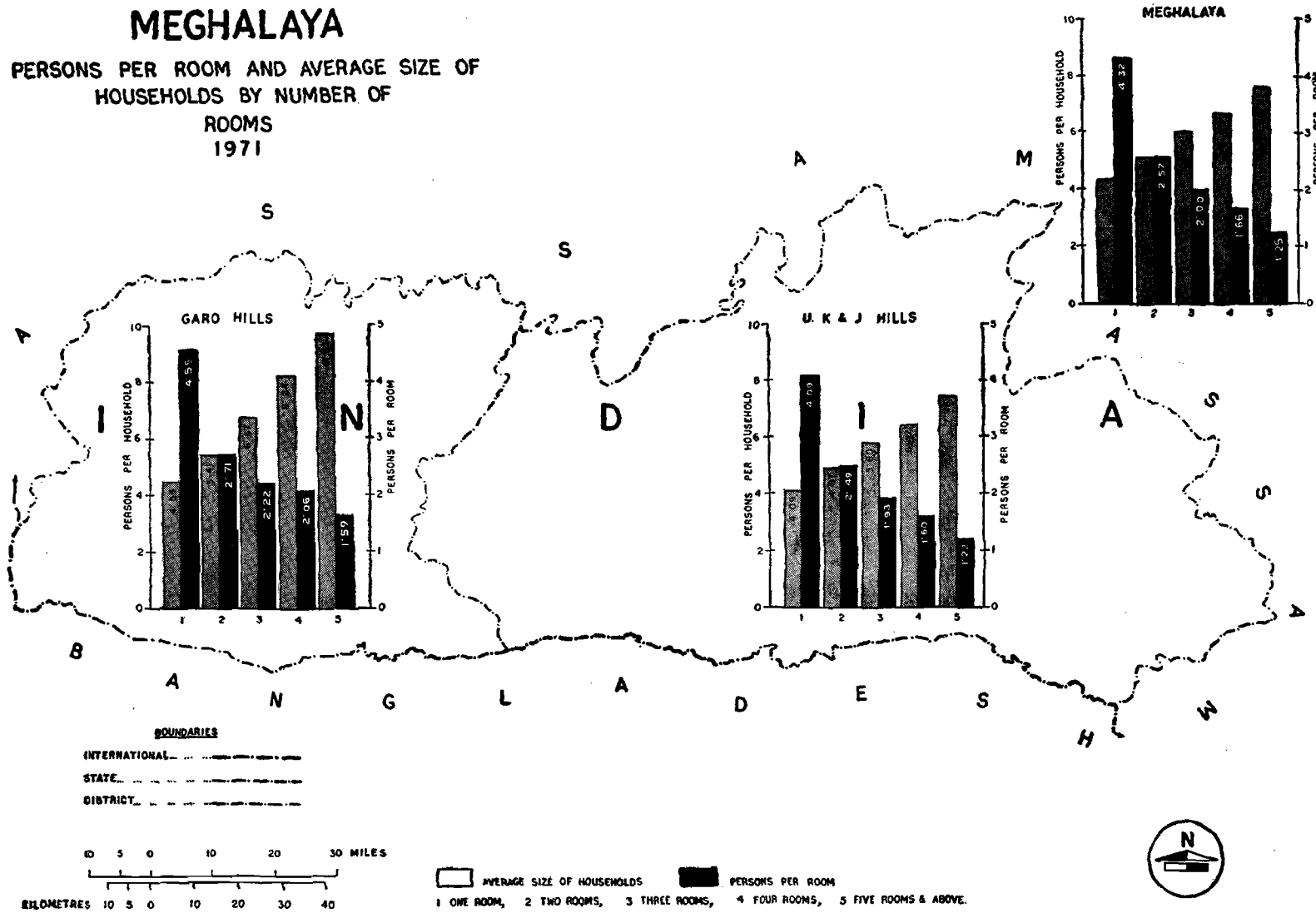
HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS
1971



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MEGHALAYA

PERSONS PER ROOM AND AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS 1971



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of rooms and it is not possible to draw any tangible conclusion about person-room ratio or about congestion and over-crowding in households and as such the discussion that follows will have to be considered within the limitations of the definition of a room.

Table H-III corresponds with Table E-V of 1961 Census excepting that addition of information for households with unspecified number of rooms and households with details unspecified are being shown in 1971. Institutional households are not reckoned for purposes of this table. The households have been categorised into (i) 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 and (7) number of households with details unspecified. There are two subsidiary tables, *viz.*, H-III.1 dealing with distribution of 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied and H-III.2 dealing with number of persons, males and females, per room and persons per household. Comparison has been made with similar data of 1961 Census at the State and District level to see if any improvement in housing condition took place during the decade. Table H-III and its subsidiary, *viz.*, Table H-III.1 show details about households with unspecified number of rooms and households with details unspecified while details about number of households with unspecified number of rooms are presented in Table H-III.2. Similar information presented in Table H-III.2 is lacking in 1961 Census and as such no comparison could be made on this point.

Distribution of households, persons and rooms

There were 201,123 households in the State with a population of 1,018,107 which had 391,919 rooms to live in as recorded during the houselisting operations. This gave an average of 5.06 persons per household and 2.60 persons per room. The 1961 Census shows an average of 4.63 persons per household and 2.13 persons per room. It thus shows that the density per household has increased simultaneously with the increase in the density per room. Taking the rural areas there were 171,965 households with 868,874 persons and with 324,173 rooms to live in giving an average of 5.06 persons per household and 2.68 persons per room. Whereas the 1961 Census shows an average of 4.59 persons per household and 2.16 persons per room. The increasing trend is discernible in the rural areas also in which the density per household and density per room increase simultaneously. In the urban areas of the State there were 29,158 households and 149,233 persons with 67,764 rooms to live in. This gave an average of 5.12 persons per household and 2.20 persons per room, as against 4.90 persons per household and 1.97 persons per room in 1961. Thus the same trend of increase in the number of households and the number of rooms is also seen in the urban areas of the State.

The following table shows the average number of persons per household and per room for the rural and urban areas, 1961 and 1971 :

State/District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Average No. of persons per household.		Average No. of persons per room.		Average No. of persons per household.		Average No. of persons per room.		Average No. of persons per household.		Average No. of persons per room.	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya	5.06	4.63	2.60	2.13	5.06	4.59	2.68	2.16	5.12	4.90	2.20	1.97
Garo Hills	5.09	4.61	3.24	2.85	5.10	4.60	3.29	2.88	4.95	5.18	2.34	2.01
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5.05	4.64	2.30	1.84	5.02	4.58	2.33	1.81	5.14	4.88	2.19	1.97

Taking the Districts of the State, the district of Garo Hills has the largest size of persons per household and per room being 5.09 and 3.24 respectively which is also more than the State average. The corresponding figures for this district in 1961 were 4.61 and 2.85 respectively. The average number of persons per household as well as the average number of persons per room was the highest in this district. Coming to the rural areas this district again recorded the highest size of persons per household and per room with 5.10 and 3.29 respectively. It also recorded the highest figures in 1961 of both the number of persons per household and per room working out to 4.60 and 2.88 respectively. Taking the urban areas of the districts the highest number of persons per household was recorded by the district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with 5.14 while the highest number of persons per room which was 2.34 was recorded by Garo Hills District. This shows that the housing conditions in Garo Hills district was far from satisfactory. Again, the district of Garo Hills recorded the highest average number of persons per household which was 5.18 as well as the highest average number of persons per room which was 2.01 in 1961. This shows that the housing condition in the district had not improved during the decade.

On the whole, it may be said that, taking the norm of 2 persons per room as a measure of satisfactory housing condition, the housing condition in the State and the districts is not satisfactory. The person-room ratio is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas which indicates that housing facilities in the rural areas have not kept pace with the growth of population which may be attributed to social and economic factors.

One room households

There were 88,381 households in the State that were living in one room houses. This represented 43.94% of the total number of census households in the State. Out of this 76,354 households or 86.39% were found in the rural areas and 12,027 households or 13.91% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	86.39	13.61
Garo Hills	50.83	49.51	1.32
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	49.17	36.88	12.29

The highest percentage of one room households was found in the rural areas of Garo Hills district with 49.51%. In the urban areas the highest percentage was found in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with 12.29%.

The distribution of 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied in the whole State revealed that 439 households had only one room to live in as against 429 households in 1961. Thus there has been no improvement in the housing condition of the people during the decade. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts alongwith similar data of 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	439	429
Garo Hills	565	579
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	357	336

The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that Garo Hills had as many as 565 households per 1,000 households that had only one room. During 1961 Census this district had 579 households with one room. Thus there is a decline in the number of households with one room in this district. The

position in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills is different. It had 357 households in 1971 as against 336 households in 1961 thus registering an increase in the number of households during the decade. This shows that there has been no improvement in the housing condition of this district during the decade.

As pointed out earlier, the person-room ratio for the State came to 2.68 for the rural and 2.20 for the urban areas. In terms of single room households, however, the ratio worked out to 4.41 and 3.78 respectively. This shows the extreme pressure on living accomodation as far as this category of households is concerned. It may be noted that as the average number of persons per household in one room households will always be equal to the average number of persons per room, special mention of this is not being made in respect of such households. In the case of other households, however, the average number of persons per household would be worked out keeping in view the number of persons per room and the number of rooms available to such households. During 1961 Census, the average number of persons per room and per household for such one room households in the rural and urban areas worked out to 4.04 and 3.68 respectively. This indicates the acute housing condition which may be primarily due to rise in population. The following table shows the average number of persons per room and per household for rural and urban areas of the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Average number of persons per household				Average number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	4.41	4.04	3.78	3.68	4.41	4.04	3.78	3 68
Garo Hills	4.58	4.10	3.55	3.24	4.58	4.10	3.55	3.24
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	4.18	3.96	3.80	3.70	4.18	3.96	3.80	3.70

In the rural areas of the districts, Garo Hills recorded the highest average of persons per household and per room which worked out to 4.58 as against 4.10 in 1961. In the urban areas, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the highest average of persons per household and per room with 3.80 as against 3.70 in 1961. Thus in both the rural and urban areas of the districts there has been an increase in the averages of persons per household and per room which indicates unsatisfactory housing condition in the district also.

Two room households

A total of 69,381 households in the State were living in two room houses. This represented 34.50% of the total number of census households in the State. Out of this 61,596 households or 88.78% were found in the rural areas and 7,785 households or 11.22% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	88.78	11.22
Garo Hills	38.59	37.38	1.21
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	61.41	51.40	10.01

The district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of this category of households in both the rural and

urban areas with 51.40% and 10.01% respectively.

The distribution of 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied in the whole State revealed that as many as 345 households had two rooms to live in as against 335 in 1961. Thus, the housing condition of the people has seen no improvement at all during the decade. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	345	335
Garo Hills	337	286
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	350	366

The distribution patern for the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills had as many as 350 households that were living in two room houses in 1971 as against 366 households in 1961. This shows that there has been a slight improvement in the housing condition of this district during the decade. Garo Hills registers an increase in the number of such households from 286 in 1961 to 337 in 1971 which shows that housing condition in this district has not improved during the decade.

The following table shows the average number of persons per room and per households for rural and urban areas of the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Average number of persons per household				Average number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	5.16	4.62	5.02	4.54	2.58	2.31	2.51	2.27
Garo Hills	5.43	4.90	4.86	4.60	2.72	2.45	2.43	2.30
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	4.96	4.46	5.04	4.53	2.48	2.23	2.59	2.27

The average number of persons per household and per room in the case of two room households worked out to 5.14 and 2.57 persons respectively as compared to the 1961 figures of 4.61 and 2.31 persons respectively for the State as a whole.

The average number of persons per household and per room worked out to 5.16 and 2.58 persons respectively in the rural areas of the State. The average during 1961 census worked out to 4.62 and 2.31 persons respectively. Thus, it is seen that the size of the household as also the average number of persons per room has increased during the decade. In the urban areas the average number of persons per household and per room worked out to 5.02 and 2.51 persons respectively. In 1961 this average worked out to 4.54 and 2.27 persons respectively. The increase in the size of the household and the average number of persons per room in both the rural and urban areas of the State indicate the bad housing condition for households belonging to this class.

Coming to the districts we find that Garo Hills district recorded the highest average number of persons per household and per room in the rural areas with 5.43 and 2.72 persons respectively. The corresponding figures in 1961 worked out to 4.90 and 2.45 persons respectively. In the urban areas, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the

highest average number of persons per household and per room with 5.04 and 2.59 persons respectively. The corresponding figures in 1961 worked out to 4.53 and 2.27 persons respectively. On the whole, there is an increase in the size of the household as also the average number of persons per room in both the rural and urban areas of the districts during the decade.

Three room households

A total of 25,215 households in the State were living in three room households representing 12.54% of the total number of census households in the State. Out of this 21,098 households or 83.67% were located in the rural areas and 4,117 households or 16.33% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	83.67	16.33
Garo Hills	23.66	21.80	1.86
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	76 34	61.87	14.47

The district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of this category of households in both the rural and urban areas with 61.87% and 14.47% respectively. Garo Hills had only 21.80% in the rural areas and 1.86% in the urban areas.

The distribution of 1,000 census household by number of rooms occupied in the whole State revealed that as many as 125 households had three rooms at their disposal as against 135 households in 1961. This shows that there has been a slight improvement in the housing condition of the people in respect of this category of households. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	125	135
Garo Hills	75	97
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	158	158

The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded a decrease of this category of households from 97 households in 1961 to 75 households in 1971. This shows that the housing condition in respect of this category of households has made a good improvement in this district. The number of such households in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills remained the same during the decade. This may be attributed to the increase in population in this district.

The following table shows the average number of persons per household and per room for rural and urban areas of the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Average number of persons per household				Average number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	6.00	5.23	6 06	6.04	2.00	1.74	2.02	2.01
Garo Hills	6.70	5.75	6.40	5.58	2.25	1.92	2.13	1.86
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5.75	5.01	6.02	6.10	1.92	1.67	2.01	2.03

The average number of persons per household and per room in the case of three room households worked out to 6.01 and 2.00 persons respectively as against 5.34 and 1.78 persons respectively in 1961 for the whole State.

The average number of persons per household and per room worked out to 6.00 and 2.00 persons respectively in the rural areas of the State. This average in 1961 worked out to 5.23 and 1.74 persons respectively thus registering an increase in the size of the household as also the average number of persons per room during the decade. In the urban areas the average number of persons per households and per room worked out to 6.06 and 2.02 persons respectively as against 6.04 and 2.01 persons in 1961. Although pressure on each room has risen by 1971 as is seen in the other categories of households the conditions for the households in this category still remained far more satisfactory.

Coming to the districts, Garo Hills recorded the highest average number of persons per household and per room in both the rural and urban areas which worked out to 6.70 and 2.25 persons respectively in the rural areas and 6.40 and 2.13 persons respectively in the urban areas. The corresponding figures in 1961 worked out to 5.75 and 1.92 persons respectively in the rural areas and 5.58 and 1.86 persons respectively in the urban areas. This shows the actute housing condition in both the rural and urban areas of this district in so far as this category of households is concerned. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, while the housing condition is bad in the rural areas it shows a good improvement in the urban areas. The average number of persons per household and per room in the urban areas of this district worked out to 6.02 and 2.01 persons respectively as against 6.10 and 2.03 persons respectively in 1961.

Four room households

There were 9,867 households in the State that were living in four room households representing 4.91% of the total number of census households in the State. Out of this 7,520 households or 76.21% were located in the rural areas and 2,347 households or 23.79% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	76.21	23.79
Garo Hills	12.84	11.17	1.67
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	87.16	65.04	22.12

The district-wise position revealed that United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage in both the rural and urban areas with 65.04% and 22.12% respectively.

The distribution of 1,000 census household by number of rooms occupied in the whole State revealed that 49 households were living in four rooms as against 53 such households in 1961. There has been a slight improvement in housing condition for households in this category during the decade. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	49	53
Garo Hills	16	23
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	71	71

The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that Garo Hills had recorded a decrease in the number of household of this category from 23 in 1961 to 16 in 1971 thus indicating

that the housing condition has shown a good improvement in respect of this category of households. The housing condition in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills has remained the same during the decade which may be attributed to the rising population.

The following table shows the average number of persons per household and per room for rural and urban areas of the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Average number of persons per household				Average number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	6.57	5.87	6.92	5.24	1.64	1.47	1.73	1.31
Garo Hills	8.64	6.63	7.52	6.95	2.09	1.66	1.88	1.74
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6.26	5.66	6.88	5.17	1.57	1.42	1.72	1.29

The average number of persons per household and per room in the case of four room households worked out to 6.65 and 1.66 persons respectively as against 5.71 and 1.43 persons respectively in 1961 for the State as a whole.

The average number of persons per household and per room worked out to 6.57 and 1.64 persons respectively in the rural areas of the State. In 1961 the average worked out to 5.87 and 1.47 persons respectively. Thus there is an increase in the size of the household as also the average number of persons per room during the decade. In the urban areas the average number of persons per households and per room worked out to 6.92 and 1.73 persons respectively. In 1961 this average worked out to 5.24 and 1.31 persons respectively. Thus registering an increase during the decade.

Coming to the districts, Garo Hills recorded the highest average number of persons per households and per room in both the rural and urban areas with 8.64 and 2.09 persons respectively in the rural areas and 7.52 and 1.88 persons respectively in the urban areas. The corresponding figures in 1961 worked out to 6.63 and 1.66 persons respectively in the rural areas and 6.95 and 1.74 persons respectively in the urban areas. The same trend in the increasing number of persons per household and per room is seen in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Thus the housing congestion in both the rural and urban areas of the districts has not improved during the decade so far as this category of households is concerned.

Five room households and above

There were 8,142 households in the State that were living in five rooms and above representing 4.05% of the total number of census households in the State. Out of this, 5,277 households or 64.81% were located in the rural areas and 2,865 households or 35.19% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	64.81	35.19
Garo Hills	6.79	4.70	2.09
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	93.21	60.11	33.10

The district-wise position revealed that United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of such households in both the rural and urban areas with 60.11% and 33.10% respectively.

The distribution of 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied in the whole State revealed that 40 households had five rooms to live in as against 41 such households in 1961. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
Meghalaya	40	41
Garo Hills	7	15
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	62	61

The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of such households with 62 per 1,000. In 1961 it recorded 61 households per 1,000 registering an increase of 1 household. This shows that there has been no improvement in the housing condition in this district so far as this category of households is concerned. Garo Hills recorded a decrease of such households from 15 in 1961 to 7 in 1971 thus showing that the housing condition in this district is far better and more satisfactory than that of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

The following table shows the average number of persons per household and per room for rural and urban areas of the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State District	Average number of persons per households				Average number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	7.29	7.26	8.19	8.66	1.23	1.45	1.27	1.73
Garo Hills	10.09	8.81	8.65	9.57	1.68	1.76	1.41	1.91
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7.07	6.93	9.16	8.60	1.20	1.39	1.63	1.27

The average number of persons per household and per room in this category of household worked out to 7.61 and 1.25 persons respectively for the whole State. The figures in 1961 worked out to 8.18 and 1.52 persons respectively. Thus while there was an increasing number of persons per room, the number of persons per household was decreasing during the decade. The decreasing number of persons per household indicate the splitting up of household into simple one which is the norm of the type of households in this State.

The average number of persons per household and per room worked out to 7.29 and 1.23 persons respectively in the rural areas of the State. In 1961 this average worked out to 7.26 and 1.45 persons respectively. Thus while registering an increase in the size of household it registered a decrease in the number of persons per room. The average number of persons per room does not exceed the norm of 2 persons which indicates better housing condition. Coming to the urban areas the average number of persons per household and per room worked out to 8.19 and 1.27 persons respectively as against 8.66 and 1.73 persons respectively in 1961. A better housing condition is also seen in the urban areas of

the State so far as this category of households is concerned.

Taking the districts, Garo Hills had the highest average number of persons per household and per room in the rural areas with 10.09 and 1.68 persons respectively as against 8.81 and 1.76 persons respectively in 1961. Thus while there was an increase in the number of persons per household there was a decrease in the number of persons per room. The same trend is also seen in the urban areas of this district. The rural areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills were also in line with those of Garo Hills district. The picture in the urban areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills is different. While there was a decrease in the number of persons per household there was an increase in the number of persons per room. However, the housing condition in both the rural and urban areas of the two districts in respect of this category of households is far more satisfactory than the other categories of households so far as the number of persons per room is below 2 persons per room.

Households with unspecified number of rooms

Households whose occupants were not at home either on pilgrimage or away on tour *etc.* at the time of houselisting and whose information could not be gathered from their neighbours were classified under this category of households. There were 32 such households in the State that fall under this category representing 0.01% of the total number of census households in the State. Out of this 26 households or 81.25% were located in the rural areas and 6 households or 18.75% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the district separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	81.25	18.75
Garo Hills	12.50	12.50	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	87.50	68.75	18.75

The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of such households both in the rural and urban areas with 68.75% and 18.75% respectively. The district of Garo Hills recorded 12.50% in the rural areas and nil in the urban areas.

The distribution of such households per 1,000 was quite negligible in both the rural and urban areas of the State and the districts and hence no mention of the same is being made.

The average number of persons per household in this category of households worked out to 1.08 in the rural areas and 0.83 in the urban areas of the State. The district-wise position revealed that United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 0.95 and 0.83 respectively in the rural and urban areas. The Garo Hills district recorded 1.75 in the rural areas only. The following table shows the average number of persons per household for rural and urban areas of the State and the districts for 1971 and 1961 :

State/District	Average number of persons per household				Average number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
Meghalaya	1.08	3.92	0.83	1.51	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills	1.75	6.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	0.95	3.74	0.83	1.51	..	..	..	..

Since the number of rooms occupied by such households was not available, the average number of persons per room could not be worked out.

Households with details unspecified

Over and above, those households in which the number of rooms remained unspecified there were cases of households with details unspecified, that is, the number of rooms and number of persons could not be ascertained by the enumerator during the houselisting. The number of such households in the State was 105 representing 0.05% of the total number of census households in the State. Out of this 94 such households or 89.52% were found in the rural areas and 11 households or 10.48% in the urban areas. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	100.00	89.52	10.48
Garo Hills	10.48	9.52	0.96
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	89.52	80.00	9.52

The district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of such households in both the rural and urban areas with 80.00% and 9.52% respectively.

The distribution of 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied in the whole State revealed that 1 household was under this category. In other words, there was only 1 household in the district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills the details of which were unspecified.

Conclusion

On the whole, it may be stated that as many as 43.94% of the households lived in one room houses, 34.50% in two room houses, 12.54% in three room houses, 4.91% in four room houses, 4.05% in houses of five rooms or more and 0.06% in houses with unspecified number of rooms, that is, the details regarding the number of rooms *etc.* remained unreported to the enumerator either due to the inability of the enumerator to contact the households or the inability of the next door neighbour or outside agency to give any information on such households. Taking together one room and two room households the percentage of such households worked out to 78.44% which is a clear indication of unsatisfactory housing condition in the State. The average number of persons per room which was 2.60 as well as the average of one room and two room houses which worked out to 4.32 and 2.57 respectively did not lend support to the fact of housing congestion and did not at the same time satisfy the norm of two persons per room.

Comparison with other States and Union Territories

As has already been stated the satisfactory norm of housing accommodation is 2 persons per room and in the State of Meghalaya the average number of persons per room has worked out to 2.60 which indicate unsatisfactory housing accommodation. The following statement in the next page shows the average number of persons per room and per household in various State and Union Territories :

Statement

States/Union Territories.	Total		One room.		Two rooms		Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms and above.		Households with unspecified number of rooms.	
	No. of persons per room.	No. of persons per household.	Persons	Average No. of persons per household.	Persons	Average No. of persons per household.	Persons	Average No. of persons per household.	Persons	Average No. of persons per household.	Persons	Average No. of persons per household.	Persons	Average No. of persons per household.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.03	4.99	4.50	4.50	2.67	5.34	2.03	6.11	1.65	6.63	1.19	7.61	27.75	27.75
2. Assam	Not Available													
3. Bihar	2.50	5.99	4.41	4.41	2.83	5.66	2.26	6.78	1.96	7.87	1.54	10.06	2.07	2.07
4. Gujarat	3.53	5.75	5.37	5.37	3.02	6.04	2.16	6.50	1.77	7.11	1.30	7.94	4.24	4.24
5. Haryana	2.58	6.46	4.97	4.97	3.11	6.22	2.38	7.14	1.98	7.94	1.45	9.41	2.37	2.37
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.37	5.22	4.14	4.14	2.66	5.33	2.07	6.23	1.59	6.36	1.20	7.86	4.14	4.14
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.56	6.00	5.01	5.01	2.88	5.77	2.17	6.50	1.82	7.26	1.37	8.97	4.28	4.28
8. Kerala	2.19	6.20	5.07	5.07	2.97	5.94	1.21	3.62	1.73	6.94	1.02	6.50	4.27	4.27
9. Madhya Pradesh	2.79	5.38	4.47	4.47	2.76	5.53	2.15	6.45	1.85	7.42	1.42	9.02	3.67	3.67
10. Maharashtra	3.64	5.51	5.05	5.05	2.98	5.96	2.28	6.86	1.95	7.83	1.48	9.15	3.95	3,95
11. Manipur	2.51	5.85	5.11	5.11	2.78	5.55	2.09	6.28	1.73	6.90	1.39	8.09	3.90	3.90
12. Meghalaya	2.60	5.06	4.32	4.32	2.57	5.14	2.00	6.01	1.66	6.65	1.25	7.61	1.03	1.03
13. Mysore	3.07	5.76	4.94	4.94	2.98	5.96	2.35	7.05	1.93	7.75	1.37	8.68	4.71	4.71
14. Nagaland	2.70	4.88	4.54	4.54	2.40	4.81	1.84	5.54	1.62	6.51	1.18	7.36	4.43	4.43
15. Orissa	2.28	5.21	4.08	4.08	2.49	4.98	1.94	5.82	1.68	6.74	1.37	8.49	2.73	2.73
16. Punjab	2.72	5.96	4.87	4.87	3.02	6.03	2.27	6.81	1.85	7.41	1.36	8.43	4.29	4.29
17. Rajasthan	2.55	5.70	4.64	4.64	2.83	5.66	2.17	6.53	1.81	7.28	1.32	8.60	1.46	1.46
18. Tamil Nadu	3.03	4.88	4.35	4.35	2.69	5.39	2.05	6.15	1.65	6.62	1.19	7.43	5 40	5.40
19. Tripura	4.18	5.69	5.04	5.04	3.47	6.95	2.84	8.53	2.49	9.98	2.12	12.06	2.71	2.71
20. Uttar Pradesh	2.24	5.73	4.36	4.36	2.67	5.35	2.06	6.19	1.72	6.89	1.39	8.64	1.59	1.59
21. West Bengal	3.70	5.77	4.90	4.90	3.29	6.59	2.72	8.16	2.28	9.11	1.38	8.50	3.30	3.30
UNION TERRITORIES														
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.02	4.80	4.25	4.25	2.49	4.97	2.13	6.38	1.95	7.81	1.79	10.77	1.26	1.26
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3.31	4.87	4.59	4.59	2.44	4.89	1.90	5.72	1.88	7.51	1.90	11.02	..	..
3. Chandigarh	2.13	4.49	3.43	3.43	2.36	4.73	1.85	5.55	1.48	5.92	1.08	6.44	1.14	1.14
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.31	5.52	5.29	5.29	3.07	6.15	2.31	6.93	1.98	7.93	1.28	7.73	..	..
5. Delhi	2.97	5.30	4.46	4.46	2.93	5.87	2.17	6.52	1.80	7.21	1.40	8.73	3.40	3.40
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	2.15	5.23	4.42	4.42	2.65	5.30	1.90	5.70	1.48	5.91	1.04	6.49	4.00	4.00
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1.96	5.87	3.43	3.43	2.55	5.10	2.02	6.05	1.76	7.05	1.43	8.41	..	..
8. Pondicherry	3.32	5.26	4.70	4.70	2.96	5.92	2.23	6.69	1.89	7.57	1.59	8.72	5.00	5.00

The person-room ratio as is seen from the above statement shows that Dadra and Nagar Haveli had the highest ratio which was 4.31. Next to it was Tripura which had 4.18. with the exception of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands where the person-room ratio was 1.96 all States and Union Territories faced the same problem of housing accommodation in which the person-room ratio was more than two in all of them. The position of Meghalaya in which the person-room ratio worked to 2.60 was almost the same as in Nagaland (2.70), Punjab (2.72) and Haryana (2.58).

Of the person-room ratio in respect of one room households, Gujarat recorded the highest ratio which was 5.37. Dadra and Nagar Haveli came next with 5.29. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands had the lowest where it was 3.43. The position of Meghalaya in this class of households which worked out to 4.32 was similar to that of Tamil Nadu (4.35), and Uttar Pradesh (4.36).

Of the two room households the highest person room ratio was recorded in Tripura which was 3.47. It was followed by West Bengal which was 3.29. Chandigarh recorded the lowest ratio in this category which was 2.36. The position of Meghalaya which was 2.57 may be compared to that of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (2.55), Goa, Daman and Diu (2.65), Himachal Pradesh (2.66), Andhra Pradesh (2.67) and Uttar Pradesh (2.67).

Of the three room households, Tripura again recorded the highest person room ratio which was 2.84. West Bengal with a ratio of 2.72 came closely behind. Kerala recorded the lowest ratio of per-person-per room which was 1.21. The position of Meghalaya in this respect which was 2.00 may be compared to that of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (2.02), Andhra Pradesh (2.03), Tamil Nadu (2.05), Uttar Pradesh (2.06), Himachal Pradesh (2.07) and Manipur (2.09).

Most of the States and Union Territories had a satisfactory housing condition in respect of four room households and in all of them the person room ratio was below 2 except for Tripura and West Bengal where the person room ratio worked out to 2.49 and 2.28 respectively. The ratio for Meghalaya in this regard was 1.66.

The condition of households living in five rooms and more was better as the person room ratio was lower compared to that of four room households. The only exception was Tripura which recorded 2.1. The ratio for Meghalaya in this category was 1.25.

MEGHALAYA

HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO TENURE STATUS

1971

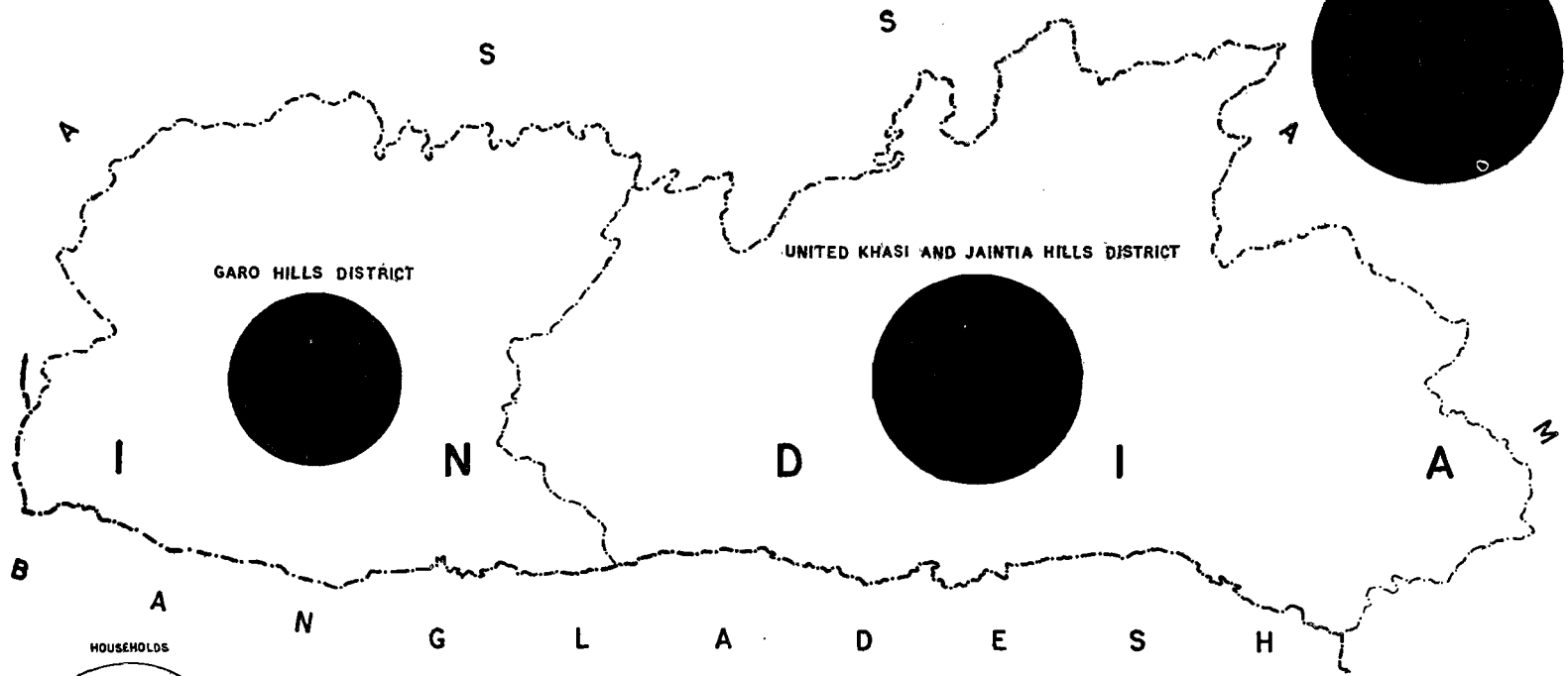
BOUNDARIES

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

MEGHALAYA



HOUSEHOLDS

ABOVE 90,000

60,000 TO 90,000

10,000 TO 30,000

BELOW 10,000

RENTED

OWNED

NOTE:— THE OUTER CIRCLE REPRESENTS RURAL AREAS AND THE INNER CIRCLE REPRESENTS URBAN AREAS

10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES

KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40

N

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED.

CHAPTER—V

Households classified by size and tenure status

This chapter deals with Table H-IV which presented data on the tenure status according to the size of the household. This table some what corresponds to Table E-II of 1961 Census. In the 1961 Census tenure status was highlighted with reference to the households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling whereas in 1971 Census, households with number of members is cross-classified by tenure status. Hence, comparison with 1961 Census data is not possible.

Apart from the main table, the subsidiary table *viz.*, Table H-IV.I dealing with 1,000 census households by their size and tenure status in rural and urban areas separately has been compiled for depicting proportionate distribution by the size of the households.

Households and tenure status

There were 201,123 households in the State of Meghalaya out of which 171,965 or 85.50% were located in the rural areas and 29,158 households or 14.50% in the urban areas. 167,986 households or 83.52% were living in owned houses and 33,137 households or 16.48% in rented houses.

The following table shows the percentage of census households in owned and rented houses separately for rural and urban areas of the State and the district :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	83.52	16.48	79.53	5.98	3.99	10.50
Garo Hills	37.78	1.74	37.01	1.12	0.77	0.62
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	45.74	14.74	42.52	4.86	3.22	9.88

It is seen that in the rural areas of the State the majority of the households lived in their own houses forming 79.53% of the total number of census households in the State. In the urban areas, however, the majority of the households lived in rented houses accounting for 10.50%.

The district-wise position revealed that out of the 83.52% households living in owned houses in the whole State, the highest percentage of such households was recorded in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with 45.74%. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district also recorded the highest percentage with 14.74% in the rented category.

Coming to the rural and urban areas of the districts, we find that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills took the lead in recording the highest percentage in both the owned and rented categories. Garo Hills district recorded a very low percentage in both the owned and rented category in the urban areas with 0.77% and 0.62% respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households according to tenure status in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 930 households were living in owned houses and 70 households in rented houses in the rural areas while in the urban areas 276 households were living in owned houses

and 724 households in rented ones. It would thus be seen that in the rural areas the proportion of households living in owned houses was much more than in the urban areas while the proportion of households living in rented houses was much more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The following table shows the distribution of households in the State and the districts for the rural and urban areas according to tenure status :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	930	70	276	724
Garo Hills	971	29	554	446
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	897	103	246	754

The distribution in the districts revealed that the highest number of households (971) in the rural areas of Garo Hills lived in owned houses while this is so, this district recorded the lowest number of households that lived in rented houses in the urban areas. Again, this district recorded the highest number of household in the urban areas that lived in owned houses accounting for 554 out of 1,000 census households. The district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of households (754) in the urban areas that lived in rented houses while it recorded the lowest number of households (246) that lived in rented houses.

One person household

There were 13,384 households in the State that were used as one person household. This represented 6.65% of all households in the State. Out of this, 8,623 households or 64.43% lived in owned houses and 4,761 households or 35.57% in rented house. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	64.43	33.57	62.05	18.69	2.38	16.88
Garo Hills	16.86	5.43	16.24	4.07	0.62	1.36
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	47.57	30.14	45.81	14.62	1.76	15.52

It is seen that in the rural areas of the State the highest percentage of households (62.05) lived in owned houses while in the urban areas the highest percentage of households (16.88) lived in rented houses.

The district-wise position revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of households living in owned and rented houses in both the rural and urban areas. Thus while the highest percentage of households (45.81) lived in owned houses in the rural areas, the highest percentage of households (15.52) lived in rented houses in the urban areas of this district.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households by different sizes separately in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 48 one person households in the rural areas lived in owned houses and 14 such households in rented ones. Similarly, the number of such households living in owned

and rented houses in the urban areas of the State worked out to 11 and 78 respectively. It would thus be seen that while there is a clear preponderance of owned houses over the rented ones in the rural areas, the position in the urban areas is exactly the reverse of this. The following table shows the distribution of one person households in the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas according to tenure status :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	48	14	11	78
Garo Hills	28	7	29	64
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	64	21	9	79

The distribution per 1,000 one person households in the rural areas of the districts, it was found that the highest number of households that lived in owned houses was found in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with 64 such households. In the urban areas, Garo Hills recorded the highest number of households that lived in owned houses accounting for 29. In the rented cateogory, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills took the lead in recording the highest number of households in both the rural and urban areas accounting for 21 and 79 respectively.

Two person households

There were 19,871 households in the State that were used as two person households. This figure represented 9.88% of all households in the State. Out of this, 14,670 households or 73.83% lived in owned houses and 5,201 households or 26.17 % in rented ones. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	73.83	26.17	71.25	10.71	2.58	15.46
Garo Hills	32.38	3.10	31.55	2.01	0.83	1.09
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	41.45	23.07	39.70	8.70	1.75	14.37

The highest percentage of households lived in owned houses in the rural areas of the State accounting for 71.25% while in the urban areas the highest percentage of households lived in rented ones accounting for 15.46%.

The district-wise position revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of households living in owned and rented houses in both the rural and urban areas. The preponderance of owned houses over the rented ones in the rural areas and of rented houses over the owned ones in the urban areas is clearly seen in the above table.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households by different sizes separately for rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 82 two person households in the rural areas lived in owned houses and 12 such households in rented ones. Similarly, the number of such households in the urban areas of the State worked out to 18 and 105 respectively. The following table shows the distribution of two person households in the

State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas according to tenure status :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	82	12	18	105
Garo Hills	82	5	59	77
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	83	18	13	108

The distribution in the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded just an equal number of households with that of the State that lived in owned houses in the rural areas. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 83 such households that lived in owned houses in the rural areas. In the urban areas, Garo Hills had the highest number of households that lived in owned houses accounting for 59 per 1,000 census households. In the rented category, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of such households with 18 in the rural areas and 108 in the urban areas.

Three person households

A total of 26,402 households in the State was recorded in this category representing 13.13% of the total households in the State. Out of this, 21,339 households or 80.82% lived in owned houses and 5,063 households or 19.18% in rented ones. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	80.82	19.18	78.26	7.53	2.56	11.65
Garo Hills	39.98	1.96	39.23	1.22	0.75	0.74
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	40.84	17.22	39.03	6.31	1.81	10.91

In the rural and urban areas of the State the highest percentage of households (78.26) lived in owned houses in the rural areas and the highest percentage of households (11.65) lived in rented houses in the urban areas.

The district-wise position revealed that Garo Hills recorded the highest percentage of households that lived in owned houses in the rural areas accounting for 39.23%. In the urban areas, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of households that lived in rented houses accounting for 10.91%.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households by different sizes separately in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 120 three person households in the rural areas lived in owned houses and 12 in rented ones. The corresponding figures in the urban areas worked out 33 and 105 respectively. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	120	12	33	105
Garo Hills	135	4	70	69
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	108	17	18	109

The distribution in the rural areas of the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest number of households that lived in owned houses accounting for 135. Similarly,

it recorded the highest number of households in the owned category in the urban areas also. In the rented category of households, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of such households in both the rural and urban areas with 17 and 109 respectively.

Four person households

A total of 31,079 households in the State was recorded under this category representing 15.45% of the total households. Out of this, 26,080 households or 83.92% lived in owned houses and 4,999 households or 16.08% in rented ones. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	83.92	16.08	81.16	5.39	2.76	10.69
Garo Hills	42.33	1.68	41.71	1.05	0.62	0.63
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	41.59	14.40	39.45	4.34	2.14	10.06

It is seen that there is a clear preponderance of owned houses over the rented ones in the rural areas and of rented houses over the owned ones in the urban areas of the State.

In the rural areas of the districts, Garo Hills recorded the highest percentage of households that lived in owned houses accounting for 41.71% while in the urban areas, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of owned houses accounting for 2.14%. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills also recorded the highest number of households that lived in owned and rented houses in both the rural and urban areas, with 4.34% and 10.06% respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households by different sizes separately in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 147 four person households lived in owned houses in the rural areas and 10 such households in rented ones. The corresponding numbers in the urban areas were 29 and 114 respectively. The following table shows the distribution of four person households in the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	147	10	29	114
Garo Hills	169	4	69	69
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	129	14	25	119

The distribution per 1,000 four person households in the rural areas of the districts revealed that the highest number of households that lived in owned houses was found in Garo Hills district with 169 households. This districts also recorded the highest number of households in the urban areas that lived in owned houses accounting for 69 households. The number of households living in owned houses in the urban areas of this district is just equal to that in the rented ones. In the rented category, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district recorded the highest number of households in both the rural and urban areas accounting for 14 and 119 respectively.

Five person households

There were 31,272 households in the State under this category representing 15.55% of the total households. Out of this 27,079 households or 86.59% lived in owned houses and 4,193 households or 13.41% in rented ones. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	86.59	13.41	83.42	4.33	3.17	9.08
Garo Hills	43.12	1.39	42.53	0.86	0.59	0.53
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	43.47	12.02	40.89	3.47	2.58	8.55

It is seen that the percentage of owned houses exceeds that of rented ones in the rural areas and the percentage of rented houses exceeds that of owned ones in the urban areas of the State.

In the rural areas of the districts, Garo Hills district recorded the highest percentage of owned houses while in the urban areas it recorded the lowest. It would be seen that the percentage of owned houses exceeds that of rented ones in the urban areas of this district. The district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage in the rented category in both the rural and urban areas with 3.47% and 8.55% respectively.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households by different sizes separately in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 152 households in this category in the rural areas lived in owned houses and 8 such households in the urban areas. The corresponding numbers in the urban areas were 34 and 97 respectively. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	152	8	34	97
Garo Hills	173	4	66	59
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	134	11	31	101

The distribution in the rural areas of the districts revealed that Garo Hills had the highest number of five person households that lived in owned houses accounting for 173 households. While recording a very low number of rented houses (59) in the urban areas it recorded the highest number of owned houses with 66 households per 1,000. In the rented category, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of such households in both the rural and urban areas accounting for 11 and 101 respectively.

Households with six persons or more

There were 78,972 households in the State that were under this category representing 39.27% of the total households. Out of this, 70,074 households or 88.73% lived in owned

houses and 8,898 households or 11.27% in rented ones. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	88.73	11.27	82.81	2.99	5.92	8.28
Garo Hills	38.11	0.86	37.18	0.48	0.93	0.38
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	50.62	10.41	45.63	2.51	4.99	7.90

The rural areas of the State present the highest percentage of households that lived in owned houses (82.81) while the urban areas present the highest percentage of households that lived in rented ones (8.28).

The district-wise position revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of owned houses in both the rural and urban areas. Similarly, it recorded the highest percentage of rented houses in the urban areas. In the district of Garo Hills the number of owned houses is greater than that of rented ones.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households by different sizes separately in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 380 households of this category in the rural areas lived in owned houses and 14 in rented ones. Similarly, the number of such households living in owned and rented houses in the urban areas of the State worked out to 161 and 224 respectively. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts seprrately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	380	14	161	224
Garo Hills	383	5	261	108
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	378	21	150	236

The distribution per 1,000 households in the rural areas of the districts revealed that Garo Hills recorded the highest number of households (383) that lived in owned houses. Similarly, this district recorded the highest number of owned houses in the urban areas also. In the rented category the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest number of households in both the rural and urban areas accounting for 21 and 236 respectively.

Households with number of person unspecified

There were 143 households in the State which were under this category representing 0.07% of the total households. Out of this 121 households or 84.62% lived in owned houses and 22 households or 15.38% in rented ones. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	84.62	15.38	82.52	4.89	2.10	10.49
Garo Hills	9.09	1.40	9.09	0.70	..	0.70
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	75.53	13.98	73.43	4.19	2.10	9.79

The number of owned houses was greater in the rural areas than in the urban areas of the State. Similarly, the number of rented houses was greater in the urban areas than in the rural areas of the State.

The district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded the highest percentage of owned and rented houses in both the rural and urban areas. The number of owned houses in the urban areas of Garo Hills was nil.

The distribution pattern of 1,000 census households by different sizes separately in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 1 household of this category in the rural areas lived in owned houses while the number in the rented category was negligible. On the other hand, while the number of owned houses in the urban areas was negligible there was one such household in the rented category. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the districts separately for rural and urban areas :

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Meghalaya	1	N	N	1
Garo Hills	1	N	..	N
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1	1	1	1

N—Means Negligible

The distribution for the districts revealed that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills recorded 1 each such household out of 1,000 in the owned and rented categories in both the rural and urban areas.

Conclusion

On the whole it is seen that the percentage distribution of households living in owned houses increases with the increasing number of members or persons in the household. This picture is repeated in the owned category of households in the rural as well as in the urban areas of the State and of the districts. However, the owned category of households suffers a stagnation from the four person households to the five person households and registers a big jump from the five person households to the six or more person households. This picture more or less repeats itself in the rural as well as the urban areas of the districts. In the case of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district in the owned category of households there is a big jump from the five person households to the six or more person households in both rural and urban areas of the district. In the rented category of households a different picture presents itself. The graph would show a small rise from the one person household to the two person households and tapers down beyond the four person households and then registers a steep rise from the five person households to the six person households. This picture is nowhere repeated either in the rural or urban areas of the State nor district-wise where the picture emerges as erratic.

The owned category of households in the State registers 83.52% and the rented category of households registers 16.48% of the total number of households. In the rural areas the owned category of households has a far larger percentage than the rented ones. But in the urban areas the picture is just the opposite. In Garo Hills district the picture is similar in the urban areas. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district the percentage of owned category is far less than that of the rented ones.

Comparison with other States and Union Territories

The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 households by size and tenure status in the various States and Union Territories :

States/Union Territories	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census house-holds	Households having number of persons						
			One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES									
1. Andhra Pradesh	Owned	870	42	91	121	145	142	329	N
	Rented	130	9	19	21	22	20	39	N
2. Assam					Not Available				
3. Bihar	Owned	933	32	66	95	130	144	466	N
	Rented	67	12	9	9	9	8	20	N
4. Gujarat	Owned	766	35	54	66	91	109	411	N
	Rented	234	21	25	29	35	35	88	N
5. Haryana	Owned	890	38	47	62	86	110	546	1
	Rented	110	17	15	14	16	14	34	N
6. Himachal Pradesh	Owned	863	67	82	88	107	117	402	N
	Rented	137	51	24	16	14	12	19	1
7. Jammu and Kashmir	Owned	925	32	59	86	117	137	494	N
	Rented	75	13	10	10	10	9	23	N
8. Kerala	Owned	893	19	43	69	105	132	523	2
	Rented	107	8	9	12	15	16	46	1
9. Madhya Pradesh	Owned	868	45	81	96	121	132	393	N
	Rented	132	22	18	18	19	18	37	N
10. Maharashtra	Owned	715	31	57	77	99	111	340	N
	Rented	285	23	33	39	44	43	103	N
11. Manipur	Owned	957	32	66	96	119	135	509	N
	Rented	43	7	8	6	6	5	11	N
12. Meghalaya	Owned	835	43	73	106	130	135	348	N
	Rented	165	24	26	25	25	21	44	N
13. Mysore	Owned	767	31	56	77	102	113	388	N
	Rented	233	18	26	31	36	34	88	N
14. Nagaland	Owned	864	60	87	116	130	133	338	N
	Rented	136	20	26	24	19	15	32	N
15. Orissa	Owned	925	39	89	121	145	149	382	N
	Rented	75	13	12	12	12	9	17	N

States/Union Territories	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census house-holds	Households having number of persons						
			One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspeci-fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Punjab	Owned	865	46	59	70	94	113	483	N
	Rented	135	20	17	17	20	18	43	N
17. Rajasthan	Owned	889	37	68	89	118	131	445	1
	Rented	111	21	15	14	15	13	31	2
18. Tamil Nadu	Owned	784	44	86	108	131	130	284	1
	Rented	216	13	28	34	37	33	70	1
19. Tripura	Owned	880	23	59	91	121	136	450	N
	Rented	120	18	18	19	19	16	30	N
20. Uttar Pradesh	Owned	919	48	75	97	126	138	434	1
	Rented	81	13	11	10	11	10	26	N
21. West Bengal	Owned	798	33	55	78	102	114	416	N
	Rented	202	23	28	29	30	27	65	N
UNION TERRITORIES									
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Owned	541	30	48	57	71	79	253	3
	Rented	459	93	93	79	64	49	79	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Owned	870	42	91	121	145	142	329	N
	Rented	130	9	19	21	22	20	39	N
3. Chandigarh	Owned	260	24	25	28	36	36	111	N
	Rented	740	89	104	111	132	113	191	N
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Owned	930	20	59	91	140	159	461	..
	Rented	70	19	9	10	11	7	14	..
5. Delhi	Owned	455	24	38	44	58	64	227	N
	Rented	545	52	61	69	85	81	195	2
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	Owned	790	61	77	90	106	110	346	..
	Rented	210	24	29	30	32	27	68	..
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Owned	855	38	53	76	104	115	465	4
	Rented	145	49	26	22	21	12	13	2
8. Pondicherry	Owned	681	25	65	87	102	106	294	2
	Rented	319	15	37	45	54	51	115	2

N=Negligible

The above table shows that the largest number of households are the largest in size as well and the greater the size category of households the greater the number of houses owned by them or in other words, the number of owned households increases with the increasing number of members or persons. This is true in all the States and Union Territories. Manipur recorded the highest number of households living in owned houses being 957 out of 1,000 and the lowest of households living in rented houses was also recorded in Manipur being 43 households out of 1,000. On the other hand, chandigarh recorded the highest number of households living in rented houses being 740 out of 1,000 households. It was followed by Delhi being 545. The number of households living in rented houses is greater than those having their own houses in both these two Union Territories. This may be attributed to the highly urbanisation of these two areas. Chandigarh also had with it the lowest number of households living in owned houses being 260 households out of 1,000.

The position of Meghalaya both in respect of owned houses and rented houses which were 835 and 165 respectively may be compared to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh where the incidence of owned and rented houses worked out to 855 and 145,863 and 137,864 and 136,865 and 135 and 868 and 132 respectively.

Taking the tenure status of one person household in both owned and rented houses Meghalaya which had 43 and 24 respectively may be compared to Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh with 42 each in respect of owned houses and th Goa, Daman and Diu with exactly the same number and to Maharashtra and West Bengal with 23 each in respect of rented houses. The highest number of households living in owned houses was recorded in Himachal Pradesh which was 67 and the highest number of rented houses was recorded in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which was 93.

Taking the tenure status of two person households, Meghalaya with 73 in the owned category may be compared to Uttar Pradesh which was 75 and to Goa, Daman and Diu which was 77. In respect of rented houses the position of the State which was 26 was the same as that of mysore and Nagaland. The highest number of owned houses in this category was recorded in Andhra Pradesh which was 91 while chandigarh recorded the highest number of rented houses which was 104.

Coming to the three person households the State of Meghalaya with 106 owned and 25 rented households may be compared to Tamil Nadu with 108 in respeet of owned houses and to Nagaland with 24 in respect of rented houses. The highest number of owned households in this category was recorded in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh with 121 each while Chandigarh had the highest number of rented houses with 111.

In the case of four person households, the position of this State with 130 and 25 in the owned and rented category is the same as that of Bihar and Nagaland with exactly the same number in the owned category and similar to Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh with 22 each in the rented category. In the owned category Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh recorded the highest number with 145 each and

Chandigarh with 132 recorded the highest number of rented houses.

In the case of five person households, the State with 135 owned houses is the same with that of Manipur and with 21 rented houses is similar to that of Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh with 20 each. Dadra and Nagar Haveli recorded the highest number in the owned category with 159 while 113 the highest number in rented category was recorded in Chandigarh.

Coming to the six and more persons households the position of this State with 348 in the owned category may be compared to Goa Daman and Diu with 346 and with 44 in the rented category may be compared to Punjab with 43 out of 1,000 households. Haryana recorded the highest number of households that lived in owned houses accounting for 546 households out of 1,000. The highest number of rented houses which was 195 was recorded in Delhi.

MAIN TABLES

(H-SERIES)

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	T	224,538	8,949	194,948	2,155	1,486
	R	190,768	7,390	167,353	1,465	1,198
	U	33,770	1,559	27,595	690	288
Garo Hills District	T	87,513	2,048	77,693	547	228
	R	84,066	1,810	75,277	486	208
	U	3,447	238	2,416	61	20
United Khasi	T	137,025	6,901	117,255	1,608	1,258
and Jaintia Hills District	R	106,702	5,580	92,076	979	990
	U	30,323	1,321	25,179	629	268

THE USE TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

HOUSES USED AS							
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam Shalas, Tourist Home, and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and Offices.	Factories, Workshops and Work Sheds	Restuarant, Sweet meat Shops and eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) Excluding places of Worship	Places of Worship e.g., Temple, Church, Mosque and Gurudhwara	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
726	1,792	840	761	578	376	2,711	9,216
586	641	388	360	360	331	2,605	8,091
140	1,151	452	401	218	45	106	1,125
477	480	250	230	227	189	1,145	3,999
454	251	173	167	170	180	1,124	3,766
23	229	77	63	57	9	21	233
249	1,312	590	531	351	187	1,566	5,217
132	390	215	193	190	151	1,481	4,325
117	922	375	338	161	36	85	892

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 bamboos	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya	T	224,538	146,347	17,369	206	39,914	595	9,737	2,546
	R	190,768	127,458	15,589	160	32,496	428	7,420	2,533
	U	33,770	18,889	1,780	46	7,418	167	2,317	13
Garo Hills District	T	87,513	78,746	5,338	56	295	267	440	..
	R	84,066	76,610	5,331	37	224	264	194	..
	U	3,447	2,136	7	19	71	3	246	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	T	137,025	67,601	12,031	150	39,619	328	9,297	2,546
	R	106,702	50,848	10,258	123	32,272	164	7,226	2,533
	U	30,323	16,753	1,773	27	7,347	164	2,071	13

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 material not stated
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,048	776	146,829	267	75,446	967	13	21	970	25
3,912	772	143,912	186	46,088	336	13	21	192	20
3,136	4	2,917	81	29,358	631	..	..	778	5
2,356	15	80,830	60	6,481	94	8	..	29	11
1,391	15	79,275	60	4,618	84	8	..	10	11
965	..	1,555	...	1,863	10	..	..	19	..
4,692	761	65,999	207	68,965	873	5	21	941	14
2,521	757	64,637	126	41,470	252	5	21	182	9
2,171	4	1,362	81	27,495	621	..	...	759	5

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	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated Iron zinc or other metal sheets *etc.*	Predominant material of roof: All other materials
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	T	200,232	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	132,930	51,159	12
			II. Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement	1,216	14,276	..
			III. All other materials	97	539	3
	R	171,386	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	130,479	28,786	11
			II. Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets and stone and cement	1,220	10,453	..
			III. All other materials	97	537	3
	U	28,846	I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	2,451	22,373	1
			II. Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement	196	3,823	..
			III. All other materials	..	2	..

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
Meghalaya	T	201,123	520,652	497,455	391,919	88,381	196,133	185,958	69,381	181,595	175,369
	R	171,965	440,250	428,624	324,173	76,354	170,244	166,357	61,596	160,655	157,250
	U	29,158	80,402	68,831	67,745	12,027	25,889	19,601	7,785	20,940	18,119
Garo Hills District	T	79,498	206,066	198,823	124,783	44,925	103,123	101,256	26,772	73,672	71,248
	R	76,681	198,418	192,514	118,819	43,755	100,711	99,518	25,931	71,474	69,361
	U	2,817	7,648	6,309	5,964	1,170	2,412	1,738	841	2,198	1,887
United Khasi and	T	121,625	314,586	298,632	267,136	43,456	93,010	84,702	42,609	107,923	104,121
Jaintia Hills District	R	95,284	241,832	236,110	205,354	32,599	69,533	66,839	35,665	89,181	87,889
	U	26,341	72,754	62,522	61,782	10,857	23,477	17,863	6,944	18,742	16,232

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBERS OF ROOMS CLASSIFIED

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
25,215	77,579	73,887	9,867	33,501	32,117	8,142	31,822	30,113	32	22	11	105
21,098	64,631	61,873	7,520	25,122	24,249	5,277	19,581	18,884	26	17	11	94
4,117	12,948	12,014	2,347	8,379	7,868	2,865	12,241	11,229	6	5	..	11
5,966	20,811	19,004	1,267	5,592	4,842	553	2,864	2,470	4	4	3	11
5,496	19,218	17.587	1,102	4,926	4,267	383	2,085	1,778	4	4	3	10
470	1,593	1,417	165	666	575	170	779	692	..	..	..	1
19,249	56,768	54,883	8,600	27,909	27,275	7,589	28,958	27,643	28	18	8	94
15,602	45,413	44,286	6,418	20,196	19,982	4,894	17,496	17,106	22	13	8	84
3,647	11,355	10,597	2,182	7,713	7,293	2,695	11,462	10,537	6	5	..	10

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
Meghalaya	T	Total	201,123	13,384	19,871	26,402	31,079	31,272	78,972	143
		Owned	167,986	8,623	14,670	21,339	26,080	27,079	70,074	121
		Rented	33,137	4,761	5,201	5,063	4,999	4,193	8,898	22
	R	Total	171,965	10,806	16,287	22,650	26,898	27,442	67,757	125
		Owned	159,950	8,305	14,158	20,663	25,223	26,088	65,395	118
		Rented	12,015	2.501	2,129	1,987	1,675	1,354	2,362	7
	U	Total	29,158	2,578	3,584	3,752	4,181	3,830	11,215	18
		Owned	8,036	318	512	676	857	991	4,679	3
		Rented	21,122	2,260	3,072	3,076	3,324	2,839	6,536	15
Garo Hills District	T	Total	79,498	2,983	7,049	11,075	13,676	13,922	30,778	15
		Owned	75,996	2,256	6,433	10,557	13,154	13,486	30,097	13
		Rented	3,502	727	616	518	522	436	681	2
	R	Total	76,681	2,718	6,668	10,682	13,288	13,570	29,741	14
		Owned	74,437	2,173	6,268	10,359	12,961	13,300	29,363	13
		Rented	2,244	545	400	323	327	270	378	1
	U	Total	2,817	265	381	393	388	352	1,037	1
		Owned	1,559	83	165	198	193	186	734	..
		Rented	1,258	182	216	195	195	166	303	1
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	T	Total	121,625	10,401	12,822	15,327	17,403	17,350	48,194	128
		Owned	91,990	6,367	8,237	10,782	12,926	13,593	39,977	108
		Rented	29,635	4,034	4,585	4,545	4,477	3,757	8,217	20
	R	Total	95,284	8,088	9,619	11,968	13,610	13,872	38,016	111
		Owned	85,513	6,132	7,890	10,304	12,262	12,788	36,032	105
		Rented	9,771	1,956	1,729	1,664	1,348	1,084	1,984	6
	U	Total	26,341	2,313	3,203	3,359	3,793	3,478	10,178	17
		Owned	6,477	235	347	478	664	805	3,945	3
		Rented	19,864	2,078	2,856	2,881	3,129	2,673	6,233	14

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(H-SERIES)

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

State/District	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	OCCUPIED				
		Total occupied Census houses	Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industries			
			Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-Residence (including H/L Industry)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	40	960	884	868	9	7
Garo Hills	23	977	897	838	6	3
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	50	950	877	856	12	9

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

RESIDENTIAL HOUSES							
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist houses and inspection Bungalow houses	Shops (excluding eating houses)	Business houses and offices	Factories work-shop and worksheds	Restuarant, Sweetmeats 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
3	8	4	3	3	2	12	41
5	5	3	3	3	2	13	46
2	10	4	4	3	1	11	38

TABLE H-I.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
Meghalaya	826	174	858	142	680	320	806	194
Garo Hills District	884	116	969	31	888	112	912	88
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	809	191	785	215	608	392	616	384

TABLE H-II.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 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	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
Meghalaya	R	668	82	1	170	2	39	13	21	4
	U	559	53	1	220	5	69	N	92	N
Garo Hills District	R	911	63	..	3	4	2	..	17	..
	U	620	2	6	21	..	71	..	280	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	R	476	96	1	302	2	68	24	24	7
	U	552	58	1	242	5	69	..	73	..

N—Negligible

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
Meghalaya	R	929	67	4
	U	861	139	N
Garo Hills	R	985	15	N
	U	711	289	N
United Khasi and	R	884	109	7
Jaintia Hills District	U	875	125	N

N—Means Negligible

TABLE—H.II.2(B) 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 RBC/RCC	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	R	768	232	N
	U	92	908	N
Garo Hills	R	957	43	N
	U	552	448	—
United Khasi and	R	615	385	N
Jaintia Hills District	U	48	952	N

N—Means Negligible

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

State/Disirict	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 RBC/RCC	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya	R	754	1	242	2	N	N	1	N
	U	86	2	870	19	..	..	23	N
Garo Hills District	R	943	1	55	1	..	..	..	..
	U	451	..	540	3	..	..	6	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	R	606	1	389	2	..	..	2	..
	U	45	3	907	20	..	..	25	..

N=Means Negligible

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 & above	Unspecified No. of rooms	No. of households with detail unspecified
1	2	3		5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	439	345		49	41	N	1
Garo Hills District	565	337		16	7	N	N
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	357	351	158	71	62	N	1

N=Means Negligible

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
Meghalaya	T	2.60	5.06	4.32	2.22	2.10	4.32	2.57	1.31	1.26	5.14
	R	2.68	5.06	4.41	2.23	2.18	4.41	2.58	1.30	1.28	5.16
	U	2.20	5.12	3.78	2.15	1.63	3.78	2.51	1.35	1.16	5.02
Garo Hills District	T	3.24	5.09	4.55	2.30	2.25	4.55	2.71	1.38	1.33	5.41
	R	3.29	5.10	4.58	2.30	2.28	4.58	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.43
	U	2.34	4.95	3.55	2.06	1.49	3.55	2.43	1.31	1.12	4.86
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	T	2.30	5.05	4.09	2.14	1.95	4.09	2.49	1.27	1.22	4.97
	R	2.33	5.02	4.18	2.13	2.05	4.18	2.48	1.25	1.23	4.96
	U	2.19	5.14	3.80	2.16	1.64	3.80	2.59	1.35	1.24	5.04

Note :—Table H.III. 2 Total excludes figures of households with details unspecified whose No. in the State was Total-Rural-Urban.

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

THREE ROOMS				FOUR ROOMS				FIVE ROOMS AND ABOVE				UNSPECIFIED NO. OF ROOMS
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2.00	1.02	0.98	6.01	1.66	0.85	0.81	6.65	1.25	0.64	0.61	7.61	1.03
2.00	1.02	1.98	6.00	1.64	0.83	0.81	6.57	1.23	0.63	0.60	7.29	1.08
2.02	1.05	0.97	6.06	1.73	0.89	0.84	6.92	1.27	0.66	0.61	8.19	0.83
2.22	1.16	1.06	6.67	2.06	1.10	0.96	8.24	1.59	0.86	0.73	9.65	.75
2.25	1.16	1.07	6.70	2.09	1.12	0.97	8.64	1.68	0.91	0.77	10.09	.75
2.13	1.13	1.00	6.40	1.88	1.01	0.87	7.52	1.41	0.75	0.66	8.65	..
1.93	0.98	0.95	5.80	1.60	0.81	0.79	6.42	1.22	0.62	0.60	7.46	0.93
1.92	0.97	0.95	5.75	1.57	0.79	0.78	6.26	1.20	0.60	0.60	7.07	0.95
2.01	1.04	0.97	6.02	1.72	0.88	0.84	6.88	1.27	0.64	0.63	8.16	0.83

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

State/District	Rural Urban	Total		1 Person		2 Persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	R	930	70	48	14	82	12
	U	276	724	11	78	18	105
Garo Hills District	R	971	29	28	7	82	5
	U	554	446	29	64	59	77
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	R	897	103	64	21	83	18
	U	246	754	9	97	13	108

N = Means Negligible

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

3 persons		4 Persons		5 Persons		6 Persons		No. af persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
120	12	147	10	152	8	380	14	1	N
33	105	29	114	34	97	161	224	N	1
135	4	169	4	173	4	382	5	1	..
70	69	69	69	66	59	261	108	..	..
108	17	129	14	134	11	378	21	1	1
18	109	25	119	31	101	150	236	1	1

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—VIII

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 adioining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, 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 houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for

which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

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

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 houeshold may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

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

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' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it 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 somebodyelse'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 construction", "want of tenant" *etc.*, in this column.

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

INSTRUCTIONS—PART II
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 Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

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

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 OF INDIA 1971
HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

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

Name of Circle..... Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/

Island..... Code No..... Enumerator's Block.....

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

Checked and found correct.

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

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

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

6 Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet (Reg.)
7 Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram (Rest.)
8 Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Band Road, Ramkrishnapura (Rest.)

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.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

23 Secretary, Salestax Practioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road (Rest.)
24 Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar (Reg.)
25 S/s. Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Appartment, 4-A Bholabhai Desai Rd. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA

1 Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.)
2 Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road (Rest.)
3 Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street (Reg.)
4 Firma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane (Reg.)
5 Hindu Library, 69-A, Balaram De Street (Reg.)
6 M. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane (Reg.)
7 Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street (Reg.)
8 R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension (Reg.)
9 S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 1C, College square (Reg.)
10 S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street (Reg.)
11 Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East (Reg.)
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.)
23 Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.)
24 Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd. 4/3B, Bankim Chatterjee Street (Rest.)
25 N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road (Rest.)
26 Mukta Dhara, 23, Gariahata Road, Gol Park (Rest.)
27 Moonage Publishers, 16, India Exchange Place (Rest.)
28 Shanti Book Stores, Eagle House, 4, Govt. Place North (Rest.)

CALICUT

1 Touring Book Stall, Court Road (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH

1 Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector No. 22 D (Reg.)
2 Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B (Reg.)
3 Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 (Reg.)
4 Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22 D (Reg.)
5 English Book Shop 34, Sector 22 D (Rest.)

CUTTACK

1 Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack (Reg.)
2 D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad (Rest.)
3 New Students Store (Rest.)

DEHRADUN

1 Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.)
2 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road (Reg.)
3 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
4 Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market (Rest)
5 Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road (Rest.)
6 Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

DELHI

1 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
2 Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
3 Bawa Harkishan Das Bedi, (Vijaya General Agency Delhi) Ahata Kodara, Chamalian Road (Reg.)
4 Bookwells, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9 (Reg.)
5 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market (Reg.)
6 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.)
8 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Reg.)
9 J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate (Reg.)
10 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
11 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura (Reg.)
12 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
13 Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills (Reg.)
14 Sat Narian & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi (Reg.)
15 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg (Reg.)
16 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market (Reg.)
17 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)
18 Adrash Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Rest.)
19 Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
20 All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
21 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest.)
22 General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
23 Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
24 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
25 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
26 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Reg.)
27 Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj-9 (Reg.)
28 Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
29 Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Rest.)
30 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk (Rest.)
31 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)
32 Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony (Reg.)
33 Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines (Rest.)
34 University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalow Road., Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
35 Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound (Reg.)
36 Ashoka Book Agency, 66/A Kamala Nagar (Rest.)
37 Educational Book Agency (India) 5-D, Kamala Nagar (Rest.)
38 D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar (Rest.)

DHANBAD

1 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (Rest.)

DHARWAR

1 Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road (Rest.)
2 Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM

1 South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal (Reg.)
2 Pai & Co., Broadway (Rest.)

FEROZEPUR CANTT.

1 English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAYA

1 Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.)
2 Book Mans, Nagmatia Garage, Swarajpuri Rd. (Rest.)

GHAZIABAD

1 Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road (Rest.)
2 S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar (Reg.)

GOA

1 Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near the Church (Rest.)

GUNTUR

1 Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta (Reg.)

GURGAON

1 Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi (Rest.)

GWALIOR

1 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashmar (Reg.)
2 Tater Bros., Sarafa (Rest.)
3 Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

4 M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (Rest.)
5 Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali Rest.)
6 Kitab Ghar, High Court Road (Reg.)
7 Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhauka Bazar (Rest.)

HARDWAR

1 Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan, Brahampuri (Rest.)

HATHRAS

1 A. Jain Book Depot, Rohtak, Wala Nohra Agra Road (Rest.)

HUBLI

1 Parvaje's Book House, Station Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD

1 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.)
2 Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman (Rest.)
3 Booklovers P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta (Rest.)
4 Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank (Reg.)
5 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Reg.)
6 Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda (Reg.)

INDORE

1 Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
2 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura (Rest.)
3 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
4 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar (Reg.)
5 Vinay Pustak Bhandar (Rest.)

JAIPUR CITY

1 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
2 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
3 Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway (Reg.)
4 Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar (Rest.)
5 Krishna Book Depot, Choura Rasta (Rest.)
6 Best Book Co., S. M. S. Highway (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR

1 Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR

1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. No. 78 (Reg.)
2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih (Reg.)
3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)

1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chandra (Rest.)

JODHPUR

1 Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)
2 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents (Reg.)
3 Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate (Reg.)
4 Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road (Rest.)

JUBALPUR

1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
2 Popular Book House, Near Omti P.O. (Rest.)

JULLUNDER CITY

1 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
2 Hazoorina Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
3 University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)
4 Law Book Depot, Adda Basti G. T Rd. (Rest.)

KANPUR

1 Advani & Co , P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)
2 Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)
3 Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)

KAPSAN

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

KOLAPUR

1 Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

KUMTA

1 S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

LUCKNOW

1 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd. Hazaratganj (Reg.)
2 British Book Depot., 84, Hazratganj (Reg.)
3 Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road (Reg.)
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 (Reg.)
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

1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
2 Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road (Rest.)
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

MADRAS

1 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora (Reg.)
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.)
8 Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa Street, Sadhana Sadan (Rest.)
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.)

MADURAI

1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
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.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

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.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

PUDUKKOTTAI

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.)
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CORRIGENDUM

Particulars	*For*	*Read*
Page 6, para 2, line 3	*of coal-tar non-availability*	the non-availability of coal-tar
Page 10, para 5, line 8	*968*	998
Page 12, para 3, line 5	*22.53 per cent*	22.55 per cent
Page 20, Inset Table, Meghalaya, Rural	*877*	878
Page 28, para 5, line 7	*rural*	urban
Page 38, Table—Maharashtra State, Rural, Col. 5.	*573*	473