

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

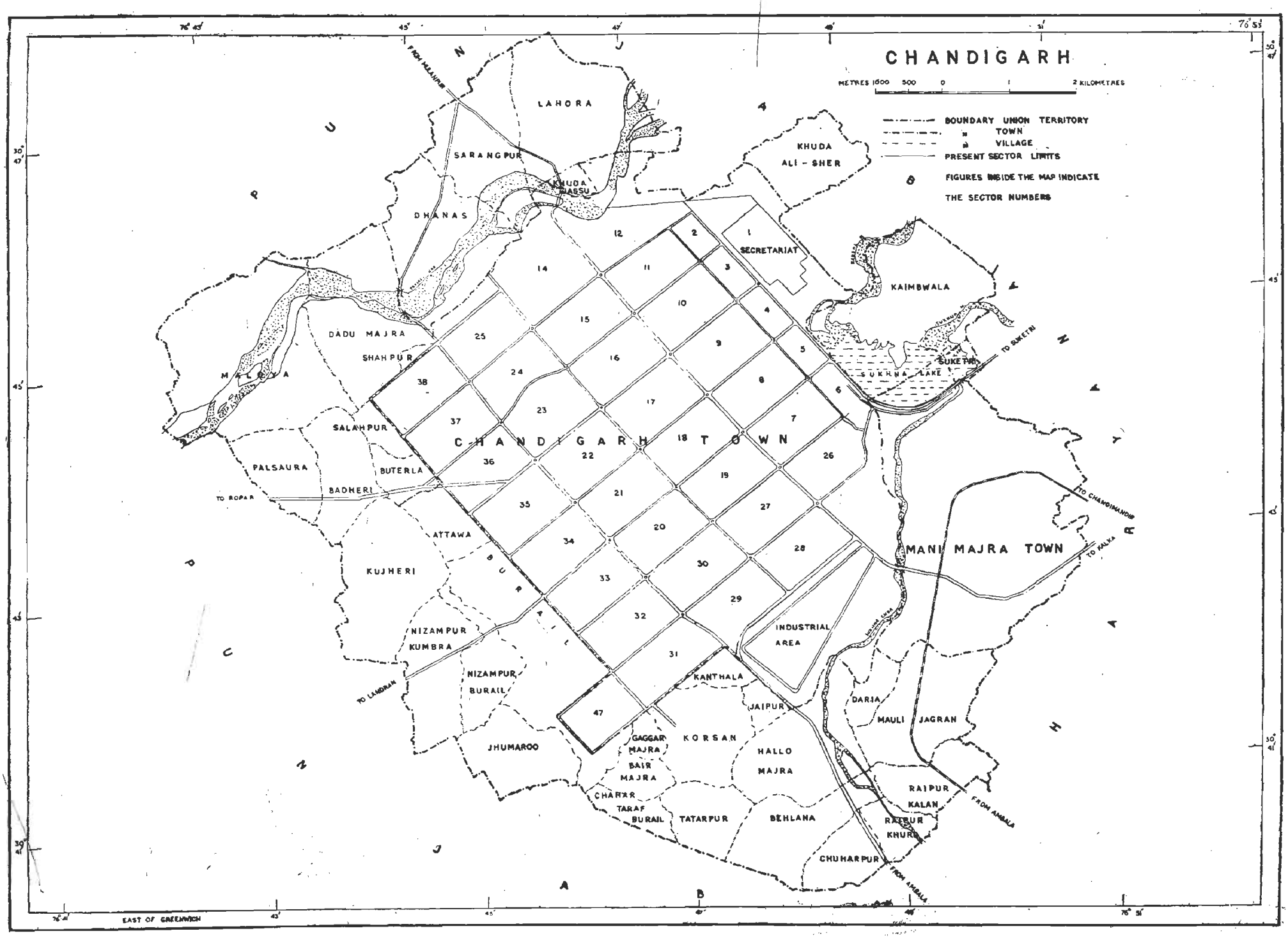
SERIES 25

CHANDIGARH

Part IV

HOUSING REPORT & TABLES

R. K. GOSWAMI
Director of Census Operations,
Chandigarh.


CHANDIGARH
METRES 1000 500 0 1 2 KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY UNION TERRITORY
TOWN
VILLAGE
PRESENT SECTOR LIMITS
FIGURES INSIDE THE MAP INDICATE THE SECTOR NUMBERS
LAHORA
SARANGPUR
KHUDA MASSU
KHUDA ALI - SHER
DHANAS
SECRETARIAT
KAIMBWALA
SUKHNA LAKE
TO SUKETRI
DADU MAJRA
SHAHPUR
MALOYA
SALAHPUR
CHANDIGARH TOWN
PALSAURA
BUTERLA
BADHERI
TO ROPAR
ATTAWA
KUJHERI
MANI MAJRA TOWN
TO CHANDIMANDIR
TO KALKA
NIZAMPUR KUMBRA
NIZAMPUR BURAIL
TO LAUDRAN
INDUSTRIAL AREA
KANTHALA
JAIPUR
DARJA
MAULI JAGRAN
JHUMAROO
GAGGAR MAJRA
KORSAN
HALLO MAJRA
BAIR MAJRA
CHARAR
TARAF BURAIL
TATARPUR
BEHLANA
RAIPUR KALAN
RAIPUR KHURD
CHUHARPUR
FROM AMBALA
FROM KALKA
EAST OF GREENWICH

The Census Publications

The 1971 Census Reports and Tables on Chandigarh Union Territory will bear Series No. 25, and will be published in the following parts :

Part I-A	..	General Report
Part I-B	..	Report on Demographic Analysis Social, Cultural and Migration Patterns
Part I-C	..	Subsidiary Tables
Part II-A	..	General Population Tables ('A' Series)
Part II-B	..	II B (i) Economic Tables (B-I Part A & B-II)
		II B (ii) Economic Tables (B-I Part *B, B-III to* B-IX)
Part II-C(i)	..	Distribution of Population, Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part II-C(ii)	..	Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables
Part III	..	Establishment Report & Tables
Part IV	..	Housing Report and Tables (The Present Volume)
Part VI-B	..	Special Survey Reports on selected towns
Part VI-C	..	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part VIII-A	..	Administration Report on Enumeration (for official use only)
Part VIII-B	..	Administration Report on Tabulation (for official use only)
Part IX	..	Census Atlas
*Part X	..	District Census Handbook
Part X-A	..	Village & Town Directory
Part X-B	..	Village/Urban Blockwise Primary Census Abstract
Part X-C	..	Analytical Report & Other Census and Administrative Statistics
Miscellaneous	..	A Portrait of Population

*Publication of the Chandigarh Administration.

PREFACE

The actual enumeration in the country has always been preceded by some sort of housing survey to enable the Census Enumerators to cover their jurisdictions effectively. However the need for authentic and comprehensive information on housing conditions in the country was felt more and more after independence. It was, therefore, for the first time that a comprehensive survey about housing was conducted during the 1961 Census. In 1971 Census also the actual enumeration was preceded by houselisting which was carried out in the Union Territory, Chandigarh, in September, 1970. As it was not possible to conduct intensive and detailed technical survey of housing, only broad details of the purposes for which a census house is used, the predominant material of wall and material of roof, number of rooms occupied by households in houses used as dwellings, tenure status of the households, the approximate number of persons in each household, etc. were collected according to houselist that was evolved and adopted throughout the country as one of the basic schedules of 1971 Census. A separate establishment schedule was also canvassed for the first time during the 1971 Census, details about which are given in the report on establishments. The data regarding the basic characteristics of census houses and households when tabulated have yielded very useful information and 4 housing tables H-I to H-IV have been built up. These housing tables along with the subsidiary tables have been incorporated in the present report.

In the present report, viz., Part IV, the data contained in the Housing Tables have been analysed and presented in a readable manner. As I have explained in the report the enumerators did commit some mistakes but by and large the work turned out by them was of high quality. I must say that despite the difficult nature of inquiry, they did a wonderful job. The data on houselisting were tabulated in Data Processing Division of the Registrar General India's office. All the same, this report is presented with the hope that it will give some useful information about the housing conditions in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

I was greatly assisted by Shri M.L. Sharma, Tabulation Officer, who helped me in preparing the basic draft of the report. The subsidiary tables were built up by the Statistical Assistant, Shri Raj Kumar. Some of the charts reproduced in this volume were prepared by Shri K.L. Manchanda, Draftsman of this office. Great pains were taken by my Stenographer Miss Gurdeep Kaur in typing out the draft report.

My appreciations are due to Shri M. L. Sharma, Tabulation Officer, Shri Raj Kumar, Statistical Assistant, Shri Yog Raj Grover, Computor, Mrs. Kamlesh Gupta, Computor and Shri Manjit Singh Bhatnagar, Assistant Compiler, who helped me in checking the proofs and seeing this report through the press.

My thanks are also due to Shri N. C. Mukherjee, Controller of Printing and Stationery Department, Chandigarh Administration, and his colleagues, especially Shri P. Oommen, Assistant Controller, for bringing out this book during a period when the pressure on the press was extremely heavy.

I am greateful to Shri M.N. Sharma, Chief Architect and Secretary, Department of Architecture, Chandigarh Administration, for contributing an article on Chandigarh entitled "A City Grows", and providing Housing Plans of different-types of Government quarters in Chandigarh.

I am grateful to Shri J. S. Sangari, P.R.O., Chandigarh Administration, for supplying photographs.

Lastly I am very much indebted to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India and Shri K.D. Ballal, Deputy Registrar General, India, for their guidance and encouragement that enabled me to bring out this publication.

R.K. GOSWAMI,

Director of Census Operations
Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Chandigarh
December 22, 1971

CONTENTS

PART IV-A

Housing Report and Subsidiary Tables

Pages

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY

General; Houselist form and instructions; Housenumbering; Time Schedule for housenumbering; Notional Maps; Training ; Honoraria; Definitions—(i) Building; (ii) Census House; (iii) Household; (iv) Material of wall;(v) Material of roof ; (vi) Vacant house; (vii) Establishment; (viii) Owned house; (ix) Rented house ; Quality of data; Housing tables .. 1

CHAPTER II—CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES

Different uses of the Census House; Total number of Census Houses; Population; Pattern of houses used; Dwelling units; Business Houses and Offices; Factories, Workshops and Worksheds; Shops excluding eating places; Places of worship; Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Homes; Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating places; Vacant houses; Special features of houses of Chandigarh City .. 6

CHAPTER III—MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

General

Material of Wall—

(i) Burnt bricks, (ii) Mud, (iii) Unburnt bricks, (iv) Other materials

Material of Roof—

(i) Reinforced Brick Concrete and Reinforced Cement Concrete, (ii) Grass leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Mud, Unburnt bricks, etc., (iii) Tiles, Slates, Shingle, (iv) Bricks and Lime, (v) Other materials

Cross classification of materials of walls and material of roof 10

CHAPTER IV—HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF HOUSES OCCUPIED—

Number of rooms per household in rural and urban areas ;

Distribution of Census households according to number of rooms occupied ;

Number of persons per room; and

Broad conclusions 1

CHAPTER V—TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

Collection of data ;

Tenure Status ;

Tenure status vis-a-vis size of Household; and

Broad conclusions 16

Page

ANNEXURE I

Houselist Form and Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist .. 19

ANNEXURE II

Instructions for Permanent Housenumbering .. 33

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according to uses for the Rural and Urban Areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh .. 59

ANNEXURE IV

A City Grows .. 62

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-I. 1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Vacant and Different Types of Occupied Census Houses .. 68

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-I. 2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses for Selected Types of use among Rural and Urban Areas .. 70

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. I

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall in Rural and Urban Areas separately .. 71

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. 1(A)

Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall in Rural and Urban Areas separately .. 72

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by Predominant Material of Roof in Rural and Urban Areas separately. .. 73

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2(A)

Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by Predominant Material of Roof in Rural and Urban Areas separately .. 74

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III.1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by Number of Rooms occupied .. 75

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III.2

Number of Persons, Males and Females per Room and Persons per Household .. 76

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV.1

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses according to size of Household in Rural and Urban Areas separately .. 78

PART IV-B

Housing Tables

TABLE H-I *Page*

Census Houses and the uses to which they are put .. 83

TABLE H-II

Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof .. 87

TABLE H-II (APPENDIX)

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by Material of Wall Cross Classified by Material of Roof .. 90

TABLE H-III

Households Classified by Number of Members and by Number of rooms occupied .. 91

TABLE H-IV

Households Classified by Size and Tenure Status .. 94

Notional Maps of village Korsan and Sector 9

Photographs and Housing plans of a few types of Government Quarters.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

General : The 1971 Census was preceded by two preparatory measures as was done during the earlier 1961 Census. In the first place all available State/Union Territory, district, tahsil maps were brought up-to-date. Even maps of the smaller units, i.e., village, *mohalla* or sector were also up-to-dated. The idea of preparing all these maps was that there should be no omission or duplication of any areas or houses. The second measure was that each building or a census house was assigned a number and in case there were more than one census house in the building each such census house was distinguished by a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc. These numbers were printed on the exterior of the building or census house and the Enumerator/Supervisor consulted these numbers during the enumeration period. Simultaneously, a list was prepared of each census house showing the material of roof, material of walls, the use to which it was put, the number of rooms and total number of persons living in the census house, etc. This record of census houses and households called the Houselist served a very useful purpose. It formed the basis for the demarcation of the enumeration blocks. The houselist operation also gave an idea about the requirement of various census schedules and questionnaires for enumeration for each State/Union Territory. House-listing as such is an essential preliminary step to the Population Census and provides a frame for complete coverage at the population count. The 1961 Census experiment proved useful as house-list yielded some very valuable data on housing which was not available hitherto. Thus the house-listing has come to be regarded as a sort of simple housing census.

Houselist Form and Instructions : A copy of the Houselist Form together with the instructions for filling up the Houselist schedule is given in Annexure I. The following particulars were required to be collected in the 1971 Census Houselist—

(i) predominant construction material used for the walls and roof ;

(ii) purpose for which census house was being used;

(iii) if used as a dwelling, the name of the head of the household. Whether the head belonged to the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe;

(iv) number of living rooms in the occupation of census household. Whether the household was living in owned or rented house. Number of persons living in the household. Whether the household cultivated land.

The 1971 Houselist almost followed the pattern of 1961, except that the census house used as establishment was covered by a separate schedule called the Establishment Schedule wherein several useful particulars on all establishments, viz., industrial, trade or others were collected. The data collected through the Establishment Schedule have been presented in Part III of the census publications, Series—25.

While planning for the 1971 Census it was originally contemplated that a few more particulars on housing such as age of the house, area, certain basic amenities in the house, i.e., if it was electrified, the availability of water-supply, if the house had privy, type of fuel used for cooking, were sought to be collected. Some of the items were proposed to be collected on an area sample basis. However, during the pretesting of the draft schedules there was a poor response to these questions. The age of the house was quite a difficult question as it would not have been possible for the respondent, in many cases, to tell accurately the age of the house. Similarly calculating the area was also time consuming. The Planning Commission also advised 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 civil authorities should be able to maintain detailed particulars on housing from which the National Building Organisation could get the requisite data and, therefore, in collecting information for census we need not attempt any detailed data on housing, keeping in view the time and expense involved and

the unreliability of response. It was, therefore, decided 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 house, material of wall and roof and the congestion of accommodation with reference to the number of rooms per household, etc.

Housenumbering:—Before the launching of housenumbering and houselisting operation for the 1971 Census, a scheme of permanent housenumbering was sought to be introduced during the inter-censal period. A copy of the circular letter on permanent housenumbering from the Registrar General, India, is given in Annexure II. As far as the Union Territory of Chandigarh was concerned there was already a system of permanent housenumbering in the city of Chandigarh. The numbers have been painted on the exterior of each and every building or census house. However, there is no system of permanent housenumbering in the town of Mani Majra, Labour colonies of Chandigarh city and the rural areas in the Union Territory. It would be very useful if there is also a system of permanent housenumbering in the rural areas of Chandigarh as well as town of Mani Majra and Labour colonies of Chandigarh city on the pattern existing in the city of Chandigarh. As the cost involved would not be too much it would not be difficult for local authorities to maintain permanent system of housenumbering in these areas also.

Time Schedule for Houselisting : In most of the States/Union Territories the housenumbering and houselisting operation was sought to be launched in February, 1970, i.e., a year prior to the launching of actual census enumeration. However, as a separate office of the Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, came into existence only on 20th May, 1970, it was decided to carry out the housenumbering and houselisting operation in August-September, 1970. During 1961 census the housenumbering and houselisting operation for the composite State of Punjab was carried out from 15th of May to 30th of June, 1960. Howeyer, in some of the districts this work could not be carried out during that period. In those districts the housenumbering and houselisting operation was conducted during October-November, 1960. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh the houselisting and housenumbering operation was actually carried out from 1st September to 15th September, 1970. The work turned out by Enumerators/Supervisors during the housenumbering and houselisting operation was found to be quite good, which to a great extent was attributable to intensive and comprehensive training imparted to the Enumerators/ Supervisors. It may be pointed out here that it would be advantageous to have the housenumbering and houselisting operation one year in advance of the actual enumeration as that would give ample time for planning the actual enumeration.

Notional Maps : Aspecial feature of the housenumbering and houselisting operation of 1971 Census is the preparation of very good notional maps of villages and towns which show the location of each and every house. In the case of Chandigarh city notional maps of each and every sector were prepared and these maps show the location of each and every house in a particular sector. Similarly, notional maps of all the villages and the labour colonies in the Union Territory were got prepared from the village Patwaris. We had real difficulty in procuring notional map of the town of Mani Majra. However, the required notional map was prepared by the staff members of this office themselves. Notional maps of village Korsan and Sector 9 are given in the end of the report.

Training : As already stated the housenumbering and houselisting operation in the Union Territory was carried out in September, 1970. As the time at our disposal was very short we had to hurry through this operation so as to prepare ourselves for the actual enumeration work. We appointed employees of the Central Government offices located in Chandigarh and employees of the offices of Chandigarh Administration for this work. Despite short time at our disposal we were able to arrange four training classes for Supervisors/Enumerators during August, 1970. These training classes were held in the Election Office in Sector 17. The Supervisors and Enumerators entrusted with the work of houselisting were trained intensively by me and Shri Raj Kumar, Statistical Assistant of this Office. The classes usually consisted of about 30 to 40 trainees. However, great pain was taken to ensure that the Enumerators and Supervisors clearly understood concepts such as Census House, Vacant House, Institutional Household, etc. The training was imparted with the help of big charts.

Honoraria : For the housenumbering and houselisting operation honoraria to the Enumerators/ Supervisors were paid at the following rates prescribed and communicated by the Registrar General, India :—

I. Enumerators—
honorarium for housenumbering, houselisting and filling up of the Establishment Schedule (including the cost of the housenumbering material) for an enumerator's block (an average block in rural areas consisted of about 150 houses and an average block in urban areas of about 120 houses) — Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen only)

II. Supervisors—
housenumbering and houselisting and filling up of Establishment Schedule of a Supervisor's circle consisting of 4 to 5 Enumerator's blocks — Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen only)

9. **Definitions :**

(i) *Building* : The term 'Building' according to the instructions issued by the Registrar General, India, referred to a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which were 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 were found along a street which were joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units were 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 appeared to be one building, each portion was treated as separate building and given separate number.

If there were 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 was given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures were assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfied the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

(ii) *Census House.*—A Census House was defined as 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 had a number of flats or blocks which were 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 were considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there were separate buildings, then each such building was treated as one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance was treated as separate census house.

It may be pointed here that 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 the city of Chandigarh one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence is made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms have direct entrance from a common courtyard 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., qualified to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the number of

census houses. In such case 'Singleness' of use of these rooms along with main house by the household was taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms was treated as one census house only and assigned one number. On the other hand if each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each portion was treated as separate census house.

(iii) *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 multi-member household.' For census purposes each one of these types was regarded as 'Household.' Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or unrelated persons; the instances of later type were : Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams*, etc., These were called 'Institutional Households.'

(iv) *Material of wall*:—It referred to the meterial out of which the major portion of the walls of the house were made, e. g., grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber, etc. Where a house consisted of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, it referred to the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping were made.

(v) *Material of roof*:—It referred to the material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and not the ceiling was made, i. e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos, cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors were the roof of the lower floor. If the roof was mainly made of bricks, stone, etc., and had a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of the roof in such cases was not 'mud', 'cement', or 'lime' respectively but it was 'bricks', 'stone', etc., which constituted the fabric of the roof.

(vi) *Vacant House*:—A census house was treated as 'Vacant'if it was found unoccupied at the time of houselisting. A house was not considered 'Vacant' if the occupants were temporarily absent and the house kept locked at the time of the visit of the houselisting Enumerator, unless it was found to be unoccupied, i. e., not used for any purpose, residential or otherwise.

(vii) *Establishment*:—An Establishment was defined as a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholsale 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 establishment where people work.

(viii) *Owned House*:—If a household was found occupying a census house owned by himself and that was not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent that household was considered as living in his own house. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments was recorded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments had not been paid.

(ix) *Rented House*:—A house was treated as rented if rent was paid or contracted for by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where the owner permitted a household to live in a house-rent free even then the household was treated as living in the rented house.

(x) *Quality of Data*:—By and large the enumerators showed keen interest in their work and understood fully various concepts adopted at the houselisting. They did their work quite enthusiastically and there was no case of refusal to work. Common mistakes detected by the Supervisors/Charge Officers while checking the houselist on the spot were of the type mentioned below :—

(a) While recording the material of the roof

some Enumerators mistook it for the ceiling, i.e., the inner side of the roof and not the upper side exposed to the wind and weather.

(b) Columns 8 to 17 of the House list Form were to be filled only in case the census house was used as a dwelling. Some Enumerators filled in these columns even if it was used as an establishment, mentioning the name of the shop-keeper as the head of the household and entered number of persons working in the shop as the number of persons residing in the household.

(c) If a census house was found vacant the reason for vacancy was to be entered in column 17. In some cases, the word vacant entered in column 6 was repeated in column 17 without mentioning the reason for vacancy.

(d) The Enumerators were required to note down in column 11 of the Houselist the number of living rooms under occupation of the households. At times it gave rise to confusion to the informants who while giving number of living rooms inadvertently ommitted rooms like kitchen, garrage, shop, workshop, etc., even though such rooms were being used entirely or partly as living rooms. The results could have been improved upon had Enumerators been made to verify the number returned by the informants.

There were only two cases where these schedules had to be referred back to the field. In both these cases the Enumerators had filled in columns 8 to 17 for the census house even when it was used as an establishment or shop. They had mentioned the name of the shop-keeper as the head of the household and the number of persons working in the shop as the number of persons residing in the household. The Enumerators had also in most cases correctly filled in the abstracts, however, common type of mistakes noticed in posting the Enumerator's Abstract were :—

Those census houses which were partly residential and which were to be indicated in that category were mentioned in the column of wholly residential. Similarly vacant census houses were mentioned in the column of census houses put to other uses.

The Houselist Schedules were edited in this office but further processing of these schedules was done in the Data Processing Division Office of the Registrar General, India, on cent per cent basis. It was for the first time that the data were transferred on magnetic tapes and ultimately processed on the Computor.

(xi) *Housing Tables*:—Four Housing Tables were prepared from the Houselist, viz., (i) Table H-I 'Census Houses and the Uses to Which They are Put', (ii) Table H-II 'Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof.' Besides this there is also an appendix to Table H-II which shows the 'cross classification of material of wall by material of roof, (iii) Table H-III 'Census Households Classified by Number of Members and by Number of Rooms Occupied,' and (iv) Table H-IV 'Census Households Classified by Size and Tenure Status'. All the tables were prepared on full count, i. e., the data collected in respect of all the houses, in the houselists were tabulated. The information extracted in these housing tables is analysed and discussed in the succeeding four chapters of this report under the heading: Chapter II, 'Uses to Which Census Houses are Put,' Chapter III, 'Material of Wall and Roof of Houses,' Chapter IV, 'Households and Number of Rooms Occupied' and Chapter V 'Tenure Status'.

CHAPTER II

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES

Different uses of the Census House.—The actual use to which a census house was put to was recorded in column 6 of the Houselist, for every census house. On the basis of particulars thus recorded, Table H-I 'Census Houses and the Uses to which they are put' has been prepared. The uses to which the census houses are put to are broadly classified into the following 12 categories :—

(i) Vacant.

(ii) Residence.

(iii) Shop-cum-residence.

(iv) Workshop-cum-residence including household industry.

(v) Hotels, Sarais, *Dharamshalas*, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses.

(vi) Shops excluding eating places.

(vii) Business Houses and Offices.

(viii) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds.

(ix) Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and eating places.

(x) Places of entertainment and Community gatherings (*Panchayatghars* excluding places of worships).

(xi) Places of worship, e.g., temple, church, mosque, *gurdwara*, etc.

(xii) Others.

Total number of Census Houses.—The total number of census houses in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, in September, 1970, according to the definition and explanation given in the preceding chapter was found to be 66,509. Out of this 58,201 census houses are in urban areas while the rural areas accounted for only 8,308 census houses. In Chandigarh city there are 54,152 census houses while in the town of Mani Majra there are only 4,049 census houses. On an average there are 583 census houses per sq. km. in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. In the rural areas there are only 147 census houses for every sq. km. while in the urban areas there are as many as 1,010 census houses pre sq. km. In Chandigarh city there are 1,160 census houses per sq. km.

Population.—The population of Union Territory of Chandigarh according to the house-listing operation is 248,024, of whom 27,309 are in rural and 220,715 in urban areas. Consequently the number of census houses per 1,000 persons for the Union Territory as a whole comes out to 268. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 304 and 264 respectively. For the City of Chandigarh the figure comes out to 247 census houses per 1,000 persons. It may be noted here that rural areas of Union Territory of Chandigarh have more houses per 1,000 persons than the urban areas. The reason being that there has been a big spurt in the population of Chandigarh during the last decade and this abnormal increase in the population has been due to the immigration from the neighbouring areas of Punjab and Haryana. Though there has also been an increase in the tempo of construction of buildings etc. in Chandigarh yet there is great scarcity of houses in the city of Chandigarh. Moreover due to better employment opportunities in the city of Chandigarh many persons have shifted from the villages falling in the Union Territory of Chandigarh to Chandigarh city itself.

Pattern of Houses Used.—A statement attached (Annexure III) gives distribution of 1,000 census houses according to uses for the rural and urban areas of Union Territory of Chandigarh and its comparison with the distribution of occupied census houses by uses during 1961 Census.

Dwelling Units.—The total number of residential census houses in the Union Territory of Chandigarh is 54,220, 5,499 in rural areas and 48,721 in urban areas. Chandigarh city alone accounted for as many as 45,891 residential census houses. As such the bulk of the residential houses are found in the urban areas of the Union Territory. Out of 1,000 census houses residential houses account for 815, 662 in rural areas and 837

in urban areas. In Chandigarh city out of 1,000 census houses there are as many as 848 residential houses. A few dwellings are used co-jointly as shops and workshops and this feature of joint use is slightly higher in the rural areas. It is obvious that there are more residential houses in urban areas than in rural areas. This can be attributed to the fact that in rural areas one comes across large number of census houses which are used as cattle sheds, stores and tube-wells while in the urban areas proportion of census houses put to similar uses is much less.

A comparison with the 1961 figures indicates that the proportion of residential houses has greatly increased during 1971 Census. In the 1961 census 735 census houses out of 1,000 census houses were used as residential houses, 507 in rural areas and 799 in urban areas. Chandigarh city accounted for 827 residential census houses per 1,000 census houses. This increase in the proportion of residential houses is attributed to a large influx of Government officials who were shifted here along with their offices from Patiala and Jullundur after the trifurcation of the composite Punjab State. Though there was an increase in the tempo of construction of residential houses, however, this failed to check abrupt rise in the rents. This compelled many a new and old residents to seek smaller accommodations. The increase in the proportion of residential houses is also attributable to more new constructions of residential houses. This was mainly due to larger number of unconstructed residential plots than the commercial plots at the time of 1961 Census.

Business Houses and Offices.—There are in all 725 business houses and offices in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, one is in the rural areas and the rest 724 in the urban areas. Chandigarh city alone accounts for 719 census houses. The proportion of business houses and offices in rural areas is hardly one in 1,000 and most of them are either Post Offices or *Patwar Khanas.* In urban areas the proportion is as high as 12 in 1,000. In Chandigarh city which is the seat of two State Governments and one Union Territory, the number is as high as 13 in 1,000.

A comparison with the 1961 Census indicates almost a similar pattern. In 1961 in the Union Territory of Chandigarh as a whole 11 census houses per 1,000 census houses were used as business houses and offices, 2 in rural areas and 14 in urban areas. Chandigarh city alone accounted for 14 census houses in this category.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds.—All census houses where any kind of manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where any type of goods or articles are made and sold have been included under this head. Some of these are big registered factories while most others are small workshops and worksheds. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh there are 1,113 factories, workshops and worksheds, 94 in rural areas and 1,019 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city there are 809 factories, workshops and worksheds. In rural areas as a whole 11 census houses in 1,000 are used for industry while in urban areas the proportion is as high as 17. In Chandigarh city 15 census houses out of 1,000 are used as factories, workshops and worksheds. It may be noticed that in rural areas a large number of persons have taken to Poultry Farming and Dairy Farming but in Chandigarh city there is quite a substantial number of big factories and workshops. In Mani Majra town also 210 census houses are being used as factories, workshops and worksheds. However, in Mani Majra town one finds predominance of motor repair workshops, scooter repair workshops etc. A comparison with 1961 figures indicates that the proportion of census houses used as factories, workshops, worksheds is much higher during 1971 Census. In 1961 only 6 census houses out of 1,000 were being used as factories, workshops or worksheds in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, 4 in rural areas and 6 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city 5 out of 1,000 census houses were being used as factories, workshops, worksheds. It may be pointed out that during the last decade a large number of new factories, workshops have been set up in Chandigarh city.

Shops excluding eating places.—The number of shops rank next only to residential houses. The total number of shops in the Union Territory comes to 2,124 representing 32 per 1,000 census houses, 107

in rural areas representing 13 per 1,000 census houses and the corresponding figures for the urban areas are 2,017 and 35 respectively. There are more shops in urban areas than in rural areas because there is not much business or industry in villages. comparatively speaking there are few shops situated in the rural areas than in the urban area. In urban areas particularly in Chandigarh city there is a brisk business activity. When we compare this with 1961 figures we find that the proportion of shops has decreased from 37 out of 1,000 census houses in 1961 to 32 out of 1,000 in 1971. Even in Chandigarh city there is a slight decrease from 33 per 1,000 census houses in 1961 to 32 per 1,000 census houses in 1971. This trend is quite pronounced in rural areas where the proportion of shops have decreased from 24 out of 1,000 to 13 out of 1,000 in 1971. This all round decrease in the proportion of census houses which are used as shops is attributed to the fact that increase in the number of shops has not kept pace with the increase in the number of census houses.

Places of worship.—In the Union Territory of Chandigarh there are 71 census houses which are used as places of worship, 37 in rural and 34 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city there are 23 census houses which are used as places of worship. As such there is only 1 census house out of 1,000 census houses which is being used as a place of worship in the Union Territory. In the rural areas, however, 5 per 1,000 census houses are being used as places of worship while in urban areas there is only 1 per 1,000 census houses. In the rural areas there are more census houses which are used as places of worship as compared to the urban areas. This is due to the fact that in almost every village of the Union Territory there is either a temple or *gurdwara* or a *gugamari.* In some villages there are even more than one type of places of worship.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses.—In the Union Territory of Chandigarh there are 193 census houses which are used as hotels, *sarais* etc. Of these 69 are in rural areas and 124 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city there are 107 census houses which are used as Hotels, *Sarais, Dharamshalas* etc. It may be mentioned here that 3 out of 1,000 census houses in the Union Territory are used as Hotels, *Sarais, Dharamshalas*, etc., 8 per 1,000 census houses in rural areas and 2 per 1,000 census houses in urban areas. There are more Hotels, *Sarais, Dharamshalas,* Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses in rural areas than in urban areas This is due to the fact that almost every village in the Union Territory of Chandigarh has either a *Sarai* or a *Dharamshala.*

Restaurants, Sweet-meat Shops and Eating Places.—There are 174 census houses which are used as Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, 4 in rural areas and 170 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city there are 144 census houses which are used as Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places, etc. Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places account for 3 out of 1,000 census houses in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, 1 in rural areas and 3 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city 3 out of 1,000 census houses are used as Eating places, Sweet-meat shops and Restaurants, etc. The fact that there are less Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places in rural areas is due to the reason that the villagers mostly take meals at their homes and they do not visit Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places unless it is necessary nor they move out of their villages unless there is work. Hence Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and Eating places are few and located mostly in urban areas. When we compare these with the 1961 Census figures we find that the proportion of census houses used as eating places, restaurants and sweet-meat shops has remained constant during the last decade. As far as Chandigarh city is concerned there is a slight increase in the proportion of such type of census houses during the last decade.

Vacant Houses.—Vacant houses can be classified into three broad categories, old houses not likely to be put to use, new houses which have been completed or nearing completion and houses fit for use or occupation that fall vacant for short periods. As far as the Union Territory of Chandigarh is concerned a large number of vacant houses are of the last two categories. There are 4,350 vacant census houses, 642 in rural areas and 3,708 in urban areas. Chandigarh city alone accounts for 3,435 vacant census houses. The proportion of vacant

houses per 1,000 census houses is more in rural areas, than in urban areas. For the Union Territory as a whole vacant houses account for 65 census houses out of 1,000 census houses, 77 in rural areas and 64 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city the proportion is 63 per 1,000 census houses. The fact that there are less vacant houses in urban areas of Chandigarh is due to the reason that in urban areas particularly in the city of Chandigarh there is great demand for houses while in the rural areas the demand for houses is much less as people still have an inherent preference for places near their place of duty. Moreover quite a substantial number of vacant houses in the rural areas are dilapidated and as such are not put to any use.

As Chandigarh is a new and fast developing city it had a very high construction activity during the last decade. The tempo of construction of buildings has received further fillip since the creation of Chandigarh as a Union Territory. On an average it takes about 4—6 months to complete a building provided there is no dearth of finances and building materials for the purpose. The delay in installation of water and electricity connections may further prolong this period. According to the definition of a census house the only requirements are that it should have four walls and a roof there on. It takes a short period in raising a building to the level to qualify it as a census house, whereas good deal of time is needed to make it worth occupation. Also some instances have come to notice wherein this time lag has been further extended because buildings awaited formal handing over and allotment to the officials even though these were complete in all respects. The instances of the later type were met especially in sectors 31, 35 and 47, though there was sprinkling of the former type in almost all the sectors where new constructions were being undertaken at the time of houselisting operation. When we compare the proportion of vacant houses with the 1961 figures we find that in the Union Territory of Chandigarh the proportion of vacant houses has fallen from 79 out of 1,000 in 1961 to 65 in 1971. However, in the rural areas the proportion of vacant census houses, has increased from 66 out of 1,000 in 1961 to 77 in 1971. In the case of urban areas there is a big decline in the proportion of vacant houses, the decline being from 82 in 1961 to 64 in 1971. In case of city of Chandigarh again we see a big downward trend. The proportion of vacant houses has fallen from 82 out of 1,000 in 1961 to 63 in 1971. This decline is due to the fact that in Chandigarh city there is a great demand for houses and all new houses when complete are immediately occupied. Moreover in 1961 construction of houses was going on in almost all the sectors of Chandigarh while in 1971 this activity is confined only to certain new sectors. The proportion of vacant houses has decreased considerably since Chandigarh has grown up enormously.

Special features of houses of Chandigarh city.— During the decade 1960—70 under review there has been increase in the proportion of census houses used as 'residences'. This has resulted in congestion and deterioration in living conditions in the Union Territory inspite of the fact that building activity has been picking up from year to year. In some adjoining villages small tenements have been built and let out to urbanites. But even this has failed to put a halt to increase in rents. The proportion of census houses used as 'factories, workshops and worksheds' has also undergone an increase which speaks of rapid industrialisation of the Union Territory. The decline in the proportion of 'Restaurants, Sweet-meat Shops and Eating Places' has been significant, which implies that now these units are doing better business than before as these now cater to the needs of larger number of census houses, resided by larger population. The dearth of places of entertainments etc. is being felt even though the city beautiful has achieved maturity to some extent.

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

General.—Ordinarily the availability of materials, the climatic conditions and economic level of the people go a long way to determine the type of houses that are built, but in the case of Chandigarh, which is a planned city, the most predominant factor has been the urge to build up houses with the most modern design and sophisticated architecture. In Chandigarh a large number of buildings have been constructed by the Government. Even the private house builders have to follow a definite pattern. In the urban areas a majority of houses have walls built of burnt bricks while for the roofs reinforced concrete has been used. In the rural areas also one finds a large number of houses having walls built of burnt bricks but the roofs are made up of thatch, bamboo, reeds etc. The houses in the urban areas have living rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, flush and a spacious court-yards and are well ventilated.

A provision was made in the Houselist Schedule for recording the particulars of the predominent materials with which the walls and roof of each census house are made of. The Enumerators were required to record in columns 4 and 5 of the Houselist the predominant construction material in respect of the walls and roof of a census house.

Information on materials was recorded for every census house in the Union Territory. The unit of study was census house and not household, as was the case in the 1961 Census. Table H-II refers to the predominant material of the wall and roof of the house while Subsidiary Table H-II.1 refers to per thousand distribution of the predominant material of wall and roof of the house in rural and urban areas separately.

The census houses on which the present study is based number 66,509, out of which 8,308 are in rural areas and 58,201 in the urban areas.

Material of Wall

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

(i) *Burnt bricks.*—This is the most common material for construction of wall. In the Union Territory as a whole 924 out of 1,000 census houses have walls built of burnt bricks, 953 in urban areas and 718 in rural areas. In Chandigarh city the proportion of census houses having walls of burnt bricks is higher i.e. 959 houses per 1,000 census houses. This high proportion is attributed to the fact that Chandigarh city was built only a few years ago. As it is a planned city the buildings are of modern design and architecture. All Government buildings and houses have been constructed on similar pattern and even builders of private houses have to adhere to a specific plan. Even in rural areas 7 out of 10 census houses have burnt bricks as the material for wall. This fairly speaks of the prosperity of the villages falling in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The inhabitants of these villages are prosperous and have come to acquire a modern outlook especially in the matter of building their houses. When we compare this pattern with the 1961 Census we find that in the Union Territory as a whole there is an increase in the use of burnt bricks as the material for wall. While in 1961 only 855 census houses out of 1,000 had burnt bircks as the material for wall, the figure has gone up to 924 in 1971. However, in the urban areas of the Chandigarh as well as in the city of Chandigarh the proportion of burnt bricks as the material for wall has remained almost constant, but in the case of rural areas there has been a sharp increase in the use of burnt bricks as the material of wall during the last decade. In 1961 only 378 census houses out of 1,000 had walls built of burnt bricks while in 1971 this figure has shot up to 718 out of 1,000. This indicates that the villagers are rapidly taking to burnt bricks instead of unburnt bricks and mud which was the predominant material of wall construction in 1961 census.

(ii) *Mud.*—This is the most common type of material for wall construction in villages. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh as a whole 50 *out of 1,000 census houses have walls built of mud.* The proportion is much higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas, as in the rural areas 237 census houses out of 1,000 have mud walls while in urban areas only 24 out of 1,000 have mud walls. In Chandigarh city there are only 20 out of 1,000 census houses having walls made of mud. This is quite natural because in rural areas mud walls are still quite common while in Chandigarh city one rarely comes across houses having walls built of mud. In the labour colonies of Chandigarh there are number of census houses which have walls built of mud. A comparison with 1961 figures indicates that there has been a sharp increase in the proportion of census houses, having mud walls during the last decade. While in the year 1961 there were only 17 census houses out of 1,000 having mud walls in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, in 1971 however there are 50 census houses out of 1,000 which have walls of mud. The increase is quite pronounced in the case of rural areas where the proportion of census houses having mud walls has increased from 66 out of 1,000 in 1961 to 237 out of 1,000 in 1971. Even in the case of urban areas and the city of Chandigarh the proportion of census houses having mud walls has increased from 9 and 8 in 1961 to 24 and 20 respectively. This is due to the fact that during the last decade a number of labour colonies have been set up in Chandigarh city which are inhabited by the poorer section of the society and in these labour colonies most of the houses have mud walls.

(iii) *Unburnt bricks.*—In the Union Territory as a whole only 14 census houses out of 1,000 have walls built of unburnt bricks. In rural areas the proportion is 39 per thousand census houses while in the urban areas it is only 8 per 1,000 census houses. In Chandigarh city also there are 8 out of 1,000 census houses which have walls of their houses built of unburnt bricks. A comparisoh with 1961 figures indicates that there is a great decline in the use of unburnt bricks as the material for wall during the last decade. The decrease is more pronounced in the case of rural areas than in the urban areas, while in 1961, 580 census out of 1,000 census houses had walls built of unburnt bricks in 1971 this figure dropped to only 39. This is mainly due to the fact that the people are now using burnt bricks as the material for wall construction.

(iv) *Other materials.*—For construction of wall of other materials which were found to be used are: grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, wood, cement concrete, G.I. sheets and stone. However, the proportion of these materials used for construction of walls is very small.

Material of Roof

The various materials used for the construction of roof are mentioned below in accordance with the numerical importance of the houses in which they were found to have been used.

(i) *Reinforced Brick Concrete and Reinforced Cement Concrete.*—This is the most common type of material for roof construction. In the Union Territory as a whole 659 out of 1,000 census houses have roofs built of RBC/RCC, 744 in urban areas and 59 in rural areas. The proportion is much more in the case of Chandigarh city where 783 census houses out of 1,000 have roofs built of RBC/RCC. It is obvious that the proportion of census houses having RBC/RCC as the material for roof is much bigger in urban areas than in rural areas as in the latter case mostly one finds houses having roofs of grass, leaves, thatch, reeds, wood, mud, etc. A comparison with 1961 census figures indicates that there has been a slight increase in the proportion of census houses having RBC/RCC as the material for the roof. In the case of rural areas, however, the increase is more pronounced. While in 1961 only 21 census houses out of 1,000 had roofs built of concrete, in 1971 the figure has shot up to 59 out of 1,000 census houses.

(ii) *Grass Leaves , Reeds, Thatch, Mud, Unburnt Bricks etc.*—Next only to RBC/RCC this

is the most common material of roof construction. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh as a whole 204 census houses out of 1,000 have roofs built of grass leaves, reeds etc., 740 in rural areas and 128 in urban areas. Even in Chandigarh city there are 113 houses out of 1000 which have roofs built of grass leaves, reeds etc. Such types of roofs are quite common for the census houses in the labour colonies of Chandigarh. The proportion is much higher in rural areas because in the villages generally one comes across *kacha* roofs. A comparison with 1961 figures indicates that there has been a decline in the use of grass, leaves, reeds etc. as the material construction of roofs during the last decade. While in 1961 in rural areas 845 census houses out of 1,000 had roofs of grass, leaves, reeds etc., in 1971 the figure dropped to 740. In the case of urban areas as well as the city of Chandigarh one also finds a gradual decrease in the use of this material for roof construction as more people are taking to RBC/RCC as the material for the construction of roof.

(iii) *Tiles, Slate, Shingle.*—This is another kind of material which is used for the construction of roofs in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. In the Union Territory as a whole 87 out of 1,000 census houses have roofs built of tiles, slate and shingle, 105 in rural areas and 84 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city 67 census houses out of 1,000 have roofs built of tiles, slate, shingle. A comparison with 1961 figures indicates that there has been an increase in the use of tiles, slate and shingle for roof construction during the last decade.

(iv) *Bricks and Lime.*—This is another kind of material used for roof construction in Chandigarh. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh as a whole 31 census houses out of 1,000 have roofs built of bricks and lime, 91 in rural areas and 23 in urban areas. In Chandigarh city 16 census houses out of 1,000 have roofs built of bricks and lime. A comparison with the 1961 figures indicates that the use of these materials for construction of roof have shown a downward trend especially in the case of urban areas but has recorded an upward trend in the case of rural areas during the last decade.

(v) *Other materials.*—Other materials found to have been used for the construction of roofs are corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos and cement sheets but their proportion is quite small.

From the foregoing paragraphs it is quite obvious that the last decade has witnessed a rapid increase towards adoption of modern designs and the use of durable and superior materials in the building of roofs. This is more pronounced in rural areas falling in the Union Territory which in fact is due to the prosperity of the people living in these villages.

Cross classification of materials of walls and materials of roof.—Appendix to Table H-II is a new addition during 1971 Census. It shows cross classification of material of wall and roof. It takes into account three broad categories according to the predominant material of walls and roofs. The Appendix shows some co-relation between the materials of wall and roof.

In Chandigarh out of 55,145 residential census houses as many as 3,389 houses are in the first classification, 44,251 in the second and only 66 houses in the third. These when added come to 47,706 which comprise approximately 87 per cent of the total houses in the Union Territory. A similar trend is noticeable in the areas of Chandigarh urban, Chandigarh city and Mani Majra where percentages are 90, 91 and 79 respectively. This shows that higher the urbanisation higher would be this percentage. However, a divergent trend is noticeable in the case of rural areas where percentage dips as low as 52.3. This is due to the fact that no village in the Union Territory is more than 5 miles from the city. Moreover the villagers have taken to building of houses with burnt bricks. As such a house is considered a symbol of social and economic status, but the practice of building houses with thatched or mud roofs is still prevalent.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF HOUSES OCCUPIED

A few basic particulars like the number of households in each census house, number of rooms occupied by each household and number of persons residing in each household, were collected by the Enumerators and recorded in the house-lists. These data were later on tabulated in the form of Table H-III 'Census Houses Classified by Number of Members and by Number of Rooms Occupied'. This table enables us to study data on housing accommodation (expressed in terms of number of rooms) in relation to the size of the household. The present study is based on 55,226 households, of which 5,639 are in rural areas and 49,587 in urban areas covering a total population of 248,024, out these 27,309 are in rural areas and 220,715 in urban areas. Thus on an average a household in rural areas contained 4.84 persons as against 4.45 persons in the urban areas.

Number of rooms per household in Rural and Urban Areas

For the purpose of houselisting a room was defined as a construction usually having four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and 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 atleast 1-1/2 metres and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which was used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc. was recorded as a room and an unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms which were not normally useable for living or sleeping etc. were excluded from the definition of room for the purpose of census. Data regarding the area of the room were not collected because it was realised that calculating the area would be a time consuming process. In the absence of data on area it is not possible to judge accurately the extent of overcrowding in a particular area because overcrowding is always studied with reference to the size of the room. 55,206 households in the Union Territory covered 115,981 rooms, 10,470 in rural areas and 105,511 in urban areas. On an average a household in the rural areas of the Union Territory, occupied 1.86 rooms as against 2.13 rooms in the urban areas. The average number of rooms per household in Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town is 2.14 and 1.98 respectively.

STATEMENT 1

Statement showing the number of Rooms per Household in Union Territory/ City/Town

Union Territory/District/ City/Town	Number of rooms per household	
	Rural	Urban
Union Territory	1.86	2·13
District	1·86	2·13
Chandigarh City	..	2·14
Mani Majra Town	..	1·98

It is clear from the above statement that the average number of rooms per household is generally higher in the urban areas compared to the rural areas in the Union Territory. It should be the case as the urban houses are generally made up of more than one room.

Distribution of Census Households according to number of rooms occupied

The distribution of census households according to the number of rooms occupied is given in Subsidiary Table H-III.1. It will be seen from this table that in the Union Territory as a whole roughly 41 per cent households occupied 1 room, 33 per cent households two rooms, 14 per cent households 3 rooms, 6 per cent households 4 rooms and 6 per cent households 5 rooms or more. It will also be interesting to note the difference in the pattern of distribution in the rural and urban areas. In the rural areas of the Union Territory roughly 60 per cent of the households

occupied only one room as against the corresponding figure of 39 per cent in the case of urban areas. The percentage of households occupying 2 rooms and 3 rooms are uniformally higher in the urban areas. The proportion of households occupying 4 rooms and 5 rooms and above are almost same in rural and urban areas as can be seen from Statement 2.

STATEMENT 2

		Percentage of households occupying				
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and above
Union Territory Chandigarh	Total	41	33	14	6	6
	Rural	60	19	10	6	5
	Urban	39	34	15	6	6

None the less the urban houses appear to provide greater facilities for privacy and so on. It may further be noticed from the above table that there is a pre-ponderance of single room households which can be attributed to the fact that during the last decade there has been a large scale immigration into the city of Chandigarh and the villages from the neighbouring areas of Haryana and Punjab. During the last decade a number of State Government offices (Punjab and Haryana) as well as Central Government offices have shifted to Chandigarh. Moreover a number of industries, big small have been set up in Chandigarh.

Number of persons per room—

Subsidiary Table H-III.2 refers to the number of persons (males and females) per room and persons per household. The average number of persons per room in the Union Territory of Chandigarh comes to 2.14, the corresponding figures in rural areas and urban areas being 2.14 and 2.09 respectively. It is obvious that the rural figures are higher than the urban figures. In the city of Chandigarh on the other hand the average number of persons per room comes to 2.07. This indicates that there is more of congestion in rural areas than in urban areas. In the city of Chandigarh there is still less congestion. According to the Houselists, a household in Union Territory of Chandigarh consists of 4.49 persons. On an average there is one room for 3.43 persons in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, 3.40 persons in rural areas and 3.43 persons in urban areas. In the city of Chandigarh there is one room for 3.42 persons. Subsidiary Table H-III.2 brings out very interesting points. Firstly the size of household increases with the number of rooms constituting the census house. It is 4.49 persons in the case of those living in census houses having 5 rooms or more. The rate of increase in the size of household, however, is not so steep, and consequently the number of persons per room gradually declines in large census houses, in the one room census house there are 3.43 persons to a room as against only 1.08 persons to a room in census house having 5 rooms or more. It may be apt to conclude that household size is one of the important factors for requirements of accommodation. Other factors being desire for more comfort and privacy.

Assuming two persons per room as a reasonable standard of accommodation, it would be seen that in the case of households occupying one or two rooms, there is definite over-crowding, in the rural as well as in the urban areas and it may be observed that an overwhelming majority of population lives in such accommodation. However, there is no over-crowding in census houses of three or more rooms in Union Territory Similar pattern is noticed in urban areas of Union Territory as well as Chandigarh city. However, in the rural areas of Chandigarh there is definite over-crowding especially in case of census houses of one room or two rooms. Even in the case of census houses of three rooms there is slight over-crowding. However, there is no overcrowding in census houses of four or more rooms. It may be observed that the proportion of households who could afford the luxury of four rooms or more is very small. The fact that one room census houses count 409 out of 1,000 census houses and the average number

of such persons in such rooms is 3.43 is a conclusive proof of unsatisfactory housing conditions.

Broad Conclusions—

(i) It is seen from the foregoing discussion that the average size of household is slightly larger in urban areas than in rural areas.

(ii) As the number of rooms occupied by a household increases, the size of household increases uniformally in both the rural and urban areas.

(iii) Number of persons per room is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

(iv) Overcrowding is predominant in households occupying one or two rooms. In the rural areas however, there is slight overcrowding in the case of households with three rooms. Overcrowding does not exist at all in households with four rooms and above. An overwhelming majority of households (74 per cent) come under the category of those occupying one or two rooms each. Since the number of persons per room in this category ranges from 3.43 to 2.37 one can safely conclude that the majority of the population of Union Territory is living in conditions of congestion and lack of privacy.

CHAPTER V

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

Collection of Data.—The present chapter concerns itself wih the discussion of the information collected about the tenure status of a household, i.e., whether the household lived in an owned house or in rented house. Rented house does not necessarily mean that rent should be paid. A household may be staying in a house with the permission of an owner free of rent. In such a case also the household is deemed to be living in a rented house. In col. 12 of the House-list the fact whether a household lived in an owned or a rented house was recorded. These particulars were ascertained by the Enumerators from the head or any responsible member of the household. The Enumerators were not instructed to verify whether the statements made by the members of the household in this regard were true in the strict legal sense of the terms 'Owned' and 'Rented'. It is, therefore, possible that in a very few cases the particulars recorded about the tenure status may not represent the actual position.

Tenure Status.—The data pertaining to tenure status of households were tabulated on cent per cent basis. Table H-IV refers to the distribution of households by tenure status while Subsidiary Table H-IV.1 gives the distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses, according to size of household in rural and urban areas separately. Taking Union Territory of Chandigarh as a whole we find that 740 households out of 1,000 live in rented houses while only 260 out of 1,000 households live in owned houses. In the case of urban areas the proportion of households living in rented houses is much more than in rural areas. In urban areas 778 households out of 1,000 live in rented houses while in rural areas only 408 households out of 1,000 live in rented houses. In Chandigarh city the proportion of households living in rented houses is much higher, i.e., 802 households out of 1,000 live in rented houses. The reason is quite obvious because Chandigarh city is mostly inhabited by Government employees who live in Government quarters allotted to them. Moreover with the setting up of a large number of industries in Chandigarh during the last decade there has been a large influx of labour force from outside and these labourers mostly live in rented houses. It may also be noticed that a large number of Government employees continue to live in houses provided by the Government while they rent out their own houses and as such the proportion of rented houses is much higher in Chandigarh city. In the rural areas on the otherhand 60 households out of 100 live in owned houses while 40 out of 100 household live in rented houses. Generally in villages the proportion of households living in owned houses is much more than those living in rented houses but in villages there is not much difference between households living in owned houses and households living in rented houses. This is due to the fact that because of scarcity of accommodation and the high rents prevailing in Chandigarh city a large number of persons who are employed in Chandigarh city live in the villages in the rented houses.

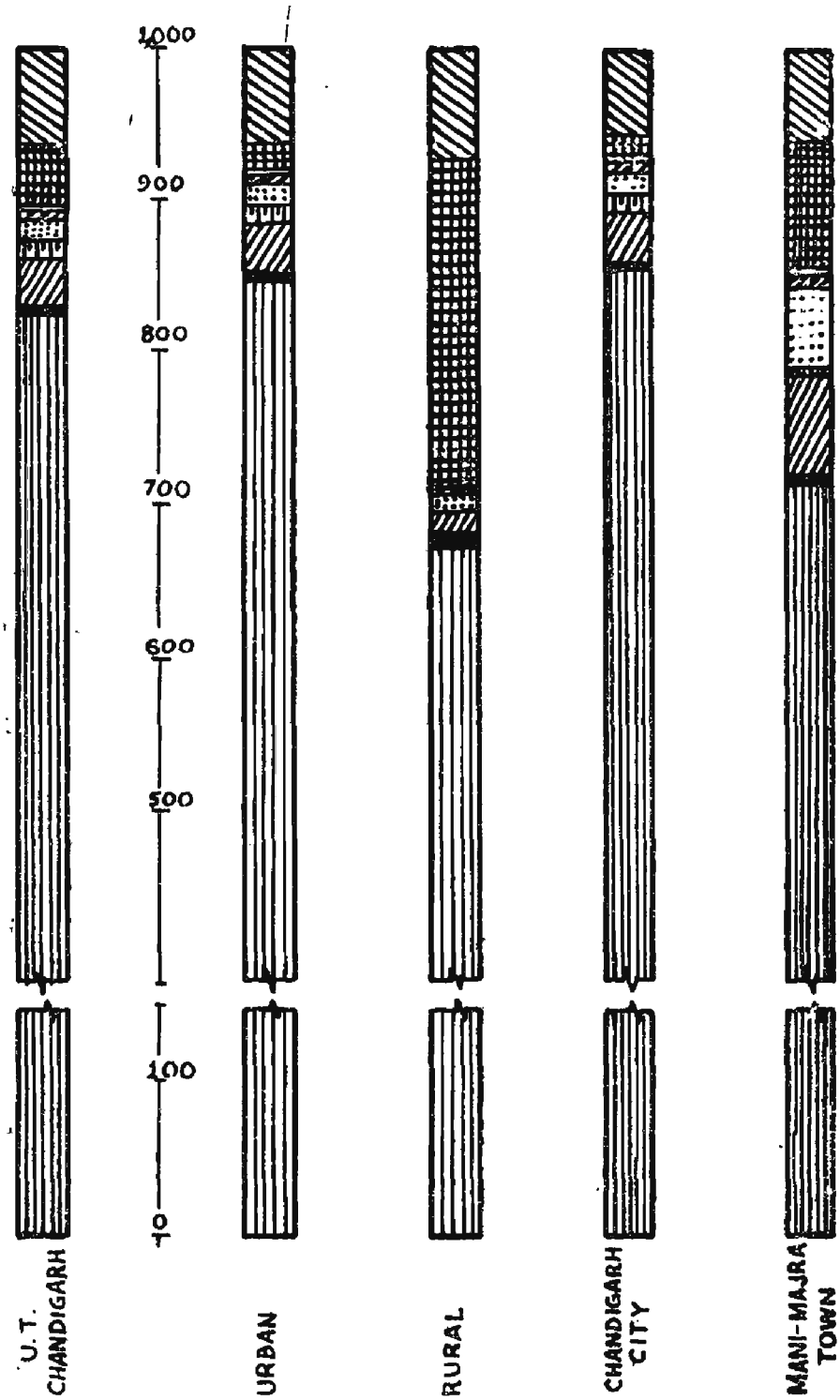
Tenure Status vis-a-vis Size of Household.—Coming to the tenurial status with reference to the size of the households we find that as far as the Union Territory of Chandigarh is concerned the number of households living in rented houses increases gradually as the size of the household increases. However, in the case of households of 5 persons there is a slight decline in the number of households living in rented houses but here also the number of households living in rented houses far outnumber those living in owned houses. The same pattern is noticeable in the case of urban areas of Chandigarh as well as the city of Chandigarh. The reason here is also quite obvious because it has been found that it is the poorer sections or the lower middle class of the society which have got a large sized households and as these persons cannot afford to have their own houses they mostly live in rented houses. However, a reverse pattern is noticeable

in the case of villages where number of households living in rented houses decreases as the size of household increases. The reason being that in the villages mostly labourers and other Government employees who are mostly single live in rented houses. They, however, leave their families behind at their native places.

Broad Conclusions

From the discussion and analysis made in the previous paragraphs, it could be seen that a majority of households live in rented census houses. In the urban areas the proportion of households in rented houses is much higher than in the rural areas. This indicates that the urban areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh are quite advanced particularly the city of Chandigarh which was built only a few years ago and is a model city and a place of tourist attraction.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO USE.



RESIDENCE, SHOP/W. SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT ETC.

HOTELS, SARAIS, TOURIST HOMES ETC.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS.

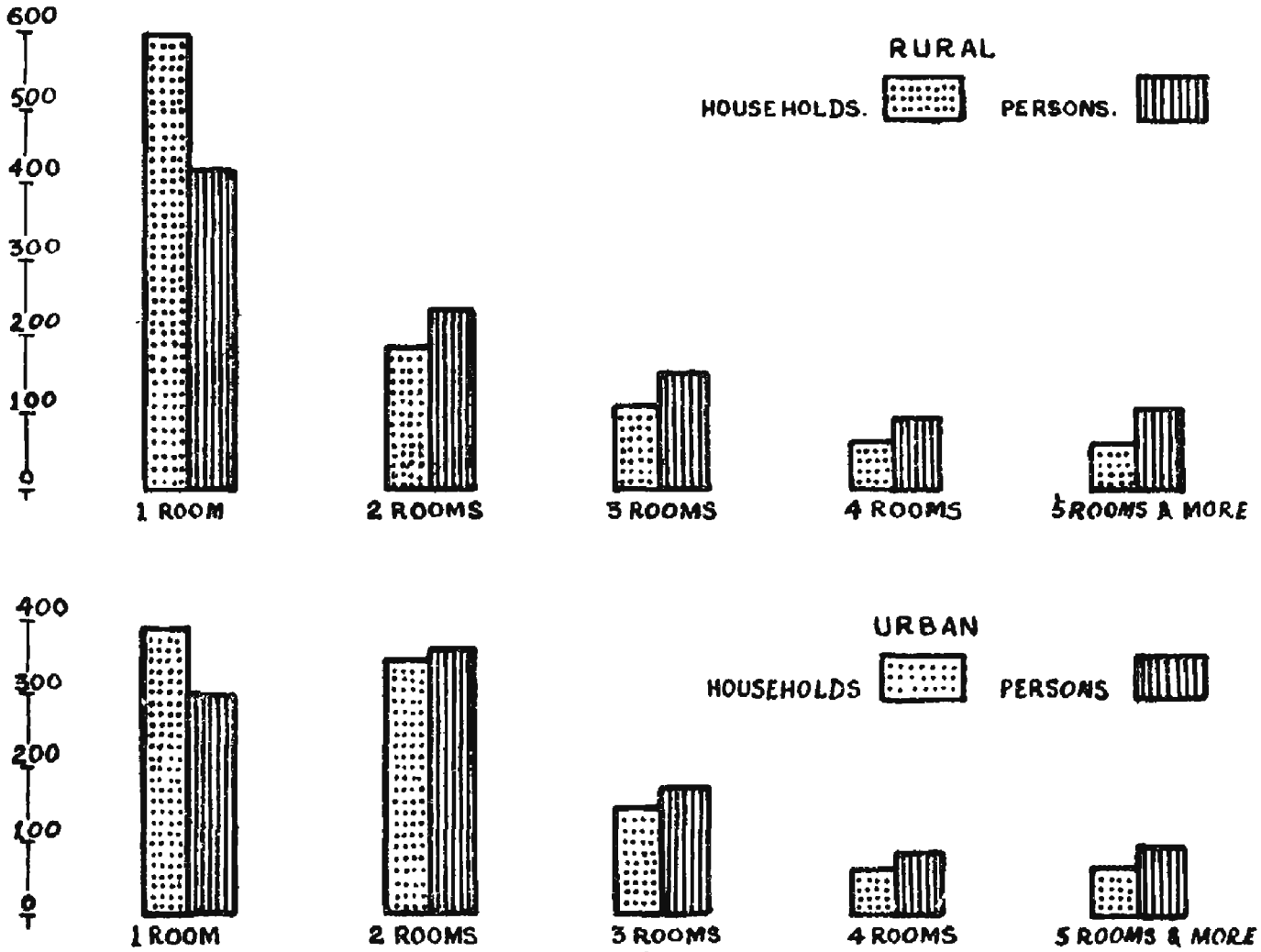
OTHERS.

SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING PLACES.

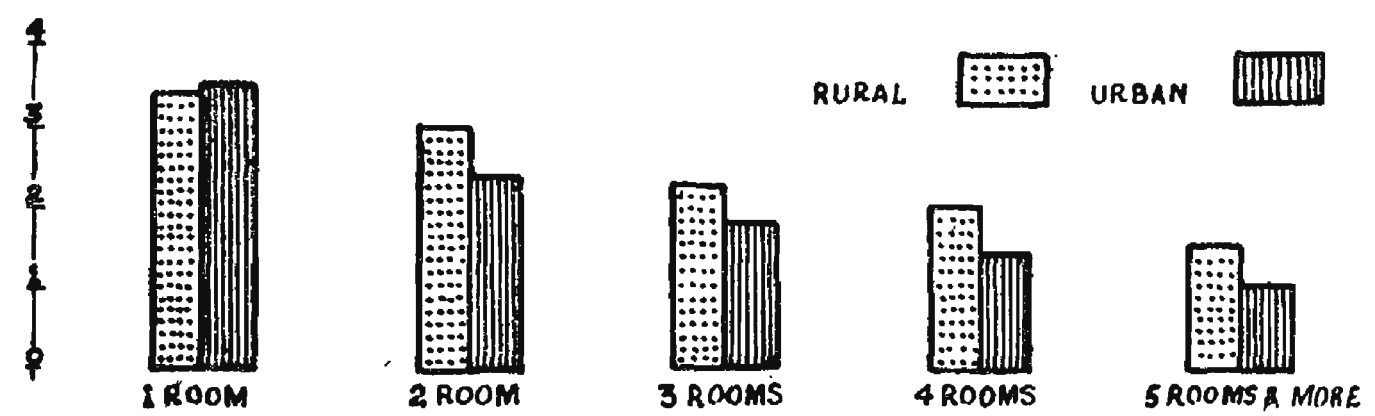
RESTAURANTS AND MEAT-SHOPS ETC.

VACANT.

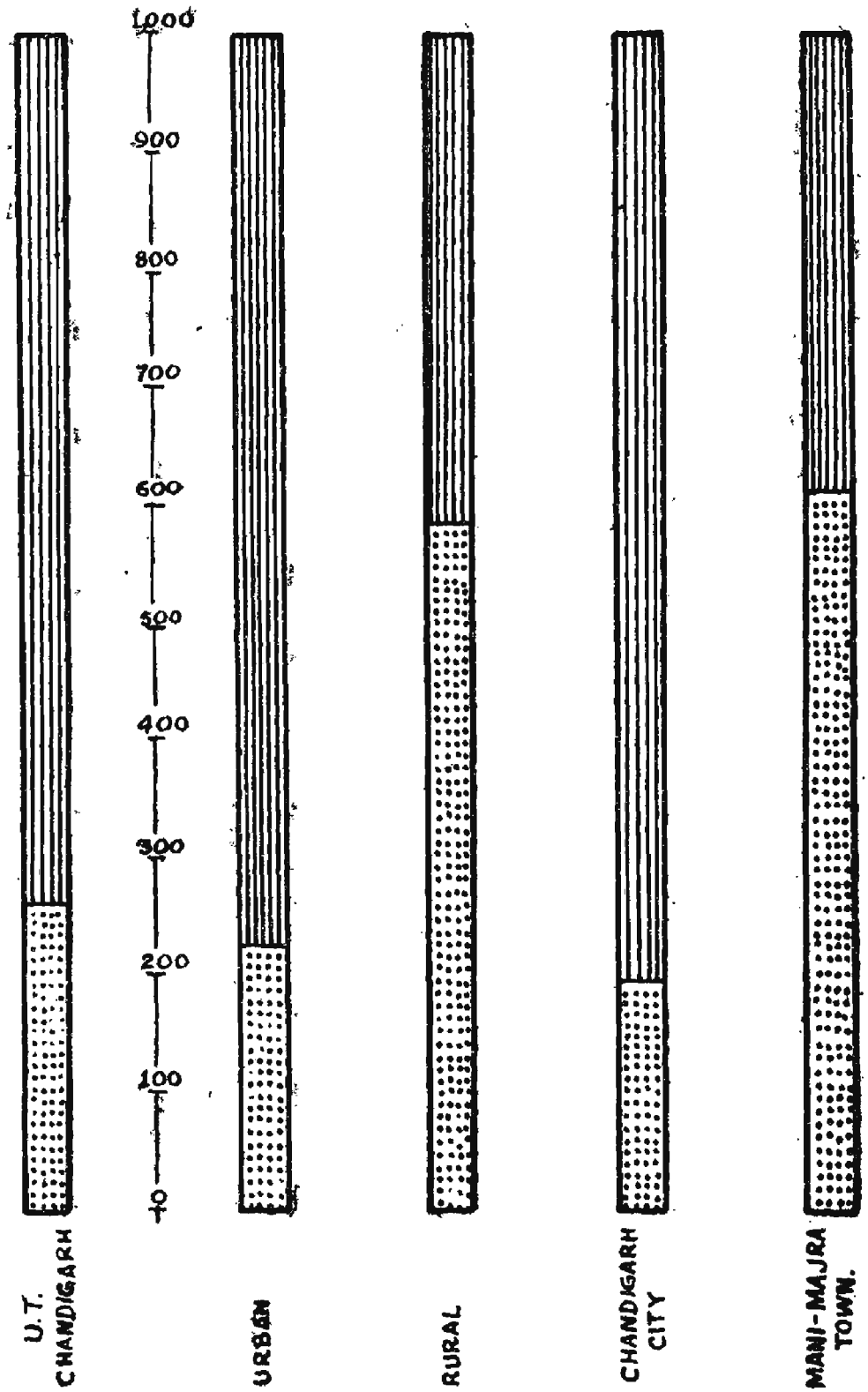
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND 1,000 PERSONS, LIVING IN DWELLINGS OF DIFFERENT SIZES.



AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN DWELLINGS OF DIFFERENT SIZES.



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



ANNEXURE I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

HOUSELIST FORM AND INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

ANNEXURE

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 houses, 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

Signature of Enumerator.....Dated.....

I—*Contd.*

INDIA, 1971 **ENGLISH**

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

Total

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE 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, industrialists, 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 housenumbering 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 to separately on manufacturing, trading and servicing 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 the 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 locality 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 on the schedules given to you. The housenumbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of housenumbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

Housenumbering and preparation of notional maps

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

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate housenumbering 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, reed, 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 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.

---

*NOTE: G.C.I.—Galvanized Corrugated Iron, R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete and RCC.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

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 housenumbering 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 have 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 housenumbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory housenumbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the housenumbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of housenumbering 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 house-listing. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. *Building* : A 'building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establi-

shments 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 housenumbering 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 house 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 house, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

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 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 satir-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on 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 house hold occupies such unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having the 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 distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

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

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

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code

No.,.name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla*, Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this pupose 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.

Column 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.....

Column 2 : Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)

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 on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Column 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 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 (3)" in for the second "10(2)" and for 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 Column 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.

Columns 4-5 : Predominant construction material of census house.

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

Column 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, stones,

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.

Column 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, 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", "stones", etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Column 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 to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as : (these are purely illustrative) ;

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

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling *papad* making, toy making, etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence, it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop :

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

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

(5) Hospital, Dispensary, Health Centre, Doctor's Clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *Sarai*, *Dharamshala*, Tourist house, Inspection house, etc.

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

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

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

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

(12) Others, *e.g.*, cattle-shed, garage, go-down, 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.

Column 7: Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here

Definition of an Establishment

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods 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 purpose 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 No.

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

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 younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long arguments 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 SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST; write 'X' in this column.

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

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

51. A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e* it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc. should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or

sleeping etc. are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

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

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

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

54. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis 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: No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13, females in col.14 and total number of persons in column 15, (Col. 13 plus 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 of 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 household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 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.

ANNEXURE II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERMANENT HOUSENUMBERING

ANNEXURE II

SCHEME ON PERMANENT HOUSENUMBERING

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Objectives

The objective of the housenumbering scheme is to have a uniform system of house numbering throughout the country and to maintain it effectively and continuously so that it can serve all purposes, official as well as non-official, requiring the location of the citizen at his household or the location of a house. The advantage of having such a permanent scheme of housenumbering is obvious and it is in the interest of persons living in the houses as well as of the local authorities and the Government to maintain the house numbers. Day after day the need for locating every house and household is increasingly felt such as for purposes of providing postal and telegraphic services, health and family planning programmes, socio-economic surveys, preparation of electoral rolls, housing and population censuses and so on. A good housenumbering system will serve the needs of the public, the local authorities, all Government departments and all other agencies who have to deal with the location and identification of the house or household. This is one of the basic needs of proper administration and it is unfortunate that in most areas except on the eve of the census taking when some temporary housenumbering is done no permanent system of housenumbering prevails. It should be the objective of a good housenumbering scheme that even an absolute stranger on entering a village or town should be able to easily locate a required building or house with the help of an intelligible system of housenumbering. It is also important that there should be no duplication or multiplication of house numbers as it sometimes happens when different agencies paint different house numbers on houses to suit their needs ; only one good and permanent system should be able to serve the purposes of all. It is now proposed to achieve this.

Purpose of the Manual

There are considerable variations in regard to practices in housenumbering prevailing in the various states where some system of housenumbering exists. Some variations may be due to local conditions and the others may be due to the absence of a co-ordinating agency. The need is to have as far as possible a uniform system of housenumbering throughout the country with complete coverage and least variations between the States. The manual is a step towards achieving the maximum amount of standardization essential to meet these needs. If there is a satisfactory system of permanent housenumbering already in existence such as in large cities or other urban units, they need not be completely upset but as far as possible be brought in line with the instructions in this Manual. The Manual provides an outline and brief discussions of most of the details which should be considered by the State Governments for implementing the housenumbering scheme in their States.

CHAPTER II

AGENCY AND UNITS FOR HOUSENUMBERING

State Level

It is desirable that the system of housenumbering should be given effect to in each State under the direction of the State Government at the Secretariat level. The General Administration Department of the State Government dealing with Elections, Census, etc. or the Local Administration and Panchayati Raj Department appears to be the most suitable Secretariat department to co-ordinate the work and get the work done by the District Officers.

The State Government may be assisted by a committee of executive made up of the Director of Municipalities, Director of Panchayats, Chief Electoral Officer, the Superintendent of Census Operations and a representative of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Superintendent of Census Operations can be the convenor of the committee.

District Level

At the district level the District Collector may be entrusted with the responsibility of giving effect to the system of housenumbering. He is considered most suitable as he, as the Chief Administrative Officer of the district is generally put in charge of important operations like elections and census and is likely to be most interested in introducing a satisfactory system of permanent housenumbering which are so very essential for the above operations, apart from the various other extremely useful purposes that the housenumbering will serve. The District Collector will of course use the agency of the Panchayat Department, the Municipal authorities, the Revenue authorities and others in getting through the work.

The following authorities may be made responsible for housenumbering at the town and village level.

Town and Village Level

Urban Areas—The Commissioners of City Corporations, the Commissioners or Executive Officers of Municipalities, the Executive Officers of Cantonment Boards, the administrative authorities of project townships etc., the Executive Officers of the Urban Panchayats, or any other authorities as the State Government may decide will be responsible for the introduction and maintenance of a permanent system of housenumbering in their respective areas.

Rural Areas—The Executive Officer of the Panchayat, if any, the village headman or Patwari or any other authority as the District Collector may decide.

*Area units under the housenumbering scheme

Urban Areas—The area falling within the defined limits of a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Town, Cantonment, Urban Panchayat or any other urban unit will be the unit for working out a housenumbering plan for the urban unit.

Rural Areas—In the rural areas, the revenue village which has a definite surveyed boundary or the village Panchayat if its jurisdiction is conterminous with a revenue village, or a cluster of houses with district identity bearing a distinct name as in Tribal habitations in the midst of forests etc., will form the units under the housenumbering scheme. It is, however, observed that in some States as in Madras, village Panchayat is taken as a unit for housenumbering even if it is made up of more than one revenue village or part of a revenue village but treating the portions of the Panchayat covering each revenue village as separate block for the purpose of housenumbering. There is no objection to continuing this system. As the jurisdictions of Panchayats are likely to change often on various considerations such as population size, political considerations etc., it is desirable to have a more permanent unit *viz.*, the Revenue village as a permanent housenumbering unit. The State Governments may consider the possibility of constituting the village Panchayats in such a way that each Panchayat covers one

Note—Particular care should be taken of areas lying adjacent to the demarcated limits of Urban units which often times look like a part of the Urban units but actually lie out side their boundary and should be properly included in the Rural units within whose limits such areas lie.

or more whole revenue villages and avoid portions of revenue villages falling in different Panchayats. This may be convenient from the point of various aspects of administration.

Units for Housenumbering

All structures or parts of structures having separate access from a road or common courtyard, staircase etc., and which are normally recognised as separate units for all practical purposes, whether used as dwellings or non-dwellings should each bear a distinct house number. When a cluster of structures form one unit as for example, a main building, out-houses and garage within a compound which has a main entrance, then one common number may be given to this cluster but with sub-numbers to each separate unit of this cluster. Similarly in rural areas also where a main living hut, a grain storing shed and a cattle shed are separate structures but all together form one cluster they should be given one main house number with each individual structures bearing sub-numbers. But if within a large compound a number of independent housing or other building units exist as for example, a number of housing units of a railway colony within a compound or a factory building and separate living quarters within a compound etc., each should bear distinct house number. At the compound gate the house numbers falling within the compound could perhaps be exhibited. The mode of numbering the houses and how they should be marked etc., will be explained in a subsequent chapter of this manual.

CHAPTER III

PREPARATION OF A GOOD PLAN OF HOUSENUMBERING & HOUSELISTING

General—The idea aimed at is that a stranger on entering a village or town, if he has to locate any area or a house should be able to approach the Panchayatghar or the Municipal Office and at once be guided by a large plan of the village or town exhibited on a wall in which the entire layout of the village or town is given with the prominent land marks, streets, etc., and the position of each house with its number indicated. One would need hardly any other guide than this to locate any house in the village or town. The housenumbering plan should be the pride of the Panchayat or the Municipality. On each house or building the actual house number corresponding to the one given on the map should have been prominently painted or an embossed housenumbering plate affixed. How we should set about this and the principles to be followed in housenumbering will be explained presently.

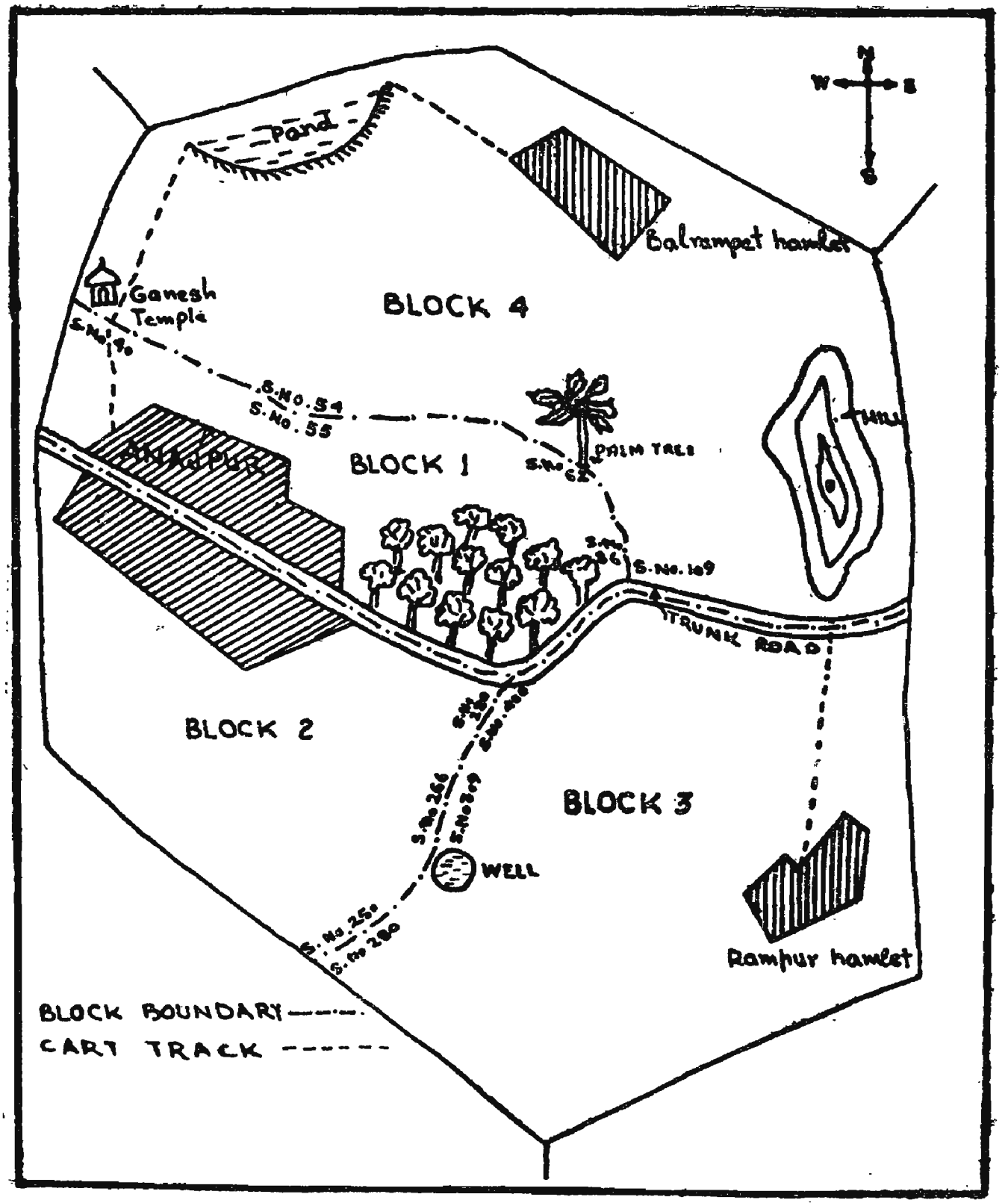
Naming of streets—It will greatly facilitate location of house numbers if every road and street in every town and village is given a definite name. In several towns the streets, though not all, are generally named. There are a number not yet named. It will be desirable as a preliminary step to get all the roads and streets in every village and town properly named. Often times the roads and streets are named after historical personages, national leaders and even local personalities. There can be no objection to this. But where a controversy is likely to arise it is desirable to name a road or street by some permanent feature of the place such as say, Sivam temple street, Railway station road, Stadium road, Mosque street, etc. etc. The Municipalities and Panchayats should be persuaded to get all the roads and streets properly named.

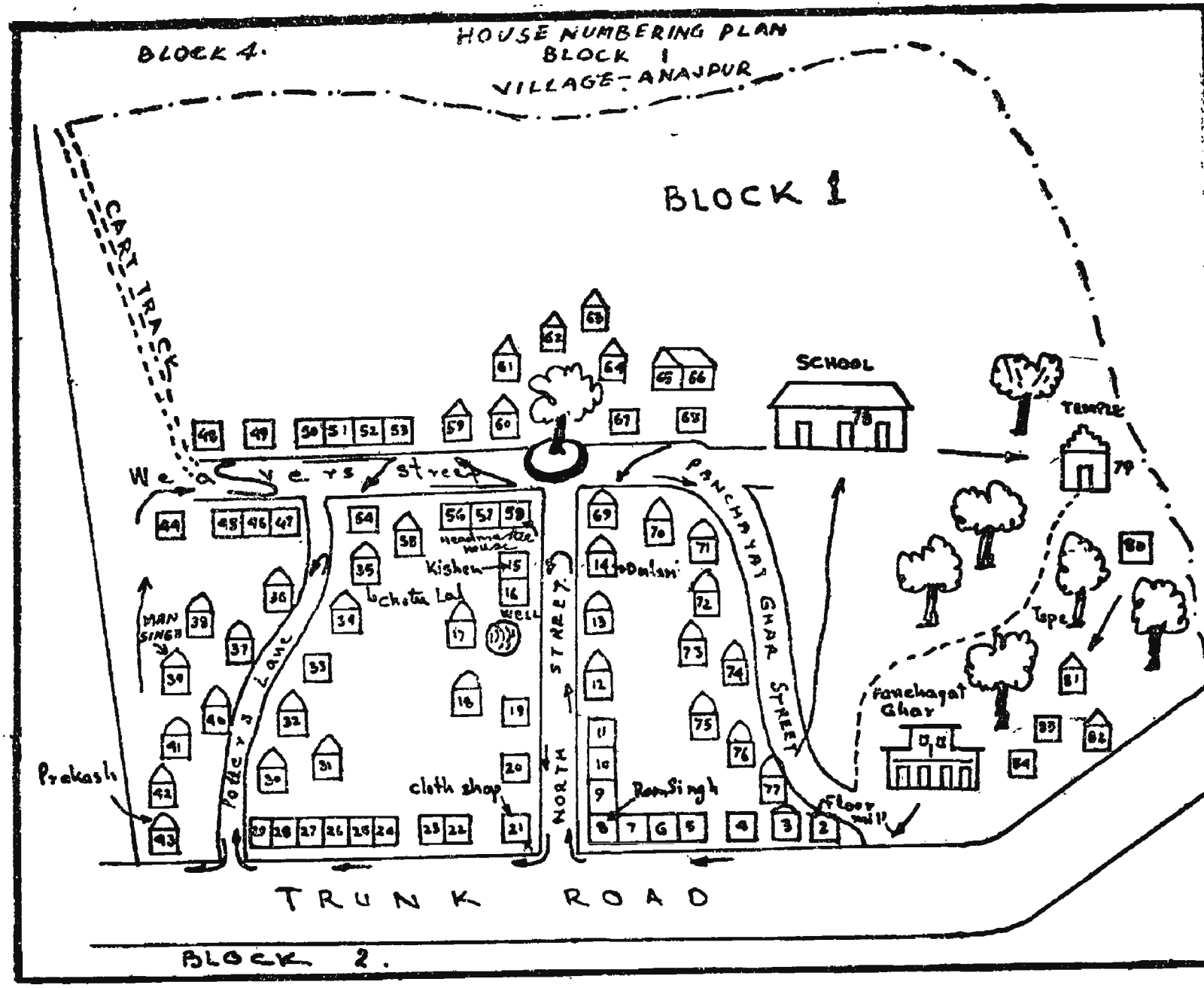
Preparation of notional maps

Rural Areas—The first step to be taken before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be subdivided into blocks and if so how ? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be subdivided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate block of a 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 numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. 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. A model of a notional map is given in figure 1. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any structure coming anywhere within the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

Having thus prepared the village map, then each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the layout. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the layout of the houses in the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets 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 an advantage if the pucca houses are shown say by a square and the thatched houses by a triangle. When once the location of every building and house is fixed on the plan it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the 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

VILLAGE NOTIONAL MAP




HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN
BLOCK 1
VILLAGE - ANAJPUR
BLOCK 4.
BLOCK 1
CART TRACK
SCHOOL
TEMPLE
Weavers street
PANCHAYAT GHAR STREET
NORTH STREET
Potters Lane
MAN SINGH
Prakash
Kishen
Chotu Lal
Dulani
Ram Singh
cloth shop
Tope
Panchayat Ghar
Floor mill
TRUNK ROAD
BLOCK 2.

in a clock-wise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the layout. 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 intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed for after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places. It may also help easy identification if the name of the owner or occupier or the purpose for which a house is used is also indicated on the layout sketch at some key points and here and there in the middle of a series also, particularly when there are clusters of houses. Whenever odd houses are found strewn about within the area of fields etc., it will be necessary to indicate the Survey Number in which such isolated houses are located. A few principles to be observed in housenumbering will be explained in subsequent portions of this manual.

Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village. In the Forest areas it may be desirable to take each Forest range officer's jurisdiction, map it and locate all the clusters of habitations having distinct names, each of which would be treated as a separate village for the purpose of housenumbering. Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their location now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature such as hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on.

Urban Areas.—The preparation of notional maps and the housenumbering 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 outskirts 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 along the outer boundaries of towns. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified.

The system to be followed in the division of towns into convenient locations/wards, blocks or streets for the purpose of housenumbering will be explained later. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building or house along every road and street in each ward, locality or block 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 permanent divisions indicating the boundaries of each of these 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

Note.—It may be stressed again that it is important that the local administration should be persuaded to get every road and street named.

in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building or house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large to indicate all houses. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and a separate layout map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clrearly located and the house number shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by showing them in the different colour. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say town hall, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

As already stated most towns may already be having a satisfactory housenumbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the housenumbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought upto date with the help of these layout maps. Where a rationalised housenumbering is proposed to be introduced for the first time, these maps will greatly help. The housenumbering to be adopted can be indicated on these sketches following one of the systematic methods that will be described in the subsequent paragraphs of this manual and after a reverification on the ground the house numbers allotted to each building or house.

Some sample notional housenumbering maps are given as appendix to this manual.

Certification of maps

The housenumbering maps of villages which may be initially prepared by the village officers for the survey of Panchayat should be closely checked not only in office but also on the field by a Revenue Inspector or any other superior officer who should attest the maps and then ultimately certified by the Tahsildar/Mamlatdar. The Tahsildar/Mamlatdar should conduct a fair percentage of check in the field themselves.

In urban areas, the housenumbering plans of smaller non-municipal towns should be verified by the Tahsildars personally and attested. In Municipal Towns, the Commissioner of Municipality should personally check the sketches and housenumbering and attest the sketches. The Deputy or Assistant Collector in charge of the revenue, subdivision of the district should inspect the housenumbering and certify the sketches.

Houselists

On the completion of the preparation of the housenumbering maps, a simple houselist should be prepared in the following form :

HOUSELIST

District.....

Tehsil .....

Name of town/village ..... (in block letters)

Name of locality/ward No. .....

Block No. .....

Name and No. of the street .....

.....

House Number		Brief description of the house		Purpose for which the house is used	Name of Head of household in respect of dwellings and the name of the firm or other institution or the proprietor in respect of non-dwellings
Residential	Non-residential	*Wall* Mud, brick, stone, cement blocks, bamboo, wattle, tin, etc.	*Roof* Thatch, mud, reinforced cement, concrete, asbestos sheets, tin, tiles, stone, shingle, etc.	Dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, workshop, school, temple, public library, police station, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1(1)	Brick	R.C.C.	Dwelling	Ram Singh
	1(2)	Brick	Tiles	Dwellings (Servant's Quarters)	(Vacant)
	1(3)	Brick	Tin	Garage	Ram Singh
2		Hollow cement blocks	Asbestos sheet	Workshop	Apex Engineering Co.
3		Stone	Brick	Temple	Hanuman Temple
4		Mud	Thatch	Shop-*cum*-dwelling	Dulasi
5	5(1)	Brick	A.C. sheet	Hospital	Zila Parishad Hospital
	5(2)	Brick	A.C. sheet	Hospital (Isolation shed)	Do
	5(3)	Brick	A.C. sheet	Dwelling (Doctor's quarters)	Dr. Prasad
6		Brick	Brick (Madras terrace).	Shop	Babu Lal Cloth Stores
7		Mud	Mud	Dwelling	(*a*) Ram Krishan (b) Prakash (*Note*—Two households being in one house)
8		Mud	Thatch	Dilapidated	
9		Wood	Tin	Co-operative shop-*cum*-dwelling	Usman Khan

Note.—Where the same structure is partly residential and partly non-residential and each portion has not been separately numbered, the common house number should be indicated under residential in column 1 (*e.g.* house Nos. 4 and 9 in the above specimen form).

Signature of houselister .....

Date.....

Signature of verifier .....

Date .....

In the above form some sample entries are also made for guidance. The houselist serves a very useful purpose to enable the identification of houses and also to rebuild the house number even if the house numbers were to be missing. Such a houselist will also be extremely useful in the conduct of any surveys apart from its utility for the Municipal and Panchayat administration. This houselist should be brought up to date annually when the house numbers are also checked and brought up-to-date. The houselist can be prepared by any employee of the Municipal or Panchayat office in Urban areas and by the village officers or by Panchayat Secretary in Rural areas. A cent per cent verification should be done by a higher official and ultimately certified by the Municipal Commissioner or Tahsildar as the case may be.

Copies of housenumbering plans and houselists to be prepared.

When once the housenumbering plans are finalised and houselists are prepared, six copies should be taken and they should be preserved with the following authorities :—

Rural—Village Karnam/Patwari : one copy ; Panchayat Office : two copies ; Tahsildar : one copy ; State Census Office : one copy ; Office of the Director of Panchayats : one copy.

Urban—Municipal or Panchayat Office : three copies ; Revenue Sub-divisional Office : one copy ; State Census Office : one copy ; Office of the Director of Municipal Administration : one copy.

Standard size of the maps

To facilitate the housenumbering sketches to be conveniently bound say far a Tahsil or a District, as a whole, it will be necessary to prepare these maps on a standard size of fairly thick paper—probably drawing paper of size 30″ × 28″ which is generally available in the market.

It is best that the State Government arranges to issue the paper needed of standard size to all villages and towns through the Collectors of Districts.

Enlarged maps to be exhibited

Besides the preparation of the housenumbering sketches and houselists as indicated above, these should be exhibited on the wall of the Panchayat or Municipal Office on a large sized map indicating the layout of the entire village or town showing the topographical details, the division of the area into blocks, the layout of streets and the location of every house and the number allotted to it. In the Municipal towns obviously it will not be possible to exhibit the detailed sketches showing the housenumbering of every locality at the Central Office on a large scale. If there are Ward Offices, these can be exhibited in those offices, while in the Central Office the general map of the town showing the important topographical details and the demarcation of the wards should be exhibited.

It will not be possible to lay down the standard size of these large scale maps. Much depends on the availability of the wall space in the Panchayat Ghar or the Municipal Office. A good large map of the entire village or town showing boldly the layout of the houses in the village/town should do pride to the office and should be exhibited prominently in the office concerned which can be a good guide for any administrator, scholar or visitor.

CHAPTER IV

SYSTEMS OF HOUSENUMBERING

Soon after the skeleton layout maps are prepared and before allotting house numbers it should be considered what would be the most convenient system of housenumbering that can be introduced as a permanent measure where a systematic housenumbering does not already exist. The sketches referred to in the foregoing paragraphs provide the frame work. If a convenient system of housenumbering is decided upon it is easy to allot the house numbers to each of the houses on the sketches and then later get these painted on the houses and the houselist prepared. The job is then completed.

The following are the systems of housenumbering recommended :

Rural Areas

Small villages.—In rural areas if a village is small say, with a maximum of 125 houses or less and it is not made up of separate hamlets, all the houses of the village can be numbered off in one series in some orderly manner such as say, following a clockwise order if it is a cluster of houses or continuously along a street from one end to other end on one side and then cross over and continue the numbering on the other side of the street till reaching the point opposite to where the numbering started. The housenumbering series can run on to cover the other streets or other clusters in one continuous order.

Large villages.—In larger villages or where a village has one or more separate hamlets then it is desirable to break up the village into convenient blocks each block having about 100 houses or slightly more or less. Wherever there are separate hamlets, irrespective of the number of houses in the hamlet, it is desirable to treat each hamlet as a separate block. The blocks so formed should be numbered off in a convenient order, clockwise or anti-clockwise or from left to right or from north to south, depending on the demarcation of the blocks. It is desirable that the first block starts with the main village . Within each block all the houses will be numbered in one continuous series. The house numbers to be allotted to each house will bear the block number followed by a hyphen and then the house number as 1-29 or 2-46 etc.

It is quite likely that some very large villages may have well laid out streets and clearly distinguishable localities or wards. In such cases, the locality—street—housenumbering system as in urban areas can be adopted. This system will be explained under urban areas.

Urban Areas

In urban areas two systems of housenumbering have been found to be convenient : (1) Block-housenumbering system and (2) Locality/ward—street—housenumbering system.

(1) *Block—Housenumbering system.*—This is the same as indicated for large villages in rural areas. The town will be divided into convenient blocks each block consisting of a group of adjoining streets or other compact local area with well-defined boundaries. Each block may have about 100 to 125 houses. First of all, each block formed will be allotted a block number. Then in each block the houses are numbered in a logical way, each house number being indicated by block number and the house number. Thus a number bearing 2-30 would mean that it is a house with number 30 in block number 2 of the town.

This system of block—housenumbering will be adequate in the smaller towns though there is no objection if they followed the system that will be explained in the next paragraph.

(2) *Locality/ward—street—housenumbering system.*—This system is found to be by far the most suitable in all large towns usually divided into well established *Mohallas* or localities or wards bearing distinct local names and covered by roads, streets, lanes and bye-lanes. Each one of the localities will be demarcated and will be allotted a code number. Within each locality, each road and a street will also be allotted separate serial numbers. Along each road or street the houses are numbered off in one series. Thus, a house number under this system will be made

up of a code indicating the locality number, the street number and the house number. Thus a number like 2-4-99 would mean house No. 99 in street No. 4 of locality No. 2. But in order to obviate the need for painting the entire code of three numbers on each door it is suggested that at the end of each road and street a prominent metal plate, cement block or wooden board be fixed on which the locality number and the street numbers are marked along with the name of the street. Much confusion can be saved if every road and every street is properly named. Each house in that street or lane will be painted with only the serial number of the house that falls in that street or lane.

It is likely some times that a large main road such as say, Mount Road in Madras may pass right through the city cutting across a number of localities. In such contingencies a large road can by itself be treated as one locality bearing a locality number and since there will be only one road it can bear number 1 for street number and the buildings can be numbered off continuously right along the entire road. But it may also be possible that some smaller roads bearing a common name may be cutting through more than one locality and it may create some confusion if the house numbers along this road in each locality are given separate series of numbers in which case one may find the same number being painted on the houses falling in the two different localities on the same road though the code numbers of the locality and the street might have been indicated on separate boards in each locality. In such cases there is no objection if the houses are continuously numbered from one end to the other end of the street by one continuous series even if it passes through more than one locality but at every end of the street falling within each locality the locality number and the street number and the name of the street should be given.

Wherever possible the town administrations should be encouraged to put up the housenumbering sketches mounted on posts as one often comes across in several colonies in Delhi. These sketches should show the lay out of the houses and the numbers, all the streets and all topographical details such as parks and other public buildings etc.

In some cities instead of a locality the electoral ward of the city or town may have been taken as the major unit into which the city or town is divided. There can be no objection to this so long as these are well recognised units with definite boundaries and are likely to be fairly permanent. Where a ward-street-house-numbering system has been adopted if there were any changes in the ward boundaries at any subsequent stage it is important to ensure that any new streets added to or existing streets deleted from a ward is properly numbered and the correct ward number also indicated in streets affected by such changes. Since the street is the unit for the house number-series the actual house numbers on the doors of houses are not likely to get affected if an entire street or lane is transferred from one ward to another. But if on the door of each house the entire code of ward and street number had been painted then obviously these require to be altered whenever changes in the boundaries of wards affect them.

Where there are no streets but a cluster of houses exist as probably in a slum area of a town, such a slum area can be allotted a street number series and all the houses within that cluster numbered off in some logical order or if such cluster is close to any other road or street the houses in the cluster can be numbered in the series along with the houses in that street thus treating this cluster as belonging to that adjoining street.

CHAPTER V

MODE OF AFFIXING HOUSE NUMBERS

All houses to be numbered

It is important not to leave out any house from numbering. All existing buildings whether residential or non-residential, whether occupied or unoccupied including temples, churches, mosques, shops, office buildings, etc. are to be numbered. Houses with separate main entrances and built for use as separate dwellings should be numbered as separate houses though they form part of the same building or be situated in the same compound belonging to the same owner and irrespective of the number of families actually in occupation. Even the huts used or likely to be used for residential or non-residential purposes should be numbered. Where a new colony has sprung up it should be treated as part of an existing block or treated as a new block. A Railway colony should also be numbered in the same way as in the case of a new colony. Reserve forest areas should be treated as a part of village or panchayat. Areas under the control of military authorities may be numbered in consultation with the military authorities. In this regard, care should be taken to see that the numbers given by the authorities concerned are not interfered with but it should be ensured that there should be no ambiguity in two sets of numbers. It is desirable to see that as far as possible the local numbers given by authorities such as the Railways, P.W.D., etc., in certain colonies of their own are made to fit into the general housenumbering scheme without having to give another number. For example, if in a city the buildings in a Railway colony had already been numbered in a series by the Railway authorities such colony need only be recognised as a separate locality or block of the town and the house numbers already given by the Railway authorities fitted into the general housenumbering scheme. Supposing they had given a single number for a cluster of buildings in a compound, for the purpose of the housenumbering scheme sub-numbers can be allotted to each building.

In the rural areas it is the responsibility of the village officers or the Panchayat authorities as the Collector may decide to ensure that all the structures within the limits of their village have been invariably allotted a house number whereas in urban areas the responsibility for housenumbering lies on the local civic authorities concerned. Affixing of permanent housenumbering plates should be encouraged. But the numbering should strictly conform to the housenumbering plan and should not be left to the discretion of some contractors who are known to fix house number plates indiscriminately. It is, therefore, essential that a basic detail of the housenumbering plan should be drawn up in each village and town which should be duly approved by higher authorities on the lines already indicated before the actual affixing of the numbers on houses start. This chapter of the manual gives some guidance as to how the numbers should be actually marked.

Place where house number is to be affixed

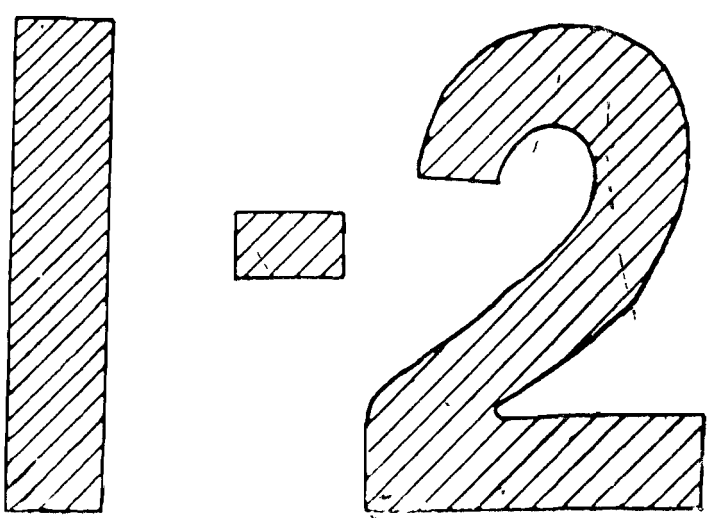
The best place to mark the house number is the centre of the lintel of the front door of the house or the number may be marked on the front door itself or next to it on the wall. Where there is no durable door worth the name, as for instance, in some huts, a small portion of the wall near the entrance to the house should be white washed, if this has not been done by the owner and the number marked on the white washed portion. In case of huts which have neither doors nor walls for there may be constructions where a sloping thatched roof itself reaches the ground without walls the number may be marked on any suitably beam, pillar or flat part in the house or failing all this on a small metal plate (preferably zinc) or wooden board which can be hung by a wire or rope from the roof of the dwelling at or as near to the entrance as possible and acknowledgement of the receipt of the number plate or board should be obtained from the person residing in the

dwelling. It may not be practicable with the existing resources to affix house number plates in all the houses immediately in the villages. Therefore this may be made voluntary on the part of Panchayats. But house numbers should be marked by using some cheap material as geru, tar or chunam. Since the houses are generally white washed on festival occasions these numbers are likely to be obliterated. While the villagers may be educated to have these numbers repainted neatly it should be the responsibility of the Panchayat to ensure that annually all the house numbers are repainted and kept intact. Small embossed housenumbering plates are found to be cheap and convenient and even if covered by colour wash during festivals the numbers would be distinguishable. In rural areas where durable housenumbering plates cannot be affixed on all the houses immediately house number plates should be affixed at least to certain permanent structures in the village like pucca houses located at strategic points, school buildings, hospital buildings, temples, etc., to start with. In such cases the Panchayat may take up the supply of embossed housenumbering plates for the entire village in a staggered fashion during the course of say 2 to 3 years

In the selection of places on the houses for making the numbers, uniformity of location is ideal but where deviations can not be avoided, they should be subjected again to some uniformity. This would facilitate location of numbers without any effort. Wherever fresh numbering is done, all the old numbers if any, should be completely obliterated.

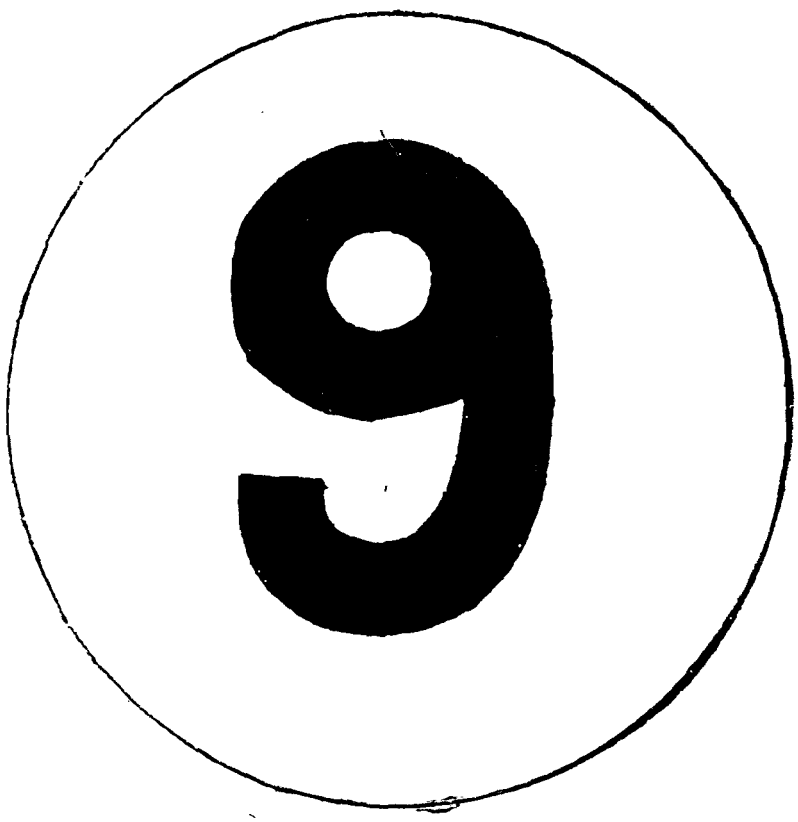
Size and form of the housenumbering numerals

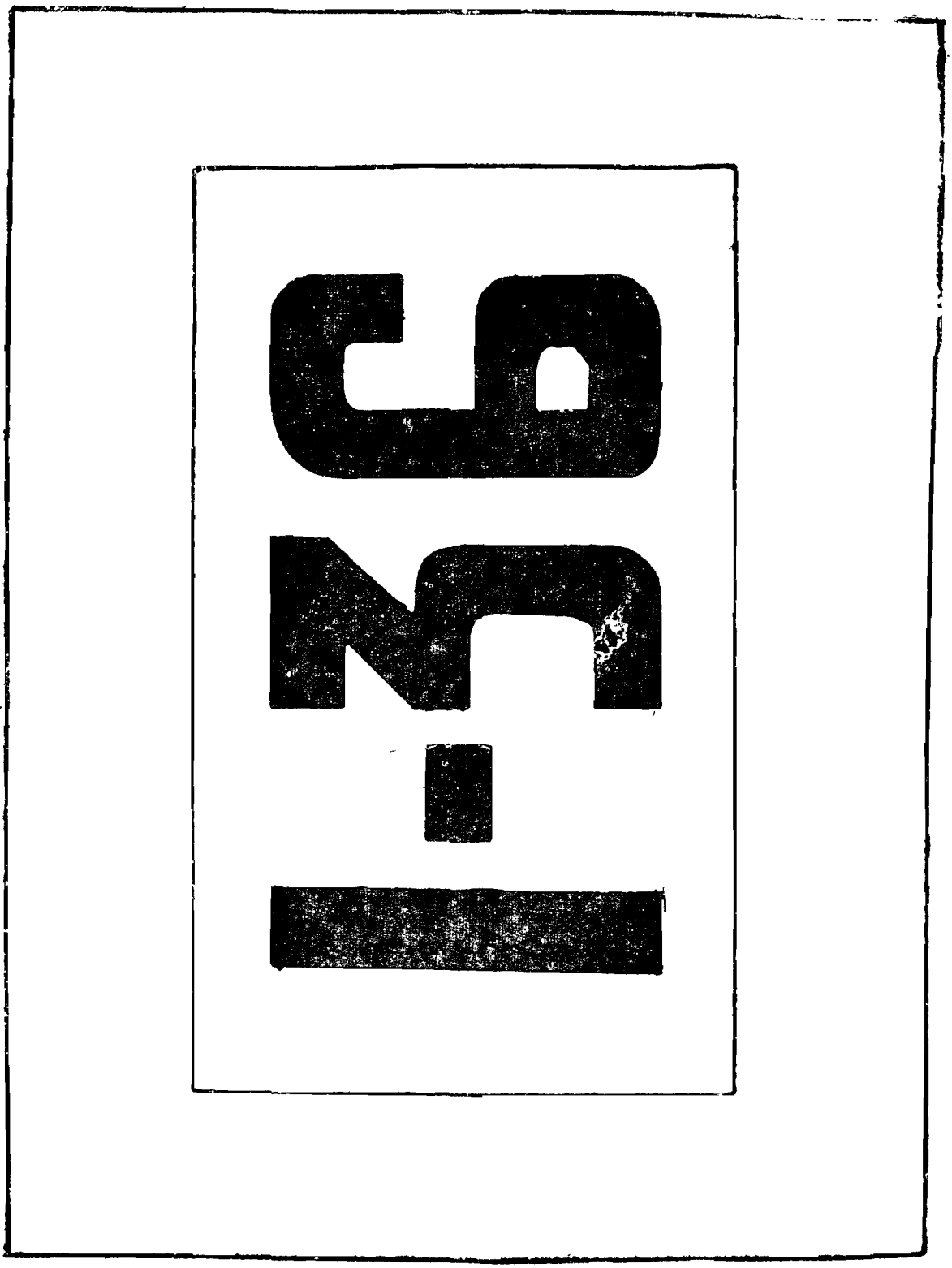
The size of the numerals for house numbering will be half an inch in thickness and 2½" in height. Only international forms of numerals should be used and not the local language versions. To give an idea, the number, below illustrates the size :



House numbering material

Since the house numbers are to be maintained permanently, it is desirable to have for every house a small metal or zinc plate with a house number embossed on it. The plate may be affixed to the lintel of the door by means of wooden screw or nails. If it is not possible to affix metal plates for one reason or the other, the numbers may be painted with coaltar first giving a background of white paint on which the numbers can be marked in black thus :





Correct way of indicating block number and house number in rural areas

In situations where the village is split up into blocks for housenumbering purposes and the houses in each block numbered in a separate series the actual number to be painted on each house will indicate the block number as well as

house number. The correct way of giving the house number is that the block number may come first then the house number after a hyphen. Thus the number 1-15 mean house number is 15 in block No. 1.

Division into wards and streets and numbering and naming of each street

Urban Areas—In urban areas, where the locality-street-housenumbering is proposed to be introduced, the town or city may be divided into wards or mohallas which have well recognised and permanent physical boundaries and local people are well acquainted with them. The localities may be numbered serially from North-East to South-West or from North-West to South-East or in a clockwise direction or in whichever manner that is most convenient. All the main streets within each locality in which the town is divided are to be numbered serially and each street to be assigned a definite number. If there are slums or similar concentrations of houses not served by definite streets such a block can be assigned a number in the street number series. In the alternative the cluster can be attached to the nearest street and the houses can be numbered in the same series as those of the street to which the cluster is attached. In situations where the streets had not been named before it is desirable that each street should be given a name which should come into common usage as the people are more likely to remember the name of a street than its number. In order to achieve identification at any time without any difficulty it is generally preferable to name the roads, streets etc., in terms of permanent features rather than names of personalities. It is very essential for unambiguous identification not to utilise the same name for more than one street or locality. At the beginning and end of each street metal, wooden or cement boards may be affixed to the wall of the last building indicating the number and name of the street and the ward number. In the case of a slum or similar colony a board may be put at the entry to be shown at prominent place. These boards may be in the following form :

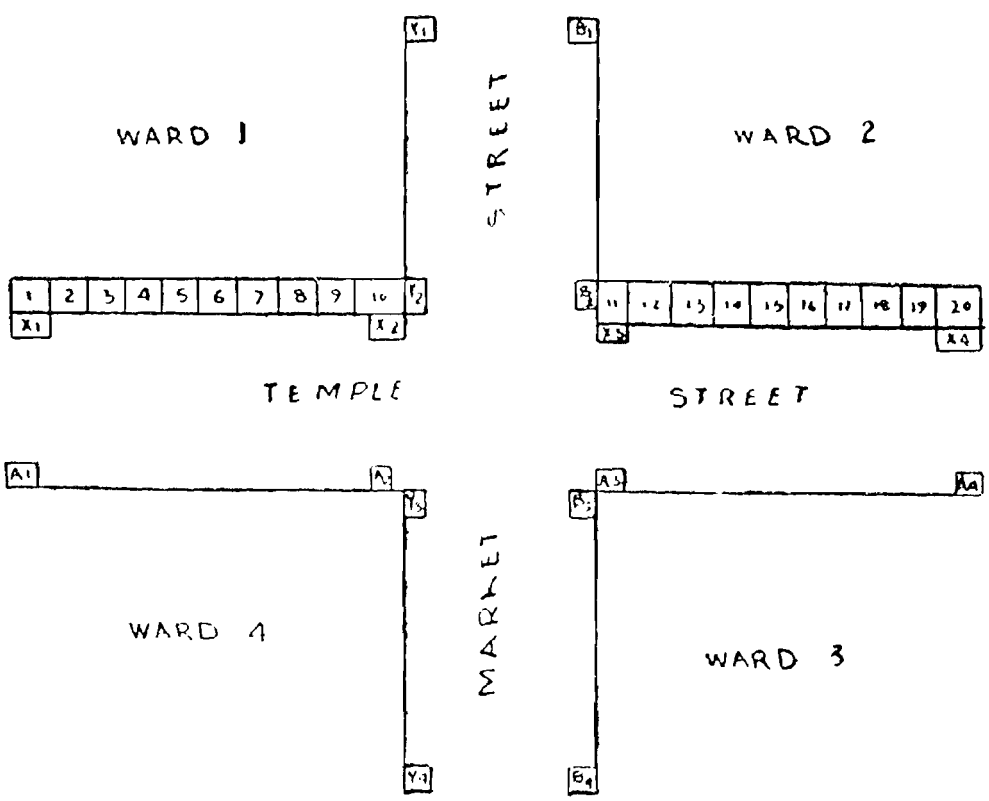
Street No. 1	Temple
Ward No. 4	Street

or

Street 9	Tanners
Ward 4	Colony

Streets crossing each other : names of streets to be indicated for each bit.

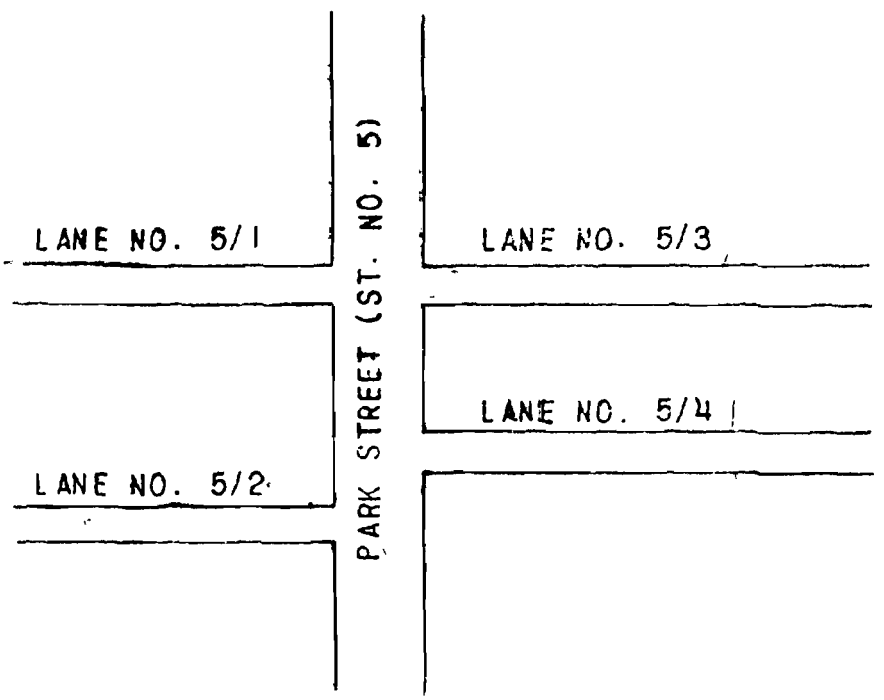
If two streets cross each other within the same ward or locality and the house number along the entire length of the street had been done by a single series ; it is very important to indicate the number and name of the street at the beginning and end of each bit of the street as given below :



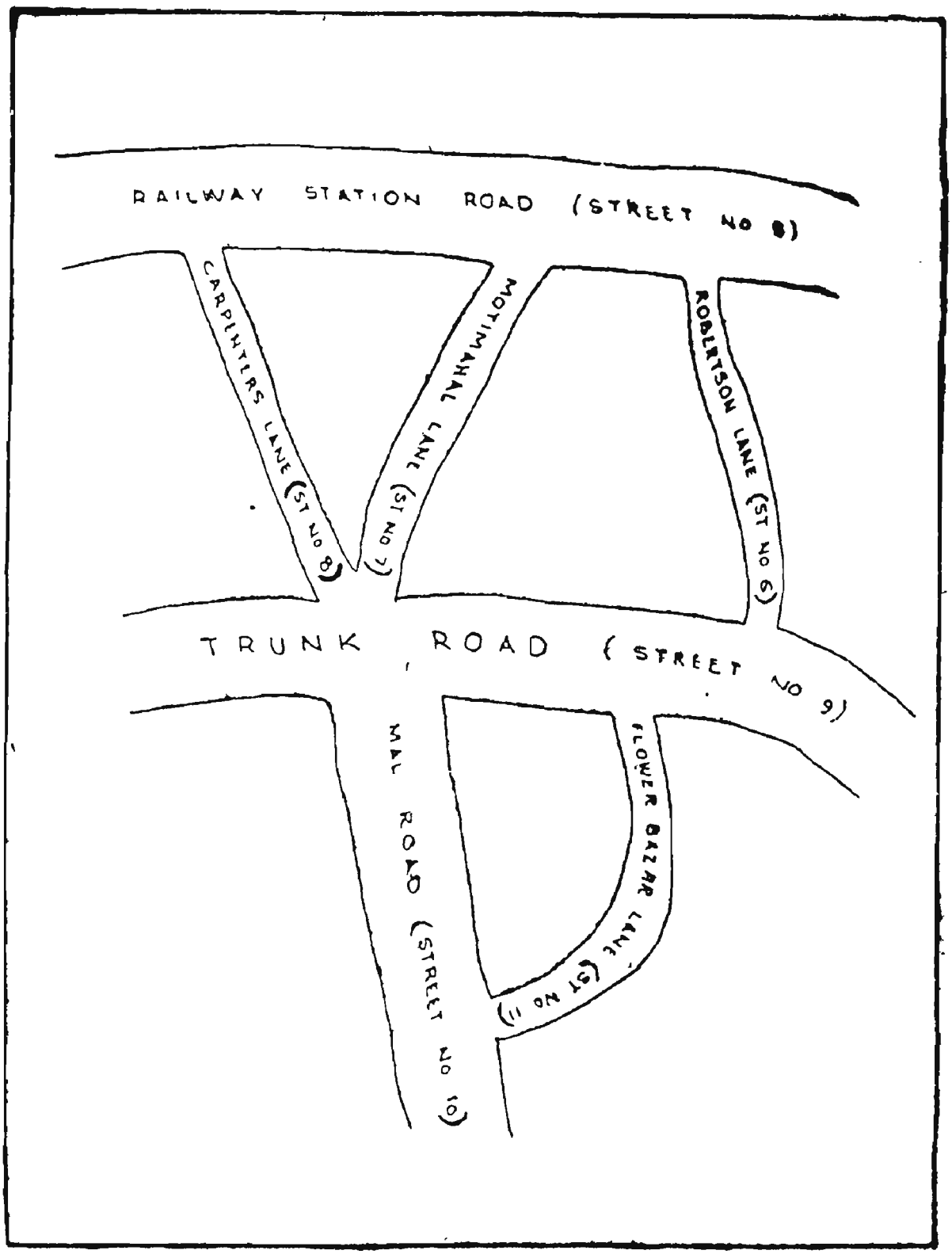
The number and name of the Temple Street and Ward or locality number may be put on cement or wooden tablets at the points marked X^1, X^2, X^3 & X^4 and A^1, A^2, A^3 & A^4. Similarly the number and the name of the Market Street and Ward or locality number may be marked Y^1, Y^2, Y^3 & Y^4 and B^1, B^2, B^3, & B^4. This is essential for it may be noted that portions of the streets as also either side of the streets fall in different wards though the house numbers along the entire road may have one common series.

Numbering of small lanes leading off from main streets

If there are small lanes branching off from the main roads or streets it is desirable to relate each lane to one particular main street and each lane allotted a sub-number to the main street as indicated below. The houses along each lane will be numbered by an independent series.

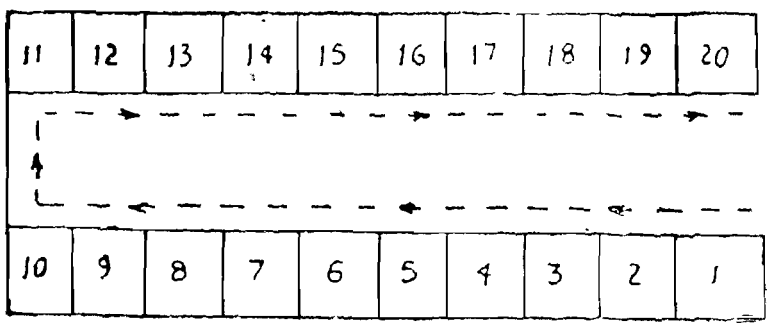


If it is not possible to relate lanes to particular streets, it is best that all the streets and lanes are numbered off in one continuous series for the entire ward or locality and lanes numbered by independent series as below :



Numbering of houses along street and lanes

The numbering of houses along each street or lane should run in one continuous series on one side of the road and then cross over and then the series continued on the other side of the road till it ends up opposite to where it was started as below :



This system is preferable to the one where even numbers are given on one side and odd numbers on the other side of the road. But where the houses are fairly regularly constructed in well planned cities as for example. New Delhi where the odd numbers are given on one side and even numbers on the other it is ideal and should be adhered to.

Change of locality or blocks

If some portion has been added to the existing Panchayat or Municipality the following procedure may be adopted. The portion added may be treated as a new locality or block and the houses and streets may be numbered accordingly. The rough plans and the key list of the Panchayat or Municipality may be amended correspondingly. It is necessary that the painting of numbers on the doors of the buildings are checked by a supervisor of the status of a Revenue Inspector. The remaining houses in the block or blocks affected in the village should be renumbered. The specific order of the Government may be taken in all such cases.

Change of house numbers

In a newly constituted Panchayat if different housenumbering systems have been adopted in the main village and in the component villages the numbering may be changed with the approval of Government. When the numbering is altered it is necessary that the painting of the revised numbers on the doors of buildings are checked by supervisor of the status of a Revenue Inspector. When the numbering of houses is changed, it is necessary to correct suitably or prepare afresh the rough plans and key to the plan also. The corrections made on the fresh maps drawn should be checked by an authority of the status of a Revenue Inspector. The alphabetical numbers may be given to the new houses coming up in between two numbered houses. If the house has been demolished the number may be retained and given to the construction that may be built on it later. Such demolitions usually come to the notice of the Municipality when tax demand is made.

CHAPTER VI

MAINTENANCE OF HOUSE NUMBERS

It is important that house numbers should be well maintained on a permanent basis both in rural and urban areas. The responsibility for maintenance rests with the Panchayat in the rural and executive authorities in the urban areas. It is the responsibility of these authorities to see that every building or hut has been numbered in accordance with the instructions whether situated in a Municipality, Township, Panchayat, Estate or settlement in the forest. New constructions should be assigned house-number immediately after they have come into being. The numbers to be allotted should fit into the general system of housenumbering. Whenever new constructions come up in between two houses already bearing house numbers, the new houses should be allotted sub-numbers by adding an alphabet to the lower of the two existing house numbers between which the new constructions have come up. Supposing, two new houses are constructed between two buildings bearing any house numbers 4 and 5, the new constructions will be numbered as 4-A and 4-B. If another new house comes up between house No. 4-A and 4-B, it can be numbered 4-A-1. If a new house should come up between house No. 4 and 4-A it can be numbered as 4-1. If on the other hand the new constructions come up at the very end of a street where the last number of the existing series of house numbers terminate, then the new houses will be allotted numbers in continuation of the series. Thus the housenumbering can be brought up-to-date periodically. If a large number of constructions come up a new as when a new colony springs up then it will be desirable to treat it as a separate street, block or locality and the houses in that new colony given a separate series of numbers. The new locality, block or street numbers, as the case may be, can be allotted an alphabetical appendage to the adjoining locality block or street. After a few years if the entire face of an area is changed by a series of new constructions demanding a complete revision of the old housenumbering system, then it will be advantageous to completely revise and introduce a fresh system of housenumbering obliterating all old numbers.

Whenever new constructions come up and fresh house numbers are allotted, care should be taken to ensure that the housenumbering sketch and the houselist are also brought up-to-date.

ANNUAL VERIFICATION OF HOUSE NUMBERS

Certificate

The house numbering shall be verified annually. It will be brought up-to-date and a certificate will be furnished in the prescribed proforma given below :

CERTIFICATE

House numbers..... Maintenance.....Annual Verification... . ....

Certificate for the year ending 31st March.....

District ..... Village.....

Taluk ..... Town .....

Name of locality or block in the serial order of the locality or block number	Total number of buildings at the beginning of the financial year		Total number of buildings added during the year		Total number of buildings at the end of the financial year		Remarks
	Residential	Non-residential	Residential	Non-residential	Residential	Non-residential	
1	2(*a*)	2(*b*)	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5

Note.—In column (5) specify the new house numbers added (separately under Residential and Non-residential) and the number of houses demolished during the year as follows and also any other explanatory remarks considered necessary.

Vacant numbers .....

New numbers .....

Residential .....

Non-residential .....

Certified that the house numbers have been marked and maintained correctly in all cases and that the plans and keys to the plans have been duly maintained in accordance with the instructions issued by Government.

Signature.....

Designation.....

(Karnam/Executive Officer/Municipal Commissioner/Commissioner)

The dates on which these certificates should be furnished and the authorities who should furnish them are indicated below :

Verification of house number for each financial year to be completed by the end of June each year

After the close of the financial year, i.e., 31st March, the village Karnams or Patwaris or Secretaries of panchayats and Executive authorities in charge of Town Panchayats, Townships and Municipalities etc., should after verification certify in the prescribed form explained above that the house numbers have been maintained. The certificate is also required to show the following particulars :

(1) Number of buildings at the beginning of the financial year.

(2) Number of buildings added during the year.

(3) Total number of buildings at the end of the financial year.

The verification of house numbering should be completed before the end of June every year and should cover all the buildings both residential and non-residential.

Correctness of certificate to be verified

The certificate should be prepared in duplicate and one copy will be retained with the village Karnam, Patwari or in the office of local authority as the case may be and the other sent to the Taluk Office. In respect of Municipalities, while one copy of the verifications certificate will be filed in the office, another copy should be sent to the Assistant Collectors or Sub-divisional Revenue Officers. The correctness of the certificate may be checked by the Revenue Inspectors or Deputy Tahsildars or Tahsildars in respect of villages and minor panchayats and the Revenue Sub-divisional Officers during the course of their tours. The Tahsildars and the Revenue Sub divisional Officers should report to the Collectors that the annual verfication certificates have been obtained from all rural and urban units in their jurisdictions. In the case of Municipal Corporations the Commissioner will be responsible to get the housenumbering verified and certified by the Ward Officers. A consolidated certificate for the whole office may, however, be furnished to the District Collector of the District within whose jurisdiction the Corporation area falls.

The annual verification certificates should be attached to the copies of the housenumbering plans and houselists available with the Taluks, Sub-divisional Offices, etc., and these should all be brought up-to-date.

Collectors to obtain certificates of verification and report to Government

The District Collectors should be requested to check up whether all the completed reports have been received and submit a consolidated statement to the Government by the 15th of August. The District Collectors may be requested to personally check housenumbering during their tours. In the case of Municipal Corporations, the Commissioners concerned should send the verification certificate to the District Collector.

The co-operation of the public and the local bodies will be essential for the successful maintenance of a permanent housenumbering system. A public awareness of the importance of housenumbering should be created by propaganda through block agency, through posters, etc.

COST OF HOUSENUMBERING

The maintenance of housenumbering is primarily the responsibility of local bodies. The legislation pertaining to Municipal and Panchayat administration almost invariably require the authorities to maintain housenumbering in their jurisdictions. The expenditure incurred on housenumbering and their maintenance will be met by the respective Municipalities of Panchayats, etc. The local bodies with suitable modification of their bye-laws may perhaps like to make it obligatory on the part of the houseowners to share the cost of metal plates either

in full or in part. The question of providing some financial assistance to the Panchayats and Municipalities from the funds of the Government of India through the Census Organisation or some other department will also be explored. To start with there is hardly any cost involved as mainly the success of a sound housenumbering depends on the preparation of good housenumbering sketches and houselists and the marking of house numbers with cheap material in rural areas. It is only when gradually permanent housenumbering plates are introduced that some sizeable cost is likely to be incurred.

INDEPENDENT CHECKS

Apart from the annual verification of housenumbers by the agency charged with the maintenance of the house numbers and the district authorities a systematic sample check by entirely independent organisations may help to bring to light any deficiencies in house numbering which will guide and help the local authorities to maintain the house numbers better by focussing attention on deficiencies in existing system, if any and suggesting ways of avoiding defects, if any. The possibility of the sample checks of house numbers by organisations such as the Census, Posts and Telegraphs and National Sample Survey will be examined and suitable instructions issued in due course. These independent sample checks do not in any way reduce the responsibilities of the authorities responsible for the normal maintenance and verification.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

A good system of permanent housenumbering is a direly felt need both from the point of view of the citizen as well as that of administration. Spasmodic efforts had been made in the past in some areas which have yielded various measurs of success. The country has entered phase of planned and scientific development. In all plans, in all surveys, in elections and in all schemes of social and economic uplift it is necessary to locate the household and the individual for whose welfare alone the country is striving. One feels frustrated by the lack of system which makes it difficult even to identify a house correctly. Often times the authorities in charge of each survey or scheme keep on affixing their own identification numbers on the doors thus completely disfiguring the walls or doors of houses apart from the utter confusion this leads to. Hence the need for a good, sound and permanent scheme of housenumbering. In the ultimate analysis the introduction and maintenance of housenumbering may not involve much cost. What is needed is a little effort, the determination and willingness to work out good scheme of housenumbering. Can anybody deny that a good large plan of a village or town in the office of the Panchayat or Municipality is an absolute necessity for good administration as it will help to present an overall picture of the entire unit in all its aspects ? It is hoped this manual will give some guide lines to all those charged with the responsibility to work out and introduce immediately a satisfactory system of housenumbering.

The instructions in this manual are by no means comprehensive and cannot possibly be expected to meet the varying situations in different parts of the country. It is hoped that the State Governments with the help of the advisory committee will be able to resolve several local difficulties in consonance with the general scheme of things spelt out in this manual. If any matter of major policy are involved they may kindly be referred to the Registrar General's Office which will try to render whatever service that it can.

APPENDIX · I

HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN

(FOR RURAL AREA)

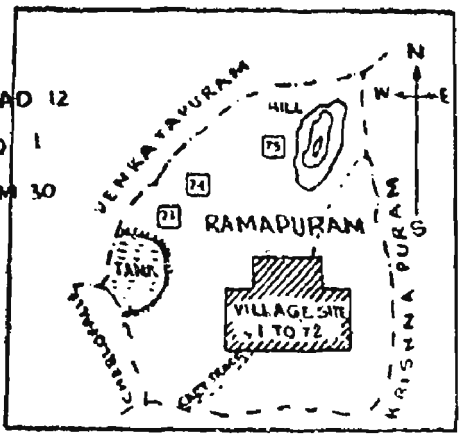
Name and number of the District NIZAMABAD 12

Name and number of the Taluk NIZAMABAD 1

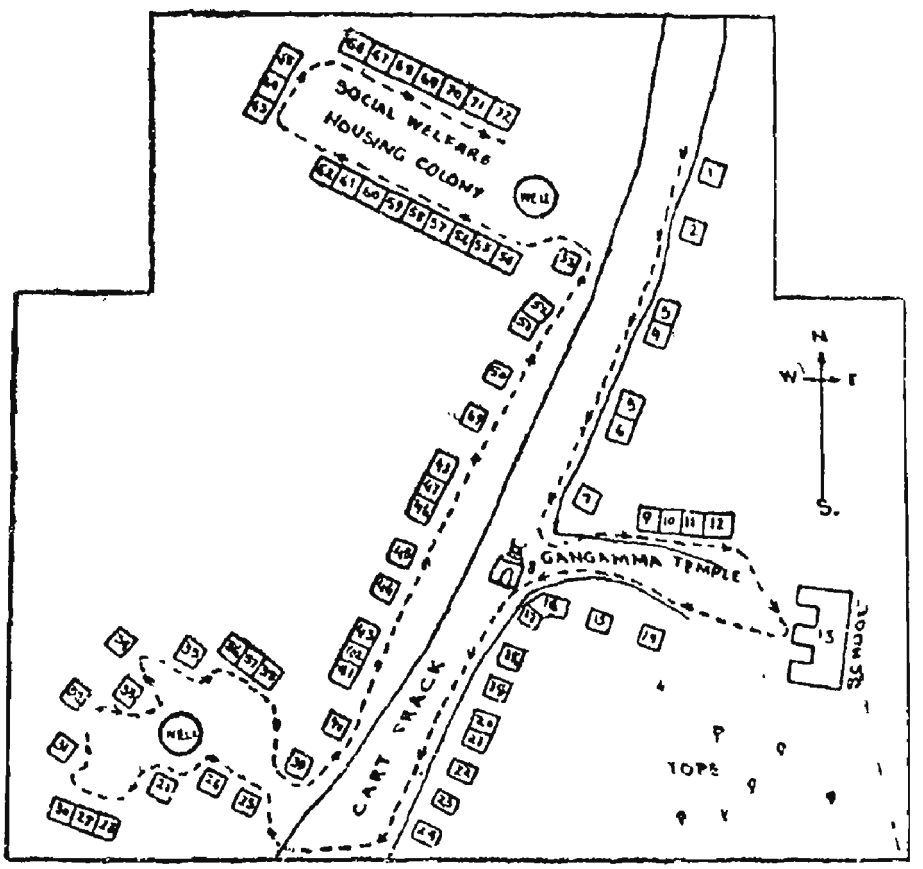
Name and number of the Village RAMAPURAM 30

NOTE - (The names and numbers given are national)

VILLAGE PLAN



VILLAGE SITE



KEY TO THE PLAN

SERIAL NOS OF THE HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE		TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE
RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL	
1 TO 7, 9 TO 12, 14 TO 75	8 and 13	75

APPENDIX III

HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN

(FOR URBAN AREA)

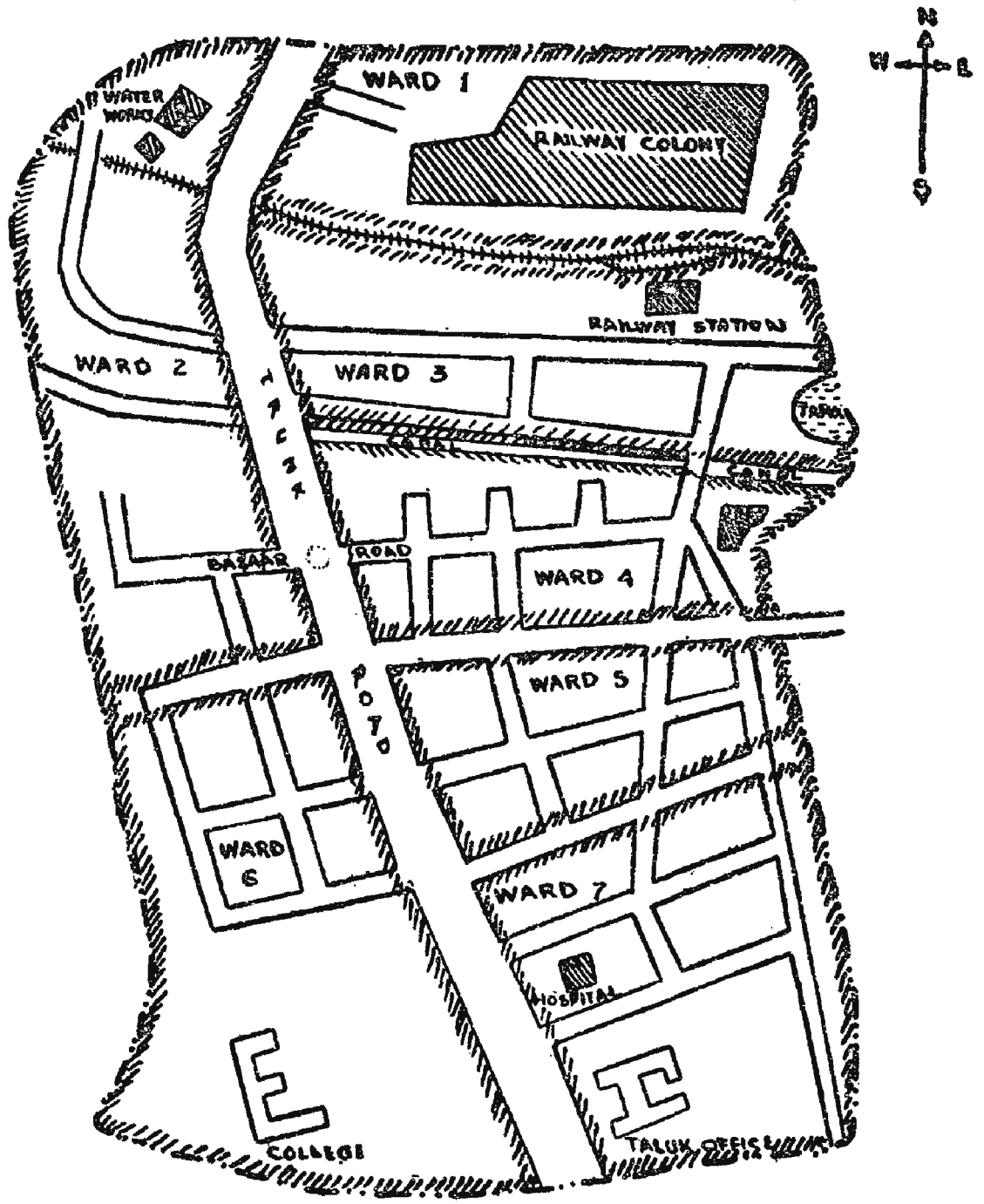
(Note - The Names and numbers given are notional)

Name and number of the District.... KRISHNA 4

Name and number of the Taluk....GOPALAPURAM 8

Name and number of the Town...GOPALAPURAM Municipality V

ROUGH LAYOUT PLAN OF GOPALAPURAM MUNICIPALITY



APPENDIX II

HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN

(FOR RURAL AREA)

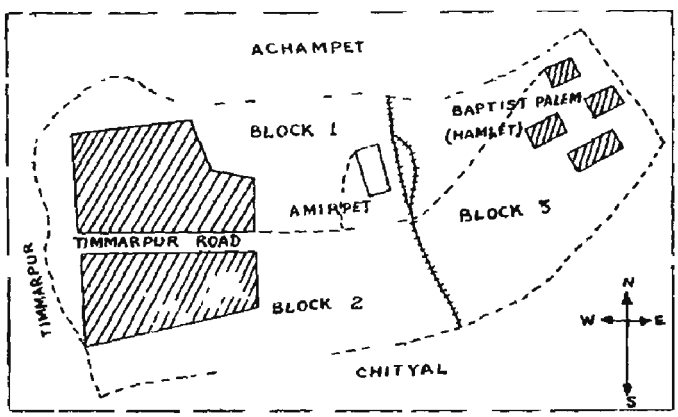
NAME AND NUMBER OF THE DISTRICT..... NIZAMABAD 12

NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TALUK .. NIZAMABAD I

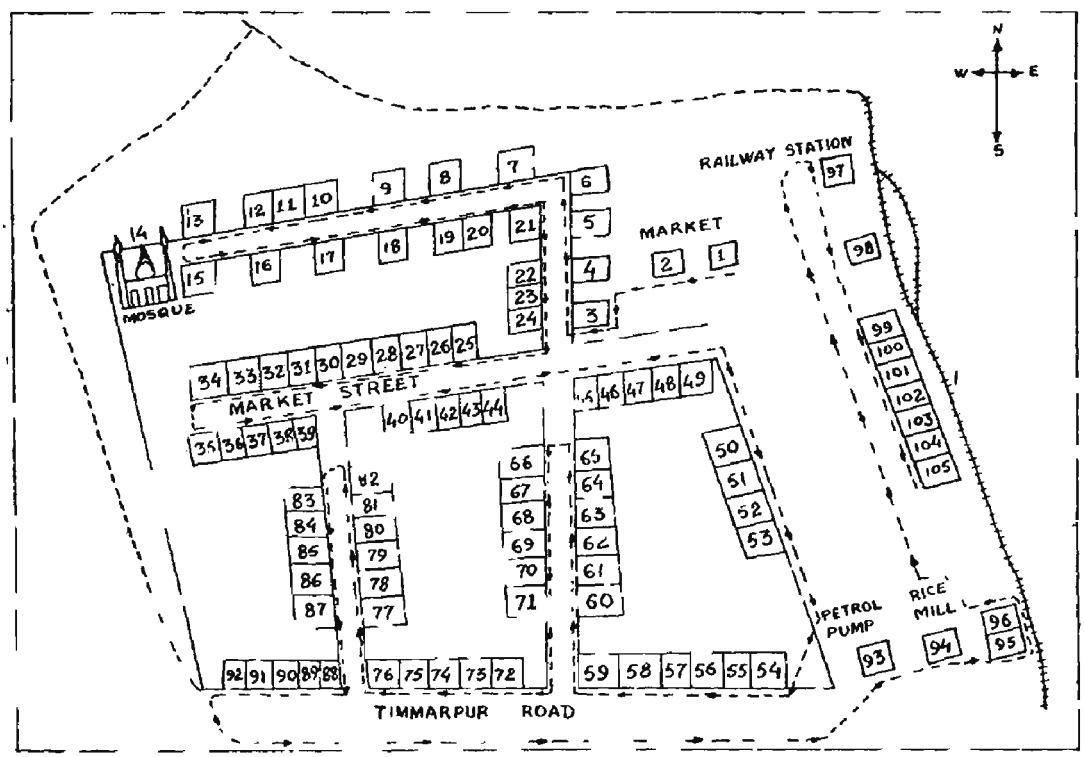
NAME AND NUMBER OF THE VILLAGE... AMIRPET 35

(NOTE THE NAMES AND NUMBERS GIVEN ARE NOTIONAL)

VILLAGE PLAN



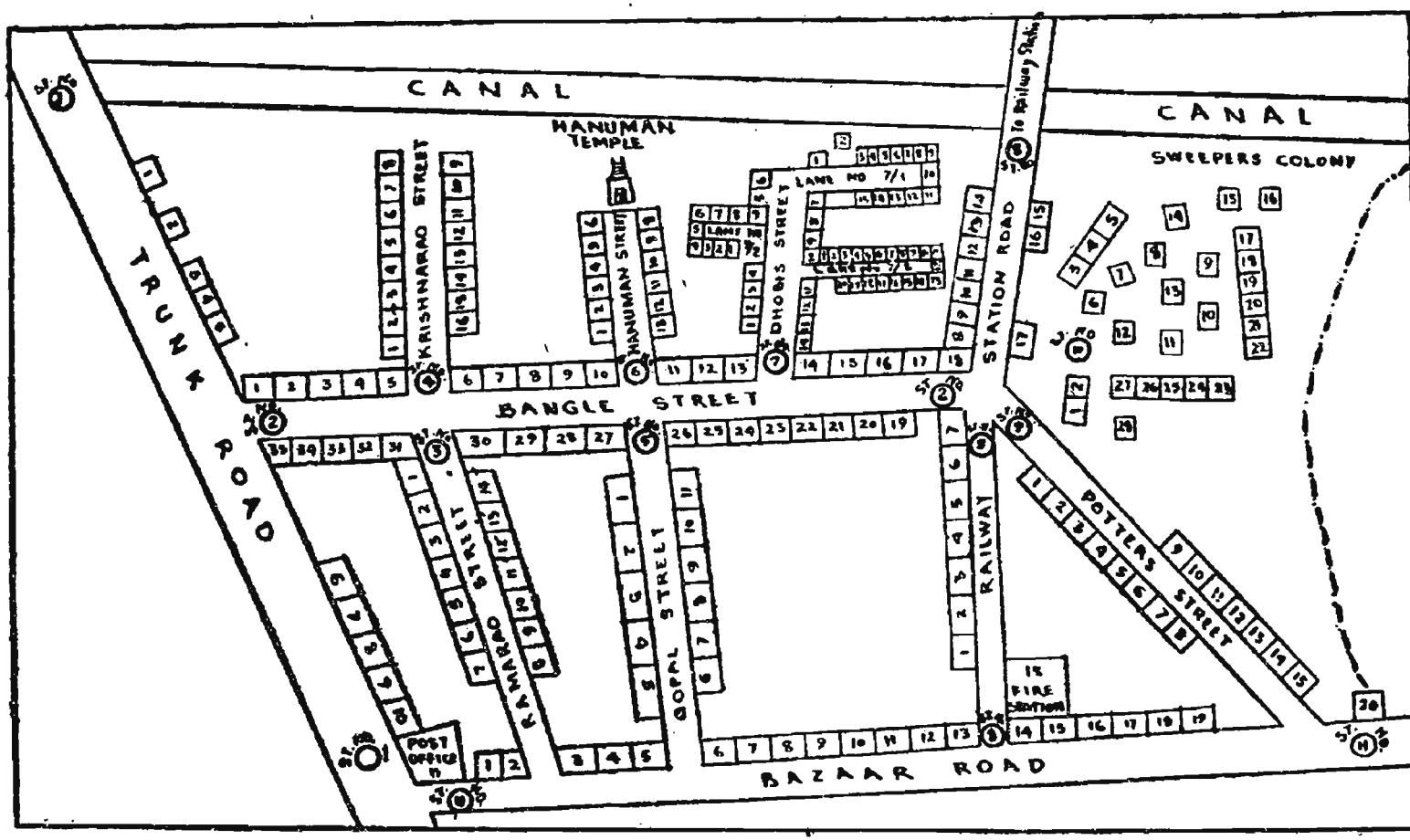
BLOCK 1.



APPENDIX III (CONTD)

HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN

GOPALAPURAM MUNICIPALITY - WARD NO. 4.



ANNEXURE-III

Statement Showing Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according to uses for the Rural and Urban Areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh

ANNEXURE

Statement showing Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according

Use	Per thousand distribution			
	Total		Rural	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
1. Vacant	79	65	66	77
2. Residence	735	815	507	662
3. Shop-cum-residence	5	.5	3	6
4. Workshop-cum-residence (including household industry)	1	4	2	7
Total(partly or wholly residential census houses, items Nos. 2, 3 & 4)	741	824	512	675
5. Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	3	3	5	8
6. Shops excluding eating places	37	32	24	13
7. Business houses and offices	11	11	2	N
8. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	6	17	4	11
9. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	3	3	N	1
10. Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghars etc.—excluding places of worship)	N	N	N	N
11. Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	N.A.	1	N.A.	5
12. Others	120	44	387	210

N=Negligible

N.A.=Not available

III

to uses for the Rural and Urban Areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh

according to use		Per thousand distribution in each category					
Urban		Rural		Urban		Chandigarh-City	
1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	9171
82	64	184	148	816	852	82	63
799	837	151	101	849	899	827	848
6	5	120	152	880	848	5	4
1	3	333	223	667	777	1	3
806	845	154	106	846	894	915	855
2	2	347	358	653	642	2	2
41	35	143	50	857	950	33	32
14	12	36	1	964	999	14	13
6	17	172	84	828	916	5	15
4	3	30	23	970	977	4	3
N	N	200	67	800	933	N	N
N.A.	1	N.A.	521	N.A.	479	N.A.	1
45	21	708	593	292	407	27	16

ANNEXURE IV

A CITY GROWS

It was a feat of courage and foresight, as time has shown, when the infant Government of the crippled State of Punjab after partition of the country, in 1950 decided to build a Capital of its own, after losing Lahore, the historical Capital City of Punjab, to the neighbouring State of Pakistan. Administrators of Punjab were lucky to get a great patron of creative arts and the builder of Modern India Jawahar Lal Nehru as their chief guide and inspirator and there is little doubt that Chandigarh in its present form would not have been there but for the constant encouragement and patronage of the first Prime Minister of the Modern India. His words "Let this be a new town, symbolic of the freedom of India, unfettered by the traditions of the past .....an expression of the Nation's faith in the future", spoken at the time of the inception of the town have become a motto for the Planners of Chandigarh.

Chandigarh is a bold experiment in modern civic design. Here, Le Corbusier had a chance to design a whole town—a rare chance in the history of Architecture. This chance brought out the philosopher in Corbusier. A new philosopy was born, which would not only create comfortable and invigorating urban living conditions but also introduce man to the importance of elements of nature like the sun and breeze. It also made people to love, appreciate and respect their environments without prejudicing their living habits.

Le Corbusier, the Creator of Chandigarh, compared the town to a living organism. In layout the town follows the pattern of life. The Capital crowns the city like a head detached from the main body. This allows it to function independently, free from local influence. The heart of the organism lies in the city. Its two arms are the educational belt in the west and the industrial area in the east. Civic services like water supply, drainage and electricity form the intestines. The whole is surrounded by open space, with internal open areas acting as lungs of the organism.

The basis plan of the town is very simple. The main streets run north-south and east-west, intersecting at right angles, not much different from the concept of old Indian towns as excavated in Mohanjodaro and Harappa or as mentioned in the *Manasara Silpasastras*. The location of the town hall in the centre of the city also identifies Chandigarh with ancient Indian towns where the meeting-place for the council of elders was located at the intersection of main streets near the heart of the town.

Designed for an ultimate population of 500,000, Chandigarh is basically an administrative, cultural and educational town. It was built not only to house the Government of Punjab (India) uprooted from Lahore but also to create a focal point for rehabilitation of cultural and educational activities of the region. This gives the city a distinct social character.

The town has been divided into 46 self-supporting districts, known as sectors. A sector is 800 meters by 1200 meters in size and has its own shopping centre, a community centre, a health centre and a higher secondary school. The sector is an introvert unit, bound on all sides by fast-traffic roads known as V3s in the terminology of Chandigarh and accessible through four traffic channels following the pattern of Sarvato Bhadra. The central green-the lungs of the sector-runs north-south communicating with the open space of the adjoining sector and ultimately merging with surrounding farm lands.

The sector shopping street runs east-west. It is laid like a ribbon on the pattern of a typical Indian bazar, with the difference that the shops are located on one side of the street, facing north. This system of planning not only protects the shop

facades from the scorching summer sun but also, eliminates criss-crossing of the shopping street by shoppers, reducing traffic hazards.

In the evening shopping centres are full of life. The crowds are gay and jovial. The atmosphere is very much Indian. Only the environments are improved. Pedestrian areas are neat, and free from rubbish. There are no cows, performing 'dharna' in the middle of the street. A look at the people would convince anyone that Chandigarh is not 'the imposition of the occidental mind on unwilling poor Indians', as the critics of Chandigarh so often remark.

Another criticism of Chandigarh is that it has too much concrete, but Chandigarh is not all concrete. Reinforced cement concrete has been used only for offices and other tall structures where the limitations of brick make its use uneconomical. For smaller buildings, particularly houses, unplastered brick in its natural shade and form has been used. Brick and concrete are the common building materials employed all over the country. But what lends them a special flavour in Chandigarh is their apt handling and regard for their natural character. The shapes and forms to which these materials are moulded give Chandigarh a distinct physical appearance.

On our way from the shopping street to the sector circulation street, known as a V_5, we come across a group of lower middle class houses. The houses are neatly arranged around a central open space, on the pattern of a 'mohalla'. The scene is typically Indian-groups of women working and chatting in the winter sun and children playing near the mango grove.

Housing in Chandigarh has revolutionised domestic architecture in India. People even in the lowest income groups have been provided with essential amenities. Every house has a small garden of its own, communicating with the central green, imparting the look of a sprawling garden to the town as a whole.

As we move from south to north along Jan Marg, the main arterial street, on our right lies the city centre. It contains the town hall, State library, district courts, telecommunication building, central police and fire station, besides the main commercial and business houses of the town. Major shopping centres and movie theatres have also been located in the city centre to give it 'life' in the evening. Keeping in view the limited resources of shopowners and the cost of elevators in India the height of the buildings has been restricted to four storeys. Ultimately a couple of tall buildings will be added to infuse interest in space.

Towards the west of the city centre, across Jan Marg, is located the famous Rose Garden, spread over 38 acres. This beautiful garden contains hundreds of varieties of multicoloured roses. Even the busiest traveller on Jan Marg cannot ignore the magnificent sight of beautiful roses or the sweet fragrance which the breeze brings to him at each step. It takes one away from the maddening rush of the modern age to the serenity of nature, at least for a while.

As we walk along, we come close to the Museum of Sciences and Corbusier's Picture and Art Gallery. The Art Gallery is famous for its collection of old miniature paintings from the Kangra and Basoli schools of art. Adjoining to it is the school of Fine Arts, another creation of the master. The whole group forms a beautiful composition in red, spread on the green slopes of Leisure Valley.

Jan Marg culminates into the Capitol, described as the most powerful complex of its kind built by man. It consists of the High Court in the east, the Secretariat in the west and the Legislative Assembly building in the north, close to the Secretariat Building. The Governor's palace which was conceived as the crowning element of the group has yet to come. Other components of the complex, such as the monument of 'Open Hand' the 'Geometric Hill' and 'Tower of Shadows', etc., are also not there. Landscaping too is far from complete. Even then the Capitol makes its impact on the mind of the visitor.

This romance of architecture has been beautifully described in the words of a great contemporary architect who visited the area some time ago. He commented, "As time goes on, I am sure that every man will understand the importance of

Chandigarh. People will go there as they now go to the Piazza San Marco. Not because of any individual building but because of the relationship of buildings to the site, the environment created, the aspirations of man realised. This is the only grouping of 20th century of which I know that makes any sense whatsoever, undoubtedly the century's greatest." These words, though a bit flattering, are more or less true.

In the east of the Capitol lies the Sukhna Lake a man--made feature and one of the main recreation spots in Chandigarh. People go there for boating, yachting and angling or just for a stroll. The area has been declared a bird sanctury and hundreds of migratory birds use it as a halting place. To preserve the serenity of nature, plying of mechanised boats has been prohibited.

In summer every evening and in winter or holidays the embankments of the lake attract a sea of humanity. The scene looks like a "mela" in the true Indian style. To create interest in sports and attract tourists, the local administration arranges a water sports festival every year in spring. Fluttering of colourful flags, the fun and the gaiety of the people and the atmosphere created are a sight to cherish.

Towards the south of "Sukhna Lake" there is a golf-course in an area of approx. 100 acres which is an added attraction for citizens and tourists alike.

In the educational belt of the town lies the Punjab Engineering College, the College of Architecture, the Medical Research Institute and the Campus of the Panjab University. On the University Campus, Gandhi Bhavan, a lotus-like structure floating in a pool of water, is a beautiful piece of architecture. The administrative building and the library are also examples of function combined with aesthetics. The red stone blocks of the Arts and Science faculties provide a striking contrast to the lush green surroundings.

The other arm of the organism, the industrial sector, lies along the dry bed of Sukhna Choe. This complex is quite different from the usual conception of an industrial area. There is no smoke, obnoxious gasses or heaps of rotting waste products. Almost all the factories are run on electricity and industries liable to produce nuisance are not permitted. As a further check against pollution of atmosphere, a 200 metre wide green barrier separates the residential sectors from the industrial area.

Chandigarh is a modern city, planned to meet the ever increasing problems of road traffic. The roads have been classified into seven types known as 7Vs, depending upon their function and physical requirements.

A V_1 is a fast road connecting Chandigarh to other towns. A V_2 is the main arterial road distributing traffic to various parts of the city. AV_3 is a fast traffic road which also defines the boundaries of a sector. A V_4 is the shopping street while a V_5 is a road which distributes traffic within a sector. AV_6 is the street linking individual houses. Foot-paths passing through central green are known as a V_7. Subsequently a V_8 was created for bicycle traffic. To segregate slow traffic from fast traffic under-bridges will be ultimately provided where V_8 intersects V_2 or V_3.

With experience gained during the last two decades in building the 1st phase of the city, the architects and planners are now working with an advantage in the realization of the second phase of development, keeping in view the aspirations of the community.

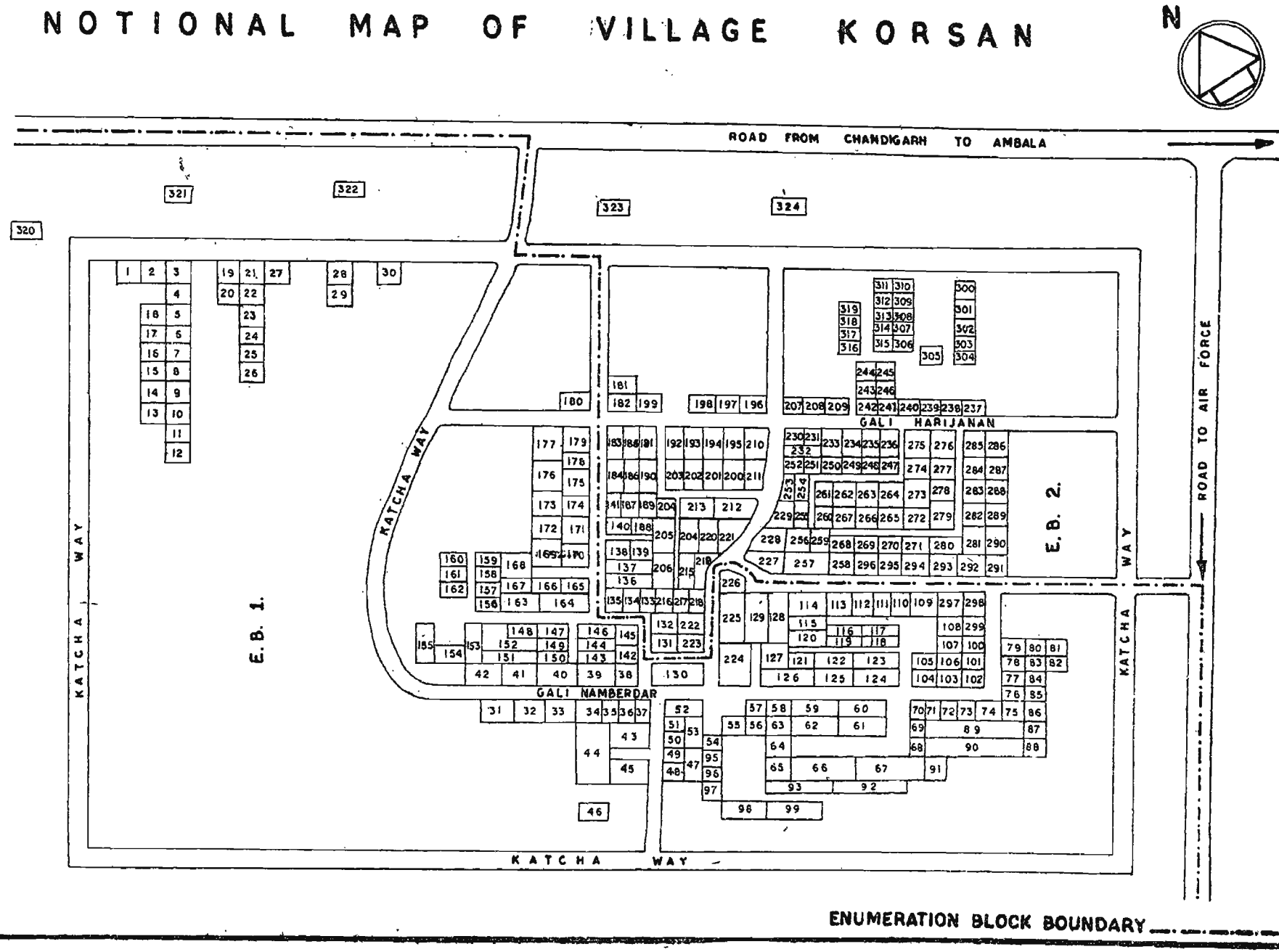
Realising the needs of the common man, Chief Commissioner, B.P. Bagchi has lent his full support to the cause of less privileged class and under his inspiring guidance the future development of the city will also cater to the needs of the low paid employees and workers.

Experiments made in Chandigarh have influenced the entire country in the field of architecture and city planning whose value cannot be capitalized in terms of money. But this is not an end. It is a happy beginning which would further inspire us to advance forward to still happier situations where people would be more in harmony and in a better social cohesion without stark class distinction having better public amenities and communal utilities.

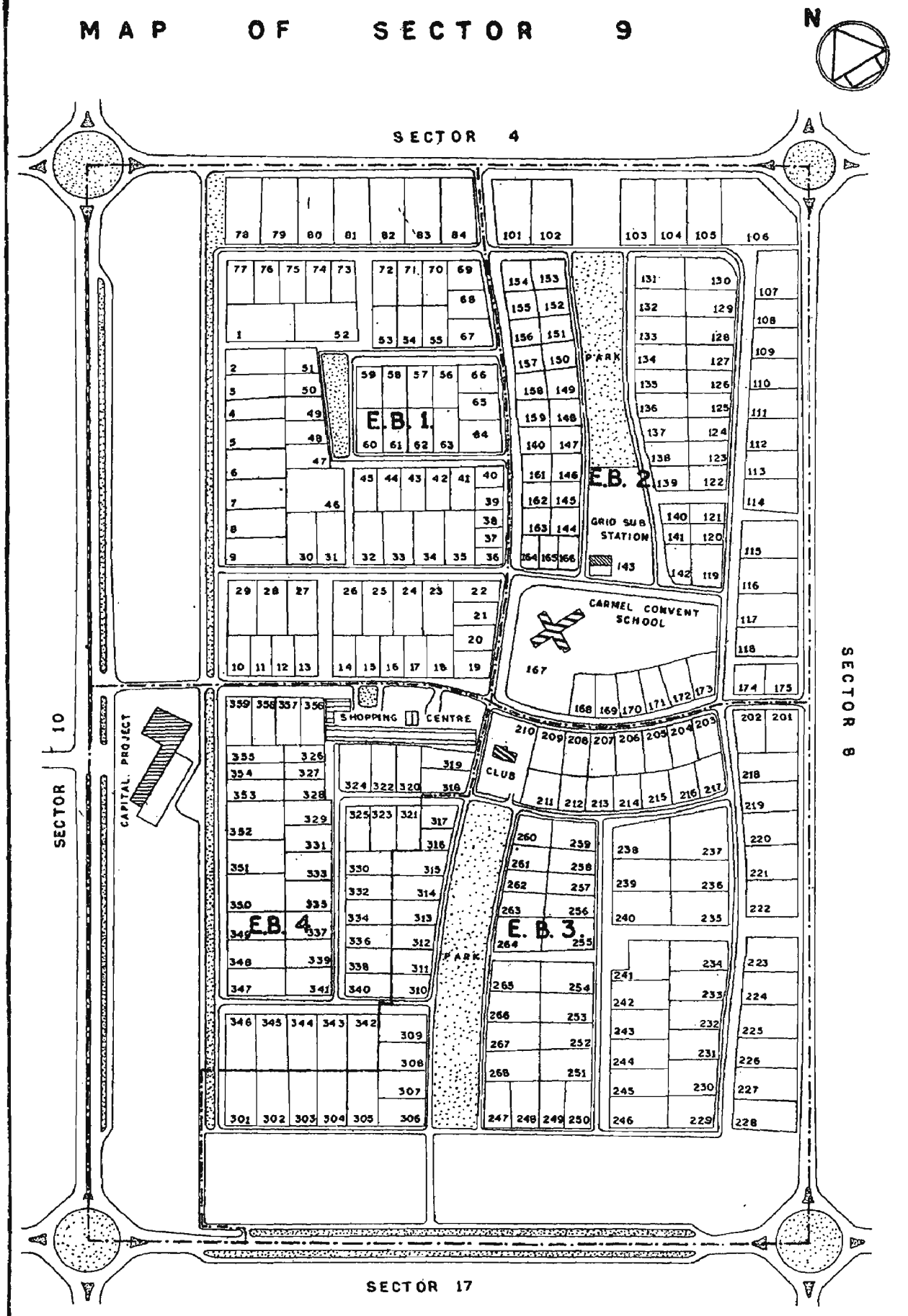
Buildings in Chandigarh are not stamped out of any particular order or style but are the result of never ending search for purer and more effective solutions. The development so harnessed in harmony or in effective contrast contributes to a successful shaping of environments which is enjoyable, liveable and spiritually uplifting. To sum up, Chandigarh is an attempt to meet the aspirations of the man of this age.

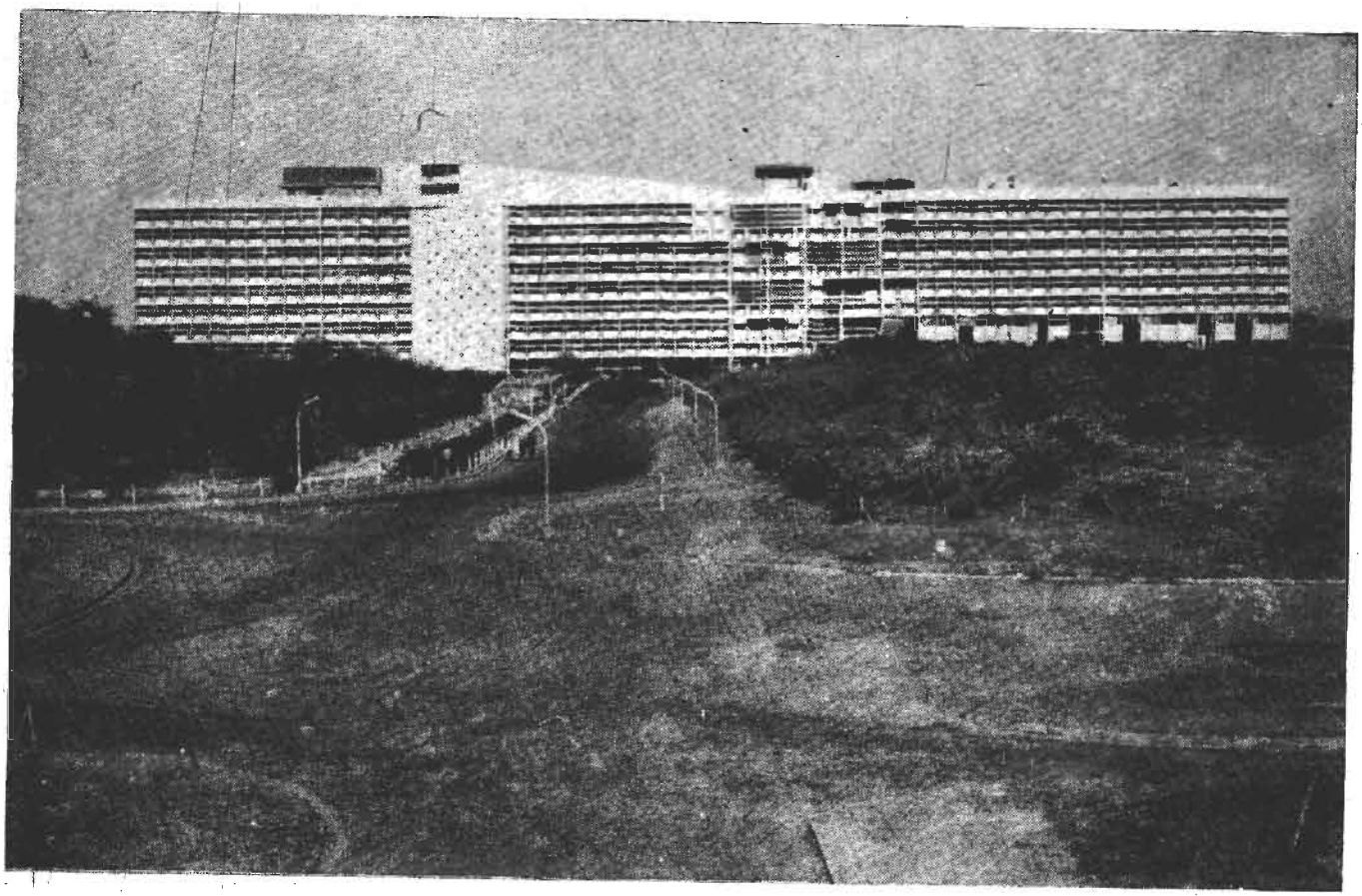
This picture of Chandigarh would remain incomplete if we fail to mention the glory of its landscape, the ever flowering trees, creepers and shrubs which make it a paradise on earth in the hot summer months and lure even tourists from cold climates to enjoy and admire the gift of nature bestowed on the city. The magnificent cassias, the blue jacarands and the majestic silver fir are a treat to the eye. The yellow amaltas creates a riot of gold and transforms Chandigarh into a fairyland in the month of May.

NOTIONAL MAP OF VILLAGE KORSAN

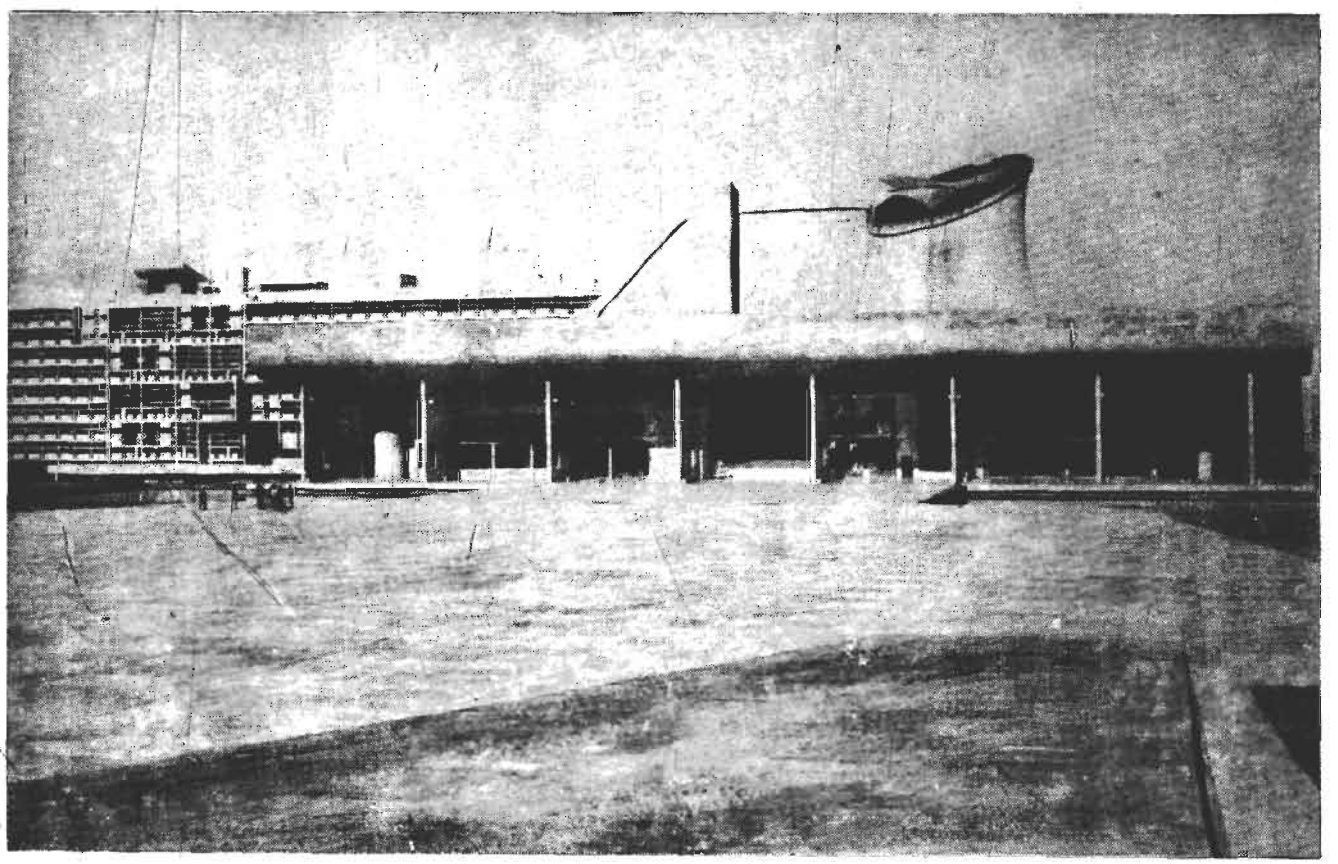


MAP OF SECTOR 9

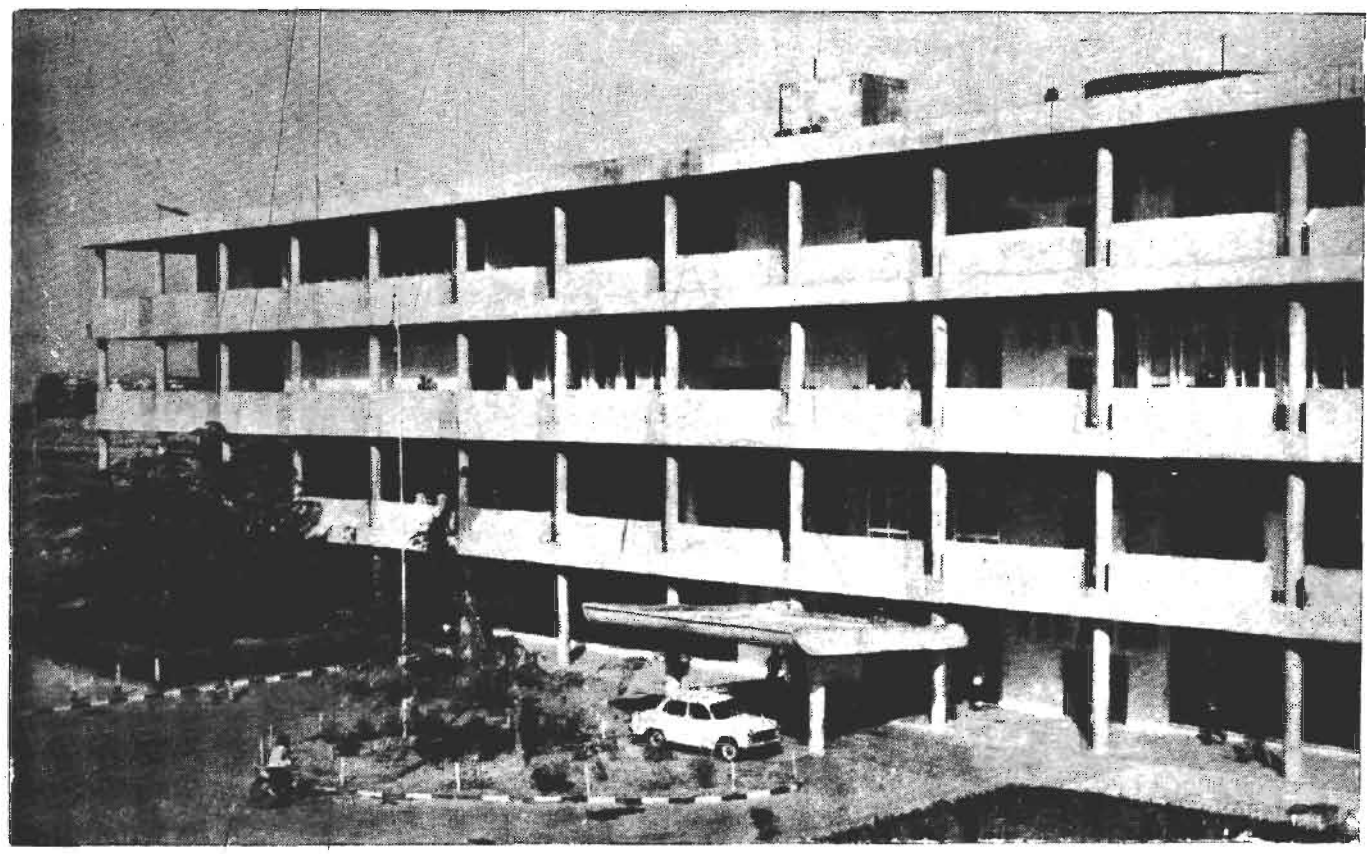




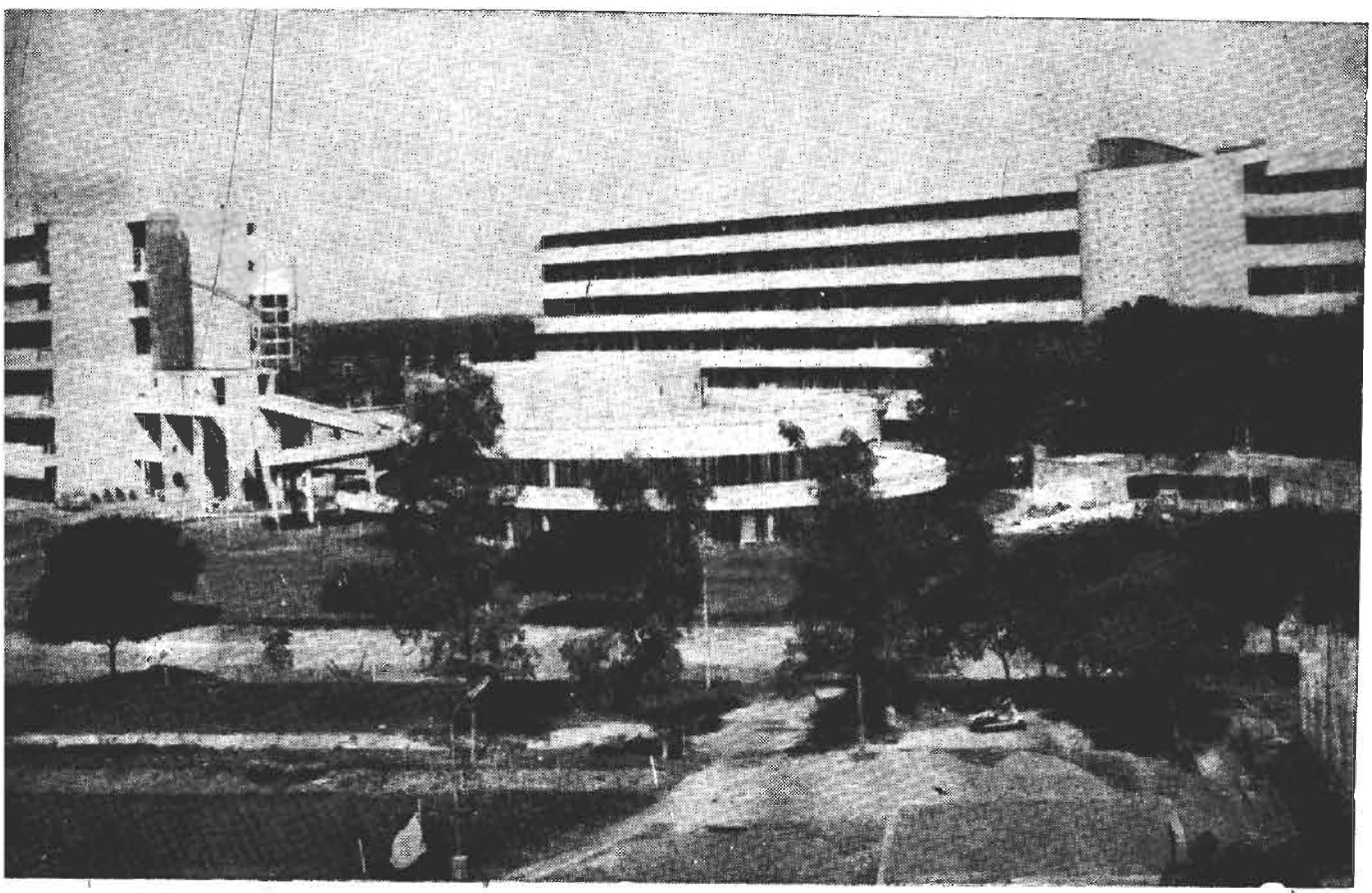
Civil Secretariat, Haryana & Punjab (the largest building in Chandigarh), Sector 1



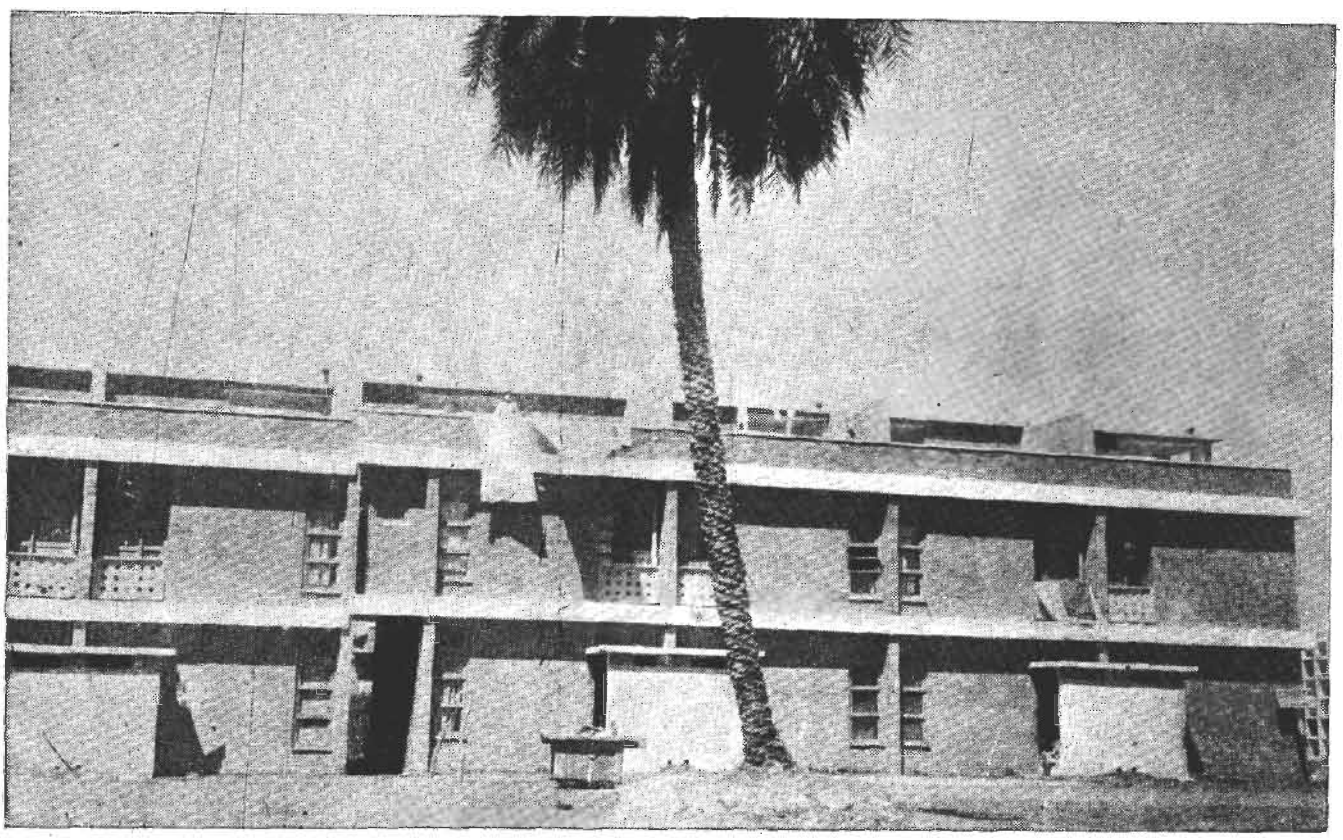
Legislative Assembly Chamber, Haryana & Punjab, Sector 1



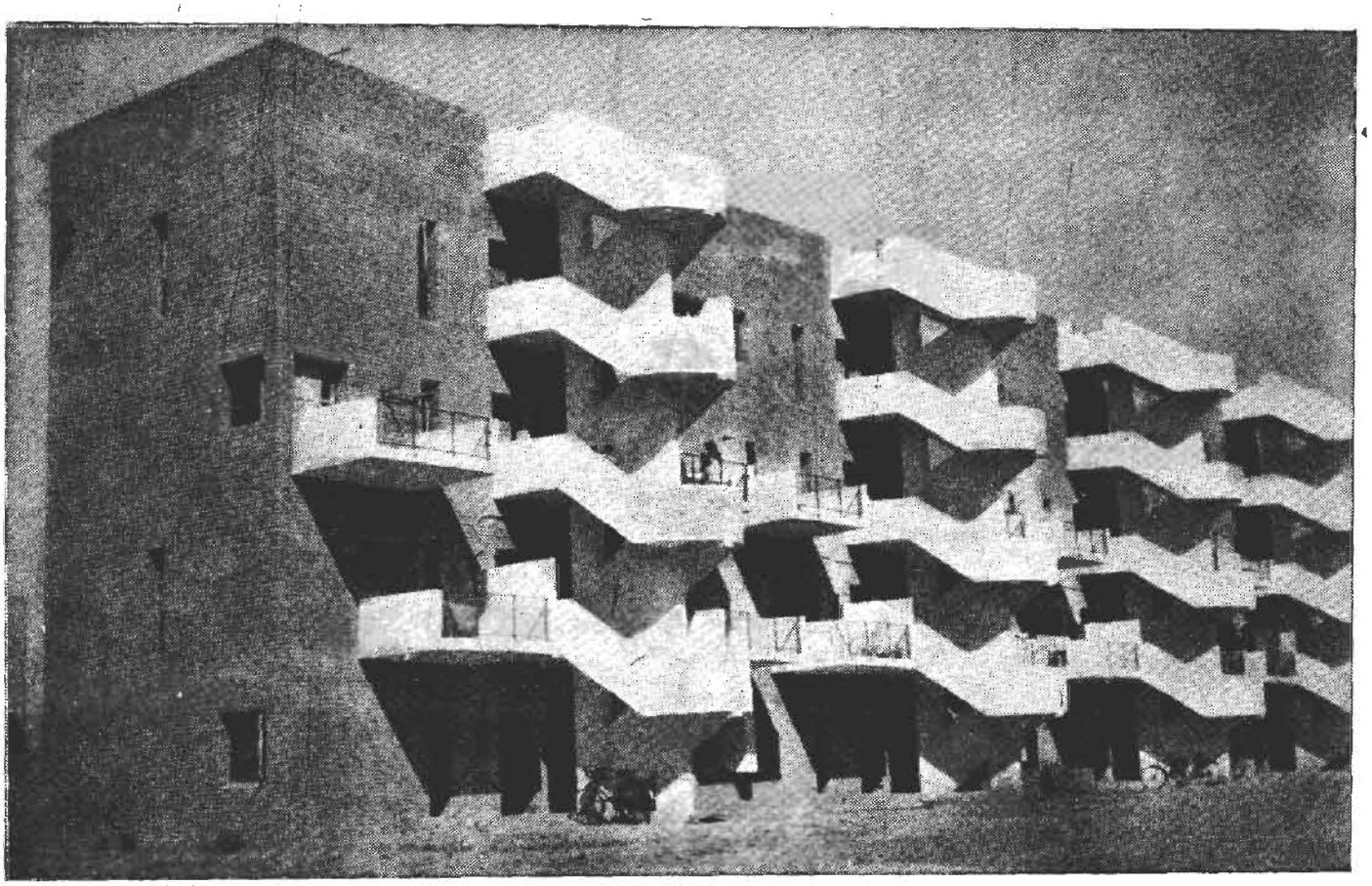
Estate Office, Chandigarh Union Territory



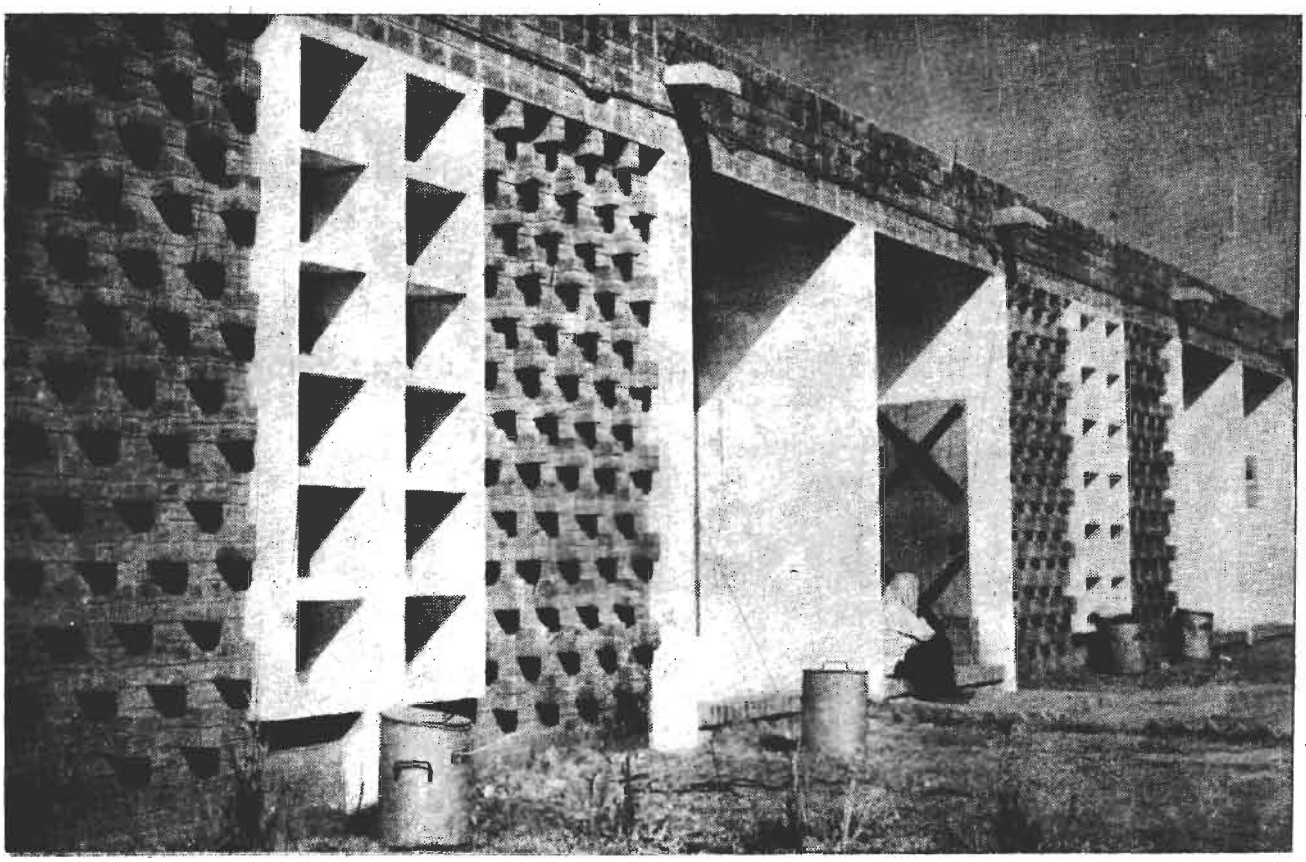
Post Graduate Institute, Sector 12



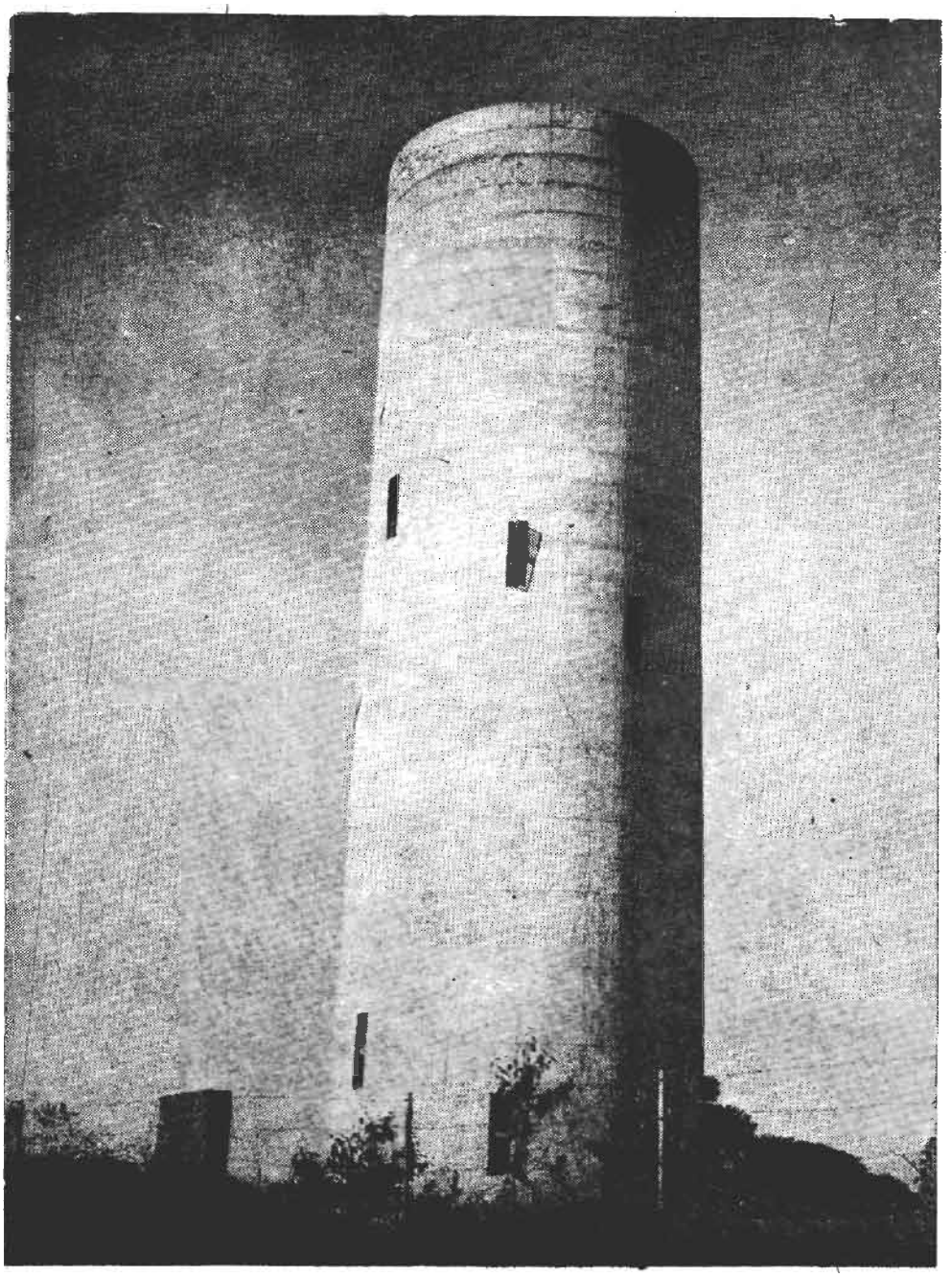
Government Houses in Sector 23



A view of four storyed building, Sector 35



Quarters for peons, Sector 24



Water Reservoir, Sector **26**

1971 CENSUS

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND

State/District/City	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied Census: Total occupied Census Houses	Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry: Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop cum-residence (including Household Industry)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Union Territory Chandigarh ..	65	935	824	815	5	4
Chandigarh District ..	6 5	935	824	815	5	4
Chandigarh City ..	63	937	855	848	4	3

N=Negligible

TABLE H-I.1

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Houses							
Hotels, Sarais Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and Cummunity 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
3	32	11	17	3	N	1	44
3	32	11	17	3	N	1	44
2	32	13	15	3	N	1	16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-1.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR SELECTED TYPES OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State/District	Vacant at the time of Houselisting		Census Houses Used as					
			Wholly Residential		Shop-cum-residence		Work-shop-cum residence including Household Industry	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union Territory, Chandigarh	**148**	**852**	**101**	**899**	**152**	**848**	**223**	**777**
Chandigarh District	148	852	101	899	152	848	223	777

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.1

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

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant Material of Wall								
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Wood	Burnt-bricks	G.I. sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Union Territory Chandigarh	**Rural**	**2**	**237**	**39**	**1**	**718**	**N**	**N**	**3**	**0**
	Urban	**3**	**24**	**10**	**8**	**953**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**1**
Chandigarh District	Rural	2	237	39	1	718	N	N	3	0
	Urban	3	24	10	8	953	N	N	1	1
Chandigarh City	Urban	3	20	8	8	959	N	N	1	1

N = Negligible
0 = Nil

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.1(A)

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

State/District/City	Rural/Urban	Predominant Material of Wall		
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Union Territory Chandigarh	**Rural**	**273**	**727**	**0**
	Urban	**39**	**959**	**2**
Chandigarh District	Rural	273	727	0
	Urban	39	959	2
Chandigarh City	Urban	34	964	2

O = Nil

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. 2

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

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant Material of Roof							
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks & lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Union Territory Chandigarh	Rural	740	105	5	N	91	0	59	N
	Urban	128	84	13	3	23	0	744	5
Chandigarh District	Rural	740	105	5	N	91	0	59	N
	Urban	128	84	13	3	23	0	744	5
Chandigarh City	Urban	113	67	13	3	16	0	783	5

N=Negligible

0=Nil

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II. 2 (A)

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

State/District/City	Rural/Urban	Predominant Material of Roof		
		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Union Territory Chandigarh	**Rural**	**744**	**256**	**N**
	Urban	**132**	**866**	**2**
Chandigarh District	Rural	744	256	N
	Urban	132	866	2
Chandigarh City	Urban	120	878	2

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

State/District/City	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and above	Unspecified No. of Rooms	Households with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Union Territory Chandigarh	**409**	**325**	**141**	**63**	**61**	**1**	**N**
Chandigarh District	409	325	141	63	61	1	N
Chandigarh City	380	346	147	64	62	1	N

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER

State/District/City	Total Rural/ Urban	TOTAL*		ONE ROOM				TWO ROOMS			
		Number of persons per room	Number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Union Territory, Chandigarh	Total	2·14	4·49	3·43	2·06	1·37	3·43	2·37	1·31	1·06	4.73
	Rural	2·61	4·84	3·40	2·13	1·27	3·40	3·00	1·68	1·32	6·01
	Urban	2·09	4·45	3·43	2·04	1·39	3·43	2·33	1·29	1·04	4·66
Chandigarh District	Total	2·14	4·49	3·43	2·06	1·37	3·43	2·37	1·31	1·06	4·73
	Rural	2·61	4·84	3·40	2·13	1·27	3·40	3·00	1·68	1·32	6·01
	Urban	2·09	4·45	3·43	2·04	1·39	3·43	2·33	1·29	1·04	4·66
Chandigarh City	Urban	2·07	4·42	3·42	2·05	1·37	3·42	2·30	1·28	1·02	4·61

*Excludes Households with details unspecified whose number in the

O=Nil

TABLE H-III. 2

ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

THREE ROOMS				FOUR ROOMS				FIVE ROOMS AND ABOVE				UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS			
Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1·85	0·99	0·86	5·55	1·48	0·80	0·68	5·92	1·08	0·59	0·49	6·45	0	0	0	1·14
2·30	1·27	1·03	6·91	2·00	1·11	0·89	7·98	1·50	0·84	0·66	9·55	0	0	0	0
1·81	0·97	0·84	5·43	1·43	0·77	0·66	5·71	1·03	0·56	0·47	6·14	0	0	0	1·14
1·85	0·99	0·86	5·55	1·48	0·80	0·68	5·92	1·08	0·59	0·49	6·45	0	0	0	1·14
2·30	1·27	1·03	6·91	2·00	1·11	0·89	7·98	1·50	0·84	0·66	9·55	0	0	0	0
1·81	0·97	0·84	5·43	1·43	0·77	0·66	5·71	1·03	0·56	0·47	6·14	0	0	0	1·14
1·80	0·97	0·83	5·39	1·41	0·76	0·65	5·64	1·02	0·56	0·46	6·02	0	0	0	1·14

Union Territory was—Total 14, Rural—nil, Urban—14.

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS AREAS

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	HOUSEHOLD HAVING			
		Total		One Person	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territory Chandigarh	**Rural**	**592**	**408**	**79**	**112**
	Urban	**222**	**778**	**17**	**86**
Chandigarh District	Rural	592	408	79	112
	Urban	222	778	17	86
Chandigarh City	Urban	198	802	14	88

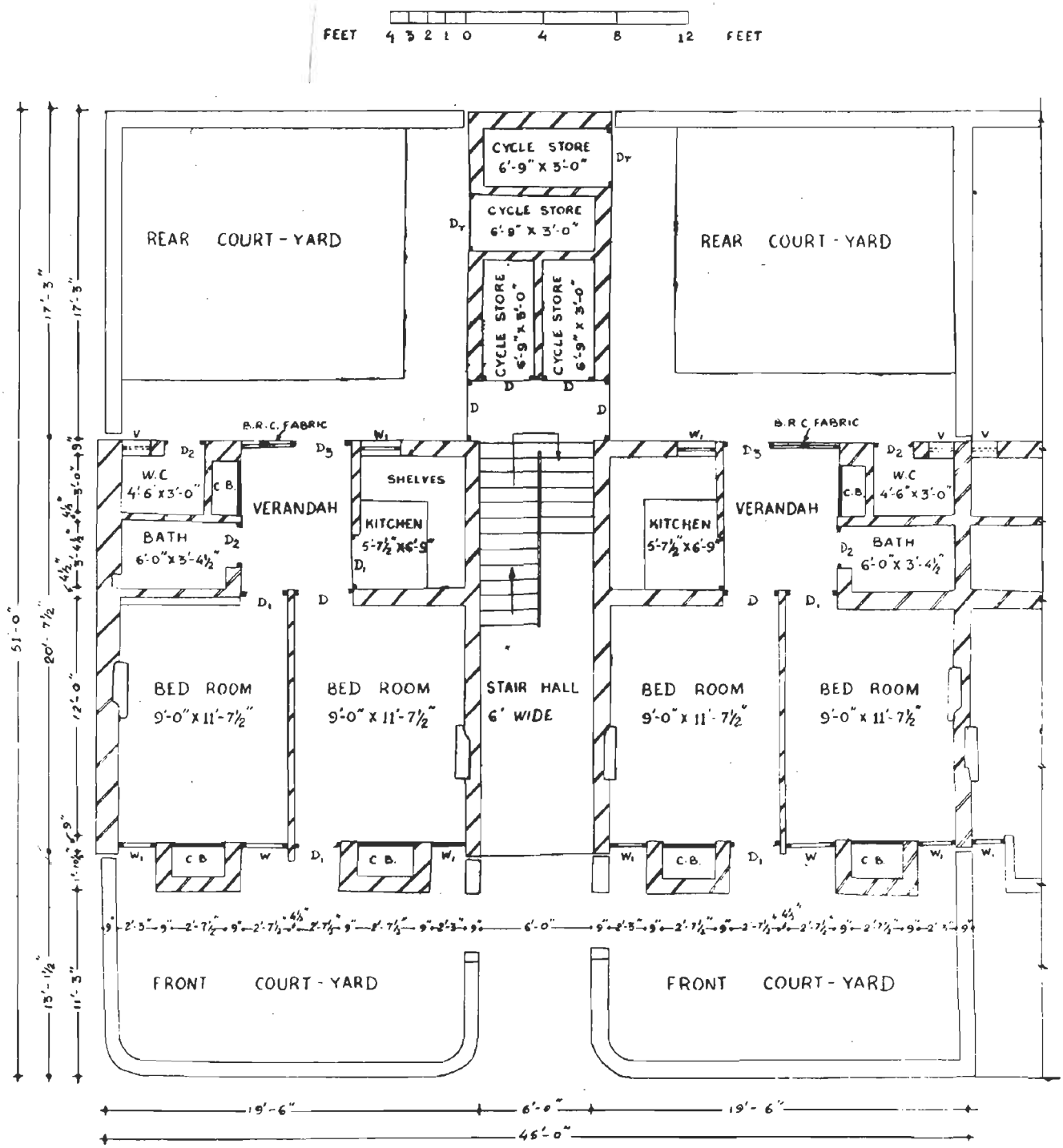
N=Negligible
O=Nil

TABLE H-IV. 1

HOUSES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AND URBAN SEPARATELY

NUMBER OF PERSONS											
Two Persons		Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six and more Persons		Number of persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
44	90	44	64	62	53	66	36	297	53	N	O
23	105	26	117	33	141	33	122	90	207	N	N
44	90	44	64	62	53	66	36	297	53	N	O
23	105	26	117	33	141	33	122	90	207	N	N
21	107	25	120	31	146	30	126	77	215	N	N

GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF HOUSE
TYPE 1 SECTOR 20



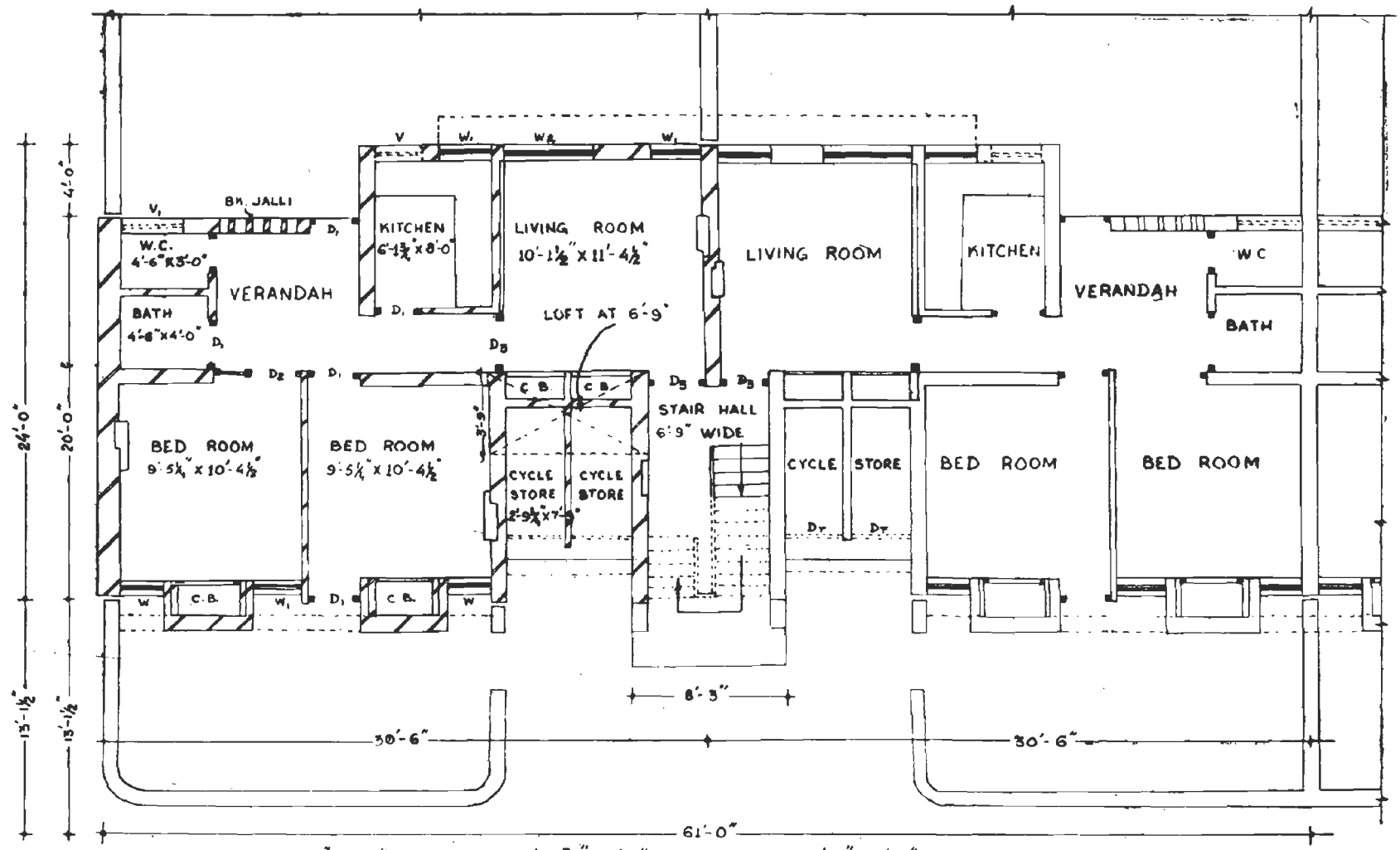
SCHEDULE OF DOORS & WINDOWS

D	3'-0" X 6'-9"	D_2	2'-3" X 6'-9"	D_T	3'-0" X 6'-9" (ROLLING SHUTER)	W	2'-7½" X 4'-0"
D_1	2'-7½" X 6'-9"	D_3	6'-0" X 6'-9"	V	1'-6" X 1'-6" (VENTILATOR)	W_1	2'-3" X 3'-9"

GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF HOUSE TYPE II

SECTOR 20

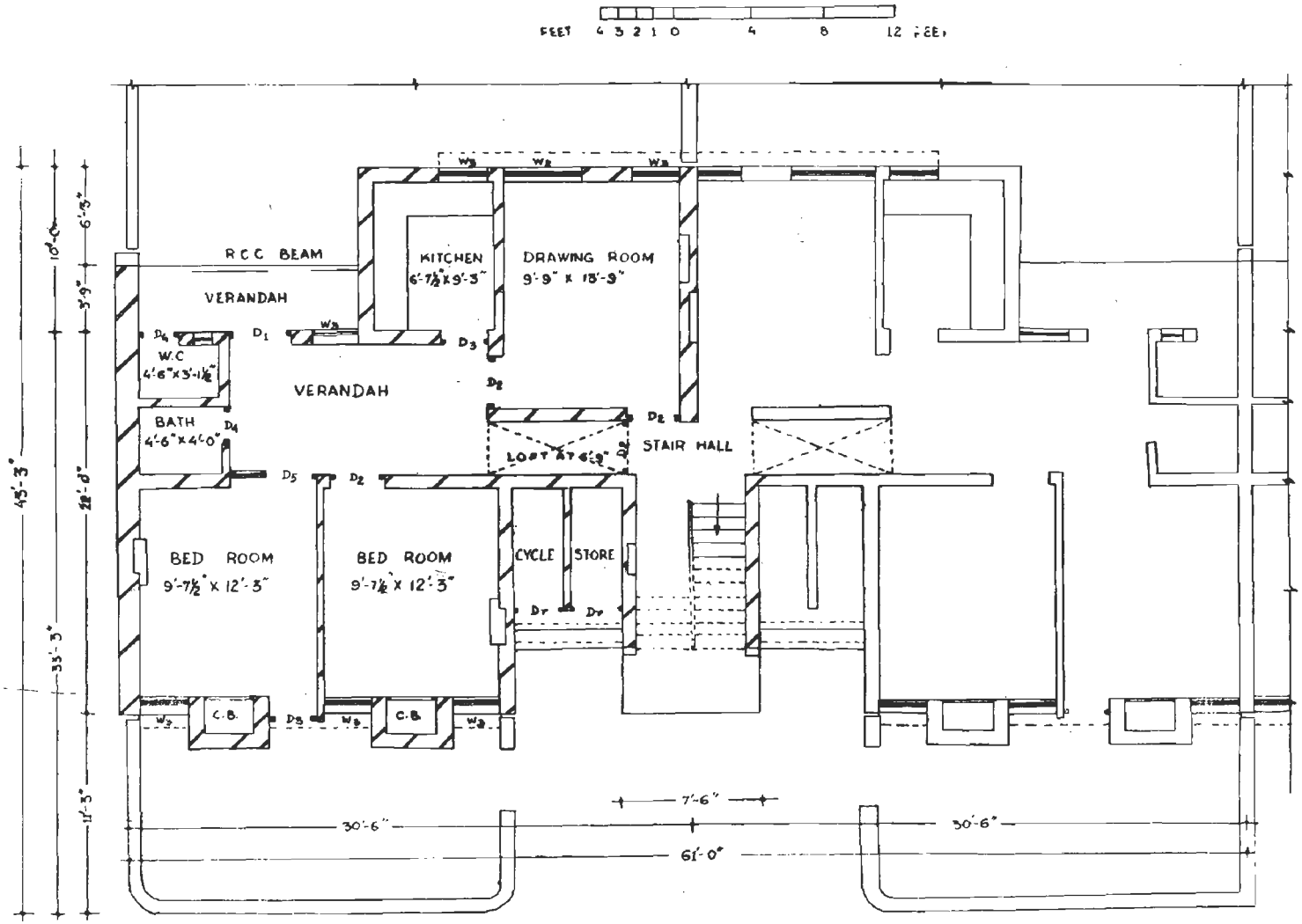
FEET 4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12 FEET



D	2'-3" X 6'-9"	D_1	2'-7½" X 6'-9"	D_2	2'-6¾" X 6'-9"	D_3	3'-0" X 6'-9"	D_r	ROLLING SHUTTER
W	2'-3" X 4'-0"	W_1	2'-7½" X 4'-0"	W_2	4'-6" X 4'-0"	V	2'-7½" X 3'-0"	V_1	3'-0" X 1'-6"

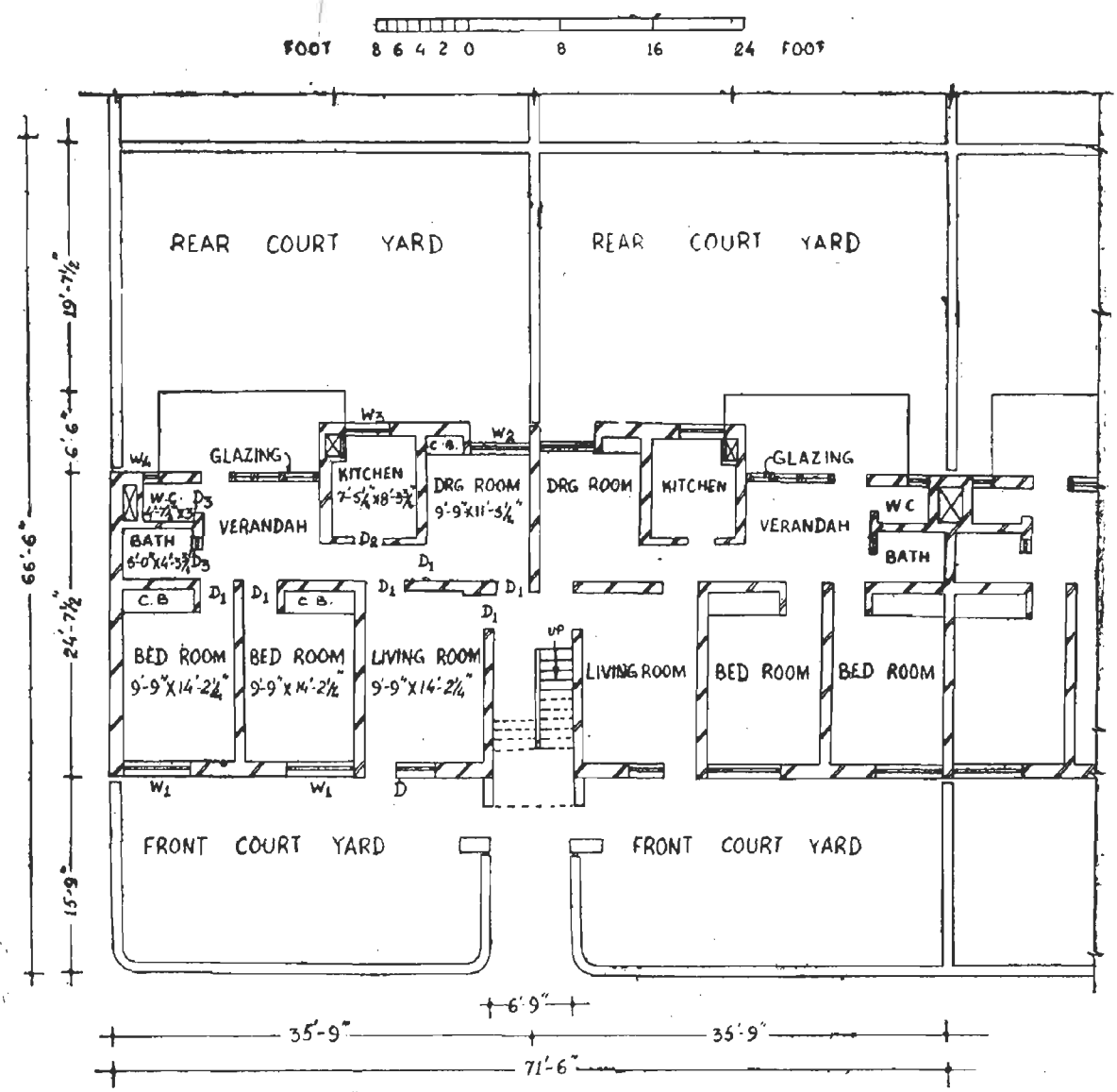
GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF HOUSE TYPE III

SECTOR 20



D_1 3'-4½" X 6'-9"	D_3 2'-7½" X 6'-9"	D_5 4'-9" X 6'-9"	W_2 4'-6" X 4'-0"
D_2 3'-0" X 6'-9"	D_4 2'-3" X 6'-9"	D_6 2'-9¾" X 6'-9" (ROLLING SHUTTER)	W_3 2'-7½" X 4'-0"

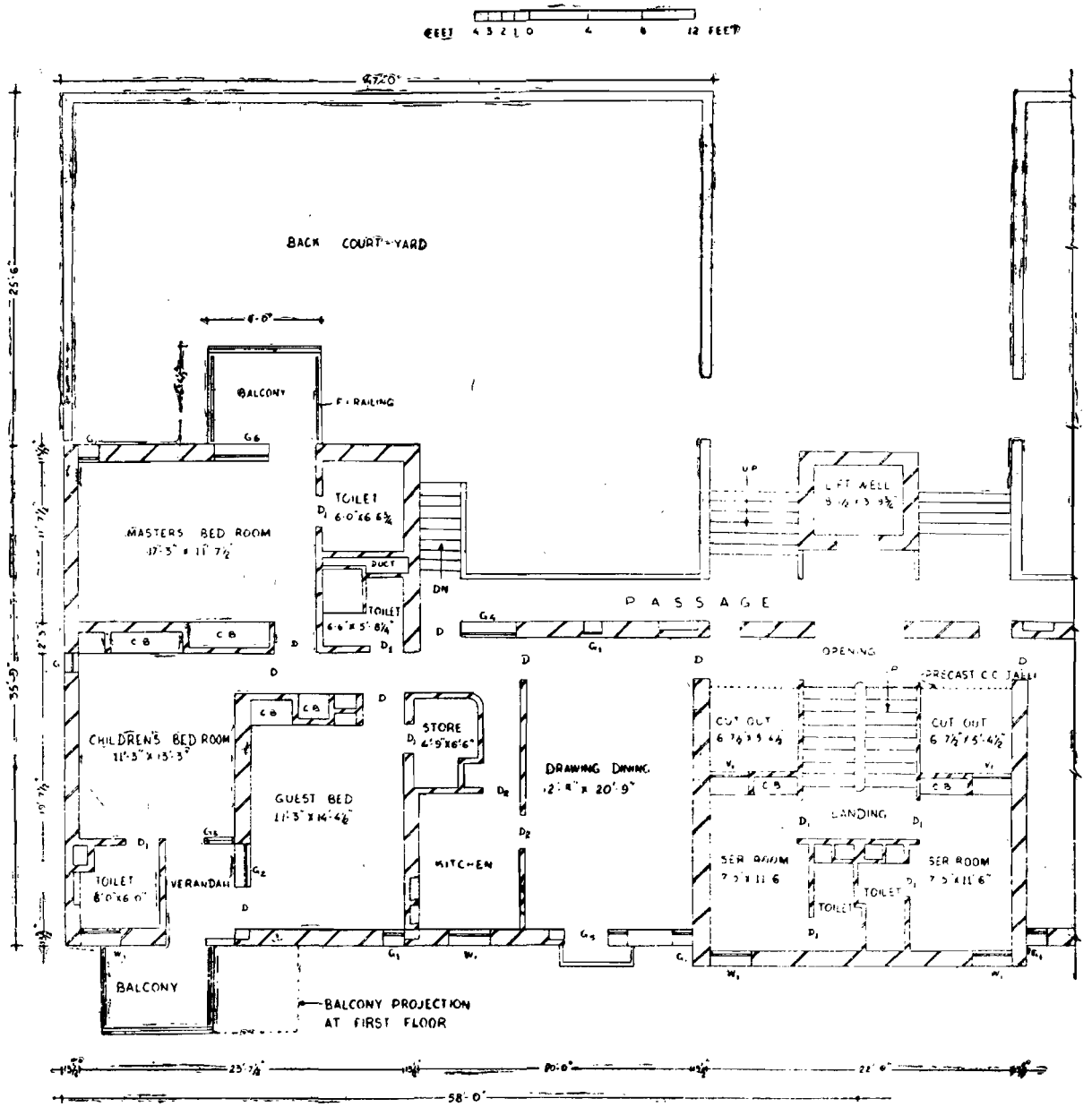
GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF HOUSE TYPE IV SECTOR 7



D	6'-0"x6'-9"	D_2	2'-7½"x6'-9"	W_1	6'-0"x3'-9"	W_3	3'-9"x3'-9"
D_1	3'-0"x6'-9"	D_3	2'-3"x6'-9"	W_2	5'-3"x3'-9"	W_4	1'-6"x3'-9"

GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF HOUSE TYPE V

SECTOR 35



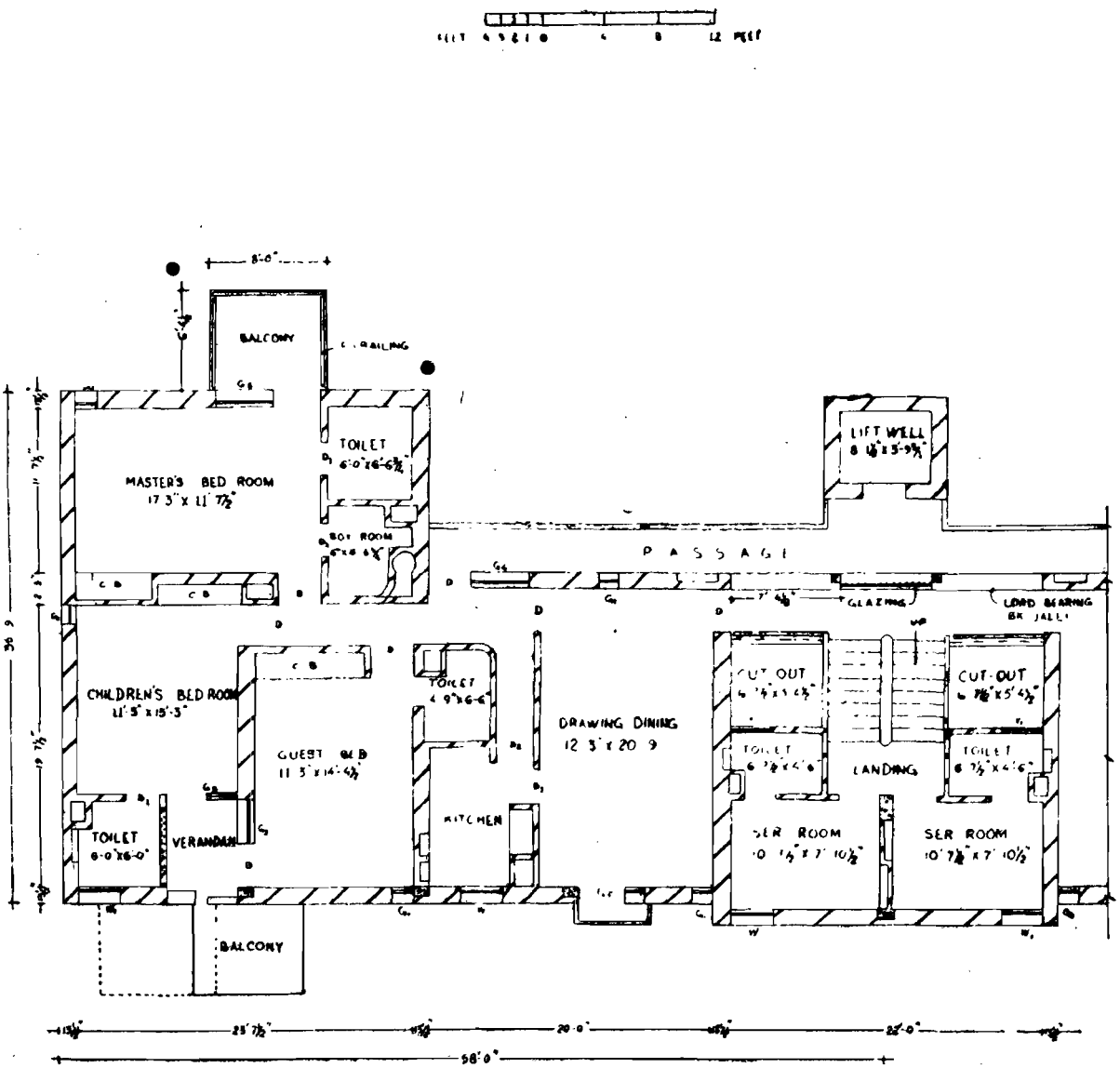
NOTES

D	3'-0" X 6'-9"	D_2	2'-7½" X 6'-9"	G_2	6'-0" X 6'-6"	G_4	7'-0" X 6'-6"	G_6	7'-6" X 6'-6"
D_1	2'-3" X 6'-9"	G_{1A}	1'-6" X 6'-6"	G_3	4'-10½" X 6'-6"	G_5	4'-6" X 6'-6"	W_1	2'-9¾" X 1'-9"

V_1 3'-0" X 2'-3"

FIRST, SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLAN OF HOUSE TYPE V

SECTOR 35



PART-IVB
1971 CENSUS-HOUSING TABLES

81--82

TABLE H-I

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

This table has been prepared on full count for (i) total (ii) rural and (iii) urban areas of the Union Territory. As the Union Territory, Chandigarh has only one district, therefore, the State figures have been repeated against the district./ Union Territory, Chandigarh has only one city having a population of over 100,000 persons. The figures for Mani Majra, the only other town in the Union Territory can be obtained by subtracting the city figures from the urban figures.

The census houses have been distributed into:—

(i) Vacant, and

(ii) Occupied census houses used as—

Residence;

Shop-cum-residence;

Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry;

Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharamshalas*, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses;

Shops excluding eating houses;

Business houses and office ;

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds;

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places;

Places of entertainments and community gathering (*Panchayatghars*) excluding places of worship;

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

Others such as sheds for animals, garages *baithak*, etc.

Census House means a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential purpose or both.

Vacant Census House means a census house in which no person is living at the time of enumeration and which is not being used for any of the purposes listed in cols. 5 to 15 of Table H-I. Residence is that census house which is solely used as residence. If the census house is used both for residence and any other purpose, it has been termed as shop-cum-residence or Workshop-cum-residence etc., as the case may be.

Shop is a place where articles are sold on credit or cash. Eating place is a shop where ready made food is served for consumption such as *tandoor*, *dhaba*.

Workshop is a place where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold and which is not a registered factory under the 'Indian Factories Act'. If a Workshop stands registered under this act, it has been termed as Factory.

Business house or Office means a premises lodging a commercial or industrial firm or office of Government and other administration including railway station, police station, post office, *patwarkhana*, etc.

TABLE
CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied Census Houses		
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including house hold industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Union Territory Chandigarh	**Total**	**66,509**	**4,350**	**54,220**	**315**	**265**
	Rural	**8,308**	**642**	**5,499**	**48**	**59**
	Urban	**58,201**	**3,708**	**48,721**	**267**	**206**
Chandigarh District	Total	66,509	4,350	54,220	315	265
	Rural	8,308	642	5,499	48	59
	Urban	58,201	3,708	48,721	267	206
Chandigarh City	Urban	54,152	3,435	45,891	237	183

H-I
TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Used as

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, work shops and work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship, e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
193	**2,124**	**725**	**1,113**	**174**	**15**	**71**	**2,944**
69	**107**	**1**	**94**	**4**	**1**	**37**	**1,747**
124	**2,017**	**724**	**1,019**	**170**	**14**	**34**	**1,197**
193	2,124	725	1,113	174	15	71	2,944
69	107	1	94	4	1	37	1,747
124	2,017	724	1,019	170	14	34	1,197
107	1,749	719	809	144	13	23	842

TABLE H-II

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

This table deals with the predominant material from which the walls and roof of the Census house are made. The material of wall is that material out of which major portion of the house is made. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made of different materials the material of the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping has been recorded.

The materials for walls are grouped under the following heads (Columns 4—12)

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo;

Mud;

Unburnt bricks;

Wood;

Burnt Bricks;

G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets;

Stone;

Cement, concrete; and

All other materials and materials not stated.

The material of roof is that material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather is built and not from which the ceiling is made. In the case of multi-storeyed buildings the intermediate floor is taken as the roof of the lower floor. The predominant material for roof are grouped under the following heads (cols. 13—20)

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo;

Tiles, slate, shingle;

Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets;

Asbestos cement sheets;

Brick and lime;

Stone;

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

All other materials and materials not stated.

Appendix to Table H-II shows the distribution of residential census houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof. Column 3 of the Appendix shows the total number of residential census houses which are further distributed horizontaly (predominant material of roof) and vertically (predominant material of wall) according to the following three categories of construction material:

(i) Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood;

(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement;

(iii) All other materials and materials not stated.

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL

State/ District/ City	Total Rural/ Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant Material of Wall								
			Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo.	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other materi-als and material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Union Territory Chandigarh	**Total**	**66,509**	**169**	**3,348**	**897**	**493**	**61,422**	**16**	**6**	**81**	**77**
	Rural	**8,308**	**17**	**1,965**	**325**	**7**	**5,968**	**1**	**3**	**22**	..
	Urban	**58,201**	**152**	**1,383**	**572**	**486**	**55,454**	**15**	**3**	**59**	**77**
Chandigarh District	Total	66,509	169	3,348	897	493	61,422	16	6	81	77
	Rural	8,308	17	1,965	325	7	5,968	1	3	22	..
	Urban	58,201	152	1,383	572	486	55,454	15	3	59	77
Chandigarh City	Urban	54,152	150	1,077	427	444	51,902	15	2	59	76

H-II
OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

Predominant Material of Roof							
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate shingle	Corrugated Iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete, R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and material not stated
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13,600	5,758	777	182	2,100	..	43,823	269
6,150	869	37	3	755	..	492	2
7,450	4,889	740	179	1,345	..	43,331	267
13,600	5,758	777	182	2,100	..	43,823	269
6,150	869	37	3	755	..	492	2
7,450	4,889	740	179	1,345	..	43,331	267
6,118	3,624	681	177	870	..	42,425	257

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 number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof		
				Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, State Shingle, corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets. Asbestos cement sheets, Brick, lime, Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not Stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Union Territory Chandigarh	Total	55,145	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	3,389	57	43
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	7,326	44,251	11
			(iii) All other materials and material not stated	1	1	66
	Rural	5,637	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,523	16	1
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets, or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,671	1,426	0
			(iii) All other materials and material not stated	..	..	..
	Urban	49,508	(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud unburnt bricks, wood	1,866	41	42
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal Sheets, stone, cement	4,655	42,825	11
			(iii) All other materials and material not stated	1	1	66

TABLE H-III

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

This table shows total number of census households and members, males and females separately living therein. The total number of households is given in column 3. The total number of members of households is shown in columns 4 and 5 (males and females). The total number of rooms occupied by the households is shown in column 6.

The households and their numbers are further distributed according to the dwelling units consisting of households with one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and above and unspecified number of rooms. In the last column i.e. column 25 households with details unspecified have been shown.

This table takes into account only that room which has four walls with a doorway, a roof overhead and is 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 metre and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room however which is used in common for sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc. is regarded as room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed, latrine and rooms in which the household industry such as a handloom is located and which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., have been excluded.

TABLE
HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census House-holds	Total Number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
			Male	Female		Number of House-holds	Number of Members		Number of House-holds	Number of Members	
							Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Union Territory, Chandigarh	**Total**	**55,226**	**139,872**	**108,152**	**115,981**	**22,557**	**46,414**	**30,889**	**17,973**	**47,116**	**37,974**
	Rural	**5,639**	**15,983**	**11,326**	**10,470**	**3,376**	**7,172**	**4,295**	**1,044**	**3,502**	**2,768**
	Urban	**49,587**	**123,889**	**96,826**	**105,511**	**19,181**	**39,242**	**26,594**	**16,929**	**43,614**	**35,206**
Chandigarh District	Total	55,226	139,872	108,152	115,981	22,557	46,414	30,889	17,973	47,116	37,974
	Rural	5,639	15,983	11,326	10,470	3,376	7,172	4,295	1,044	3,502	2,768
	Urban	49,587	123,889	96,826	105,511	19,181	39,242	26,594	16,929	43,614	35,206
Chandigarh City	Urban	46,689	116,077	90,350	99,780	17,744	36,317	24,342	16,156	41,279	33,162

Note.—(i) Columns 22—24 include figures of households which have no regular room.

(ii) Column 3 excludes figures for institutional house holds.

H-III

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			Number of Households with details unspecified
Number of Households	Number of members		Number of Households	Number of members		Number of Households	Number of members		Number of Households	Number of members		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7,794	**23,245**	**19,979**	**3,482**	**11,100**	**9,509**	**3,377**	**11,969**	**9,797**	**28**	**28**	**4**	**15**
591	**2,249**	**1,833**	**324**	**1,433**	**1,154**	**304**	**1,627**	**1,276**	..	..	..	..
7,203	**20,996**	**18,146**	**3,158**	**9,667**	**8,355**	**3,073**	**10,342**	**8,521**	**28**	**28**	**4**	**15**
7,794	23,245	19,979	3,482	11,100	9,509	3,377	11,969	9,797	28	28	4	15
591	2,249	1,833	324	1,433	1,154	304	1,627	1,276	..	..	..	..
7,203	20,996	18,146	3,158	9,667	8,355	3,073	10,342	8,521	28	28	4	15
6,849	19,796	17,125	2,981	9,023	7,791	2,917	9,634	7,926	28	28	4	14

TABLE H-IV

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

This table shows the distribution of Census Households according to the tenurial status as well as size of households. The households exclude Institutional Households like boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels, orphanages, rescue homes etc. Similar to Table H-I, H-II and H-III this table also shows the break up of total rural and urban sectors. Separate figures for Chandigarh city have also been presented.

Column No. 4 of this table shows the total number of census households with further breakup according to owned and rented houses. These households have further been distributed according to size of household, 1 person, 2 persons, 3 persons, 4 persons, 5 persons, 6 and more persons and unspecified number of persons.

A census household consists of a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of the work prevented any of them from doing so. The households enlisted in the table are those which have been living in census houses used as dwelling, shop-cum dwelling, workshop-cum-dwelling, or dwelling with other uses.

TABLE H-IV

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total Number of Census Households	Households having number of persons: One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	Number of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Union Territory Chandigarh	**Total**	**Total**	**55,226**	**6,202**	**7,090**	**7,712**	**9,315**	**8,221**	**16,667**	**19**
		Owned	**14,355**	**1,301**	**1,364**	**1,552**	**2,011**	**2,000**	**6,123**	**4**
		Rented	**40,871**	**4,901**	**5,726**	**6,160**	**7,304**	**6,221**	**10,544**	**15**
	Rural	**Total**	**5,639**	**1,082**	**755**	**612**	**645**	**573**	**1,971**	**1**
		Owned	**3,337**	**448**	**246**	**249**	**348**	**373**	**1,672**	**1**
		Rented	**2,302**	**634**	**509**	**363**	**297**	**200**	**299**	..
	Urban	**Total**	**49,587**	**5,120**	**6,335**	**7,100**	**8,670**	**7,648**	**14,696**	**18**
		Owned	**11,018**	**853**	**1,118**	**1,303**	**1,663**	**1,627**	**4,451**	**3**
		Rented	**38,569**	**4,267**	**5,217**	**5,797**	**7,007**	**6,021**	**10,245**	**15**
Chandigarh District	Total	Total	55,226	6,202	7,090	7,712	9,315	8,221	16,667	19
		Owned	14,355	1,301	1,364	1,552	2,011	2,000	6,123	4
		Rented	40,871	4,901	5,726	6,160	7,304	6,221	10,544	15
	Rural	Total	5,639	1,082	755	612	645	573	1,971	1
		Owned	3,337	448	246	249	348	373	1,672	1
		Rented	2,302	634	509	363	297	200	299	..
	Urban	Total	49,587	5,120	6,335	7,100	8,670	7,648	14,696	18
		Owned	11,018	853	1,118	1,303	1,663	1,627	4,451	3
		Rented	38,569	4,267	5,217	5,797	7,007	6,021	10,245	15
Chandigarh City	Urban	Total	46,689	4,781	5,953	6,766	8,300	7,273	13,599	17
		Owned	9,251	677	986	1,156	1,467	1,385	3,577	3
		Rented	37,438	4,104	4,967	5,610	6,833	5,888	10,022	14

Note.—(*i*) Column 4 excludes figures for Institutional Households.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31st March, 1970

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
Agra	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ..	(Reg.)
	2	Wadwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines ..	(Reg.)
	3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra ..	(Rest.)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur ..	(Rest.)
Ahmedabad	5	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road ..	(Rest.)
	6	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road ..	(Reg.)
	7	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge ..	(Reg.)
	8	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kaval Relief Road ..	(Reg.)
	9	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath ..	(Rest.)
	10	Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate ..	(Rest.)
	11	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College ..	(Rest.)
Ahmadnagar	12	V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path ..	(Rest.)
Ajmer	13	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate ..	(Reg.)
	14	Rajputana Book House, Station Road ..	(Reg.)
Aligarh	15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market ..	(Reg.)
	16	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market ..	(Rest.)
Allahabad	17	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road ..	(Reg.)
	18	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 ..	(Reg.)
	19	Ram Narain Lal Boni Madhe, 2-A, Katra Road ..	(Reg.)
	20	Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road ..	(Reg.)
	21	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road ..	(Reg.)
	22	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatama Gandhi Marg ..	(Rest.)
	23	Chandralok Parkashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony ..	(Rest.)
	24	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road ..	(Rest.)
Ambala Cantt.	25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. ..	(Reg).
Ambala City	26	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road, Ambala City ..	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
Amritsar	27	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi ..	(Reg.)
	28	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putlighar ..	(Reg.)
	29	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar ..	(Reg.)
Anand	30	Vijaya Stores, Station Road ..	(Rest.)
Bangalore	31	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. B. 507 ..	(Reg.)
	32	International Book House P. Ltd., 4 F.M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
	33	Makkala Pustak Press Balamandir, Gandhinagar ..	(Reg.)
	34	S. S. Book Emporium 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar ..	(Reg.)
	35	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ..	(Reg.)
	36	Vichara Sahitya P. Ltd., Balepet ..	(Reg.)
	37	Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram ..	(Rest.)
Bareilly	38	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar ..	(Reg.)
Baroda	39	New Medical Book House, 540, Maden Zampa Road ..	(Rest.)
	40	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Gaini Shankar Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar ..	(Rest.)
Bhagalpur	41	Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road ..	(Reg.)
Bhopal	42	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg., Sultania Road ..	(Reg.)
	43	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road ..	(Rest.)
Bhubaneshwar	44	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubanswar Marg ..	(Reg.)
Bhavanagar	45	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
Bolapura	46	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.) ..	(Rest.)
Bijapur	47	D. V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk ..	(Rest.)
Belgarira	48	Granthloka 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B. ..	(Rest.)
Bikaner	49	Bhandari Bros. Goga Gate ..	(Rest.)
Bombay	50	Charles Lambert & Col., 101, M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
	51	Co-operators Book Depot., 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar ..	(Reg.)
	52	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street ..	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	53	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, Ist Floor ..	(Reg.)
	54	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. ..	(Reg.)
	55	Indo Nath & Co. Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257 Frase Road ..	(Reg.)
	56	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road ..	(Reg.
	57	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road ..	(Reg.)
	58	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum ..	(Reg.)
	59	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darsha, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk ..	(Reg.)
	60	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street ..	(Reg.)
	61	New Book Co., 188—190 Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road ..	(Reg.)
	62	P. P. H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road ..	(Reg.)
	63	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road ..	(Rest.)
	64	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building, P.B. 6007 ..	(Rest.)
	65	Swastik Sales Co. Scientific & Technical Book-sellers ..	(Rest.)
	66	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road ..	(Reg.)
	67	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road Near Princess Street ..	(Reg.)
	68	Thacker & Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road ..	(Rest.)
	69	All-India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road ..	(Rest.)
	70	Amalga Mated Press, 41 Hamam Street ..	(Rest.)
	71	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P.M. 1505 ..	(Rest.)
	72	Secretary, Salestax Practitioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road ..	(Rest.)
	73	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar ..	(Reg.)
Calcutta	74	Chatterjee & Co. 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane ..	(Reg.)
	75	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
	76	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street ..	(Reg.)
	77	Firma K. L. Mukhopadya, 6/1-A, Banchharam Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
	78	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street ..	(Reg.)
	79	M. C. Sarkar & Sons, P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane ..	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	80	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park St. ..	(Reg.)
	81	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P. 33 Mission Row Extension ..	(Reg.)
	82	S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College Square ..	(Reg.)
	83	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street ..	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker Spink & Co. (1933), P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East ..	(Reg.)
	85	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3 Old Court House St. ..	(Reg.)
	86	Indian Book Dist. Co. C-52, M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
	87	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210 ..	(Rest.)
	88	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street ..	(Reg.)
	89	Modern Book Depot, 8, Chowringhee Centre ..	(Rest.)
	90	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue ..	(Reg.)
	91	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M.G.R. ..	(Reg.)
	92	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane ..	(Rest.)
	93	S. Bhattachar & Co., 49, Dharamattala Street ..	(Rest.)
	94	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Rd. ..	(Rest.)
	95	Smt. P. D. Uudhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane ..	(Rest.)
	96	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street ..	(Rest.)
	97	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3 B. Bankim Chatterji Street ..	(Rest.)
	98	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72 M. G. Road ..	(Rest.)
Chandigarh	99	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D ..	(Reg.)
	100	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B ..	(Reg.)
	101	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 ..	(Reg.)
	102	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22-D	(Reg.)
	103	English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D ..	(Rest.)
Calicut	104	Touring Book Stall, Court Road ..	(Rest.)
Cuttack	105	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack ..	(Reg.)
	106	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabag ..	(Rest.)
	107	New Students Store ..	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
Dehradun	108	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ..	(Reg.)
	109	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road ..	(Reg.)
	110	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	111	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market ..	(Rest.)
	112	Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpura Road ..	(Rest.)
	113	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road ..	(Reg.)
Delhi	114	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ..	(Reg.)
	115	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market ..	(Reg.)
	116	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies, Delhi Ahata Kodara Chamalian Road) ..	(Reg.)
	117	Bookweels, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9 ..	(Reg.)
	118	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market ..	(Reg.)
	119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate ..	(Reg.)
	120	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, D. Ganj ..	(Reg.)
	121	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj ..	(Reg.)
	122	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate ..	(Reg.)
	123	Kitah Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	124	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura ..	(Reg.)
	125	Metropoliton Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	126	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills ..	(Reg.)
	127	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate ..	(Reg.)
	128	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg ..	(Reg.)
	129	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market ..	(Reg.)
	130	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak ..	(Reg.)
	131	Adarsh Publicity Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road, Daryaganj ..	(Rest.)
	132	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak ..	(Rest.)
	133	All-India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar ..	(Rest.)
	134	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar) ..	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	135	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak ..	(Rest.)
	136	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak ..	(Rest.)
	137	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran ..	(Rest.)
	138	Munshi Ram Manchar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak ..	(Rest.)
	139	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak ..	(Reg.)
	140	Oversees Book Agency, 3810 David Street, D. Ganj-9 ..	(Reg.)
	141	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak ..	(Rest.)
	142	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate ..	(Rest.)
	143	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk ..	(Rest.)
	144	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar ..	(Reg.)
	145	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony ..	(Reg.)
	146	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines ..	(Rest.)
	147	University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar ..	(Rest.)
	148	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound ..	(Reg.)
Dhanbad	149	New Sketch Press Post Box 26 ..	(Rest.)
Dharwar	150	Bharat Book Depot & Parkashan, Subhas Road ..	(Rest.)
	151	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road ..	(Rest.)
Ernakulam	152	South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal ..	(Reg.)
	153	Pai & Co., Broadway ..	(Rest.)
Ferozepur Cantt.	154	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road ..	(Reg.)
Gaya	155	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg ..	(Reg.)
Goa	156	Snghals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church ..	(Rest.)
Gurgaon	157	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi ..	(Rest.)
Guntur	158	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet, Ghowrasta ..	(Reg.)
Gwalior	159	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashmar ..	(Rest.)
	160	Tater Bros., Sarafe ..	
	161	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.8. Marg ..	(Rest.)
	162	M. C. Daftri, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar ..	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
Gwalior	163	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali ..	(Rest.)
	164	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road ..	(Reg.)
Ghaziabad	165	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G.T. Road ..	(Rest.)
	166	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar ..	(Reg.)
Hyderabad	167	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul ..	(Reg.)
	168	Bhasha Parkashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman ..	(Rest.)
	169	Booklovers P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta ..	(Rest.)
	170	Book Syndicate Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank ..	(Reg.)
	171	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	172	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda ..	(Reg.)
Hardwar	173	Sewa Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brashampuri ..	(Rest.)
Hubli	174	Pervaja's Book House, Station Road ..	(Reg.)
Indore	175	Wadhwa & Co., 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road ..	(Reg.)
	176	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura ..	(Rest.)
	177	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace ..	(Rest.)
	178	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	179	Vinay Pustak Bhandar ..	(Rest.)
Jaipur City	180	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema ..	(Reg.)
	181	Popular Book Depot., Chaura Rasta ..	(Reg.)
	182	Vani Mandir Swami Mansingh Highway ..	(Reg.)
	183	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar ..	(Rest.)
Jamshedpur	184	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd., P.B. No. 78 ..	(Reg.)
	185	Gupta Stores, Dhtkidith ..	(Reg.)
	186	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26 Main Road ..	(Rest.)
Jamnagar	187	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road ..	(Reg.)
Jodhpur	188	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	189	Dwarka Dass Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents ..	(Reg.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
Jodhpur	190	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate ..	(Reg.)
	191	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road ..	(Rest)
Jubbalpur	192	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj ..	(Reg.)
	193	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P.O. ..	(Rest.)
Jullundur City	194	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala ..	(Reg.)
	195	Hazoorina Bros., Mai Hiran Gate ..	(Rest.)
	196	University Publishers, Railway Road ..	(Rest.)
Jhunjhunu (Raj)	197	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra ..	(Rest.)
Kanpur	198	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall ..	(Reg.)
	199	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park ..	(Reg.)
	200	Universal Book Stall, The Mall ..	(Reg.)
Kapsan	201	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg ..	(Reg.)
Kolapur	202	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ..	(Rest.)
Kumta	203	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) ..	(Reg.)
Lucknow	204	Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazaratganj ..	(Reg.)
	205	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj ..	(Reg.)
	206	Eastern Book Co., 34 Lalbagh Road ..	(Reg.)
	207	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P.B. 154 ..	(Reg.)
	208	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazaratganj ..	(Reg.)
	209	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road ..	(Rest.)
	210	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar ..	(Rest.)
Ludhiana	211	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	212	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road ..	(Rest.)
	213	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ..	(Rest.)
	214	The Pharmacy News, Pindi St. ..	(Rest.)
Madurai	215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St. ..	(Reg.)
	216	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street ..	(Reg.)
Mathura	217	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bengali Ghat ..	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat: of Agents
Madras	218	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora ..	(Reg.)
	219	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62 Big. Street, Triplicance ..	(Reg.)
	220	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 ..	(Reg.)
	221	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty St. ..	(Reg.)
	222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road ..	(Reg.)
	223	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14 Bankuram Chetty St. ..	(Rest.)
	224	Madras Book Agency ..	(Rest.)
	225	Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa St. Sadhana Sadan ..	(Rest.)
	226	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 and 32 James St. ..	(Rest.)
	227	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance ..	(Rest.)
	228	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore ..	(Rest.)
	229	Reliance Trading Co., 79/10, Shambu Dass St. ..	(Reg.)
Mangalore	230	U-R, Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ..	(Reg.)
	231	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail ..	(Rest.)
Meerut	232	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank ..	(Reg.)
	233	Parkash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar ..	(Reg.)
Muzaffarnagar	234	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
	235	Gargya & Co., 139 G. New Market ..	(Rest.)
Muzaffarpur	236	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate ..	(Rest.)
Mysore	237	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle ..	(Reg.)
	238	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ..	(Reg.)
	239	Geeta Book House, New State Circle ..	(Reg.)
	240	Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas ..	(Rest.)
Mandsaur	241	Natha Bros., Booksellers & Stationers ..	(Rest.)
Mussouri	242	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road ..	(Rest.)
Nagpur	243	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All-India Radio Square ..	(Rest.)
	244	Western Book Depot, Residency Road ..	(Reg.)
Nilgiris	245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kogagiris, Madras States ..	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
Nainital	246	Consel Book Depot, Bara Bazar ..	(Reg.)
Nadiad	247	R. S. Desai, Station Road ..	(Rest.)
New Delhi	248	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
	249	Apki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar ..	(Reg.)
	250	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
	251	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
	252	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O. B. No. 328 ..	(Reg.)
	253	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
	254	Jayana Book Depot., P.B. 2505, Karol Bagh ..	(Reg.)
	255	Luxmi Book Store, 72 Janpath P.O. Box 553 ..	(Reg.)
	256	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 ..	(Reg.)
	257	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ..	(Reg.)
	258	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
	259	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House ..	(Reg.)
	260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road ..	(Reg.)
	261	Ram Krishna & Sons (Of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
	262	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh ..	(Reg.)
	263	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar ..	(Reg.)
	264	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodhi Road ..	(Reg.)
	265	Sunjeja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
	266	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
	267	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath ..	(Reg.)
	268	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh ..	(Rest.)
	269	N. C. Kauncal & Co., 40, Model Basti P.O. Karol Bagh, New Dehli-5 ..	(Rest.)
	270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar ..	(Reg.)
	271	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodhi Colony ..	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	272	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111 Central Market Srinispuri ..	(Rest.)
	273	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road ..	(Rest.)
	274	Glob Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East ..	(Reg.)
	275	Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave ..	(Rest.)
	276	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar ..	(Rest.)
	277	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 2819, Arya Smaj Road ..	(Rest.)
Patiala	278	Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar ..	(Reg.)
Patna	279	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli ..	(Reg.)
	280	J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli ..	(Reg.)
	281	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli ..	(Reg.)
	282	Today and Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath ..	(Rest.)
Poona	283	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Syamkhana ..	(Reg.)
	284	Imperial Book Depot, 286, M. G. Road ..	(Reg.)
	285	Sarswat 67 Patel Flats, 2 Bombay Poona Road ..	(Rest.)
	286	International Book Service, Deccan Ghyam Khana ..	(Reg.)
	287	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk ..	(Reg.)
	288	Secy., Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth ..	(Rest,)
Pondicherry	289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix ..	(Rest.)
Pupukkottai	290	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main St. ..	(Rest.)
	291	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road ..	(Rest.)
Rajkot	292	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent ..	(Reg.)
Rajpur	293	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar ..	(Rest.)
Ranchi	294	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar ..	(Rest.)
Rewari	295	Tika Ram Singh Lal ..	(Rest)
Saugar	296	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers ..	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
Secunderabad	297	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market St. ..	(Rest.)
Sivikasi	298	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street ..	(Rest.)
Simla	299	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall ..	(Reg.)
Surat	300	Sh. Gajanah Pustakalaya, Tower Road ..	(Reg.)
	301	Gujrat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg Athwa Lines ..	(Rest.)
Tuticorin	302	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road ..	(Rest.)
Trichinopoloy	303	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road ..	(Reg.)
Tripura	304	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers ..	(Rest.)
Trivandrum	305	International Book Depot, Main Road ..	(Reg.)
	306	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 ..	(Rest)
Tezpur	307	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam ..	(Rest.)
Udaipur	308	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College Consumer, Co-operative Society Ltd. ..	(Rest.)
	309	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest.)
Ujjain	310	Rami Bros. 41, Mallipura ..	(Rest.)
Varanasi	311	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot ..	(Reg.)
	312	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P. B. No. 8	(Reg.)
	313	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka ..	(Reg.)
	314	Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg ..	(Reg.)
	315	Globe Book Centre, P. O. Hindu University ..	(Rest.)
Vzegapatam	316	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building ..	(Reg.)
	317	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co-operative Stores	(Rest.)
Wardha	318	Swarajya Bhandar, Rathi Market ..	(Reg.)
Vellore	319	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers ..	(Reg.)
		Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. Indian Coffee House, New Delhi, Phone No. 44561	For Local Sale
		Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Phone No. 23-3813	
		High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W. C. 2	

List of Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications as on 31st March, 1970 (Railway Bookstall Holders)

1. S/s A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
2. S/s Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
3. G/s Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.

(FOREIGN)

1. S/S Educational Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal).
2. S/S Aktiebologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden).
3. Reise-und-Ver KEHRSVERLAGE Stutt Gart., Post 730Gutenleergstrelee 21, Stuttgart Nr. 11245 Stuttgart, den (Germany West).
4. S/S Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, Tne Mall, Lanore (Pakistan).
5. S/S Drghi Ranchi International Booksellers, via Cavour, T-9-11, 35000 Padova, **Italy.**
6. S/S Wepf & Co., Booksellers, English Deptt., ELSENGASSE 5 BASEL, **Switzerland.**
7. Otto HARRASSOWITZ, BUCHHANDIUNG UND ANTIQUARIAL, 6200 WISESBADEN, TAUNUSTRA, **GERMANY.**
8. S/S A. ASHER & Co., 386, HERENGRACHT, AMSTERDAM. C **(HOLLAND).**
9. S/S SWETS & ZEITLINGER N. V.,471 & 487 KEIZERSGRACHT AMSTERDAM **(HOLLAND).**
10. M. G. VON PIERE, RECHITRACT 62, EINDHOVEN **(HOLLAND).**
11. H. K. LOWIS & CO. LTD., 136, GOWER STREET, **LONDON W:C.1.**
12. HERBERT WILSON LTD., BOOKSELLERS & SUB-AGENTS, 161 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON S.E.I., **ENGLAND.**
13. BUCH UND ZEITACHRIFREN, M.B.H. I-IND EXPORT, GROSSO UND, KNNISSIONBUCH HANDLING INTERNATION VERLAGSA USLIEFERUNDENM **HAMBARG (GERMANY).**
14. S/S STORE NORDISKE VIDENSKABOGHANDEL, REMERSGADE 27 DK 1362, **COMPENHAGEN K.**
15. The EX-LIBRIS, BUCHHANDEISGELLSCHAFF, HARINNON OSWOLD & CO., K.G., **FRANKFURT/MAIN (GERMANY).**
16. Dr. LUDWING HANTASCHEL UNIVERSITATS-BUCHHANDLUNG, 34, COTTINGEN **(GERMANY).**
17. OTTO KOELTZ ANTIQUAIAT, 624 KOENIGSTING/TAUNUS, RERANWALDSTR-6, **(W. GERMANY).**
18. ASIA LIBRARY SERVICE, 1841, 69th AVENYES, CALIFORNIA **(U.S.A.)**
19. PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING Co. LTD., MITRE HOUSE, 177, REGENT STREET, **LONDON W.I.**
20. REISE-U-VERKEHRSVERLAG; 7 STUTTGART-VAIHINGEN, POSTFAIH-80-0830. HOSIGWIESENSTR-25 **(GERMANY).**

S. & R. AGENTS AS ON 31-3-70

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C. &I., Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground, No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/O Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Lines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I., Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, M.P.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Govt. B.D., Shillong.
18. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzafferpur.
19. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The O. I/C, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The O. I/C, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The O. I/C, S.I.S.I., Habra, Talaluria, 24 Parganas,
23. The O. I/C, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O.I./C, S.I.S.I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/I, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O. I/C, S.I.S.O., Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O. I/C, S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workship, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur 24, Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.

31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Eveest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
35. The Registar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg., Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlignt Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. State, Stores and Pubs., P. O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajesthan, Jaipur 'C' City.
52. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller Ptg. & Sty. Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, U.P.
57. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, M.D., Gwalior.
58. Supdt., Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidnan Soudha, Bangalore-1.
61. Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.

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

65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.

66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.

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

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

69. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot.

70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L&E Madras Harbour, Madras-1.

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

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

73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Porlland Park, Visakhapatnam.

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

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

76. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I. Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.

77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun.

78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.

79. The Dy. Director General (S. D.) 6, Esplanade East, Culcutta.

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

81. The Govt. Epigwaphist for India.

82. The Asstt. Director, Incharge, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Varansi.

83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.

84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.) Office of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay.

85. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.

86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.

87. The Principal Officer, Merantile Marine Department, Calcutta.

88. The Director, S. I. S. I. 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.

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

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

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

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

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

94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.

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

96. The Controller of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry), Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information, Centre, Patna.
102. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi.
103. The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
104. The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I. M.I. Road, Jaipur.
105. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
106. National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
107. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
108. The Karntak University, Dharwar.
109. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

The Principal Publications officer sending Commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi.

The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.

The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

Controller of Aerodrames, Delhi.

Controller of Aerodrames, Calcutta.

Controller of Aerodrames, Bombay.

Controller of Aerodrames, Madras.

The Registrar, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

The Land and Development Officer, M. of Health and Family Planning W.H. & U.D. Nirman Bnavan, New Delhi.

Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.

Director of Census Operations, 29-British Indian St., Calcutta.

Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad.

Director of Census Operations, Port Blair.

Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Patna.

Director of Census Operations, M. P., Bhopal.

Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Agartala.

Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

Director of Census Operations, Bangalore.

Director of Census Operations, Simla.
Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Due, Panaji
Director of Census Operations, Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh.
Director of Census Operations, Madras.
Director of Census Operations, Karanwala, Building Ellis, Bridge, Ahmedabad.
Director of Census Operations, Grand Hotel, Under Hill Road, Delhi.
Director of Census Operations, Nefa, Shillong.
Director of Census Operations, Jammu and Kashmir.
Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra.
Director of Census Operations, Utter Pradesh.
Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A. Islands.
Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya.
Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry.

3575 DCO– Govt. Press, Chd.