


# CENSUS OF INDIA
# 1971

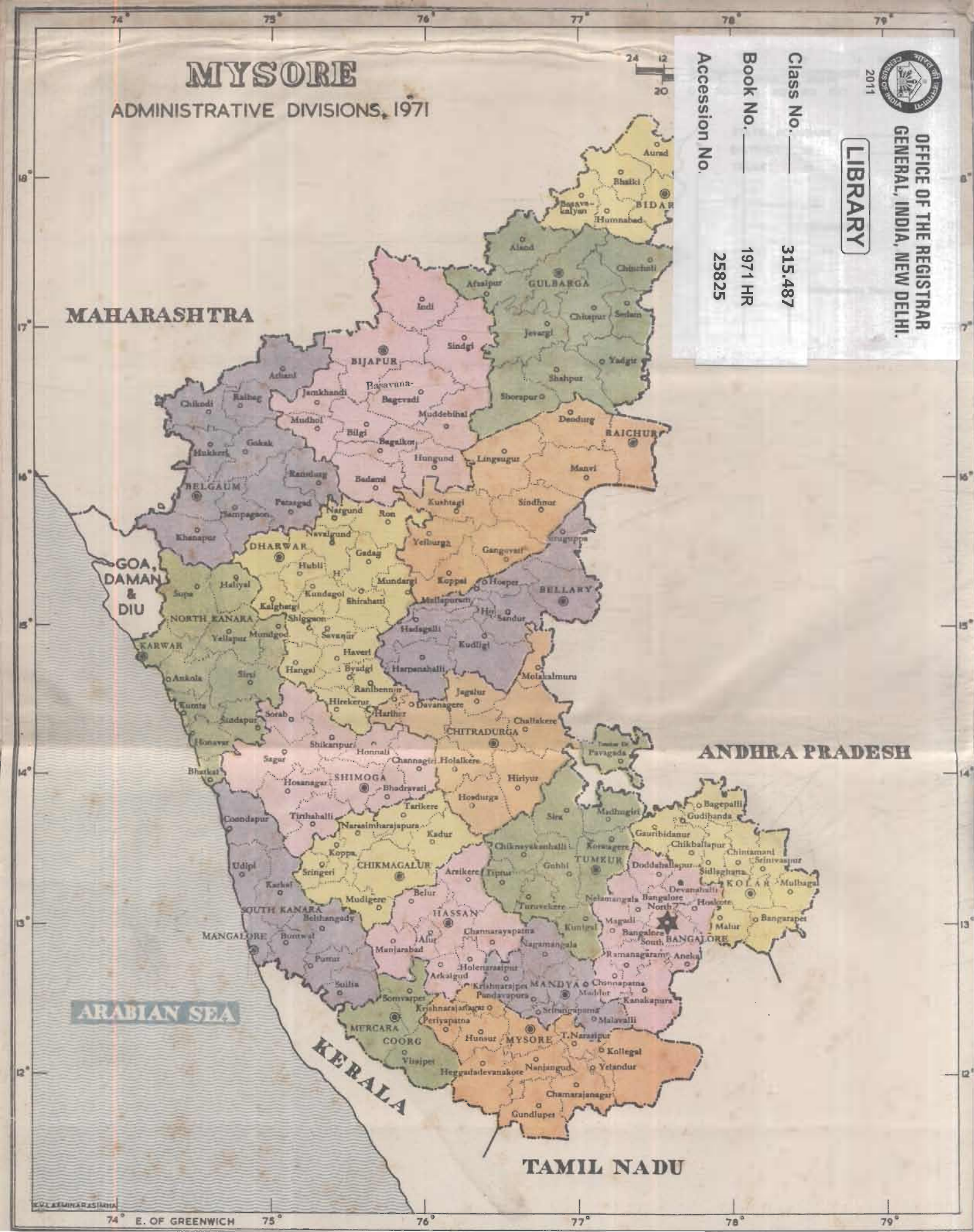
SERIES - 14

## MYSORE

PART IV

## REPORT ON HOUSING

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## BRINDAVAN GARDENS, KRISHNARAJASAGAR

*( Motif on the cover )*

The illustration on the cover page is a view of the Krishnaraja Sagar dam in Mandya district. This world famous tourist centre is at a distance of about 20 Kms. from the garden city of Mysore. Designed in the Moghul pattern, the plan and layout of this illuminated terrace garden of India owe a lot to the endeavours of Sir Mirza Ismail the ex-Dewan (1926—41 A.D.) of former Mysore State. Gardens and fountains are laid on either banks of the river Cauvery as it emerges from the dam. The innumerable number of fountains and plants in the gardens are electrified and when illuminated the whole area appears like a fairyland and presents a vista of unsurpassed grandeur. An image of Goddess Cauvery (holding a pot from which water flows out) installed in a niche at the foot of the dam adds a touch of sanctity to this place. There are also images of Radha and Krishna.

The Kannambadi project (*i.e.* the project to put up a dam below the confluence of Cauvery, Hemavathi & Lakshman Thirtha) took shape in 1911 on the advice of Bharatha Ratna M. Visvesvaraya who was then the Chief Engineer in Mysore. The construction of this reservoir-dam was completed by 1932. Named after H. H. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV in 1917 (Maharaja of Mysore 1902-40 A.D.) this dam which is 8,600' long, 130' high above the river-bed caused a submersion of 31,943 acres. The reservoir is intended to store 124' depth of water at full reservoir level, its capacity being 43,934 million cft. above the sill of the irrigation supply sluices which are 60' above the river-bed. It has in all 171 sluices of different sizes and at various levels providing for flood-disposal and scouring, irrigation and power generation. The canal system can irrigate 1,25,000 acres of land in Mandya and Mysore districts.

The Brindavan gardens are regularly illuminated. At the entrance to the dam and the gardens is an imposing arch on which are displayed information connected with the construction of the dam.

# PREFACE

The Houselisting Operations, which constitute the first phase of the Census Operations were conducted during 1 - 4 - 1970 to 30 - 5 - 1970. The Houselisting Operations were mainly meant to obtain a frame for the enumeration, but, as at the 1961 Census, the opportunity was taken to obtain detailed information regarding houses and all types of establishments through a Houselist and an Establishment Schedule. In this Report on Housing, the information obtained from the houselists is presented. The information obtained through the Establishment Schedule is presented separately in a Report on Establishments.

In the preparation of this Report, I have had the great assistance of Shri R. Y. Revashetti and his staff of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit which I gladly acknowledge. I also thank Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Central Tabulation Officer and Shri S. C. Sharma, Asst. Registrar General, Mechanical Tabulation Unit, Office of the Registrar General for their ready help in the processing and preparation of the Housing Tables. The success of the Census Operations is largely due to the constant encouragement and guidance that we had from Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India. I must place on record my personal sense of gratitude to him.

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MYSORE

*Bangalore*

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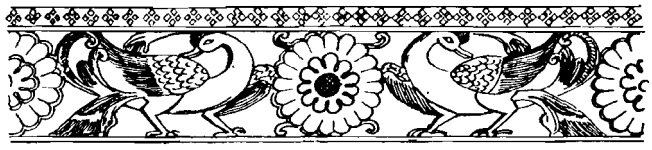

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# REPORT



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

**Houselisting — a preliminary step**

A Census of population has been defined as the "total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time or times, to all persons in a country or defined territory"[1]. The Census, therefore, includes within its ambit every person, irrespective of sex or age and separate data are recorded for each person by direct enumeration. In this process of enumeration, the household or group to which a person belongs is also enumerated. To be able to enumerate every person it is first necessary to determine where people live or, in other words, to identify them with reference to some specific location. This is done by first determining the smallest enumeration area, called a Census block, and within a block, identifying the houses and households. Although census data are collected for individuals, the unit for identification is the household or the housing unit with which such individuals are associated. The physical identification of each of such unit is, therefore, an essential step in the organisation of the Census enumeration. The identification of these units is ensured through the Houselisting Operations.

The Houselisting Operations constitute the first phase of the Census count. The listing of the houses and of the households in them and the preparation of notional maps (*i.e.*, maps not drawn to scale) are the main aspects of the Houselisting Operations. The main purpose of the Houselisting Operations is to provide a frame for the actual Census count since the listing of houses and households gives a fairly accurate indication of the number of units and the population included within a specific area, based on which the enumeration blocks can be carved out conveniently. Thus, the Houselisting Operations are basically a preliminary operation in the organisation of the enumeration of the population. However, the scope and utility of the Houselisting Operations have been expanded considerably by the collection of information regarding housing since 1961. During the Houselisting Operations of the 1961 Census a uniform schedule was canvassed in which certain basic particulars on housing were collected. At the 1971 Census also, the opportunity afforded by the Houselisting Operations to collect valuable data on housing has been taken. The Houselisting Operations are, in a sense, a simple Housing Census.

**Permanent Housenumbering Scheme:**

The listing of households or of houses can be effective only if it is possible to identify the location of each unit in a definite manner. This is easy where streets and houses are numbered in a regular manner. However such a system of regular numbering rarely exists, or where it does exist, is imperfect. The numbering of streets and structures has been a problem not only of the Census Organisation but of all local authorities. By any standards a good system of numbering is essential but unfortunately rarely exists. To remedy this situation, or at least to make a beginning towards improvement, the Registrar General suggested to the Scheme of Permanent Housenumbering. The scheme was circulated to the State Governments under the Registrar Generals' letters No. 23/1/67/-Map of 4.4.1967 along with a mannual of instruc-

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1 P.4 Handbook of Population Census Methods, Vol. I, General Aspects of a Population Census, United Nations, 1958.

tions (Appendix No. 1, 2, 3). To implement the scheme a State Level Committee was constituted by the Government of Mysore by order No. RD 7 ETC 68 of 22-3-1968, with the following members:

1. Secretary to Government, Law Department.
2. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
3. Secretary to Government, Development, Housing, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation Department.
4. Secretary to Government, Health and Municipal Administration Department.
5. Director of Census Operations, Mysore.

The Secretary to Government Revenue Department was the Chairman and the Director of Census Operations the Convenor of the Committee. The Post Master General was later co-opted as a member of the Committee.

As a preliminary step, copies of the mannual were made available in English and Kannada to all local authorities such as Municipalities, Corporations, Panchayats etc. The implementation of the scheme in the districts was sought to be achieved through District Level Committees with the Deputy Commissioners as Chairmen. Instructions were issued by the State Government for the setting up of such Committees and general orders were also issued regarding the manner in which the scheme should be carried out (Appendix No. 4, 5).

The scheme, unfortunately, could not be implemented to the extent one would have liked. It got of to a late start, with the State Level Committee meeting for the first time on 5.12.68, by which time , the preliminaries for the actual Census were already underway. In a few taluks and in some major urban areas such as Hubli-Dharwar, the numbering was carried out, but, by and large, it would be difficult to assert that the scheme was successfully implemented. The result was that, at the Census, the numbering was carried out by the Census staff in the traditional manner.

Despite the difficulties in the establishment of a permanent numbering system, it would be useful to continue to attempt to implement the scheme. Such basic organisational taluks are rather dull and inevitably slow, but their essentiality cannot be denied. It would be of great advantage if the State Government could continue the scheme till the system gets established. At least in the urban areas it is essential that the numbering system be adopted.

**Forms used in the Houselisting Operations:**

The content of the Houselisting Operations in 1971 was similar to that of 1961. However, for convenience and for collecting additional particulars on establishments, the Houselist and Establishment Schedules were separate forms and were not combined as in 1961. Detailed instructions were formulated for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedules. These are reproduced at Appendices Nos. 6 and 7 . The schedules are also reproduced therein. The Houselist contained 17 columns which, as the format at Appendix No.6 will indicate are self-explanatory.

At the time the 1971 Census was being planned, the initial thinking was that more detailed information on housing should be collected. Among the items on which, it was felt, information could be collected were age of the house, floor area, availability of amenities such as electricity, water supply, sanitary facilities etc. It was also proposed to collect data on the type of fuel used for cooking. It was planned to collect some of these particulars only on an area sample basis. However, when these original forms were tested in the field, it became clear that the response was not good and that some of the questions were difficult to canvass. The items such as age of the house, area etc., were difficult to verify and took too much time for enquiry. The Planning Commission also advised that the collection of data on amenities such as electrification, protected water supply connections, privy, etc., for the rural areas would not be very meaningful at this

stage, while in the urban areas the civic authorities should be able to maintain such particulars on housing. Also it was, considered that the Census was essentially a quick operation which should not be burdened with the collection of such detailed data on housing. It was finally decided to canvass the Houselist Schedule in its present form so that trends over the decade 1961 to 1971 could be determined.

**Houselisting—Calendar of operations:**

The Houselisting Operations were conducted on April-May 1970. The major phases of the operations and the time schedules for each of these operations were specified in Circular No.11 (Appendix No. 8). The calendar was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | i) Preparation of the Notional Map and Block (lay-out map by the Enumerators) .<br>ii) Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses and painting of these numbers on the doors by the Enumerators . . . . . | 1—4—1970 to 10—4—1970 |
| 2. | i) Filling in the Houselist form and Establishment Schedule by the Enumerators .<br>ii) Field supervision by Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, Supervisory Officers and District/City Census Officers . . . . . | 11—4—1970 to 30—4—1970 |
| 3. | Preparation of Houselist Abstract, duplicate copies of Houselists and Establishment Schedules and handing over the filled in schedules and maps to the Supervisors . | 1—5—1970 to 10—5—1970 |
| 4. | Checking by supervisors of all forms *viz.* Houselists, Establishment Schedules and Abstracts . . . . . | 11—5—1970 to 16—5—1970 |
| 5. | Despatch of Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Abstracts and Maps by Supervisors to the Charge Superintendents . . . . . | 17—5—1970 to 20—5—1970 |
| 6. | Scrutiny by Charge Superintendents, preparation of Charge Abstract and despatch to the District/City Census Officers . . . . . | 21—5—1970 to 26—5—1970 |
| 7. | Despatch by District/City Census Officers to the Director of Census Operations . | 27—5—1970 to 30—5—1970 |

In retrospect, the choice of April-May gave rise to some difficulties due to circumstances beyond control such as postponement of the examinations etc., December-January may be more convenient for carrying out the houselisting.

**Notional Maps:**

One of the first steps in the Houselisting Operations was the preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches. The instructions for the preparation of these maps are included in Appendix No. 6. The notional map is a map not drawn to scale of the village or of an urban block indicating the limits of the area, prominent features etc. The notional map, in other words, indicates the location or setting of a block or village in relation to the neighbouring blocks or villages. The lay-out sketch, on the other hand, is a detailed free hand drawing of the block indicating by appropriate symbols the structures and buildings, open sites etc., in the block, street by street. Specimen maps are reproduced at Appendices Nos. 9 and 10.

**Houselisting—Organisation of the operations:**

The Houselisting Operations were launched, in a sense, by a conference of Deputy Commissioners and the Municipal Commissioners of the Cities on 15—10—1967 at Bangalore. In this conference the organisational aspects of the Census were discussed in detail. This was followed by a conference of all the District and City Census Officers on 15th, 16th and 17th December at Bangalore. Advantage was taken of the second conference to train the officers in the Instructions. The Charge Officers in the districts were also trained, and these officers, in turn, trained the supervisors and enumerators. During the Houselisting Operations, 5,829 supervisors and 28,501 enumerators were employed. Forms were distributed to the field staff well in time, through the District Census Officers and others.

**The main concepts adopted in Houselisting:**

Although population data are collected for individuals, the operational unit of identification is usually either the household or the housing unit. In India, the household has been accepted as the unit for identification and the individual is identified in relation to the household to which he belongs. Households

have, therefore, to be identified first. This is done by defining what a household is and associating a household with the house or structure it lives in, except in the case of the houseless households. The preliminary step is, therefore, the identification of houses or 'Census Houses' as they are called. Census Houses are either complete buildings or parts of a building. The linkage is, therefore, the building, the Census House, the household and the individual.

Building—The definition of a building, according to the 1971 Census, is as follows:

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

Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side, looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number." The definition also states that 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., all the structures together should be considered as one building and not as separate buildings.

The definition of "building" adopted in the 1961 Census was similar to the one adopted in the 1971 Census. The concept of a building did not present very much difficulty to the enumerators though in the training classes the definition had to be carefully explained in great detail. The definition adopted by the United Nations[2] is as follows:

"A 'Building' is any independent free standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof. However, in tropical areas, a building may consist of a roof with supports only, that is without constructed walls; in some cases, a roofless structure consisting of a space enclosed by walls may be considered a Building.

A building may be used or intended for residential, commercial or industrial purposes or for the provision of services. It may, therefore, be a factory, shop, detached dwelling, apartment building, ware house, garage, barn and so forth".

The United Nations definition is descriptive and clear but in actual field work the definition adopted in the 1971 Census is probably more useful as it associates a building with human use and depends on the common understanding of what a building means. It is interesting to notice that the 1971 Australian definition of a building was that "it is a structure containing one or more flats or home units built on a block of land". This definition associates the building with the site on which it stands. This is the practice adopted generally by the municipal authorities and, in practice, is what is done by the enumerators during the house-listing operations.

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2 Quoted on page 258, Indian Census in Perspective, Census Centenary Monograph, No. 1, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi. The reference to other country definitions, unless specifically referenced, are based on the information in this book.

Census House—The identification of the Census House is the more important and more difficult aspect fn the Houselisting Operations. The household which is a basic unit for the Census enumeration, is fixed oi relation to the Census House it occupies. The recognition of a household therefore depends on the identification of the Census House. The Census House, at the 1971 Census was defined as follows:

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

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

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

The definition of the Census House has not been uniform at the various Censuses in this country. The definitions adopted at the previous Censuses are reproduced below:

1961 *Census:* A 'Census House' is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which had separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they were considered as separate Census Houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building was also treated as a separate Census House. If all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance was treated as a separate Census House.

1951 *Census*: An attempt was made to follow a single system throughout the country to keep the similarity. As such 'house' and 'household' were defined separately.

"A 'House' is a building within which people live, provided that different parts of the building are structurally separated and provided with separate main entrances so as to give independent access to each part".

1941 *Census:* In Rural areas a house meant a dwelling place having separate main entrance although such dwelling places may be within the compound or enclosure, having a common way. In Urban areas where municipality had numbered the houses, each dwelling place bearing a number was counted as a house but if any structure was left unnumbered it was given a number. Bungalows and places having out-houses or servant quarters for the servants to reside with their families, having separate entrances were also treated as houses for Census purposes.

1931 *Census:* The term 'house' covered the greatest diversity of dwellings. 'Census House' meant the buildings, several, one or part of one, inhabited by one family or every dwelling with a separate main entrance. In the case of town houses it was generally provided that the house for Census purposes should be taken as any part of an inhabited building with a separate entrance, which was in practical conformity with the definition of a house given above.

1921 *Census:* There were two definitions of house in use for Census purposes, one based on structural and the other on the social aspect of the house. And it was left to the Census Superintendents of each Province to determine, in the light of local conditions which definition should be used. Where the structural criterion was taken, a house was ordinarily defined, with minor local qualifications, as the residence of one or more families having a separate independent entrance from the common way. Where the social aspect was looked to, it was defined as the home of a commensal family with its residents and servants. The former type of definition, which was general upto 1891, had gradually been superseded by the commensal definition, which had the advantage of simplicity and ease of application and was expected to afford some clue to the average size of the Indian family.

1911 *Census:* The term 'House' was defined from two different points of view—the 'Structural' and the 'Social'. According to structural criteria a 'house' was ordinarily defined with minor local qualifications as the residence of one or more families having a separate independent entrance from the common way or as consisting of the buildings, one or many inhabited by one family. From the 'social' point of view' it had been defined as the home of a commensal family.

1901 *Census:* A Census House was defined as the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate principal entrance from the common way, or a Census house consisting of the buildings, one or many inhabited by one family.

1891 *Census:* The Census House was defined as the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate principal entrance from the common way or 'house' consisting of the buildings, one or many inhabited by one family.

1881 *Census:* The general term 'House' included in India habitations very varied in their kind. The place of the Prince, the brick built houses of wealthy landowner and trader, the mud hut of the peasant, the hovel of the outcast and the wigwam or leaf abode of the aboriginal, were all included in this one designation. No attempt was made to distinguish these varieties, indeed it was found extremely difficult to frame any one definition of the term 'house' which should be suitable to varied circumstances and conditions of the different Provinces of the Empire.

1872 *Census:* A House was defined as 'any permanent structure', which, on land, serves or would serve for the accommodation of human beings, or of animals, or goods of any description provided always

that it could not be struck and removed bodily like a tent or a mud hut; An attempt was also made to classify the houses as 'of the better sort' and of 'inferior sort'.

It is interesting to notice that the 1872 definition covered only permanent structures and excluded mud huts. However, by 1881, this unrealistic distinction was given up and all types of dwellings were brought within the ambit of the definition. The 1881 Census recognised that it was "extremely difficult to frame any one definition of the term 'house' which should be suitable to varied circumstances and conditions of the different Provinces of the Empire". The criterion of a separate main entrance from the public way was introduced from 1881. However, it has not been possible to define a Census House in unequivocal terms because of the complex situations that arise. The definition adopted is more descriptive than explicit and the attempt to define it explicitly may not be operationally worthwhile. The main intention of recognising separate units capable of being used for residential or non-residential purposes is achieved with a descriptive definition. However, the deficiencies in the data collected on the basis of the existing criteria call for attention. In the urban areas there are buildings in which a number of households live, each occupying a room independently, and with each room having separate entrances to a common courtyard or passage. In such cases, the rooms, strictly speaking, satisfy the criterion of a Census House and have to be recognised as separate Census Houses. However, these households, while no doubt having separate rooms, may be sharing common privies, washing-places, bath-rooms etc. The lack of such facilities to each household independently is totally masked since the existence or lack of such facilities is not a criterion in the definition of a Census House. Consequently, a distorted picture of the housing situation may emerge from the data. An apparently large number of Census Houses may seem to exist and the inadequacy of housing would not be reflected.

The United Nations definition of a 'housing unit' is that it is "a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household (although intended for habitation by one household, a housing unit may, at the time of the census, be occupied by one or more households or by a part of a household), or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the Census. Thus it may be an occupied or vacant dwelling, an occupied mobile or improvised housing unit or any other place occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the Census".[3] The term 'living quarters' in this definition refers to "structurally separate and independent places of abode".[4] This definition also does not explicitly refer to the availability of facilities for cooking, baths etc., as a necessary criterion. It is only in the definition adopted in Japan in 1968 and England and Wales in 1961 that one finds such a specific reference. The Japanese definition states that "a dwelling house should have at least a room, a sink for cooking, a toilet and a separate access to a street or to a common space within the building", while the one adopted in England and Wales in 1961 said that "normally a dwelling will have more than one living room in addition to kitchen and bathroom but one room flats are counted as dwellings if they meet the conditions set out above, provided either they include a separate kitchen etc., or they have a cooking stove in the room and a separate bathroom or water closet".

The desirability of a definition of Census House which will reflect the actual housing conditions better needs little emphasis, but the difficulty is in the adoption of a definition that will meet all situations and, at the same time, will not cast an excessive investigation burden on the enumerators, who are generally partially trained canvassers eliciting information from rather uninformed respondents. The definition can, however, define a Census House as including independent facilities for cooking, separate bathrooms and lavatories when occupied by households as residences. This would be a partial adoption of the United Nations concept of a "living quarters" or the English one of a "dwelling". In other words, the 'Census House' as defined at the 1971 Census would be qualified by the existence or absence of these essential faci-

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3 P. 20, Methods of Estimating Housing Needs, United Nations, 1967.
4 Ibid P. 17

lities only in the case of residential use. If such a criterion were built into the definition, separate room with independent entrances to a commonway or courtyard occupied by households without separate bathrooms etc., would not qualify to be treated as separate Census Houses. The building in which they are located would be one Census House byitself and the fact that many households live in one such Census house would be clearer.

HOUSEHOLD—The household or family has been considered as the socio-economic unit in the previous Censuses consistently. The definition of a household in the 1971 Census is as follows:

> "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 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 unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hostels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, Ashrams etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'."

The definitions of a household in the previous Censuses are reproduced below for comparison:

1961 *Census:* "Household is a group of persons who commonly live together, would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so."

1951 *Census:* "A household is a group of people who live together and take their food from a common kitchen".

1941 *Census:* Family was defined as 'a number of persons' living and eating together in common mess with their residential dependents and their servants residing in the house.

1931 *Census:* Family was defined as 'a number of persons' living and eating together in common mess with their residential dependents and their servants residing in the house.

1921 *Census:* Family was defined as 'a number of persons' living and eating together in common mess with their residential dependents and their servants residing in the house.

1911 *Census:* Family was defined as 'a number of persons' living and eating together in common mess with their residential dependents and their servants residing in the house.

1901 *Census:* Family was defined as a number of persons living and eating together in common mess with their residential dependents and their servants residing in the house.

1891 *Census:* Family was defined as a number of persons living and eating together in common mess with their residential dependents and their servants residing in the house.

1881 *Census:* Household consisted of all those persons who actually slept in the house or compound on the night of 17th February, 1881.

1871 *Census:* It consisted of those who lived together and ordinarily cooked at the same hearth including their servants and visitors.

The total population is, theoretically speaking, divided into two types of households—private households and institutional households. Both these types of households have two basic functions, as the

definition indicates. The first is the sharing of shelter for all members living under the same roof and, second, the normal sharing of meals from a common kitchen. Institutional households are made up of members who are not blood relations.

**Material of Wall:**

This refers to the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt brick, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, timber etc. 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 is recorded. This definition is not difficult to apply but if careful enquiry is made, would take up some time of the enumerator. In practice, the enumerators tend to enter details of only the outer walls for that is something they can usually assess and judge for themselves. It would also be reasonable to assume that the outer walls are the most important among the walls in a house, since partition walls inside are a matter of convenience. It would be useful to consider the modification of the explanation of material of walls as referring to the outer walls only.

**Material of Roof:**

This refers to the material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i.e.* tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc. 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 the roof in such cases will not be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

**Purpose for which Census House is used:**

The actual use to which a Census House is put was elicited during the Houselisting Operations. The uses could be of the following types, as mentioned in the instructions:—

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

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

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

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

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

6. School and other educational institution.

7. Hotel, sarai, dharamshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

8. Restaurant, swetemeat 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. Institutions such as orphanage, rescue home, jail reformatory, children home, etc.

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

13. If the Census House is found vacant, *i.e.* if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the Census House is looked 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 occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

**Establishment:**

The definition of an 'establishment' and the instructions regarding recording such cases are reproduced below:

"An 'Establishment' is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade, and other establishments where people work.

**Examples:**

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, *i.e.* where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a pan shop, restarurant, 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.

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 servcing 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 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".

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, loin-loom weaving and so on, meant for hosehold use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

**Living Rooms:**

The Houselist contained a column for recording the number of living rooms in the occupation of the census household. The instructions to the enumerators regarding the recording of this item were as follows:

"A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i. e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 handlooom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

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

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

The United Nations recommendation is as follows:

"A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering or at least to a height of two metre, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is 4 sq. metres at least. The total number of rooms, therefore, includes bed rooms, dining rooms, living rooms, studies, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens, rooms used for professional or business purposes and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space.

Passageways, verandahs, lobbies, bath-rooms and toilet rooms should not be counted as rooms even if they meet the criteria.

It is recommended that kitchens should be included in the count of rooms provided they meet the criteria of walls and floor space".

The definition used in the 1971 Census closely follows the U. N. recommendation except that a floor area of 3 sq. metres qualifies for a room provided that other criteria are satisfied.

**Owned or rented:**

The instructions on this characteristic were as follows:

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

If a 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'."

**Number of persons:**

The instructions on the recording of the number of persons in a household at the time of canvassing of the Houselist were as follows:

"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).

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."

**Quality of Houselisting:**

The houselisting was generally of a high quality. However, some errors in reporting were noticed after the returns were received. These are briefly indicated.

In a few cases there was confusion between the building number and the Census-House number. The latter was often substituted for the former due to insufficient understanding of the concept. Again, due to insufficient understanding of the distinction of households and institutional households, rooms in a few hotels were treated as separate Census Houses and assigned numbers. These were corrected during editing of the returns. Vacant sites were also sometimes listed.

A check of the records after their receipt indicated gaps in information in a few cases. These generally related to block demarcation not being clear, numbering being vague etc., and in such cases, the Statistical Assistants of this office were deputed to the taluks concerned for obtaining clarifications. This was found necessary in the case of the nine taluks.

**Processing of the Houselists:**

After the canvassing of the Houselists was over, the tabulation of the data was commenced. The main steps in the processing of the Houselist were;

(i) Collection and arrangement of the Houselists received;
(ii) Editing of these schedules;
(iii) Sampling of the Houselists;
(iv) Coding of the sample entries;
(v) Punching of cards for coded entries, and
(vi) Transfer of the data on to magnetic tape.

The Houselisting Operations were over by May '70 and by 25th May '70 the schedules started arriving. The first step was the organisation of the receipt and arrangement of the schedules. To ensure that the records were correctly accounted for and scrutinised for obvious omissions, five teams were constituted, and instructions regarding the type of scrutiny to be exercised were issued. The tabulation of the housing data was limited to a 20 per cent sample of the Census Houses. These sample entries were picked out and edited. After these entries were edited, they were coded and the information transferred to cards. The punching of the cards was carried out in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit set up for the purpose. The cards were forwarded to Madras where the data was transferred to magnetic tape at the Railway Computor Centre. The magnetic tape was utilised to generate the tables specified by the Computor in the Office of the Registrar General.

**Tabulation:**

Four main tables are envisaged for the presentation of housing data. These are:

H-I — Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.
H-II — Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.
H-III — Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied
H-IV — Households classified by size and tenure status.

These tables are presented at the end of this volume.



# CHAPTER II

## USES TO WHICH CENSUS HOUSES ARE PUT

**Distribution of Census Houses by use:**

Table H-I presents the data on Census houses and the uses to which they are put. The data is presented for the rural, towns, city and urban levels for each district separately. The tabulation does not present the data for the taluks and each of the towns separately.

The uses to which a Census house can be put have been referred to earlier but are mentioned below for convenience. These include:

1. RESIDENCE—Census house used only for residential purposes by atleast one household.

2. SHOP-*cum*-RESIDENCE—Census house, a portion of which is used for running a shop.

3. WORKSHOP-*cum*-RESIDENCE—Census house in which a portion is used for running a workshop where any process of manufacture/production/servicing/repair of goods for sale is carried on.

4. HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARMASHALAS, TOURIST HOMES, INSPECTION HOUSES—Census houses used for these purposes are grouped together. This includes chummaries, messes etc.

5. SHOPS, EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES—Census houses used solely for carrying on the wholesale or retail buying and selling of goods are classified as shops. This category excludes eating houses such as restaurants, tuck-shops etc.

6. BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES—Census houses in which commercial and professional services are conducted and public or private offices come under this group. These include such types as Lawyer's Office, Banks, Government Offices, etc. but exclude shops.

7. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS—This includes Census houses in which some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing of goods for sale is carried on.

8. RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES—This, in general, would cover all Census houses where food or other consumable material is sold to the public but where there are no lodging facilities. Tea-stalls would also be included.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING, EXCLUDING PLACES OF WORSHIP.—This includes Cinema houses, Mahila Mandalas, Clubs, etc.

10. PLACES OF WORSHIP—This includes Temples, Churches, Mosques etc.

11. OTHERS—This category will include the uses of Census houses not covered by any of those mentioned above. Medical Institutions, Schools, Colleges, etc., fall within this category.

Statement 2.1 indicates the number of Census houses put to the various uses referred to above, for the State as a whole and for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 2.1

**Census Houses and the uses to which they are put**

*( Figures in brackets are percentages )*

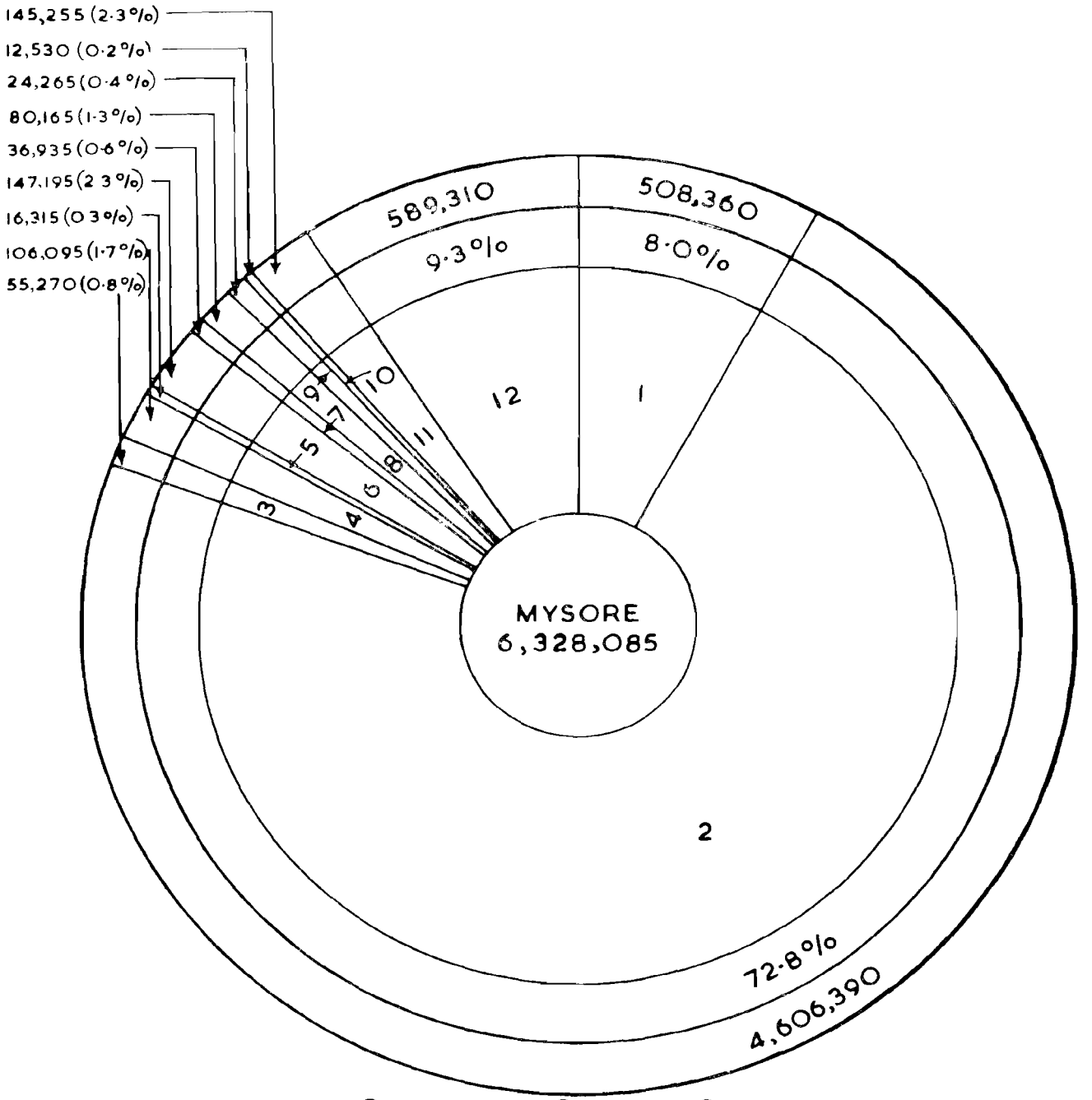
| CATEGORY OF CENSUS HOUSES | TOTAL | RURAL | URBAN |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total No. of Census Houses** | **6,328,085** | **4,795,110 (75.78)** | **1,532,975 (24.22)** |
| 1. Houses vacant | 508,360 | 379,320 (74.62) | 129,040 (25.38) |
| 2. Residence | 4,606,390 | 3,512,240 (76.25) | 1,094,150 (23.75) |
| 3. Shop-*cum*-residence | 55,270 | 42,180 (76.32) | 13,090 (23.68) |
| 4. Workshop-*cum*-residence | 106,095 | 75,205 (70.88) | 30,890 (29.12) |
| 5. Hotels, Sarais, etc. | 16,315 | 7,240 (44.38) | 9,075 (55.62) |
| 6. Shops, excluding eating houses | 147,195 | 61,730 (41.94) | 85,465 (58.06) |
| 7. Business Houses, Offices | 36,935 | 17,055 (46.18) | 19,880 (53.82) |
| 8. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds | 80,165 | 34,000 (42.41) | 46,165 (57.59) |
| 9. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating houses | 24,265 | 18,480 (76.16) | 5,785 (23.84) |
| 10. Places of community gathering etc. | 12,530 | 9,695 (77.37) | 2,835 (22.63) |
| 11. Places of worship etc. | 145,255 | 130,125 (89.58) | 15,130 (10.42) |
| 12. Others | 589,310 | 507,840 (86.18) | 81,470 (13.82) |

The Houselisting Operations covered 6,328,085 Census houses in the State. At the 1961 Census, there were 5,651,053 Census houses. In other words, there has been an increase of 677,032 Census houses in the decade 1961 to 1971. The increase is by 11.98 per cent. In 1961, there were 4,237,320 households while in 1971 there are 4,884,305 households. The decadal increase in the number of households between 1961 and 1971 is, therefore, 646,985 or 15.26 per cent. The increase in the number of households has been greater than that of Census houses, implying that a greater number of households are sharing Census houses.

The distribution of the Census houses among the various uses to which they are put indicates that out of 6,328,085 Census houses, 508,360 (8.04 per cent) were vacant. The number of Census houses which were not vacant and, therefore, actually used is 5,819,725. These are termed as Occupied Census houses. Statement 2.2 indicates the distribution of these 5,819,725 Occupied Census houses among the various uses.

# MYSORE

## CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT




INDEX TO NUMBERS:– (1) Houses vacant (2) Residence (3) Shop-cum-residence (4) Workshop-cum-residence (5) Hotels, Sarais, etc., (6) Shops excluding eating houses (7) Business houses & offices (8) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds (9) Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places (10) Places of entertainments & community gathering etc; (11) Places of worship etc; (12) Others

STATEMENT 2.2

**Distribution of Occupied Census Houses by use**

| | USE | NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES | PROPORTION (PER CENT) TO TOTAL OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Residence | 4,606,390 | 79.16 |
| 2. | Shop-*cum*-residence | 55,270 | 0.95 |
| 3. | Workshop-*cum*-residence | 106,095 | 1.83 |
| 4. | Hotels, Sarais etc. | 16,315 | 0.28 |
| 5. | Shops, excluding eating houses | 147,195 | 2.53 |
| 6. | Business Houses, Offices | 36,935 | 0.63 |
| 7. | Factories, workshops and worksheds | 80,165 | 1.38 |
| 8. | Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating houses | 24,265 | 0.41 |
| 9. | Places of community gathering | 12,530 | 0.21 |
| 10. | Places of worship etc. | 145,255 | 2.49 |
| 11. | Others | 589,310 | 10.13 |
| | **All uses** | **5,819,725** | — |

The number of Census houses used either wholly or partly as residences is 4,767,755 or 81.94 per cent of the occupied Census houses. In 1961, out of 5,191,161 Occupied Census houses, 4,168,536 or 80.30 per cent were used either wholly or partially as residences.* The proportion has not varied very much over the last ten years. It is interesting to notice that residences are being increasingly used for carrying on economic activities. The distribution of Census houses among residence, shop-*cum*-residence and workshop-*cum*-residence in 1961 and 1971 is as follows:

| USE | DISTRIBUTION (PER CENT) **1961** | **1971** |
|---|---|---|
| Residence | 79.02 | 79.16 |
| Shop-*cum*-residence | 0.39 | 0.95 |
| Workshop-*cum*-residence | 0.89 | 1.83 |

There is an increasing trend in the use of houses for both residential and economic purposes simultaneously. This is also borne out by the proportions of Census houses used for the purposes indicated above of the houses used only for residence, either wholly or partially. The distribution of such houses in 1961 and 1971 is as follows:

| | **1961** | **1971** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Census houses used wholly or partly as residence | 4,168,536 | 4,767,755 |
| 2. Of (1), those used as: | | |
| (a) residences only | 4,095,323 (98.24%) | 4,606,390 (96.61%) |
| (b) shop-*cum*-residence | 22,359 ( 0.54%) | 55,270 ( 1.15%) |
| (c) workshop-*cum*-residence | 50,854 ( 1.22%) | 1,06,095 ( 2.24%) |

* Throughout this report reference to data has been made in relation to the Census year concerned *i.e.* 1961 or 1971, though, in actual practice, the houselisting operations as such in both these Censuses were conducted in 1960 and 1970 respectively.

In 1961, of the number of houses used either wholly or partly as residences, 98.24 per cent were used only as residences while in 1971 there is a decrease to 96.61 per cent. The proportion of houses used as residence and shops or workshops simultaneously has risen.

Among occupied Census houses, the next highest number are used for "other" purposes, with 589,310 or 10.13 per cent. This category of use includes schools, colleges, medical institutions, godowns, garages, petrol bunks, farm houses, cattle sheds, etc. The data under this category in the 1961 Census cannot be compared with that in the 1971 Census since, in 1961, schools and educational institutions, and public health and medical institutions were separate categories while in 1971 they are included under "others" and have no separate identity. In 1961, places of worship were included under "others" but in 1971 they are categorised separately.

Shops excluding eating houses claim 147,195 or 2.53 per cent of the occupied Census houses as against 2.43 per cent in 1961. Places of worship claim 145,255 or 2.49 per cent of the occupied Census houses. Factories, workshops and worksheds occupy 80,165 or 1.38 per cent of the occupied Census houses against 0.84 per cent in 1961. The other uses claim small proportions of the occupied Census houses such as Business houses and Offices with 36,935 (0.63%), Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating houses with 24,265 (0.41%), Hotels, Sarais etc., with 16,315 (0.41 per cent) and places of community gathering with 12,530 (0.21%). The corresponding proportions in 1961 were Business houses and Offices 0.51%, Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating houses 0.27%, Hotels, Sarais etc., 0.23% and Places of community gathering 0.01 per cent.

Statement 2.1 also indicates the rural and urban distribution of the Census houses by type of use. Of the total number of Census houses, 75.78 per cent are in rural areas and 24.22 per cent in urban areas. This is close to the rural-urban distribution of the population. In 1961, the corresponding proportions were 77.70 per cent and 22.30 per cent respectively. The proportion in the rural areas has decreased slightly with a corresponding increase in the urban areas. Of the vacant houses, 74.62 per cent were in the rural areas and 25.38 per cent in the urban areas. These are close to the distribution in 1961 of 74.34 per cent rural and 25.66 per cent urban.

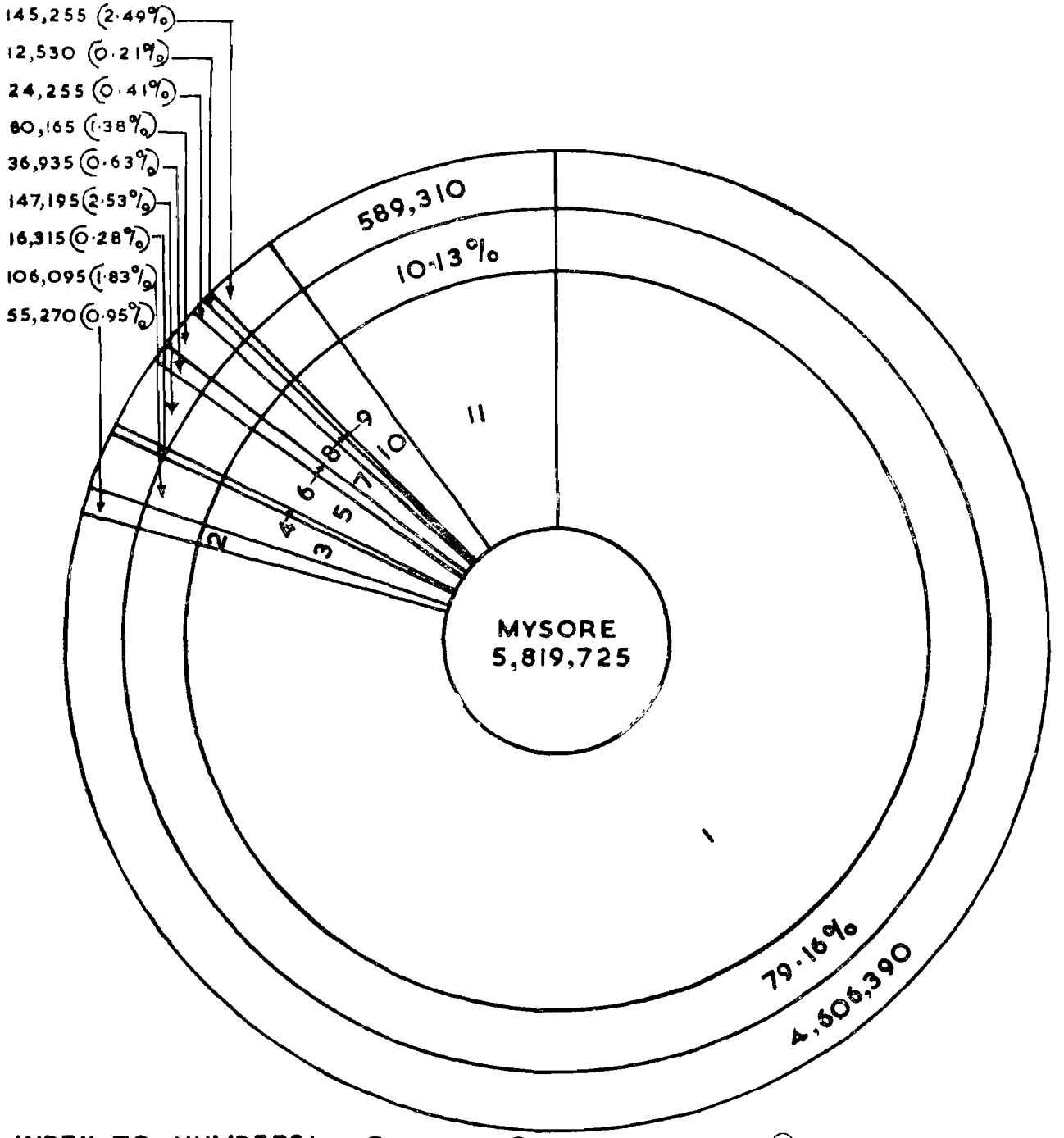
Among residences, 76.25 per cent are in the rural areas and 23.75 per cent in the urban areas. This follows the population distribution closely. 76.32 per cent of the Census houses used as shop-*cum*-residences are in the rural areas and 23.68 per cent in the urban areas while 70.88 per cent of Census houses used as workshop-*cum*-residence are in the rural areas and 29.12 per cent in the urban areas. The proportion in the urban areas of Hotels and Sarais (55.62%), Shops excluding eating houses (58.06%), Business Houses and Offices (53.82%), and Factories, Workshops and Worksheds (57.59%) is above 50 per cent indicating the tendency of such units to concentrate in urban areas in preference to rural areas. It is pertinent to remember here that the urban population is only 24.31 per cent of the total population. The appearently large proportion of Business Houses and Offices in the rural areas is explained by the fact that "chavadis" in the villages which are used as "offices" by village officials have been included under this category. The distribution of Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating houses is 76.16 per cent in the rural areas and 23.84 per cent in the urban areas. Places of community gathering are 77.37 per cent in the rural areas and 22.63 per cent in the urban areas, again reflecting the general distribution of the population between the rural and urban areas. The proportion of Places of Worship in the rural areas is very high (89.58%) as against that in the urban areas (10.42%). The general category of "others" is distributed 86.18 per cent in the rural areas and 13.82 per cent in the urban areas.

**Distribution of Census Houses among the districts:**

Statement 2.3 indicates the distribution of the Census houses among the districts and also the rural-urban distribution.

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES BY USE




**INDEX TO NUMBERS:—** (1) RESIDENCE (2) SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE (3) WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE (4) HOTELS, SARAIS etc (5) SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES (6) BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES (7) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS (8) RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES (9) PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENTS & COMMUNITY GATHERING etc, (10) PLACES OF WORSHIP etc, (11) OTHERS

## STATEMENT 2.3

**Distribution of Census Houses in the Districts—rural and urban**

| | DISTRICT | TOTAL NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES | URBAN | | | RURAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | CITIES | TOWNS | |
| 1. | Bangalore | 691,580 | 364,960 | 296,940 | 68,020 | 326,620 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 492,635 | 105,850 | 38,240 | 67,610 | 386,785 |
| 3. | Bellary | 256,035 | 68,850 | 26,710 | 42,140 | 187,185 |
| 4. | Bidar | 155,830 | 20,905 | .. | 20,905 | 134,925 |
| 5. | Bijapur | 428,350 | 95,640 | 22,135 | 73,505 | 332,710 |
| 6. | Chikmagalur | 182,895 | 26,115 | .. | 26,115 | 156,780 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | 282,875 | 57,500 | 24,190 | 33,310 | 225,375 |
| 8. | Coorg | 91,580 | 15,480 | .. | 15,480 | 76,100 |
| 9. | Dharwar | 489,680 | 160,060 | 77,625 | 82,435 | 329,620 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | 387,955 | 68,930 | 29,625 | 39,305 | 319,025 |
| 11. | Hassan | 251,065 | 35,335 | .. | 35,335 | 215,730 |
| 12. | Kolar | 380,845 | 76,820 | .. | 76,820 | 304,025 |
| 13. | Mandya | 234,210 | 37,085 | .. | 37,085 | 197,125 |
| 14. | Mysore | 441,430 | 111,820 | 71,750 | 40,070 | 329,610 |
| 15. | North Kanara | 201,495 | 35,605 | .. | 35,605 | 165,890 |
| 16. | Raichur | 311,345 | 49,580 | .. | 49,580 | 261,765 |
| 17. | Shimoga | 272,345 | 68,195 | .. | 68,195 | 204,150 |
| 18. | South Kanara | 382,720 | 87,290 | 38,805 | 48,485 | 295,430 |
| 19. | Tumkur | 393,215 | 46,955 | .. | 46,955 | 346,260 |
| | **Total** | **6,328,085** | **1,532,975** | **626,020** | **906,955** | **4,795,110** |

To make the analysis easier, Statement 2.4 reduces the information in Statement 2.3 into ranks. The ranks that the districts have in terms of the number of Census houses, both rural and urban are indicated in Statement 2.4. For comparison, the population and urbanisation ranks are also given.

## STATEMENT 2.4

**Rank of districts in terms of Census Houses**

| | DISTRICT | RANK IN | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES | | |
| | | POPULATION | URBANISATION | TOTAL | URBAN | RURAL |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Bangalore | 1(11.49) | 1 (55.44) | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 2 (8.27) | 8 (20.54) | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 3. | Bellary | 14 (3.83) | 3 (27.15) | 13 | 9 | 15 |
| 4. | Bidar | 17 (2.81) | 16 (14.16) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5. | Bijapur | 5 (6.78) | 6 (21.21) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6. | Chikmagalur | 18 (2.51) | 13 (15.62) | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | 11 (4.77) | 9 (20.25) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 8. | Coorg | 19 (1.29) | 14 (15.51) | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 9. | Dharwar | 3 (7.99) | 2 (31.51) | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | 7 (5.94) | 11 (17.78) | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| 11. | Hassan | 15 (3.76) | 18 (13.55) | 14 | 16 | 12 |
| 12. | Kolar | 9 (5.18) | 7 (20.65) | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| 13. | Mandya | 13 (3.94) | 17 (13.76) | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| 14. | Mysore | 4 (7.09) | 4 (25.47) | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 15. | North Kanara | 16 (2.90) | 12 (17.72) | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 16. | Raichur | 10 (4.83) | 15 (15.36) | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| 17. | Shimoga | 12 (4.44) | 5 (23.61) | 12 | 10 | 13 |
| 18. | South Kanara | 6 (6.62) | 10 (20.27) | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| 19. | Tumkur | 8 (5.56) | 19 (11.71) | 6 | 13 | 2 |

*Note* (a) The figures in brackets in Col. 2 represent the percentage of the State's population in the district.

(b) The figures in brackets in Col. 3 represent the proportion (in per cent) of the population of the district in the urban areas.

These statements indicate that, by and large, the districts have the same ranks in terms of number of Census houses as they have in population, size, except in the case of the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Mandya, South Kanara and Tumkur. Even in these cases, the ranks in trms of number of Census houses are very close to their ranks in terms of population size. It could, therefore, be reasonably said that the distribution of Census houses is generally proportionate to population size.

Statements 2.3 and 2.4 also give the distribution of the Census houses in the urban and rural areas in the districts. Bangalore district, which has the largest urban population, has naturally the highest number of Census houses in urban areas among all the districts. Dharwar, which has the second place in terms of urban popuation, also has the second palce with regard to urban Census houses. In the case of the other districts thelre is no uniform pattern of correspondence between the proportion of the urban population in the district and the rank the district occupies in the scale of number of Census houses. Some districts show a wide variation. For example, Bellary district with the third rank and Shimoga district with the fifth rank in terms of urbanisation, occupy only the ninth and tenth place respectively in terms of number of urban Census houses. The urban areas in these districts, particularly the cities, have had large increments of population in the decade between 1961 and 1971 but the number of Census houses has not increased correspondingly. As a contrast, South kanara district and Gulbarga district, though tenth and eleventh in the urbanisation scale, occupy the sixth and eighth places so far as urban Census houses are concerned.

The pattern indicated is also supported by a comparison of the contribution of urban population of each district to the total urban population of the State with the ranks in the scale of number of Census houses. Statement 2.5 gives the relevant data.

**STATEMENT 2.5**

**Percentage of urban population in the districts to total urban population of the State and rank, ranks according to number of Census Houses.**

| DISTRICT | PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION OF THE STATE | | RANK BY NUMBER OF URBAN CENSUS HOUSES |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERCENT | RANK | |
| 1. Bangalore | 26.20 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Belgaum | 6.99 | 4 | 4 |
| 3. Bellary | 4.28 | 10 | 9 |
| 4. Bidar | 1.67 | 17 | 18 |
| 5. Bijapur | 5.91 | 5 | 5 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 1.62 | 18 | 17 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 3.97 | 11 | 11 |
| 8. Coorg | 0.82 | 19 | 19 |
| 9. Dharwar | 10.36 | 2 | 2 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 4.34 | 8 | 8 |
| 11. Hassan | 2.10 | 16 | 16 |
| 12. Kolar | 4.40 | 7 | 7 |
| 13. Mandya | 2.23 | 14 | 14 |
| 14. Mysore | 7.43 | 3 | 3 |
| 15. North Kanara | 2.11 | 15 | 15 |
| 16. Raichur | 3.05 | 12 | 12 |
| 17. Shimoga | 4.32 | 9 | 10 |
| 18. South Kanara | 5.52 | 6 | 6 |
| 19. Tumkur | 2.68 | 13 | 13 |

The distribution of Census houses in the rural areas of the districts is generally consistent with the proportion of the rural population of the district. However, there are a few exceptions. Belgaum district, with only the twelfth place in terms of population in the rural areas of the districts has the largest number of

rural Census houses. Similarly, the districts of Bijapur and Dharwar, which are at the low end of the scale on the basis of the proportion of rural population occupy the third and fourth places so far as rural Census houses are concerned. This is also the case with Bangalore and Mysore districts as will be seen from Statement 2.4. The reason is because the population of the districts is very high. On the population scale, the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mysore and Bijapur occupy the first five places and the urban proportions are not, comparatively speaking, of such a magnitude as to depress the rural number to a great degree.

Statement 2.6 indicates the ranks that the districts have in terms of the total number of Census houses, and number of Census houses in the urban and rural areas in 1961 and 1971.

**STATEMENT 2.6**

**Ranks of districts in terms of Census Houses, urban and rural — 1961 and 1971**

| DISTRICT | TOTAL NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES | | NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES — URBAN | | NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES — RURAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1. Bangalore | 551,111 | | 292,418 | | 258,693 | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| 2. Belgaum | 457,271 | | 86,807 | | 370,464 | |
| | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Bellary | 222,773 | | 53,047 | | 169,726 | |
| | 14 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 15 |
| 4. Bidar | 142,282 | | 17,312 | | 124,970 | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 5. Bijapur | 391,634 | | 75,972 | | 315,662 | |
| | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 141,584 | | 22,984 | | 118,600 | |
| | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 251,997 | | 44,741 | | 207,256 | |
| | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 8. Coorg | 109,966 | | 19,779 | | 90,187 | |
| | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 9. Dharwar | 446,214 | | 130,873 | | 315,341 | |
| | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 340,513 | | 55,704 | | 284,809 | |
| | 9 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 11. Hassan | 229,557 | | 25,837 | | 203,720 | |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 12 |
| 12. Kolar | 348,580 | | 75,595 | | 272,985 | |
| | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| 13. Mandya | 212,626 | | 25,611 | | 187,015 | |
| | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| 14. Mysore | 400,124 | | 96,977 | | 303,147 | |
| | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 15. North Kanara | 168,968 | | 30,613 | | 138,355 | |
| | 16 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| 16. Raichur | 278,962 | | 42,497 | | 236,465 | |
| | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| 17. Shimoga | 241,321 | | 66,777 | | 174,544 | |
| | 12 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 13 |
| 18. South Kanara | 350,736 | | 61,518 | | 289,218 | |
| | 7 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 2 |
| 19. Tumkur | 364,834 | | 35,368 | | 329,466 | |
| | 6 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 2 |

*Note:* The absolute numbers for 1971 are available in Statement 1 and are not reproduced here.

So far as total number of Census houses are concerned, the districts generally have the same ranks as in 1961 except in a few cases such as Bellary, Bidar, etc. Even in such cases, the shift is only by one place except in the case of Gulbarga district. This is the same position with regard to the number of Census houses in urban areas. The positions of 1961 are generally maintained except in some cases. The districts of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Mandya have improved their positions with regard to the number of urban Census houses. These are districts in which the urban increase has been considerable between 1961 and 1971. In contrast, the districts of Coorg, Hassan, Kolar, North Kanara, Shimoga and South Kanara have gone down marginally in this scale. So far as Census houses in the rural areas are concerned, the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Coorg have moved up the scale, while Bidar and Mandya districts have moved down. There is no change of rank of the other districts.

Statement No. 2.7 indicates the distribution of 1,000 Census houses among the districts of Mysore State.

**STATEMENT 2.7**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses—Total, Urban, Cities, Towns, Rural separately**

| NAME OF DISTRICT | TOTAL NO. OF CENSUS HOUSES | URBAN | | | RURAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TOTAL | CITIES | TOWNS | |
| 1. Bangalore | 109 | 238 | 474 | 75 | 68 |
| 2. Belgaum | 78 | 69 | 61 | 75 | 81 |
| 3. Bellary | 40 | 45 | 43 | 46 | 39 |
| 4. Bidar | 25 | 14 | .. | 23 | 28 |
| 5. Bijapur | 68 | 62 | 35 | 81 | 69 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 29 | 17 | .. | 29 | 33 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 45 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 47 |
| 8. Coorg | 14 | 10 | .. | 17 | 16 |
| 9. Dharwar | 77 | 104 | 124 | 91 | 69 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 61 | 45 | 47 | 43 | 66 |
| 11. Hassan | 40 | 23 | .. | 39 | 45 |
| 12. Kolar | 60 | 50 | .. | 85 | 63 |
| 13. Mandya | 37 | 24 | .. | 41 | 41 |
| 14. Mysore | 70 | 73 | 115 | 44 | 69 |
| 15. North Kanara | 32 | 23 | .. | 39 | 35 |
| 16. Raichur | 49 | 32 | .. | 55 | 55 |
| 17. Shimoga | 43 | 45 | .. | 75 | 42 |
| 18. South Kanara | 61 | 57 | 62 | 53 | 62 |
| 19. Tumkur | 62 | 31 | .. | 52 | 72 |
| **Total** | **1,000** | **1,000** | **1,000** | **1,000** | **1,000** |

Among every 1,000 Census houses in the State, Bangalore District has the highest proportion of 109 with Belgaum following with 78 and Dharwar with 77. Among 1,000 Census houses in the urban areas, Bangalore District has the highest number of 238 with Dharwar following with 104. The distribution of Census houses in the urban areas of the other districts are all below 100 with Bidar having the smallest number of 14 out of every thousand. If the Cities are considered separately, out of thousand Census houses in the Cities in the State, Bangalore City has the highest proportion of 474. Nearly half the total number of urban Census houses are in Bangalore City. Hubli-Dharwar and Mysore Cities also have sizeable proportions of 124 and 115 respectively. So far as the Census houses in the rural areas are concerned, out of every thousand Census houses in the rural areas, Belgaum District has the highest proportion of 81 followed by Tumkur with 72.

**Distribution of Census Houses among the districts by types:**

Subsidiary Table H. I. 1 at the end of this Chapter indicates the distribution of 1,000 Census houses, among the districts and the cities based on the characteristics of thier use or vacancy. The pattern of distribution of Census houses by each type of use and of vacant houses is discussed a little later and it would, therefore, be sufficient to mention only the broad aspects indicated by Subsidiary Table H. I. 1 here.

Out of 1,000 Census houses in the State, 80 are vacant and 920 occupied. Of the latter, the majority (753) are used wholly or partly for residential purposes. The next largest number fall under the general category of 'Others' (93) followed by 'Shops excluding eating houses' (23) and 'Places of Workship' (23). 'Factories, workshops and worksheds' (13), 'Business Houses and Offices' (6), 'Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and eating houses' (4) and 'Hotels, Sarais etc.,' (3) claims small proportions. The 'Places of entertainment etc.,' (2) are the least. As mentioned earlier, 753 Census houses are used either wholly or partially as residences out of every 1,000 Census houses in the State. Of these the majority (728) are used wholly as residences and only a small proportion are used for combined purposes such as 'Shop-*cum*-Residence'(8) and 'Workshop-*cum*-residence (17.)

**Residences:**

Statement 2.8 indicates proportion of residences per 1,000 Census houses in the State and in the districts, for rural and urban areas. The residences include those Census houses used wholly or partly as residences. The districts are arranged in the ascending order of the proportion for the districts as a whole.

**STATEMENT 2.8**

**Proportion of residences per 1,000 Census Houses**

| STATE / DISTRICT | PROPORTION | RURAL | URBAN |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chikmagalur | 671 | 664 | 715 |
| North Kanara | 679 | 672 | 707 |
| Kolar | 680 | 678 | 690 |
| Hassan | 713 | 714 | 704 |
| Tumkur | 715 | 721 | 673 |
| Coorg | 721 | 726 | 696 |
| Shimoga | 739 | 740 | 736 |
| Dharwar | 741 | 743 | 739 |
| Belgaum | 747 | 756 | 716 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **753** | **757** | **742** |
| Mandya | 756 | 775 | 711 |
| South Kanara | 768 | 797 | 671 |
| Bellary | 768 | 765 | 775 |
| Bijapur | 774 | 783 | 740 |
| Gulbarga | 774 | 783 | 746 |
| Mysore | 780 | 795 | 738 |
| Bangalore | 783 | 771 | 794 |
| Chitradurga | 791 | 800 | 754 |
| Raichur | 799 | 804 | 772 |
| Bidar | 829 | 845 | 726 |

Bidar district has the highest proportion of (829/1,000) of Census houses used as residences while Chikmagalur district has the least. The average for the State is 753 i.e. out of every 1,000 Census houses in the State, 753 are used either wholly or partly as residences. The districts of Chikmagalur, North Kanara, Kolar, Hassan, Tumkur, Coorg, Shimoga, Dharwar and Belgaum have proportion of residences lower than the State average. The other districts are above the State average.

From Statement 2.8 it is seen that the proportion of residential Census houses per 1,000 houses is generally higher in the rural areas except in the districts of Chikmagalur, North Kanara, Kolar, Bellary and Bangalore. In the case of Chikmagalur and North Kanara the actual absolute numbers are not significant. Kolacr nd Bangalore had the same characteristic in 1961. Bellary is a district in which urbanisation is on the inarease due to development activity.

As mentioned earlier in the Statement 2.8, the residences include Census houses used as shop-*cum*-residence or workshop-*cum*-residence. In other words, Census houses used only partially as residences are also included. The further distribution of Census houses by wholly residential, shop-*cum*-residence and workshop-*cum*-residence is available in Subsidiary Table H. I. 1. Out of 1,000 Census houses in the State 920 are occupied Census houses. Of the latter, 753 or 81.84 per cent are used as residences. The use as residences is very high. The Census houses used wholly for residential purposes is nearly 96.6 per cent of those used as residences. Shop-*cum*-residences constitute only 1.1 per cent and workshop-*cum*-residences 2.3 percent of residences. The use of residences wholly for residential purposes is predominant.

For the State as a whole, shop-*cum*-residences constitue only 0.8 per cent of the total number of Census houses. As will be noticed from Subsidiary Table H. I. 1, in the districts of Belgaum (0.9%), Bellary (1.6%) Chitradurga (1.1%) and Shimoga (1%), the proportion of shop-*cum*-residence to total Census houses in the respective districts is above the State average. In the other districts, this proportion is less than the State average.

So far as workshop-*cum*-residences are concerned, these constitute only 1.7 per cent of the total Census houses in the State. The proportion of workshop-*cum*-residences to total Census houses in the districts is higher than the State average in the districts of Belgaum (2.7%), Bijapur (3.3%), Chitradurga (2%,) Dharwar (2.5%) and South Kanara (5.7%). In all the other districts their proportion is less than the State average.

Subsidiary Table H.I. 2, at the end of this Chapter gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses for selected types of use among rural and urban areas. The rural proportions of Census houses used either wholly for residential purposes or as shop-*cum*-residences or as workshop-*cum*-residences are uniformly higher than those in the urban areas at the State level or in the districts except in the case of Bangalore. In the case of Bangalore district, wholly residential houses are 53% in the urban areas and 47% in the rural areas, shop-*cum*- residences 55% in the urban areas and 45% in the rural areas and workshop-*cum*-residences 65% in the urban areas and 35% in the rural areas. This reverse position in favour of urban areas is due to the predominant influence of the urban areas of Bangalore City.

The districts show wide variations in the rural and urban proportions of Census houses used as shop-*cum*- residences. This proportion is highest in the rural areas and lowest in the urban areas in Bidar district (90% and 10% respectively). The reverse characteristic of Bangalore district has been referred to earlier.

Similar variations are noticed in the case of Census houses as workshop-*cum*-residences. The highest rural proportion of such use is in South Kanara district (88.5%), followed by Mandya (87.5%), North Kanara (83.8%) and Raichur (83.1%) districts. In the case of Bidar district, the rural and urban proportions in this case are close. As mentioned earlier in the case of Bangalore district the urban proportion is higher than the rural one.

**Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses:**

There are 16,315 Census houses in the State falling under this category of use, of which 9,075 are in the urban areas and 7,240 in the rural areas. Only 3 out of every 1,000 Census houses in the State are used

for this purpose. Bangalore and Bellary districts have 4 out of every 1,000 Census houses used as hotels etc., which is the highest among the districts in the State. The districts of Bidar, Coorg, Gulbarga, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and South Kanara have 3 per 1,000 while Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Hassan, Kolar, North Kanara and Tumkur have 2 per 1,000 Census houses used as Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses. Raichur district has only one per 1,000 so used. The variations among the districts is largely due to the number of Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses in the urban areas of the districts. It is only in the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Hassan, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga and South Kanara that the number of hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

It would be useful to combine the data for 'Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes, and Inspection Houses' with that of 'Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating Places' for purposes of discussion. This is because the word 'Hotel' is quite often used to refer to both eating places with lodging facilities and without. Small eating places are often named 'hotels' and it is quite likely that enumerators would have gone by such names and not drawn any distinction between eating places or restaurants and hotels as such, on the basis of whether the particular establishment provides lodging or not. This would imply that in some districts it is likely that restaurants, sweetmeat shops or eating places may have been included under 'hotels etc '.

**Restaurants Sweetmeat shops and eating places:**

There are 24, 265 Census houses of this category in the State of which 18,480 are in the rural areas and 5,785 in the urban areas. The small number in the urban areas is in all probability due to the designating of a large number of places as 'hotels' even if no lodging facilities are provided. Out of every 1,000 Census houses in the State, only 4 are 'restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places'. Among the districts, Dharwar has the largest number (7 per 1,000).

**Hotels, Sarais Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes, Inspection houses and Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops Eating places combined:**

As mentioned earlier, it is likely that restaurants may have been included as hotels in some cases and it would, therefore, be useful to consider both these type of uses in combination (the terms 'hotels and restaurants' is used hereafter to the combination of all the uses indicated above).

In the State, 40,580 Census houses are used as hotels and restaurants of which 25,720 are in the rural areas and 14,860 in the urban areas. Thus, the average population served by a hotel or restaurant in the rural areas is 861 and in the urban areas 479. According to the 1961 Census, there were 28,101 Census houses in the State used as hotels or restaurants, 17,742 of them in the rural areas and 10,359 in the urban areas. In 1961, a hotel or restaurant served 1,033 people in the rural areas and 508 in the urban areas. The number of hotels and restaurants have increased by 12,479 in the decade 1961-71 or by 44.41 per cent. The increase in the rural areas has been by 44.96 per cent and in the urban areas by 43.45 %. The increase in the number in the last decade is high and is a general indicator of the improvement in the level of living and the modern tendency to earn in hotels and restaurant. This is also a result of the slow but constant breakdown of the traditional reluctance to eat in public places.

Statement 2.9 indicates the number of hotels and restaurants per 1,000 Census houses in the districts and rural and urban areas.

## STATEMENT 2.9

**Proportion of Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes, Inspection Houses, Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and eating places per 1,000 Census Houses**

| | STATE / DISTRICT | PROPORTION PER 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TOTAL | RURAL | URBAN |
| | **MYSORE STATE** | **6** | **5** | **10** |
| 1. | Bangalore | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| 3. | Bellary | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| 4. | Bidar | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| 5. | Bijapur | 6 | 6 | 18 |
| 6. | Chikmagalur | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| 8. | Coorg | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 9. | Dharwar | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 11. | Hassan | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| 12. | Kolar | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 13. | Mandya | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| 14. | Mysore | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| 15. | North Kanara | 7 | 6 | 12 |
| 16. | Raichur | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| 17. | Shimoga | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 18. | South Kanara | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| 19. | Tumkur | 5 | 4 | 12 |

In the State as a whole out of every 1,000 Census houses, 6 are used as hotels and restaurants. South Kanara has the highest proportion, followed by Dharwar district. North Kanara, Gulbarga and Bidar, have 7 out of every 1,000 Census houses used as hotels and restaurants while in the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Bijapur, Mandya, Raichur and Shimoga 6 out of 1,000 are so used. Chikmagalur, Coorg, Mysore and Tumkur districts have 5 hotels and restaurants for every 1,000 Census houses while Chitradurga, Hassan and Kolar have only 4 per 1,000 census houses so used.

In the rural areas of the State, 5 out of every 1,000 Census houses are used as hotels and restaurants. South Kanara district has the highest rural proportion of 14 per 1,000 while Coorg and Hassan districts have the least (of 2 per 1,000) proportion in the rural areas. Dharwar and Gulbarga districts have also comparatively high proportions of Census houses used as hotels and restaurants.

In the urban areas, out of every 1,000 Census houses in the State, 10 are used as hotels and restaurants. The proportion is higher than in the rural areas. In all the districts, except Dharwar, the proportion of hotels and restaurants per 1,000 Census houses is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Bidar district has the highest proportion of Census houses used as hotels and restaurants and Bangalore district the least.

Statement 2.10 indicates the number of Census houses used as hotels and restaurants in 1961 and in 1971 and the percentage variation in the decade for the districts. There is no particular pattern that emerges and the negative variation in the case of Coorg district and Dharwar Urban are more likely to be due to cases of incorrect reporting. Ignoring these cases, the general trend is towards an increase in the number of Census houses used as hotels and restaurants.

STATEMENT 2.10

**Census Houses used as Hotels and Restaurants in 1961 and 1971 along with percentage variation during the decade**

| DISTRICT / CITY | TOTAL | | | RURAL | | | URBAN | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | PERCENTAGE VARIATION | 1961 | 1971 | PERCENTAGE VARIATION | 1961 | 1971 | PERCENTAGE VARIATION |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **28,101** | **40,580** | **44.41** | **17,742** | **25,720** | **44.97** | **10,359** | **14,860** | **43.45** |
| 1. Bangalore | 2,650 | 4,075 | 53.77 | 903 | 1,465 | 62.24 | 1,747 | 2,610 | 49.40 |
| Bangalore City | 1,451 | 2,055 | 41.63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Belgaum | 2,401 | 2,900 | 20.78 | 1,659 | 1,880 | 13.32 | 742 | 1,020 | 37.47 |
| Belgaum City | 181 | 345 | 90.61 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 3. Bellary | 993 | 1,585 | 59.62 | 624 | 955 | 53.04 | 369 | 630 | 70.73 |
| Bellary City | 113 | 250 | 121.24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Bidar | 699 | 1,015 | 46.21 | 467 | 645 | 38.12 | 232 | 370 | 59.78 |
| 5. Bijapur | 1,955 | 2,655 | 36.08 | 1,369 | 1,915 | 39.88 | 582 | 740 | 17.15 |
| Bijapur City | 125 | 190 | 52.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 387 | 905 | 133.85 | 231 | 654 | 179.22 | 156 | 260 | 66.67 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 651 | 1,175 | 80.49 | 256 | 545 | 112.89 | 395 | 630 | 59.49 |
| Davanagere City | 130 | 260 | 100.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Coorg | 604 | 450 | −25.60 | 383 | 320 | −16.45 | 221 | 130 | −41.18 |
| 9. Dharwar | 3,431 | 4,015 | 17.02 | 1,954 | 2,680 | 37.15 | 1,477 | 1,335 | −9.61 |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | 509 | 595 | 16.90 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. Gulbarga | 1,494 | 3,210 | 114.86 | 1,124 | 2,225 | 97.95 | 370 | 985 | 166.22 |
| Gulbarga City | 138 | 360 | 160.87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Hassan | 436 | 975 | 123.62 | 255 | 495 | 94.12 | 181 | 480 | 165.19 |
| 12. Kolar | 1,149 | 1,670 | 45.34 | 702 | 1,065 | 51.71 | 447 | 605 | 35.35 |
| 13. Mandya | 882 | 1,480 | 67.80 | 673 | 1,085 | 61.22 | 209 | 395 | 88.99 |
| 14. Mysore | 1,607 | 2,320 | 44.37 | 755 | 1,115 | 47.68 | 852 | 1,205 | 61.42 |
| Mysore City | 433 | 755 | 74.36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. North Kanara | 923 | 1,430 | 54.93 | 669 | 1,020 | 52.47 | 254 | 410 | 61.42 |
| 16. Raichur | 1,344 | 1,800 | 33.93 | 997 | 1,380 | 38.42 | 347 | 420 | 21.03 |
| 17. Shimoga | 874 | 1,540 | 76.20 | 449 | 835 | 85.97 | 425 | 705 | 65.88 |
| 18. South Kanara | 4,405 | 5,450 | 23.72 | 3,453 | 4,075 | 18.01 | 952 | 1,375 | 44.43 |
| Mangalore | 507 | 650 | 28.21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19. Tumkur | 1,220 | 1,930 | 58.20 | 819 | 1,375 | 67.89 | 401 | 555 | 38.43 |

**Shops excluding eating houses:**

There are 147,195 shops excluding eating places in the State, with 61,730 in the rural areas and 85,465 in the urban areas. The urban areas have more shops than in the rural areas in the disrticts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwar, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Shimoga. In the other districts there are more shops in the rural areas than in the urban areas. From Subsidiary Table H.I.1 it will be seen that the number of Census houses used as "shops excluding eating houses" per 1,000 Census houses is highest in Bangalore district (39). The districts of Belgaum (22), Bidar (34), Bijapur (25), Dharwar (28), Gulbarga (23) and Mysore (23) also have high proportions. These high proportions are mainly due to the urban influence.

The average population served by a shop is 359 in the rural area and 83 in the urban area. The 1961 Census indicated that the average population served by a shop or a shop-*cum*-dwelling was 227 in the rural areas and 67 in the urban areas. If to the number of shops excluding eating places is added the number of shop-*cum*-residences, there would be 202,465 such Census houses with 103,910 in the rural areas and 98,555 in the urban area. This would imply that a shop serves 213 people in the rural areas and 72 in the

urban areas as against 227 and 67 respectively in 1961. The services of shops in rural areas has improved since with development a shop should cater to a smaller number indicating the spread of such facilities.

It is interesting to notice that there are 42,180 shop-*cum*-residences in the rural areas as against only 13,090 in the urban areas. This indicates that in the rural areas most shopping activities are located in a part of the house itself unlike in the urban areas. But so far as Census houses used as independent shops are concerned, the number in the urban areas (85,465) exceeds that in the rural areas (61,730). In the rural areas shopping services are provided by independent shops and by shops located in residences while in the urban areas these services are predominantly located in independent Census houses.

**Business Houses and Offices:**

There are 36,935 Census houses used as business houses and offices in the State as against 28,821 in 1961. Of the former, 17,055 are in the rural areas and 19,880 in the urban areas.

For the State as a whole, there are 6 business houses and offices for every 1,000 Census houses. Bangalore, Dharwar, Shimoga and South Kanara districts have the largest proportion of business houses and offices, and Bidar district the least. There are more bussines houses and offices in the rural areas than in the urban areas in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Mandya, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur. It must be mentioned that the Chavadis in villages, which village officials used as their offices are also recorded as offices. Generally, all villages have chavadis, particularly in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar. The inclusion of the Chavadis tends to inflate the number of business houses and offices in the rural areas.

**Shop-*cum*-residences, shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices combined:**

Shops and commercial establishments together represent the business activity of an area and it would be interesting to consider the number of Census houses used for these purposes together. Statement 2.11 gives the number of Census houses used as shop-*cum*-residences, as shops only and as business houses and offices in each district in 1961 and 1971 and the percentage variation.

**STATEMENT 2.11**

**Census Houses used as Shop-*cum*-Residence, Shops excluding eating houses, Business Houses and Offices in 1961 and 1971 with percentage variation during the decade**

| DISTRICT / CITY | TOTAL | | | RURAL | | | URBAN | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | PERCENTAGE VARIATION | 1961 | 1971 | PERCENTAGE VARIATION | 1961 | 1971 | PERCENTAGE VATIATION |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **188,656** | **239,400** | **26.90** | **97,193** | **120,965** | **24.46** | **91,463** | **118,435** | **29.49** |
| 1. Bangalore | 30,266 | 36,735 | 21.37 | 6,603 | 7,655 | 15.93 | 23,663 | 29,080 | 22.89 |
| Bangalore City | 20,421 | 24,410 | 19.53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Belgaum | 15,032 | 18,190 | 21.01 | 7,923 | 10,075 | 27.16 | 7,109 | 8,115 | 14.15 |
| Belgaum City | 2,795 | 3,440 | 23.08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Bellary | 6,668 | 10,105 | 53.04 | 3,413 | 5,585 | 63.64 | 3,255 | 4,520 | 38.86 |
| Bellary City | 1,859 | 2,105 | 13.23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Bidar | 6,646 | 6,855 | 3.14 | 4,412 | 4,350 | −1.41 | 2,234 | 2,505 | 1.21 |
| 5. Bijapur | 12,932 | 16,830 | 30.14 | 7,955 | 9,980 | 25.46 | 4,977 | 6,850 | 37.63 |
| Bijapur City | 1,433 | 1,875 | 30.84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 3,491 | 5,315 | 52.25 | 1,874 | 3,235 | 72.63 | 1,617 | 2,080 | 28.63 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 6,642 | 10,565 | 59.06 | 3,384 | 5,780 | 70.80 | 3,258 | 4,785 | 46.87 |
| Davangere City | 1,719 | 2,085 | 21.29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Coorg | 3,185 | 3,900 | 22.45 | 1,654 | 2,140 | 29.38 | 1,531 | 1,760 | 14.96 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Dharwar . . | 16,235 | 23,850 | 46.90 | 7,970 | 12,800 | 60.60 | 8,265 | 11,050 | 33.70 |
| Hubli-Dharwar . . | 3,843 | 5,250 | 36.61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. Gulbarga . . | 11,490 | 11,940 | 3.92 | 8,122 | 7,730 | −4.83 | 3,368 | 4,210 | 25.00 |
| Gulbarga City . . | 1,474 | 2,050 | 39.08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Hassan . . | 4,641 | 5,340 | 15.06 | 2,281 | 2,635 | 15.52 | 2,360 | 2,705 | 14.62 |
| 12. Kolar . . | 10,441 | 11,655 | 11.63 | 5,486 | 5,610 | 22.60 | 4,955 | 6,045 | 22.00 |
| 13. Mandya . . | 5,219 | 7,010 | 34.32 | 3,314 | 3,865 | 16.63 | 1,905 | 3,145 | 65.09 |
| 14. Mysore . . | 13,348 | 15,995 | 19.93 | 6,253 | 7,085 | 13.31 | 7,095 | 8,910 | 25.58 |
| Mysore City . . | 4,175 | 5,970 | 42.99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. North Kanara . . | 5,849 | 7,015 | 19.94 | 3,713 | 4,100 | 10.42 | 2,136 | 2,915 | 36.47 |
| 16. Raichur . . | 6,383 | 8,980 | 40.69 | 4,172 | 5,930 | 42.14 | 2,211 | 3,050 | 37.95 |
| 17. Shimoga . . | 5,420 | 9,880 | 82.29 | 2,819 | 4,640 | 64.60 | 2,601 | 5,240 | 101.46 |
| 18. South Kanara . . | 15,411 | 17,760 | 15.24 | 9,769 | 10,425 | 6.72 | 5,642 | 7,335 | 30.00 |
| Mangalore City . | 3,323 | 3,645 | 9.69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19. Tumkur . . | 9,357 | 11,480 | 22.69 | 6,076 | 7,345 | 20.89 | 3,281 | 4,135 | 26.03 |

There is wide variation among the districts but the general pattern is one of increase in the number of Census houses used for these purposes.

**Factories, Workshop and Worksheds:**

Any establishment where manufacturing, processing or servicing of goods is carried on and which has to be registered under the Factories Act is a factory. Establishments in which such activities are carried on but which are not factories under the Factories Act, are termed as workshops or worksheds. At the time of Houselisting, an attempt was made to distinguish between factories from workshops and worksheds but at the time of tabulation this was given up.

There are 80,165 Census houses in the State used as factories, workshops and worksheds, of which 34,000 are in the rural areas and 46,165 in the urban areas. In 1961 there were 47,495 such Census houses with 18,850 in the rural area and 28,645 in the urban area. The increase in factories, workshops and worksheds between 1961 and 1971 is nearly 68 per cent in the State, it is nearly 80 per cent in the rural areas and 65 per cent in the urban areas. The increases are impressive and are a reflection of the improving economic conditions.

In the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mandya, North Kanara, Raichur and Tumkur, there are more factories, workshops and worksheds in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the State, out of every 1,000 Census houses,13 are used as factories, workshops or worksheds. Bangalore district has the highest proportion of Census houses (22 per 1,000) used as factories, workshops and worksheds. Gulbarga, Hassan and Raichur districts have the least. Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and South Kanara districts also have proportions of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds per 1,000 Census houses higher than the State average. While these figures are broadly indicative of trends, it would be incorrect to draw any major conclusions because the other important criterion of total working force in these activities is more important and is not considered here.

**Places of entertainment and community gathering, excluding places of worship:**

There are 12,530 Census houses in the State used as places of entertainment and community gathering, excluding places of worship. Of these, 9,695 are in the rural areas and 2,835 in the urban areas. In all the districts, except Bangalore, the number of places of entertainment and community gathering are more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The inclusion of Panchayatghars would, however, add to the number of such places in the rural areas.

In the State as a whole, there are 2 places of entertainment and community gathering for every 1,000 Census houses. Among the districts, Kolar has the largest number of 4 per 1,000. In the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Mandya, Raichur and Shimoga, there is one place of entertainment and community gathering for every 1,000 Census houses. The districts of Belguam, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara, South Kanara and Tumkur have 2 places of entertainment and community gathering for every 1,000 Census houses, while Bidar, Coorg and Dharwar districts have 3 such places for every 1,000 Census houses.

According to the 1961 Census, there were 5,009 places of entertainment and community worship in the State, 3,216 in the rural areas and 1,793 in the urban areas. The places of entertainment and community gathering have increased by nearly one and a half times in the State, nearly by twice in the rural areas and about 58 per cent in the urban areas. The increase in the rural areas is largely due to the various community centres and other such buildings put up under the community development programme.

**Places of worship:**

In the State, 145,225 Census houses are used as places of worship, of which 130,125 are in the rural areas and 15,130 in the urban areas. Nearly 90 per cent of the places of worship are in the rural areas. Out of every 1,000 Census houses in the State, 23 are places of worship. Among the districts, Bijapur and Gulbarga with 30 places of worship each per 1,000 Census houses have the highest proportions. Bellary (27), Chikmagalur (25), Chitradurga (26), Dharwar (27), Hassan (24), Mandya (26), Raichur (26), South Kanara(28) and Tumkur (25) districts have more places of worship per 1,000 Census houses than the State avarage. The districts of Bangalore (14), Belgaum (20), Bidar (20), Coorg (14), Kolar (22), Mysore (16), North Kanara (17) and Shimoga (17) have the proportion of 1,000 Census houses used as places of worship less than the State average.

**Others:**

In the State, 589,310 Census houses are used for 'other' purposes, of which 507,840 are in the rural areas and 81,470 in the urban areas. In other words, nearly 87 per cent are in the rural areas and 13 per cent in the urban areas. In the State, of every 1,000 Census houses, 93 are used for other purposes. Statement 2.12 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses used for other purposes in the rural and urban areas of the districts.

**STATEMENT 2.12**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses used for other purposes in the rural and urban areas**

| STATE / DISTRICT | RURAL | URBAN | STATE / DISTRICT | RURAL | URBAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **860** | **140** | 10. Gulbarga | 887 | 113 |
| 1. Bangalore | 770 | 230 | 11. Hassan | 947 | 53 |
| 2. Belgaum | 820 | 180 | 12. Kolar | 903 | 97 |
| 3. Bellary | 840 | 160 | 13. Mandya | 866 | 134 |
| 4. Bidar | 890 | 110 | 14. Mysore | 834 | 166 |
| 5. Bijapur | 820 | 180 | 15. North Kanara | 928 | 72 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 945 | 55 | 16. Raichur | 867 | 133 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 873 | 127 | 17. Shimoga | 887 | 113 |
| 8. Coorg | 887 | 113 | 18. South Kanara | 580 | 420 |
| 9. Dharwar | 780 | 220 | 19. Tumkur | 943 | 57 |

The preponderance of such use in the rural areas is evident. This is due to the fact that Census houses used as cattlesheds, granaries, godowns etc., predominate in the rural areas and not in the urban areas. In South Kanara district there are 580 and 420 Census houses used for other purposes in the rural and urban

areas respectively. This close distribution is apparently because structures used as "Bhutasthanas" and "Hutties" in the rural area of this district were eliminated at the time of tabulation.

**Vacant Census Houses:**

The total number of Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting is 508,360 of which 379,320 or 74.62 per cent are in rural areas and 129,040 or 25.38 per cent in urban areas. The distribution of vacant houses per 1,000 of total, rural and urban Census houses arranged in the ascending order of the districts is given in Statement 2.13.

**STATEMENT 2.13**

**Number of Vacant Census Houses per 1,000 Census Houses of all types**

| STATE / DISTRICT | TOTAL | RURAL | URBAN | STATE / DISTRICT | TOTAL | RURAL | URBAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **80** | **79** | **84** | 10. Hassan | 81 | 77 | 111 |
| 1. Chitradurga | 57 | 53 | 73 | 11. Mysore | 82 | 78 | 83 |
| 2. Bidar | 62 | 60 | 71 | 12. Kolar | 83 | 76 | 108 |
| 3. Shimoga | 66 | 56 | 95 | 13. Bijapur | 85 | 83 | 91 |
| 4. Bangalore | 66 | 73 | 59 | 14. Tumkur | 88 | 83 | 127 |
| 5. Dharwar | 75 | 69 | 89 | 15. Gulbarga | 89 | 84 | 111 |
| 6. South Kanara | 76 | 75 | 79 | 16. Raichur | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 7. Bellary | 78 | 78 | 76 | 17. Belgaum | 96 | 99 | 88 |
| 8. North Kanara | 80 | 77 | 98 | 18. Coorg | 102 | 103 | 97 |
| 9. Mandya | 81 | 78 | 94 | 19. Chikmagalur | 110 | 110 | 106 |

In Statement 2.13 the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses is given for the district as a whole and also separately for the rural and urban areas of the district. For the whole State there are 80 vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses, there being only 79 vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses in rural areas as against 84 vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses in urban areas.

In addition to Chitradurga district which has the lowest proportion, the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses is smaller than the State average in Bidar (62), Shimoga (66), Bangalore (66), Dharwar (75), South Kanara (76) and Bellary (78) districts. North Kanara district has the same proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses as the State average. The proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses is higher than the State average in Mandya (81), Hassan (81), Mysore (82), Kolar (83), Bijapur (85), Tumkur (88), Gulbarga (89), Raichur (90), Belgaum (96) and Coorg (102) districts.

In the rural areas, the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses is 79 for the State and for the individual districts it varies from 53 in Chitradurga district to 110 in Chikmagalur district. It would appear that the incidence of vacant houses for the district as a whole is largely determined by the incidence of vacant houses in rural areas.

If the proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 Census houses in urban areas is considered, the districts get re-arranged in the following order:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bangalore | 59 | 10. | Bijapur | 91 |
| 2. | Bidar | 71 | 11. | Mandya | 94 |
| 3. | Chitradurga | 73 | 12. | Shimoga | 95 |
| 4. | North Kanara | 76 | 13. | Coorg | 97 |
| 5. | Bellary | 79 | 14. | North Kanara | 98 |
| 6. | Mysore | 83 | 15. | Chikmagalur | 106 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | | **84** | 16. | Kolar | 108 |
| 7. | Belgaum | 88 | 17. | Gulbarga | 111 |
| 8. | Dharwar | 89 | 18. | Hassan | 111 |
| 9. | Raichur | 90 | 19. | Tumkur | 127 |

Bangalore (59), Bidar (71), Chitradurga (73), North Kanara (76), Bellary (79), and Mysore (83) are the only six districts where the proportion of vacant houses is lower than the State average (84). The proportion is higher than the State average for the other districts, and the excess over the State average is significant in the case of Coorg, North Kanara, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Gulbarga, Hassan and Tumkur Districts.

At this point, it is useful to recollect the instructions to the enumerators regarding vacant houses. The instructions read as follows:

"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 Column (Col.6). If the Census house is locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it may not be treated as 'vacant', but the use to which it is put is 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".

From the instructions it will be noticed that vacant houses are, in effect, those not used for any purpose. Though the reasons for vacancy were recorded in the 'remarks' column of the houselist, these were not tabulated. It is, therefore, difficult to draw any conclusion regarding the availability of vacant houses as accommodation in the various districts. It is also necessary to recall that under the houselisting instructions, structures such as cattle sheds, pump houses, temples etc., were designated as Census houses if these were separate structures and particulars of such structures had also to be entered in the houselist. In a few cases, despite the best of instructions and training, it is likely that full description of such structures may not have been given and that these may have been recorded as vacant since, obviously, they are not used by any person. Such structures would, to some extent, inflate the number of vacant houses. The proportion of such houses is, however, likely to be very small.

**Houses per 1,000 population:**

It has been mentioned that the districts have the same ranks, generally in terms of population size and the number of Census houses. However, this by itself does not convey any idea about the general availability of housing. To some extent, the extent of adequacy can be judged by comparing the number of Census houses per 1,000 population in the districts as indicated in Statement 2.14.

**STATEMENT 2.14**

**Houses per 1,000 population in the districts**

| DISTRICT | NO. OF HOUSES PER 1,000 POPULATION | DISTRICT | NO. OF HOUSES PER 1,000 POPULATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **216.24** | Gulbarga | 223.00 |
| Bangalore | 206.64 | Hassan | 228.47 |
| Belgaum | 203.45 | Kolar | 251.13 |
| Bellary | 228.10 | Mandya | 203.15 |
| Bidar | 189.33 | Mysore | 212.90 |
| Bijapur | 215.97 | North Kanara | 237.36 |
| Chikmagalur | 248.74 | Raichur | 220.03 |
| Chitradurga | 202.45 | Shimoga | 209.43 |
| Coorg | 242.96 | South Kanara | 197.60 |
| Dharwar | 209.04 | Tumkur | 240.77 |

Kolar district has the largest number of Census houses per 1,000 population and Bidar the least.

Statement 2.15 gives the number of houses per 1,000 population by use in the districts.

STATEMENT

Houses per 1,000 Population

| Sl. No. | State/ District / City | Total number of Census houses | Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing | Residence | Shop-*cum*-residence | Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry | Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | | **216.24** | **17.37** | **157.41** | **1.89** | **3.63** | **0.56** |
| 1. | Bangalore | 206.64 | 13.58 | 158.40 | 1.49 | 1.95 | 0.78 |
| 2. | Bangalore City | 180.15 | 9.18 | 141.38 | 1.37 | 1.73 | 0.93 |
| 3. | Belgaum | 203.45 | 19.63 | 144.64 | 1.95 | 5.45 | 0.30 |
| 4. | Belgaum City | 178.84 | 12.51 | 125.83 | 0.89 | 2.88 | 0.75 |
| 5. | Bellary | 228.10 | 17.72 | 169.71 | 3.60 | 1.95 | 0.90 |
| 6. | Bellary City | 213.44 | 13.82 | 160.42 | 2.72 | 2.32 | 1.24 |
| 7. | Bidar | 189.33 | 11.68 | 154.43 | 1.33 | 1.28 | 0.53 |
| 8. | Bijapur | 215.97 | 18.30 | 158.23 | 1.76 | 7.14 | 0.47 |
| 9. | Bijapur City | 214.27 | 14.73 | 159.53 | 2.18 | 3.68 | 0.92 |
| 10. | Chikmagalur | 248.74 | 27.30 | 163.20 | 1.99 | 1.80 | 0.52 |
| 11. | Chitradurga | 202.45 | 11.62 | 152.58 | 3.48 | 4.04 | 0.48 |
| 12. | Davanagere City | 199.88 | 12.51 | 144.85 | 3.72 | 4.75 | 1.74 |
| 13. | Coorg | 242.96 | 24.86 | 170.51 | 3.97 | 0.64 | 0.70 |
| 14. | Dharwar | 209.04 | 15.74 | 146.96 | 2.76 | 5.28 | 0.35 |
| 15. | Hubli-Dharwar City | 204.54 | 17.68 | 151.25 | 1.66 | 3.73 | 0.58 |
| 16. | Gulbarga | 223.00 | 19.74 | 169.34 | 1.13 | 2.69 | 0.82 |
| 17. | Gulbarga City | 203.43 | 21.77 | 153.34 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 1.51 |
| 18. | Hassan | 228.47 | 18.66 | 160.85 | 0.89 | 1.14 | 0.51 |
| 19. | Kolar | 251.13 | 20.73 | 167.36 | 1.52 | 1.96 | 0.62 |
| 20. | Mandya | 203.15 | 16.39 | 152.45 | 1.43 | 1.60 | 0.58 |
| 21. | Mysore | 212.90 | 17.44 | 162.02 | 1.78 | 2.34 | 0.71 |
| 22. | Mysore City | 201.76 | 14.85 | 147.71 | 1.04 | 2.18 | 1.62 |
| 23. | North Kanara | 237.36 | 19.10 | 157.56 | 1.39 | 2.14 | 0.46 |
| 24. | Raichur | 220.03 | 19.79 | 171.94 | 2.34 | 1.51 | 0.24 |
| 25. | Shimoga | 209.43 | 13.82 | 151.40 | 2.11 | 1.31 | 0.56 |
| 26. | South Kanara | 197.60 | 14.96 | 139.49 | 0.99 | 11.27 | 0.57 |
| 27. | Mangalore City | 181.26 | 11.56 | 113.11 | 0.42 | 0.51 | 2.10 |
| 28. | Tumkur | 240.77 | 21.17 | 166.51 | 1.78 | 3.85 | 0.49 |

The highest number of residences per 1,000 population is in Raichur district (171.94), followed by Coorg district (170.51), the least being in South Kanara district (139.49). The proportions of the houses used for other purposes per 1,000 population are small. The major use is as residences.

**The distribution of Census Houses in the Cities:**

A city is defined as a place with a population of 100,000 and above. The nine cities included in the Houselisting Operations are Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwar,

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by use for Districts and Cities

| Shops excluding eating houses | Business houses and Offices | Factories workshops and worksheds | Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places | Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship | Places of worship (*e.g.* Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwaras, etc.) | Others | Sl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 1 |
| **5.03** | **1.26** | **2.74** | **0.83** | **0.43** | **4.96** | **20.14** | |
| 8.05 | 1.44 | 4.55 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 2.97 | 12.70 | 1 |
| 11.50 | 1.94 | 6.35 | 0.31 | 0.24 | 0.57 | 4.65 | 2 |
| 4.37 | 1.19 | 3.42 | 0.90 | 0.43 | 4.14 | 17.04 | 3 |
| 13.24 | 1.96 | 9.00 | 0.86 | 0.21 | 0.98 | 9.73 | 4 |
| 4.01 | 1.38 | 2.29 | 0.51 | 0.33 | 6.16 | 19.53 | 5 |
| 11.11 | 3.00 | 6.15 | 0.76 | 0.32 | 1.96 | 9.63 | 6 |
| 6.51 | 0.49 | 1.60 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 3.83 | 6.34 | 7 |
| 5.39 | 1.33 | 3.17 | 0.87 | 0.42 | 6.44 | 12.46 | 8 |
| 13.94 | 2.03 | 5.37 | 0.92 | 0.19 | 2.37 | 7.41 | 9 |
| 3.64 | 1.60 | 2.28 | 0.71 | 0.27 | 6.15 | 39.29 | 10 |
| 2.91 | 1.17 | 2.19 | 0.36 | 0.28 | 5.34 | 18.00 | 11 |
| 10.54 | 2.97 | 7.19 | 0.41 | 0.08 | 1.36 | 9.75 | 12 |
| 4.09 | 2.29 | 2.12 | 0.49 | 0.76 | 3.28 | 29.26 | 13 |
| 5.89 | 1.54 | 3.38 | 1.36 | 0.57 | 5.52 | 19.71 | 14 |
| 9.59 | 2.58 | 4.95 | 0.86 | 0.32 | 1.88 | 0.33 | 15 |
| 5.07 | 0.66 | 1.61 | 1.02 | 0.39 | 6.64 | 13.88 | 16 |
| 12.22 | 1.34 | 4.60 | 0.96 | 0.17 | 1.48 | 4.98 | 17 |
| 2.93 | 1.03 | 1.65 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 5.42 | 34.62 | 18 |
| 4.90 | 1.26 | 2.14 | 0.48 | 1.03 | 5.47 | 43.65 | 19 |
| 3.66 | 1.00 | 2.18 | 0.70 | 0.29 | 5.31 | 17.56 | 20 |
| 4.99 | 0.95 | 2.51 | 0.41 | 0.46 | 3.41 | 15.88 | 21 |
| 13.51 | 2.24 | 7.61 | 0.51 | 0.21 | 1.39 | 8.90 | 22 |
| 5.09 | 1.78 | 2.74 | 1.23 | 0.47 | 4.09 | 41.31 | 23 |
| 3.19 | 0.82 | 1.60 | 1.04 | 0.28 | 5.67 | 11.62 | 24 |
| 3.98 | 1.50 | 2.03 | 0.63 | 0.31 | 3.93 | 27.85 | 25 |
| 6.53 | 1.64 | 3.63 | 2.24 | 0.36 | 5.53 | 10.38 | 26 |
| 12.73 | 3.80 | 8.17 | 0.93 | 0.68 | 1.75 | 25.41 | 27 |
| 3.88 | 1.37 | 1.99 | 0.69 | 0.47 | 6.11 | 32.46 | 28 |

Gulbarga, Mysore and Mangalore. It must be mentioned here that for the Houselisting Operations no agglomerations were constituted and that, therefore, the areas of the nine cities indicated refer only to the municipal jurisdictions, except that in the case of Bangalore City, the area under the City Improvement Trust Board has been included.

Statement 2.16 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census houses. This statement is based on Subsidiary Table H. I. 1.

STATEMENT

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and**

| Sl. No. | City | Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing | OCCUPIED | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 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 | 8 |
| 1. | Bangalore | 51 | 949 | 802 | 785 | 7 | 10 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 70 | 930 | 725 | 704 | 5 | 16 |
| 3. | Bellary | 65 | 935 | 775 | 751 | 13 | 11 |
| 4. | Bijapur | 73 | 927 | 772 | 745 | 10 | 17 |
| 5. | Davanagere | 63 | 937 | 767 | 725 | 18 | 24 |
| 6. | Hubli-Dharwar | 86 | 914 | 766 | 740 | 8 | 18 |
| 7. | Gulbarga | 107 | 893 | 759 | 754 | 2 | 3 |
| 8. | Mysore | 74 | 926 | 748 | 732 | 5 | 11 |
| 9. | Mangalore | 64 | 936 | 629 | 624 | 2 | 3 |

Bangalore City has the smallest proportion of vacant houses with 57 houses vacant out of every 1,000 houses in the City. Gulbarga City has the highest. As mentioned earlier, vacancy is generally due to a house being dilapidated, under repair or under construction. The low number in Bangalore City is to some extent indicative of the crowding since it may imply that many houses that are almost dilapidated or need repairs are in fact being occupied. The largest number of occupied houses per 1,000 houses is in Bangalore City (949) and least in Gulbarga City (893).

Of every 1,000 Census houses in the cities, the largest number used wholly or partially for residential purpose is in Bangalore City (802). The least is in Mangalore City (692). The highest proportion of Census houses used solely as residences for every 1,000 Census houses is in Bangalore City (785), the least being in Mangalore (624). So far as shop-*cum*-residences are concerned, out of every 1,000 Census houses the cities of Bellary (13), Bijapur (10) and Davanagere (18) have the largest proportions. Bangalore City has only 5 out of 1,000 Census houses used as shop-*cum*-residences while Hubli-Dharwar has 8. Davangere City has the largest proportion of 24 Census houses used as workshop-*cum*-residence out of every 1,000 Census houses, while Hubli-Dharwar has 18, Bijapur 17, Belgaum 16, Bellary and Mysore 11 each and Bangalore 10. Both Gulbarga City and Mangalore City have only 3 out of every 1,000 Census houses used as workshop-*cum*-residences. There are many small workshops in residences in Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwar, Belgaum and Bangalore acting as feeder units to larger establishments.

The use of Census houses as hotels etc., is highest in Mangalore City with 12 out of every 1,000 Census houses used for this purpose. The proportion of Census houses used as hotels etc., out of every 1,000 Census houses in the other Cities is Davanagere and Mysore 8 each, Gulbarga 7, Bellary 6, Bangalore 5, Belgaum and Bijapur 4 each, and Hubli-Dharwar 3. The large number of hotels in Mangalore is understandable. The district of South Kanara is known to produce efficient hoteliers and the recent activity of the Mangalore Harbour Project, Hassan-Mangalore Railway etc., has given a boost to this industry. Mysore and Davanagere, for their population size, have a comparatively larger share of hotels etc. The former is a place of tourist attraction and a halting station on the tourist route of Bangalore-Ooty and onwards. Davanagere is an important cotton centre.

Belgaum City has the largest number per 1,000 Census houses used as shops excluding eating houses, with 74 per 1,000 so used. The use of Census houses for this purpose out of every 1,000 Census houses in

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**different types of occupied Census Houses in Cities**

| CENSUS HOUSES | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes, and Inspection houses | Shops excluding eating houses | Business houses and Offices | Factories, workshops, and work-sheds | Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places | Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar etc.) excluding places of worship | Places of worship (*e.g.* Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.) | Others | Sl. No. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 1 |
| 5 | 64 | 11 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 1 |
| 4 | 74 | 11 | 50 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 54 | 2 |
| 6 | 52 | 14 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 45 | 3 |
| 4 | 65 | 10 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 35 | 4 |
| 8 | 53 | 15 | 36 | 2 | N | 7 | 49 | 5 |
| 3 | 47 | 13 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 46 | 6 |
| 7 | 60 | 7 | 23 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 24 | 7 |
| 8 | 67 | 11 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 8 |
| 12 | 70 | 21 | 45 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 140 | 9 |

the other cities are Mangalore 70, Mysore 67, Bijapur 65, Bangalore 64, Gulbarga 60, Davanagere 53, Bellary 52, and Hubli-Dharwar 47.

Mangalore City has the largest number per 1,000 Census houses used as business houses and offices with 21 per 1,000 so used. The use of Census houses for this purpose out of every 1,000 Census houses in the other cities are, Davanagere 15, Bellary 14, Hubli-Dharwar 13, Mysore 11, Bangalore 11, Bijapur 10 and Gulbarga 7.

The use of Census houses per 1,000 Census houses as factories, workshops and worksheds is highest in Belgaum (50), followed by Mangalore (45). The proportion of Census houses per 1,000 Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the other cities is– Mysore 38, Davanagere 36, Bangalore 35, Bellary 29, Bijapur 25, Hubli-Dharwar 24 and Gulbarga 23.

In the cities of Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mangalore, 5 out of 1,000 Census houses are restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, while 4 out of every 1,000 Census houses are so used in the cities of Bellary, Bijapur and Hubli-Dharwar. In the cities of Bangalore, Davanagere and Mysore 2 out of every 1,000 Census houses are used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.

In Mangalore City, 4 out of 1,000 Census houses are used as places of entertainment and community gathering, and 2 out of 1,000 Census houses are used for this purpose in Hubli-Dharwar. In all the other cities, one out of 1,000 Census houses is used for this purpose, except in Davanagere City where the proportion is negligible.

The highest proportion of Census houses used as places of worship is in Bijapur City with 11 out of every 1,000 Census houses used for this purpose. The proportion of Census houses per 1,000 Census houses used for this purpose in the other cities is—Mangalore 10, Bellary 9, Hubli-Dharwar 9, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Mysore 7, Belgaum 6 and Bangalore 3.

The highest proportion of Census houses used for other purposes is in Mangalore City with 140 out of every 1,000 Census houses used for such purposes. The proportion in the other cities are much smaller, the least being in Gulbarga (24).

Statement 2.17 indicates the number of Census houses in the cities per 1,000 population by use.

**STATEMENT**

**Census Houses per 1,000**

| Sl. No. | City | No. of Census houses | Vacant Census houses | Residence | Shop-*cum*-residence | Workshop-*cum*-residence | Hotels etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Bangalore | 180.15 | 9.18 | 141.38 | 1.37 | 1.73 | 0.93 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 178.80 | 12.50 | 125.83 | 0.89 | 2.88 | 0.75 |
| 3. | Bellary | 213.44 | 13.82 | 160.42 | 2.72 | 2.32 | 1.24 |
| 4. | Bijapur | 214.27 | 15.73 | 159.53 | 2.18 | 3.68 | 0.92 |
| 5. | Davanagere | 199.88 | 12.51 | 144.85 | 3.72 | 4.75 | 1.74 |
| 6. | Hubli-Dharwar | 204.54 | 17.68 | 151.25 | 1.66 | 3.73 | 0.58 |
| 7. | Gulbarga | 203.43 | 21.77 | 153.34 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 1.51 |
| 8. | Mysore | 201.76 | 14.85 | 147.71 | 1.04 | 2.18 | 1.62 |
| 9. | Mangalore | 181.26 | 11.56 | 113.11 | 0.42 | 0.51 | 2.10 |

From Statement 2.17 it will be seen that the number of houses per 1,000 population is least in Belgaum City, closely preceded by Bangalore and Davanagere. Bijapur City has the highest number of houses per 1,000 population. The low positions of Belgaum, Bangalore and Mangalore in the scale of number of houses per 1,000 population is an indication of the general shortage of housing in these cities. This is brought out sharply by the figures in Col. 5 where the number of residences per 1,000 population is given. Mangalore and Belgaum with 113 and 125 residences per 1,000 population are at the bottom of the scale closely preceded by Bangalore City with 141. The largest number of shop-*cum*-residences per 1,000 population is in Davanagere City followed by Bellary, Bijapur, Hubli-Dharwar and Bangalore. Bangalore City

**STATEMENT**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and**

| Sl. No. | State/ District/ City | Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing | | Total occupied census houses | | RESIDENCE, SHOP-*cum*-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-*cum*- Total (Wholly or partly residential) houses | | Residence | | Shop-*cum*-Residence | | Workshop-*cum*-Residence (including Household Industry) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | | **81** | **80** | **919** | **920** | **738** | **753** | **725** | **728** | **4** | **8** | **9** | **17** |
| 1. | Bangalore | 74 | 66 | 926 | 934 | 751 | 783 | 741 | 767 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| 2. | Bangalore City | 65 | 51 | 935 | 949 | 756 | 802 | 745 | 785 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| 3. | Belgaum | 88 | 96 | 912 | 904 | 753 | 747 | 737 | 711 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 27 |
| 4. | Belgaum City | 63 | 70 | 937 | 930 | 679 | 725 | 653 | 704 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 16 |
| 5. | Bellary | 106 | 78 | 894 | 922 | 756 | 768 | 750 | 744 | 6 | 16 | Nil | 8 |
| 6. | Bellary City | 106 | 65 | 894 | 935 | 716 | 775 | 107 | 751 | 9 | 13 | Nil | 11 |

2.17

**Population by use in Cities**

| Shops excluding eating houses | Business houses and offices | Factories, workshops and worksheds | Restaurants sweetmeat shops and eating places | Places of entertainment | Places of worship | Others | Sl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 1 |
| 11.50 | 1.94 | 6.35 | 0.31 | 0.24 | 0.57 | 4.65 | 1 |
| 13.24 | 1.96 | 9.00 | 0.86 | 0.21 | 0.98 | 9.73 | 2 |
| 11.11 | 3.00 | 6.15 | 0.76 | 0.32 | 1.96 | 9.63 | 3 |
| 13.94 | 2.03 | 5.37 | 0.92 | 0.19 | 2.37 | 7.41 | 4 |
| 10.54 | 2.97 | 7.19 | 0.41 | 0.08 | 1.36 | 9.75 | 5 |
| 9.59 | 2.58 | 4.95 | 0.86 | 0.32 | 1.88 | 9.33 | 6 |
| 12.22 | 1.34 | 4.60 | 0.96 | 0.17 | 1.48 | 4.98 | 7 |
| 13.51 | 2.24 | 7.61 | 0.51 | 0.21 | 1.39 | 8.90 | 8 |
| 12.73 | 3.80 | 8.17 | 0.93 | 0.68 | 1.75 | 25.41 | 9 |

claims the largest number of Census houses used as workshop-*cum*-residences for 1,000 population, followed by Hubli-Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bellary and Mysore. Bangalore City has 1.73 Census houses used as workshop-*cum*-residence per 1,000 population. The proportions of Census houses per 1,000 population used for other purposes are also indicated in Statement 2.17.

**Changes in the use of houses in the decade 1961-71:**

Statement 2.18 gives the proportion of houses used for different purposes in 1961 and 1971.

2.18

**different types of occupied Census Houses (1961 – 1971)**

RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

| Shop excluding eating houses | | Business houses and offices | | Factories, workshops and worksheds | | Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places | | Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar etc.) excluding places of worship | | Sl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 1 |
| **24** | **23** | **5** | **6** | **8** | **13** | **3** | **4** | **1** | **2** | |
| 44 | 39 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 65 | 64 | 9 | 11 | 27 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 90 | 74 | 14 | 11 | 57 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 19 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | N | 1 | 5 |
| 69 | 52 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 29 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

**STATEMENT**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and**

RESIDENCE, SHOP-*cum*-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-*cum*-

| Sl. No. | State/ District/ City | Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing | | Total occupied Census houses | | Total (Wholly or partly residential) houses | | Residence | | Shop-*cum*-residence | | Workshop-*cum*-Residence (including Household Industry) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 7. | Bidar | 49 | 62 | 951 | 938 | 812 | 829 | 805 | 815 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 8. | Bijapur | 87 | 85 | 913 | 915 | 763 | 774 | 747 | 733 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 33 |
| 9. | Bijapur City | 90 | 73 | 910 | 927 | 735 | 772 | 726 | 745 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 17 |
| 10. | Chikmagalur | 86 | 110 | 914 | 890 | 747 | 671 | 737 | 656 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| 11. | Chitradurga | 77 | 57 | 923 | 943 | 762 | 791 | 745 | 754 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 20 |
| 12. | Davanagere City | 87 | 63 | 913 | 937 | 716 | 767 | 688 | 725 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 24 |
| 13. | Coorg | 73 | 102 | 927 | 898 | 525 | 721 | 518 | 702 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| 14. | Dharwar | 72 | 75 | 928 | 925 | 736 | 741 | 725 | 703 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 25 |
| 15. | Hubli-Dharwar City | 108 | 86 | 892 | 914 | 645 | 766 | 633 | 740 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 18 |
| 16. | Gulbarga | 81 | 89 | 919 | 911 | 769 | 777 | 765 | 760 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 12 |
| 17. | Gulbarga City | 91 | 107 | 909 | 893 | 794 | 759 | 790 | 754 | 4 | 2 | Nil | 3 |
| 18. | Hassan | 85 | 81 | 915 | 919 | 696 | 713 | 691 | 704 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 19. | Kolar | 89 | 83 | 911 | 917 | 661 | 680 | 657 | 666 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 20. | Mandya | 98 | 81 | 902 | 919 | 779 | 765 | 773 | 750 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| 21. | Mysore | 90 | 82 | 910 | 918 | 763 | 780 | 739 | 761 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 11 |
| 22. | Mysore City | 65 | 74 | 935 | 926 | 752 | 748 | 739 | 732 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 11 |
| 23. | North Kanara | 71 | 80 | 929 | 920 | 716 | 679 | 708 | 664 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| 24. | Raichur | 88 | 90 | 912 | 910 | 774 | 799 | 766 | 781 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| 25. | Shimoga | 65 | 66 | 935 | 934 | 735 | 739 | 730 | 723 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 26. | South Kanara | 49 | 76 | 951 | 924 | 739 | 768 | 707 | 706 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 57 |
| 27. | Mangalore City | 53 | 64 | 947 | 936 | 715 | 629 | 672 | 624 | 4 | 2 | 39 | 3 |
| 28. | Tumkur | 105 | 88 | 895 | 912 | 679 | 715 | 652 | 692 | 3 | 7 | 24 | 16 |

The proportion of vacant houses per 1,000 houses in the State was 81 in 1961 and 80 in 1971. There is very little change over the decade. However, in the district of Bellary and in Bellary City, in Hubli-Dharwar City and in Tumkur district, the proportion of vacant houses has fallen steeply indicating a greater utilisation of houses. On the other hand, in a few cases, the proportion in 1971 has increased. It would however, be difficult to draw any conclusions from this statistical fact since the reasons for vacancy are no available as part of the tabulation. The same varied pattern is noticed with regard to occupied Census houses and houses used as residences.

2.18 (*concld.*)

**different types of occupied Census Houses (1961 – 1971)**

| RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shop excluding eating houses | | Business houses and offices | | Factories, workshops and worksheds | | Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places | | Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar etc.) excluding places of worship | | Sl. No. |
| 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 1 |
| 43 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 25 | 25 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 4 | N | 2 | 8 |
| 59 | 65 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 12 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | N | 1 | 10 |
| 14 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | 11 |
| 62 | 53 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 36 | 1 | 2 | 1 | N | 12 |
| 18 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| 25 | 28 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 7 | N | 3 | 14 |
| 47 | 47 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| 28 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | N | 2 | 16 |
| 62 | 60 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 5 | N | 1 | 17 |
| 14 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| 20 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 2 | N | 4 | 19 |
| 18 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| 25 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| 67 | 67 | 7 | 11 | 34 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| 25 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 5 | N | 2 | 23 |
| 15 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | N | 1 | 24 |
| 15 | 19 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| 32 | 33 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| 80 | 70 | 20 | 21 | 39 | 45 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 27 |
| 17 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 28 |

The proportion of shop-*cum*-residences in the State has increased in 1971 over what it was in 1961. In areas where agricultural activity or industrual expansion has been high as in Bellary and Raichur districts, Bellary and Davanagere Cities and Shimoga district, the proportion of houses used as shop-*cum*-residences has increased sizeably. This is generally so in the case of workshop-*cum*-residences also. The increase in the proportions in other uses, by and large, reflect normal increase in activity. However, as mentioned earlier, the increases in Bellary and Davanagere reflect the development of these areas, and in Gulbarga City the increase in workshops as a consequence of the growth of the town is clearly perceptible.

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and**

| Sl. No. | State/ District/ City | Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing | Total occupied Census houses | OCCUPIED: Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total (wholly or partly residential) houses | Residence | Shop-*cum*-residence | Workshop-*cum*-residence (including Household Industry) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | **MYSORE STATE** | **80** | **920** | **753** | **728** | **8** | **17** |
| 1. | Bangalore | 66 | 934 | 783 | 767 | 7 | 9 |
| 2. | Bangalore City | 51 | 949 | 802 | 785 | 7 | 10 |
| 3. | Belgaum | 96 | 904 | 747 | 711 | 9 | 27 |
| 4. | Belgaum City | 70 | 930 | 725 | 704 | 5 | 16 |
| 5. | Bellary | 78 | 922 | 768 | 744 | 16 | 8 |
| 6. | Bellary City | 65 | 935 | 775 | 751 | 13 | 11 |
| 7. | Bidar | 62 | 938 | 829 | 815 | 7 | 7 |
| 8. | Bijapur | 85 | 915 | 774 | 733 | 8 | 33 |
| 9. | Bijapur City | 73 | 927 | 772 | 745 | 10 | 17 |
| 10. | Chikmagalur | 110 | 890 | 671 | 656 | 8 | 7 |
| 11. | Chitradurga | 57 | 943 | 791 | 754 | 17 | 20 |
| 12. | Davanagere City | 63 | 937 | 767 | 725 | 18 | 24 |
| 13. | Coorg | 102 | 898 | 721 | 702 | 16 | 3 |
| 14. | Dharwar | 75 | 925 | 741 | 703 | 13 | 25 |
| 15. | Hubli-Dharwar City | 86 | 914 | 766 | 740 | 8 | 18 |
| 16. | Gulbarga | 89 | 911 | 777 | 760 | 5 | 12 |
| 17. | Gulbarga City | 107 | 893 | 759 | 754 | 2 | 3 |
| 18. | Hassan | 81 | 919 | 713 | 704 | 4 | 5 |
| 19. | Kolar | 83 | 917 | 680 | 666 | 6 | 8 |
| 20. | Mandya | 81 | 919 | 765 | 750 | 7 | 8 |
| 21. | Mysore | 82 | 918 | 780 | 761 | 8 | 11 |
| 22. | Mysore City | 74 | 926 | 748 | 732 | 5 | 11 |
| 23. | North Kanara | 80 | 920 | 679 | 664 | 6 | 9 |
| 24. | Raichur | 90 | 910 | 799 | 781 | 11 | 7 |
| 25. | Shimoga | 66 | 934 | 739 | 723 | 10 | 6 |
| 26. | South Kanara | 76 | 924 | 768 | 706 | 5 | 57 |
| 27. | Mangalore City | 64 | 936 | 629 | 624 | 2 | 3 |
| 28. | Tumkur | 88 | 912 | 715 | 692 | 7 | 16 |

**TABLE H. I. 1.**

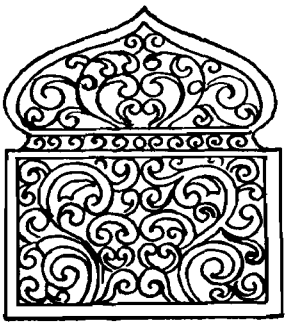
**different types of occupied Census Houses**

| CENSUS HOUSES | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hotels, Dharmashalas Tourist homes and Inspection houses | Shops excluding eating places | Business houses and Offices | Factories, workshops, and work-sheds | Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places | Places of entertainment and community gathering excluding places of worship | Places of worship (*e.g.*, Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.) | Others | Sl. No. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 1 |
| 3 | 23 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 93 | |
| 4 | 39 | 7 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 62 | 1 |
| 5 | 64 | 11 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 2 |
| 2 | 22 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 84 | 3 |
| 4 | 74 | 11 | 50 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 54 | 4 |
| 4 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 86 | 5 |
| 6 | 52 | 14 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 45 | 6 |
| 3 | 34 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 34 | 7 |
| 2 | 25 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 58 | 8 |
| 4 | 65 | 10 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 35 | 9 |
| 2 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 158 | 10 |
| 2 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 89 | 11 |
| 8 | 53 | 15 | 36 | 2 | N | 7 | 49 | 12 |
| 3 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 120 | 13 |
| 2 | 28 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 27 | 94 | 14 |
| 3 | 47 | 13 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 46 | 15 |
| 3 | 23 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 62 | 16 |
| 7 | 60 | 7 | 23 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 24 | 17 |
| 2 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 151 | 18 |
| 2 | 19 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 174 | 19 |
| 3 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 87 | 20 |
| 3 | 23 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 75 | 21 |
| 8 | 67 | 11 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 22 |
| 2 | 21 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 174 | 23 |
| 1 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 53 | 24 |
| 3 | 19 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 133 | 25 |
| 3 | 33 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 28 | 53 | 26 |
| 12 | 70 | 21 | 45 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 140 | 27 |
| 2 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 135 | 28 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE H.I.2

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

| State / District | Vacant at the time of house-listing | | CENSUS HOUSES USED AS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Wholly residential | | Shop-*cum*-residence | | Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **MYSORE STATE** . . | **746** | **254** | **762** | **238** | **763** | **237** | **709** | **291** |
| Bangalore . . | 523 | 477 | 467 | 533 | 449 | 551 | 348 | 652 |
| Belgaum . . | 805 | 195 | 795 | 205 | 819 | 181 | 754 | 246 |
| Bellary . . | 736 | 264 | 728 | 272 | 768 | 232 | 696 | 304 |
| Bidar . . | 845 | 155 | 885 | 115 | 904 | 96 | 590 | 410 |
| Bijapur . . | 760 | 240 | 794 | 206 | 807 | 193 | 619 | 381 |
| Chikmagalur . . | 862 | 138 | 851 | 149 | 695 | 305 | 773 | 227 |
| Chitradurga . . | 742 | 258 | 809 | 191 | 766 | 234 | 734 | 266 |
| Coorg . . | 440 | 560 | 840 | 160 | 709 | 291 | 688 | 312 |
| Dharwar . . | 614 | 386 | 675 | 325 | 773 | 227 | 613 | 387 |
| Gulbarga . . | 777 | 223 | 832 | 168 | 860 | 140 | 647 | 353 |
| Hassan . . | 808 | 192 | 862 | 138 | 760 | 240 | 745 | 255 |
| Kolar . . | 737 | 263 | 797 | 203 | 786 | 214 | 648 | 352 |
| Mandya . . | 815 | 185 | 854 | 146 | 697 | 303 | 875 | 125 |
| Mysore . . | 744 | 256 | 761 | 239 | 826 | 174 | 650 | 350 |
| North Kanara . . | 786 | 214 | 816 | 184 | 708 | 292 | 838 | 162 |
| Raichur . . | 841 | 159 | 846 | 154 | 872 | 128 | 831 | 169 |
| Shimoga . . | 638 | 362 | 751 | 249 | 750 | 250 | 716 | 284 |
| South Kanara . . | 761 | 239 | 793 | 207 | 862 | 138 | 885 | 115 |
| Tumkur . . | 827 | 133 | 819 | 181 | 854 | 146 | 742 | 258 |



# CHAPTER III

## MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

Details of the construction material of the walls and roofs of Census houses were collected during the Houselisting Operations. The data on the distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof is presented in Table H. II. Based on this main table the Subsidiary Tables mentioned below have been prepared for purposes of discussion:

i) H. II. 1 - Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately;

ii) H. II. 1(*a*) - Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately;

iii) H. II. 2 - Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately;

iv) H. II. 2 (*a*) - Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately.

These Subsidiary Tables are presented at the end of this Chapter. It is necessary to remember that Tables E. IV. 1 etc., of 1961 dealing with the material of wall and roof are not comparable with the tables indicated above, because in 1961 the data relates to households and not houses as in 1971.

**Material of Wall :**

The material of wall had to be recorded by the enumerators in Col. 4 of the Houselist. The Instructions on this matter were as follows :

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

Statement 3.1 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses by material of wall.

**STATEMENT 3.1**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by wall material, 1971**

| Description | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo | 68 | 75 | 49 |
| 2. Mud | 334 | 378 | 199 |
| 3. Unburnt bricks | 71 | 75 | 58 |
| 4. Wood | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 5. Burnt bricks | 160 | 74 | 427 |
| 6. G. I.sheets or other metals | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 7. Stone | 357 | 392 | 248 |
| 8. Cement concrete | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 9. All other materials and materials not stated | 1 | Nil | 1 |

The majority of houses in the State have walls of either stone or mud (691 out of every 1,000). Of every 1,000 houses, 357 have stone walls and 334 of mud. Houses made of burnt brick walls constitute 160 out of every 1,000 houses and of unburnt brick 71. Only 68 houses out of every 1,000 have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Houses with walls built of wood, G. I. sheets, cement concrete or other materials constitute only small proportions.

In the rural areas, 392 out of every 1,000 houses have stone walls and 378 are of mud. Stone and mud are thus the predominant materials of walls in the rural areas. Houses with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are 75 out of every 1,000, while those constructed out of unburnt brick and burnt bricks are 75 and 74 out of every 1,000 respectively. The use of burnt and unburnt bricks as of other materials, excluding stone and mud, is low in the rural areas.

The predominant material of walls in the urban areas is burnt brick with 427 houses out of every 1,000 having walls of this material. Stone and mud are also used as wall material in urban areas in fairly high proportions. Out of 1,000 houses in the State, 199 houses have mud walls and 248 have stone walls. Unburnt bricks and grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo are used to a lesser extent than in the rural areas. The rather high proportion of 49 per 1,000 houses with walls of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo appears to be mainly made up by the use of this material in the smaller towns.

The contrast between the rural and urban materials used for the walls of houses is sharp. In the urban areas, burnt brick is predominant while in the rural areas stone is predominant, closely followed by mud as a major construction material. In the urban areas, stone walls are more prevalent than mud walls.

**Rural-urban distribution of Census Houses by wall material :**

Statement 3.2 indicates the distribution of 1,000 Census houses between the rural and urban areas of the districts by predominant material of wall.

**STATEMENT 3.2**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses between the Rural and Urban areas by Predominant Material of Wall**

| State / District | Rural Urban | Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo | Mud | Unburnt bricks | Wood | Burnt bricks | G.I. Sheets or other Metals | Stone | Cement concrete | All other Materials and Materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **R** | **827** | **856** | **803** | **609** | **352** | **387** | **832** | **230** | **593** |
| | **U** | **173** | **144** | **197** | **391** | **648** | **613** | **168** | **770** | **407** |
| Bangalore | R | 801 | 799 | 849 | 264 | 194 | 178 | 851 | 107 | 357 |
| | U | 199 | 201 | 151 | 736 | 806 | 822 | 149 | 893 | 643 |
| Belgaum | R | 855 | 696 | 806 | 688 | 319 | 377 | 851 | 293 | 271 |
| | U | 145 | 304 | 194 | 312 | 681 | 623 | 149 | 707 | 729 |
| Bellary | R | 709 | 715 | 649 | 234 | 367 | 586 | 766 | 466 | 643 |
| | U | 291 | 285 | 351 | 766 | 633 | 414 | 234 | 534 | 357 |
| Bidar | R | 752 | 714 | 1,000 | 934 | 917 | 406 | 884 | 852 | 900 |
| | U | 248 | 286 | Nil | 66 | 83 | 594 | 116 | 148 | 100 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bijapur | R | 612 | 891 | 876 | 159 | 152 | 167 | 784 | 358 | 435 |
| | U | 388 | 109 | 124 | 841 | 848 | 833 | 216 | 642 | 565 |
| Chikmagalur | R | 946 | 885 | 962 | 980 | 725 | 927 | 847 | 636 | 952 |
| | U | 54 | 115 | 38 | 20 | 275 | 73 | 153 | 364 | 48 |
| Chitradurga | R | 785 | 769 | 897 | 347 | 363 | 349 | 953 | 860 | 160 |
| | U | 215 | 231 | 103 | 653 | 637 | 651 | 47 | 140 | 840 |
| Coorg | R | 785 | 769 | 817 | 761 | 681 | 542 | 881 | 750 | 667 |
| | U | 215 | 231 | 183 | 239 | 319 | 458 | 119 | 250 | 333 |
| Dharwar | R | 743 | 783 | 553 | 431 | 134 | 455 | 742 | 386 | 767 |
| | U | 257 | 217 | 447 | 569 | 866 | 545 | 258 | 614 | 233 |
| Gulbarga | R | 931 | 920 | 914 | 906 | 89 | 394 | 830 | 161 | 909 |
| | U | 69 | 80 | 86 | 94 | 911 | 606 | 170 | 839 | 91 |
| Hassan | R | 956 | 927 | 840 | 641 | 383 | 516 | 923 | 313 | 571 |
| | U | 44 | 73 | 160 | 359 | 617 | 484 | 77 | 687 | 429 |
| Kolar | R | 147 | 943 | 909 | 356 | 533 | 52 | 935 | 8 | 78 |
| | U | 853 | 57 | 91 | 644 | 467 | 948 | 65 | 992 | 922 |
| Mandya | R | 908 | 880 | 938 | 348 | 605 | 563 | 964 | 813 | 750 |
| | U | 92 | 120 | 62 | 652 | 395 | 437 | 36 | 187 | 250 |
| Mysore | R | 958 | 867 | 446 | 694 | 313 | 258 | 945 | 73 | 1,000 |
| | U | 42 | 133 | 554 | 306 | 687 | 742 | 55 | 927 | .. |
| North Kanara | R | 921 | 878 | 688 | 568 | 439 | 800 | 648 | 710 | 976 |
| | U | 79 | 122 | 312 | 432 | 561 | 200 | 352 | 290 | 24 |
| Raichur | R | 738 | 849 | 865 | 932 | 377 | 649 | 874 | 582 | 987 |
| | U | 262 | 151 | 135 | 68 | 623 | 351 | 126 | 418 | 13 |
| Shimoga | R | 883 | 836 | 918 | 387 | 332 | 657 | 953 | 421 | 1,000 |
| | U | 117 | 164 | 82 | 613 | 668 | 343 | 47 | 579 | .. |
| South Kanara | R | 856 | 836 | 438 | 664 | 515 | 778 | 551 | 111 | 446 |
| | U | 144 | 164 | 562 | 336 | 485 | 222 | 449 | 889 | 554 |
| Tumkur | R | 968 | 933 | 944 | 537 | 600 | 297 | 972 | 250 | 1,000 |
| | U | 32 | 67 | 56 | 463 | 400 | 703 | 28 | 750 | .. |

Of the houses in the State with walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 82.7 per cent are in the rural areas and 17.3 per cent in the urban areas. In all the districts (except Kolar), the rural proportion of such houses is greater than the urban proportion. Of the houses with walls of mud in the State, 85.6 per cent are in the rural areas and 14.4 per cent in the urban areas, while of those with unburnt brick, 80.3 per cent are in rural areas and 19.7 per cent in the urban areas. The urban proportion of houses with walls of burnt bricks, sheets or concrete are greater than the rural proportions.

**Material of wall of houses in the districts :**

Statement 3.3 shows the distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each district by predominant material of wall in the rural and urban areas separately.

**STATEMENT 3.3**
**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by wall material**

| State / District | Rural Urban | Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo | Mud | Unburnt bricks | Wood | Burnt bricks | G.I. Sheets or other Metal sheets | Stone | Cement Concrete | All other Materials and Materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **R** | **75** | **378** | **75** | **4** | **74** | **1** | **392** | **1** | **N** |
| | **U** | **49** | **199** | **58** | **8** | **427** | **4** | **249** | **6** | **1** |
| Bangalore | R | 8 | 417 | 283 | 1 | 228 | 1 | 62 | N | N |
| | U | 2 | 94 | 45 | 2 | 844 | 2 | 10 | 1 | N |
| Belgaum | R | 47 | 122 | 105 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 690 | 1 | 1 |
| | U | 29 | 195 | 92 | 11 | 206 | 7 | 442 | 12 | 6 |
| Bellary | R | 152 | 93 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 709 | 2 | N |
| | U | 169 | 101 | 31 | 7 | 93 | 4 | 588 | 6 | 1 |
| Bidar | R | 31 | 91 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 866 | 1 | 1 |
| | U | 16 | 236 | N | 3 | 1 | 9 | 733 | 1 | 1 |
| Bijapur | R | 27 | 46 | 3 | N | 1 | N | 921 | 2 | N |
| | U | 60 | 20 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 882 | 9 | 1 |
| Chikmagalur | R | 160 | 572 | 24 | 9 | 202 | 3 | 29 | N | 1 |
| | U | 55 | 444 | 6 | 1 | 460 | 1 | 32 | 1 | N |
| Chitradurga | R | 139 | 140 | 132 | 2 | 73 | 1 | 512 | 1 | N |
| | U | 149 | 164 | 60 | 17 | 501 | 9 | 98 | N | 2 |
| Coorg | R | 109 | 560 | 35 | 8 | 270 | 1 | 16 | 1 | N |
| | U | 25 | 287 | 39 | 12 | 621 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Dharwar | R | 96 | 355 | 142 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 386 | N | N |
| | U | 68 | 203 | 236 | 10 | 200 | 4 | 277 | 2 | N |
| Gulbarga | R | 31 | 44 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 908 | N | 1 |
| | U | 11 | 18 | N | 6 | 94 | 3 | 862 | 6 | N |
| Hassan | R | 43 | 867 | 3 | 3 | 55 | N | 29 | N | N |
| | U | 12 | 419 | 3 | 10 | 537 | 2 | 15 | 2 | N |
| Kolar | R | 4 | 284 | 248 | 1 | 163 | N | 300 | N | N |
| | U | 88 | 68 | 98 | 4 | 566 | 22 | 83 | 67 | 4 |
| Mandya | R | 12 | 652 | 6 | 2 | 133 | N | 194 | 1 | N |
| | U | 7 | 474 | 2 | 16 | 462 | 1 | 38 | N | N |
| Mysore | R | 62 | 828 | 1 | 2 | 94 | N | 13 | N | N |
| | U | 8 | 374 | 4 | 2 | 607 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| North Kanara | R | 254 | 563 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 126 | 2 | 3 |
| | U | 102 | 364 | 26 | 71 | 112 | 1 | 320 | 4 | N |
| Raichur | R | 93 | 193 | 30 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 665 | 1 | 1 |
| | U | 174 | 182 | 25 | 1 | 105 | 2 | 508 | 3 | N |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shimoga | R | 296 | 478 | 31 | 3 | 93 | 3 | 96 | 1 | N |
| | U | 117 | 280 | 8 | 15 | 561 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 0 |
| South Kanara | R | 41 | 809 | 13 | 3 | 9 | N | 124 | N | 1 |
| | U | 23 | 539 | 59 | 5 | 29 | N | 341 | 2 | 2 |
| Tumkur | R | 47 | 382 | 122 | 3 | 132 | N | 314 | N | N |
| | U | 11 | 202 | 53 | 15 | 648 | 3 | 67 | 1 | 0 |

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo do not constitute the predominant material of walls in any of the districts in the State. In the rural areas of the districts of Shimoga (296), North Kanara (254), Chikmagalur (160), Bellary (152), Chitradurga (139) and Coorg (109), grass, leaves, reeds or bamboos are used as wall material in more than 10 per cent of the Census houses. In the rural areas of all the other districts, the use of these materials for the walls is in less than 10 per cent of the houses. In the rural areas of Bangalore and Kolar districts less than one per cent of the houses have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. The use of these materials for walls is high in Shimoga, North Kanara, Chikmagalur and Coorg because of the easy availability of the material in these districts, the type of labour on plantations etc. In Bellary district the proportion of 15.2 per cent is mainly due to the settlements which have come up temporarily at almost every crossing of a canal and a road of migrant agricultural families. In urban areas, the use of grass, leaves reeds or bamboos as wall material is highest in the districts of Raichur (174), followed by Bellary (169), Chitradurga (149), Shimoga (117) and North Kanara (102). In the case of these districts, the use of these materials for walls is in more than 10 per cent of the houses. These materials are used least in the urban areas of Bangalore district.

Statement 3.4 indicates the proportion of houses with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in each district out of every 1,000 houses in (i) the district as a whole, (ii) in the rural areas and (iii) in the urban areas of the district separately.

**STATEMENT 3.4**

**Proportion of houses with walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State/District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **68** | **75** | **49** |
| 1. Bangalore | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| 2. Belgaum | 43 | 47 | 29 |
| 3. Bellary | 157 | 152 | 169 |
| 4. Bidar | 29 | 31 | 16 |
| 5. Bijapur | 35 | 27 | 60 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 145 | 160 | 55 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 141 | 139 | 149 |
| 8. Coorg | 95 | 109 | 25 |
| 9. Dharwar | 87 | 96 | 68 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 28 | 31 | 11 |
| 11. Hassan | 39 | 43 | 12 |
| 12. Kolar | 21 | 4 | 88 |
| 13. Mandya | 11 | 12 | 7 |
| 14. Mysore | 49 | 62 | 8 |
| 15. North Kanara | 227 | 254 | 102 |
| 16. Raichur | 106 | 93 | 174 |
| 17. Shimoga | 251 | 296 | 117 |
| 18. South Kanara | 37 | 41 | 23 |
| 19. Tumkur | 43 | 47 | 11 |

Out of 1,000 houses in the district, the maximum use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo for walls is in Shimoga district (251), closely followed by North Kanara district (227). In the districts of Chikmagalur, Bellary, Chitradurga and Raichur, apart from Shimoga and North Kanara, more than 10 per cent of the houses use these materials for walls.

Mud is a material which is widely used in the construction of walls. Statement 3.5 gives the proportion of houses with walls made of mud in each district out of every 1,000 houses in (i) the district as a whole, (ii) in the rural areas and (iii) in the urban areas of the district separately.

**STATEMENT 3.5**

**Proportion of houses with walls made of mud per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State/District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **334** | **378** | **199** |
| 1. Bangalore | 247 | 417 | 94 |
| 2. Belgaum | 137 | 122 | 195 |
| 3. Bellary | 95 | 93 | 101 |
| 4. Bidar | 111 | 91 | 236 |
| 5. Bijapur | 40 | 46 | 20 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 554 | 572 | 444 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 144 | 140 | 164 |
| 8. Coorg | 514 | 560 | 287 |
| 9. Dharwar | 306 | 355 | 203 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 40 | 44 | 18 |
| 11. Hassan | 804 | 867 | 419 |
| 12. Kolar | 240 | 284 | 68 |
| 13. Mandya | 624 | 652 | 474 |
| 14. Mysore | 712 | 828 | 374 |
| 15. North Kanara | 528 | 563 | 364 |
| 16. Raichur | 191 | 193 | 182 |
| 17. Shimoga | 428 | 478 | 280 |
| 18. South Kanara | 747 | 809 | 539 |
| 19. Tumkur | 360 | 382 | 202 |

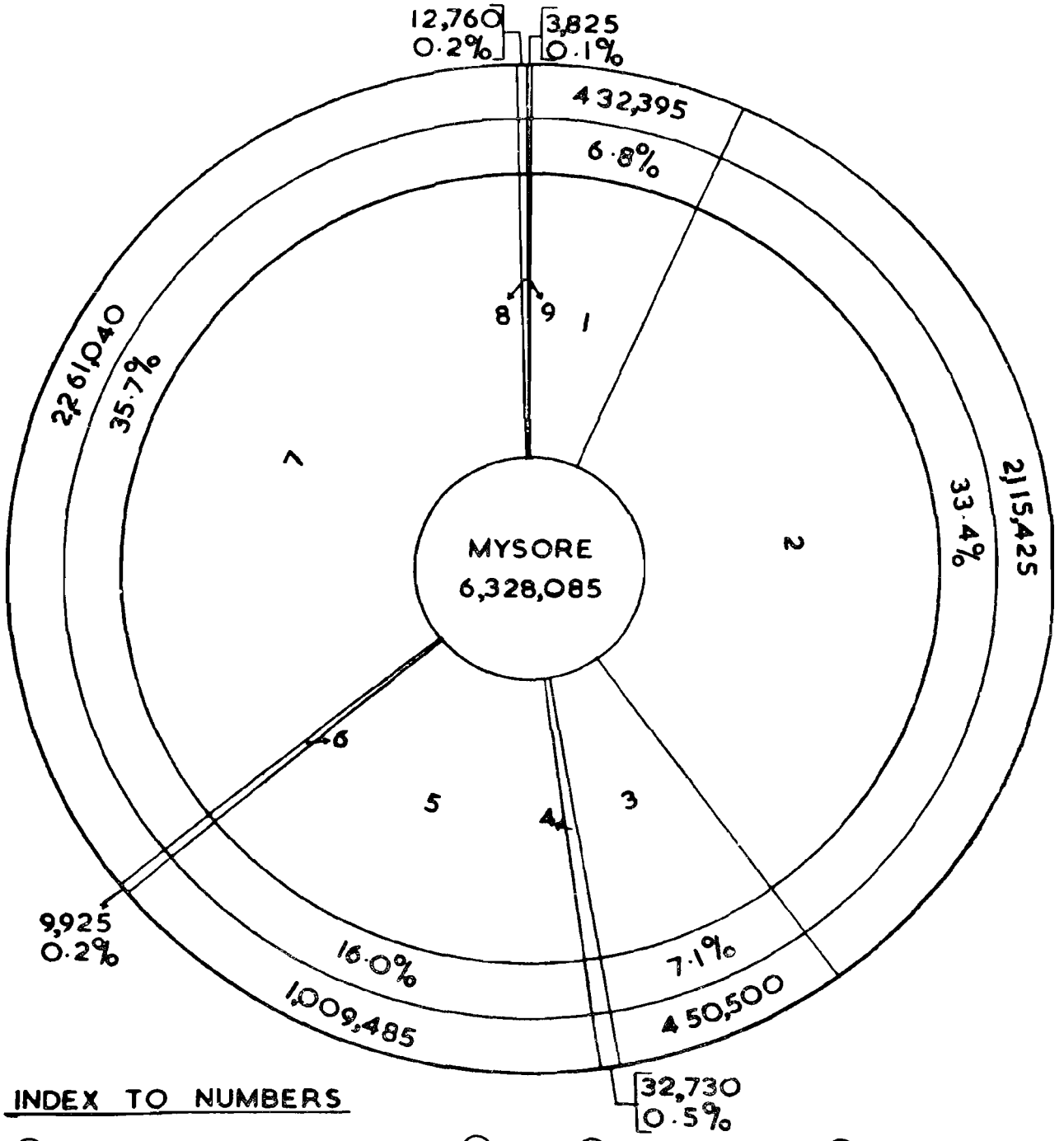
In the State as a whole, 33.4 per cent of the houses have mud walls. In the rural areas 37.8 per cent and in the urban areas 19.9 per cent of the houses use mud as wall material. Mud is much more widely used in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Hassan district (804) has the highest proportion of houses with mud walls, closely followed by South Kanara (747) and Mysore (712). Apart from these districts, in the districts of Mandya (624), Chikmagalur (554), North Kanara (528) and Coorg (514), more than 50 per cent of the houses have mud walls. Among houses in the rural areas, Hassan district has the largest proportion (867) of houses with mud walls, followed by Mysore (828) and South Kanara (809). In addition to these districts, more than half the houses in the rural areas of the districts of Chikmagalur (572), Coorg (560), Mandya (652) and North Kanara (563), have mud walls. The use of mud for the walls of houses is very much dependent on local conditions. The mud of Bijapur and Gulbarga districts is black cotton soil not suitable for construction purposes. This is reflected in the low proportions of houses with mud walls in these districts. In urban areas, mud is used for the construction of walls of houses in a large measure in the districts of Chikmagalur (444), Hassan (419), Mandya (474) and South Kanara (539). Mud is widely used in the urban areas of Mangalore as is typical of the southern coastal belt.

Statement 3.6 gives the proportion of houses with walls of unburnt bricks out of every 1,000 houses in (i) the district as a whole, (ii) the rural area, and (iii) the urban area of the district separately.

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES

## BY WALL MATERIALS



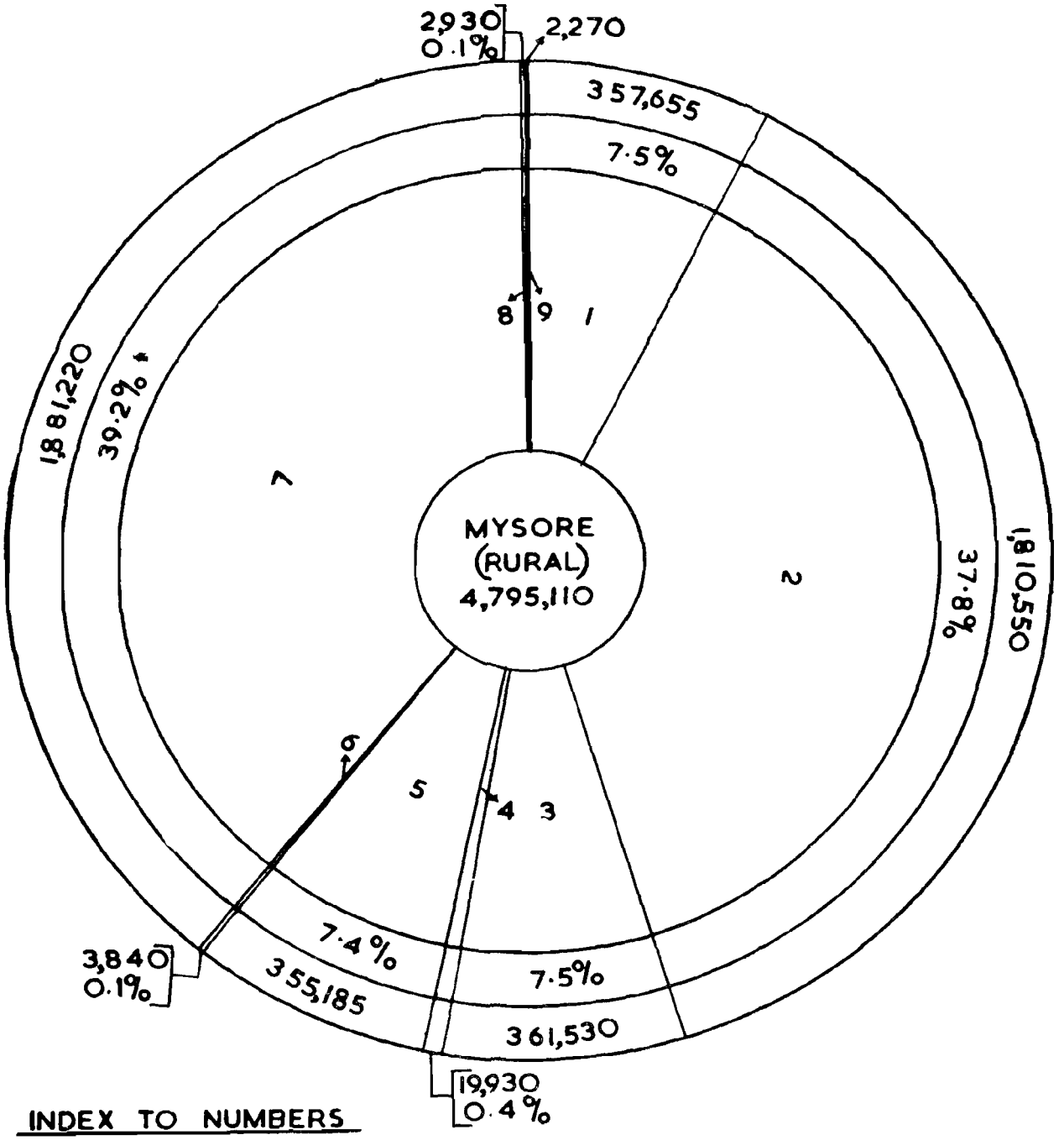

**INDEX TO NUMBERS**

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

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES

## BY WALL MATERIALS (RURAL AREAS)




### INDEX TO NUMBERS

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

## STATEMENT 3.6

**Proportion of houses with walls of unburnt brick per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State/District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **71** | **75** | **58** |
| 1. Bangalore | 158 | 283 | 45 |
| 2. Belgaum | 102 | 105 | 92 |
| 3. Bellary | 24 | 21 | 31 |
| 4. Bidar | N | 1 | N |
| 5. Bijapur | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 22 | 24 | 6 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 118 | 132 | 60 |
| 8. Coorg | 36 | 35 | 39 |
| 9. Dharwar | 173 | 142 | 236 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 1 | 1 | N |
| 11. Hassan | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 12. Kolar | 217 | 248 | 98 |
| 13. Mandya | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| 14. Mysore | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 15. North Kanara | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| 16. Raichur | 29 | 30 | 25 |
| 17. Shimoga | 25 | 31 | 8 |
| 18. South Kanara | 24 | 13 | 59 |
| 19. Tumkur | 114 | 122 | 53 |

The use of unburnt brick as wall material is not great. Only about 7 per cent of the houses in the State use unburnt bricks for walls. The use of unburnt bricks for walls in the rural and urban areas is, on the average, small, being in only 7.5 per cent and 5.8 per cent of the houses respectively. The highest use of this material for walls is in Kolar district (217), followed by Dharwar (173), Bangalore (158), Chitradurga (118), Tumkur (114) and Belgaum (102). In all the other districts, unburnt bricks are used in less than 10 per cent of the houses. If houses in the rural areas are considered, unburnt bricks are used as wall material in 28.3 per cent of the houses in Bangalore district and 24.8 per cent of the houses in Kolar district. In the rural areas of the other districts, the use of this material for walls is much smaller. So far as urban areas are concerned, except in Dharwar district, unburnt brick as a wall material is used in less than 10 per cent of the houses.

Wood as material for walls is used only in small proportions. In the State, only 0.4 per cent of the houses in the rural areas and 0.8 per cent of those in the urban areas used wood as wall material. The maximum use is in North Kanara district. Wood is an expensive material to use for walls and its use would be severely conditioned by local availability.

Burnt brick is a material which is used for construction of walls in a fairly good measure. Statement 3.7 gives the proportion of houses with walls made of burnt brick in each district out of every 1,000 houses in (i) the district as a whole, (ii) the rural area of the district and (iii) the urban area of the district separately.

STATEMENT 3.7

**Proportion of houses with walls of burnt brick per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State/District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **160** | **74** | **427** |
| 1. Bangalore | 553 | 228 | 844 |
| 2. Belgaum | 65 | 26 | 206 |
| 3. Bellary | 40 | 20 | 93 |
| 4. Bidar | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Bijapur | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 239 | 202 | 460 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 160 | 73 | 501 |
| 8. Coorg | 330 | 270 | 621 |
| 9. Dharwar | 76 | 15 | 200 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 18 | 2 | 94 |
| 11. Hassan | 123 | 55 | 537 |
| 12. Kolar | 245 | 163 | 566 |
| 13. Mandya | 185 | 133 | 462 |
| 14. Mysore | 224 | 94 | 607 |
| 15. North Kanara | 35 | 19 | 112 |
| 16. Raichur | 27 | 12 | 105 |
| 17. Shimoga | 210 | 93 | 561 |
| 18. South Kanara | 14 | 9 | 29 |
| 19. Tumkur | 194 | 132 | 648 |

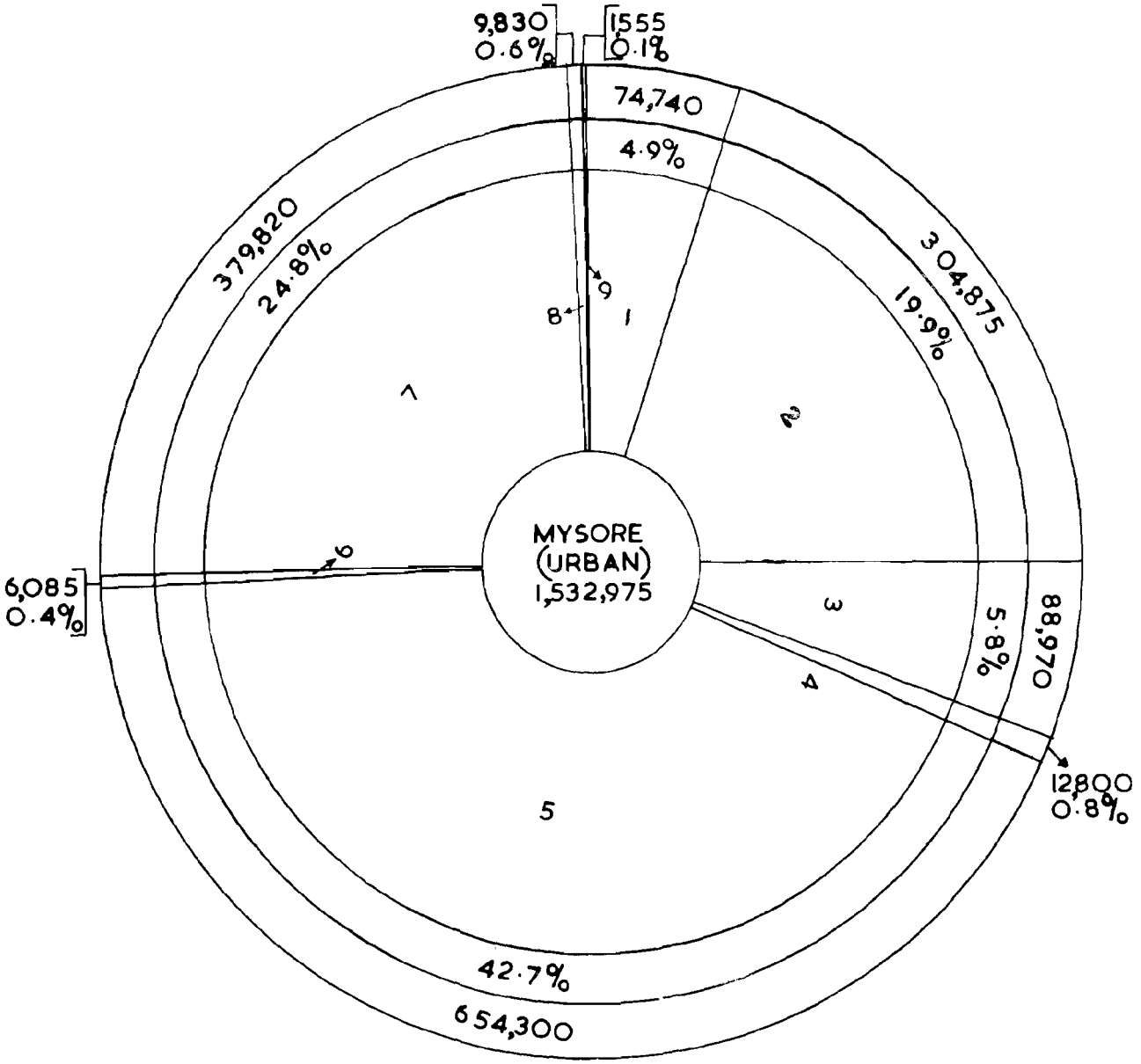
In the State as a whole, 16 per cent of the houses have walls of burnt brick. In the rural areas, 7.4 per cent and in the urban areas 42.7 per cent of the houses have walls of burnt brick. The far greater use of burnt bricks for walls in the urban areas is evident. Burnt bricks are comparatively more expensive than other materials and it is the generally more affluent urban person who can afford it. Equally important is the fact that in urban areas, where land is expensive and built up, local materials such as mud or stone cannot be removed and used. Recourse has to be had to a construction material which is readily transportable from outside the urban area. In all the districts (except Bidar where the use of this material is very low), the proportion of houses using burnt brick for walls in the urban areas is far higher than the proportion of such houses in the rural areas. The largest use of burnt bricks for walls is in Bangalore district in which 55.3 per cent of the houses have walls of this material. In addition to Bangalore, the districts in which the proportion of houses using burnt bricks for walls exceeds 20 per cent are Chikmagalur (23.9%.) Coorg (33%), Kolar (24.5%), Mysore (22.4%), and Shimoga (21%). The use of burnt bricks for walls is generally low in the rural areas except in the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur and Coorg, where more than 20 per cent of the houses in the rural areas have walls of burnt brick. In the urban areas,the use of burnt brick for the walls is high. In Bangalore district, of the houses in the urban area, 84.4 per cent use this material for wall construction, while in the districts of Chitradurga, Coorg, Hassan, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur the houses with walls of burnt brick exceed 50 per cent of the total number of houses in the urban areas of these districts. The use of this material is low in the black cotton soil areas as in the case of mud walls.

Stone is an important construction material in the State. Statement 3.8 gives the proportion of houses with walls made of stone in each district out of every 1,000 houses in (i) the district as a whole, (ii) the rural areas of the district and (iii) the urban area of the district, separately.

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES

## BY WALL MATERIALS (URBAN AREAS)




### INDEX TO NUMBERS

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

## STATEMENT 3.8

**Proportion of houses with stone walls per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State/District | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **357** | **392** | **249** |
| 1. Bangalore | 35 | 62 | 10 |
| 2. Belgaum | 636 | 690 | 442 |
| 3. Bellary | 677 | 709 | 588 |
| 4. Bidar | 849 | 866 | 733 |
| 5. Bijapur | 912 | 921 | 882 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 30 | 29 | 32 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 427 | 512 | 98 |
| 8. Coorg | 15 | 16 | 10 |
| 9. Dharwar | 350 | 386 | 277 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 900 | 908 | 862 |
| 11. Hassan | 27 | 29 | 15 |
| 12. Kolar | 257 | 300 | 83 |
| 13. Mandya | 169 | 194 | 38 |
| 14. Mysore | 10 | 13 | 2 |
| 15. North Kanara | 161 | 126 | 320 |
| 16. Raichur | 640 | 665 | 508 |
| 17. Shimoga | 76 | 96 | 14 |
| 18. South Kanara | 173 | 124 | 341 |
| 19. Tumkur | 285 | 314 | 67 |

In the State as a whole, houses with walls made of stone are 35.7 per cent of the total number of houses. In the rural areas, of the total number of houses, 39.2 per cent have walls of stone while in urban areas the proportion of such houses is 24.9 per cent. Stone, as a wall material, is more prevalent in the rural areas. Stone is the predominant material for walls in the districts of Bijapur (912), Gulbarga (900) and Bidar (849) which are areas where other materials, including mud, are used in much lesser proportions. In the districts of Belgaum (636), Bellary (677) and Raichur (640) more than 60 per cent of the houses have stone walls while in the districts of Chitradurga (427), Dharwar (350), Tumkur (285) and Kolar (257) more than 25 per cent of the houses have stone walls. Coorg district has the smallest proportion, of 1.5 per cent, of houses with stone walls. In the rural areas, the proportion of houses per 1000 houses with stone walls is in this order — Bijapur (921), Gulbarga (908), Bidar (866), Bellary (709), Belgaum (690), Raichur (665), Chitradurga (512), Dharwar (386), Tumkur, (314), Kolar (300), Mandya (194), North Kanara (126), South Kanara (124), Shimoga (96), Bangalore (62), Chikmagalur (29), Hassan (29), Coorg (16) and Mysore (13). In the urban areas, houses with stone walls are again most common in Bijapur (882), Gulbarga (862) and Bidar (733). The use of stone for walls of houses is also fairly high in the urban areas of Bellary (588), Raichur (508) and Belgaum (442).

The use of wood, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete or other materials apart from those indicated earlier for walls of houses is only marginal. The highest proportion of houses with walls of wood is in North Kanara district. It is mainly used in districts where forests are found but even in such areas its use is low. The use of G. I. sheets or other metal sheets or of concrete for walls is also low.

Statement 3.9 gives for each district the number of houses out of every 1,000 houses with walls made of the major wall materials.

STATEMENT 3.9

**Number of houses per 1,000 Census Houses in the districts by major wall material**

| State/District | Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo | Mud | Unburnt bricks | Burnt bricks | Stone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MYSORE STATE** | **68** | **334** | **71** | **160** | **357** |
| 1. Bangalore | 5 | 247 | 158 | 553 | 35 |
| 2. Belgaum | 43 | 137 | 102 | 65 | 636 |
| 3. Bellary | 157 | 95 | 24 | 40 | 677 |
| 4. Bidar | 29 | 111 | N | 1 | 849 |
| 5. Bijapur | 35 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 912 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 145 | 554 | 22 | 239 | 30 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 141 | 144 | 118 | 160 | 427 |
| 8. Coorg | 95 | 514 | 36 | 330 | 15 |
| 9. Dharwar | 87 | 306 | 173 | 76 | 350 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 28 | 40 | 1 | 18 | 900 |
| 11. Hassan | 39 | 804 | 3 | 123 | 27 |
| 12. Kolar | 21 | 240 | 217 | 245 | 257 |
| 13. Mandya | 11 | 624 | 5 | 185 | 169 |
| 14. Mysore | 49 | 712 | 2 | 224 | 10 |
| 15. North Kanara | 227 | 528 | 14 | 35 | 161 |
| 16. Raichur | 106 | 191 | 29 | 27 | 640 |
| 17. Shimoga | 251 | 428 | 25 | 210 | 76 |
| 18. South Kanara | 37 | 747 | 24 | 14 | 173 |
| 19. Tumkur | 43 | 360 | 114 | 194 | 285 |

In the State, the majority of houses have walls of stone and mud. In fact, stone is the main material for walls since 35.7 per cent of the houses in the State have walls of this material. Mud is also an important material for wall construction with 33.4 per cent of the houses in the State having walls of this material. Houses with walls of burnt brick are only 16 per cent, though, as noticed earlier, this material is predominant in the urban areas. The use of stone for walls is most prevalent in the districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bidar where the deep black soil is not suitable for the construction of walls. In these districts, the use of mud for walls is correspondingly low. The districts of Belgaum, Bellary, Chitradurga, Dharwar and Raichur have mixed soils and, therefore, the proportion of houses with mud walls is comparatively higher than in Bijapur or Gulbarga. The areas where mud can be used for construction have large proportions of houses with mud walls. These include the districts of Hassan, South Kanara, Chikmagalur, North Kanara, Coorg which are high rainfall areas. The high proportion of houses with walls of burnt bricks in Bangalore district is mainly on account of its great use in the urban areas of the district, mainly in Bangalore City.

**Material of wall of houses in Cities:**

Statement 3.10 gives the distribution of 1,000 houses by wall material in each of the Cities.

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT WALL MATERIAL IN RURAL AREAS, 1971




G. K. B.

Prepared in the office of the Director of Census operations, Mysore, Bangalore.

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT WALL MATERIAL IN URBAN AREAS, 1971




S.P.G

Prepared in the office of the Director of Census operations, Mysore, Bangalore.

STATEMENT 3.10

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by wall material for Cities**

| City | Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo | Mud | Unburnt bricks | Wood | Burnt Bricks | G.I. Sheets or other Metals | Stone | Cement Concrete | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Bangalore City . | 1 | 75 | 19 | 3 | 890 | 2 | 8 | 2 | N |
| Belgaum City . | 18 | 298 | 129 | 8 | 427 | 6 | 85 | 27 | 2 |
| Bellary City . | 102 | 109 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 739 | 9 | 1 |
| Bijapur City . | 66 | 15 | N | 16 | 32 | 6 | 860 | 4 | 1 |
| Davanagere City . | 193 | 179 | 45 | 13 | 551 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Hubli-Dharwar City . | 72 | 151 | 367 | 4 | 349 | 5 | 50 | 2 | N |
| Gulbarga City . | 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 200 | 3 | 774 | 2 | 1 |
| Mysore City . | 5 | 250 | 6 | 1 | 733 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Mangalore City . | 8 | 522 | 65 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 368 | 4 | 0 |

The larger proportion of houses in the cities of Bangalore, Belgaum, Davanagere and Mysore have walls of burnt bricks. In these cities, burnt brick is the predominant material for the walls. Stone is the predominant material for wall construction in the cities of Bellary, Bijapur and Gulbarga. In Hubli-Dharwar City unburnt bricks are used (367) to a greater extent than burnt bricks. The predominant wall material in Mangalore City is mud.

More than 10 per cent of the houses in Bellary (10.2%) and Davanagere (19.3%) have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. The smallest proportion of houses with walls of these materials is in Bangalore City.

Mud as a wall material is more prevalent in Mangalore City than in the other Cities. In Mangalore City 52.2 per cent of the houses have mud walls. The use of this material falls sharply in the case of the other cities, its proportion in these being as follows:—Belgaum 29.8%, Mysore 25%, Davanagere 17.9% Hubli - Dharwar 15.1%, Bellary 10.9%, Bangalore 7.5%, Bijapur 1.5% and Gulbarga 0.6%. In the case of Bijapur and Gulbarga cities, the use of mud as a construction material for walls is low because as mentioned earlier, the black cotton soil of the region is not suitable for such a use.

Among the cities, Hubli-Dharwar has the highest proportion of houses with walls made of unburnt bricks. In this city, 36.7 per cent of the houses have walls made of unburnt bricks. The proportion of houses with walls made of unburnt bricks in the other cities are - Belgaum 12.9%, Mangalore 6.5%, Davanagere 4.5%, Bangalore 1.9%, Bellary 1.3%, Mysore 6% and Gulbraga 0.1%.

Burnt brick as a material for walls is predominant in Bangalore city, where 89 per cent of the houses have walls of this material. In the other cities the proportion of houses with walls of burnt brick are as follows: Mysore 73.3%, Davanagere 55.1%, Belgaum 42.7%, Hubli-Dharwar 34.9%, Gulbarga 20%, Bijapur 3.2%, Mangalore 2.6%, Bellary 1.8%.

In the cities of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bellary the use of stone as wall material is predominant. The proportion of houses with walls made of stone in these cities are 86%, 77.4% and 73.9% respectively. These cities are in areas where stone is available easily and where the mud is not suitable for use either as such or in the form of burnt bricks. Mangalore City has 36.8% of its houses with stone walls. In the other cities the proportions of houses with stone walls is low.

As mentioned earlier, the use of wood, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets and cement concrete as materials for construction of walls is only marginal. From Statement 3.10 it will be seen that houses with these materials for walls constitute only very small proportion of the houses in the Cities.

**Material of wall of residential houses :**

The discussion has so far been concerned with the material of the wall of Census houses of all types together. In this section, the material of wall of houses used (either partly or wholly) for residential purposes is considered.

Statement 3.11 indicates the distribution of 1,000 residential houses in the districts by predominant material of wall. For the purposes of convenience, wall materials have been grouped together under three categories namely, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt brick or wood as one category, burnt bricks, G. I. sheet or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete as the second category and other materials as the third category.

STATEMENT 3.11

**Distribution of 1,000 Residential Houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urba nareas separately**

| State / District | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt brick, wood | | Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete | | All other materials and materials not stated | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **532** | **313** | **468** | **686** | **N** | **1** |
| 1. Bangalore | 709 | 143 | 291 | 857 | N | N |
| 2. Belgaum | 281 | 327 | 718 | 667 | 1 | 6 |
| 3. Bellary | 267 | 308 | 733 | 691 | N | 1 |
| 4. Bidar | 130 | 255 | 869 | 744 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Bijapur | 76 | 90 | 924 | 909 | N | 1 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 765 | 506 | 234 | 494 | 1 | N |
| 7. Chitradurga | 413 | 390 | 587 | 608 | N | 2 |
| 8. Coorg | 712 | 363 | 288 | 636 | N | 1 |
| 9. Dharwar | 597 | 517 | 403 | 483 | N | N |
| 10. Gulbarga | 88 | 35 | 911 | 965 | 1 | N |
| 11. Hassan | 916 | 444 | 84 | 556 | N | N |
| 12. Kolar | 537 | 258 | 463 | 738 | N | 4 |
| 13. Mandya | 672 | 499 | 328 | 501 | N | N |
| 14. Mysore | 893 | 388 | 107 | 612 | N | 0 |
| 15. North Kanara | 849 | 563 | 148 | 437 | 3 | N |
| 16. Raichur | 320 | 382 | 679 | 618 | 1 | N |
| 17. Shimoga | 808 | 420 | 192 | 580 | N | 0 |
| 18. South Kanara | 866 | 626 | 133 | 372 | 1 | 2 |
| 19. Tumkur | 554 | 281 | 446 | 719 | N | N |

N—Negligible.

Cols: 2 plus 4 plus 6=1,000
3 plus 5 plus 7=1,000

In the rural areas of the State, the use of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood for wall of residential houses is more prevalent than the use of burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement concrete. Of the residential houses in the rural areas in the State, 53.2 per cent have walls of the first group of materials while 46.8 per cent have walls of the second group. The difference in the relative proportions of houses with these wall materials is more apparent in the urban

areas. In the urban areas of the State, 31.8 per cent of the houses used as residences have walls of grass etc., while 68.6 per cent have walls of burnt brick etc. The extensive use of the costlier material in the urban areas is partly because urban constructions tend to be built to last and to serve as an investment also. Grass, etc., as wall material is used in 53.2 per cent of the residential houses in the rural areas of the State while in the urban areas only 31.3 per cent of the residential houses have walls of this material. Of the residential houses using burnt brick, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete as wall material in the rural areas 46.8 per cent of the residential houses have walls of these materials and 68.6 per cent of the residential houses in the urban areas use these materials for walls.

In the rural areas of the districts, there is wide variation in the proportion of residential houses using grass etc., or burnt brick etc., as wall material. In Hassan district, of the residential houses in the rural areas, 91.6 per cent use grass etc., as wall material and only 8.4 per cent use burnt brick etc. In the districts of Mysore (893), North Kanara (849), Shimoga (808) and South Kanara (866), the proportion of residential houses in the rural areas using grass etc., as wall material exceeds 80 per cent of the total number of rural residential houses, while in rural areas of the districts of Bangalore (709), Chikmagalur (765), and Coorg (712) it exceeds 70 per cent. In the rural areas of these districts as also in the rural areas of Dharwar (597), Kolar (537), Mandya (672) and Tumkur (554), the use of grass etc., is the predominant material for use in walls of residential houses.

The use of grass etc., in urban areas for construction of walls of residential houses is relatively lower. It is only in the urban areas of the districts of Chikmagalur (506), Dharwar (517), North Kanara (563) and South Kanara (626) that grass etc., is used in more than 50 per cent of the residential houses for walls. Even in these districts, the main material is mud.

Residential houses with walls made of burnt bricks etc., are fairly common in the urban areas and also in the rural areas. In the rural areas, residential houses with walls made of burnt brick, etc.; are a high proportion in the districts of Belgaum (718), Bellary (733), Bidar (869), Bijapur (924), Gulbarga (911) and Raichur (679). In the urban areas the proportion of residential houses using burnt bricks etc., as wall material is generally high, being predominant in all the districts except in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dharwar, North Kanara and South Kanara. Even in the latter four districts the proportion of urban residential houses with walls made of burnt bricks etc., is high.

Statement 3.12 gives the distribution of 1,000 residential houses in the cities by the three groups of wall material.

**STATEMENT 3.12**

**Distribution of 1,000 Residential Houses in the Cities by predominant material of wall**

| City | PREDOMINAN TMATERIAL OF WALL | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood | Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement concrete | All other materials and materials not stated |
| 1. Bangalore | 98 | 902 | N |
| 2. Belgaum | 453 | 545 | 2 |
| 3. Bellary | 230 | 769 | 1 |
| 4. Bijapur | 97 | 902 | 1 |
| 5. Davanagere | 430 | 567 | 3 |
| 6. Hubli-Dharwar | 594 | 406 | N |
| 7. Gulbarga | 20 | 979 | 1 |
| 8. Mysore | 262 | 738 | 0 |
| 9. Mangalore | 601 | 399 | 0 |

*N—Negligible.*

In all the cities, except Hubli-Dharwar, the proportion of residential houses with walls of burnt brick etc., is greater than that of residential houses with walls of grass etc. The predominant use of the former material in Bijapur and Gulbarga cities is, as indicated earlier, due to the difficulty of using mud in those areas and the general use of stone.

**Material of Roof:**

The material of the roof had to be recorded by the enumerators in Col. 5 of the Houselist. The instructions regarding the material of the roof were as follows:

"The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constituete the fabric of the roof.,"

The distribution of houses by predominant material of roof is given in Subsidiary Table H. II. 2 and of residential houses by predominant material of roof in Subsidiary Table H. II .2 (a).

Statement 3.13 shows the distribution of 1,000 Census houses by rooof material for the State.

**STATEMENT 3.13**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by roof material**

| Description | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo | 478 | 245 | 553 |
| Tiles, Slate, Shingle | 378 | 452 | 355 |
| Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets | 31 | 57 | 22 |
| Asbestos, Cement Sheets | 8 | 26 | 2 |
| Brick and Lime | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Stone | 51 | 39 | 54 |
| Concrete R.B.C / R.C.C. | 52 | 177 | 12 |
| All other materials and materials not stated | 1 | 2 | 1 |

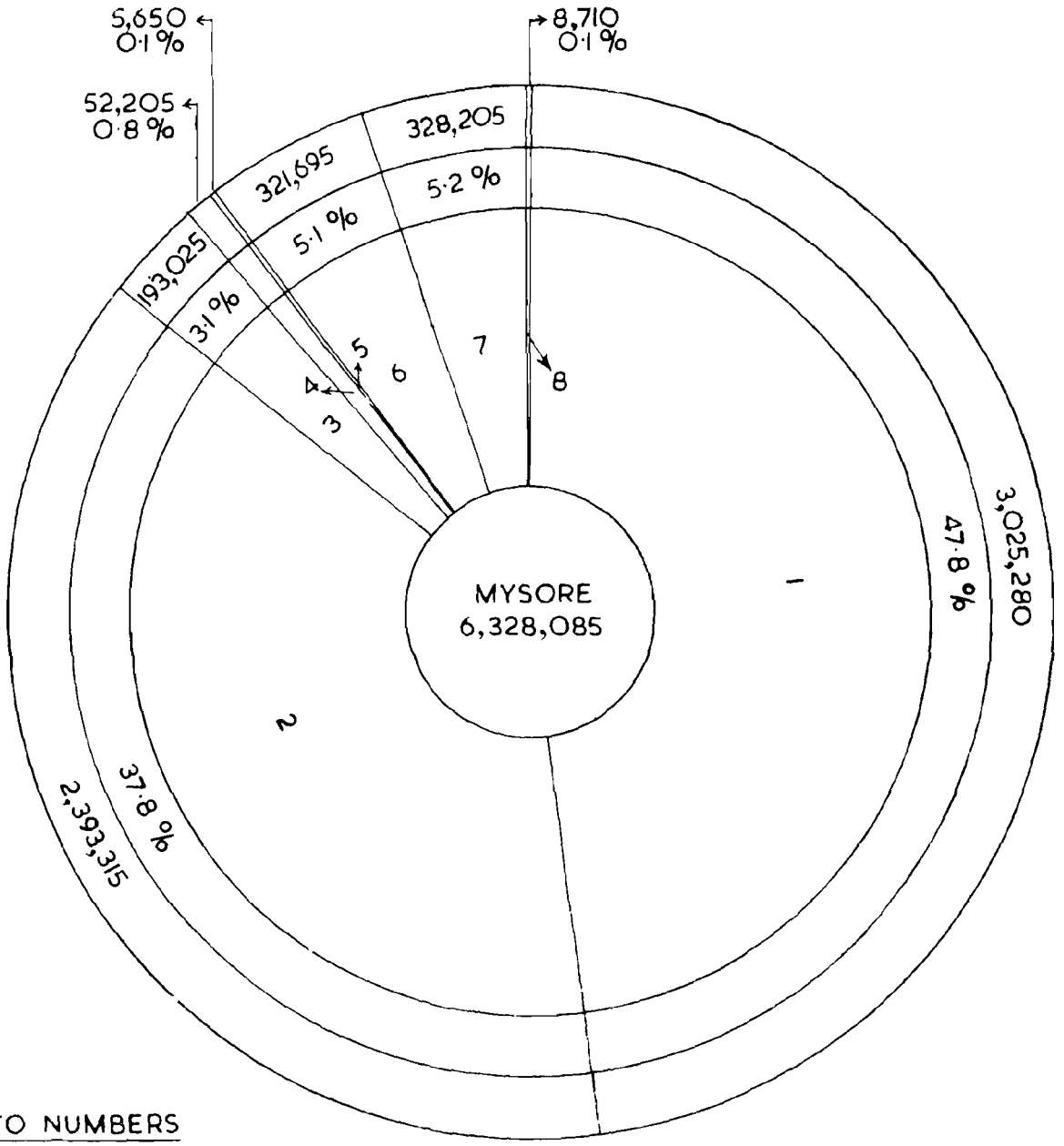
In the State, out of every 1,000 houses, 478 have roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo and 378 have roofs of tiles, slate and shingle. The principal roof material is, therefore, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo with 47.8 per cent of the houses in the State using these materials for roof. Tiles, slate and shingle form the next largest group of roofing materials with 37.8 per cent of houses using these materials for roof. The use of other materials is only by very much smaller proportion of houses. Those using concrete for roofing constitute only 5.2 per cent, those using stone 5.1 per cent and those using corrugated iron etc., only 3.1 per cent.

In the urban areas of the State, 452 houses out of every 1,000 use tiles, slate or shingle as roof material and 245 use grass, leaves etc. Thus, 69.7 per cent of the urban houses use only such local, readily available materials for the roof. Only 17.7 per cent use concrete. By and large, tiles, slate and shingle are the predominant roof materials in the urban areas.

In the rural areas of the State, 553 houses out of every 1,000 have roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, urburnt bricks or bamboo and 355 roof of tiles, slate and shingle. The majority, therefore,

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY ROOF MATERIALS

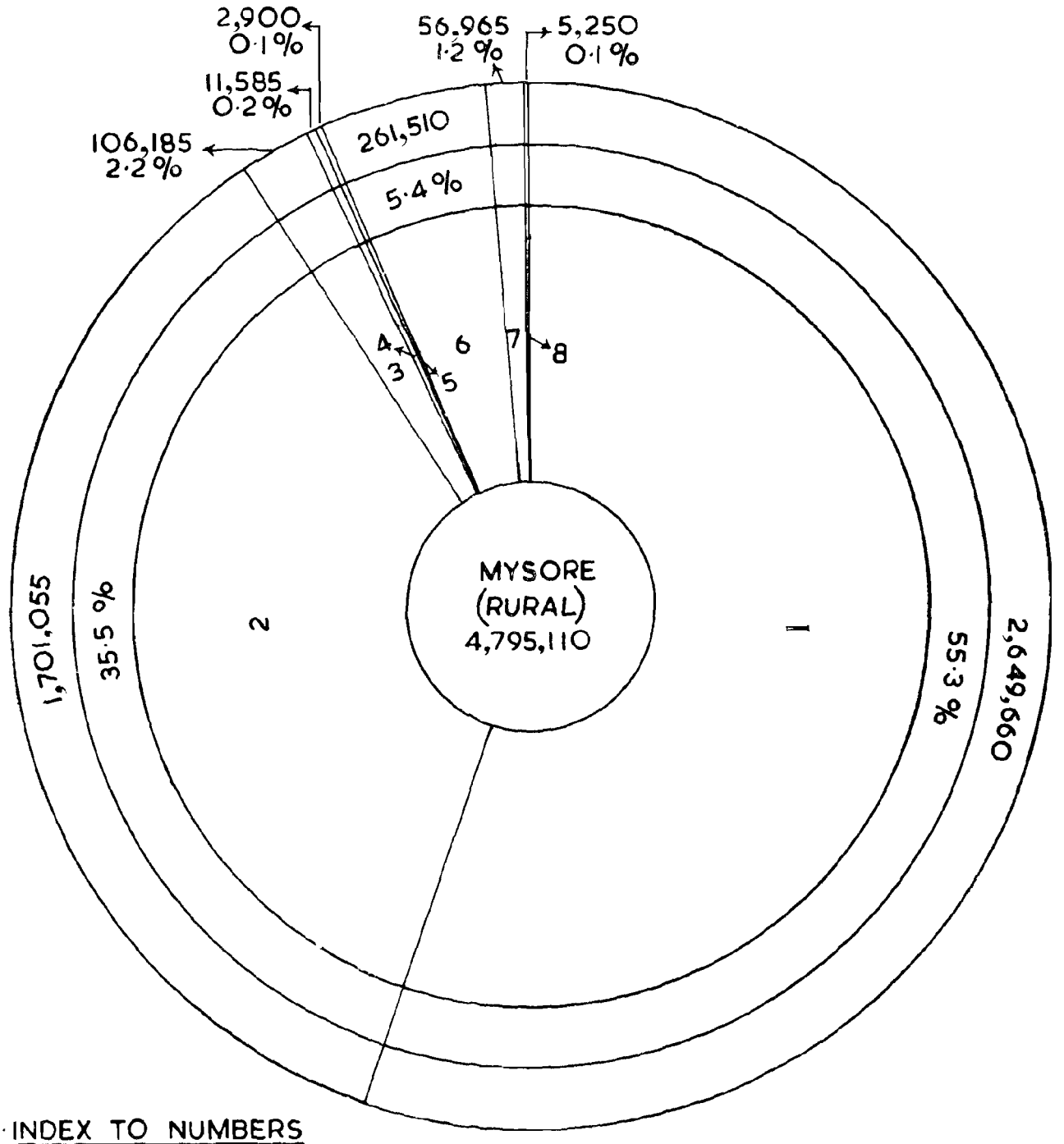



### INDEX TO NUMBERS

(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (2) Tiles, Slate, Shingle
(3) Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets (4) Asbestos Cement Sheets (5) Brick and lime (6) Stone
(7) Concrete R.B.C/R.C.C (8) All other materials and materials not stated

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY ROOF MATERIALS (RURAL AREAS)




### INDEX TO NUMBERS

(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (2) Tiles, Slate, Shingle
(3) Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets (4) Asbestos Cement Sheets
(5) Brick and lime (6) Stone (7) Concrete R.B.C/R.C.C (8) All other materials and materials not stated

use the former materials for roof construction. Only 1.2 per cent of the rural houses have concrete roof and 5.4 per cent use stone.

**Rural-Urban distribution of Census houses by material of roof:**

Statement 3.14 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses by material of roof between the rural and urban areas of the districts.

STATEMENT 3.14

**Distribution of 1,000 houses by material of roof between the rural and urban areas of each district**

| State / District | Rural/ Urban | Grass, Leaves Reeds, Thatch, Wood, mud etc. | Tiles, Slate, Shingle | Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets | Asbestos cement sheets | Brick & 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 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **876** | **711** | **550** | **222** | **513** | **813** | **174** | **603** |
| | **Urban** | **124** | **289** | **450** | **778** | **487** | **187** | **826** | **397** |
| Bangalore | Rural | 780 | 539 | 176 | 138 | 211 | 834 | 58 | 514 |
| | Urban | 220 | 461 | 824 | 862 | 789 | 166 | 942 | 486 |
| Belgaum | Rural | 903 | 745 | 498 | 543 | 816 | 743 | 303 | 891 |
| | Urban | 97 | 255 | 502 | 457 | 184 | 257 | 697 | 109 |
| Bellary | Rural | 768 | 733 | 608 | 452 | 261 | 436 | 292 | 481 |
| | Urban | 232 | 267 | 392 | 548 | 739 | 564 | 708 | 519 |
| Bidar | Rural | 912 | 988 | 793 | 763 | 506 | 950 | 444 | 668 |
| | Urban | 88 | 12 | 207 | 237 | 494 | 50 | 556 | 332 |
| Bijapur | Rural | 814 | 387 | 328 | 217 | 200 | 780 | 272 | 295 |
| | Urban | 186 | 613 | 672 | 783 | 800 | 220 | 728 | 705 |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 965 | 818 | 820 | 390 | 636 | 867 | 300 | 1,000 |
| | Urban | 35 | 182 | 180 | 610 | 364 | 133 | 700 | ... |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 919 | 722 | 474 | 152 | 636 | 827 | 205 | 694 |
| | Urban | 81 | 278 | 526 | 848 | 364 | 173 | 795 | 306 |
| Coorg | Rural | 956 | 781 | 704 | 560 | 600 | 1,000 | 314 | 667 |
| | Urban | 44 | 219 | 296 | 440 | 400 | .. | 686 | 333 |
| Dharwar | Rural | 792 | 523 | 472 | 184 | 227 | 734 | 151 | 274 |
| | Urban | 208 | 477 | 528 | 816 | 773 | 266 | 849 | 726 |
| Gulbarga | Rural | 914 | 660 | 634 | 498 | 250 | 744 | 254 | 554 |
| | Urban | 86 | 340 | 366 | 502 | 750 | 256 | 746 | 446 |

**Statment 3.14-*Concld.***

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hassan | Rural | 951 | 864 | 657 | 412 | 828 | 429 | 207 | 833 |
| | Urban | 49 | 136 | 343 | 588 | 172 | 58 | 793 | 267 |
| Kolar | Rural | 908 | 634 | 310 | 148 | 512 | 893 | 401 | 178 |
| | Urban | 92 | 366 | 690 | 852 | 488 | 107 | 599 | 822 |
| Mandya | Rural | 852 | 871 | 500 | 280 | 895 | 956 | 405 | 964 |
| | Urban | 148 | 129 | 500 | 720 | 105 | 44 | 595 | 36 |
| Mysore | Rural | 921 | 770 | 367 | 113 | 833 | 877 | 109 | 893 |
| | Urban | 79 | 230 | 633 | 887 | 167 | 123 | 891 | 107 |
| North Kanara | Rural | 462 | 726 | 572 | 65 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 369 | 1,000 |
| | Urban | 538 | 274 | 428 | 935 | .. | .. | 631 | ... |
| Raichur | Rural | 867 | 314 | 595 | 759 | 818 | 615 | 344 | 979 |
| | Urban | 133 | 686 | 405 | 241 | 182 | 385 | 656 | 21 |
| Shimoga | Rural | 937 | 666 | 529 | 321 | 885 | 893 | 124 | 1,000 |
| | Urban | 63 | 334 | 471 | 679 | 115 | 107 | 876 | ... |
| South Kanara | Rural | 943 | 616 | 584 | 482 | 500 | 633 | 188 | 909 |
| | Urban | 57 | 384 | 416 | 518 | 500 | 367 | 812 | 91 |
| Tumkur | Rural | 966 | 786 | 504 | 182 | 679 | 925 | 486 | 857 |
| | Urban | 34 | 214 | 496 | 818 | 321 | 75 | 514 | 143 |

In the State as a whole, the use of grass etc., as roofing is predominantly in the rural areas. Out of every 1,000 Census houses using grass etc., as roofing material, 876 are in the rural areas and only 124 in the urban areas. Except in North Kanara district where the rural and urban proportions of houses using grass etc., as roof material are very close, in all the other districts the rural proportion of such houses is much higher than the urban proportion. Of the houses having roofing of tiles, slate or shingle, the major proportion (711) are in the rural areas of the State while houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other meta$_1$ sheets are very nearly equally distributed in the rural (550) and urban (540) areas. Of houses in the State with roof of asbestos or cement sheets, the majority (778) are in the urban areas and only 22.2 per cent are in the rural areas. This is an expensive roofing material and is used to a greater extent only in the urban areas. The rural-urban distribution of houses with roofing of brick and lime are almost equal, but those with stone roof are predominantly in the rural (813) areas. As against this, the use of concrete is mainly in the urban areas. Out of every 1,000 houses in the State with concrete roofs, 826 are in the urban areas and only 174 in the rural areas. In all the districts the same pattern prevails with the houses with concrete roof being more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

**Material of Roof of Census Houses in the districts:**

Statement 3.15 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census houses in each district by material of roof in the rural and urban areas separately.

## STATEMENT 3.15

**Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by material of roof in the districts**

| State / District | Rural/ Urban | Grass, Leaves Reeds, Thatch, Wood, Mud, Unburnt bricks or Bamboo | Tiles Slate, Shingle | Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets | Asbestos cement sheets | Brick & 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 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **553** | **355** | **22** | **2** | **1** | **54** | **12** | **1** |
| | **Urban** | **245** | **452** | **57** | **26** | **2** | **39** | **177** | **2** |
| Bangalore | Rural | 331 | 543 | 6 | 13 | N | 80 | 27 | N |
| | Urban | 84 | 416 | 27 | 73 | 1 | 14 | 385 | N |
| Belgaum | Rural | 390 | 579 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| | Urban | 154 | 724 | 59 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 49 | N |
| Bellary | Rural | 900 | 31 | 31 | 4 | N | 19 | 14 | 1 |
| | Urban | 738 | 31 | 55 | 14 | 1 | 65 | 94 | 2 |
| Bidar | Rural | 531 | 81 | 297 | 1 | 3 | 66 | 11 | 10 |
| | Urban | 331 | 6 | 502 | 2 | 19 | 23 | 86 | 31 |
| Bijapur | Rural | 958 | 8 | 18 | N | 1 | 10 | 5 | N |
| | Urban | 761 | 42 | 128 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 45 | 3 |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 342 | 627 | 14 | 5 | N | 8 | 4 | N |
| | Urban | 74 | 839 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 48 | 0 |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 617 | 335 | 14 | 1 | N | 20 | 12 | 1 |
| | Urban | 213 | 507 | 59 | 24 | N | 17 | 179 | 1 |
| Coorg | Rural | 351 | 640 | 5 | 1 | N | 1 | 2 | N |
| | Urban | 78 | 879 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 1 |
| Dharwar | Rural | 710 | 233 | 42 | 1 | N | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| | Urban | 385 | 437 | 98 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 65 | 4 |
| Gulbarga | Rural | 679 | 4 | 28 | 2 | N | 270 | 12 | 5 |
| | Urban | 295 | 10 | 75 | 8 | 2 | 430 | 161 | 19 |
| Hassan | Rural | 172 | 807 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | N |
| | Urban | 54 | 775 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 138 | 1 |
| Kolar | Rural | 492 | 159 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 308 | 28 | N |
| | Urban | 197 | 363 | 95 | 27 | 4 | 146 | 166 | 2 |
| Mandya | Rural | 245 | 691 | 5 | 1 | N | 33 | 24 | 1 |
| | Urban | 226 | 544 | 25 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 186 | N |
| Mysore | Rural | 240 | 742 | 3 | 1 | N | 3 | 11 | N |
| | Urban | 61 | 653 | 15 | 13 | N | 1 | 267 | N |
| North Kanara | Rural | 571 | 412 | 12 | 1 | N | N | 4 | N |
| | Urban | 151 | 724 | 41 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 |

**Statement 3.15** (*Concld.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raichur | Rural | 942 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 3 |
| | Urban | 764 | 21 | 53 | 12 | 1 | 78 | 71 | N |
| Shimoga | Rural | 500 | 469 | 19 | 1 | N | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| | Urban | 100 | 701 | 50 | 7 | N | 1 | 141 | 0 |
| South Kanara | Rural | 596 | 400 | 1 | 1 | N | N | 2 | N |
| | Urban | 121 | 841 | 2 | 3 | N | 1 | 32 | N |
| Tumkur | Rural | 658 | 271 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 25 | N |
| | Urban | 173 | 546 | 27 | 25 | 8 | 23 | 198 | N |

As noticed earlier, in the State in general, the predominant material of roof of houses in the rural areas is grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (referred to hereafter as grass etc.) with 55.3 per cent of the rural houses using these materials for their roofs. But in the urban areas 45.2 per cent use tiles, slate or shingle and only 24.5 per cent use grass etc., for the roof. The use of better roof materials in the urban areas is an indicator of slightly better protection in urban areas.

Statement 3.16 gives the proportion of houses with roof of grass etc., out of every 1,000 houses in (i) the State and districts as a whole, (ii) the rural areas and (iii) in the urban areas separately.

**STATEMENT 3.16**

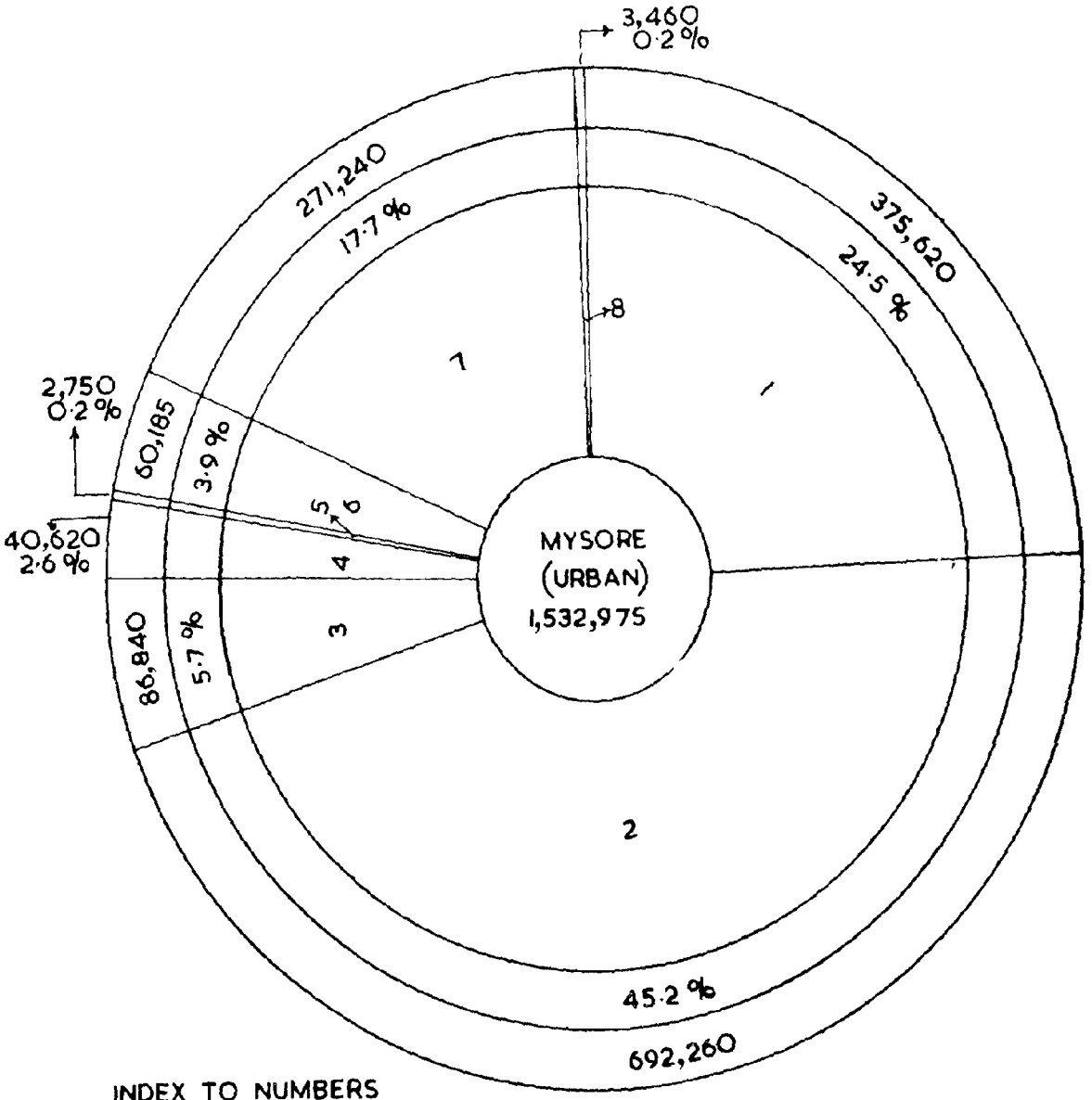
**Houses with roof of grass etc., per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State / District | Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks, bamboo | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **478** | **553** | **245** |
| Bangalore | 200 | 331 | 84 |
| Belgaum | 340 | 390 | 154 |
| Bellary | 856 | 900 | 738 |
| Bidar | 504 | 531 | 331 |
| Bijapur | 914 | 958 | 761 |
| Chikmagalur | 304 | 342 | 74 |
| Chitradurga | 535 | 617 | 213 |
| Coorg | 305 | 351 | 78 |
| Dharwar | 604 | 710 | 385 |
| Gulbarga | 611 | 679 | 295 |
| Hassan | 156 | 172 | 54 |
| Kolar | 433 | 492 | 197 |
| Mandya | 242 | 245 | 226 |
| Mysore | 194 | 240 | 61 |
| North Kanara | 497 | 571 | 151 |
| Raichur | 914 | 942 | 764 |
| Shimoga | 400 | 500 | 100 |
| South Kanara | 488 | 596 | 121 |
| Tumkur | 600 | 658 | 173 |

The preponderance of houses with grass etc., as roof material in the rural areas of the State as compared to the urban areas is evident. In the rural areas of the State 55.3 per cent of the houses have only grass etc., roofs while the proportion of houses in the urban areas with roof of these materials is only 24.5 per

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY ROOF MATERIALS (URBAN AREAS)




INDEX TO NUMBERS

(1) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (2) Tiles, Slate, Shingle
(3) Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets (4) Asbestos Cement Sheets
(5) Brick and lime (6) Stone (7) Concrete R.B.C/R.C.C (8) All other materials and materials not stated

cent. If all the houses in the State are considered together, 47.8 per cent have roofs of grass, etc. In the districts of Bellary (856), Bijapur (914) and Raichur (914), the proportions of houses with roof of grass etc., to the total number of houses in these districts are high. The urban proportion of such houses in these districts are also comparatively high, indicating that grass etc., constitute predominant roofing materials in both the rural and urban areas in these districts. However, in all the districts the rural proportion of houses with roofs of these materials is higher than the urban proportion of such houses.

The highest proportion of houses with grass etc., as roofing materials in the rural areas is in Bijapur district (958), followed by Raichur (942), Bellary (900), Dharwar (710), Gulbarga (679), Tumkur (658), Chitradurga (617), South Kanara (596), North Kanara (571), Bidar (531) and Shimoga (500). In these eleven districts more than 50 per cent of the houses in the rural areas use grass etc., as roofing materials.

In the rural areas of the districts of Bangalore (331), Belgaum (390), Chikmagalur (342), Coorg (351), Kolar (492), Mandya (245) and Mysore (240), the proportion of residences in the rural areas with roof of grass etc., is more than 200 per 1,000 houses, but less than 500. Of houses in the urban areas in the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan and Mysore the proportions of such houses with grass etc., as roofing materials are less than 10 per cent. As mentioned earlier, the urban proportions of such houses are high in the districts of Bellary, Bijapur and Raichur being 73.8, 76.1 and 76.4 per cent respectively.

Statement 3.17 indicates the number of houses with roofs of tiles, slates, or shingle per 1,000 houses in (i) the districts as a whole, (ii) the rural areas and (iii) the urban areas separately.

**STATEMENT 3.17**

**Number of houses with roof of tiles, slate, shingle per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State / District | TILES, SLATE, SHINGLE | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **378** | **355** | **452** |
| Bangalore | 476 | 543 | 416 |
| Belgaum | 610 | 579 | 724 |
| Bellary | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Bidar | 71 | 81 | 6 |
| Bijapur | 15 | 8 | 42 |
| Chikmagalur | 658 | 627 | 839 |
| Chitradurga | 370 | 335 | 507 |
| Coorg | 680 | 640 | 879 |
| Dharwar | 300 | 233 | 437 |
| Gulbarga | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| Hassan | 802 | 807 | 775 |
| Kolar | 200 | 159 | 363 |
| Mandya | 668 | 691 | 544 |
| Mysore | 719 | 742 | 653 |
| North Kanara | 467 | 412 | 724 |
| Raichur | 5 | 2 | 21 |
| Shimoga | 527 | 469 | 701 |
| South Kanara | 500 | 400 | 841 |
| Tumkur | 304 | 271 | 546 |

Of the houses in the State as a whole, 37.8 per cent have roofs of tiles, slate or shingle. The proportions of houses with these roof materials of the total number of houses in the districts vary considerably. The proportions are low in Bellary (31), Bidar (71), Bijapur (15), Gulbarga (5) and Raichur (5). In these districts,

the use of tiles it not generally prevalent. In the other districts the proportions are as follows-Hassan (802), Mysore (719), Coorg (680), Mandya (668), Chikmagalur (658), Belgaum (610) Shimoga (527), South Kanara (500), Bangalore (476), North Kanara (467), Chitradurga (370), Tumkur (304), Dharwar (300) and Kolar (200).

Except in the districts of Bangalore, Hassan, Mandya and Mysore, the proportion of houses with roofs of tiles, slate, shingle in the urban areas is greater than that in the rural areas. Among houses in the rural areas, the proportion of houses with tiles, slate, or shingle as roof material are as-Hassan (807), Mysore (742), Mandya (691), Coorg (640), Chikmagalur (627), Belgaum (579), Bangalore (543), Shimoga (469), North Kanara (412), South Kanara (400), Chitradurga (335), Tumkur (271), Dharwar (233), Kolar (159), Bidar (81), Bellary (31), Bijapur (8), Gulbarga (4) and Raichur (2). The black soil of Bijapur , Gulbarga and Raichur does not permit the manufacture of tiles locally. In the urban areas, the proportion of houses with tiles, slate, shingle as roofing material is low in the districts of Bellary (31), Bidar (6), Bijapur (42), Gulbarga (10), and Raichur (21). In the other districts, the proportion of houses in the urban areas of the districts with roofs of tiles, slate or shingle are -Coorg (879), South Kanara (841), Chikmagalur (839), Hassan (775), Belgaum (724), North Kanara (724), Shimoga (701), Mysore (653), Tumkur (546), Mandya (544), Chitradurga (507), Dharwar (437), Bangalore (416) and Kolar (363). The sequence of the districts would indicate that the use of tiles in the urban areas is high in the districts where rainfall is high or in the areas where the appropriate raw material is locally available.

Statement 3.18 indicates the number of houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets per 1,000 houses in (i) the districts as a whole, (ii) the rural areas and (iii) the urban areas separately.

**STATEMENT 3.18**

**Number of houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets—total, rural, urban**

| State / District | CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEETS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **31** | **22** | **57** |
| Bangalore | 17 | 6 | 27 |
| Belgaum | 25 | 16 | 59 |
| Bellary | 37 | 31 | 55 |
| Bidar | 325 | 297 | 502 |
| Bijapur | 43 | 18 | 128 |
| Chikmagalur | 14 | 14 | 18 |
| Chitradurga | 23 | 14 | 59 |
| Coorg | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| Dharwar | 60 | 42 | 98 |
| Gulbarga | 36 | 28 | 75 |
| Hassan | 6 | 5 | 15 |
| Kolar | 28 | 11 | 95 |
| Mandya | 8 | 5 | 25 |
| Mysore | 6 | 3 | 15 |
| North Kanara | 17 | 12 | 41 |
| Raichur | 21 | 15 | 53 |
| Shimoga | 26 | 19 | 50 |
| South Kanara | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tumkur | 6 | 4 | 27 |

Only 3.1 per cent of the houses in the State use corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets for roofing. In the rural areas 2.2 per cent of the houses have roofs of this material while in the urban areas the pro-

portion is 5.7 per cent. Except in Bidar district, in all the other districts, the proportion of houses using these materials for roof is less than 10 per cent. In Bidar district the proportion is 32.5 per cent. The rural and urban proportions are also high in Bidar district. In all the districts the urban proportion is higher than that in the rural areas. The use of these materials for roofing is more prevalent in urban areas, since in rural areas the use of locally available material would be the general pattern.

Statement 3.19 gives the number of houses with roofing made of asbestos cement sheets per 1,000 houses in (i) the districts as a whole, (ii) the rural areas and (iii) the urban areas separately.

**STATEMENT 3.19**

**Number of houses with roofs of asbestos cement sheets per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State / District | ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **8** | **2** | **26** |
| Bangalore | 45 | 13 | 73 |
| Belgaum | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Bellary | 7 | 4 | 14 |
| Bidar | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bijapur | 1 | N | 3 |
| Chikmagalur | 5 | 5 | 12 |
| Chitradurga | 6 | 1 | 24 |
| Coorg | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Dharwar | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Gulbarga | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Hassan | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| Kolar | 6 | 1 | 27 |
| Mandya | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Mysore | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| North Kanara | 10 | 1 | 55 |
| Raichur | 8 | 7 | 12 |
| Shimoga | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| South Kanara | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Tumkur | 4 | 1 | 25 |

The use of asbestos sheet is only marginal and the proportion of houses with roof of this material in the urban areas is greater than that in the rural areas in all the districts.

Similarly, the use of brick or lime for roofing is also marginal as will be evident from Statement 3.15.

Statement 3.20 gives the number of houses with stone roof per 1,000 houses in (i) the districts as a whole, (ii) the rural areas and (iii) the urban areas.

STATEMENT 3.20

**Number of houses with stone roof per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State / District | STONE | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **51** | **54** | **39** |
| Bangalore | 45 | 80 | 14 |
| Belgaum | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Bellary | 31 | 19 | 65 |
| Bidar | 61 | 66 | 23 |
| Bijapur | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chikmagalur | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Chitradurga | 20 | 20 | 17 |
| Coorg | N | 1 | 0 |
| Dharwar | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Gulbarga | 299 | 270 | 430 |
| Hassan | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| Kolar | 275 | 308 | 146 |
| Mandya | 29 | 33 | 8 |
| Mysore | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| North Kanara | N | N | 0 |
| Raichur | 32 | 23 | 78 |
| Shimoga | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| South Kanara | N | N | 1 |
| Tumkur | 37 | 39 | 23 |

Of the total number of houses in the State, 5.1 per cent have stone roofs. In the rural areas, 5.4 per cent have stone roofs and in the urban areas, 3.9 per cent have roofs of this material. The highest proportions are in the districts of Gulbarga and Kolar where the proportions of houses with stone roofs are 29.9 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively. The proportions in the districts of Bangalore (45), Bellary (31), Bidar (61), Bijapur (10), Chitradurga (20), Mandya (29), Raichur (32) and Tumkur (37) are above 10 per cent. In the districts of Belgaum (5), Chikmagalur (8), Coorg (N), Dharwar (7), Hassan (7), Mysore (3), North Kanara (N), Shimoga (3) and South Kanara (N) the proportion of houses with stone roofs is small. In the rural areas, the use of stone for roofing is fairly common in the districts of Gulbarga and Kolar where the proportions of houses with roofs of stone are 27 per cent and 30.8 per cent respectively. In the urban areas, the proportion of houses with stone roofs is highest in these two districts.

Statement 3.21 indicates the number of houses with roof of concrete/ RBC/RCC per 1,000 houses in (i) the districts as a whole, (ii) the rural areas and (iii) the urban areas.

STATEMENT 3.21

**Number of houses with roof of concrete/RBC/RCC/per 1,000 houses—total, rural, urban**

| State / District | CONCRETE / R.B.C. / R.C.C. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **52** | **12** | **177** |
| Bangalore | 216 | 27 | 385 |
| Belgaum | 15 | 6 | 49 |
| Bellary | 36 | 14 | 94 |
| Bidar | 21 | 11 | 86 |
| Bijapur | 14 | 5 | 45 |
| Chikmagalur | 10 | 4 | 48 |
| Chitradurga | 46 | 12 | 179 |
| Coorg | 7 | 2 | 27 |
| Dharwar | 25 | 6 | 65 |
| Gulbarga | 38 | 12 | 161 |
| Hassan | 25 | 6 | 138 |
| Kolar | 56 | 28 | 166 |
| Mandya | 50 | 24 | 186 |
| Mysore | 73 | 11 | 257 |
| North Kanara | 8 | 4 | 29 |
| Raichur | 17 | 7 | 71 |
| Shimoga | 40 | 7 | 141 |
| South Kanara | 9 | 2 | 32 |
| Tumkur | 46 | 25 | 198 |

In the State as a whole, only 5.2 per cent of the houses have roofs of concrete/RBC/RCC. In the rural areas of the State only 1.2 per cent of the houses have roofs of this material while in the urban areas the proportion is 17.7 per cent. The use of concrete for the roof is mainly in the urban areas. Bangalore district has 21.6 per cent of its total houses with concrete roof. This is the highest proportion among all the districts. The urban proportions are much higher than the rural proportions in all the districts. Among the urban areas of the districts, the highest proportions of houses with concrete as roofing material are in Bangalore (385) and Mysore (257).

The proportion of houses with roofs of materials other than discussed is small as seen from State ment 3.15.

**Material of roof of houses in Cities:**

Statement 3.22 indicates the distribution of houses by roof material in the Cities.

STATEMENT 3.22

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by roof material in Cities**

| City | Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo | Tiles, slate, shingle | Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets | Asbestos cement sheets | Brick and lime | Stone | Concrete/ R.B.C./ R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Bangalore | 58 | 403 | 27 | 83 | 1 | 10 | 418 | N |
| Belgaum | 14 | 845 | 34 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 87 | N |
| Bellary | 745 | 23 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 89 | 111 | 5 |
| Bijapur | 736 | 63 | 114 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 60 | 8 |
| Davanagere | 80 | 601 | 69 | 32 | N | 12 | 206 | N |
| Hubli-Dharwar | 155 | 665 | 76 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 89 | 3 |
| Gulbarga | 149 | 9 | 88 | 15 | 3 | 462 | 235 | 39 |
| Mysore | 21 | 611 | 15 | 18 | 0 | N | 335 | N |
| Mangalore | 15 | 923 | 4 | 2 | N | 1 | 55 | N |

Grass etc., are the predominant materials for roofs in Bellary and Bijapur cities where 74.5 per cent and 73.6 per cent of the houses use these materials for roofing respectively. The lowest proportion of houses using grass etc., for roof is in Belgaum City. In Hubli-Dharwar and Gulbarga 15.5 per cent and 14.9 per cent of the houses use grass etc., for roofing. In the other cities the use of these materials for the roof is in less than 10 per cent of the houses. Mangalore City has the highest proportion of 92.3 per cent of houses with tiled roofs. Mangalore is a major producer of tiles and its intensive use there is appropriate. The other cities which have high proportions of houses with roofs of tiles slate, or shingle are Belgaum (845), Hubli-Dharwar (665), Mysore (611), and Davanagere (601). Bangalore City has 40.3 per cent of its houses with tiled roofs which is comparatively high. In the areas where the rainfall is low or where the local proportion of tiles is not possible (or their import expensive), tiles are only used in minor proportions. Thus, in the cities of Bellary (23), Bijapur (63), and Gulbarga (9) tiles are used only in a minor proportion of the houses.

The use of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets for roofing is not very common. In all the cities the proportion of houses using these sheets for roofing is less than 10 per cent except in Bijapur City where 11.4 per cent of the houses have roofs of this material. Similarly, the use of asbestos cement sheets, brick and lime or other materials (other than those mentioned or stone and concrete) is small.

In Gulbarga City 46.2 per cent of the houses have roofs of stone. The Shahabad slabs of this area are extensively used for this purpose. In all other cities, the use of stone for the roof is marginal.

The proportion of houses with concrete (Reinforced brick concrete or reinforced cement concrete) roof is highest in Bangalore City where 41.8 per cent of the houses have roof of this material. The next highest proportion of houses with roofs of this material is in Mysore City (335), followed by Gulbarga (235), Davanagere (206) and Bellary (111). The smallest proportion of such houses is in Mangalore City (55).

Tiles and cement concrete are extensively used as roofing material in Bangalore City and in almost equal proportions (40.3 per cent and 41.8 per cent respectively). Tiles are also used to a great extent in

Belgaum (84.5%), Davanagere (60.1%), Hubli-Dharwar (66.5%), Mysore (61%) and Mangalore (9.23%). Stone is a major material for roofing only in Gulbarga City where 46.2 per cent of the houses have stone (Shahabad slab) roof. The use of concrete is also fairly high in the cities of Davanagere (20.6%), Gulbarga (23.5%), and Mysore (33.5%). Grass, as a roofing material, is used predominantly only in the cities of Bellary (74.5%) and Bijapur (73.6%). Except in the cities of Bellary, Bijapur and Gulbarga, the use of tiles as roofing material is extensive in the other cities as also of cement concrete. In the case of Gulbarga, the use of stone is mainly because of the local availability of the Shahabad slab on an extensive scale.

**Material of roof of residential houses:**

The discussion has so far been concerned with the material of the roofs of houses of all types together. In this section, the material of roof of the houses used (either partly or wholly) for residential purposes is considered.

Statement 3.23 gives the distribution of 1,000 residential houses in the districts by predominant material of roof. For the purposes of convenience, the roof materials have been grouped together under three categories: grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood as one category; tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron etc., metal sheets, asbestos or cement sheets, concrete as the second category and all other materials as the third category.

STATEMENT 3.23

**Distribution of 1,000 residential houses in rural and urban areas separately by categories of roof material**

| State/District | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | |
| | a | b | c | a | a | c |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **553** | **446** | **1** | **245** | **753** | 2 |
| 1. Bangalore | 331 | 669 | N | 84 | 916 | N |
| 2. Belgaum | 390 | 609 | 1 | 154 | 846 | N |
| 3. Bellary | 900 | 99 | 1 | 738 | 260 | 2 |
| 4. Bidar | 531 | 459 | 10 | 331 | 638 | 31 |
| 5. Bijapur | 958 | 42 | N | 761 | 236 | 3 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 342 | 658 | N | 74 | 926 | 0 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 617 | 382 | 1 | 213 | 786 | 1 |
| 8. Coorg | 351 | 649 | N | 78 | 921 | 1 |
| 9. Dharwar | 710 | 289 | 1 | 385 | 611 | 4 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 679 | 316 | 5 | 295 | 686 | 19 |
| 11. Hassan | 172 | 828 | N | 54 | 945 | 1 |
| 12. Kolar | 492 | 508 | N | 197 | 801 | 2 |
| 13. Mandya | 245 | 754 | 1 | 226 | 774 | N |
| 14. Mysore | 240 | 760 | N | 61 | 939 | N |
| 15. North Kanara | 571 | 429 | N | 151 | 849 | 0 |
| 16. Raichur | 942 | 55 | 3 | 764 | 236 | N |
| 17. Shimoga | 500 | 499 | 1 | 100 | 900 | 0 |
| 18. South Kanara | 596 | 404 | N | 121 | 879 | N |
| 19. Tumkur | 658 | 342 | N | 173 | 827 | N |

Note: a — grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.
b — tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated sheets, asbestos etc. sheets, concrete.
c — all other materials or materials not stated.
N — negligible.

In the rural areas of the State, 55.3 per cent of the residential houses have roofs of grass etc., and 44.6 per cent of the second category which includes tiles, slate, sheets, concrete etc. Among the districts, the proportion of residences in the rural areas with roofing of grass etc., is more than 90 per cent in the districts of Bellary (90%), Bijapur (95.8%) and Raichur (94.2%) and more than 50 per cent in the districts of Bidar (53.1%), Chitradurga (61.7%), Dharwar (71%), Gulbarga(67.9%), North Kanara (57.1%) Shimoga (50%), South Kanara (59.6)% and Tumkur (65.8%). Hassan district has the smallest proportion of houses with roofs of grass etc., of the houses in the rural areas. In the rural areas of the districts, houses with roofing of the second category of materials are more than 50 per cent in the districts of Bangalore (66.9%), Belgaum (60.9%), Chikmagalur (65.8%), Coorg (64.9%), Hassan (82.8%), Kolar (50. 8%), Mandya (75.4%) and Mysore (76%).

In the urban areas of the State, 75.3 per cent of residential houses have roofs of the better type of roofing materials, namely of the second category, while 24.5 per cent have roofing of the first category of materials. The roofing in urban areas is better than that in the rural areas. Except in the districts of Bellary, Bijapur and Raichur, in all the districts the proportion of residences with roofing of the second category of material is greater than those with roofing of the first category. This would indicate that the towns, of the three districts of Bellary, Bijapur and Raichur are not so "urbanised" as in the other districts. More than 90 per cent of the residences in the urban areas of the districts of Belgaum (91.6%), Chikmagalur (92.6%), Coorg (92.1%), Hassan (94.5%) and Mysore (93.9%) have roofing of the materials of the second category. All the other districts have proportions of residences in urban areas with roofs of materials of the second category more than 50 per cent except in the three districts of Bellary, Bijapur and Raichur.

The distribution of 1,000 residential houses in the cities by predominant material of roof is indicated in Statement 3.24.

**STATEMENT 3.24**

**Distribution of 1,000 residential houses in the Cities by predominant material of roof**

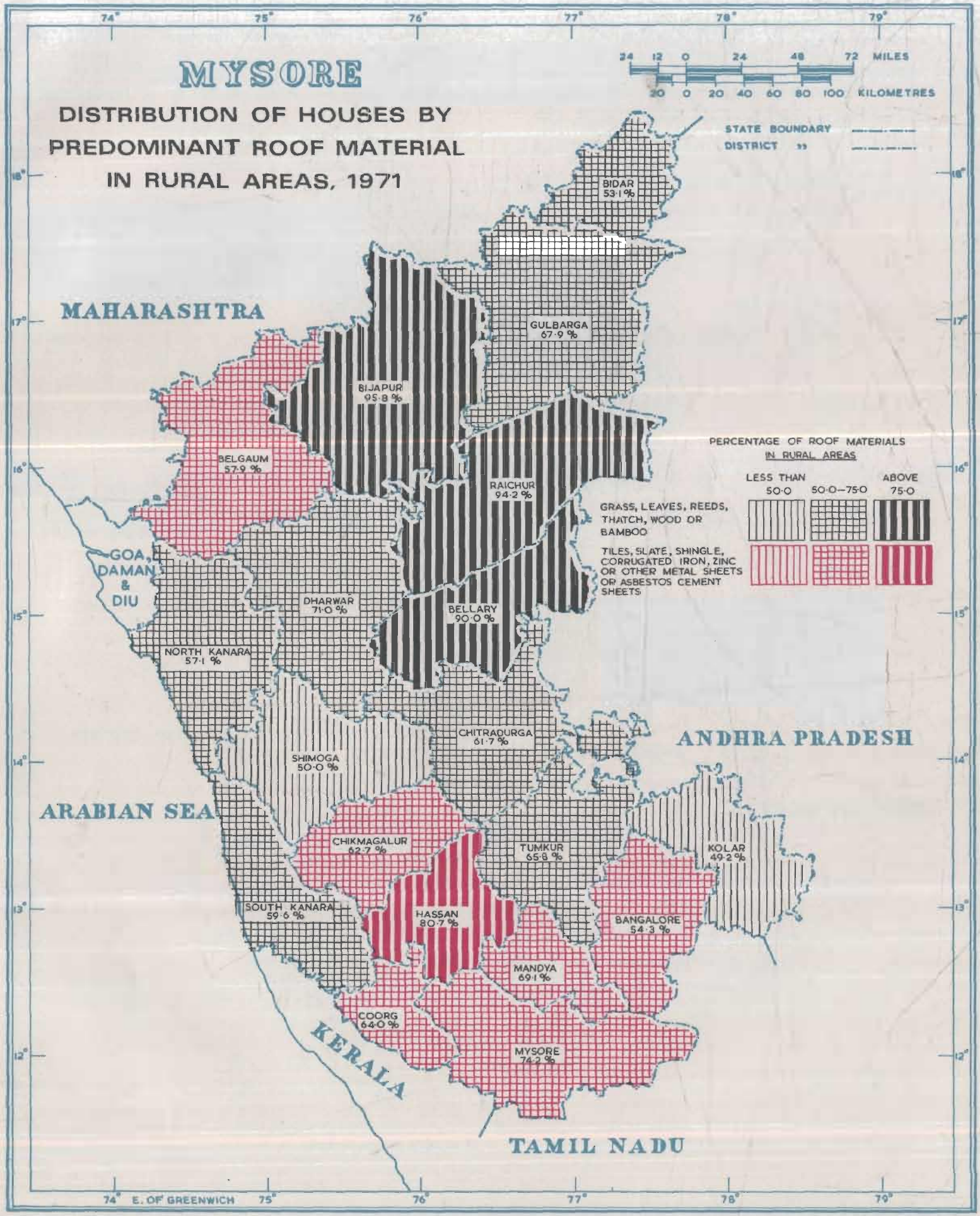
| City | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheet, concrete | All other materials and materials not stated |
| 1. Bangalore | 58 | 942 | N |
| 2. Belgaum | 14 | 986 | N |
| 3. Bellary | 745 | 250 | 5 |
| 4. Bijapur | 736 | 256 | 8 |
| 5. Davangere | 80 | 920 | N |
| 6. Hubli-Dharwar | 155 | 842 | 3 |
| 7. Gulbarga | 149 | 812 | 39 |
| 8. Mysore | 21 | 979 | N |
| 9. Mangalore | 15 | 985 | N |

N—negligible or nil.

Except in the cities of Bellary and Bijapur, in all the other cities the predominant roofing materials are of the second category.

# MYSORE

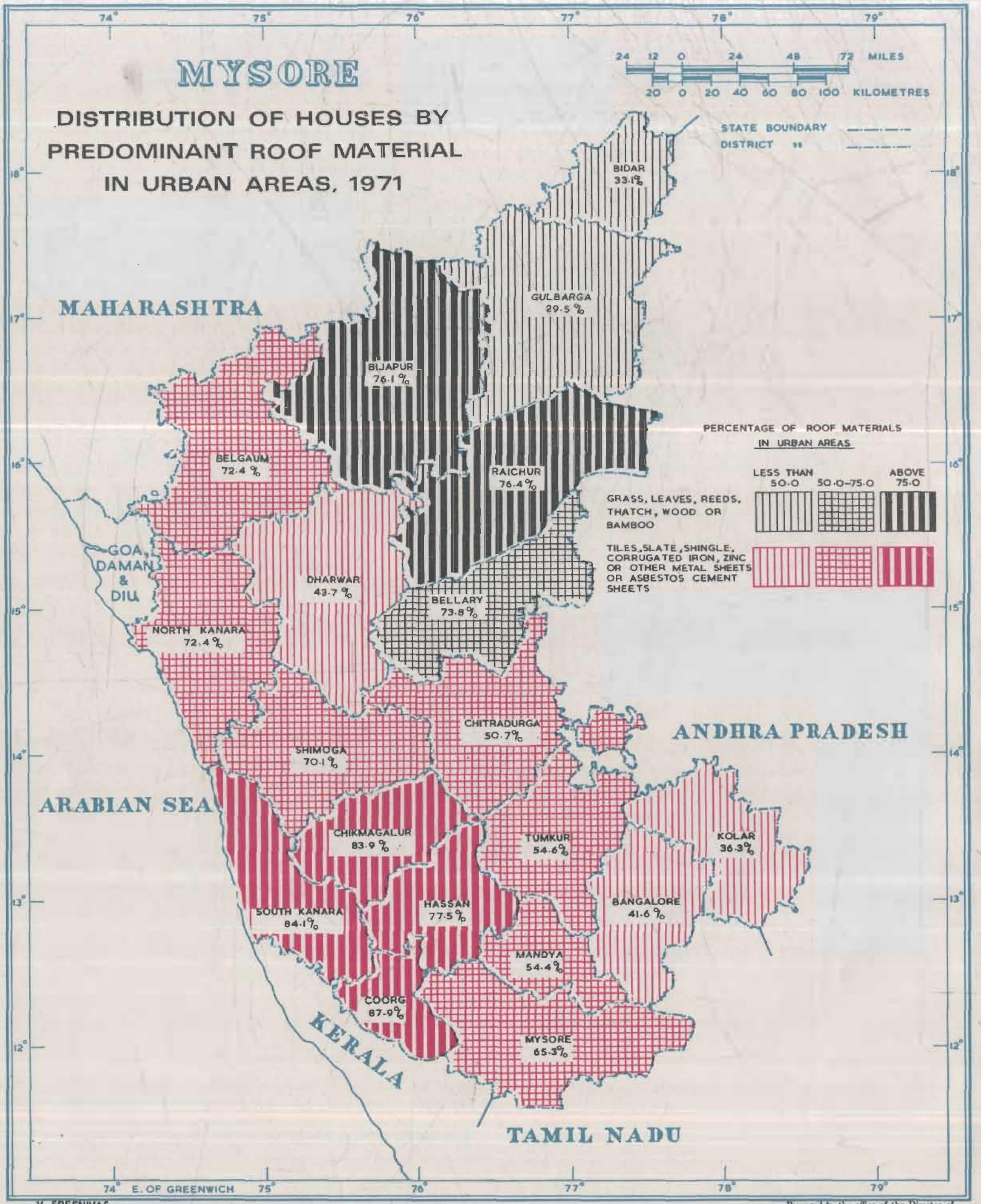
## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT ROOF MATERIAL IN RURAL AREAS, 1971




Prepared in the office of the Director of Census operations, Mysore, Bangalore.

# MYSORE

## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT ROOF MATERIAL IN URBAN AREAS, 1971




V. SREENIVAS

Prepared in the office of the Director of Census operations, Mysore, Bangalore.

**Distribution of residential houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof :**

Appendix to Table H-II, which is included as part of the main Tables in this volume, has been prepared for the first time in this Census. It gives the distribution of residential houses by material of wall cross classified by material of roof. For convenience, the materials of wall and roof are grouped as indicated below:

| | MATERIAL OF WALL | MATERIAL OF ROOF |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood. | Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, etc. |
| 2. | Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement. | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron etc. |
| 3. | All other materials and materials not stated. | All other materials. |

**Note:-** In the discussion, abbreviated forms of these descriptions will be adopted such as grass etc., burnt bricks etc., tiles etc.

In Statement 3.25 the distribution of 1,000 residential houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof in the rural and urban areas of the State is indicated.

**STATEMENT 3.25**

**Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof**

| State | Rural City Urban Total | Total number of Census houses | | Predominant material of wall | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Grass etc. | Tiles etc. | All other Materials |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | Rural | 1,000 | I | Grass etc. | 294 | 256 | N |
| | | | II | Burnt Bricks etc. | 288 | 161 | 1 |
| | | | III | All other materials | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | Grass etc. | 122 | 219 | N |
| | | | II | Burnt Bricks etc. | 146 | 510 | 2 |
| | | | III | All other materials | N | 1 | N |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | Grass etc. | 253 | 247 | N |
| | | | II | Burnt Bricks etc. | 254 | 245 | 1 |
| | | | III | All other materials | N | N | N |

In the State, in general, the proportion of houses with walls of grass etc., and roofs of grass etc., is almost equal to that of houses with walls of burnt brick and roofs of grass etc. It is evident that, by and large, with these types of metarial the same material is used for roof also. Similarly, the use of tiles etc., for roof material is equally prevalent with walls of grass etc,. or burnt bricks etc. However, in the rural or urban areas, the differences are sharper. In the rural areas, the roofing tends to be the same as that of the wall and the proportion of houses with the costlier types of roofing materials such as tiles, sheet or concrete falls sharply to 161 per 1,000. In the urban areas, in contrast to the rural situation, the proportion of residential houses using tiles etc., for roofing is higher than that of those using grass etc., as roof material. In the urban areas, houses with grass etc., (mostly mud or unburnt brick) walls also use tiles etc., to a greater extent as roofing material.

Statement 3.26 indicates the distribution of 1,000 residential houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof in the districts.

**STATEMENT 3.26**

**Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof—Total, Rural, Urban in the Districts**

| District | Rural Urban Total | Total number of Census houses | Predominant material of wall | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud etc. | Tiles, Slate, shingle, corrugated iron etc. | All other materials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bangalore | Rural | 1,000 | I | 310 | 441 | N |
| | | | II | 37 | 212 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 62 | 95 | N |
| | | | II | 28 | 815 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 178 | 256 | N |
| | | | II | 32 | 534 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| Belgaum | Rural | 1,000 | I | 83 | 204 | N |
| | | | II | 312 | 401 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 37 | 301 | 0 |
| | | | II | 124 | 532 | N |
| | | | III | N | 6 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 74 | 224 | N |
| | | | II | 273 | 428 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | N |
| Bellary | Rural | 1,000 | I | 271 | 10 | N |
| | | | II | 663 | 56 | N |
| | | | III | N | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 331 | 13 | N |
| | | | II | 462 | 193 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 287 | 11 | N |
| | | | II | 609 | 93 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Bidar | Rural | 1,000 | I | 72 | 59 | N |
| | | | II | 458 | 403 | 8 |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 66 | 222 | 1 |
| | | | II | 255 | 426 | 30 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 71 | 78 | 1 |
| | | | II | 434 | 406 | 10 |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |

**STATEMENT 3.26** - *contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bijapur | Rural | 1,000 | I | 72 | 5 | N |
| | | | II | 908 | 15 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 48 | 39 | 0 |
| | | | II | 768 | 142 | 2 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 67 | 12 | N |
| | | | II | 878 | 43 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 1,000 | I | 349 | 449 | N |
| | | | II | 7 | 194 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 84 | 476 | 0 |
| | | | II | 2 | 438 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 309 | 453 | N |
| | | | II | 6 | 231 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 1,000 | I | 255 | 180 | N |
| | | | II | 402 | 163 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 155 | 272 | N |
| | | | II | 89 | 482 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 236 | 198 | N |
| | | | II | 341 | 225 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| Coorg | Rural | 1,000 | I | 365 | 364 | N |
| | | | II | 7 | 264 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 80 | 340 | 0 |
| | | | II | 12 | 568 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 318 | 360 | N |
| | | | II | 8 | 314 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Dharwar | Rural | 1,000 | I | 426 | 186 | N |
| | | | II | 328 | 60 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 240 | 317 | N |
| | | | II | 175 | 265 | 3 |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 365 | 229 | N |
| | | | II | 278 | 127 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |

STATEMENT 3.26 - *contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gulbarga | Rural | 1,000 | I | 83 | 9 | 0 |
| | | | II | 629 | 275 | 4 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 28 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | II | 287 | 659 | 18 |
| | | | III | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 74 | 9 | 0 |
| | | | II | 570 | 341 | 6 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Hassan | Rural | 1,000 | I | 175 | 765 | 1 |
| | | | II | 2 | 57 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | N | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 62 | 440 | 0 |
| | | | II | 2 | 496 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 159 | 720 | N |
| | | | II | 3 | 118 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| Kolar | Rural | 1,000 | I | 408 | 188 | N |
| | | | II | 150 | 254 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 116 | 198 | 2 |
| | | | II | 114 | 565 | 1 |
| | | | III | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 348 | 190 | N |
| | | | II | 143 | 318 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | 0 |
| Mandya | Rural | 1,000 | I | 186 | 529 | 1 |
| | | | II | 62 | 222 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 240 | 320 | 0 |
| | | | II | 18 | 422 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 194 | 498 | 1 |
| | | | II | 55 | 252 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Mysore | Rural | 1,000 | I | 235 | 688 | N |
| | | | II | 3 | 74 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 64 | 374 | 0 |
| | | | II | 2 | 560 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 194 | 613 | N |
| | | | II | 3 | 190 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |

STATEMENT 3.26-*concld.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Kanara | Rural | 1,000 | I | 568 | 316 | N |
| | | | II | 16 | 98 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 167 | 453 | 0 |
| | | | II | 4 | 376 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 494 | 341 | N |
| | | | II | 14 | 149 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Raichur | Rural | 1,000 | I | 318 | 12 | N |
| | | | II | 640 | 26 | 2 |
| | | | III | 1 | N | 1 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 407 | 16 | 0 |
| | | | II | 413 | 164 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | N | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 332 | 12 | N |
| | | | II | 605 | 48 | 1 |
| | | | III | 1 | N | 1 |
| Shimoga | Rural | 1,000 | I | 494 | 329 | 1 |
| | | | II | 22 | 154 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 106 | 345 | 0 |
| | | | II | 5 | 544 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 398 | 333 | N |
| | | | II | 18 | 251 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |
| South Kanara | Rural | 1,000 | I | 653 | 259 | N |
| | | | II | 5 | 83 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 147 | 578 | N |
| | | | II | 4 | 269 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 552 | 322 | N |
| | | | II | 4 | 121 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | 0 |
| Tumkur | Rural | 1,000 | I | 438 | 147 | N |
| | | | II | 272 | 143 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 129 | 193 | 0 |
| | | | II | 84 | 594 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000 | I | 403 | 152 | N |
| | | | II | 251 | 194 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 0 |

**Note:** (i) N – Negligible.

(ii) in Column 4 the symbols are:

I – Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks wood.

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

III – All other materials or materials not stated.

The quality of construction is reflected in this statement, the term "quality of construction" being defined in terms of the proportion of residential houses with better roofing material. In the district, or in the urban or rural areas of a district separately, the quality of construction will be considered as good, comparatively speaking, if the proportion of houses with roofing material of tiles etc., exceeds that of houses with roofing materials of grass etc., for each category of wall material. Thus for example, in Banaglore District, out of 1,000 residential houses, 256 have roofs of tiles etc., as against 178 with roof of grass etc., though both have walls of grass etc., (including mud, unburnt brick). Similarly, the proportion of houses with roofs of tiles etc., exceeds that with roofs of grass etc., by a large margin though both have walls of burnt brick. In this case it could be said that the quality of construction is good because the larger proportion have both walls and roof of good material.

The districts can be grouped in to three categories on the basis of the quality of housing as follows:-

**Category A**— Districts in which the proportion of houses with walls of materials II (*i.e.* burnt brick, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement) *and* roof material of tiles etc., is greater than the proportions of other combinations of wall and roof material. In such cases, the walls and roof are of durable materials.

**Category B** — Districts in which the sum of the proportions of houses with roof materials of tiles etc., and with walls of materials I (grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt brick, wood) *and* II (burnt brick, G. I. sheet or other metal sheets, stone, cement) is greater than the sum of the proportions of houses with roof materials of grass etc., and wall material of I and II. In such cases, protection against weather is fair.

**Category C** — Districts in which the proportion of houses with roofs of grass etc., but with walls of material II (burnt brick, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement) is greater than houses with this roof material but walls of material I (grass, leaves, reeds bamboo, mud, unburnt brick, wood). In such cases, the structure is stronger than the roof and likely to last longer.

**Category D** — Districts in which the proportion of houses with walls of materials I (grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt brick, wood) *and* roof material of grass etc., is greater than the proportion of houses with *other combinations* of wall and roof materials.

These indicators can be summarised as follows:-

**Category A** — Wall Material II with Roof Material 2 = Maximum

**Category B** — Wall Material II plus Wall Material I, with Roof Material 2 = Maximum

**Category C** — Wall Material II with Roof Material 1 = Maximum

**Category D** — Wall Material I with Roof Material 1 = Maximum

The Roof Materials 1 and 2 are as depicted in Cols. 5 and 6 of Statements 3.26 respectively. The quantities considered are the proportions under each of the roof materials and against the wall materials I and II in this Statement.

On the basis of the broad indicators mentioned the districts would be categorised as follows:-

| Category A | Category B | Category C | Category D |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore | Hassan | Bijapur | South Kanara |
| Belgaum | Mysore | Bellary | North Kanara |
| | Mandya | Raichur | Tumkur |
| | Chikmagalur | Gulbarga | Dharwar |
| | Coorg | Bidar | |
| | Shimoga | Chitradurga | |
| | Kolar | | |

Within each category, the districts are arranged in their rank order. It must be mentioned at this point that if the proportions of houses with walls of materials II (burnt brick, G. I. sheets or other metals sheets, stone, cement) and roofs of grass etc., and tiles etc., are considered together, on the consideration that the walls are of durable material, the districts of Bidar, Chitradurga, Gulbarga and Raichur would be in a favourable position and could be considered as equivalent to Category B.

In Statement 3.26 the proportion of residential houses per 1,000 residential houses in the rural and urban areas separately has been given by wall material cross-classified by roof material. On the basis of the indicators mentioned earlier, the districts can be categorised for the rural and urban areas separately as follows, the districts being arranged in order of their ranks:

| Urban Area — *Category* | | | | Rural Area — *Category* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| Bangalore | Chikmagalur | Bijapur | Nil | Belgaum | Hassan | Bijapur | South Kanara |
| Gulbarga | South Kanara | Bellary | | | Mysore | Bellary | North Kanara |
| Tumkur | North Kanara | Raichur | | | Mandya | Gulbarga | Shimoga |
| Kolar | Dharwar | | | | Bangalore | Raichur | Tumkur |
| Coorg | | | | | Chikmagalur | Chitradurga | Dharwar |
| Mysore | | | | | Coorg | | |
| Shimoga | | | | | Bidar | | |
| Belgaum | | | | | Kolar | | |
| Hassan | | | | | | | |
| Chitradurga | | | | | | | |
| Bidar | | | | | | | |
| Mandya | | | | | | | |

In terms of quality of construction, the urban areas are more favourably placed than the rural areas. However, to conclude only from this analys is hat housing is bad in the rural areas would be unjustified. In the rural areas housing is generally of locally available materials and maintenance is easier and cheaper than in the urban areas. The rural houses are, by and large, adopted to local weathar conditions. Thus, in areas of comparatively low rainfall such as the districts of Bijapur, Bellary, Gulbarga Raichur and Chitradurga the rural houses have walls of durable material but roofs of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, thatch etc., which, in those areas is sufficient protection and, incidentally, are also cooler. Similarly, though the rural houses in the districts of South Kanara and North Kanara are classified as falling under category D, it is necessary to recall that in these districts, the mud used for the walls is strong and the laterite blocks

of the area are very good building material. The roof material is wood which is also a durable material. Under the local conditions prevailing in these districts, the types of materials used seem appropriate. Thus, the comparative picture of the districts indicated by the use of the indicators mentioned is limited in scope.

Statement 3.27 indicates the distribution of 1,000 residential houses by material of wall cross-classified by the material of roof, in the Cities.

**STATEMENT 3.27**

**Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by material of wall cross - classified by material of Roof in the Cities**

| City | Total number of Census houses | Predominant material of wall | Predominant Material of Roof | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grass, leaves reeds, thatch wood, mud, etc. | Tiles, slate shingle, corrugated iron etc. | All other materials |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Bangalore | 1,000 | I | 38 | 73 | N |
| | | II | 25 | 864 | N |
| | | III | 0 | N | N |
| 2. Belgaum | 1,000 | I | 6 | 468 | 0 |
| | | II | 6 | 518 | 0 |
| | | III | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3. Bellary | 1,000 | I | 262 | 4 | 1 |
| | | II | 531 | 200 | 2 |
| | | III | N | N | 0 |
| 4. Bijapur | 1,000 | I | 60 | 29 | 0 |
| | | II | 704 | 200 | 6 |
| | | III | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5. Davanagere | 1,000 | I | 94 | 384 | N |
| | | II | 1 | 518 | 0 |
| | | III | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 6. Hubli-Dharwar | 1,000 | I | 149 | 488 | 1 |
| | | II | 17 | 343 | 2 |
| | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Gulbarga | 1,000 | I | 11 | 9 | 0 |
| | | II | 137 | 802 | 40 |
| | | III | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 8. Mysore | 1,000 | I | 20 | 283 | 0 |
| | | II | 2 | 695 | 0 |
| | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Mangalore | 1,000 | I | 12 | 708 | N |
| | | II | 1 | 279 | 0 |
| | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*N=Negligible.*

On the basis of the indicators mentioned earlier, the Cities would be categorised as follows:

| *Category* **A** | *Category* **B** | *Category* **C** |
|---|---|---|
| Bangalore | Mangalore | Bijapur |
| Gulbarga | Hubli-Dharwar | Bellary |
| Mysore | | |
| Belgaum | | |
| Davanagere | | |

No city falls in Category D. Among the cities, only Bijapur and Bellary fall in Category C. Bangalore as the premier city in the State has a very high proportion of good quality residential houses. The extensive use of locally available stone in Gulbarga City makes it the city with the second highest proportion of residential houses of good quality.

Statement 3.28 gives the distribution of residential Census houses in India, the States and in the Union Territories by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof.

**STATEMENT 3.28**

**Distribution of Residential Census Houses in the States and Union Territories by Material of Wall Cross-Classified by Material of Roof**

| Country/State/ Union Territory | Total Rural Urban | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL<br>I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.<br>II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.<br>III. All other materials and materials not stated. | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF<br>Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, bricks, lime, stone and R.B.C. / R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **INDIA** | **Total** | **93,005,288** | **I** | **34,776,292** | **24,911,823** | **35,649** |
| | | | **II** | **7,277,625** | **25,912,542** | **33,220** |
| | | | **III** | **11,899** | **20,256** | **25,982** |
| | **Rural** | **74,465,102** | **I** | **32,422,383** | **22,022,947** | **17,281** |
| | | | **II** | **5,874,831** | **14,075,251** | **15,581** |
| | | | **III** | **10,366** | **10,676** | **15,786** |
| | **Urban** | **18,540,186** | **I** | **2,353,909** | **2,888,876** | **18,368** |
| | | | **II** | **1,402,794** | **11,837,291** | **17,639** |
| | | | **III** | **1,533** | **9,580** | **10,196** |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | Total | 8,274,360 | I | 4,256,395 | 1,029,370 | 845 |
| | | | II | 1,302,300 | 1,680,420 | 2,045 |
| | | | III | 1,675 | 1,000 | 310 |
| | Rural | 6,834,050 | I | 3,815,325 | 883,320 | 660 |
| | | | II | 1,154,760 | 976,555 | 630 |
| | | | III | 1,650 | 865 | 285 |
| | Urban | 1,440,310 | I | 441,070 | 146,050 | 185 |
| | | | II | 147,540 | 703,865 | 1,415 |
| | | | III | 25 | 135 | 25 |

STATEMENT 3.28 (*contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Assam | Total | 2,499,350 | I | 2,004,180 | 251,000 | 215 |
| | | | II | 22,465 | 221,015 | 120 |
| | | | III | 75 | 80 | 200 |
| | Rural | 2,277,095 | I | 1,914,045 | 188,860 | 125 |
| | | | II | 20,260 | 153,540 | 25 |
| | | | III | 60 | 40 | 140 |
| | Urban | 222,255 | I | 90,135 | 62,140 | 90 |
| | | | II | 2,205 | 67,475 | 95 |
| | | | III | 15 | 40 | 60 |
| 3. Bihar | Total | 8,251,480 | I | 3,142,040 | 3,457,840 | 1,090 |
| | | | II | 40,875 | 1,607,905 | 340 |
| | | | III | 110 | 55 | 1,225 |
| | Rural | 7,329,205 | I | 3,048,980 | 3,246,530 | 690 |
| | | | II | 34,610 | 996,930 | 215 |
| | | | III | 95 | 15 | 1,140 |
| | Urban | 922,275 | I | 93,060 | 211,310 | 400 |
| | | | II | 6,265 | 610,975 | 125 |
| | | | III | 15 | 40 | 85 |
| 4. Gujarat | Total | 4,517,675 | I | 246,140 | 1,958,430 | 4,240 |
| | | | II | 65,070 | 2,235,210 | 1,360 |
| | | | III | 1,000 | 3,170 | 3,055 |
| | Rural | 3,216,470 | I | 219,805 | 1,766,510 | 1,625 |
| | | | II | 16,350 | 1,208,580 | 495 |
| | | | III | 515 | 1,690 | 900 |
| | Urban | 1,301,205 | I | 26,335 | 191,920 | 2,615 |
| | | | II | 48,720 | 1,026,630 | 865 |
| | | | III | 485 | 1,480 | 2,155 |
| 5. Haryana | Total | 1,512,400 | I | 535,620 | 17,030 | 320 |
| | | | II | 518,350 | 439,145 | 1,730 |
| | | | III | 60 | 10 | 135 |
| | Rural | 1,210,810 | I | 509,695 | 13,200 | 255 |
| | | | II | 411,410 | 274,435 | 1,675 |
| | | | III | 55 | 10 | 75 |
| | Urban | 301,580 | I | 28,925 | 3,830 | 65 |
| | | | II | 106,940 | 164,710 | 55 |
| | | | III | 5 | .. | 60 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | Total | 648,714 | I | 93,097 | 201,567 | 227 |
| | | | II | 93,544 | 259,901 | 146 |
| | | | III | 9 | 18 | 205 |
| | Rural | 592,115 | I | 91,168 | 193,901 | 128 |
| | | | II | 87,244 | 219,401 | 113 |
| | | | III | 9 | 17 | 134 |
| | Urban | 56,599 | I | 1,929 | 7,666 | 99 |
| | | | II | 6,300 | 40,500 | 33 |
| | | | III | .. | 1 | 71 |

**STATEMENT 3.28** (*contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | Total | 676,895 | I | 301,827 | 19,158 | 246 |
| | | | II | 268,683 | 84,318 | 305 |
| | | | III | 77 | 24 | 2,257 |
| | Rural | 570,418 | I | 283,386 | 11,488 | 197 |
| | | | II | 241,216 | 31,715 | 230 |
| | | | III | 73 | 21 | 2,092 |
| | Urban | 106,477 | I | 18,441 | 7,670 | 49 |
| | | | II | 27,467 | 52,603 | 75 |
| | | | III | 4 | 3 | 165 |
| 8. Kerala | Total | 3,379,250 | I | 1,718,770 | 310,635 | 185 |
| | | | II | 376,560 | 969,030 | 135 |
| | | | III | 3,305 | 575 | 55 |
| | Rural | 2,882,555 | I | 1,544,415 | 275,165 | 170 |
| | | | II | 335,535 | 723,680 | 80 |
| | | | III | 3,125 | 370 | 15 |
| | Urban | 496,695 | I | 174,355 | 35,470 | 15 |
| | | | II | 41,025 | 245,350 | 55 |
| | | | III | 180 | 205 | 40 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | Total | 7,356,210 | I | 606,655 | 4,949,965 | 4,235 |
| | | | II | 45,895 | 1,741,175 | 3,295 |
| | | | III | 395 | 2,445 | 2,150 |
| | Rural | 6,196,090 | I | 585,870 | 4,570,920 | 2,710 |
| | | | II | 32,970 | 998,360 | 940 |
| | | | III | 380 | 2,035 | 1,905 |
| | Urban | 1,160,120 | I | 20,785 | 379,045 | 1,525 |
| | | | II | 12,925 | 742,815 | 2,355 |
| | | | III | 15 | 410 | 245 |
| 10. Maharashtra | Total | 8,817,785 | I | 1,292,146 | 2,881,490 | 10,635 |
| | | | II | 1,186,050 | 3,724,320 | 8,395 |
| | | | III | 1,560 | 7,510 | 5,680 |
| | Rural | 6,065,925 | I | 1,168,515 | 2,018,670 | 2,645 |
| | | | II | 988,465 | 1,878,860 | 3,730 |
| | | | III | 965 | 2,120 | 1,955 |
| | Urban | 2,751,860 | I | 123,630 | 562,820 | 7,990 |
| | | | II | 197,585 | 1,845,460 | 4,665 |
| | | | III | 595 | 5,390 | 3,725 |
| 11. Manipur | Total | 177,356 | I | 154,188 | 19,246 | 234 |
| | | | II | 265 | 3,323 | 9 |
| | | | III | 45 | 11 | 35 |
| | Rural | 156,238 | I | 141,719 | 12,814 | 180 |
| | | | II | 218 | 1,247 | 7 |
| | | | III | 41 | 6 | 6 |
| | Urban | 21,118 | I | 12,469 | 6,432 | 54 |
| | | | II | 47 | 2,076 | 2 |
| | | | III | 4 | 5 | 29 |

STATEMENT 3.28 (*contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Meghalaya | Total | 200,232 | I | 132,930 | 51,159 | 12 |
| | | | II | 1,216 | 14,276 | .. |
| | | | III | 97 | 539 | 3 |
| | Rural | 171,386 | I | 130,479 | 28,786 | 11 |
| | | | II | 1,020 | 10,453 | .. |
| | | | III | 97 | 537 | 3 |
| | Urban | 28,846 | I | 2,451 | 22,373 | 1 |
| | | | II | 196 | 3,823 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 2 | .. |
| **13. Mysore** | **Total** | **4,799,105** | **I** | **1,212,270** | **1,187,000** | **710** |
| | | | **II** | **1,218,295** | **1,173,730** | **4,435** |
| | | | **III** | **580** | **1,590** | **495** |
| | **Rural** | **3,653,720** | **I** | **1,072,365** | **935,870** | **490** |
| | | | **II** | **1,051,620** | **589,395** | **2,400** |
| | | | **III** | **550** | **665** | **365** |
| | **Urban** | **1,145,385** | **I** | **139,905** | **251,130** | **220** |
| | | | **II** | **166,675** | **584,335** | **2,035** |
| | | | **III** | **30** | **925** | **130** |
| 14. Nagaland | Total | 103,747 | I | 81,434 | 14,722 | 3 |
| | | | II | 189 | 7,392 | .. |
| | | | III | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | Rural | 93,459 | I | 78,921 | 11,664 | 3 |
| | | | II | 138 | 2,727 | .. |
| | | | III | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | Urban | 10,288 | I | 2,513 | 3,058 | .. |
| | | | II | 51 | 4,665 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 1 |
| 15. Orissa | Total | 3,870,390 | I | 2,731,745 | 638,440 | 1,165 |
| | | | II | 137,800 | 357,075 | 330 |
| | | | III | 1,515 | 1,420 | 900 |
| | Rural | 3,519,730 | I | 2,615,185 | 587,085 | 1,020 |
| | | | II | 117,295 | 195,760 | 225 |
| | | | III | 1,475 | 965 | 720 |
| | Urban | 350,660 | I | 116,560 | 51,355 | 145 |
| | | | II | 20,505 | 161,315 | 105 |
| | | | III | 40 | 455 | 180 |
| 16. Punjab | Total | 2,205,765 | I | 869,665 | 37,795 | 335 |
| | | | II | 464,565 | 831,445 | 425 |
| | | | III | 120 | 15 | 1,400 |
| | Rural | 1,658,620 | I | 821,820 | 34,080 | 270 |
| | | | II | 334,995 | 466,910 | 255 |
| | | | III | 95 | 10 | 185 |
| | Urban | 547,145 | I | 47,845 | 3,715 | 65 |
| | | | II | 129,570 | 364,535 | 170 |
| | | | III | 25 | 5 | 1,215 |

STATEMENT 3.28 (*contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Rajasthan | Total | 4,427,835 | I | 1,100,300 | 1,166,700 | 950 |
| | | | II | 205,400 | 1,950,495 | 2,385 |
| | | | III | 120 | 135 | 1,350 |
| | Rural | 3,617,820 | I | 1,038,655 | 1,102,365 | 825 |
| | | | II | 170,720 | 1,301,135 | 1,735 |
| | | | III | 105 | 10 | 1,270 |
| | Urban | 810,015 | I | 61,645 | 63,335 | 125 |
| | | | II | 34,680 | 649,360 | 650 |
| | | | III | 15 | 125 | 80 |
| 18. Tamil Nadu | Total | 8,025,780 | I | 4,120,695 | 1,114,360 | 685 |
| | | | II | 186,015 | 2,602,735 | 200 |
| | | | III | 30 | 775 | 285 |
| | Rural | 5,824,570 | I | 3,532,985 | 838,735 | 495 |
| | | | II | 109,020 | 1,342,255 | 135 |
| | | | III | 15 | 735 | 195 |
| | Urban | 2,201,210 | I | 587,710 | 275,625 | 190 |
| | | | II | 76,995 | 1,260,480 | 65 |
| | | | III | 15 | 40 | 90 |
| 19. Tripura | Total | 238,375 | I | 217,538 | 14,535 | 36 |
| | | | II | 375 | 5,778 | 1 |
| | | | III | 2 | 32 | 78 |
| | Rural | 223,098 | I | 208,505 | 10,976 | 33 |
| | | | II | 265 | 3,241 | 1 |
| | | | III | 1 | 2 | 74 |
| | Urban | 15,277 | I | 9,033 | 3,559 | 3 |
| | | | II | 110 | 2,537 | .. |
| | | | III | 1 | 30 | 4 |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh | Total | 14,323,453 | I | 6,141,209 | 3,860,937 | 2,915 |
| | | | II | 1,019,258 | 3,290,754 | 4,245 |
| | | | III | 865 | 345 | 2,925 |
| | Rural | 12,356,015 | I | 5,966,690 | 3,662,015 | 2,315 |
| | | | II | 710,200 | 2,008,955 | 2,215 |
| | | | III | 855 | 335 | 2,435 |
| | Urban | 1,967,438 | I | 174,519 | 198,922 | 600 |
| | | | II | 309,058 | 1,281,799 | 2,030 |
| | | | III | 10 | 10 | 490 |
| 21. West Bengal | Total | 7,612,895 | I | 3,618,210 | 1,910,690 | 2,565 |
| | | | II | 33,695 | 2,043,775 | 950 |
| | | | III | 185 | 370 | 2,460 |
| | Rural | 5,674,495 | I | 3,495,545 | 1,541,790 | 2,160 |
| | | | II | 23,260 | 609,280 | 275 |
| | | | III | 165 | 180 | 1,840 |
| | Urban | 1,938,400 | I | 122,665 | 368,900 | 405 |
| | | | II | 10,430 | 1,434,495 | 675 |
| | | | III | 20 | 190 | 620 |

STATEMENT 3.28 (*contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Union Territories and Other Areas** | | | |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Total | 21,306 | I | 11,937 | 8,485 | 2 |
| | | | II | 233 | 612 | .. |
| | | | III | 4 | 1 | 32 |
| | Rural | 16,453 | I | 10,935 | 4,828 | 1 |
| | | | II | 193 | 460 | .. |
| | | | III | 4 | 1 | 31 |
| | Urban | 4,853 | I | 1,002 | 3,657 | 1 |
| | | | II | 40 | 152 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 1 |
| 2. Arunachal | Total | 73,180 | I | 61,904 | 3,984 | .. |
| | | | II | 2,553 | 4,739 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rural | 69,753 | I | 60,501 | 3,513 | .. |
| | | | II | 2,549 | 3,190 | .. |
| | | | III | ... | .. | .. |
| | Urban | 3,427 | I | 1,403 | 471 | .. |
| | | | II | 4 | 1,549 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Chandigarh | Total | 55,145 | I | 3,389 | 57 | 43 |
| | | | II | 7,326 | 44,251 | 11 |
| | | | III | 1 | 1 | 66 |
| | Rural | 5,637 | I | 1,523 | 16 | 1 |
| | | | II | 2,671 | 1,426 | .. |
| | | | III | ... | ... | .. |
| | Urban | 49,508 | I | 1,866 | 41 | 42 |
| | | | II | 4,655 | 42,825 | 11 |
| | | | III | 1 | 1 | 66 |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Total | 12,593 | I | 6,445 | 5,415 | 1 |
| | | | II | .. | 729 | .. |
| | | | III | | 2 | 2 |
| | Rural | 12,593 | I | 6,445 | 5,415 | 1 |
| | | | II | .. | 729 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 2 | 1 |
| | Urban | .. | I | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | II | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | ... |
| 5. Delhi | Total | 684,614 | I | 44,491 | 15,006 | 3,747 |
| | | | II | 71,796 | 546,468 | 2,350 |
| | | | III | 41 | 57 | 658 |
| | Rural | 60,225 | I | 5,206 | 506 | 266 |
| | | | II | 21,130 | 32,890 | 196 |
| | | | III | 14 | 4 | 13 |
| | Urban | 624,389 | I | 39,285 | 14,500 | 3,481 |
| | | | II | 50,666 | 513,578 | 2,154 |
| | | | III | 27 | 53 | 645 |

**STATEMENT 3.28** (*Concld.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu | Total | 151,732 | I | 19,085 | 86,205 | 8 |
| | | | II | 549 | 45,775 | 7 |
| | | | III | 24 | 74 | 5 |
| | Rural | 119,901 | I | 16,627 | 72,546 | 5 |
| | | | II | 384 | 30,276 | 4 |
| | | | III | 18 | 39 | 2 |
| | Urban | 31,831 | I | 2,458 | 13,659 | 3 |
| | | | II | 165 | 15,499 | 3 |
| | | | III | 6 | 35 | 3 |
| 7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | Total | 5,156 | I | 227 | 18 | ... |
| | | | II | 2,915 | 1,992 | ... |
| | | | III | 3 | 1 | ... |
| | Rural | 5,156 | I | 227 | 18 | ... |
| | | | II | 2,915 | 1,992 | ... |
| | | | III | 3 | 1 | ... |
| | Urban | .. | I | ... | ... | .. |
| | | | II | ... | ... | .. |
| | | | III | .. | ... | ... |
| 8. Pondicherry | Total | 82,510 | I | 51,761 | 584 | ... |
| | | | II | 5,393 | 24,759 | 1 |
| | | | III | ... | ... | 12 |
| | Rural | 51,500 | I | 36,846 | 361 | ... |
| | | | II | 3,418 | 10,874 | ... |
| | | | III | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Urban | 31,010 | I | 14,915 | 223 | ... |
| | | | II | 1,975 | 13,885 | 1 |
| | | | III | ... | .. | 11 |

For purposes of analysis, the data in Statement 3.28 is presented per 1,000 residential Census houses in Statement 3.29. Thus, Statement 3.29 indicates the distribution of 1,000 residential houses in India, the States and the Union Territories by material of wall cross-classified by metarial or roof.

## STATEMENT 3.29

### Distribution of 1,000 Residential Census Houses by Material of Wall Cross-Classified by Material of Roof

| Country / State / Union Territory | Total Rural Urban | Total No. of Census houses | Predominant material of wall | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood, mud etc. | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron etc. | All other materials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **INDIA** | **Total** | **1,000** | **I** | **374** | **268** | **1** |
| | | | **II** | **78** | **279** | **N** |
| | | | **III** | **N** | **N** | **N** |
| | **Rural** | **1,000** | **I** | **435** | **296** | **1** |
| | | | **II** | **79** | **189** | **N** |
| | | | **III** | **N** | **N** | **N** |
| | **Urban** | **1,000** | **I** | **127** | **156** | **1** |
| | | | **II** | **76** | **640** | **N** |
| | | | **III** | **N** | **N** | **N** |
| Andhra Pradesh | Total | 1,000 | I | 515 | 124 | N |
| | | | II | 157 | 203 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 558 | 129 | N |
| | | | II | 169 | 143 | N |
| | | | III | 1 | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 306 | 101 | N |
| | | | II | 103 | 489 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Assam | Total | 1,000 | I | 802 | 100 | 1 |
| | | | II | 9 | 88 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 841 | 83 | N |
| | | | II | 9 | 67 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 406 | 280 | N |
| | | | II | 10 | 304 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Bihar | Total | 1,000 | I | 381 | 419 | N |
| | | | II | 5 | 195 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 416 | 443 | N |
| | | | II | 5 | 136 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 101 | 229 | 1 |
| | | | II | 7 | 662 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |

STATEMENT 3.29 (*Contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarat . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 55 | 434 | 1 |
| | | | II | 14 | 495 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 68 | 549 | 1 |
| | | | II | 5 | 376 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 20 | 148 | 2 |
| | | | II | 38 | 789 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | 2 |
| Haryana . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 334 | 11 | N |
| | | | II | 343 | 290 | 2 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 421 | 11 | N |
| | | | II | 340 | 227 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 86 | 13 | N |
| | | | II | 355 | 546 | N |
| | | | III | N | 0 | N |
| Himachal Pradesh . | Total | 1,000 | I | 144 | 311 | N |
| | | | II | 144 | 401 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 154 | 328 | N |
| | | | II | 147 | 371 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 34 | 136 | 2 |
| | | | II | 111 | 716 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | N | 1 |
| Jammu & Kashmir . | Total | 1,000 | I | 446 | 28 | N |
| | | | II | 397 | 125 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 4 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 497 | 20 | N |
| | | | II | 423 | 56 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 4 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 173 | 72 | N |
| | | | II | 258 | 494 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | 2 |
| Kerala . | Total | 1,000 | I | 509 | 92 | N |
| | | | II | 111 | 287 | N |
| | | | III | 1 | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 536 | 96 | N |
| | | | II | 116 | 251 | N |
| | | | III | 1 | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 351 | 72 | N |
| | | | II | 83 | 494 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |

STATEMENT 3.29- (*Contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madhya Pradesh . | Total | 1,000 | I | 82 | 673 | 1 |
| | | | II | 6 | 237 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 95 | 738 | 1 |
| | | | II | 5 | 161 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 18 | 327 | 2 |
| | | | II | 11 | 640 | 2 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Maharashtra . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 147 | 293 | 1 |
| | | | II | 135 | 422 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | 1 | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 193 | 333 | N |
| | | | II | 163 | 310 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 45 | 205 | 3 |
| | | | II | 72 | 671 | 2 |
| | | | III | N | 2 | N |
| Manipur . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 869 | 108 | 2 |
| | | | II | 2 | 19 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 907 | 82 | 1 |
| | | | II | 2 | 8 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 590 | 305 | 3 |
| | | | II | 2 | 98 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 2 |
| Meghalaya . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 664 | 256 | N |
| | | | II | 6 | 71 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | 3 | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 761 | 168 | N |
| | | | II | 6 | 61 | 0 |
| | | | III | 1 | 3 | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 85 | 775 | N |
| | | | II | 7 | 133 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | N | 0 |
| **Mysore .** | **Total** | **1,000** | **I** | **253** | **247** | **N** |
| | | | **II** | **254** | **245** | **1** |
| | | | **III** | N | N | N |
| | **Rural** | **1,000** | **I** | **293** | **256** | **N** |
| | | | **II** | **288** | **161** | **1** |
| | | | **III** | N | **1** | N |
| | **Urban** | **1,000** | **I** | **122** | **219** | **N** |
| | | | **II** | **146** | **510** | **2** |
| | | | **III** | N | **1** | N |

STATEMENT 3.29- (*Contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagaland . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 785 | 142 | N |
| | | | II | 2 | 71 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 845 | 125 | N |
| | | | II | 1 | 29 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 244 | 297 | 0 |
| | | | II | 5 | 454 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| Orissa . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 706 | 165 | N |
| | | | II | 36 | 92 | N |
| | | | III | 1 | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 743 | 167 | N |
| | | | II | 33 | 56 | N |
| | | | III | 1 | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 332 | 147 | N |
| | | | II | 59 | 460 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | 1 |
| Punjab . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 394 | 17 | N |
| | | | II | 211 | 377 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 1 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 495 | 21 | N |
| | | | II | 202 | 282 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 88 | 7 | N |
| | | | II | 237 | 666 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 2 |
| Rajasthan . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 249 | 263 | N |
| | | | II | 47 | 440 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 287 | 305 | N |
| | | | II | 47 | 360 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 76 | 78 | N |
| | | | II | 43 | 801 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Tamil Nadu . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 513 | 139 | N |
| | | | II | 23 | 324 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 607 | 144 | N |
| | | | II | 19 | 230 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 267 | 125 | N |
| | | | II | 35 | 573 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |

**STATEMENT 3.29** (*Contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tripura . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 913 | 61 | N |
| | | | II | 2 | 24 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 935 | 49 | N |
| | | | II | 1 | 15 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 591 | 233 | N |
| | | | II | 8 | 166 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | 2 | N |
| Uttar Pradesh . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 429 | 270 | N |
| | | | II | 71 | 230 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 483 | 296 | N |
| | | | II | 58 | 163 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 89 | 101 | N |
| | | | II | 157 | 652 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| West Bengal . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 475 | 251 | 1 |
| | | | II | 4 | 268 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 1 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 616 | 272 | 1 |
| | | | II | 4 | 107 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 63 | 190 | N |
| | | | II | 5 | 740 | 1 |
| | | | III | N | N | 1 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | Total | 1,000 | I | 560 | 398 | N |
| | | | II | 11 | 29 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | N | 2 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 665 | 294 | N |
| | | | II | 12 | 28 | 0 |
| | | | III | N | N | 1 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 207 | 754 | N |
| | | | II | 8 | 31 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| Arunachal . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 846 | 55 | 0 |
| | | | II | 35 | 64 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 868 | 50 | 0 |
| | | | II | 37 | 45 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 409 | 138 | 0 |
| | | | II | 1 | 452 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |

STATEMENT 3.29 (*Contd.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chandigarh . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 62 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | II | 133 | 802 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 1 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 270 | 3 | N |
| | | | II | 474 | 253 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 38 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | II | 94 | 865 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | 1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli . | Total | 1,000 | I | 512 | 430 | N |
| | | | II | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 512 | 430 | N |
| | | | II | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | N | N |
| | Urban | Nil | I | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | II | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 65 | 22 | 6 |
| | | | II | 105 | 798 | 3 |
| | | | III | N | N | 1 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 87 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | II | 351 | 546 | 3 |
| | | | III | 1 | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 63 | 23 | 6 |
| | | | II | 81 | 823 | 4 |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| Goa, Daman & Diu . | Total | 1,000 | I | 125 | 568 | N |
| | | | II | 4 | 302 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | N |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 139 | 605 | N |
| | | | II | 3 | 253 | N |
| | | | III | N | N | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 77 | 429 | N |
| | | | II | 6 | 487 | N |
| | | | III | N | 1 | N |
| Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | Total | 1,000 | I | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| | | | II | 565 | 386 | 0 |
| | | | III | 1 | N | 0 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| | | | II | 565 | 386 | 0 |
| | | | III | 1 | N | 0 |
| | Urban | Nil | I | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | II | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**STATEMENT 3.29-*Concld.***

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pondicherry . . | Total | 1,000 | I | 627 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | II | 65 | 300 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Rural | 1,000 | I | 716 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | II | 66 | 211 | 0 |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 1,000 | I | 481 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | II | 64 | 448 | N |
| | | | III | 0 | 0 | N |

**Note:** *In Col. 4: I Stands for:—grass, leaves, reeds, or bamboo, mud, un-burnt brick, wood.*
*II Stands for:— Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stones, cement.*
*III Stands for:— All other materials and materials not stated.*

In the country as a whole, out of every 1,000 houses 374 have walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud unburnt, bricks, wood and roof of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud etc., 268 have walls of these mateeials, but roof of tiles etc., 78 have walls burnt brick etc., but roofs of grass etc., and 279 have walls of burnt bricks etc., and roof of tiles etc. Mysore State has a somewhat similar distribution so far as wall materials of grass etc., or burnt bricks etc., roofs of tiles etc., are concerned, but with regard to houses with walls of grass etc., and roofs also of grass etc., the proportion in the State is below that of the All India average. But with regard to houses with walls of burnt brick etc., and roofs of grass etc., the proportion in the State (254) is much higher than the All India average (78). This is so with regard to the rural and urban distribution also.

The States can be arranged on the basis of the quality of housing adopting the criteria mentioned earlier, as indicated below, in rank order within each category:—

| *Category A* | *Category B* | *Category C* | *Category D* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarat | Madhya Pradesh | Nil | Tripura |
| Rajasthan | Bihar | | Manipur |
| Maharashtra | India | | Assam |
| Himachal Pradesh | West Bengal | | Nagaland |
| | Uttar Pradesh | | Orissa |
| | Mysore | | Meghalaya |
| | Punjab | | Andhra Pradesh |
| | | | Tamil Nadu |
| | | | Kerala |
| | | | Jammu & Kashmir |
| | | | Haryana |

The relative low position that this State occupies in Category B is apparent but, comparatively speaking, the State is more favourably placed than those in Category D, which are the larger number.

Similarly, the States can be arranged for the rural and urban areas based on the category of quality of housing as follows, by rank order within each category:—

**RURAL AREAS**

| *Category A* | *Category B* | *Category C* | *Category D* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Himachal Pradesh | Gujarat | Nil | Tripura |
| | Madhya Pradesh | | Manipur |
| | Rajasthan | | Nagaland |
| | Maharashtra | | Assam |
| | Bihar | | Meghalaya |
| | Mysore | | Orissa |
| | | | West Bengal |
| | | | Tamil Nadu |
| | | | Andhra Pradesh |
| | | | Kerala |
| | | | Jammu & Kashmir |
| | | | Punjab |
| | | | Uttar Pradesh |
| | | | INDIA |
| | | | Haryana |

**URBAN AREAS**

| *Category A* | *Category B* | *Category C* | *Category D* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rajasthan | Meghalaya | Nil | Tripura |
| Gujarat | Assam | | Manipur |
| West Bengal | Haryana | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | | | |
| Maharashtra | | | |
| Punjab | | | |
| Bihar | | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| INDIA | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | | | |
| Mysore | | | |
| Jammu & Kashmir | | | |
| Kerala | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | |
| Orissa | | | |
| Nagaland | | | |

The difference in the quality of housing between the rural and urban areas will be evident. However, it is necessary to emphasise at this point that this by itself is not conclusive regarding the utility or adequacy of rural housing. This State has comparatively better housing in the rural areas. It is also interesting to notice that in almost all the States, the quality of housing in the urban areas is good.

**GENERAL:**

The districts in the State can be grouped by predominant wall material on the basis of Statement 3.3 as follows:

| Rural Areas | | Urban Areas | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mud* | *Stone* | *Mud* | *Stone* | *Burnt Brick* |
| Bangalore | Belgaum | North Kanara | Belgaum | Bangalore |
| Chikmagalur | Bellary | South Kanara | Bellary | Chikmagalur |
| Coorg | Bidar | | Bidar | Chitradurga |
| Hassan | Bijapur | | Bijapur | Coorg |
| Mandya | Chitradurga | | Dharwar | Hassan |
| Mysore | Dharwar | | Gulbarga | Kolar |
| North Kanara | Gulbarga | | Raichur | Mandya |
| Shimoga | Kolar | | | Mysore |
| South Kanara | Raichur | | | Shimoga |
| Tumkur | | | | Tumkur |

The materials used for walls are to a considerable extent governed by the twin factors of availability of local materials and the economic condition of the households. Keeping these factors in view, it will be noticed that in the rural areas the material of wall is almost entirely dependent on the main factor of availability of local materials. In the rural areas, the walls are mainly built with locally available materials and the use of modern building materials or even of slightly better material is limited. In the districts of Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga and Raichur the use of stone is more prevalent because the mud of these districts is generally black cotton soil and cannot be used for walls. In the case of Dharwar and Kolar districts, apart from stone, mud is also used in almost equivalent proportion for walls.

In the urban areas, mud is a predominant material for walls only in the districts of North Kanara and South Kanara. In these districts, hard laterite is cut into brick form and used. It is likely that this material has been categorised as 'mud' by the enumerators. The laterite brick is commonly used all along the south-western coastal belt. In the districts of Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Raichur stone is the predominant material for walls because as mentioned earlier, the soil cannot be used or made into bricks. In the other districts, burnt brick is the predominant material.

The method of construction undergoes local variations. Stone is used both cut to size and odd-sized. The latter is cheaper since the quarrying is easier. Mud is used after being kneaded well. Walls using mud are usually thick but quite often a frame of split bamboo is made and mud plastered over it. The latter results in a thinner but strong wall.

The districts can also be grouped by predominant material of roof on the basis of Statement 3.15 as follows:

| RURAL | | URBAN | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt brick or bamboo* | *Tiles, slate or shingle* | *Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks, or bamboo* | *Tiles, slate or shingle* | *Stone* |
| Bellary | Bangalore | Bellary | Bangalore | Gulbarga |
| Bidar | Belgaum | Bijapur | Belgaum | |
| Bijapur | Chikmagalnr | Raichur | Chikmagalur | |
| Chitradurga | Coorg | | Chitradurga | |
| Dharwar | Hassan | | Coorg | |
| Gulbarga | Mandya | | Dharwar | |
| Kolar | Mysore | | Hassan | |
| North Kanara | | | Kolar | |
| Raichur | | | Mandya | |
| Shimoga | | | Mysore | |
| South Kanara | | | North Kanara | |
| Tumkur | | | Shimoga | |
| | | | South Kanara | |
| | | | Tumkur | |

The predominant use of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets for roof is only in the urban areas of Bidar district. In the urban areas of Gulbarga, the stone used is mainly the Shahabad stone which is excavated locally in abundance.

In the rural areas of the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan, Mandya and Mysore the predominant wall material is mud but predominant roof material is tiles, slate or shingle. But in the rural areas of the districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur, while the predominant material of the roof is grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, unburnt bricks or bamboo. In all the districts where, in the rural areas, the predominant wall marteial is stone, the predominant roof material is grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo, except in Belgaum district where the predominant material of roof is tiles, slate or shingle. As regards urban areas, in the case of Bellary, Bijapur and Raichur districts, the predominant material of the roof is grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo. In the urban areas of Bidar and Gulbarga district, the predominant wall material is stone while the predominant roof material is corrugated sheet and stone respectively. In the urban areas of the districts of North Kanara and South Kanara, the predominant material of the wall is mud while the predominant material of the roof is tiles, slate or shingle.

In the urban areas of the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Dharwar and Gulbarga, the perdominant material of the wall is stone while the predominant material of the roof is tiles, slate or shingle. In the urban areas of other districts, the perdominant material of the wall is burnt brick and that of the roof tiles, slate or shingle.

A description of the house types would be appropriate at this point. The following is an extract from the "Report on house Types and Village Settlement Patterns in India, Part IV A (iii) Volume I, India, 1961":-

"The buildings of the State can be broadly classified into two kinds according to the nature of the ground plan and roof. They are buildings with:

i) rectangular ground plan with flat roof; and
ii) rectangular ground plan with sloping roof.

The buildings coming under the first type are found in large numbers in the districts, where the rainfall is about 25 or less.

In the first type, namely, buildings with rectangular ground plan with flat roof, the materials used for the roof vary according to the economic condition of the persons to whom the houses belong. Persons with limited means construct the roof using such materials as twigs, reeds, bamboo matting and they also add courses of leaves in order to prevent the earth from dropping in through the interstices of the reed mats. A layer of earth is then spread over and very often it is also plastered. To allow the smoke to escape, 2 or 3 earthenware pipes made by the local potter are set side by side in a line in the roof. Besides these the roof has a number of small squares. Similar openings at different places on the top are provided for purposes of ventilation and each is covered with a broken earthen vessel during the rainy days. People who are more affluent provide stone slabs setting them together using lime mortar or cement. It has to be, however, stated that more than 75 per cent of the dwellings have flat roof are those put up with mud and other materials like reeds, etc. The use of slabs for roofs is however, more common in the dis ricts of Kolar, Gulbarga and portions of Bangalore, etc., on account of the availability of such slabs in the vicinity.

In the second type of buildings, *i.e.*, those having rectangular ground plan with sloping roof are more predominant, for the obvious reason that in these districts the rainfall is moderate to heavy. In the coastal districts and in the Malnad regions where the rainfall is quite heavy ranging from 120″—250″ the houses are provided with steep inclined roofs. In the other districts like Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore, etc., where the rainfall is much less, there is another type of inclined roof where it is made up of 4 slopes. These houses are locally called 'Thottimane ' with a verandah in front which serve as an open place for the people to sit, squat and even sleep with the advantage of very good ventilation and inside the house they also get the benifit of sufficient ventilation, as a quadrangular open place in the middle of the house is formed where all the four slopes project downwards. In this type of house the villagers get good accommodation though they may not have sufficient number of rooms. As the cultivators are more particular of such extensive open space for keeping their argicultural implements, produce etc., besides also tying the cattle on one side of the house, they are not very particular about securing privacy. Big cultivators belonging to the Vokkaliga community in particular own buildings of this type which are very accommodative. While the doors fixed at different places for these building are sufficiently big, the windows existing, if any, are small. It is for this reason that certain portions of the house even in this type are ill-ventilated. The roofs of the houses of this type are invariably covered with semi cylindrical country tiles prepared by local potters and they are readily available at all times. For houses having two inclined planes locally called "Kavaligemane" country tiles as well as Mangalore tiles are used, depending upon the economic condition of the people concerned. The word "Mangalore Tile" is a general word and it does not necessarily mean that they are tiles prepared in the tile factories at Mangalore. There are other tile factories situated in different parts of the State manufacturing such pressed tiles which are also used by the people. While referring to the houses having inclined roofs, it is necessary to remember that a large number of them have roofs which are thatched with one or the other innumerable varieties of grass locally available. Even dried leaves of coconut palms, arecanut palms, date palms and the dried sugarcane leaves are used.

Irrespective of the nature of the roof and the wall, a common feature which one notices is that most of these houses do not have any frontage but only possess a back-yard, if at all. An exception to this can, however, be found in the Malnad areas where open space can be found depending upon the location of the house. Houses in the Malnad regions are scattered and do not abut on the streets as in the other regions. In certain places in Bijapur district the houses of the weavers invariably have a frontage for the purpose of setting up the warp, etc., in the course of their professional work.

The above description of the house types corresponds to those which are in the rural parts of the State. In the urban and the semi urban areas, new houses of modern designs with R. C. C. ceiling are coming up. But the general picture of the housing condition in the rural areas is not affected in any way by this change which is taking place.

From a perusal of the above it is seen that in the heavy rainfall regions of the Malnad and the coastal belt, houses will invariably have steep inclined roofs. In the Northern Maidan region houses with flat roofs are predominant. In the Southern Maidan region the roofs are moderately sloped as the rainfall in this region is not more than 30". In the Semi Malnad region the houses partake of the characteristics of both the Malnad region and the Maidan region."

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 | Unburnt bricks | Wood | Burnt bricks | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets | Stone | Cement concrete | All other materials and materials not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **75** | **378** | **75** | **4** | **74** | **1** | **392** | **1** | **N** |
| | **Urban** | **49** | **199** | **58** | **8** | **427** | **4** | **248** | **6** | **1** |
| Bangalore | Rural | 8 | 417 | 283 | 1 | 228 | 1 | 62 | N | N |
| | Urban | 2 | 94 | 45 | 2 | 844 | 2 | 10 | 1 | N |
| Bangalore City | | 1 | 75 | 19 | 3 | 890 | 2 | 8 | 2 | N |
| Belgaum | Rural | 47 | 122 | 105 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 690 | 1 | 1 |
| | Urban | 29 | 195 | 92 | 11 | 206 | 7 | 442 | 12 | 6 |
| Belgaum City | | 18 | 298 | 129 | 8 | 427 | 6 | 85 | 27 | 2 |
| Bellary | Rural | 152 | 93 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 709 | 2 | N |
| | Urban | 169 | 101 | 31 | 7 | 93 | 4 | 588 | 6 | 1 |
| Bellary City | | 102 | 109 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 739 | 9 | 1 |
| Bidar | Rural | 31 | 91 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 866 | 1 | 1 |
| | Urban | 16 | 236 | N | 3 | 1 | 9 | 733 | 1 | 1 |
| Bijapur | Rural | 27 | 46 | 3 | N | 1 | N | 921 | 2 | N |
| | Urban | 60 | 20 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 882 | 9 | 1 |
| Bijapur City | | 66 | 15 | N | 16 | 32 | 6 | 860 | 4 | 1 |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 160 | 572 | 24 | 9 | 202 | 3 | 29 | N | 1 |
| | Urban | 55 | 444 | 6 | 1 | 460 | 1 | 32 | 1 | N |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H. II. 1 (*Concld.*)

**Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately**

| State/District/City | Rural Urban | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo | Mud | Unburnt bricks | Wood | Burnt bricks | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets | Stone | Cement concrete | All other materials and materials not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 139 | 140 | 132 | 2 | 73 | 1 | 512 | 1 | N |
| | Urban | 149 | 164 | 60 | 17 | 501 | 9 | 98 | N | 2 |
| Davanagere City | | 193 | 179 | 45 | 13 | 551 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Coorg | Rural | 109 | 560 | 35 | 8 | 270 | 1 | 16 | 1 | N |
| | Urban | 25 | 287 | 39 | 12 | 621 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Dharwar | Rural | 96 | 355 | 142 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 386 | N | N |
| | Urban | 68 | 203 | 236 | 10 | 200 | 4 | 277 | 2 | N |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | | 72 | 151 | 367 | 4 | 349 | 5 | 50 | 2 | N |
| Gulbarga | Rural | 31 | 44 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 908 | N | 1 |
| | Urban | 11 | 18 | N | 6 | 94 | 3 | 862 | 6 | N |
| Gulbarga City | | 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 200 | 3 | 774 | 2 | 1 |
| Hassan | Rural | 43 | 867 | 3 | 3 | 55 | N | 29 | N | N |
| | Urban | 12 | 419 | 3 | 10 | 537 | 2 | 15 | 2 | N |
| Kolar | Rural | 4 | 284 | 248 | 1 | 163 | N | 300 | N | N |
| | Urban | 88 | 68 | 98 | 4 | 566 | 22 | 83 | 67 | 4 |
| Mandya | Rural | 12 | 652 | 6 | 2 | 133 | N | 194 | 1 | N |
| | Urban | 7 | 474 | 2 | 16 | 462 | 1 | 38 | N | N |
| Mysore | Rural | 62 | 828 | 1 | 2 | 94 | N | 13 | N | N |
| | Urban | 8 | 374 | 4 | 2 | 607 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mysore City | | 5 | 250 | 6 | 1 | 733 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| North Kanara | Rural | 254 | 563 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 126 | 2 | 3 |
| | Urban | 102 | 364 | 26 | 71 | 112 | 1 | 320 | 4 | N |
| Raichur | Rural | 93 | 193 | 30 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 665 | 1 | 1 |
| | Urban | 174 | 182 | 25 | 1 | 105 | 2 | 508 | 3 | N |
| Shimoga | Rural | 296 | 478 | 31 | 3 | 93 | 2 | 96 | 1 | N |
| | Urban | 117 | 280 | 8 | 15 | 561 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 0 |
| South Kanara | Rural | 41 | 809 | 13 | 3 | 9 | N | 124 | N | 1 |
| | Urban | 23 | 539 | 59 | 5 | 29 | N | 341 | 2 | 2 |
| Mangalore City | | 8 | 522 | 65 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 368 | 4 | 0 |
| Tumkur | Rural | 47 | 382 | 122 | 3 | 132 | N | 314 | N | N |
| | Urban | 11 | 202 | 53 | 15 | 648 | 3 | 67 | 1 | 0 |

## 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 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **532** | **468** | **N** |
| | **Urban** | **313** | **686** | **1** |
| Bangalore | Rural | 709 | 291 | N |
| | Urban | 143 | 857 | N |
| Bangalore City | | 98 | 902 | N |
| Belgaum | Rural | 281 | 718 | 1 |
| | Urban | 327 | 667 | 6 |
| Belgaum City | | 453 | 545 | 2 |
| Bellary | Rural | 267 | 733 | N |
| | Urban | 308 | 691 | 1 |
| Bellary City | | 230 | 769 | 1 |
| Bidar | Rural | 130 | 869 | 1 |
| | Urban | 255 | 744 | 1 |
| Bijapur | Rural | 76 | 924 | N |
| | Urban | 90 | 909 | 1 |
| Bijapur City | | 97 | 902 | 1 |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 765 | 234 | 1 |
| | Urban | 506 | 494 | N |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 413 | 587 | N |
| | Urban | 390 | 608 | 2 |
| Davanagere City | | 430 | 567 | 3 |
| Coorg | Rural | 712 | 288 | N |
| | Urban | 363 | 636 | 1 |
| Dharwar | Rural | 597 | 403 | N |
| | Urban | 517 | 483 | N |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | | 594 | 406 | N |
| Gulbarga | Rural | 88 | 911 | 1 |
| | Urban | 35 | 965 | N |
| Gulbarga City | | 20 | 979 | 1 |
| Hassan | Rural | 916 | 84 | N |
| | Urban | 444 | 556 | N |
| Kolar | Rural | 537 | 463 | N |
| | Urban | 258 | 738 | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H. II. 1 (A) *Concld.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mandya . . | Rural | 672 | 328 | N |
| | Urban | 499 | 501 | N |
| Mysore . . | Rural | 893 | 107 | N |
| | Urban | 388 | 612 | 0 |
| Mysore City . . | | 262 | 738 | 0 |
| North Kanara . . | Rural | 849 | 148 | 3 |
| | Urban | 563 | 437 | N |
| Raichur . . | Rural | 320 | 679 | 1 |
| | Urban | 382 | 618 | N |
| Shimoga . . | Rural | 808 | 192 | N |
| | Urban | 420 | 580 | 0 |
| South Kanara . . | Rural | 866 | 133 | 1 |
| | Urban | 626 | 372 | 2 |
| Mangalore City . . | | 601 | 399 | 0 |
| Tumkur . . | Rural | 554 | 446 | N |
| | Urban | 281 | 719 | 0 |

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 | Brick and lime | Stone | Concrete R.B.C./ R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **553** | **355** | **22** | **2** | **1** | **54** | **12** | **1** |
| | **Urban** | **245** | **452** | **57** | **26** | **2** | **39** | **177** | **2** |
| Bangalore | Rural | 331 | 543 | 6 | 13 | N | 80 | 27 | N |
| | Urban | 84 | 416 | 27 | 73 | 1 | 14 | 385 | N |
| Bangalore City | | 58 | 403 | 27 | 83 | 1 | 10 | 418 | N |
| Belgaum | Rural | 390 | 579 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| | Urban | 154 | 724 | 59 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 49 | N |
| Belgaum City | | 14 | 845 | 34 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 87 | N |
| Bellary | Rural | 900 | 31 | 31 | 4 | N | 19 | 14 | 1 |
| | Urban | 738 | 31 | 55 | 14 | 1 | 65 | 94 | 2 |
| Bellary City | | 745 | 23 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 89 | 111 | 5 |
| Bidar | Rural | 531 | 81 | 297 | 1 | 3 | 66 | 11 | 10 |
| | Urban | 331 | 6 | 502 | 2 | 19 | 23 | 86 | 31 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H. II. 2 *Concld.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bijapur | Rural | 958 | 8 | 18 | N | 1 | 10 | 5 | N |
| | Urban | 761 | 42 | 128 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 45 | 3 |
| Bijapur City | | 736 | 63 | 114 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 8 |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 342 | 627 | 14 | 5 | N | 8 | 4 | N |
| | Urban | 74 | 839 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 48 | 0 |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 617 | 335 | 14 | 1 | N | 20 | 12 | 1 |
| | Urban | 213 | 507 | 59 | 24 | N | 17 | 179 | 1 |
| Davanagare City | | 80 | 601 | 69 | 32 | N | 12 | 206 | N |
| Coorg | Rural | 351 | 640 | 5 | 1 | N | 1 | 2 | N |
| | Urban | 78 | 879 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 1 |
| Dharwar | Rural | 710 | 233 | 42 | 1 | N | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| | Urban | 385 | 437 | 98 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 65 | 4 |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | | 155 | 665 | 76 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 89 | 3 |
| Gulbarga | Rural | 679 | 4 | 28 | 2 | N | 270 | 12 | 5 |
| | Urban | 295 | 10 | 75 | 8 | 2 | 430 | 161 | 19 |
| Gulbarga City | | 149 | 9 | 88 | 15 | 3 | 462 | 235 | 39 |
| Hassan | Rural | 172 | 807 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | N |
| | Urban | 54 | 775 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 138 | 1 |
| Kolar | Rural | 492 | 159 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 308 | 28 | N |
| | Urban | 197 | 363 | 95 | 27 | 4 | 146 | 166 | 2 |
| Mandya | Rural | 245 | 691 | 5 | 1 | N | 33 | 24 | 1 |
| | Urban | 226 | 544 | 25 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 186 | N |
| Mysore | Rural | 240 | 742 | 3 | 1 | N | 3 | 11 | N |
| | Urban | 61 | 653 | 15 | 13 | N | 1 | 257 | N |
| Mysore City | | 21 | 611 | 15 | 18 | 0 | N | 335 | N |
| North Kanara | Rural | 571 | 412 | 12 | 1 | N | N | 4 | N |
| | Urban | 151 | 724 | 41 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Raichur | Rural | 942 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 3 |
| | Urban | 764 | 21 | 53 | 12 | 1 | 78 | 71 | N |
| Shimoga | Rural | 500 | 469 | 19 | 1 | N | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| | Urban | 100 | 701 | 50 | 7 | N | 1 | 141 | 0 |
| South Kanara | Rural | 596 | 400 | 1 | 1 | N | N | 2 | N |
| | Urban | 121 | 841 | 2 | 3 | N | 1 | 32 | N |
| Mangalore City | | 15 | 923 | 4 | 2 | N | 1 | 55 | N |
| Tumkur | Rural | 658 | 271 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 25 | N |
| | Urban | 173 | 546 | 27 | 25 | 8 | 23 | 198 | N |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE H. II. 2 (A)

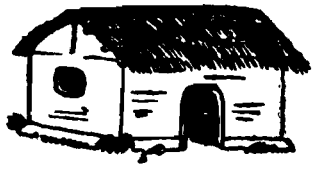
**Distribution of 1,000 residential Census Houses by predominant material of roof in rural and urban areas separately**

| 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 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **553** | **446** | **1** |
| | **Urban** | **245** | **753** | **2** |
| Bangalore | Rural | 331 | 669 | N |
| | Urban | 84 | 916 | N |
| Bangalore City | | 58 | 942 | N |
| Belgaum | Rural | 390 | 609 | 1 |
| | Urban | 154 | 846 | N |
| Belgaum City | | 14 | 986 | N |
| Bellary | Rural | 900 | 99 | 1 |
| | Urban | 738 | 260 | 2 |
| Bellary City | | 745 | 250 | 5 |
| Bidar | Rural | 531 | 459 | 10 |
| | Urban | 331 | 638 | 31 |
| Bijapur | Rural | 958 | 42 | N |
| | Urban | 761 | 236 | 3 |
| Bijapur City | | 736 | 256 | 8 |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 342 | 658 | N |
| | Urban | 74 | 926 | 0 |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 617 | 382 | 1 |
| | Urban | 213 | 786 | 1 |
| Davanagere City | | 80 | 920 | N |
| Coorg | Rural | 351 | 649 | N |
| | Urban | 78 | 921 | 1 |
| Dharwar | Rural | 710 | 289 | 1 |
| | Urban | 385 | 611 | 4 |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | | 155 | 842 | 3 |
| Gulbarga | Rural | 679 | 316 | 5 |
| | Urban | 295 | 686 | 19 |
| Gulbarga City | | 149 | 812 | 39 |
| Hassan | Rural | 172 | 828 | N |
| | Urban | 54 | 945 | 1 |
| Kolar | Rural | 492 | 508 | N |
| | Urban | 197 | 801 | 2 |

## 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 |
| Mandya | Rural | 245 | 754 | 1 |
| | Urban | 226 | 774 | N |
| Mysore | Rural | 240 | 760 | N |
| | Urban | 61 | 939 | N |
| Mysore City | | 21 | 979 | N |
| North Kanara | Rural | 571 | 429 | N |
| | Urban | 151 | 849 | 0 |
| Raichur | Rural | 942 | 55 | 3 |
| | Urban | 764 | 236 | N |
| Shimoga | Rural | 500 | 499 | 1 |
| | Urban | 100 | 900 | 0 |
| South Kanara | Rural | 596 | 404 | N |
| | Urban | 121 | 879 | N |
| Mangalore City | | 15 | 985 | N |
| Tumkur | Rural | 658 | 342 | N |
| | Urban | 173 | 827 | N |



# CHAPTER IV

## HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

As part of the Houselisting Operations, details were collected regarding the number of households, the number of living rooms occupied by each household and the number of persons normally residing in the household on the day of visit of the enumerator. The instructions on how information was to be gathered on these items is reproduced at Appendix No. 6. The household was defined as follows:

"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".

Information on the number of living rooms was also collected. A living room was defined as follows:

"A room should have four walls with a door away with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.* it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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

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

It is useful to considered the definition of a room a little further. The definition of a room adopted in the 1961 Census was as follows: "a room should usually have four walls with a door way with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.* it should be atleast 6 feet long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room". The definition adopted in 1971 is almost

the same as in 1961 except that in 1971 the dimensions of a room are spelt out specifically. However, this definition, specific as it seems, in practice, was considerably watered down and no attempt at measurement or inspection of actual space was required or attempted. Considering the fact that the information is gathered by a level of enumerator who cannot be expected to adopt sophisticated techniques of enquiry, all that could be ensured was the broad application of the definition amply tempered with common sense. In a few cases, as in 1961, it is likely that houses of the quadrangular type open to the sky at the centre, as are common in rural areas, may have been recorded as with "no regular room".

It is necessary, in view of the operational realities mentioned above, to remember that the data does not fully reflect either the adequacy of accommodation or the size of the rooom. However, under the conditions that we know exist in this State, the picture revealed by the data is close to the true position.

The data on the number of households, number of members and number of rooms are presented in Table H. III. For the purposes of discussion, based on Table H. III. the following Subsidiary Tables have been perpared and are presented at the end of this Chapter:

i) Subsidiary Table H. III. 1-Distribution of 1,000 Census households by number of rooms occupied.

ii) Subsidiary Table H. III. 2-Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household.

**Households and the number of rooms they occupy:**

Table H. III provides the data on the Census households classified by number of members, and by number of rooms occupied. This table is similar to Table E.V of 1961 Census. The distribution of the households is given in terms of the number of rooms occupied, the categorisation being on the basis of housholds occupying one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more. The number of households with number of rooms unspecified or with no details are also indicated in Table H. III.

The absolute figures for the State of the number of households by number of rooms occupied are indicated in Statement 4.1 below. The figures for 1961 Census are also indicated for comparison.

**STATEMENT 4.1**

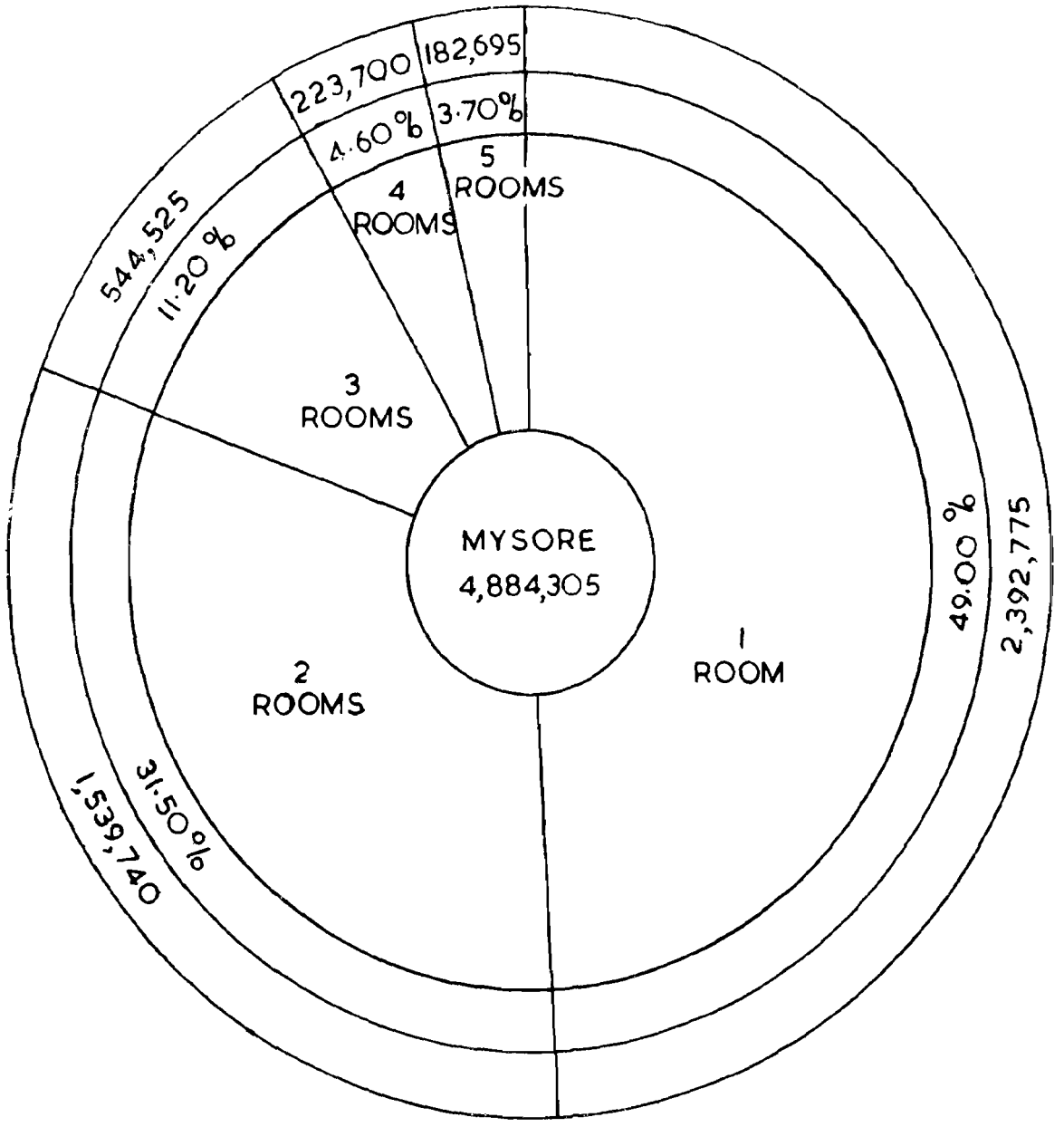
**Distribution of households by number of rooms occupied 1961 and 1971—State level**

| | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Rural | | Urban | |
| No. of rooms occupied | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| One Room | 1,728,370 | 2,392,775 | 1,365,240 | 1,912,900 | 363,130 | 479,875 |
| Two rooms | 1,275,430 | 1,539,740 | 996,180 | 1,181,600 | 279,250 | 358,140 |
| Three rooms | 456,255 | 544,525 | 333,380 | 384,795 | 122,875 | 159,730 |
| Four rooms | 183,050 | 223,700 | 120,650 | 140,870 | 62,400 | 82,830 |
| Five rooms | 143,275 | 182,695 | 86,845 | 101,335 | 56,430 | 81,360 |

There were 7,284,480 rooms in the State in 1961 Census while in 1971 Census there are 9,156,575. Of the latter 2,528,545 are in the urban areas and 6,628,210 in the rural areas.

# MYSORE

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED




NOTE:-THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS OF 4,884,305 IN THE STATE INCLUDES 870 HOUSEHOLDS WITH NUMBER OF ROOMS UNSPECIFIED THESE ARE NOT DEPICTED IN THE DIAGRAM.

Statement 4.2 gives the distribution of 1,000 households by the number of rooms occupied.

**STATEMENT 4.2**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census households by number of rooms occupied**

| State/District | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms | Unspecified Number of rooms | Households with details unspecified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **490** | **315** | **112** | **46** | **37** | N | N |
| Bangalore | 479 | 304 | 112 | 57 | 48 | 0 | N |
| Belgaum | 486 | 321 | 121 | 45 | 27 | 0 | N |
| Bellary | 674 | 228 | 63 | 21 | 14 | N | N |
| Bidar | 607 | 250 | 73 | 41 | 29 | 0 | N |
| Bijapur | 517 | 319 | 103 | 36 | 25 | 0 | N |
| Chikmagalur | 344 | 384 | 153 | 60 | 59 | 0 | N |
| Chitradurga | 583 | 303 | 76 | 24 | 14 | N | N |
| Coorg | 242 | 344 | 174 | 91 | 149 | 0 | N |
| Dharwar | 572 | 286 | 87 | 32 | 23 | N | N |
| Gulbarga | 513 | 283 | 106 | 52 | 46 | N | N |
| Hassan | 410 | 362 | 129 | 51 | 48 | N | N |
| Kolar | 541 | 296 | 98 | 37 | 28 | 0 | N |
| Mandya | 507 | 330 | 102 | 38 | 23 | 0 | N |
| Mysore | 518 | 309 | 101 | 42 | 30 | N | N |
| North Kanara | 403 | 363 | 130 | 57 | 47 | 0 | N |
| Raichur | 552 | 294 | 98 | 34 | 22 | 0 | N |
| Shimoga | 313 | 393 | 171 | 69 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| South Kanara | 322 | 349 | 166 | 78 | 85 | 0 | N |
| Tumkur | 463 | 352 | 117 | 40 | 28 | 0 | N |

*N—Negligible.*

In the State as a whole 49 per cent of the households live in one-room houses, 31.5 per cent in 2-room houses, 11.2 per cent in 3-room houses, 4.6 per cent in 4-room houses and 3.7 per cent in 5-room houses. In 1961, the corresponding percentages were 40.8, 30.1, 10.8, 4.3 and 3.4 respectively. In 1961 nearly 10.6 per cent households were categorised as having no regular room. Assuming that these households had at least one room each, the 1961 proportion of households with one room houses would be similar to that in 1971. The proportions have not changed very much in the decade 1961-71. In the State, 80.5 per cent of the households live in one or two room houses.

In the districts, the proportion of households living in single rooms in generally higher than that living in houses with more than one room except in the districts of Chikmagalur, Coorg, Shimoga and South Kanara. In the latter districts, the proportion of households living in two room houses exceeds that in one room houses. This was so in 1961 also. This is probably because these districts abound in forest material and palm which constitute easy and cheap building materials, permitting the poorest to afford an extra room.

The districts in which more than 50 per cent of the households live in one room houses are Bellary (67.4%), Bidar (60.7%), Bijapur (51.7%), Chitradurga (58.3%), Dharwar (57.2%), Gulbarga (51.3%), Kolar (54.1%), Mandya (50.7%), Mysore (51.8%) and Raichur (55.2)%. The highest proportion of such households is in Bellary district and the least in Coorg district (24.2%). The proportion of households occupying two rooms is comparatively high in Shimoga (39.3%), Chikmagalur (38.4%), North Kanara (36.3%), Tumkur (35.2%), South Kanara (34.9%) and Coorg (34.4%). It is lowest in Bellary (22.8%). Coorg district has the highest proportion of households occupying three room houses (17.4%), followed by Shimoga (17.1%), South Kanara (16.6%) and Chikmagalur (15.3%). Only less than 10 per cent of the households live in three room houses in the districts of Bellary (6.3%), Bidar (7.3%), Chitradurga (7.6%) Dharwar (8.7%), Kolar (9.8%). So far as households occupying four room houses, the highest proportion is in Coorg district (9.1%), followed by South Kanara (7.8%), Shimoga (6.9%) and Chikmagalur (6%). The smallest proportion of such households is in Bellary (2.1%). Households living in five room houses are highest in Coorg district (14.9%), followed by Shimoga (8.5%), Chikmagalur (5.9%) and South Kanara (5.4%). The smallest proportion of such households is in Bellary district (1.4%).

The majority of households in all the districts occupy either one or two rooms. Statement 4.3 gives the proportion of such households.

**STATEMENT 4.3**

**Proportion of households occupying one or two rooms only**

| District | Proportion (in per cent) of households occupying one or two rooms only |
|---|---|
| 1. Bellary | 90.2 |
| 2. Chitradurga | 88.6 |
| 3. Dharwar | 85.8 |
| 4. Bidar | 85.7 |
| 5. Raichur | 84.6 |
| 6. Kolar | 83.7 |
| 7. Mandya | 83.7 |
| 8. Bijapur | 83.6 |
| 9. Mysore | 82.7 |
| 10. Tumkur | 81.5 |

STATEMENT 4.3 *Concld.*

| District | Proportion (in per cent) of households occupying one or two rooms only |
|---|---|
| 11. Belgaum | 80.7 |
| 12. Gulbarga | 79.6 |
| 13. Bangalore | 78.3 |
| 14. Hassan | 77.2 |
| 15. North Kanara | 76.6 |
| 16. Chikmagalur | 72.8 |
| 17. Shimoga | 70.6 |
| 18. South Kanara | 67.1 |
| 19. Coorg | 58.6 |

The highest proportion of households living in only one or two rooms is in Bellary district, the least being in Coorg district. In the districts of Chikmagalur, Shimoga, South Kanara and Coorg the proportion of such households is less than 75 per cent. In all the other districts it is greater.

Statement 4.4 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households by the number of rooms occupied in the rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 4.4

**Distribution of 1,000 Census households by number of rooms occupied for Rural and Urban**

| State / District | Rural/ Urban | Households with one Room | Households with two Rooms | Households with three Rooms | Households with four Rooms | Households with five Rooms | Households with unspecified number of Rooms | No. of households with details unspecified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **514** | **318** | **103** | **38** | **27** | **N** | **N** |
| | **Urban** | **413** | **308** | **138** | **71** | **70** | **N** | **N** |
| 1. Bangalore | Rural | 513 | 323 | 102 | 51 | 21 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 451 | 288 | 120 | 71 | 70 | 0 | N |
| 2. Belgaum | Rural | 511 | 327 | 110 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| | Urban | 389 | 299 | 163 | 84 | 65 | 0 | N |
| 3. Bellary | Rural | 723 | 207 | 50 | 14 | 6 | N | 0 |
| | Urban | 541 | 286 | 96 | 41 | 36 | 0 | N |

STATEMENT 4.4. *Contd.*

| State / District | Rural/ Urban | Households with one Room | Households with two Rooms | Households with three Rooms | Households with four Rooms | Households with five Rooms | Households with unspecified number of Rooms | No. of households with details unspecified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 4. Bidar | Rural | 632 | 243 | 67 | 35 | 23 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 427 | 296 | 122 | 83 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Bijapur | Rural | 544 | 317 | 93 | 29 | 17 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 421 | 327 | 136 | 61 | 55 | 0 | N |
| 6. Chikmagalur | Rural | 347 | 399 | 149 | 53 | 42 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 324 | 303 | 178 | 94 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Chitradurga | Rural | 615 | 295 | 64 | 17 | 9 | N | N |
| | Urban | 448 | 340 | 126 | 52 | 34 | 0 | N |
| 8. Coorg | Rural | 238 | 352 | 176 | 90 | 144 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 263 | 299 | 166 | 99 | 173 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Dharwar | Rural | 618 | 272 | 74 | 24 | 12 | N | N |
| | Urban | 472 | 318 | 114 | 49 | 47 | N | N |
| 10. Gulbarga | Rural | 522 | 282 | 104 | 50 | 42 | N | N |
| | Urban | 466 | 291 | 116 | 59 | 68 | N | N |
| 11. Hassan | Rural | 433 | 370 | 122 | 42 | 33 | N | N |
| | Urban | 270 | 310 | 173 | 105 | 142 | N | N |
| 12. Kolar | Rural | 595 | 276 | 83 | 28 | 18 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 331 | 372 | 155 | 73 | 69 | 0 | N |
| 13. Mandya | Rural | 518 | 331 | 98 | 34 | 19 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 441 | 322 | 128 | 61 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. Mysore | Rural | 561 | 312 | 84 | 28 | 15 | N | N |
| | Urban | 382 | 299 | 158 | 86 | 75 | 0 | N |
| 15. North Kanara | Rural | 423 | 366 | 120 | 49 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| | Urban | 318 | 349 | 173 | 91 | 69 | 0 | N |

STATEMENT 4.4. *Concld.*

| State / District | Rural/ Urban | Households with one Room | Households with two Rooms | Households with three Rooms | Households with four Rooms | Households with five Rooms | Households with unspecified number of Rooms | No. of households with details unspecified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 16. Raichur | Rural | 562 | 294 | 94 | 31 | 19 | N | N |
| | Urban | 498 | 293 | 119 | 49 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. Shimoga | Rural | 312 | 409 | 169 | 63 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| | Urban | 318 | 349 | 178 | 85 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. South Kanara | Rural | 334 | 365 | 163 | 71 | 67 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 276 | 283 | 181 | 107 | 153 | 0 | N |
| 19. Tumkur | Rural | 482 | 353 | 111 | 34 | 20 | 0 | N |
| | Urban | 313 | 347 | 165 | 81 | 94 | 0 | N |

The households with one room only are far greater in the rural areas than in the urban areas in the State and are slightly greater in the case of households with two rooms. Households with three, four and five rooms are higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In the case of households with four and five rooms, the proportion in the urban areas is very much higher than in the rural area. The proportion of households in the rural areas with one room is highest in Bellary district (723), followed by Bidar (632), Dharwar (618) and Chitradurga (615) and least in Coorg district (238). The proportion of households with two rooms in the rural areas is highest in Shimoga (409) and least in Bellary district (207). The proportion of households with three rooms in the rural areas is highest in Coorg district (176) and least in Bellary district (50). The proportion of households with four rooms in the rural areas is highest in Coorg district (90) and least in Bellary district (14). The proportion of households with five rooms in the rural areas is highest in Coorg district and least in Bellary district (6). So far as households living in urban areas are concerned, the proportions of those living in one, two, three, four and five rooms are highest in the districts of Bellary (541), Kolar (372), South Kanara (181), South Kanara (107) and Coorg (173), respectively and lowest in the districts of Coorg (263), South Kanara (283), Bellary (96), Bellary (41) and Chitradurga (34) respectively.

Statement 4.5 gives the number of persons, males and females per room per household, for the rural and urban areas separately for each class of household.

**STATEMENT**

**Number of Persons, Males and Females**

| Sl. No. | State/ District | Total Rural Urban | TOTAL* | | ONE ROOM | | | | TWO ROOMS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | | **Total** | **3.07** | **5.76** | **4.94** | **2.51** | **2.43** | **4.94** | **2.98** | **1.52** | **1.46** | **5.96** |
| | | **Rural** | **3.24** | **5.78** | **4.99** | **2.53** | **2.46** | **4.99** | **3.00** | **1.53** | **1.47** | **6.00** |
| | | **Urban** | **2.63** | **5.72** | **4.72** | **2.42** | **2.30** | **4.72** | **2.91** | **1.48** | **1.43** | **5.82** |
| 1. | Bangalore | Total | 2.88 | 5.61 | 4.81 | 2.47 | 2.34 | 4.81 | 2.88 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 5.75 |
| | | Rural | 3.22 | 5.65 | 4.85 | 2.47 | 2.38 | 4.85 | 2.90 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 5.81 |
| | | Urban | 2.64 | 5.58 | 4.77 | 2.47 | 2.30 | 4.77 | 2.85 | 1.46 | 1.39 | 5.69 |
| 2. | Belgaum | Total | 3.25 | 5.97 | 5.20 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 5.20 | 3.10 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 6.20 |
| | | Rural | 3.46 | 6.00 | 5.31 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 5.31 | 3.13 | 1.61 | 1.52 | 6.23 |
| | | Urban | 2.62 | 5.81 | 4.64 | 2.40 | 2.24 | 4.64 | 3.00 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 5.99 |
| 3. | Bellary | Total | 3.68 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 2.52 | 2.48 | 5.00 | 3.02 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 6.05 |
| | | Rural | 3.97 | 5.50 | 5.04 | 2.54 | 2.50 | 4.04 | 3.09 | 1.57 | 1.52 | 6.17 |
| | | Urban | 3.06 | 5.50 | 4.80 | 2.43 | 2.37 | 4.80 | 2.91 | 1.47 | 1.44 | 5.82 |
| 4. | Bidar | Total | 3.56 | 5.96 | 5.24 | 2.70 | 2.54 | 5.24 | 3.24 | 1.67 | 1.57 | 6.48 |
| | | Rural | 3.66 | 5.89 | 5.23 | 2.70 | 2.53 | 5.23 | 3.24 | 1.67 | 1.57 | 6.47 |
| | | Urban | 3.01 | 6.53 | 5.31 | 2.69 | 2.62 | 5.31 | 3.27 | 1.67 | 1.60 | 6.54 |
| 5. | Bijapur | Total | 3.31 | 5.83 | 5.00 | 2.53 | 2.47 | 5.00 | 3.08 | 1.55 | 1.53 | 6.16 |
| | | Rural | 3.49 | 5.84 | 5.10 | 2.57 | 2.53 | 5.10 | 3.10 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 6.20 |
| | | Urban | 2.78 | 5.81 | 4.57 | 2.34 | 2.23 | 4.57 | 3.00 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 6.02 |
| 6. | Chikmagalur | Total | 2.56 | 5.64 | 4.69 | 2.42 | 2.27 | 4.69 | 2.73 | 1.40 | 1.33 | 5.45 |
| | | Rural | 2.62 | 5.63 | 4.73 | 2.44 | 2.29 | 4.73 | 2.71 | 1.39 | 1.32 | 5.41 |
| | | Urban | 2.29 | 5.74 | 4.45 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 4.45 | 2.86 | 1.44 | 1.42 | 5.71 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | Total | 3.72 | 5.95 | 5.19 | 2.65 | 2.54 | 5.19 | 3.18 | 1.63 | 1.55 | 6.41 |
| | | Rural | 3.91 | 5.94 | 5.23 | 2.67 | 2.56 | 5.23 | 3.24 | 1.67 | 1.57 | 6.47 |
| | | Urban | 3.10 | 5.96 | 4.92 | 2.54 | 2.38 | 4.92 | 3.09 | 1.59 | 1.50 | 6.17 |
| 8. | Coorg | Total | 1.81 | 5.12 | 4.01 | 2.11 | 1.90 | 4.01 | 2.40 | 1.24 | 1.16 | 4.80 |
| | | Rural | 1.83 | 5.12 | 4.08 | 2.12 | 1.96 | 4.08 | 2.40 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 4.79 |
| | | Urban | 1.72 | 5.09 | 3.67 | 2.04 | 1.63 | 3.67 | 2.44 | 1.31 | 1.13 | 4.87 |
| 9. | Dharwar | Total | 3.56 | 5.97 | 5.20 | 2.66 | 2.54 | 5.20 | 3.21 | 1.64 | 1.57 | 6.41 |
| | | Rural | 3.91 | 6.06 | 5.34 | 2.72 | 2.62 | 5.34 | 3.30 | 1.69 | 1.61 | 6.60 |
| | | Urban | 2.95 | 5.77 | 4.80 | 2.47 | 2.33 | 4.80 | 3.03 | 1.55 | 1.48 | 6.06 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | Total | 2.89 | 5.48 | 4.76 | 2.42 | 2.34 | 4.76 | 2.82 | 1.43 | 1.39 | 5.64 |
| | | Rural | 2.91 | 5.42 | 4.75 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 4.75 | 2.80 | 1.42 | 1.38 | 6.00 |
| | | Urban | 2.77 | 5.73 | 4.72 | 2.43 | 2.29 | 4.72 | 2.92 | 1.48 | 1.44 | 5.84 |

4.5

**per room and Persons per Household**

| THREE ROOMS | | | | FOUR ROOMS | | | | FIVE ROOMS AND ABOVE | | | | UNSPECIFIED NO. OF ROOMS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Sl. No. |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 1 |
| **2.36** | **1.21** | **1.15** | **7.05** | **1.94** | **1.00** | **0.94** | **7.75** | **1.37** | **0.71** | **0.66** | **8.68** | **4.71** | |
| **2.41** | **1.24** | **1.17** | **7.23** | **2.03** | **1.05** | **0.98** | **8.13** | **1.47** | **0.76** | **0.71** | **9.23** | **4.73** | |
| **2.21** | **1.13** | **1.08** | **6.63** | **1.78** | **0.91** | **0.87** | **7.10** | **1.25** | **0.64** | **0.61** | **8.02** | **4.00** | |
| 2.27 | 1.17 | 1.10 | 6.82 | 1.81 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 7.25 | 1.27 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 8.04 | 0 | 1 |
| 2.42 | 1.26 | 1.16 | 7.28 | 2.03 | 1.06 | 0.97 | 8.14 | 1.63 | 0.86 | 0.77 | 9.85 | 0 | |
| 2.16 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 6.48 | 1.70 | 0.87 | 0.83 | 6.81 | 1.18 | 0.61 | 0.57 | 7.56 | 0 | |
| 2.36 | 1.22 | 1.14 | 7.10 | 1.95 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 7.79 | 1.43 | 0.75 | 0.68 | 8.79 | 0 | 2 |
| 2.42 | 1.25 | 1.17 | 7.24 | 2.06 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 8.24 | 1.58 | 0.83 | 0.75 | 9.35 | 0 | |
| 2.24 | 1.15 | 1.09 | 6.70 | 1.75 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 7.03 | 1.30 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 8.19 | 0 | |
| 2.49 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 7.19 | 2.06 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 8.21 | 1.40 | 0.71 | 0.69 | 9.10 | 3.33 | 3 |
| 2.49 | 1.30 | 1.19 | 7.46 | 2.31 | 1.19 | 1.12 | 9.25 | 1.74 | 0.89 | 0.85 | 10.46 | 3.33 | |
| 2.27 | 1.17 | 1.10 | 6.81 | 1.81 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 7.25 | 1.24 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 7.96 | 0 | |
| 2.50 | 1.29 | 1.21 | 7.49 | 2.08 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 8.31 | 1.51 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 9.62 | 0 | 4 |
| 2.50 | 1.28 | 1.22 | 7.51 | 2.07 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 8.28 | 1.47 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 9.45 | 0 | |
| 2.47 | 1.30 | 1.17 | 7.42 | 2.10 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 8.41 | 1.60 | 0.82 | 0.78 | 10.01 | 0 | |
| 2.45 | 1.24 | 1.21 | 7.34 | 2.03 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 8.13 | 1.51 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 9.40 | 0 | 5 |
| 2.50 | 1.27 | 1.23 | 7.51 | 2.08 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 8.34 | 1.61 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 9.52 | 0 | |
| 2.30 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 6.90 | 1.95 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 7.76 | 1.41 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 9.26 | 0 | |
| 2.17 | 1.12 | 1.05 | 6.52 | 1.89 | 0.99 | 0.90 | 7.57 | 1.23 | 0.64 | 0.59 | 8.28 | 0 | 6 |
| 2.18 | 1.12 | 1.06 | 6.53 | 1.96 | 1.03 | 0.93 | 7.82 | 1.26 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 8.46 | 0 | |
| 2.16 | 1.14 | 1.02 | 6.49 | 1.69 | 0.88 | 0.81 | 6.76 | 1.17 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 7.76 | 0 | |
| 2.68 | 1.40 | 1.28 | 8.02 | 2.31 | 1.24 | 1.07 | 9.22 | 1.78 | 0.95 | 0.83 | 10.68 | 11.00 | 7 |
| 2.79 | 1.47 | 1.32 | 8.36 | 2.51 | 1.36 | 1.15 | 10.02 | 2.02 | 1.09 | 0.93 | 12.00 | 11.00 | |
| 2.43 | 1.25 | 1.18 | 7.29 | 2.03 | 1.07 | 0.96 | 8.11 | 1.54 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 9.30 | 0 | |
| 1.84 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 5.51 | 1.52 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 6.07 | 0.97 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 6.62 | 0 | 8 |
| 1.84 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 5.52 | 1.52 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 6.06 | 0.98 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 6.61 | 0 | |
| 1.82 | 0.97 | 0.85 | 5.45 | 1.67 | 0.92 | 0.75 | 6.12 | 0.98 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 6.70 | 0 | |
| 2.55 | 1.31 | 1.24 | 7.67 | 2.14 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 8.57 | 1.53 | 0.81 | 0.72 | 9.67 | 4.31 | 9 |
| 2.72 | 1.40 | 1.32 | 8.14 | 2.40 | 1.26 | 1.14 | 9.61 | 1.94 | 1.04 | 0.90 | 11.39 | 4.31 | |
| 2.34 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 7.02 | 1.87 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 7.49 | 1.33 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 8.70 | 0 | |
| 2.16 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 6.46 | 1.80 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 7.29 | 1.31 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 8.33 | 0.20 | 10 |
| 2.13 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 6.39 | 1.79 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 7.15 | 1.30 | 0.66 | 0.64 | 8.15 | 0.20 | |
| 2.26 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 6.77 | 1.89 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 7.55 | 1.38 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 8.87 | 0 | |

STATEMENT

**Number of Persons, Males and Females**

| Sl. No. | State/ District | Total Rural Urban | TOTAL* | | ONE ROOM | | | | TWO ROOMS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 11. | Hassan | Total | 2.91 | 5.91 | 5.17 | 2.60 | 2.57 | 5.17 | 2.90 | 1.48 | 1.42 | 5.80 |
| | | Rural | 3.09 | 5.93 | 5.23 | 2.62 | 2.61 | 5.23 | 2.93 | 1.49 | 1.44 | 5.84 |
| | | Urban | 2.10 | 5.78 | 4.51 | 2.35 | 2.16 | 4.51 | 2.74 | 1.40 | 1.34 | 5.49 |
| 12. | Kolar | Total | 3.23 | 5.66 | 4.67 | 2.35 | 2.32 | 4.67 | 3.02 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 6.04 |
| | | Rural | 3.49 | 5.65 | 4.71 | 2.37 | 2.34 | 4.71 | 3.06 | 1.56 | 1.50 | 6.12 |
| | | Urban | 2.52 | 5.71 | 4.44 | 2.24 | 2.20 | 4.44 | 2.91 | 1.46 | 1.45 | 5.82 |
| 13. | Mandya | Total | 3.24 | 5.72 | 4.83 | 2.44 | 2.39 | 4.83 | 3.00 | 1.54 | 1.46 | 6.01 |
| | | Rural | 3.33 | 5.76 | 4.87 | 2.46 | 2.41 | 4.87 | 3.02 | 1.55 | 1.47 | 6.05 |
| | | Urban | 2.75 | 5.51 | 4.61 | 2.35 | 2.26 | 4.61 | 2.86 | 1.45 | 1.41 | 5.72 |
| 14. | Mysore | Total | 3.12 | 5.58 | 4.78 | 2.43 | 2.35 | 4.78 | 2.92 | 1.50 | 1.42 | 5.83 |
| | | Rural | 3.36 | 5.52 | 4.80 | 2.44 | 2.36 | 4.80 | 2.92 | 1.51 | 1.41 | 5.86 |
| | | Urban | 2.53 | 5.76 | 4.65 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 4.65 | 2.87 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 5.73 |
| 15. | North Kanara | Total | 2.88 | 5.88 | 4.82 | 2.49 | 2.33 | 4.82 | 2.93 | 1.50 | 1.43 | 5.86 |
| | | Rural | 3.01 | 5.94 | 4.86 | 2.52 | 2.34 | 4.86 | 2.98 | 1.53 | 1.45 | 5.95 |
| | | Urban | 2.40 | 5.72 | 4.55 | 2.32 | 2.23 | 4.55 | 2.74 | 1.39 | 1.35 | 5.47 |
| 16. | Raichur | Total | 3.13 | 5.33 | 4.68 | 2.36 | 2.32 | 4.68 | 2.85 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 5.71 |
| | | Rural | 3.20 | 5.33 | 4.70 | 2.37 | 2.33 | 4.70 | 2.86 | 1.45 | 1.41 | 5.72 |
| | | Urban | 2.78 | 5.29 | 4.53 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 4.53 | 2.82 | 1.44 | 1.38 | 5.63 |
| 17. | Shimoga | Total | 2.75 | 6.12 | 5.03 | 2.59 | 2.44 | 5.03 | 2.94 | 1.51 | 1.43 | 5.87 |
| | | Rural | 2.81 | 6.18 | 5.09 | 2.62 | 2.47 | 5.09 | 2.94 | 1.51 | 1.43 | 5.87 |
| | | Urban | 2.54 | 5.93 | 4.84 | 2.50 | 2.34 | 4.84 | 2.95 | 1.51 | 1.44 | 5.89 |
| 18. | South Kanara | Total | 2.68 | 6.35 | 5.21 | 2.53 | 2.68 | 5.21 | 3.12 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 6.24 |
| | | Rural | 2.83 | 6.39 | 5.26 | 2.54 | 2.72 | 5.26 | 3.05 | 1.54 | 1.61 | 6.30 |
| | | Urban | 2.22 | 6.20 | 4.94 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 4.94 | 2.96 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 5.93 |
| 19. | Tumkur | Total | 3.02 | 5.60 | 4.75 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 4.75 | 2.86 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 5.71 |
| | | Rural | 3.15 | 5.61 | 4.78 | 2.42 | 2.36 | 4.78 | 2.88 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 5.76 |
| | | Urban | 2.29 | 5.55 | 4.46 | 2.29 | 2.17 | 4.46 | 2.66 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 5.32 |

*Excludes households with details unspecified whose number in the State was – Total–700, Rural–460, Urban–240.

**4.5** *Concld.*

**per Room and Persons per Household**

| THREE ROOMS | | | | FOUR ROOMS | | | | FIVE ROOMS AND AVOVE | | | | UNSPECIFIED NO. OF ROOMS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Sl. No. |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 1 |
| 2.34 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 7.03 | 1.90 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 7.59 | 1.28 | 0.66 | 0.62 | 8.27 | 6.00 | 11 |
| 2.39 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 7.19 | 2.01 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 8.00 | 1.36 | 0.70 | 0.66 | 8.73 | 6.40 | |
| 2.13 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 6.34 | 1.64 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 6.56 | 1.16 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 7.59 | 4.00 | |
| 2.54 | 1.30 | 1.24 | 7.64 | 2.14 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 8.57 | 1.59 | 0.82 | 0.77 | 9.87 | 0 | 12 |
| 2.71 | 1.40 | 1.31 | 8.14 | 2.39 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 9.55 | 1.96 | 1.02 | 0.94 | 11.99 | 0 | |
| 2.20 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 6.61 | 1.79 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 7.13 | 1.22 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 7.73 | 0 | |
| 2.40 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 7.23 | 2.12 | 1.12 | 1.00 | 8.49 | 1.61 | 0.87 | 0.74 | 9.89 | 0 | 13 |
| 2.47 | 1.29 | 1.18 | 7.41 | 2.21 | 1.17 | 1.04 | 8.84 | 1.76 | 0.95 | 0.81 | 10.84 | 0 | |
| 2.17 | 1.13 | 1.04 | 6.46 | 1.83 | 0.95 | 0.88 | 6.30 | 1.25 | 0.68 | 0.57 | 7.61 | 0 | |
| 2.37 | 1.23 | 1.14 | 7.09 | 1.94 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 7.75 | 1.38 | 0.71 | 0.67 | 8.70 | 5.13 | 14 |
| 2.44 | 1.28 | 1.16 | 7.33 | 2.05 | 1.09 | 0.96 | 8.18 | 1.61 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 9.91 | 5.13 | |
| 2.23 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 6.68 | 1.82 | 0.92 | 0.90 | 7.30 | 1.23 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 7.91 | 0 | |
| 2.30 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 6.89 | 1.97 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 7.89 | 1.57 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 9.84 | 0 | 15 |
| 2.40 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 7.21 | 2.10 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 8.39 | 1.62 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 10.11 | 0 | |
| 1.98 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 5.93 | 1.68 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 6.70 | 1.42 | 0.70 | 0.72 | 9.11 | 0 | |
| 2.21 | 1.13 | 1.08 | 6.60 | 1.81 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 7.22 | 1.33 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.03 | 0 | 16 |
| 2.24 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 6.73 | 1.82 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 7.29 | 1.37 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 8.06 | 0 | |
| 2.01 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 6.04 | 1.74 | 0.89 | 0.85 | 6.96 | 1.21 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 7.89 | 0 | |
| 2.33 | 1.21 | 1.12 | 6.97 | 1.97 | 1.03 | 0.94 | 7.83 | 1.48 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 9.40 | 0 | 17 |
| 2.38 | 1.24 | 1.14 | 7.13 | 2.04 | 1.06 | 0.98 | 8.18 | 1.55 | 0.81 | 0.74 | 9.95 | 0 | |
| 2.16 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 6.50 | 1.77 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 7.06 | 1.32 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 8.25 | 0 | |
| 2.40 | 1.18 | 1.22 | 7.18 | 1.90 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 7.60 | 1.33 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 8.43 | 0 | 18 |
| 2.44 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 7.31 | 1.96 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 7.85 | 1.40 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 8.75 | 0 | |
| 2.24 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 6.72 | 1.73 | 0.84 | 0.89 | 6.93 | 1.22 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 7.87 | 0 | |
| 2.34 | 1.21 | 1.13 | 7.03 | 1.97 | 1.03 | 0.94 | 7.88 | 1.46 | 0.77 | 0.69 | 9.02 | 0 | 19 |
| 2.38 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 7.13 | 2.06 | 1.09 | 0.97 | 8.23 | 1.65 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 9.95 | 0 | |
| 2.15 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 6.46 | 1.68 | 0.83 | 0.85 | 6.71 | 1.17 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 7.46 | 0 | |

The number of persons per room in the State is 3.07. In the rural areas there are 3.24 persons and in the urban areas 2.63 persons per room. Statement 4.6 below indicates the number of persons per room in 1961 and 1971 in the State.

**STATEMENT 4.6**

**Number of persons per room in the State—1961 and 1971**

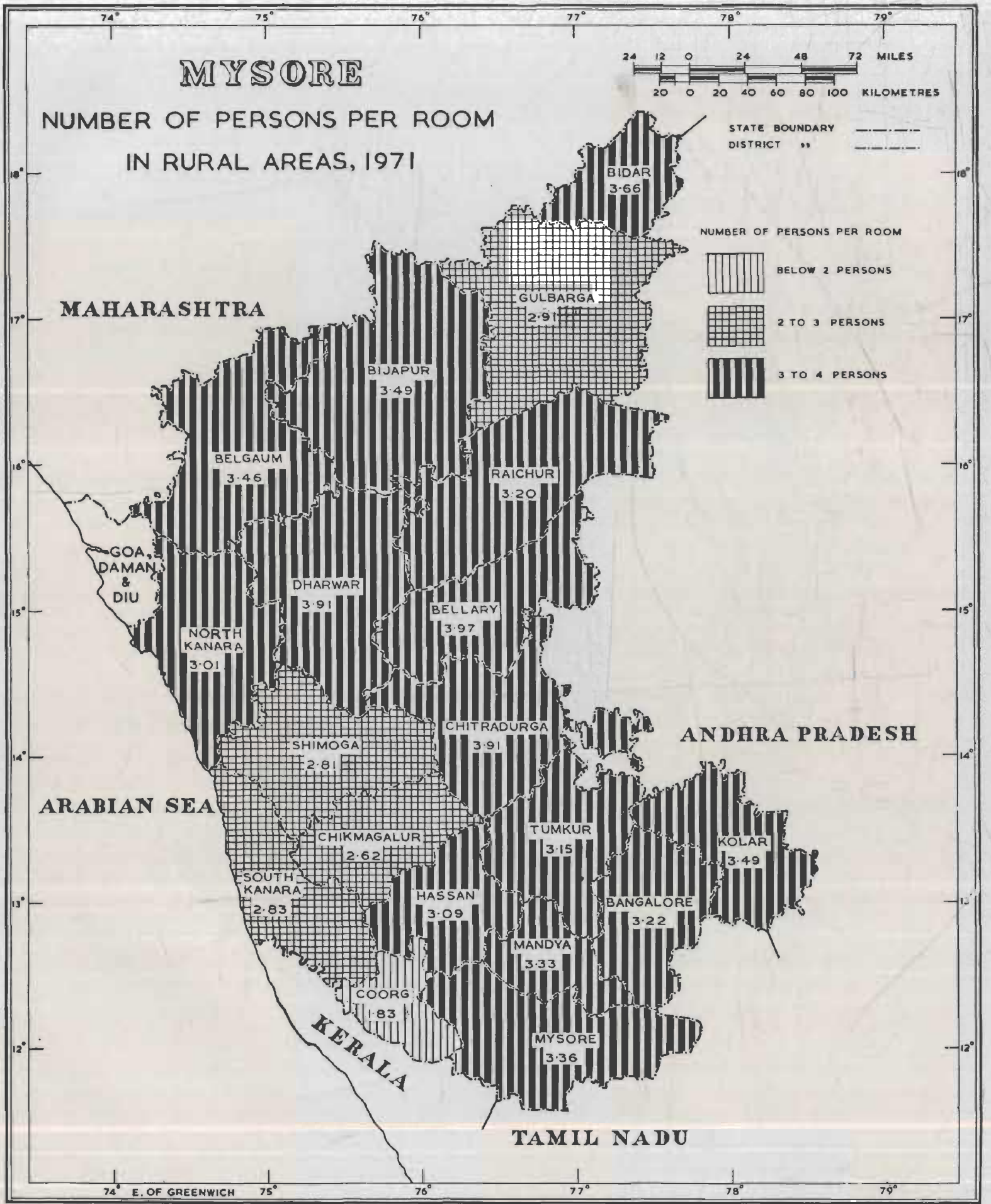
| | TOTAL | | RURAL | | URBAN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| Average number of persons per room . | 2.8 | 3.07 | 2.92 | 3.24 | 2.52 | 2.63 |
| One room households . . | 4.67 | 4.94 | 4.74 | 4.99 | 4.39 | 4.72 |
| Two room households . . | 2.74 | 2.98 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 2.71 | 2.91 |
| Three room households . . | 2.14 | 2.36 | 2.16 | 2.41 | 2.09 | 2.21 |
| Four room households . . | 1.80 | 1.94 | 1.84 | 2.03 | 1.74 | 1.78 |
| Five room households . . | 1.32 | 1.37 | 1.33 | 1.47 | 1.31 | 1.25 |

There is only slight variation between the number per room in 1961 and 1971 but the general trend is one of an increase in the number.

If overcrowding is judged only on the basis of the criterion of the number of persons per room, then the rural areas with 3.24 persons per room are more crowded than the urban areas with 2.63 persons per room. However, it is doubtful if the number of persons per room can be a good criterion since considerations such as area per person and convenience of accommodation are ignored.

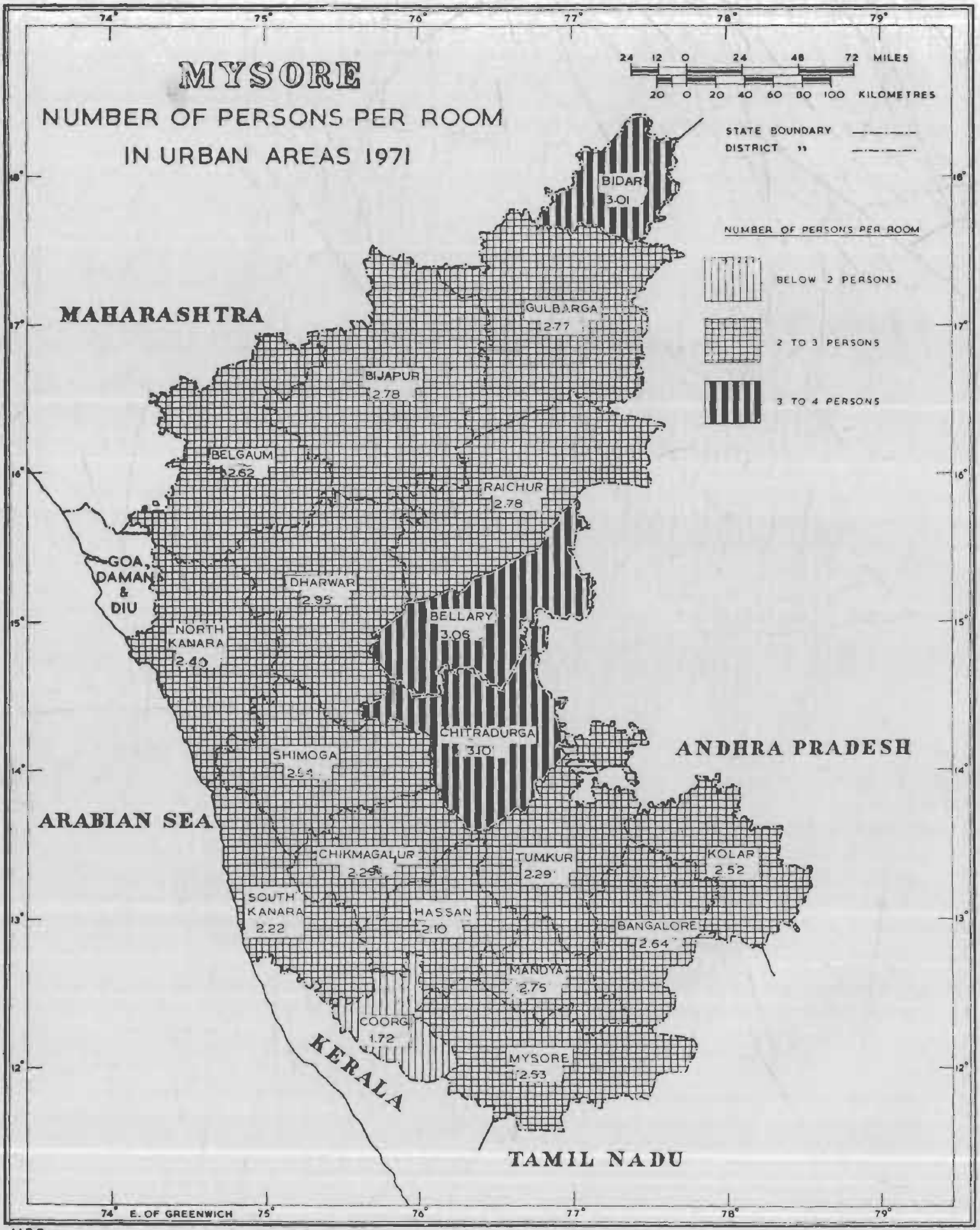
In the State, on the average, there are 4.94 persons per room in households living in one room houses. In the case of such households,there are 4.99 persons per room in the rural areas and 4.72 in the urban areas. An average of more than two persons per room would generally indicate lack of privacy. This is particularly so in the case of a married couple because it would imply that the children have to share the same room with the parents. Judged by this criterion, the households with only one room totally lack privacy both in the rural and urban areas. In the case of households with two rooms, there are, on the average, 2.98 persons per room. In the case of such households, there are 3 persons per room in the rural areas and 2.91 persons per room in the urban areas. Households with three rooms are slightly better placed with 2.36 persons per room, on the average. In the case of such households, there are 2.41 persons per room in the rural areas and 2.21 persons per room in the urban areas. Households occupying four and five room houses have maximum privacy. In the case of households occupying four room houses, there are 1.94 persons per room, on the average, with 2.03 persons room in the rural area and 1.78 persons per room in the urban area. In the urban areas the number of persons per room is more favourable than in the rural areas. Households with five rooms have, on the average, 1.37 persons per household. In the case of such households, there are 1.47 persons per in room the rural areas and 1.25 persons per room in the urban areas. These households are most favourably placed.

The major proportions of the households live in houses with less than three rooms. It is evident that these households have a great degree of overcrowding. The relative positions of the types of households can be summarised as follows:




K.N.G

Prepared in the office of the Director of Census operations, Mysore, Bangalore




M.R.S

Prepared in the office of the Director of Census operations, Mysore, Bangalore

| *Households living in houses with* | *Proportion of such households to total number of households in the State* | *No. of persons per room* |
|---|---|---|
| One room ... ... | 49.0 per cent | 4.94 |
| Two rooms ... ... | 31.5 ,, | 2.98 |
| Three rooms ... ... | 11.2 ,, | 2.36 |
| Four rooms ... ... | 4.6 ,, | 1.94 |
| Five rooms ... ... | 3.7 ,, | 1.37 |

It follows that only 8.3 per cent of the total number of households in the State have accommodation sufficient to ensure minimum privacy, privacy itself being defined as not more than two persons per room.

The proportion of households living in one room, or in 2 to 5 rooms and the persons per room in the rural and urban areas of the State would be as follows:

| *Households living in houses with* | *Proportion of such households to total number of households in the State* | *No. of persons per room* |
|---|---|---|
| | **Rural Areas** | |
| 1 room ... ... | 51.4 | 4.99 |
| 2 rooms ... ... | 31.8 | 3.00 |
| 3 rooms ... ... | 10.3 | 2.41 |
| 4 rooms ... ... | 3.8 | 2.03 |
| 5 rooms ... ... | 2.7 | 1.47 |
| | **Urban Areas** | |
| 1 room ... ... | 41.3 | 4.72 |
| 2 rooms ... ... | 30.8 | 2.91 |
| 3 rooms ... ... | 13.8 | 2.21 |
| 4 rooms ... ... | 7.1 | 1.78 |
| 5 rooms ... ... | 7.0 | 1.25 |

Of the households living in the rural areas of the State, only 2.7 per cent can be said to have minimum privacy on the criterion of not more than 2 persons per room. Of the households in the State living in the urban areas, 14.1 per cent can be said to have such privacy. Based on the Census definition of a room, it would seem that there is less privacy for rural households than for urban households.

Statement 4.5 provides the data on the number of persons, males and females, per room for the districts also. The average number of persons per room in the districts varies over a considerable range. Coorg district, with only 1.81 persons per room, has the smallest average while Chitradurga with 3.72 persons per room. has the highest. In all the districts, the average number of persons per room in the rural areas is higher than in the urban areas. The highest average number of persons per room in the rural areas is in Bellary district (3.97). There are more than three persons per room in the rural areas of the districts of Bangalore (3.22), Belgaum (3.46), Bellary (3.97), Bidar (3.66), Bijapur (3.49), Chitradurga (3.91), Dharwar (3.91), Hassan (3.09), Kolar (3.49), Mandya (3.33), Mysore (3.36), North Kanara (3.01), Raichur (3.20) and Tumkur (3.15). The number of persons per room in the urban areas is highest in Chitradurga district (3.10) followed by

Bidar (3.01), Bellary (3.06) and Dharwar 2..95) districts. The number of persons per room in the urban areas is lowest in Coorg district (1.72).

If the criterion of two persons per room being the maximum permissible for privacy is applied, the households in the State do not enjoy such privacy as there are, on the average 3.07 persons per room. This is so in all the districts except Coorg where the average is 1.81 persons per room. Even if rural and urban areas are cionsiderad separately, there is, on the average no privacy for the households in the State except in Coorg district.

However, if households are considered in terms of the number of rooms they occupy, the position varies among the districts. In all the districts, households occupying one or two rooms whether in the urban or rural areas cannot be considered to have privacy. Of households occupying three rooms, except in Coorg district such households do not have privacy. Of households occupying four rooms in the rural areas in all the districts such households cannot be be considered as having privacy except in the districts of Chikmaglur, Coorg, Gulbarga, Raichur and South Kanara. Among households occupying 4 rooms in the urban areas in all the districts such households have privacy except in the case of Bidar and Chitradurga districts. Among households occupying five or more rooms in the urban areas in all the districts, such households have privacy and in the rural areas also they have privacy except in the case of Chitradurga District.

The following are some of the important features about each type of households in the several districts:-

**(a) Households with one room:-**

While the average for this class of households is 4.94 persons per room for the State as a whole, 4.99 for rural areas and 4.72 for urban areas, the average for the districts varies from 5.24 in Bidar to 4.01 in Coorg. Dharwar district has the highest average for rural areas having as many as 5.34 persons per room and Coorg has the lowest with 4.08 persons per room. In the urban areas, however, Bidar with 5.31 persons per room has the largest average while Coorg continues to have the lowest average with 3.67 persons per room.

**(b) Households with two rooms:-**

As against the State average of 2.98 persons per room for rural and urban areas combined, the average for the individual districts varies from 3.24 persons per room in Bidar district to 2.40 persons per room in Coorg district. If rural areas only are considered, the State average is 3.00 persons per room. Coorg with 2.40 persons per room has the lowest average of persons per room while Dharwar with 3.30 persons per room has the highest average. Even among the urban areas, Coorg district has the lowest average of 2.91 persons per room and Bidar district with 3.27 persons per room has the highest average.

**(c) Households with three rooms:-**

As against the State average of 2.36 persons per room for rural and urban areas combined, the average for individual districts varies from 1.84 persons per room in Coorg to 2.68 in Chitradurga district. Even when rural areas are considered separately, Coorg has the lowest average of 1.84 persons per room as against the State average of 2.41 persons per room. Chitradurga has the highest average of 2.79 persons per room in rural areas. For the urban areas also Coorg has the lowest proportion (1.82) as against the State average of 2.21 while the highest is in Bidar district which has 2.47 persons per room.

**(d) Households with four rooms:-**

While the State average is 1.94 persons per room, the average for the various districts varies from 1.52 in Coorg to 2.31 in Chitradurga. Even among the rural areas, Coorg has the lowest proportion with

the average of 1.52 persons per room as against the State average of 2.03 persons per room and Chitradurga district against has the highest average with 2.51 persons per room. For the urban areas, Hassan with 1.64 persons per room has the lowest proportion, the State average being 1.78 persons per room and Bidar with 2.10 persons per room has the highest average.

**(e) Households with five rooms and above**

The State average is 1.37 persons per room for rural and urban areas combined and Coorg with only 0.97 persons per room has the lowest proportion while Chitradurga with 1.78 persons per room has the highest. Among the rural areas, Coorg has the lowest proportion of 0.98 persons per room as against the State average of 1.47 persons per room. The highest average is in Chitradurga district which has an average of 2.02 persons per room if rural areas are considered. Coorg continues to have the lowest average number of persons per room even among the urban areas with 0.98 persons per room as against the State average of 1.25 persons per room and Bidar district with 1.60 persons per room has the highest.

Subsidiary Table H. III.2 gives the number of males and females per room, in the different classes of households. It will be noticed that generally the average number of males per room is slightly higher than that of females. This pattern is in keeping with the sex-ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) in the State which is less than 1,000. In other words, the number of males exceed that of females.

**Size of Households:**

Subsidiary Table H.III.2 and Statement 4.5 give the average number of persons per household separately for rural and urban areas and by the number of rooms the household occupies. The average number of persons per household in the State varies from 4.94 persons in the case of households occupying one room to 8.68 persons in the case of households occupying five rooms or more. The strength of the household increases with the number of rooms that it occupies though, in all cases, the relationship is not always directly proportional. This is so in the case of urban and rural areas Generally, the households in the rural areas are bigger than those in the urban areas of the same type.

Statement 4.7 indicates the number of persons per household in 1961 and 1971 among the different categories of households.

STATEMENT 4.7

**Number of persons per household - 1961 and 1971 — by type of household**

| Households by number of rooms occupied | TOTAL | | RURAL | | URBAN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| Total . . . | 5.42 | 5.76 | 5.42 | 5.78 | 5.41 | 5.72 |
| One room . . . | 4.67 | 4.94 | 4.74 | 4.99 | 4.39 | 4.72 |
| Two rooms . . . | 5.48 | 5.96 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 5.42 | 5.82 |
| Three room . . . | 6.43 | 7.05 | 6.49 | 7.23 | 6.27 | 6.63 |
| Four room . . . | 7.22 | 7.75 | 7.35 | 8.13 | 6.96 | 7.10 |
| Five rooms . . . | 8.35 | 8.68 | 8.36 | 9.23 | 8.33 | 8.02 |

The number of persons per room in all cases is slightly greater than in 1961 except in the case of those households that occupy five rooms or more. In the case of the latter type of households, there is a fall from 8.33 persons per room in 1961 to 8.02 persons per room in 1971. In the absence of more detailed investigation, it would be difficult to derive any conclusions regarding either family limitation or further

improvement of living space of this category of household, but probably both these factors have had their influence.

The average number of persons per household in the case of households occupying one, two, three and four rooms is almost directly proportional to the number of rooms occupied. The average number of persons per household in these cases are 4.94 in the case of one room households, 5.96 in the case of two room households, 7.05 in the case of three room households and 7.75 in the case of four room households. In the case of households occupying five rooms and above, the average number of persons per household is 8.68. In the rural areas, in the case of such households, there are 9.23 persons per household and 8.02 in the case of urban areas. Among the district, Chitradurga district with 10.68 persons per household has the largest average strength while Coorg district has the smallest number with only 6.62 persons per household among households with five rooms and above. Among such households, Chitradurga district has the highest rural average of 12 persons per household, closely followed by Kolar district with 11.99 persons per household with five rooms or more. In the rural areas, the smallest households with five rooms are above are in Coorg district with 6.61 persons per household. So far as urban areas are concerned, among households living in five rooms and above, the highest number of persons per household is in Bidar district (10.01 persons) and smallest in Coorg district (6.70 persons).

**The Cities**

As mentioned in Chapter II, the data derived in the Houselisting Operations was separately tabulated for the cities of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mysore and Mangalore. Statement 4.8 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households in these cities by the number of rooms occupied.

**STATEMENT 4.8**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Households in Cities by number of rooms occupied**

| City | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms and above | Unspecified number of rooms | Households with details unspecified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore | 454 | 275 | 119 | 74 | 78 | 0 | N |
| Belgaum | 354 | 250 | 188 | 117 | 91 | 0 | N |
| Bellary | 488 | 280 | 118 | 58 | 56 | 0 | N |
| Bijapur | 411 | 314 | 153 | 61 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Davanagere | 406 | 356 | 135 | 61 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Hubli-Dharwar | 455 | 321 | 117 | 53 | 54 | 0 | N |
| Gulbarga | 519 | 233 | 104 | 62 | 81 | 0 | 1 |
| Mysore | 348 | 291 | 166 | 100 | 95 | 0 | N |
| Mangalore | 293 | 265 | 159 | 109 | 174 | 0 | 0 |

*N—Negligible.*

The households occupying one room houses constitute the largest proportion in all the cities. In Gulbarga City more than half the households (519) live in one room houses. The functional characteristic of this city is 'Services-*cum*-industry-*cum*-trade and commerce'. In the decade 1961 to 1971, Gulbarga has grown from a population of 97,069 to 145,588. This high increase in population is mainly due to the fact that the city has acquired administrative and educational status by the opening of offices of the Divisional and District levels there and the establishment of Colleges etc. The type of persons who would have moved into Gulbarga City as a consequence of this expansion of the city would have been either single or accompanied by only nuclear families. This explains, partially, the preponderance of single-room households in Gulbarga.

In general, the preponderance of single roomed households reflects the in-migration into the cities. It also is an indicator of the crowding in the cities. The wide variations among the cities of households occupying more than one room do not necessarily reflect the prosperity of the city or local area. The availability of local material cheaply is also a factor that influences the number of rooms a household can occupy.

The largest proportion of households occupying two rooms is in Davanagere City. The largest proportion of households living in three room Census houses is in Belgaum City and the smallest proportion is in Gulbarga City. It is Belgaum City that has the largest proportion of households occupying four rooms, the smallest proportion of such households being in Hubli-Dharwar City. In the case of households occupying five rooms and above, the highest proportion is in Mangalore City, the least being in Davanagere City.

Statement 4.9 gives the number of households in the cities in 1961 and in 1971 and Statement 4.10 the distribution of 1,000 households in the cities by the number of rooms occupied in 1961 and 1971.

**STATEMENT 4.9**

**Number of Households in cities, 1961 and 1971**

| City | 1961 | 1971 | City | 1961 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore | 183,270 | 245,775 | Hubli-Dharwar | 40,535 | 60,600 |
| Belgaum | 22,120 | 30,155 | Gulbarga | 16,770 | 22,570 |
| Bellary | 15,135 | 20,925 | Mysore | 44,560 | 54,620 |
| Bijapur | 14,040 | 17,180 | Mangalore | 24,995 | 24,545 |
| Davanagere | 13,730 | 18,880 | | | |

**STATEMENT 4.10**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Households in cities by number of rooms occupied in 1961 and 1971**

| | City | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bangalore | 454 | 275 | 119 | 74 | 78 |
| | | 553 | 218 | 86 | 53 | 50 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 354 | 250 | 188 | 117 | 91 |
| | | 441 | 246 | 152 | 90 | 71 |
| 3. | Bellary | 488 | 280 | 118 | 58 | 56 |
| | | 445 | 302 | 152 | 53 | 39 |
| 4. | Bijapur | 411 | 314 | 153 | 61 | 61 |
| | | 386 | 307 | 173 | 67 | 67 |
| 5. | Davanagere | 406 | 356 | 135 | 61 | 42 |
| | | 202 | 464 | 169 | 98 | 67 |
| 6. | Hubli-Dharwar | 455 | 321 | 117 | 53 | 54 |
| | | 303 | 324 | 163 | 99 | 114 |
| 7. | Gulbarga | 519 | 233 | 104 | 62 | 81 |
| | | 482 | 288 | 119 | 51 | 59 |
| 8. | Mysore | 348 | 291 | 166 | 100 | 95 |
| | | 361 | 289 | 125 | 82 | 41 |
| 9. | Mangalore | 293 | 265 | 159 | 109 | 174 |
| | | 372 | 277 | 158 | 79 | 114 |

**Note:** *i) The first row against each City is the* 1971 *census figure while the second row represents the* 1961 *census figure.*
*ii) The* 1961 *figures for Hubli-Dharwar City are derived by taking the average of the* 1961 *data of Hubli Town and Dharwar Town separately. This is so in Statement* 4.12 *and* 4.13 *also.*

There has generally been an increase in the number of households except in a few cases. In Mangalore City, there is a decrease but the number of persons per household has increased from 5.33 in 1961 to 6.18 in 1971. In the case of Hubli-Dharwar, Bellary, Bijapur, Davanagere and Gulbarga there is slight fall in some categories of households.

Statement 4.11 indicate the average number of persons per room and per household in the cities.

**STATEMENT 4.11**

**Average number of persons per room and per household in Cities**

| City | TOTAL | | ONE ROOM | | TWO ROOMS | | THREE ROOMS | | FOUR ROOMS | | FIVE ROOMS AND ABOVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per household | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per household | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per household | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per household | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per household | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per household |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Bangalore | 2.58 | 5.57 | 4.77 | 4.77 | 2.82 | 5.65 | 2.14 | 6.42 | 1.69 | 6.74 | 1.18 | 7.52 |
| Belgaum | 2.40 | 5.88 | 4.54 | 4.54 | 2.97 | 5.95 | 2.34 | 6.60 | 1.75 | 7.02 | 1.21 | 8.01 |
| Bellary | 2.91 | 5.82 | 5.06 | 5.06 | 3.06 | 6.13 | 2.25 | 6.75 | 1.76 | 7.04 | 1.17 | 7.65 |
| Bijapur | 2.69 | 5.82 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 2.97 | 5.95 | 2.26 | 6.76 | 1.88 | 7.52 | 1.45 | 10.02 |
| Davangere | 2.90 | 5.89 | 4.66 | 4.66 | 3.03 | 6.06 | 2.34 | 7.04 | 1.99 | 7.93 | 1.56 | 9.72 |
| Hubli-Dharwar | 2.85 | 5.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 3.01 | 6.02 | 2.33 | 6.96 | 1.88 | 7.28 | 1.34 | 8.42 |
| Gulbarga | 2.86 | 5.94 | 4.86 | 4.86 | 3.11 | 6.23 | 2.44 | 7.31 | 1.86 | 7.45 | 1.40 | 9.13 |
| Mysore | 2.38 | 5.80 | 4.66 | 4.66 | 2.87 | 5.74 | 2.18 | 6.52 | 1.75 | 7.22 | 1.19 | 7.62 |
| Mangalore | 2.07 | 6.18 | 4.92 | 4.92 | 2.92 | 5.84 | 2.26 | 6.77 | 1.68 | 6.74 | 1.21 | 7.91 |

Mangalore City has the lowest number of persons per room on the average and Bellary City the highest. The number of persons per room in the case of households occupying one room is highest in Bellary City (5.06) and least in Bijapur City (4.49). In the case of households living in two rooms, the aveage number of persons per room is highest in Gulbarga City (3.11) and least in Bangalore City (2.82). Among households in three rooms, the average number of persons per room is highest in Gulbarga City (2.44) and least in Bangalore City (2.14). In the case of households living in four room houses, the average number of persons per room is highest in Davanagere City (1.99) and least in Mangalore City (1.68). Among households in five room houses, the average number of persons per room is highest in Davanagere City (1.56) and least in Bellary City (1.17).

Statement 4.11 also indicates the average number of persons per household by categories of households. Mangalore City has the highest average number of persons per household among the Cities and Bangalore City the least. Among households occupying only one room, the highest strength of the household is in Bellary City (5.06) and least in Belgaum City (4.54). Among two room households, the highest average number of persons in the household is in Gulbarga City (6.23) and least in Bangalore City (5.65). Among three-room households, the highest number of persons per household is in Gulbarga City (7.31) and least in Bangalore and Mangalore cities (6.74). In the case of households occupying five room houses, the highest average number of persons per household is in Bijapur City (10.02) and least in Bangalore City (7.52).

Statement 4.12 gives the number of persons per room in 1961 and 1971 in the cities for the different types of households.

**STATEMENT 4.12**

**Average number of persons per room, 1961 and 1971 in cities, for households occupying one to five rooms**

| City | Total No. of persons per room | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms |
| Bangalore | 2.58 | 4.77 | 2.82 | 2.14 | 1.69 | 1.18 |
| | 2.96 | 4.51 | 2.80 | 2.20 | 1.82 | 1.66 |
| Belgaum | 2.40 | 4.54 | 2.97 | 2.34 | 1.75 | 1.21 |
| | 2.59 | 4.26 | 2.97 | 2.25 | 1.85 | 1.46 |
| Bellary | 2.91 | 5.06 | 3.06 | 2.25 | 1.76 | 1.17 |
| | 2.76 | 4.54 | 2.77 | 2.20 | 1.82 | 1.42 |
| Bijapur | 2.69 | 4.49 | 2.97 | 2.26 | 1.88 | 1.45 |
| | 2.65 | 4.57 | 2.92 | 2.22 | 1.89 | 1.53 |
| Davangere | 2.90 | 4.66 | 3.03 | 2.34 | 1.99 | 1.56 |
| | 2.32 | 3.91 | 2.59 | 2.12 | 1.81 | 1.64 |
| Hubli-Dharwar | 2.85 | 4.75 | 3.01 | 2.33 | 1.88 | 1.34 |
| | 2.19 | 4.14 | 2.74 | 2.16 | 1.68 | 1.15 |
| Gulbarga | 2.86 | 4.86 | 3.11 | 2.44 | 1.86 | 1.40 |
| | 2.66 | 4.26 | 2.81 | 2.22 | 1.90 | 1.35 |
| Mysore | 2.38 | 4.66 | 2.87 | 2.18 | 1.75 | 1.19 |
| | 2.46 | 4.11 | 2.69 | 2.06 | 1.65 | 1.31 |
| Mangalore | 2.07 | 4.92 | 2.92 | 2.26 | 1.68 | 1.21 |
| | 2.21 | 4.05 | 2.66 | 2.04 | 1.79 | 1.21 |

**Note:** *The first row against each City represents the* 1971 *Census data and the second row the* 1961 *Census data.*

The trend is generally one of further crowding among households occupying upto three rooms. In the case of households occupying four or five rooms, there is a decrease, generally, in the number of persons per room. In the case of households occupying four rooms, in the cities of Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwar and Mysore, the number of persons per room has increased slightly. In the case of households occupying five rooms, there is an increase in the number of persons per room in the cities of Hubli-Dharwar and Gulbarga. In all other case, there are less number of people per room in 1971 than in 1961. The pattern of distribution of the number of persons per room among the various categories of households in the cities in 1961 and 1971 would support the conclusion that the households occupying one to three rooms are more crowded in 1971 than in 1961, while households in four and five room houses are better off so far as living space is concerned in 1971 than in 1961.

Statement 4.13 gives the average number of persons per household in 1961 and 1971 by the categories of households.

**STATEMENT 4.13**

**Average number of persons per household, 1961 and 1971 of households occupying one to five rooms, in cities**

| City | Total | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD OCCUPYING | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms |
| Bangalore | 5.57 | 4.77 | 5.65 | 6.42 | 6.74 | 7.52 |
| | 5.32 | 4.51 | 5.91 | 6.60 | 7.27 | 8.88 |
| Belgaum | 5.88 | 4.54 | 5.95 | 6.60 | 7.02 | 8.01 |
| | 5.69 | 4.26 | 5.93 | 6.74 | 7.39 | 9.29 |

STATEMENT 4.13. *Concld.*

**Average number of persons per household, 1961 and 1971 of households occupying one to five rooms, in cities**

| City | Total | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD OCCUPYING | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms |
| Bellary | 5.82 | 5.06 | 6.13 | 6 75 | 0.04 | 1.75 |
| | 5 50 | 4.54 | 5.54 | 6.60 | 7.28 | 9.34 |
| Bijapur | 5.82 | 4.49 | 5.95 | 6.76 | 7.52 | 10.02 |
| | 5.87 | 4.57 | 5.84 | 6.66 | 7.57 | 9.72 |
| Davanagere | 5.89 | 4.66 | 6.06 | 7.04 | 7.93 | 9.72 |
| | 5.64 | 3.91 | 5.18 | 6.36 | 7.23 | 9.90 |
| Hubli-Dharwar | 5.75 | 4.75 | 6.02 | 6.96 | 7.28 | 8.42 |
| | 5.61 | 4.14 | 5.49 | 6.47 | 6.73 | 7.68 |
| Gulbarga | 5.94 | 4.86 | 6.23 | 7.31 | 7.45 | 9.13 |
| | 5.41 | 4.26 | 5.61 | 6.67 | 7.61 | 9.40 |
| Mysore | 5.80 | 4.66 | 5.74 | 6.52 | 7.22 | 7.62 |
| | 5.24 | 4.11 | 5.38 | 6.17 | 6.59 | 8.64 |
| Mangalore | 6.18 | 4.92 | 5.84 | 6.77 | 6.74 | 7.91 |
| | 5.39 | 4.05 | 5.33 | 6.11 | 7.18 | 7.69 |

**Note:** *The first row against each city represents the* 1971 *Census data and the second row the* 1961 *Census data.*

There is generally an increase in the average number of persons per household between 1961 and 1971 but nc regular pattern can be discerned. The trends are similar to those noticed in the case of the average number of persons per room.

Statement 4.14 indicates the proportion of households occupying one or more rooms as also the number of persons per room in the cities.

STATEMENT 4.14.

**Proportion of households occupying one or more rooms and number of persons per room in the cities**

| City | | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore | a. | 45.4 | 27.5 | 11.9 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| | b. | 4.77 | 2.82 | 2.14 | 1.69 | 1.18 |
| Belgaum | a. | 35.4 | 25.0 | 18.8 | 11.7 | 9.1 |
| | b. | 4.5 | 2.97 | 2.34 | 1.75 | 1.21 |
| Bellary | a. | 48.8 | 28.0 | 11.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| | b. | 5.06 | 3.06 | 2.25 | 1.76 | 1.17 |
| Bijapur | a. | 41:1 | 31.4 | 15.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| | b. | 4.49 | 2.97 | 2.26 | 1.88 | 1.45 |
| Davanagere | a. | 40.6 | 35.6 | 13.5 | 6.1 | 4.2 |
| | b. | 4.66 | 3.03 | 2.34 | 1.99 | 1.56 |

**STATEMENT 4.14.** *Concld.*

**Proportion of Households occupying one or more rooms and Number of persons per room in the cities**

| City | | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hubli-Dharwar | a. | 45.5 | 32.1 | 11.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| | b. | 4.75 | 3.01 | 2.33 | 1.88 | 1.34 |
| Gulbarga | a. | 51.9 | 23.3 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 8.1 |
| | b. | 4.86 | 3.11 | 2.44 | 1.86 | 1.40 |
| Mysore | a. | 34.8 | 29.1 | 16.6 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| | b. | 4.66 | 2.87 | 2.18 | 1.75 | 1.19 |
| Mangalore | a. | 29.3 | 26.5 | 15.9 | 10.9 | 17.4 |
| | b. | 4.92 | 2.92 | 2.26 | 1.68 | 1.21 |

a=*proportion of households occupying one or more rooms,* b=*number of persons per room.*

In Mangalore City, 28.3 per cent of the households occupy 4 or 5 rooms or more and have less than 2 persons per room. Among the Cities, this is the highest proportion of households which can be said to have minimum privacy. Belgaum City has 20.8 per cent of households living in rooms with less than 2 persons while in the case of the other cities the proportion is as-Bangalore 15.2%, Bellary 11.4%, Bijapur 12.2%, Davanagere 10.3%, Hubli-Dharwar 10.7%, Gulbarga 14.3% and Mysore 19.5%.

**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 | Unspecified number of rooms | Households with details unspecified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **490** | **315** | **112** | **46** | **37** | N | N |
| Bangalore | 479 | 304 | 112 | 57 | 48 | 0 | N |
| Bangalore City | 454 | 275 | 119 | 74 | 78 | 0 | N |
| Belgaum | 486 | 321 | 121 | 45 | 27 | 0 | N |
| Belgaum City | 354 | 250 | 188 | 117 | 91 | 0 | N |
| Bellary | 674 | 228 | 63 | 21 | 14 | N | N |
| Bellary City | 488 | 280 | 118 | 58 | 56 | 0 | N |
| Bidar | 607 | 250 | 73 | 41 | 29 | 0 | N |
| Bijapur | 517 | 319 | 103 | 36 | 25 | 0 | N |
| Bijapur City | 411 | 314 | 153 | 61 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Chikmagalur | 344 | 384 | 153 | 60 | 59 | 0 | N |
| Chitradurga | 583 | 303 | 76 | 24 | 14 | N | N |
| Davanagere City | 406 | 356 | 135 | 61 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Coorg | 242 | 344 | 174 | 91 | 149 | 0 | N |
| Dharwar | 572 | 286 | 87 | 32 | 23 | N | N |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | 455 | 321 | 117 | 53 | 54 | 0 | N |
| Gulbarga | 513 | 283 | 106 | 52 | 46 | N | N |
| Gulbarga City | 519 | 233 | 104 | 62 | 81 | 0 | 1 |
| Hassan | 410 | 362 | 129 | 51 | 48 | N | N |
| Kolar | 541 | 296 | 98 | 37 | 28 | 0 | N |
| Mandya | 507 | 330 | 102 | 38 | 23 | 0 | N |
| Mysore | 518 | 309 | 101 | 42 | 30 | N | N |
| Mysore City | 348 | 291 | 166 | 100 | 95 | 0 | N |
| North Kanara | 403 | 363 | 130 | 57 | 47 | 0 | N |
| Raichur | 552 | 294 | 98 | 34 | 22 | 0 | N |
| Shimoga | 313 | 393 | 171 | 69 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| South Kanara | 322 | 349 | 166 | 78 | 85 | 0 | N |
| Mangalore City | 293 | 265 | 159 | 109 | 174 | 0 | 0 |
| Tumkur | 463 | 352 | 117 | 40 | 28 | 0 | N |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

**Number of Persons, Males and Females**

| State / District/ City | Total Rural Urban | TOTAL* No. of persons per room | TOTAL* No. of persons per house-hold | ONE ROOM Persons | ONE ROOM Males | ONE ROOM Females | ONE ROOM Average No. of persons per house-hold | TWO ROOMS Persons | TWO ROOMS Males | TWO ROOMS Females | TWO ROOMS Average No. of persons per house-hold |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Total** | **3.07** | **5.76** | **4.94** | **2.51** | **2.43** | **4.94** | **2.98** | **1.52** | **1.46** | **5.96** |
| | **Rural** | **3.24** | **5.78** | **4.99** | **2.53** | **2.46** | **4.99** | **3.00** | **1.53** | **1.47** | **6.00** |
| | **Urban** | **2.63** | **5.72** | **4.72** | **2.42** | **2.30** | **4.72** | **2.91** | **1.48** | **1.43** | **5.82** |
| 1. Bangalore | Total | 2.88 | 5.61 | 4.81 | 2.47 | 2.34 | 4.81 | 2.88 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 5.75 |
| | Rural | 3.22 | 5.65 | 4.85 | 2.47 | 2.38 | 4.85 | 2.90 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 5.81 |
| | Urban | 2.64 | 5.58 | 4.77 | 2.47 | 2.30 | 4.77 | 2.85 | 1.46 | 1.39 | 5.69 |
| Bangalore City | | 2.58 | 5.57 | 4.77 | 2.47 | 2.30 | 4.77 | 2.82 | 1.45 | 1.37 | 5.65 |
| 2. Belgaum | Total | 3.25 | 5.97 | 5.20 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 5.20 | 3.10 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 6.20 |
| | Rural | 3.46 | 6.00 | 5.31 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 5.31 | 3.13 | 1.61 | 1.52 | 6.23 |
| | Urban | 2.62 | 5.81 | 4.64 | 2.40 | 2.24 | 4.64 | 3.00 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 5.99 |
| Belgaum City | | 2.40 | 5.88 | 4.54 | 2.37 | 2.17 | 4.54 | 2.97 | 1.52 | 1.45 | 5.95 |
| 3. Bellary | Total | 3.68 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 2.52 | 2.48 | 5.00 | 3.02 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 6.05 |
| | Rural | 3.97 | 5.50 | 5.04 | 2.54 | 2.50 | 5.04 | 3.09 | 1.57 | 1.52 | 6.17 |
| | Urban | 3.06 | 5.50 | 4.80 | 2.43 | 2.37 | 4.80 | 2.91 | 1.47 | 1.44 | 5.82 |
| Bellary City | | 2.91 | 5.82 | 5.06 | 2.56 | 2.50 | 5.06 | 3.06 | 1.55 | 1.51 | 6.13 |
| 4. Bidar | Total | 3.56 | 5.96 | 5.24 | 2.70 | 2.54 | 5.24 | 3.24 | 1.67 | 1.57 | 6.48 |
| | Rural | 3.66 | 5.89 | 5.23 | 2.70 | 2.53 | 5.23 | 3.24 | 1.67 | 1.57 | 6.47 |
| | Urban | 3.01 | 6.53 | 5.31 | 2.69 | 2.62 | 5.31 | 3.27 | 1.67 | 1.60 | 6.54 |
| 5. Bijapur | Total | 3.31 | 5.83 | 5.00 | 2.53 | 2.47 | 5.00 | 3.08 | 1.55 | 1.53 | 6.16 |
| | Rural | 3.49 | 5.84 | 5.10 | 2.57 | 2.53 | 5.10 | 3.10 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 6.20 |
| | Urban | 2.78 | 5.81 | 4.57 | 2.34 | 2.23 | 4.57 | 3.00 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 6.02 |
| Bijapur City | | 2.69 | 4.82 | 4.49 | 2.37 | 2.12 | 4.49 | 2.97 | 1.53 | 1.44 | 5.95 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | Total | 2.56 | 5.64 | 4.69 | 2.42 | 2.27 | 4.69 | 2.73 | 1.40 | 1.33 | 5.45 |
| | Rural | 2.62 | 5.63 | 4.73 | 2.44 | 2.29 | 4.73 | 2.11 | 1.39 | 1.32 | 5.41 |
| | Urban | 2.29 | 5.74 | 4.45 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 4.45 | 2.86 | 1.44 | 1.42 | 5.71 |
| 7. Chitradurga | Total | 3.72 | 5.95 | 5.19 | 2.65 | 2.54 | 5.19 | 3.18 | 1.63 | 1.55 | 6.41 |
| | Rural | 3.91 | 5.94 | 5.23 | 2.67 | 2.56 | 5.23 | 3.24 | 1.67 | 1.57 | 6.47 |
| | Urban | 3.10 | 5.96 | 4.92 | 2.54 | 2.38 | 4.92 | 3.09 | 1.59 | 1.50 | 6.17 |
| Davanagere City | | 2.90 | 5.89 | 4.66 | 2.44 | 2.22 | 4.66 | 3.03 | 1.54 | 1.49 | 6.06 |
| 8. Coorg | Total | 1.81 | 5.12 | 4.01 | 2.11 | 1.90 | 4.01 | 2.40 | 1.24 | 1.16 | 4.80 |
| | Rural | 1.83 | 5.12 | 4.08 | 2.12 | 1.96 | 4.08 | 2.40 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 4.79 |
| | Urban | 1.72 | 5.09 | 3.67 | 2.04 | 1.63 | 3.67 | 2.44 | 1.31 | 1.13 | 4.87 |
| 9. Dharwar | Total | 3.56 | 5.97 | 5.20 | 2.66 | 2.54 | 5.20 | 3.21 | 1.64 | 1.57 | 6.41 |
| | Rural | 3.91 | 6.06 | 5.34 | 2.72 | 2.62 | 5.34 | 3.30 | 1.69 | 1.61 | 6.60 |
| | Urban | 2.95 | 5.77 | 4.80 | 2.47 | 2.33 | 4.80 | 3.03 | 1.55 | 1.48 | 6.06 |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | | 2.85 | 5.75 | 4.75 | 2.47 | 2.28 | 4.75 | 3.01 | 1.55 | 1.46 | 6.02 |

H. III. 2

**per Room and Persons per Household**

| Three Rooms | | | | Four Rooms | | | | Five Rooms and above | | | | Unspecified No. of rooms | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per household | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per household | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per household | Average No. of persons per household | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| **2.36** | **1.21** | **1.15** | **7.05** | **1.94** | **1.00** | **0.94** | **7.75** | **1.37** | **0.71** | **0.66** | **8.68** | **4.71** | |
| **2.41** | **1.24** | **1.17** | **7.23** | **2.03** | **1.05** | **0.98** | **8.13** | **1.47** | **0.76** | **0.71** | **9.23** | **4.73** | |
| **2.21** | **1.13** | **1.08** | **6.63** | **1.78** | **0.91** | **0.87** | **7.10** | **1.25** | **0.64** | **0.61** | **8.02** | **4.00** | |
| 2.27 | 1.17 | 1.10 | 6.82 | 1.81 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 7.25 | 1.27 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 8.04 | 0 | 1 |
| 2.42 | 1.26 | 1.16 | 7.28 | 2.03 | 1.06 | 0.97 | 8.14 | 1.63 | 0.86 | 0.77 | 9.85 | 0 | |
| 2.16 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 6.48 | 1.70 | 0.87 | 0.83 | 6.81 | 1.18 | 0.61 | 0.57 | 7.56 | 0 | |
| 2.14 | 1.10 | 1.04 | 6.42 | 1.69 | 0.87 | 0.82 | 6.74 | 1.18 | 0.61 | 0.57 | 7.52 | 0 | |
| 2.36 | 1.22 | 1.14 | 7.10 | 1.95 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 7.79 | 1.43 | 0.75 | 0.68 | 8.79 | 0 | 2 |
| 2.42 | 1.25 | 1.17 | 7.24 | 2.06 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 8.24 | 1.58 | 0.83 | 0.75 | 9.35 | 0 | |
| 2.24 | 1.15 | 1.09 | 6.70 | 1.75 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 7.03 | 1.30 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 8.19 | 0 | |
| 2.34 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 6.60 | 1.75 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 7.02 | 1.21 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 3.01 | 0 | |
| 2.49 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 7.19 | 2.06 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 8.21 | 1.40 | 0.71 | 0.69 | 9.10 | 3.33 | 3 |
| 2.49 | 1.30 | 1.19 | 7.46 | 2.31 | 1.19 | 1.12 | 9.25 | 1.74 | 0.89 | 0.85 | 10.46 | 3.33 | |
| 2.27 | 1.17 | 1.10 | 6.81 | 1.81 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 7.25 | 1.24 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 7.96 | 0 | |
| 2.25 | 1.18 | 1.07 | 6.75 | 1.76 | 0.92 | 0.84 | 7.04 | 1.17 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 7.65 | 0 | |
| 2.50 | 1.29 | 1.21 | 7.49 | 2.08 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 8.31 | 1.51 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 9.62 | 0 | 4 |
| 2.50 | 1.28 | 1.22 | 7.51 | 2.07 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 8.28 | 1.47 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 9.45 | 0 | |
| 2.47 | 1.30 | 1.17 | 7.42 | 2.10 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 8.41 | 1.60 | 0.82 | 0.78 | 10.01 | 0 | |
| 2.45 | 1.24 | 1.21 | 7.34 | 2.03 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 8.13 | 1.51 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 9.40 | 0 | 5 |
| 2.50 | 1.27 | 1.23 | 7.51 | 2.08 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 8.34 | 1.61 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 9.52 | 0 | |
| 2.30 | 1.16 | 1.14 | 6.90 | 1.95 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 7.76 | 1.41 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 9.26 | 0 | |
| 2.26 | 1.17 | 1.09 | 6.76 | 1.88 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 7.52 | 1.45 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 10.02 | 0 | |
| 2.17 | 1.12 | 1.05 | 6.52 | 1.89 | 0.99 | 0.90 | 7.57 | 1.23 | 0.64 | 0.59 | 8.28 | 0 | 6 |
| 2.18 | 1.12 | 1.06 | 6.53 | 1.96 | 1.03 | 0.93 | 7.82 | 1.26 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 8.46 | 0 | |
| 2.16 | 1.14 | 1.02 | 6.49 | 1.69 | 0.88 | 0.81 | 6.76 | 1.17 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 7.76 | 0 | |
| 2.68 | 1.40 | 1.28 | 8.02 | 2.31 | 1.24 | 1.07 | 9.22 | 1.78 | 0.95 | 0.83 | 10.68 | 11.00 | 7 |
| 2.79 | 1.47 | 1.32 | 8.36 | 2.51 | 1.36 | 1.15 | 10.02 | 2.02 | 1.09 | 0.93 | 12.00 | 11.00 | |
| 2.43 | 1.25 | 1.18 | 7.29 | 2.03 | 1.07 | 0.96 | 8.11 | 1.54 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 9.30 | 0 | |
| 2.34 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 7.04 | 1.99 | 1.07 | 0.92 | 7.93 | 1.56 | 0.81 | 0.75 | 9.72 | 0 | |
| 1.84 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 5.51 | 1.52 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 6.07 | 0.97 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 6.62 | 0 | 8 |
| 1.84 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 5.52 | 1.52 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 6.06 | 0.98 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 6.61 | 0 | |
| 1.82 | 0.97 | 0.85 | 5.45 | 1.67 | 0.92 | 0.75 | 6.12 | 0.98 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 6.70 | 0 | |
| 2.55 | 1.31 | 1.24 | 7.67 | 2.14 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 8.57 | 1.53 | 0.81 | 0.72 | 9.67 | 4.31 | 9 |
| 2.72 | 1.40 | 1.32 | 8.14 | 2.40 | 1.26 | 1.14 | 9.61 | 1.94 | 1.04 | 0.90 | 11.39 | 4.31 | |
| 2.34 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 7.02 | 1.87 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 7.49 | 1.33 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 8.70 | 0 | |
| 2.33 | 1.19 | 1.14 | 6.96 | 1.88 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 7.28 | 1.34 | 0.67 | 0.57 | 8.42 | 0 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

Number of Persons Males and Females

| State / District/ City | Total Rural Urban | TOTAL* | | ONE ROOM | | | | TWO ROOMS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of persons per room | No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per house-hold |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 10. Gulbarga | Total | 2.89 | 5.48 | 4.76 | 2.42 | 2.34 | 4.76 | 2.83 | 1.43 | 1.39 | 5.64 |
| | Rural | 2.91 | 5.42 | 4.75 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 4.75 | 2.80 | 1.42 | 1.38 | 6.00 |
| | Urban | 2.77 | 5.73 | 4.72 | 2.43 | 2.29 | 4.72 | 2.92 | 1.48 | 1.44 | 5.84 |
| Gulbarga City | | 2.86 | 5.94 | 4.86 | 2.57 | 2.29 | 4.86 | 3.11 | 1.61 | 1.50 | 6.23 |
| 11. Hassan | Total | 2.91 | 5.91 | 5.17 | 2.60 | 2.57 | 5.17 | 2.90 | 1.48 | 1.42 | 5.80 |
| | Rural | 3.09 | 5.93 | 5.23 | 2.62 | 2.61 | 5.23 | 2.93 | 1.49 | 1.44 | 5.84 |
| | Urban | 2.10 | 5.78 | 4.51 | 2.35 | 2.16 | 4.51 | 2.74 | 1.40 | 1.34 | 5.49 |
| 12. Kolar | Total | 3.23 | 5.66 | 4.67 | 2.35 | 2.32 | 4.67 | 3.02 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 6.04 |
| | Rural | 3.49 | 5.65 | 4.71 | 2.37 | 2.34 | 4.71 | 3.06 | 1.56 | 1.50 | 6.12 |
| | Urban | 2.52 | 5.71 | 4.44 | 2.24 | 2.20 | 4.44 | 2.91 | 1.46 | 1.45 | 5.82 |
| 13. Mandya | Total | 3.24 | 5.72 | 4.83 | 2.44 | 2.39 | 4.83 | 3.00 | 1.54 | 1.46 | 6.01 |
| | Rural | 3.23 | 5.76 | 4.87 | 2.46 | 2.41 | 4.87 | 3.02 | 1.55 | 1.47 | 6.05 |
| | Urban | 2.75 | 5.51 | 4.61 | 2.35 | 2.26 | 4.61 | 2.86 | 1.45 | 1.41 | 5.72 |
| 14. Mysore | Total | 3.12 | 5.58 | 4.78 | 2.43 | 2.35 | 4.78 | 2.92 | 1.50 | 1.42 | 5.83 |
| | Rural | 3.36 | 5.52 | 4.80 | 2.44 | 2.36 | 4.80 | 2.92 | 1.51 | 1.41 | 5.86 |
| | Urban | 2.53 | 5.76 | 4.65 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 4.65 | 2.87 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 5.73 |
| Mysore City | | 2 38 | 5.80 | 4.66 | 2.36 | 2.30 | 4.66 | 2.87 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 5.74 |
| 15. North Kanara | Total | 2.88 | 5.88 | 4.82 | 2.49 | 2.33 | 4.82 | 2.93 | 1.50 | 1.43 | 5.86 |
| | Rural | 3.01 | 5.94 | 4.86 | 2.52 | 2.34 | 4.86 | 2.98 | 1.53 | 1.45 | 5.95 |
| | Urban | 2.40 | 5.62 | 4.55 | 2.32 | 2.23 | 4.55 | 2.74 | 1.39 | 1.35 | 5.47 |
| 16. Raichur | Total | 3.13 | 5.33 | 4.68 | 2.36 | 2.22 | 4.68 | 2.85 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 5.71 |
| | Rural | 3.20 | 5.33 | 4.70 | 2.37 | 2.33 | 4.70 | 2.86 | 1.45 | 1.41 | 5.72 |
| | Urban | 2.78 | 5.29 | 4.53 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 4.53 | 2.82 | 1.44 | 1.38 | 5.63 |
| 17. Shimoga | Total | 2.75 | 6.12 | 5.03 | 2.59 | 2.44 | 5.03 | 2.94 | 1.51 | 1.43 | 5.87 |
| | Rural | 2.81 | 6.18 | 5.09 | 2.62 | 2.47 | 5.09 | 2.94 | 1.51 | 1.43 | 5.87 |
| | Urban | 2.54 | 5.93 | 4.84 | 2.50 | 2.34 | 4.84 | 2.95 | 1.51 | 1.44 | 5.89 |
| 18. South Kanara | Total | 2.68 | 6.35 | 5.21 | 2.53 | 2.68 | 5.21 | 3.12 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 6.24 |
| | Rural | 2.83 | 6.39 | 5.26 | 2.54 | 2.72 | 5.26 | 3.05 | 1.54 | 1.61 | 6.30 |
| | Urban | 2.22 | 6.20 | 4.94 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 4.94 | 2.96 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 5.93 |
| Mangalore City | | 2.07 | 6.18 | 4.92 | 2.49 | 2.43 | 4.92 | 2.92 | 1.48 | 1.44 | 5.84 |
| 19. Tumkur | Total | 3.02 | 5.60 | 4.75 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 5.75 | 2.86 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 5.71 |
| | Rural | 3.15 | 5.61 | 4.78 | 2.42 | 2.36 | 4.78 | 2.88 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 5.76 |
| | Urban | 2.29 | 5.55 | 4.46 | 2.29 | 2.17 | 4.46 | 2.66 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 5.32 |

* Excludes Households with details unspecified whose number in the State was Total – 700, Rural – 460, Urban – 240.

H. III. 2 - *Concld.*

**per Room and Persons per Household**

| Three Rooms | | | | Four Rooms | | | | Five Rooms and above | | | | Unspecified No. of rooms | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per household | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per household | Persons | Males | Females | Average No. of persons per household | Average No. of persons per household | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| 2.16 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 6.46 | 1.80 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 7.29 | 1.31 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 8.33 | 0.20 | 10 |
| 2.13 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 6.39 | 1.79 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 7.15 | 1.30 | 0.66 | 0.64 | 8.15 | 0.20 | |
| 2.26 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 6.77 | 1.89 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 7.55 | 1.38 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 8.87 | 0 | |
| 2.44 | 1.27 | 1.17 | 7.31 | 1.86 | 0.96 | 0.90 | 7.45 | 1.40 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 9.13 | 0 | |
| 2.34 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 7.03 | 1.90 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 7.59 | 1.28 | 0.66 | 0.62 | 8.27 | 6.00 | 11 |
| 2.39 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 7.19 | 2.01 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 8.00 | 1.36 | 0.70 | 0.66 | 8.73 | 6.40 | |
| 2.13 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 6.34 | 1.64 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 6.56 | 1.16 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 7.59 | 4.00 | |
| 2.54 | 1.30 | 1.24 | 7.64 | 2.14 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 8.57 | 1.59 | 0.82 | 0.77 | 9.87 | 0 | 12 |
| 2.71 | 1.40 | 1.31 | 8.14 | 2.39 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 9.55 | 1.96 | 1.02 | 0.94 | 11.99 | 0 | |
| 2.20 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 6.61 | 1.79 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 7.13 | 1.22 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 7.73 | 0 | |
| 2.40 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 7.23 | 2.12 | 1.12 | 1.00 | 8.49 | 1.61 | 0.87 | 0.74 | 9.89 | 0 | 13 |
| 2.47 | 1.29 | 1.18 | 7.41 | 2.21 | 1.17 | 1.04 | 8.84 | 1.76 | 0.95 | 0.81 | 10.84 | 0 | |
| 2.17 | 1.13 | 1.04 | 6.46 | 1.83 | 0.95 | 0.88 | 6.30 | 1.25 | 0.68 | 0.57 | 7.61 | 0 | |
| 2.37 | 1.23 | 1.14 | 7.09 | 1.94 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 7.75 | 1.38 | 0.71 | 0.67 | 8.70 | 5.13 | 14 |
| 2.44 | 1.28 | 1.16 | 7.33 | 2.05 | 1.09 | 0.96 | 8.18 | 1.61 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 9.91 | 5.13 | |
| 2.23 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 6.68 | 1.82 | 0.92 | 0.90 | 7.30 | 1.23 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 7.91 | 0 | |
| 2.18 | 1.10 | 1.08 | 6.52 | 1.75 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 7.22 | 1.19 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 7.62 | 0 | |
| 2.30 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 6.89 | 1.97 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 7.89 | 1.57 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 9.84 | 0 | 15 |
| 2.40 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 7.21 | 2.10 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 8.39 | 1.62 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 10.11 | 0 | |
| 1.98 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 5.93 | 1.68 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 6.70 | 1.42 | 0.70 | 0.72 | 9.11 | 0 | |
| 2.21 | 1.13 | 1.08 | 6.60 | 1.81 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 7.22 | 1.33 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 8.03 | 0 | 16 |
| 2.24 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 6.73 | 1.82 | 0.98 | 0.88 | 7.29 | 1.37 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 8.06 | 0 | |
| 2.01 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 6.04 | 1.74 | 0.89 | 0.85 | 6.96 | 1.21 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 7.89 | 0 | |
| 2.33 | 1.21 | 1.12 | 6.97 | 1.97 | 1.03 | 0.94 | 7.83 | 1.48 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 9.40 | 0 | 17 |
| 2.38 | 1.24 | 1.14 | 7.13 | 2.04 | 1.06 | 0.98 | 8.18 | 1.55 | 0.81 | 0.74 | 9.95 | 0 | |
| 2.16 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 6.50 | 1.77 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 7.06 | 1.32 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 8.25 | 0 | |
| 2.40 | 1.18 | 1.22 | 7.18 | 1.90 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 7.60 | 1.33 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 8.43 | 0 | 18 |
| 2.44 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 7.31 | 1.96 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 7.85 | 1.40 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 8.75 | 0 | |
| 2.24 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 6.72 | 1.73 | 0.84 | 0.89 | 6.97 | 1.22 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 7.87 | 0 | |
| 2.26 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 6.77 | 1.68 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 6.74 | 1.21 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 7.91 | 0 | |
| 2.34 | 1.21 | 1.13 | 7.03 | 1.97 | 1.03 | 0.94 | 7.88 | 1.46 | 0.77 | 0.69 | 9.02 | 0 | 19 |
| 2.38 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 7.13 | 2.06 | 1.09 | 0.97 | 8.23 | 1.65 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 9.85 | 0 | |
| 2.15 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 6.46 | 1.68 | 0.83 | 0.85 | 6.71 | 1.17 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 7.46 | 0 | |

# CHAPTER V

## TENURE STATUS

The tenure status of a household *i.e.*, whether it lived in a house owend by it or rented from some other person, was elicited in Column 12 of the Houselist. The instructions for the collection of information on tenure status were as follows:-

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

If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by 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' ".

The data obtained is available in the main Table H. IV at the end of this volume. Based on this table, Subsidiary Table H. IV. 1 has been prepared and is available at the end of this Chapter. The main table H. IV tabulates households classified by size and tenure status. The Subsidiary Table H. IV. 1 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses according to size of the household in rural and urban areas separately.

It is necessary to point out the distinction between the tables on tenure status prepared in 1961 and in 1971. In 1961, tenure status was presented in main Table E. II and in Subsidiary Tables E II. 1 and E II. 2 and was on the basis of the type of Census house or their use as dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings etc. In the 1971 Census there is a change. The presentation is on the basis of size of household and not use of the Census house. Thus, the comparison with 1961 tables is not possible.

Statement 5.1 indicates the distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses according to tenure status in the rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 5.1

**Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses according to tenure status in rural and urban areas separately**

| State/ District | TENURE STATUS IN | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **867** | **133** | **447** | **553** |
| 1. Bangalore | 872 | 128 | 294 | 706 |
| 2. Belgaum | 906 | 94 | 542 | 458 |
| 3. Bellary | 888 | 112 | 603 | 397 |
| 4. Bidar | 965 | 35 | 724 | 276 |
| 5. Bijapur | 891 | 109 | 560 | 440 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 722 | 278 | 467 | 533 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 932 | 68 | 483 | 517 |
| 8. Coorg | 581 | 419 | 307 | 693 |
| 9. Dharwar | 884 | 116 | 509 | 491 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 918 | 82 | 526 | 474 |
| 11. Hassan | 911 | 89 | 474 | 526 |
| 12. Kolar | 936 | 64 | 379 | 621 |
| 13. Mandya | 911 | 89 | 555 | 445 |
| 14. Mysore | 934 | 66 | 460 | 540 |
| 15. North Kanara | 883 | 117 | 539 | 461 |
| 16. Raichur | 898 | 102 | 643 | 357 |
| 17. Shimoga | 874 | 126 | 361 | 639 |
| 18. South Kanara | 435 | 565 | 395 | 605 |
| 19. Tumkur | 928 | 72 | 499 | 501 |

In the rural areas of the State as a whole 86.7 per cent of the households live in their own houses, while only 13.3 per cent live in rented houses. The urban situation is a striking contrast. In the urban areas of the State, 44.7 per cent of the households live in their own houses while 55.3 per cent live in rented ones. Thus, in the urban areas, the larger proportion of households live in rented accommodation.

In the rural areas of the districts, except South Kanara, the proportion of households living in own houses is greater than that living in rented ones. In the case of South Kanara district, in the rural areas, 56.5 per cent of the households live in rented houses as against 43.5 per cent in own houses. In the districts of Chikmagalur and Coorg the proportion of households in rented houses is comparatively high. The high proportion of rented houses in Chikmagalur and Coorg districts is due to the fact in the coffee plantations in these districts, the employees are provided accommodation by the management and such houses have been treated as rented even if no rent is being recovered by the management. In South Kanara district, the high proportion of rented houses in the rural areas is due to the fact that the proportions of tenants and agricultural labourers in the district are high and they live on the land with the consent of the owner. In such cases also, the houses are treated as rented eventhough rent may not be actually charged. Other things being equal, the proportion of households living in rented houses in the rural areas is related to the proportion of agricultural labourers and tenants, on the land or to the proportion of in-migrants. In the districts of Bangalore, Dharwar, North Kanara, Raichur, Shimoga, Bellary, Bijapur and South Kanara the comparatively high proportion of households in the rural areas living in rented houses is due to the first reason while in Coorg and Chikmagalur it is due to the second reason.

The tenure status of households in the urban areas of the districts shows wide variation. The proportion of households living in rented houses is greater than that of households in own houses in the districts of Bangalore (706), Chikmagalur (533), Chitradurga (517), Coorg (693), Hassan (526), Kolar (621), Mysore (540), Shimoga (639), South Kanara (605) and Tumkur (501). In the other districts the proportion of households living in their own houses is greater than those in rented houses. There is no direct correlation between the degree of urbanisation or number of towns with these proportions, but it my be noticed that the districts that have large proportions of households in rented houses are areas of industrial or other economic activity. The industrial expansion of Bangalore City is the main factor for the high proportion of households in the urban areas of Bangalore district in rented houses since labour moves in for employment. Similarly, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Mysore have urban centres of industrial activity. In the case of Chikmagalur and Coorg the plantation activity and the resultant expansion of the urban centres invite migrants who, since they belong to the area, do not generally build their own houses.

Statement 5.2 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses by tenure status in the Cities.

**STATEMENT 5.2**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses according to tenure status in Cities.**

| City | Owned | Rented |
|---|---|---|
| Bangalore . . . . | 258 | 742 |
| Belgaum . . . . | 459 | 541 |
| Bellary . . . . | 517 | 483 |
| Bijapur . . . . | 427 | 573 |
| Davanagere . . . . | 362 | 638 |
| Gulbarga . . . . | 397 | 603 |
| Hubli-Dharwar . . . . | 4 3 | 577 |
| Mysore . . . . | 367 | 633 |
| Mangalore . . . . | 321 | 679 |

Except in Bellary City, in all the other cities, the proportion of households living in rented houses is greater than that living in own houses. In the industrial areas such as the cities of Bangalore, Davanagere and Mangalore the differences are high. Mysore City has had inputs such as the Central Food Technological Institute, the Jawa Factory etc., which explain the high proportion of households in rented houses in that City. The high proportion of households in rented houses is in a sense indicative of the growing importance of a city because it partially reflects the expansion of the city due to migration. Belgaum has had some industrial expansion with the setting up of the Aluminium Factory there, while Bijapur has had the Sainik School and the expansion of Government activity. Gulbarga has grown very much in the last few years and is an administrative and educational centre and so is Hubli-Dharwar.

Statement 5.3 indicates the distribution of 1,000 Census households according to tenure status in the rural and urban areas of the State and in the districts.

**STATEMENT 5.3**

**Distribution of 1,000 households according to Tenure Status in Total, Rural and Urban areas—1961 and 1971**

| State / District | Total Rural Urban | OWNED | | RENTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Total** | **776** | **767** | **224** | **233** |
| | **Rural** | **861** | **867** | **139** | **133** |
| | **Urban** | **472** | **447** | **528** | **553** |
| Bangalore | Total | 578 | 561 | 422 | 439 |
| | Rural | 885 | 872 | 115 | 128 |
| | Urban | 300 | 294 | 700 | 706 |
| Belgaum | Total | 841 | 832 | 159 | 168 |
| | Rural | 901 | 906 | 99 | 94 |
| | Urban | 576 | 542 | 424 | 458 |
| Bellary | Total | 845 | 811 | 155 | 189 |
| | Rural | 914 | 888 | 86 | 112 |
| | Urban | 606 | 603 | 394 | 397 |
| Bidar | Total | 932 | 936 | 68 | 64 |
| | Rural | 954 | 965 | 46 | 35 |
| | Urban | 758 | 724 | 242 | 276 |
| Bijapur | Total | 823 | 821 | 177 | 179 |
| | Rural | 884 | 891 | 116 | 109 |
| | Urban | 555 | 560 | 445 | 440 |
| Chikmagalur | Total | 717 | 683 | 283 | 317 |
| | Rural | 748 | 722 | 252 | 278 |
| | Urban | 538 | 467 | 462 | 533 |
| Chitradurga | Total | 883 | 845 | 117 | 155 |
| | Rural | 952 | 932 | 48 | 68 |
| | Urban | 537 | 483 | 463 | 517 |
| Coorg | Total | 558 | 537 | 442 | 463 |
| | Rural | 583 | 581 | 417 | 419 |
| | Urban | 384 | 307 | 616 | 693 |
| Dharwar | Total | 784 | 765 | 216 | 235 |
| | Rural | 884 | 884 | 116 | 116 |
| | Urban | 510 | 509 | 490 | 491 |

STATEMENT 5.3 - *Concld.*

**Distribution of 1,000 households according to Tenure Status in Total, Rural and Urban areas—1961 and 1971**

| State / District | Total Rural Urban | OWNED | | RENTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Gulbarga | Total | 865 | 852 | 135 | 148 |
| | Rural | 919 | 918 | 81 | 82 |
| | Urban | 567 | 526 | 433 | 474 |
| Hassan | Total | 868 | 850 | 132 | 150 |
| | Rural | 912 | 911 | 88 | 89 |
| | Urban | 526 | 474 | 474 | 526 |
| Kolar | Total | 804 | 821 | 196 | 179 |
| | Rural | 919 | 936 | 81 | 64 |
| | Urban | 414 | 379 | 586 | 621 |
| Mandya | Total | 886 | 860 | 114 | 140 |
| | Rural | 917 | 911 | 83 | 89 |
| | Urban | 626 | 555 | 374 | 445 |
| Mysore | Total | 832 | 821 | 168 | 179 |
| | Rural | 931 | 934 | 69 | 66 |
| | Urban | 511 | 460 | 489 | 540 |
| North Kanara | Total | 843 | 819 | 157 | 181 |
| | Rural | 898 | 883 | 102 | 117 |
| | Urban | 599 | 539 | 401 | 461 |
| Raichur | Total | 878 | 859 | 122 | 141 |
| | Rural | 916 | 898 | 84 | 102 |
| | Urban | 649 | 643 | 351 | 357 |
| Shimoga | Total | 752 | 747 | 248 | 253 |
| | Rural | 877 | 874 | 123 | 126 |
| | Urban | 431 | 361 | 569 | 639 |
| South Kanara | Total | 310 | 427 | 690 | 573 |
| | Rural | 298 | 435 | 702 | 565 |
| | Urban | 367 | 395 | 633 | 605 |
| Tumkur | Total | 899 | 879 | 101 | 121 |
| | Rural | 929 | 928 | 71 | 72 |
| | Urban | 606 | 499 | 394 | 501 |

Out of 1,000 households in the State, 776 lived in their own houses in 1961 while in 1971 a slightly smaller proportion of 767 live in their own houses. There is an increase in the proportion living in rented houses in 1971 from that in 1961. In the rural areas of the State, the proportion of households living in their own houses has improved slightly between 1961 and 1971 with a corresponding fall in the proportion of households living in rented houses. However, in the urban areas, the proportion of households living in own houses has decreased from that in 1961 with an increase in the proportion living in rented houses. Since the migrants to the towns have still the tendency to return back to their rural areas or to smaller towns at the end of one's working life, the proportion living in rented houses is high.

In the districts of Bangalore, Coorg and South Kanara, the proportions of households living in rented houses are high. The pattern varies among the districts. In the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, North Kanara, Shimoga and Tumkur, the proportion of households living in rented houses has increased between 1961 and 1971, while in the districts of Bidar, Kolar and South Kanara it has decreased.

Statement 5.4 indicates the distribution of 1,000 Census households by tenure status in the cities in 1961 and 1971.

**STATEMENT 5.4**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census households by tenure status in the cities in 1961 and 1971**

| City | OWNED | | RENTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1. Bangalore . . | 256 | 258 | 744 | 742 |
| 2. Belgaum . . | 403 | 459 | 597 | 541 |
| 3. Bellary . . | 474 | 517 | 526 | 483 |
| 4. Bijapur . . | 379 | 427 | 621 | 573 |
| 5. Davanagere . . | 408 | 362 | 592 | 638 |
| 6. Gulbarga . . | 421 | 397 | 579 | 603 |
| 7. Hubli-Dharwar . . | 398 | 423 | 602 | 577 |
| 8. Mysore . . | 384 | 367 | 616 | 633 |
| 9. Mangalore . . | 314 | 321 | 686 | 679 |

The proportions of households living in owned or rented houses in 1961 and 1971 have not varied very much in the cities. The slight improvement in some of the Cities such as Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, etc., are due to the building of housing colonies either by Government or through Co-operative Societies and the extension of facilities for construction of own houses.

**Distribution by size of household:-**

In the main Table H. IV, the distribution of the Census households by size and tenure status have been given. For convenience of analysis Subsidiary Table H. IV. 1 has been prepared on the basis of the main table and gives the distribution of 1,000 households by tenure status and by size of household in the rural and urban areas separately.

In the State as a whole, the proportion of households living in their own houses is grearter than that living in rented houses in the rural areas irrespective of the size of the household, while the proportion of households living in rented houses is higher than that of those in own houses in the urban areas irrespectively of the size of the household except in the case of households of six or more persons. The general pattern is, therefore, that in the rural areas households generally live in their own houses while in the urban areas households generally live in rented houses. However, if the districts are considered individually, there are some variations from the general pattern in a few cases. If the households in the rural areas are considered, more than 80 per cent of the households live in their own houses except in the districts of Chikmagalur (722), Coorg (581) and South Kanara (435). These are districts where there is an in-migration of labour for work on the plantations. This, to some extent, explains the fact that a fairly large proportion of the rural households live in rented houses. In the urban areas of the districts, the proportion of households living in their own houses is lower than the proportion of such households in the rural areas. Bidar district has the highest proportion of households in the urban areas living in their own houses (724), while Bangalore district has the least (294). Apart from Bidar district, only Bellary (603) and Raichur (643) have proportions of urban households living in their own houses more than 60 per cent. In all the other districts, the proportion of urban households living in their own houses is less than 60 per cent. The range swings from 29.4 per cent in Bangalore district to 56 per cent in Bijapur district. In Coorg district also the proportion of urban households living in their own houses is very low being only 30.7 per cent.

In the nine cities, the proportion of households living in their own houses is highest in Bellary City (517) and least in Bangalore City (258). The cities can be arranged in the order of the proportions of their households living in their own houses as follows—Bellary (517), Belgaum (459), Bijapur (427), Hubli-Dharwar (423), Gulbarga (397), Mysore (367), Davanagere (362), Mangalore (321) and Bangalore (255).

Statement 5.5 gives the distribution of 1,000 households by size of households living in owned or rented houses.

**STATEMENT 5.5**

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Households having one to six and more persons in Rural and Urban areas separately**

| State/ District/ City | Rural Urban | One Person | | 2 Persons | | 3 Persons | | 4 Persons | | 5 Persons | | 6 and more Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **R** | **730** | **270** | **807** | **193** | **833** | **167** | **855** | **145** | **870** | **130** | **901** | **99** |
| | **U** | **320** | **680** | **330** | **670** | **345** | **655** | **384** | **616** | **422** | **578** | **534** | **466** |
| Bangalore | R | 691 | 309 | 777 | 223 | 820 | 180 | 850 | 150 | 881 | 119 | 922 | 78 |
| | U | 182 | 818 | 178 | 822 | 199 | 801 | 239 | 761 | 270 | 730 | 379 | 621 |
| Bangalore City | | 144 | 856 | 143 | 857 | 170 | 830 | 206 | 794 | 240 | 760 | 340 | 660 |

STATEMENT 5.5-*Contd.*

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Households having one to six and more persons in Rural and Urban areas separately**

| State/ District/ City | Rural Urban | One Person | | 2 Persons | | 3 Persons | | 4 Persons | | 5 Persons | | 6 and more Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Belgaum | R | 763 | 237 | 844 | 156 | 863 | 137 | 891 | 109 | 904 | 96 | 943 | 57 |
| | U | 431 | 569 | 390 | 610 | 448 | 552 | 467 | 533 | 506 | 494 | 636 | 364 |
| Belgaum City | | 330 | 670 | 279 | 721 | 336 | 664 | 379 | 621 | 426 | 574 | 562 | 438 |
| Bellary | R | 773 | 227 | 833 | 167 | 843 | 157 | 876 | 124 | 890 | 110 | 931 | 69 |
| | U | 534 | 466 | 515 | 485 | 523 | 477 | 565 | 435 | 604 | 396 | 664 | 336 |
| Bellary City | | 483 | 517 | 423 | 577 | 412 | 588 | 477 | 523 | 512 | 488 | 572 | 428 |
| Bidar | R | 886 | 114 | 943 | 57 | 949 | 51 | 966 | 34 | 967 | 33 | 975 | 25 |
| | U | 395 | 605 | 534 | 466 | 554 | 446 | 603 | 397 | 726 | 274 | 822 | 178 |
| Bijapur | R | 752 | 248 | 829 | 171 | 842 | 158 | 872 | 128 | 891 | 109 | 933 | 67 |
| | U | 445 | 555 | 436 | 564 | 435 | 565 | 475 | 525 | 530 | 470 | 664 | 336 |
| Bijapur City | | 361 | 639 | 295 | 705 | 306 | 694 | 314 | 686 | 422 | 578 | 525 | 475 |
| Chikmagalur | R | 470 | 530 | 547 | 453 | 612 | 388 | 645 | 355 | 704 | 296 | 840 | 160 |
| | U | 199 | 801 | 301 | 699 | 327 | 673 | 387 | 613 | 439 | 561 | 591 | 409 |
| Chitradurga | R | 814 | 186 | 887 | 113 | 909 | 91 | 920 | 80 | 930 | 70 | 958 | 42 |
| | U | 327 | 673 | 367 | 633 | 398 | 602 | 398 | 602 | 430 | 570 | 578 | 422 |
| Davanagere City | | 182 | 818 | 239 | 761 | 226 | 774 | 284 | 716 | 269 | 731 | 479 | 521 |
| Coorg | R | 335 | 665 | 427 | 573 | 466 | 534 | 515 | 485 | 599 | 401 | 715 | 285 |
| | U | 139 | 861 | 190 | 810 | 229 | 771 | 316 | 684 | 247 | 753 | 426 | 574 |
| Dharwar | R | 701 | 299 | 800 | 200 | 834 | 166 | 854 | 146 | 892 | 108 | 932 | 68 |
| | U | 354 | 646 | 354 | 646 | 417 | 583 | 464 | 536 | 483 | 517 | 601 | 399 |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | | 294 | 706 | 270 | 730 | 333 | 667 | 377 | 623 | 395 | 605 | 511 | 489 |
| Gulbarga | R | 805 | 195 | 868 | 132 | 899 | 101 | 911 | 89 | 921 | 79 | 949 | 51 |
| | U | 334 | 666 | 376 | 624 | 431 | 569 | 452 | 548 | 518 | 482 | 630 | 370 |
| Gulbarga City | | 271 | 729 | 227 | 773 | 247 | 753 | 266 | 734 | 359 | 641 | 521 | 479 |
| Hassan | R | 730 | 270 | 825 | 175 | 868 | 132 | 893 | 107 | 911 | 89 | 949 | 51 |
| | U | 259 | 741 | 354 | 646 | 357 | 643 | 368 | 632 | 446 | 554 | 581 | 419 |
| Kolar | R | 847 | 153 | 890 | 110 | 919 | 81 | 932 | 68 | 936 | 64 | 960 | 40 |
| | U | 214 | 786 | 323 | 677 | 326 | 674 | 322 | 678 | 377 | 623 | 435 | 565 |
| Mandya | R | 773 | 227 | 843 | 157 | 874 | 126 | 890 | 110 | 915 | 85 | 944 | 56 |
| | U | 361 | 639 | 440 | 560 | 457 | 543 | 523 | 477 | 515 | 485 | 650 | 350 |
| Mysore | R | 794 | 206 | 897 | 103 | 914 | 86 | 921 | 79 | 934 | 66 | 961 | 39 |
| | U | 325 | 675 | 324 | 676 | 363 | 637 | 419 | 581 | 450 | 550 | 533 | 467 |
| Mysore City | | 236 | 764 | 234 | 766 | 275 | 725 | 321 | 679 | 342 | 658 | 442 | 558 |

STATEMENT 5.5 *Concld.*

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Households having one to six and more persons in Rural and Urban areas separately**

| State/ District/ City | Rural Urban | One Person | | 2 Persons | | 3 Persons | | 4 Persons | | 5 Persons | | 6 and more Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| North Kanara | R | 751 | 249 | 819 | 181 | 838 | 162 | 858 | 142 | 895 | 105 | 924 | 76 |
| | U | 357 | 643 | 441 | 559 | 393 | 607 | 495 | 505 | 516 | 484 | 646 | 354 |
| Raichur | R | 786 | 214 | 853 | 147 | 865 | 135 | 892 | 108 | 897 | 103 | 936 | 64 |
| | U | 470 | 530 | 564 | 436 | 559 | 441 | 595 | 405 | 656 | 344 | 730 | 270 |
| Shimoga | R | 663 | 337 | 790 | 210 | 808 | 192 | 847 | 153 | 866 | 134 | 922 | 78 |
| | U | 233 | 767 | 239 | 761 | 247 | 753 | 275 | 725 | 340 | 660 | 445 | 555 |
| South Kanara | R | 373 | 627 | 394 | 606 | 382 | 618 | 404 | 596 | 408 | 592 | 464 | 536 |
| | U | 282 | 718 | 336 | 664 | 305 | 695 | 324 | 676 | 360 | 640 | 454 | 546 |
| Mangalore City | | 263 | 737 | 260 | 740 | 222 | 778 | 246 | 754 | 284 | 716 | 382 | 618 |
| Tumkur | R | 813 | 187 | 886 | 114 | 899 | 101 | 917 | 83 | 929 | 71 | 958 | 42 |
| | U | 306 | 694 | 380 | 620 | 381 | 619 | 423 | 577 | 480 | 520 | 608 | 392 |

Of the households in the rural areas with one person per household, 73 per cent live in owned houses and 27 per cent in rented houses. The proportions in the case of households of their size, in the rural areas, living in their own houses is as follows-2 persons 80.7%, 3 persons 83.3%, 4 persons 85.5%, 5 persons 87% and 6 or more persons 90.1%. Thus, in the rural areas, the majority of households, irrespective of size, live in their own houses. In the urban areas the distribution is different. Among households in the urban areas with one person per household 68 per cent live in rented houses. This is probably because such single-member households mostly consist of working men or women who have migrated to the urban areas and are employed there with other members of their families not in the urban area. This would include students. The proportion of households in the urban areas living in rented houses is higher than 50 per cent in the case of households with one person, two persons, three persons, four persons and five persons per household. In the case of households with six or more persons 46.6 per cent live in rented houses and the rest in their own houses.

The proportion of households in the rural areas living in their own houses is greater than that of households living in rented houses irrespective of household size in all the districts except in the districts of Chikmagalur, Coorg and South Kanara. In Chikmagalur district, the proportions of single member households living in owned houses is less than those in rented houses, while in the case of households of other sizes, the proportion living in owned houses is greater than that living in rented ones. In Coorg district, the proportion of rural households living in owned houses is less than that in rented houses in the case of households with one, two and three persons, while this proportion is greater in the case of households with four, five and six or more persons. In the case of South Kanara district, irrespective of the size

of the household, the proportion of households living in owned houses is less than that in rented houses. As mentioned earlier, the high proportion of rented houses in Chikmagalur and Coorg districts is due to the fact that in the coffee plantations in these districts, the employees are provided accommodation by the management and such houses have been classified as rented, irrespective of the fact whether any rent is being charged or not. In South Kanara district, the high proportion of rented houses in the rural areas is due to the fact that most of the working population in the rural areas of the district is made up of agricultural labourers or tenants who live on land with the consent of the owner. In such cases also. these houses are treated as rented even though rent may not be actually charged.

Statement 5.5 also gives the distribution of households by tenure status and size of household for the urban areas of the districts. Among single-member households in the urban areas, the proportion living in rented houses is greater than that living in their own houses in all the districts except in Bellary district. In the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur and Coorg, the proportion of single-member households living in rented houses in the urban areas is above 80 per cent. Among households with two persons in the urban areas, the proportion living in rented houses is greater than that living in their own houses in all the districts except in Bellary, Bidar and Raichur districts. Among households with three persons in the urban areas, the proportion living in rented houses is greater than that living in their own houses in all the districts except in Bellary, Bidar and Raichur districts. Among households with four persons in the urban areas, the proportion living in rented houses is greater than that living in owned houses in all the districts except in Bellary, Bidar, Mandya and Raichur districts. Among households with five persons in the urban areas, the proportion living in rented houses is greater than that living in owned houses in all the districts except in Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mandya, North Kanara and Raichur districts. However, among households with six or more persons in the urban areas, the proportion living in rented houses is less than that living in owned houses in all the districts except in Bangalore, Coorg, Kolar, Shimoga and South Kanara.

The cities present a varied pattern. In Bangalore City, irrespective of family size, the proportion of households living in rented houses is greater than that living in owned houses. The relative proportions for each household size are also high. About 85 per cent of households with one or two members in this city live in rented houses. The proportion of households in Bangalore City living in rented houses is higher than that in the other cities in each of the size classes. Among single member households, the proportion living in rented houses is generally much higher than that living in owned houses in all the Cities except in Bellary City. In the case of households with two, three and four persons also, the proportion of households living in rented houses is more than that living in owned houses in all the Cities. In the case of households with five persons, the proportion living in rented houses is more than that living in owned houses except in the case of Bellary City. In the latter city, the proportion of households with five members living in rented houses is slightly less than those living in owned houses. In the case of households with six members or more, the proportion living in rented houses is greater than that in owned houses only in the cities of Bangalore, Davanagere, Mysore and Mangalore. In all the other cities, the porportion of six-member households living in rented houses is less than that living in owned houses.

Statement 5.6 gives the number of registered factories and unregistered workshops (This data is based on the Establishment Tables E. II. Parts A and B).

**STATEMENT 5.6**

**Number of registered factories and unregistered workshops and number employed in the Cities**

| City | REGISTERED FACTORIES | | UNREGISTERED WORKSHOPS | | ALL UNITS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Units | Employment | No. of Units | Employment | No. | Employment |
| Bangalore | 794 | 60,559 | 10,545 | 31,101 | 11,339 | 91,660 |
| Belgaum | 142 | 3,969 | 1,411 | 4,022 | 1,553 | 7,991 |
| Bellary | 50 | 2,442 | 836 | 2,766 | 886 | 5,208 |
| Bijapur | 21 | 1,745 | 474 | 1,132 | 495 | 2,877 |
| Davanagere | 49 | 8,504 | 711 | 1,921 | 760 | 10,425 |
| Hubli-Dharwar | 142 | 13,962 | 1,749 | 4,417 | 1,891 | 18,379 |
| Gulbarga | 20 | 600 | 637 | 1,516 | 657 | 2,116 |
| Mysore | 106 | 9,422 | 1,787 | 4,209 | 1,893 | 13,691 |
| Mangalore | 127 | 11,255 | 1,488 | 4,462 | 1,615 | 15,717 |

The number of households living in rented houses in the Cities is to a large extent made up of those who come into the Cities for employment. Single-member households usually consist of factory workers and others of this nature and such households mainly live in rented houses. To a large extent, the proportion of households living in rented houses is related to the size of the labour force. However, Bijapur, Bellary and Gulbarga are exceptions. In the case of Bijapur and Gulbarga, though these are not industrial towns as such, they have in recent years, acquired higher administrative and educational prominence which partially explains the high proportion of households living in rented houses in these Cities.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses**

| State/District/City | Rural Urban | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | One Person | | Two Persons | | Three Persons | |
| | | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Rural** | **867** | **133** | **36** | **13** | **64** | **16** | **89** | **18** |
| | **Urban** | **447** | **553** | **17** | **36** | **30** | **61** | **38** | **72** |
| Bangalore | Rural | 872 | 128 | 29 | 13 | 65 | 19 | 92 | 20 |
| | Urban | 294 | 706 | 6 | 29 | 17 | 77 | 24 | 97 |
| Bangalore City | | 258 | 742 | 5 | 29 | 14 | 82 | 21 | 102 |
| Belgaum | Rural | 906 | 94 | 38 | 12 | 66 | 12 | 86 | 14 |
| | Urban | 542 | 458 | 25 | 34 | 37 | 57 | 46 | 57 |
| Belgaum City | | 459 | 541 | 16 | 32 | 26 | 68 | 32 | 64 |
| Bellary | Rural | 888 | 112 | 47 | 14 | 77 | 15 | 96 | 18 |
| | Urban | 603 | 397 | 28 | 25 | 52 | 49 | 62 | 56 |
| Bellary City | | 517 | 483 | 18 | 19 | 38 | 51 | 44 | 62 |
| Bidar | Rural | 965 | 35 | 26 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 98 | 5 |
| | Urban | 724 | 276 | 15 | 23 | 34 | 30 | 47 | 38 |
| Bijapur | Rural | 891 | 109 | 42 | 14 | 72 | 15 | 88 | 16 |
| | Urban | 560 | 440 | 27 | 34 | 43 | 56 | 48 | 62 |
| Bijapur City | | 427 | 573 | 20 | 36 | 30 | 72 | 34 | 77 |
| Chikmagalur | Rural | 722 | 278 | 27 | 30 | 50 | 41 | 67 | 43 |
| | Urban | 467 | 533 | 14 | 55 | 27 | 63 | 31 | 64 |
| Chitradurga | Rural | 932 | 68 | 38 | 9 | 67 | 9 | 92 | 9 |
| | Urban | 483 | 517 | 16 | 32 | 31 | 53 | 38 | 65 |
| Davanagere City | | 362 | 638 | 8 | 34 | 22 | 70 | 25 | 85 |
| Coorg | Rural | 581 | 419 | 22 | 44 | 46 | 62 | 58 | 67 |
| | Urban | 307 | 693 | 14 | 90 | 19 | 81 | 31 | 104 |
| Dharwar | Rural | 884 | 116 | 38 | 16 | 59 | 15 | 80 | 16 |
| | Urban | 509 | 491 | 23 | 40 | 33 | 61 | 45 | 63 |
| Hubli-Dharwar City | | 423 | 577 | 17 | 41 | 25 | 68 | 37 | 74 |
| Gulbarga | Rural | 918 | 82 | 39 | 10 | 75 | 11 | 111 | 12 |
| | Urban | 526 | 474 | 21 | 42 | 36 | 60 | 48 | 63 |
| Gulbarga City | | 397 | 603 | 16 | 43 | 22 | 75 | 26 | 79 |
| Hassan | Rural | 911 | 89 | 27 | 10 | 56 | 12 | 87 | 13 |
| | Urban | 474 | 526 | 16 | 45 | 27 | 48 | 33 | 60 |
| Kolar | Rural | 936 | 64 | 44 | 8 | 79 | 10 | 106 | 9 |
| | Urban | 379 | 621 | 14 | 50 | 27 | 56 | 33 | 70 |

H. IV. 1

**according to size of the Household in Rural and Urban Areas separately**

NUMBER OF PERSONS

| Four Persons | | Five Persons | | Six and more Persons | | No. of Persons unspecified | | Rural Urban | State/District/City |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| **118** | **20** | **129** | **19** | **431** | **47** | **N** | **N** | **Rural** | **MYSORE STATE** |
| **53** | **85** | **58** | **80** | **251** | **219** | **N** | **N** | **Urban** | |
| 122 | 22 | 134 | 18 | 430 | 36 | N | 0 | Rural | Bangalore |
| 36 | 114 | 40 | 108 | 171 | 281 | 0 | N | Urban | |
| 31 | 120 | 35 | 113 | 152 | 296 | 0 | N | | Bangalore City |
| 115 | 14 | 128 | 13 | 473 | 29 | 0 | 0 | Rural | Belgaum |
| 62 | 70 | 67 | 66 | 305 | 175 | N | N | Urban | |
| 51 | 84 | 57 | 77 | 277 | 216 | N | N | | Belgaum City |
| 126 | 18 | 132 | 16 | 410 | 31 | 0 | 0 | Rural | Bellary |
| 82 | 63 | 89 | 58 | 290 | 146 | N | N | Urban | |
| 66 | 73 | 74 | 71 | 277 | 207 | N | N | | Bellary City |
| 142 | 5 | 157 | 6 | 482 | 12 | N | N | Rural | Bidar |
| 79 | 52 | 91 | 34 | 458 | 99 | 0 | 0 | Urban | |
| 114 | 17 | 123 | 15 | 452 | 32 | N | 0 | Rural | Bijapur |
| 64 | 71 | 68 | 60 | 310 | 157 | 0 | N | Urban | |
| 41 | 89 | 55 | 76 | 247 | 223 | 0 | 0 | | Bijapur City |
| 86 | 48 | 101 | 42 | 390 | 74 | 1 | N | Rural | Chikmagalur |
| 48 | 77 | 59 | 75 | 288 | 199 | 0 | 0 | Urban | |
| 119 | 10 | 132 | 10 | 484 | 21 | N | N | Rural | Chitradurga |
| 53 | 81 | 57 | 76 | 288 | 210 | N | 0 | Urban | |
| 40 | 101 | 34 | 94 | 233 | 254 | 0 | 0 | | Davanagere City |
| 74 | 70 | 92 | 61 | 289 | 115 | N | 0 | Rural | Coorg |
| 44 | 94 | 33 | 101 | 166 | 223 | 0 | 0 | Urban | |
| 109 | 19 | 123 | 15 | 475 | 35 | N | 0 | Rural | Dharwar |
| 60 | 69 | 65 | 70 | 283 | 188 | 0 | N | Urban | |
| 50 | 82 | 55 | 84 | 239 | 228 | 0 | N | | Hubli-Dharwar City |
| 142 | 14 | 149 | 13 | 402 | 22 | N | N | Rural | Gulbarga |
| 59 | 72 | 70 | 65 | 292 | 172 | N | N | Urban | |
| 32 | 88 | 46 | 82 | 255 | 235 | 0 | 1 | | Gulbarga City |
| 124 | 15 | 137 | 13 | 480 | 26 | N | N | Rural | Hassan |
| 51 | 88 | 64 | 80 | 283 | 204 | 0 | 1 | Urban | |
| 133 | 10 | 141 | 9 | 433 | 18 | N | 0 | Rural | Kolar |
| 39 | 82 | 51 | 84 | 215 | 279 | 0 | N | Urban | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

**Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses**

| State/District/City | Rural Urban | Total | | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING One Person | | Two Persons | | Three Persons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Mandya | Rural | 911 | 89 | 29 | 8 | 61 | 11 | 95 | 14 |
| | Urban | 555 | 445 | 22 | 38 | 38 | 49 | 51 | 60 |
| Mysore | Rural | 934 | 66 | 32 | 8 | 70 | 8 | 103 | 10 |
| | Urban | 460 | 540 | 16 | 34 | 27 | 56 | 37 | 65 |
| Mysore City | | 367 | 633 | 10 | 34 | 19 | 63 | 29 | 76 |
| North Kanara | Rural | 883 | 117 | 53 | 17 | 66 | 15 | 84 | 16 |
| | Urban | 539 | 461 | 28 | 51 | 44 | 56 | 43 | 66 |
| Raichur | Rural | 898 | 102 | 48 | 13 | 84 | 15 | 104 | 16 |
| | Urban | 643 | 357 | 28 | 32 | 65 | 50 | 71 | 56 |
| Shimoga | Rural | 874 | 126 | 28 | 14 | 51 | 14 | 77 | 18 |
| | Urban | 361 | 639 | 11 | 37 | 18 | 58 | 26 | 80 |
| South Kanara | Rural | 435 | 565 | 15 | 25 | 25 | 38 | 31 | 51 |
| | Urban | 395 | 605 | 12 | 31 | 26 | 53 | 28 | 64 |
| Mangalore City | | 321 | 679 | 11 | 31 | 21 | 60 | 22 | 76 |
| Tumkur | Rural | 928 | 72 | 43 | 10 | 74 | 9 | 103 | 11 |
| | Urban | 499 | 501 | 18 | 41 | 36 | 59 | 45 | 72 |



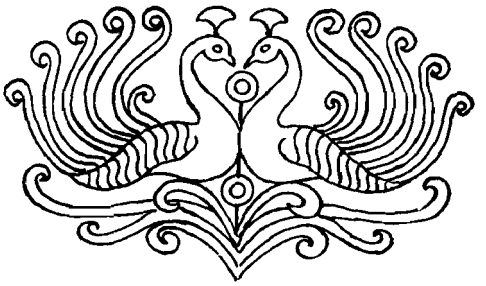
H. IV. 1 - *Concld.*

**according to size of the Household in Rural and Urban Areas separately**

| NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four Persons | | Five Persons | | Six and more Persons | | No. of Persons unspecified | | Rural Urban | State/District/City |
| Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | Owned | Rented | | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| 131 | 16 | 142 | 13 | 453 | 27 | N | 0 | Rural | Mandya |
| 79 | 72 | 72 | 68 | 293 | 158 | 0 | 0 | Urban | |
| 140 | 12 | 158 | 11 | 431 | 17 | N | N | Rural | Mysore |
| 59 | 81 | 67 | 81 | 254 | 223 | N | N | Urban | |
| 45 | 94 | 50 | 96 | 214 | 270 | N | N | | Mysore City |
| 108 | 18 | 118 | 14 | 454 | 37 | 0 | 0 | Rural | North Kanara |
| 66 | 67 | 64 | 60 | 294 | 161 | 0 | N | Urban | |
| 134 | 16 | 138 | 16 | 390 | 26 | N | 0 | Rural | Raichur |
| 89 | 61 | 92 | 48 | 298 | 110 | N | 0 | Urban | |
| 106 | 19 | 123 | 19 | 489 | 42 | 0 | 0 | Rural | Shimoga |
| 37 | 97 | 46 | 88 | 223 | 279 | 0 | 0 | Urban | |
| 46 | 68 | 56 | 80 | 262 | 303 | N | N | Rural | South Kanara |
| 41 | 85 | 45 | 80 | 243 | 292 | N | N | Urban | |
| 33 | 101 | 34 | 87 | 200 | 324 | 0 | N | | Mangalore City |
| 130 | 12 | 141 | 11 | 437 | 19 | N | N | Rural | Tumkur |
| 59 | 81 | 66 | 71 | 275 | 177 | 0 | 0 | Urban | |



# HOUSING TABLES



## Introductory Note to Housing Tables

The following Tables are presented here:

1. H—I — Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.
2. H—II — Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof.
3. Appendix to Table H-II — Distribution of Residential Census Houses by Material of Wall cross-classified by Material of Roof.
4. H—III — Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.
5. H—IV — Households classified by size and Tenure Status.

No detailed explanations of the terms used in these Tables nor of the variations from the formats adopted in 1961 are given in this note since these have been incorporated in the Report.

These Tables have been prepared on the basis of a 20% sample of the entries in the Houselists.

At the time of Houselisting Operations, only 9 places were categorised as Cities. These places are Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mysore and Mangalore. In the case of Bangalore City, the area considered is only that falling within the limits of the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust Board. The data on these 9 Cities have been presented separately in all the Housing Tables. However, data for the other Census Towns are not presented separately for each town. In districts where there are no Cities, the urban figures would, therefore, include the data of all the towns in that district together. In districts in which these cities are located, data for all the towns other than the Cities are given together and that for the Cities separately.

It must be noted that in Table H.III Col. 3 excludes figures for institutional households and that in Table H. IV Col. 4 excludes figures for institutional households.

H. I Census Houses and the

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | Census houses vacant at the time of house listing | OCCUPIED CENSUS Residence | Shop-*cum*-residence | Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry | Hotels, sarais dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Total** | **6,328,085** | **508,360** | **4,606,390** | **55,270** | **106,095** | **16,315** |
| | **Rural** | **4,795,110** | **379,320** | **3,512,240** | **42,180** | **75,205** | **7,240** |
| | **Urban** | **1,532,975** | **129,040** | **1,094,150** | **13,090** | **30,890** | **9,075** |
| Bangalore | Total | 691,580 | 45,460 | 530,125 | 4,980 | 6,540 | 2,625 |
| | Rural | 326,620 | 23,755 | 247,430 | 2,235 | 2,275 | 655 |
| | Urban | 364,960 | 21,705 | 282,695 | 2,745 | 4,265 | 1,970 |
| | *Towns* | 68,020 | 6,575 | 49,665 | 490 | 1,405 | 430 |
| *Bangalore* | *City* | 296,940 | 15,130 | 233,030 | 2,255 | 2,860 | 1,540 |
| Belgaum | Total | 492,635 | 47,520 | 350,230 | 4,725 | 13,195 | 725 |
| | Rural | 386,785 | 38,250 | 278,540 | 3,870 | 9,945 | 330 |
| | Urban | 105,850 | 9,270 | 71,690 | 855 | 3,250 | 395 |
| | *Towns* | 67,610 | 6,595 | 44,785 | 665 | 2,635 | 235 |
| *Belgaum* | *City* | 38,240 | 2,675 | 26,905 | 190 | 615 | 160 |
| Bellary | Total | 256,035 | 19,900 | 190,495 | 4,045 | 2,185 | 1,015 |
| | Rural | 187,185 | 14,640 | 138,725 | 3,105 | 1,520 | 645 |
| | Urban | 68,850 | 5,260 | 51,770 | 940 | 665 | 370 |
| | *Towns* | 42,140 | 3,530 | 31,695 | 600 | 375 | 215 |
| *Bellary* | *City* | 26,710 | 1,730 | 20,075 | 340 | 290 | 155 |
| Bidar | Total | 155,830 | 9,610 | 127,100 | 1,095 | 1,050 | 435 |
| | Rural | 134,925 | 8,125 | 112,460 | 990 | 620 | 300 |
| | Urban | 20,905 | 1,485 | 14,640 | 105 | 430 | 135 |
| Bijapur | Total | 428,350 | 36,280 | 313,820 | 3,500 | 14,160 | 935 |
| | Rural | 332,710 | 27,580 | 249,095 | 2,825 | 8,760 | 670 |
| | Urban | 95,640 | 8,700 | 64,725 | 675 | 5,400 | 265 |
| | *Towns* | 73,505 | 7,075 | 48,245 | 450 | 5,020 | 170 |
| *Bijapur* | *City* | 22,135 | 1,625 | 16,480 | 225 | 380 | 95 |
| Chikmagalur | Total | 182,895 | 20,070 | 120,000 | 1,460 | 1,320 | 385 |
| | Rural | 156,780 | 17,310 | 102,060 | 1,015 | 1,020 | 155 |
| | Urban | 26,115 | 2,760 | 17,940 | 445 | 300 | 230 |
| Chitradurga | Total | 282,875 | 16,235 | 213,190 | 4,860 | 5,650 | 675 |
| | Rural | 225,375 | 12,040 | 172,460 | 3,725 | 4,145 | 285 |
| | Urban | 57,500 | 4,195 | 40,730 | 1,135 | 1,505 | 390 |
| | *Towns* | 33,310 | 2,680 | 23,200 | 685 | 930 | 180 |
| *Davanagere* | *City* | 24,190 | 1,515 | 17,530 | 450 | 575 | 210 |
| Coorg | Total | 91,580 | 9,370 | 64,270 | 1,495 | 240 | 265 |
| | Rural | 76,100 | 7,875 | 54,005 | 1,060 | 165 | 160 |
| | Urban | 15,480 | 1,495 | 10,265 | 435 | 75 | 105 |

**uses to which they are put**

| HOUSES USED AS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shops excluding eating houses | Business houses and offices | Factories, workshops and worksheds | Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places | Places of entertainments and community gathering (panchayatghar) excluding places of worship | Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.) | Others | Total Rural Urban Towns City | State / District/City |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| **147,195** | **36,935** | **80,165** | **24,265** | **12,530** | **145,255** | **589,310** | **Total** | **MYSORE STATE** |
| **61,730** | **17,055** | **34,000** | **18,480** | **9,695** | **130,125** | **507,840** | **Rural** | |
| **85,465** | **19,880** | **46,165** | **5,785** | **2,835** | **15,130** | **81,470** | **Urban** | |
| 26,945 | 4,810 | 15,220 | 1,450 | 950 | 9,950 | 42,525 | Total | Bangalore |
| 4,455 | 965 | 2,395 | 810 | 435 | 8,420 | 32,790 | Rural | |
| 22,490 | 3,845 | 12,825 | 640 | 515 | 1,530 | 9,735 | Urban | |
| 3,530 | 650 | 2,355 | 125 | 125 | 595 | 2,075 | *Towns* | |
| 18,960 | 3,195 | 10,470 | 515 | 390 | 935 | 7,660 | *City* | *Bangalore* |
| 10,575 | 2,890 | 8,270 | 2,175 | 1,030 | 10,025 | 41,275 | Total | Belgaum |
| 4,665 | 1,540 | 4,285 | 1,550 | 880 | 8,925 | 34,005 | Rural | |
| 5,910 | 1,350 | 3,985 | 625 | 150 | 1,100 | 7,270 | Urban | |
| 3,080 | 930 | 2,060 | 440 | 105 | 890 | 5,190 | *Towns* | |
| 2,830 | 420 | 1,925 | 185 | 45 | 210 | 2,080 | *City* | *Belgaum* |
| 4,505 | 1,555 | 2,570 | 570 | 365 | 6,910 | 21,920 | Total | Bellary |
| 1,770 | 710 | 1,055 | 310 | 255 | 6,065 | 18,385 | Rural | |
| 2,735 | 845 | 1,515 | 260 | 110 | 845 | 3,535 | Urban | |
| 1,345 | 470 | 745 | 165 | 70 | 600 | 2,330 | *Towns* | |
| 1,390 | 375 | 770 | 95 | 40 | 245 | 1,205 | *City* | *Bellary* |
| 5,355 | 405 | 1,315 | 580 | 515 | 3,155 | 5,215 | Total | Bidar |
| 3,230 | 130 | 715 | 345 | 470 | 2,880 | 4,660 | Rural | |
| 2,125 | 275 | 600 | 235 | 45 | 275 | 555 | Urban | |
| 10,700 | 2,630 | 6,280 | 1,720 | 835 | 12,775 | 24,715 | Total | Bijapur |
| 5,490 | 1,665 | 3,210 | 1,245 | 655 | 11,360 | 20,155 | Rural | |
| 5,210 | 965 | 3,070 | 475 | 180 | 1,415 | 4,560 | Urban | |
| 3,770 | 755 | 2,515 | 380 | 160 | 1,170 | 3,795 | *Towns* | |
| 1,440 | 210 | 555 | 95 | 20 | 245 | 765 | *City* | *Bijapur* |
| 2,675 | 1,180 | 1,680 | 520 | 195 | 4,520 | 28,890 | Total | Chikmagalur |
| 1,520 | 700 | 940 | 490 | 140 | 4,120 | 27,310 | Rural | |
| 1,155 | 480 | 740 | 30 | 55 | 400 | 1,580 | Urban | |
| 4,065 | 1,640 | 3,055 | 500 | 395 | 7,455 | 25,155 | Total | Chitradurga |
| 1,290 | 765 | 1,230 | 260 | 305 | 6,900 | 21,970 | Rural | |
| 2,775 | 875 | 1,825 | 240 | 90 | 555 | 3,185 | Urban | |
| 1,500 | 515 | 955 | 190 | 80 | 390 | 2,005 | *Towns* | |
| 1,275 | 360 | 870 | 50 | 10 | 165 | 1,180 | *City* | *Davanagere* |
| 1,540 | 865 | 800 | 185 | 285 | 1,235 | 11,030 | Total | Coorg |
| 655 | 425 | 475 | 160 | 235 | 1,100 | 9,785 | Rural | |
| 885 | 440 | 325 | 25 | 50 | 135 | 1,245 | Urban | |

OCCUPIED CENSUS

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | Census houses vacant at the time of house listing | Residence | Shop-*cum*-residence | Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry | Hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Dharwar | Total | 489,680 | 36,860 | 344,250 | 6,460 | 12,365 | 820 |
| | Rural | 329,620 | 22,620 | 232,230 | 4,995 | 7,575 | 300 |
| | Urban | 160,060 | 14,240 | 112,020 | 1,465 | 4,790 | 520 |
| | *Towns* | 82,435 | 7,530 | 54,620 | 835 | 3,375 | 250 |
| *Hubli-Dharwar* | *City* | 77,625 | 6,710 | 57,400 | 630 | 1,415 | 270 |
| Gulbarga | Total | 387,955 | 34,335 | 294,615 | 1,960 | 4,685 | 1,435 |
| | Rural | 319,025 | 26,695 | 245,090 | 1,685 | 3,030 | 865 |
| | Urban | 68,930 | 7,640 | 49,525 | 275 | 1,655 | 570 |
| | *Towns* | 39,305 | 4,470 | 27,195 | 200 | 1,575 | 350 |
| *Gulbarga* | *City* | 29,625 | 3,170 | 22,330 | 75 | 80 | 220 |
| Hassan | Total | 251,065 | 20,500 | 176,755 | 980 | 1,255 | 565 |
| | Rural | 215,730 | 16,565 | 152,420 | 745 | 935 | 175 |
| | Urban | 35,335 | 3,935 | 24,335 | 235 | 320 | 390 |
| Kolar | Total | 380,845 | 31,440 | 253,805 | 2,310 | 2,970 | 935 |
| | Rural | 304,025 | 23,170 | 202,315 | 1,815 | 1,925 | 560 |
| | Urban | 76,820 | 8,270 | 51,490 | 495 | 1,045 | 375 |
| Mandya | Total | 234,210 | 18,895 | 175,755 | 1,650 | 1,845 | 670 |
| | Rural | 197,125 | 15,395 | 150,100 | 1,150 | 1,615 | 380 |
| | Urban | 37,085 | 3,500 | 25,655 | 500 | 230 | 290 |
| Mysore | Total | 441,430 | 36,150 | 335,935 | 3,685 | 4,860 | 1,470 |
| | Rural | 329,610 | 26,910 | 255,710 | 3,045 | 3,160 | 510 |
| | Urban | 111,820 | 9,240 | 80,225 | 640 | 1,700 | 960 |
| | *Towns* | 40,070 | 3,960 | 27,695 | 270 | 925 | 385 |
| *Mysore* | *City* | 71,750 | 5,280 | 52,530 | 370 | 775 | 575 |
| North Kanara | Total | 201,495 | 16,215 | 133,755 | 1,180 | 1,820 | 390 |
| | Rural | 165,890 | 12,740 | 109,190 | 835 | 1,525 | 205 |
| | Urban | 35,605 | 3,475 | 24,565 | 345 | 295 | 185 |
| Raichur | Total | 311,345 | 28,010 | 243,295 | 3,310 | 2,130 | 335 |
| | Rural | 261,765 | 23,555 | 205,800 | 2,885 | 1,770 | 110 |
| | Urban | 49,580 | 4,455 | 37,495 | 425 | 360 | 225 |
| Shimoga | Total | 272,345 | 17,970 | 196,880 | 2,745 | 1,710 | 725 |
| | Rural | 204,150 | 11,460 | 147,860 | 2,060 | 1,225 | 270 |
| | Urban | 68,195 | 6,510 | 49,020 | 685 | 485 | 455 |
| South Kanara | Total | 382,720 | 28,970 | 270,170 | 1,925 | 21,830 | 1,105 |
| | Rural | 295,430 | 22,045 | 214,355 | 1,660 | 19,330 | 255 |
| | Urban | 87,290 | 6,925 | 55,815 | 265 | 2,500 | 850 |
| | *Towns* | 48,485 | 4,450 | 31,600 | 175 | 2,390 | 400 |
| *Mangalore* | *City* | 38,805 | 2,475 | 24,215 | 90 | 110 | 450 |
| Tumkur | Total | 393,215 | 34,570 | 271,945 | 2,905 | 6,285 | 805 |
| | Rural | 346,260 | 28,590 | 242,395 | 2,480 | 4,665 | 410 |
| | Urban | 46,955 | 5,980 | 29,550 | 425 | 1,620 | 395 |

**uses to which they are put** - *Concld.*

| HOUSES USED AS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shops excluding eating houses | Business houses and offices | Factories, workshops and worksheds | Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places | Places of entertainments and community gathering (panchayatghar) excluding places of worship | Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.) | Others | Total Rural Urban Towns City | State / District/City |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| 13,790 | 3,600 | 7,910 | 3,195 | 1,335 | 12,935 | 46,160 | Total | Dharwar |
| 6,205 | 1,600 | 4,000 | 2,380 | 1,000 | 10,725 | 35,990 | Rural | |
| 7,585 | 2,000 | 3,910 | 815 | 335 | 2,210 | 10,170 | Urban | |
| 3,945 | 1,020 | 2,030 | 490 | 215 | 1,495 | 6,630 | *Towns* | |
| 3,640 | 980 | 1,880 | 325 | 120 | 715 | 3,540 | *City* | *Hubli-Dharwar* |
| 8,825 | 1,155 | 2,795 | 1,775 | 670 | 11,555 | 24,150 | Total | Gulbarga |
| 5,435 | 610 | 1,550 | 1,360 | 595 | 10,690 | 21,420 | Rural | |
| 3,390 | 545 | 1,245 | 415 | 75 | 865 | 2,730 | Urban | |
| 1,610 | 350 | 575 | 275 | 50 | 650 | 2,005 | *Towns* | |
| 1,780 | 195 | 670 | 140 | 25 | 215 | 725 | *City* | *Gulbarga* |
| 3,225 | 1,135 | 1,815 | 410 | 415 | 5,955 | 38,055 | Total | Hassan |
| 1,345 | 545 | 725 | 320 | 375 | 5,535 | 36,045 | Rural | |
| 1,880 | 590 | 1,090 | 90 | 40 | 420 | 2,010 | Urban | |
| 7,430 | 1,915 | 3,240 | 735 | 1,575 | 8,290 | 66,200 | Total | Kolar |
| 3,035 | 760 | 1,295 | 505 | 1,370 | 7,505 | 59,770 | Rural | |
| 4,395 | 1,155 | 1,945 | 230 | 205 | 785 | 6,430 | Urban | |
| 4,215 | 1,145 | 2,515 | 810 | 335 | 6,125 | 20,250 | Total | Mandya |
| 2,060 | 655 | 1,730 | 705 | 245 | 5,550 | 17,540 | Rural | |
| 2,155 | 490 | 785 | 105 | 90 | 575 | 2,710 | Urban | |
| 10,340 | 1,970 | 5,200 | 850 | 955 | 7,080 | 32,935 | Total | Mysore |
| 3,340 | 700 | 1,400 | 605 | 690 | 6,085 | 27,455 | Rural | |
| 7,000 | 1,270 | 3,800 | 245 | 265 | 995 | 5,480 | Urban | |
| 2,195 | 475 | 1,095 | 65 | 190 | 500 | 2,315 | *Towns* | |
| 4,805 | 795 | 2,705 | 180 | 75 | 495 | 3,165 | *City* | *Mysore* |
| 4,325 | 1,510 | 2,325 | 1,040 | 395 | 3,475 | 35,065 | Total | North Kanara |
| 2,340 | 925 | 1,280 | 815 | 330 | 3,175 | 32,530 | Rural | |
| 1,985 | 585 | 1,045 | 225 | 65 | 300 | 2,535 | Urban | |
| 4,510 | 1,160 | 2,265 | 1,465 | 400 | 8,020 | 16,445 | Total | Raichur |
| 2,435 | 610 | 1,400 | 1,270 | 350 | 7,325 | 14,255 | Rural | |
| 2,075 | 550 | 865 | 195 | 50 | 695 | 2,190 | Urban | |
| 5,180 | 1,955 | 2,640 | 815 | 405 | 5,110 | 36,210 | Total | Shimoga |
| 1,725 | 855 | 1,030 | 565 | 290 | 4,685 | 32,125 | Rural | |
| 3,455 | 1,100 | 1,610 | 250 | 115 | 425 | 4,085 | Urban | |
| 12,655 | 3,180 | 7,025 | 4,345 | 705 | 10,705 | 20,105 | Total | South Kanara |
| 7,090 | 1,675 | 3,505 | 3,820 | 435 | 9,590 | 11,670 | Rural | |
| 5,565 | 1,505 | 3,520 | 525 | 270 | 1,115 | 8,435 | Urban | |
| 2,840 | 675 | 1,770 | 325 | 125 | 740 | 2,995 | *Towns* | |
| 2,725 | 830 | 1,750 | 200 | 145 | 375 | 5,440 | *City* | *Mangalore* |
| 6340 | 2,235 | 3,245 | 1,125 | 770 | 9,980 | 53,010 | Total | Tumkur |
| 3,645 | 1,220 | 1,780 | 965 | 640 | 9,490 | 49,980 | Rural | |
| 2,695 | 1,015 | 1,465 | 160 | 130 | 490 | 3,030 | Urban | |

H . II—Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant

| State/ District/ City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo | Mud | Unburnt bricks | Wood | Burnt bricks | G. I. sheets or other metal sheets | Stone | Cement concrete | All other materials and materials not stated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Total** | **6,328,085** | **432,395** | **2,115,425** | **450,500** | **32,730** | **1,009,485** | **9,925** | **2,261,040** | **12,760** | **3,825** |
| | **Rural** | **4,795,110** | **357,655** | **1,810,550** | **361,530** | **19,930** | **355,185** | **3,840** | **1,881,220** | **2,930** | **2,270** |
| | **Urban** | **1,532,975** | **74,740** | **304,875** | **88,970** | **12,800** | **654,300** | **6,085** | **379,820** | **9,830** | **1,555** |
| Bangalore | Total | 691,580 | 3,240 | 170,610 | 108,975 | 1,210 | 382,320 | 675 | 23,895 | 515 | 140 |
| | Rural | 326,620 | 2,595 | 136,280 | 92,520 | 320 | 74,335 | 120 | 20,345 | 55 | 50 |
| | Urban | 364,960 | 645 | 34,330 | 16,455 | 890 | 307,985 | 555 | 3,550 | 460 | 90 |
| | *Towns* | 68,020 | 220 | 11,980 | 10,710 | 130 | 43,715 | 120 | 1,120 | 20 | 5 |
| *Bangalore* | *City* | 296,940 | 425 | 22,350 | 5,745 | 760 | 264,270 | 435 | 2,430 | 440 | 85 |
| Belgaum | Total | 492,635 | 21,355 | 67,730 | 50,450 | 3,665 | 31,970 | 1,260 | 313,510 | 1,790 | 905 |
| | Rural | 386,785 | 18,265 | 47,135 | 40,675 | 2,520 | 10,195 | 475 | 266,750 | 525 | 245 |
| | Urban | 105,850 | 3,090 | 20,595 | 9,775 | 1,145 | 21,775 | 785 | 46,760 | 1,265 | 660 |
| | *Towns* | 67,610 | 2,410 | 9,205 | 4,830 | 825 | 5,450 | 540 | 43,525 | 235 | 590 |
| *Belgaum* | *City* | 38,240 | 680 | 11,390 | 4,945 | 320 | 16,325 | 245 | 3,235 | 1,030 | 70 |
| Bellary | Total | 256,035 | 40,075 | 24,295 | 6,100 | 640 | 10,150 | 725 | 173,240 | 740 | 70 |
| | Rural | 187,185 | 28,420 | 17,375 | 3,960 | 150 | 3,730 | 425 | 132,735 | 345 | 45 |
| | Urban | 68,850 | 11,655 | 6,920 | 2,140 | 490 | 6,420 | 300 | 40,505 | 395 | 25 |
| | *Towns* | 42,140 | 8,930 | 4,010 | 1,790 | 330 | 5,925 | 230 | 20,770 | 150 | 5 |
| *Bellary* | *City* | 26,710 | 2,725 | 2,910 | 350 | 160 | 495 | 70 | 19,735 | 245 | 20 |
| Bidar | Total | 155,830 | 4,520 | 17,225 | 75 | 1,055 | 120 | 320 | 132,230 | 135 | 150 |
| | Rural | 134,925 | 4,180 | 12,295 | 75 | 985 | 110 | 130 | 116,900 | 115 | 135 |
| | Urban | 20,905 | 340 | 4,930 | .. | 70 | 10 | 190 | 15,330 | 20 | 15 |
| Bijapur | Total | 428,350 | 14,865 | 17,195 | 1,085 | 945 | 1,510 | 570 | 390,695 | 1,370 | 115 |
| | Rural | 332,710 | 9,100 | 15,325 | 950 | 150 | 230 | 95 | 306,320 | 490 | 50 |
| | Urban | 95,640 | 5,765 | 1,870 | 135 | 795 | 1,280 | 475 | 84,375 | 880 | 65 |
| | *Towns* | 73,505 | 4,305 | 1,535 | 135 | 445 | 570 | 340 | 65,335 | 805 | 35 |
| *Bijapur* | *City* | 22,135 | 1,460 | 335 | .. | 350 | 710 | 135 | 19,040 | 75 | 30 |
| Chikmagalur | Total | 182,895 | 26,430 | 101,295 | 3,940 | 1,470 | 43,715 | 480 | 5,405 | 55 | 105 |
| | Rural | 156,780 | 24,995 | 89,685 | 3,790 | 1,440 | 31,710 | 445 | 4,580 | 35 | 100 |
| | Urban | 26,115 | 1,435 | 11,610 | 150 | 30 | 12,005 | 35 | 825 | 20 | 5 |
| Chitradurga | Total | 282,875 | 40,015 | 40,845 | 33,265 | 1,500 | 45,255 | 760 | 120,895 | 215 | 125 |
| | Rural | 225,375 | 31,420 | 31,425 | 29,840 | 520 | 16,435 | 265 | 115,265 | 185 | 20 |
| | Urban | 57,500 | 8,595 | 9,420 | 3,425 | 980 | 28,820 | 495 | 5,630 | 30 | 105 |
| | *Towns* | 33,310 | 3,920 | 5,095 | 2,330 | 660 | 15,485 | 330 | 5,435 | 15 | 40 |
| *Davanagere* | *City* | 24,190 | 4,675 | 4,325 | 1,095 | 320 | 13,335 | 165 | 195 | 15 | 65 |
| Coorg | Total | 91,580 | 8,665 | 47,065 | 3,280 | 795 | 30,185 | 120 | 1,345 | 80 | 45 |
| | Rural | 76,100 | 8,285 | 42,620 | 2,680 | 605 | 20,570 | 65 | 1,185 | 60 | 30 |
| | Urban | 15,480 | 380 | 4,445 | 600 | 190 | 9,615 | 55 | 160 | 20 | 15 |

**Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof**

| PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, un-burnt bricks or bamboo | Tiles, slate, shingle | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets | Asbestos cement sheets | Brick and lime | Stone | Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated | Total Rural Urban Towns City | State/ District/ City |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| **3,025,280** | **2,393,315** | **193,025** | **52,205** | **5,650** | **321,695** | **328,205** | **8,710** | **Total** | **MYSORE** |
| **2,649,660** | **1,701,055** | **106,185** | **11,585** | **2,900** | **261,510** | **56,965** | **5,250** | **Rural** | **STATE** |
| **375,620** | **692,260** | **86,840** | **40,620** | **2,750** | **60,185** | **271,240** | **3,460** | **Urban** | |
| 138,585 | 329,205 | 11,935 | 30,915 | 450 | 31,205 | 149,110 | 175 | Total | Bangalore |
| 108,080 | 177,300 | 2,095 | 4,255 | 95 | 26,040 | 8,665 | 90 | Rural | |
| 30,505 | 151,905 | 9,840 | 26,660 | 355 | 5,165 | 140,445 | 85 | Urban | |
| 13,310 | 32,320 | 1,760 | 1,970 | 35 | 2,270 | 16,355 | .. | *Towns* | |
| 17,195 | 119,585 | 8,080 | 24,690 | 320 | 2,895 | 124,090 | 85 | *City* | *Bangalore* |
| 167,310 | 300,720 | 12,450 | 1,640 | 380 | 2,435 | 7,425 | 275 | Total | Belgaum |
| 151,020 | 224,065 | 6,195 | 890 | 310 | 1,810 | 2,250 | 245 | Rural | |
| 16,290 | 76,655 | 6,255 | 750 | 70 | 625 | 5,175 | 30 | Urban | |
| 15,775 | 44,325 | 4,960 | 250 | 70 | 360 | 1,845 | 25 | *Towns* | |
| 515 | 32,330 | 1,295 | 500 | .. | 265 | 3,330 | 5 | *City* | *Belgaum* |
| 219,285 | 7,970 | 9,595 | 1,735 | 115 | 7,940 | 9,135 | 260 | Total | Bellary |
| 168,440 | 5,845 | 5,830 | 785 | 30 | 3,460 | 2,670 | 125 | Rural | |
| 50,845 | 2,125 | 3,765 | 950 | 85 | 4,480 | 6,465 | 135 | Urban | |
| 30,955 | 1,515 | 3,320 | 730 | 25 | 2,095 | 3,500 | .. | *Towns* | |
| 19,890 | 610 | 445 | 220 | 60 | 2,385 | 2,965 | 135 | *City* | *Bellary* |
| 78,525 | 11,045 | 50,640 | 190 | 800 | 9,440 | 3,235 | 1,955 | Total | Bidar |
| 71,615 | 10,910 | 40,140 | 145 | 405 | 8,970 | 1,435 | 1,305 | Rural | |
| 6,910 | 135 | 10,500 | 45 | 395 | 470 | 1,800 | 650 | Urban | |
| 391,675 | 6,515 | 18,225 | 415 | 1,000 | 4,200 | 5,930 | 390 | Total | Bijapur |
| 318,920 | 2,520 | 5,980 | 90 | 200 | 3,275 | 1,610 | 115 | Rural | |
| 72,755 | 3,995 | 12,245 | 325 | 800 | 925 | 4,320 | 275 | Urban | |
| 56,460 | 2,605 | 9,715 | 305 | 785 | 555 | 2,980 | 100 | *Towns* | |
| 16,295 | 1,390 | 2,530 | 20 | 15 | 370 | 1,340 | 175 | *City* | *Bijapur* |
| 55,600 | 120,265 | 2,645 | 985 | 55 | 1,505 | 1,800 | 40 | Total | Chikmagalur |
| 53,670 | 98,340 | 2,170 | 680 | 35 | 1,305 | 540 | 40 | Rural | |
| 1,930 | 21,925 | 475 | 305 | 20 | 200 | 1,260 | .. | Urban | |
| 151,350 | 104,725 | 6,455 | 1,610 | 55 | 5,580 | 12,920 | 180 | Total | Chitradurga |
| 139,070 | 75,575 | 3,060 | 245 | 35 | 4,615 | 2,650 | 125 | Rural | |
| 12,280 | 29,150 | 3,395 | 1,365 | 20 | 965 | 10,270 | 55 | Urban | |
| 10,355 | 14,605 | 1,725 | 580 | 15 | 685 | 5,295 | 50 | *Towns* | |
| 1,925 | 14,545 | 1,670 | 785 | 5 | 280 | 4,975 | 5 | *City* | *Davanagere* |
| 27,915 | 62,295 | 540 | 125 | 25 | 45 | 605 | 30 | Total | Coorg |
| 26,700 | 48,680 | 380 | 70 | 15 | 45 | 190 | 20 | Rural | |
| 1,215 | 13,615 | 160 | 55 | 10 | .. | 415 | 10 | Urban | |

**H. II—Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant**

| State/ District/ City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo | Mud | Unburnt bricks | Wood | Burnt bricks | G. I. sheets or other metal sheets | Stone | Cement concrete | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Dharwar | Total | 489,680 | 42,615 | 149,660 | 84,510 | 2,690 | 37,050 | 1,110 | 171,455 | 440 | 150 |
| | Rural | 329,620 | 31,670 | 117,110 | 46,740 | 1,160 | 4,965 | 505 | 127,185 | 170 | 115 |
| | Urban | 160,060 | 10,945 | 32,550 | 37,770 | 1,530 | 32,085 | 605 | 44,270 | 270 | 35 |
| | *Towns* | 82,435 | 5,315 | 20,860 | 9,285 | 1,220 | 5,005 | 235 | 40,380 | 115 | 20 |
| *Hubli-Dharwar* | *City* | 77,625 | 5,630 | 11,690 | 28,485 | 310 | 27,080 | 370 | 3,890 | 155 | 15 |
| Gulbarga | Total | 387,955 | 10,755 | 15,385 | 465 | 4,105 | 7,120 | 330 | 349,055 | 465 | 275 |
| | Rural | 319,025 | 10,010 | 14,160 | 425 | 3,720 | 635 | 130 | 289,620 | 75 | 250 |
| | Urban | 68,930 | 745 | 1,225 | 40 | 385 | 6,485 | 200 | 59,435 | 390 | 25 |
| | *Towns* | 39,305 | 515 | 1,035 | 15 | 240 | 560 | 120 | 36,500 | 315 | 5 |
| *Gulbarga* | *City* | 29,625 | 230 | 190 | 25 | 145 | 5,925 | 80 | 22,935 | 75 | 20 |
| Hassan | Total | 251,065 | 9,720 | 201,780 | 720 | 960 | 30,765 | 155 | 6,850 | 80 | 35 |
| | Rural | 215,730 | 9,295 | 186,975 | 605 | 615 | 11,790 | 80 | 6,325 | 25 | 20 |
| | Urban | 35,335 | 425 | 14,805 | 115 | 345 | 18,975 | 75 | 525 | 55 | 15 |
| Kolar | Total | 380,845 | 7,885 | 91,565 | 82,790 | 505 | 93,140 | 1,730 | 97,725 | 5,185 | 320 |
| | Rural | 304,025 | 1,160 | 86,320 | 75,240 | 180 | 49,640 | 90 | 91,330 | 40 | 25 |
| | Urban | 76,820 | 6,725 | 5,245 | 7,550 | 325 | 43,500 | 1,640 | 6,395 | 5,145 | 295 |
| Mandya | Total | 234,210 | 2,650 | 146,130 | 1,285 | 890 | 43,385 | 80 | 39,670 | 80 | 40 |
| | Rural | 197,125 | 2,405 | 128,560 | 1,205 | 310 | 26,245 | 45 | 38,260 | 65 | 30 |
| | Urban | 37,085 | 245 | 17,570 | 80 | 580 | 17,140 | 35 | 1,410 | 15 | 10 |
| Mysore | Total | 441,430 | 21,435 | 314,505 | 740 | 850 | 98,840 | 155 | 4,580 | 205 | 120 |
| | Rural | 329,610 | 20,535 | 272,715 | 330 | 590 | 30,935 | 40 | 4,330 | 15 | 120 |
| | Urban | 111,820 | 900 | 41,790 | 410 | 260 | 67,905 | 115 | 250 | 190 | .. |
| | *Towns* | 40,070 | 505 | 23,855 | 15 | 160 | 15,320 | 65 | 150 | .. | .. |
| *Mysore* | *City* | 71,750 | 395 | 17,935 | 395 | 100 | 52,585 | 50 | 100 | 190 | .. |
| North Kanara | Total | 201,495 | 45,830 | 106,325 | 2,920 | 5,805 | 7,080 | 225 | 32,355 | 535 | 420 |
| | Rural | 165,890 | 42,190 | 93,350 | 2,010 | 3,295 | 3,110 | 180 | 20,965 | 380 | 410 |
| | Urban | 35,605 | 3,640 | 12,975 | 910 | 2,510 | 3,970 | 45 | 11,390 | 155 | 10 |
| Raichur | Total | 311,345 | 32,905 | 59,500 | 9,160 | 1,030 | 8,310 | 285 | 199,370 | 395 | 390 |
| | Rural | 261,765 | 24,290 | 50,485 | 7,920 | 960 | 3,130 | 185 | 174,180 | 230 | 385 |
| | Urban | 49,580 | 8,615 | 9,015 | 1,240 | 70 | 5,180 | 100 | 25,190 | 165 | 5 |
| Shimoga | Total | 272,345 | 68,435 | 116,570 | 6,900 | 1,655 | 57,265 | 670 | 20,590 | 190 | 70 |
| | Rural | 204,150 | 60,430 | 97,490 | 6,335 | 640 | 19,045 | 440 | 19,620 | 80 | 70 |
| | Urban | 68,195 | 8,005 | 19,080 | 565 | 1,015 | 38,220 | 230 | 970 | 110 | .. |
| South Kanara | Total | 382,720 | 14,205 | 285,985 | 9,085 | 1,415 | 5,185 | 90 | 66,205 | 225 | 325 |
| | Rural | 295,430 | 12,160 | 238,960 | 3,975 | 940 | 2,670 | 70 | 36,485 | 25 | 145 |
| | Urban | 87,290 | 2,045 | 47,025 | 5,110 | 475 | 2,515 | 20 | 29,720 | 200 | 180 |
| | *Towns* | 48,485 | 1,725 | 26,765 | 2,595 | 235 | 1,520 | .. | 15,440 | 25 | 180 |
| *Mangalore* | *City* | 38,805 | 320 | 20,260 | 2,515 | 240 | 995 | 20 | 14,280 | 175 | .. |
| Tumkur | Total | 393,215 | 16,795 | 141,760 | 44,755 | 1,545 | 76,120 | 185 | 111,970 | 60 | 25 |
| | Rural | 346,260 | 16,250 | 132,285 | 42,255 | 830 | 45,705 | 55 | 108,840 | 15 | 25 |
| | Urban | 46,955 | 545 | 9,475 | 2,500 | 715 | 30,415 | 130 | 3,130 | 45 | .. |

**Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof** - *Concld.*

| PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, un-burnt bricks or bamboo | Tiles, slate, shingle | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets | Asbestos cement sheets | Brick and lime | Stone | Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated | Total Rural Urban Towns City | State/ District/ City |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| 295,705 | 146,915 | 29,560 | 980 | 110 | 3,235 | 12,245 | 930 | Total | Dharwar |
| 234,105 | 76,890 | 13,940 | 180 | 25 | 2,375 | 1,850 | 255 | Rural | |
| 61,600 | 70,025 | 15,620 | 800 | 85 | 860 | 10,395 | 675 | Urban | |
| 49,545 | 18,440 | 9,745 | 220 | 30 | 525 | 3,505 | 425 | *Towns* | |
| 12,055 | 51,585 | 5,875 | 580 | 55 | 335 | 6,890 | 250 | *City* | *Hubli-Dharwar* |
| 236,895 | 1,970 | 14,115 | 1,155 | 180 | 115,870 | 14,855 | 2,915 | Total | Gulbarga |
| 216,535 | 1,300 | 8,950 | 575 | 45 | 86,225 | 3,780 | 1,615 | Rural | |
| 20,360 | 670 | 5,165 | 580 | 135 | 29,645 | 11,075 | 1,300 | Urban | |
| 15,940 | 405 | 2,555 | 150 | 40 | 15,970 | 4,100 | 145 | *Towns* | |
| 4,420 | 265 | 2,610 | 430 | 95 | 13,675 | 6,975 | 1,155 | *City* | *Gulbarga* |
| 39,130 | 201,390 | 1,560 | 765 | 145 | 1,815 | 6,170 | 90 | Total | Hassan |
| 37,210 | 173,995 | 1,025 | 315 | 120 | 1,710 | 1,280 | 75 | Rural | |
| 1,920 | 27,395 | 535 | 450 | 25 | 105 | 4,890 | 15 | Urban | |
| 164,800 | 76,200 | 10,620 | 2,440 | 605 | 104,645 | 21,310 | 225 | Total | Kolar |
| 149,685 | 48,340 | 3,290 | 360 | 310 | 93,460 | 8,540 | 40 | Rural | |
| 15,115 | 27,860 | 7,330 | 2,080 | 295 | 11,185 | 12,770 | 185 | Urban | |
| 56,720 | 156,385 | 1,860 | 500 | 95 | 6,900 | 11,610 | 140 | Total | Mandya |
| 48,330 | 136,205 | 930 | 140 | 85 | 6,595 | 4,705 | 135 | Rural | |
| 8,390 | 20,180 | 930 | 360 | 10 | 305 | 6,905 | 5 | Urban | |
| 85,805 | 317,545 | 2,615 | 1,680 | 120 | 1,260 | 32,265 | 140 | Total | Mysore |
| 79,040 | 244,570 | 960 | 190 | 100 | 1,105 | 3,520 | 125 | Rural | |
| 6,765 | 72,975 | 1,655 | 1,490 | 20 | 155 | 28,745 | 15 | Urban | |
| 5,285 | 29,165 | 580 | 190 | 20 | 145 | 4,675 | 10 | *Towns* | |
| 1,480 | 43,810 | 1,075 | 1,300 | .. | 10 | 24,070 | 5 | *City* | *Mysore* |
| 100,050 | 94,145 | 3,445 | 2,085 | 25 | 90 | 1,640 | 15 | Total | North Kanara |
| 94,670 | 68,380 | 1,970 | 135 | 25 | 90 | 605 | 15 | Rural | |
| 5,380 | 25,765 | 1,475 | 1,950 | .. | .. | 1,035 | .. | Urban | |
| 284,540 | 1,480 | 6,535 | 2,430 | 220 | 10,055 | 5,370 | 715 | Total | Raichur |
| 246,660 | 465 | 3,890 | 1,845 | 180 | 6,180 | 1,845 | 700 | Rural | |
| 37,880 | 1,015 | 2,645 | 585 | 40 | 3,875 | 3,525 | 15 | Urban | |
| 108,875 | 143,580 | 7,215 | 670 | 130 | 745 | 10,985 | 145 | Total | Shimoga |
| 102,060 | 95,765 | 3,820 | 215 | 115 | 665 | 1,365 | 145 | Rural | |
| 6,815 | 47,815 | 3,395 | 455 | 15 | 80 | 9,620 | .. | Urban | |
| 186,695 | 191,390 | 505 | 425 | 20 | 150 | 3,480 | 55 | Total | South Kanara |
| 176,140 | 117,980 | 295 | 205 | 10 | 95 | 655 | 50 | Rural | |
| 10,555 | 73,410 | 210 | 220 | 10 | 55 | 2,825 | 5 | Urban | |
| 9,970 | 37,600 | 65 | 145 | .. | 25 | 680 | .. | *Towns* | |
| 585 | 35,810 | 145 | 75 | 10 | 30 | 2,145 | 5 | *City* | *Mangalore* |
| 235,820 | 119,575 | 2,510 | 1,460 | 1,120 | 14,580 | 18,115 | 35 | Total | Tumkur |
| 227,710 | 93,930 | 1,265 | 265 | 760 | 13,490 | 8,810 | 30 | Rural | |
| 8,110 | 25,645 | 1,245 | 1,195 | 360 | 1,090 | 9,305 | 5 | Urban | |

H. II - Distribution of Census Houses by Predominant Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof

## APPENDIX

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

| State/District/ City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL<br>I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.<br>II. Burnt bricks, G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.<br>III. All other materials and materials not stated. | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF<br>Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C/R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Total** | **4,799,105** | **I** | **1,212,270** | **1,187,000** | **710** |
| | | | **II** | **1,218,295** | **1,173,730** | **4,435** |
| | | | **III** | **580** | **1,590** | **495** |
| | **Rural** | **3,653,720** | **I** | **1,072,365** | **935,870** | **490** |
| | | | **II** | **1,051,620** | **589,395** | **2,400** |
| | | | **III** | **550** | **665** | **365** |
| | **Urban** | **1,145,385** | **I** | **139,905** | **251,130** | **220** |
| | | | **II** | **166,675** | **584,335** | **2,035** |
| | | | **III** | **30** | **925** | **130** |
| Bangalore | Total | 545,225 | I | 96,835 | 139,660 | 40 |
| | | | II | 17,610 | 290,970 | 25 |
| | | | III | .. | 55 | 30 |
| | Rural | 254,280 | I | 78,685 | 112,120 | 10 |
| | | | II | 9,430 | 53,995 | 5 |
| | | | III | .. | 15 | 20 |
| | Urban | 290,945 | I | 18,150 | 27,540 | 30 |
| | | | II | 8,180 | 236,975 | 20 |
| | | | III | – | 40 | 10 |
| | *Towns* | 51,825 | I | 8,970 | 10,225 | .. |
| | | | II | 2,150 | 30,480 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| *Bangalore* | *City* | 239,120 | I | 9,180 | 17,315 | 30 |
| | | | II | 6,030 | 206,495 | 20 |
| | | | III | .. | 40 | 10 |
| Belgaum | Total | 370,420 | I | 27,355 | 82,875 | 5 |
| | | | II | 101,125 | 158,365 | 85 |
| | | | III | 70 | 500 | 40 |
| | Rural | 294,020 | I | 24,525 | 59,900 | 5 |
| | | | II | 91,665 | 117,730 | 65 |
| | | | III | 45 | 45 | 40 |
| | Urban | 76,400 | I | 2,830 | 22,975 | ... |
| | | | II | 9,460 | 40,635 | 20 |
| | | | III | 25 | 455 | .. |
| | *Towns* | 48,525 | I | 2,675 | 9,935 | .. |
| | | | II | 9,280 | 26,185 | 20 |
| | | | III | 25 | 405 | .. |

**Appendix to Table H. II - *Contd.***

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL<br>I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.<br>II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.<br>III. All other materials and materials not stated. | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF<br>Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C/R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Belgaum-*concld.* | | | | | | |
| *Belgaum* | *City* | 27,875 | I | 155 | 13,040 | .. |
| | | | II | 180 | 14,450 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 50 | .. |
| Bellary | Total | 198,815 | I | 57,100 | 2,160 | 35 |
| | | | II | 120,975 | 18,415 | 85 |
| | | | III | 30 | 5 | 10 |
| | Rural | 145,100 | I | 39,300 | 1,470 | 15 |
| | | | II | 96,190 | 8,050 | 40 |
| | | | III | 25 | .. | 10 |
| | Urban | 53,715 | I | 17,800 | 690 | 20 |
| | | | II | 24,785 | 10,365 | 45 |
| | | | III | 5 | 5 | .. |
| | *Towns* | 32,910 | I | 12,365 | 605 | .. |
| | | | II | 13,735 | 6,205 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | ... |
| *Bellary* | *City* | 20,805 | I | 5,435 | 85 | 20 |
| | | | II | 11,050 | 4,160 | 45 |
| | | | III | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Bidar | Total | 129,565 | I | 9,245 | 10,085 | 60 |
| | | | II | 56,205 | 52,570 | 1,305 |
| | | | III | 60 | 35 | .. |
| | Rural | 114,340 | I | 8,235 | 6,700 | 30 |
| | | | II | 52,330 | 46,085 | 870 |
| | | | III | 60 | 30 | ... |
| | Urban | 15,225 | I | 1,010 | 3,385 | 15 |
| | | | II | 3,875 | 6,485 | 450 |
| | | | III | .. | 5 | .. |
| Bijapur | Total | 333,075 | I | 22,255 | 3,995 | 30 |
| | | | II | 292,360 | 14,205 | 130 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 100 |
| | Rural | 261,820 | I | 18,785 | 1,235 | 30 |
| | | | II | 237,650 | 4,065 | 10 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 45 |
| | Urban | 71,255 | I | 3,470 | 2,760 | .. |
| | | | II | 54,710 | 10,140 | 120 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 55 |
| | *Towns* | 54,085 | I | 2,440 | 2,270 | .. |
| | | | II | 42,620 | 6,715 | 10 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 30 |

Appendix to Table H. II - *Contd.*

| State/District/ City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL<br>I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.<br>II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.<br>III. All other materials and materials not stated. | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF<br>Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C/R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bijapur - *Concld.* | | | | | | |
| *Bijapur* | *City* | 17,170 | I | 1,030 | 490 | .. |
| | | | II | 12,090 | 3,425 | 110 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 25 |
| Chikmagalur | Total | 124,190 | I | 38,370 | 56,235 | 30 |
| | | | II | 780 | 28,705 | 5 |
| | | | III | .. | 65 | .. |
| | Rural | 105,235 | I | 36,780 | 47,210 | 30 |
| | | | II | 750 | 20,395 | 5 |
| | | | III | .. | 65 | .. |
| | Urban | 18,955 | I | 1,590 | 9,025 | .. |
| | | | II | 30 | 8,310 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| Chitradurga | Total | 225,445 | I | 53,085 | 44,610 | 10 |
| | | | II | 76,855 | 50,735 | 40 |
| | | | III | .. | 55 | 55 |
| | Rural | 181,605 | I | 46,320 | 32,680 | 5 |
| | | | II | 72,940 | 29,605 | 40 |
| | | | III | .. | ... | 15 |
| | Urban | 43,849 | I | 6,765 | 11,930 | 5 |
| | | | II | 3,915 | 21,130 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 55 | 40 |
| | *Towns* | 25,060 | I | 5,010 | 4,710 | ... |
| | | | II | 3,890 | 11,410 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 40 |
| *Davanagere* | *City* | 18,780 | I | 1,755 | 7,220 | 5 |
| | | | II | 25 | 9,720 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 55 | .. |
| Coorg | Total | 67,035 | I | 21,315 | 24,130 | 10 |
| | | | II | 510 | 21,045 | 5 |
| | | | III | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| | Rural | 56,020 | I | 20,430 | 20,385 | 10 |
| | | | II | 380 | 14,790 | 5 |
| | | | III | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| | Urban | 11,015 | I | 885 | 3,745 | .. |
| | | | II | 130 | 6,255 | ... |
| | | | III | .. | .. | ... |
| Dharwar | Total | 365,820 | I | 133,580 | 83,595 | 65 |
| | | | II | 101,665 | 46,470 | 370 |
| | | | III | 40 | 25 | 10 |

**Appendix to Table H. II - *Contd.***

| State/District/ City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL<br>I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.<br>II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.<br>III. All other materials and materials not stated. | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF<br>Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C/R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Dharwar-*Concld.* | | | | | | |
| | Rural | 246,770 | I | 105,070 | 45,865 | 5 |
| | | | II | 80,830 | 14,905 | 30 |
| | | | III | 40 | 20 | 5 |
| | Urban | 119,050 | I | 28,510 | 37,730 | 60 |
| | | | II | 20,835 | 31,565 | 340 |
| | | | III | .. | 5 | 5 |
| | *Towns* | 59,285 | I | 19,585 | 8,580 | .. |
| | | | II | 19,830 | 11,065 | 215 |
| | | | III | .. | 5 | 5 |
| *Hubli-Dharwar* | *City* | 59,765 | I | 8,925 | 29,150 | 60 |
| | | | II | 1,005 | 20,500 | 125 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| Gulbarga | Total | 302,585 | I | 22,340 | 2,600 | .. |
| | | | II | 172,540 | 103,060 | 1,850 |
| | | | III | 110 | 70 | 15 |
| | Rural | 250,930 | I | 20,880 | 2,250 | .. |
| | | | II | 157,700 | 69,030 | 900 |
| | | | III | 110 | 45 | 15 |
| | Urban | 51,655 | I | 1,460 | 350 | .. |
| | | | II | 14,840 | 34,030 | 950 |
| | | | III | .. | 25 | .. |
| | *Towns* | 29,085 | I | 1,205 | 145 | .. |
| | | | II | 11,755 | 15,920 | 55 |
| | | | III | .. | 5 | ... |
| *Gulbarga* | *City* | 22,570 | I | 255 | 205 | .. |
| | | | II | 3,085 | 18,110 | 895 |
| | | | III | .. | 20 | .. |
| Hassan | Total | 179,785 | I | 28,655 | 129,375 | 60 |
| | | | II | 410 | 21,265 | ... |
| | | | III | .. | 5 | 15 |
| | Rural | 154,730 | I | 27,110 | 118,345 | 60 |
| | | | II | 365 | 8,845 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 5 | .. |
| | Urban | 25,055 | I | 1,545 | 11,030 | .. |
| | | | II | 45 | 12,420 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 15 |
| Kolar | Total | 259,985 | I | 90,430 | 49,470 | 95 |
| | | | II | 37,135 | 82,540 | 90 |
| | | | III | 10 | 215 | .. |

**Appendix to Table H.II** *Contd.*

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL<br>I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.<br>II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.<br>III. All other materials and materials not stated. | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF<br>Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C/R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Kolar-*concld.* | | | | | | |
| | Rural | 206,700 | I | 84,255 | 38,905 | 10 |
| | | | II | 31,085 | 52,410 | 15 |
| | | | III | 10 | 10 | .. |
| | Urban | 53,285 | I | 6,175 | 10,565 | 85 |
| | | | II | 6,050 | 30,130 | 75 |
| | | | III | .. | 205 | .. |
| Mandya | Total | 180,950 | I | 35,165 | 90,130 | 95 |
| | | | II | 10,020 | 45,495 | 10 |
| | | | III | 5 | 15 | 15 |
| | Rural | 154,220 | I | 28,760 | 81,565 | 95 |
| | | | II | 9,535 | 34,225 | 10 |
| | | | III | 5 | 15 | 10 |
| | Urban | 26,730 | I | 6,405 | 8,565 | .. |
| | | | II | 485 | 11,270 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | 5 |
| Mysore | Total | 346,680 | I | 67,365 | 212,335 | 30 |
| | | | II | 930 | 65,920 | 10 |
| | | | III | 65 | 10 | 15 |
| | Rural | 263,585 | I | 62,085 | 181,230 | 30 |
| | | | II | 735 | 19,410 | 5 |
| | | | III | 65 | 10 | 15 |
| | Urban | 83,095 | I | 5,280 | 31,105 | .. |
| | | | II | 195 | 46,510 | 5 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| | *Towns* | 29,110 | I | 4,200 | 15,855 | .. |
| | | | II | 85 | 8,965 | 5 |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| *Mysore* | *City* | 53,985 | I | 1,080 | 15,250 | .. |
| | | | II | 110 | 37,545 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| North Kanara | Total | 137,465 | I | 67,910 | 46,880 | 10 |
| | | | II | 1,900 | 20,545 | 5 |
| | | | III | .. | 215 | .. |
| | Rural | 112,130 | I | 63,680 | 35,400 | 10 |
| | | | II | 1,795 | 11,025 | 5 |
| | | | III | .. | 215 | .. |
| | Urban | 25,335 | I | 4,230 | 11,480 | .. |
| | | | II | 105 | 9,520 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |

**Appendix to Table H. II** - *concld.*

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Total number of Census houses | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL<br>I. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood.<br>II. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement.<br>III. All other materials and materials not stated. | PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF<br>Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood | Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C/R.C.C. | All other materials and materials not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Raichur | Total | 250,365 | I | 83,170 | 3,050 | 20 |
| | | | II | 151,465 | 11,925 | 375 |
| | | | III | 125 | 50 | 185 |
| | Rural | 211,890 | I | 67,495 | 2,455 | 20 |
| | | | II | 135,595 | 5,605 | 365 |
| | | | III | 125 | 45 | 185 |
| | Urban | 38,475 | I | 15,675 | 595 | .. |
| | | | II | 15,870 | 6,320 | 10 |
| | | | III | .. | 5 | .. |
| Shimoga | Total | 203,130 | I | 80,810 | 67,605 | 95 |
| | | | II | 3,550 | 51,025 | .. |
| | | | III | 35 | 10 | .. |
| | Rural | 152,560 | I | 75,450 | 50,145 | 95 |
| | | | II | 3,315 | 23,510 | .. |
| | | | III | 35 | 10 | .. |
| | Urban | 50,570 | I | 5,360 | 17,460 | .. |
| | | | II | 235 | 27,515 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| South Kanara | Total | 295,770 | I | 163,305 | 95,270 | 30 |
| | | | II | 1,285 | 35,620 | 10 |
| | | | III | 5 | 245 | .. |
| | Rural | 236,830 | I | 154,640 | 61,235 | 25 |
| | | | II | 1,065 | 19,770 | 10 |
| | | | III | 5 | 120 | .. |
| | Urban | 58,940 | I | 8,665 | 34,035 | 5 |
| | | | II | 260 | 15,850 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 125 | .. |
| | *Towns* | 34,405 | I | 8,370 | 16,670 | .. |
| | | | II | 235 | 9,005 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | 125 | .. |
| *Mangalore* | *City* | 24,535 | I | 295 | 17,365 | 5 |
| | | | II | 25 | 6,845 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |
| Tumkur | Total | 282,800 | I | 113,980 | 42,940 | 5 |
| | | | II | 70,975 | 54,855 | 20 |
| | | | III | 15 | 10 | .. |
| | Rural | 250,955 | I | 109,880 | 36,775 | 5 |
| | | | II | 68,305 | 35,945 | 20 |
| | | | III | 15 | 10 | .. |
| | Urban | 31,845 | I | 4,100 | 6,165 | .. |
| | | | II | 2,670 | 18,910 | .. |
| | | | III | .. | .. | .. |

H.III — Households Classified by number of

| State/District/ City | Total Rural Urban | Total No. of Census house-holds | Total No. of members | | Total No. of Rooms | Households with one Room | | | Households with two Rooms | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. of House-holds | Number of members | | No. of House-holds | Number of members | |
| | | | M | F | | | M | F | | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Total** | **4,884,305** | **14,360,895** | **13,788,415** | **9,156,755** | **2,392,775** | **6,001,715** | **5,813,750** | **1,539,740** | **4,677,580** | **4,495,040** |
| | **Rural** | **3,722,125** | **10,965,340** | **10,539,175** | **6,628,210** | **1,912,900** | **4,840,945** | **4,711,950** | **1,181,600** | **3,618,055** | **3,471,065** |
| | **Urban** | **1,162,180** | **3,395,555** | **3,249,240** | **2,528,545** | **479,875** | **1,160,770** | **1,101,800** | **358,140** | **1,059,525** | **1,023,975** |
| Bangalore | Total | 553,310 | 1,598,615 | 1,506,550 | 1,078,995 | 265,240 | 654,835 | 620,705 | 168,330 | 497,955 | 470,415 |
| | Rural | 255,415 | 742,470 | 700,150 | 448,470 | 130,990 | 323,515 | 311,750 | 82,535 | 247,905 | 231,915 |
| | Urban | 297,895 | 856,145 | 806,400 | 630,525 | 134,250 | 331,320 | 308,955 | 85,795 | 250,050 | 238,500 |
| | *Towns* | 52,120 | 150,405 | 144,000 | 100,745 | 22,735 | 56,050 | 52,535 | 18,140 | 53,855 | 52,535 |
| *Bangalore* | *City* | 245,775 | 705,740 | 662,400 | 529,780 | 111,515 | 275,270 | 256,420 | 67,655 | 196,195 | 185,965 |
| Belgaum | Total | 394,870 | 1,208,170 | 1,147,500 | 724,475 | 192,040 | 509,755 | 490,270 | 126,750 | 403,735 | 382,120 |
| | Rural | 314,760 | 968,835 | 921,535 | 546,675 | 160,860 | 435,060 | 420,385 | 102,780 | 330,575 | 311,600 |
| | Urban | 80,110 | 239,335 | 225,965 | 177,800 | 31,180 | 74,695 | 69,885 | 23,970 | 73,160 | 70,520 |
| | *Towns* | 49,955 | 147,725 | 140,300 | 103,825 | 20,500 | 49,420 | 46,735 | 16,450 | 50,250 | 48,760 |
| *Belgaum* | *City* | 30,155 | 91,610 | 85,665 | 73,975 | 10,680 | 25,275 | 23,150 | 7,520 | 22,910 | 21,760 |
| Bellary | Total | 199,590 | 556,000 | 541,360 | 298,280 | 134,480 | 338,615 | 332,855 | 45,545 | 139,780 | 135,855 |
| | Rural | 145,730 | 405,670 | 395,560 | 201,580 | 105,335 | 267,935 | 263,715 | 30,155 | 94,400 | 91,590 |
| | Urban | 53,860 | 150,330 | 145,800 | 96,700 | 29,145 | 70,680 | 69,140 | 15,390 | 45,380 | 44,265 |
| | *Towns* | 32,935 | 88,250 | 86,190 | 54,915 | 18,940 | 44,570 | 43,630 | 9,530 | 27,180 | 26,540 |
| *Bellary* | *City* | 20,925 | 62,080 | 59,610 | 41,785 | 10,205 | 26,110 | 25,510 | 5,860 | 18,200 | 17,725 |
| Bidar | Total | 130,375 | 400,080 | 377,520 | 218,475 | 79,110 | 213,475 | 200,545 | 32,545 | 108,585 | 102,435 |
| | Rural | 114,465 | 346,980 | 326,775 | 183,980 | 72,320 | 195,225 | 182,755 | 27,840 | 92,835 | 87,425 |
| | Urban | 15,910 | 53,100 | 50,745 | 34,495 | 6,790 | 18,250 | 17,790 | 4,705 | 15,750 | 15,010 |
| Bijapur | Total | 335,120 | 988,635 | 966,280 | 590,280 | 173,425 | 439,175 | 429,160 | 106,945 | 331,970 | 326,460 |
| | Rural | 263,800 | 777,760 | 762,725 | 441,410 | 143,410 | 369,085 | 362,120 | 83,615 | 260,820 | 257,230 |
| | Urban | 71,320 | 210,875 | 203,555 | 148,870 | 30,015 | 70,090 | 67,040 | 23,330 | 71,150 | 69,230 |
| | *Towns* | 54,140 | 159,095 | 155,420 | 111,755 | 22,950 | 53,335 | 52,050 | 17,935 | 54,585 | 53,720 |
| *Bijapur* | *City* | 17,180 | 51,780 | 48,135 | 37,115 | 7,065 | 16,755 | 14,990 | 5,395 | 16,565 | 15,510 |
| Chikmagalur | Total | 124,535 | 362,195 | 340,725 | 274,675 | 42,775 | 103,415 | 97,260 | 47,850 | 133,520 | 127,245 |
| | Rural | 105,540 | 306,120 | 287,680 | 227,030 | 36,615 | 89,320 | 83,965 | 42,100 | 117,000 | 110,920 |
| | Urban | 18,995 | 56,075 | 53,045 | 47,645 | 6,160 | 14,095 | 13,295 | 5,750 | 16,520 | 16,325 |
| Chitradurga | Total | 226,230 | 693,150 | 651,930 | 361,195 | 131,740 | 349,220 | 334,210 | 68,620 | 226,870 | 212,870 |
| | Rural | 182,235 | 557,610 | 525,175 | 276,600 | 112,045 | 299,140 | 287,355 | 53,680 | 179,425 | 168,095 |
| | Urban | 43,995 | 135,540 | 126,755 | 84,595 | 19,695 | 50,080 | 46,855 | 14,940 | 47,445 | 44,775 |
| | *Towns* | 25,115 | 77,960 | 73,065 | 46,275 | 12,035 | 31,415 | 29,820 | 8,220 | 26,700 | 24,800 |
| *Davanagere* | *City* | 18,880 | 57,580 | 53,690 | 38,320 | 7,660 | 18,665 | 17,035 | 6,720 | 20,745 | 19,975 |
| Coorg | Total | 68,265 | 181,795 | 167,610 | 193,130 | 16,505 | 34,780 | 31,345 | 23,490 | 58,245 | 54,520 |
| | Rural | 57,250 | 152,055 | 141,265 | 160,530 | 13,605 | 28,855 | 26,625 | 20,195 | 49,630 | 47,090 |
| | Urban | 11,015 | 29,740 | 26,345 | 32,600 | 2,900 | 5,925 | 4,720 | 3,295 | 8,615 | 7,430 |
| Dharwar | Total | 380,705 | 1,165,495 | 1,107,795 | 638,510 | 217,775 | 578,885 | 553,920 | 108,920 | 357,350 | 341,030 |
| | Rural | 259,950 | 807,200 | 769,385 | 402,740 | 160,720 | 437,910 | 420,805 | 70,565 | 238,250 | 227,525 |
| | Urban | 120,755 | 358,295 | 338,410 | 235,770 | 57,055 | 140,975 | 133,115 | 38,355 | 119,100 | 113,505 |
| | *Towns* | 60,155 | 177,655 | 170,540 | 113,455 | 29,490 | 72,775 | 70,205 | 18,875 | 58,750 | 56,535 |
| *Hubli-Dharwar* | *City* | 60,600 | 180,640 | 167,870 | 122,315 | 27,565 | 68,200 | 62,910 | 19,480 | 60,350 | 56,970 |

**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 | | | No. of households with details unspecified | Total Rural urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of households | Number of members M | F | No. of households | No. of members M | F | No. of households | No. of members M | F | No of households | No. of members M | F | | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 2 |
| **544,525** | **1,969,895** | **1,870,655** | **223,700** | **891,695** | **841,785** | **182,695** | **819,610** | **766,785** | **170** | **400** | **400** | **700** | **Total** |
| **384,795** | **1,429,510** | **1,352,520** | **140,870** | **591,840** | **553,880** | **101,335** | **484,600** | **449,370** | **165** | **390** | **390** | **460** | **Rural** |
| **159,730** | **540,385** | **518,135** | **82,830** | **299,855** | **287,905** | **81,360** | **335,010** | **317,415** | **5** | **10** | **10** | **240** | **Urban** |
| 61,880 | 218,050 | 203,735 | 31,580 | 118,365 | 110,465 | 26,210 | 109,410 | 101,230 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | Total |
| 26,030 | 98,755 | 90,720 | 10,405 | 44,255 | 40,460 | 5,415 | 28,040 | 25,305 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | Rural |
| 35,850 | 119,295 | 113,015 | 21,175 | 74,110 | 70,005 | 20,795 | 81,370 | 75,925 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | Urban |
| 6,690 | 23,090 | 22,120 | 2,995 | 10,845 | 10,685 | 1,560 | 6,565 | 6,125 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *Towns* |
| 29,160 | 96,205 | 90,895 | 18,180 | 63,265 | 59,320 | 19,235 | 74,805 | 69,800 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | *City* |
| 47,765 | 175,045 | 163,860 | 17,650 | 70,665 | 66,745 | 10,635 | 48,970 | 44,505 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | Total |
| 34,695 | 130,015 | 121,265 | 10,970 | 46,520 | 43,925 | 5,455 | 26,665 | 24,360 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rural |
| 13,070 | 45,030 | 42,595 | 6,680 | 24,145 | 22,820 | 5,180 | 22,305 | 20,145 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | Urban |
| 7,410 | 25,840 | 24,405 | 3,150 | 11,410 | 10,780 | 2,430 | 10,805 | 9,620 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | *Towns* |
| 5,660 | 19,190 | 18,190 | 3,530 | 12,735 | 12,040 | 2,750 | 11,500 | 10,525 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | *City* |
| 12,480 | 46,590 | 43,170 | 4,255 | 17,985 | 16,935 | 2,805 | 13,015 | 12,510 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 10 | Total |
| 7,315 | 28,430 | 26,135 | 2,035 | 9,690 | 9,130 | 875 | 5,200 | 4,955 | 15 | 15 | 35 | .. | Rural |
| 5,165 | 18,160 | 17,035 | 2,220 | 8,295 | 7,805 | 1,930 | 7,815 | 7,555 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | Urban |
| 2,690 | 9,415 | 9,070 | 1,015 | 3,860 | 3,760 | 760 | 3,225 | 3,190 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *Towns* |
| 2,475 | 8,745 | 7,965 | 1,205 | 4,435 | 4,045 | 1,170 | 4,590 | 4,365 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | *City* |
| 9,580 | 36,940 | 34,795 | 5,375 | 22,630 | 22,060 | 3,755 | 18,450 | 17,685 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | Total |
| 7,640 | 29,350 | 27,990 | 4,045 | 16,980 | 16,520 | 2,610 | 12,590 | 12,085 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | Rural |
| 1,940 | 7,590 | 6,805 | 1,330 | 5,650 | 5,540 | 1,145 | 5,860 | 5,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urban |
| 34,420 | 127,955 | 124,525 | 11,985 | 49,540 | 47,875 | 8,325 | 39,995 | 38,260 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | Total |
| 24,710 | 94,105 | 91,405 | 7,625 | 32,360 | 31,215 | 4,425 | 21,390 | 20,755 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | Rural |
| 9,710 | 33,850 | 33,120 | 4,360 | 17,180 | 16,660 | 3,900 | 18,605 | 17,505 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Urban |
| 7,075 | 24,610 | 24,540 | 3,315 | 13,270 | 12,715 | 2,860 | 13,295 | 12,395 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | *Towns* |
| 2,635 | 9,240 | 8,580 | 1,045 | 3,910 | 3,945 | 1,040 | 5,310 | 5,110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *City* |
| 19,070 | 64,105 | 60,305 | 7,420 | 29,520 | 26,625 | 7,355 | 31,635 | 29,290 | .. | .. | .. | 65 | Total |
| 15,680 | 52,525 | 49,895 | 5,630 | 23,195 | 20,845 | 5,450 | 24,080 | 22,055 | .. | .. | .. | 65 | Rural |
| 3,390 | 11,580 | 10,410 | 1,790 | 6,325 | 5,780 | 1,905 | 7,555 | 7,235 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urban |
| 17,285 | 72,415 | 66,175 | 5,430 | 26,885 | 23,160 | 3,110 | 17,725 | 15,495 | 5 | 35 | 20 | 40 | Total |
| 11,735 | 51,630 | 46,505 | 3,150 | 17,120 | 14,430 | 1,585 | 10,260 | 8,770 | 5 | 35 | 20 | 35 | Rural |
| 5,550 | 20,785 | 19,670 | 2,280 | 9,765 | 8,730 | 1,525 | 7,465 | 6,725 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Urban |
| 3,000 | 11,570 | 10,925 | 1,125 | 4,835 | 4,500 | 730 | 3,440 | 3,020 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | *Towns* |
| 2,550 | 9,215 | 8,745 | 1,155 | 4,930 | 4,230 | 795 | 4,025 | 3,705 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *City* |
| 11,890 | 34,115 | 31,380 | 6,230 | 19,365 | 18,450 | 10,145 | 35,290 | 31,915 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Total |
| 10,065 | 28,805 | 26,745 | 5,145 | 15,975 | 15,195 | 8,235 | 28,790 | 25,610 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Rural |
| 1,825 | 5,310 | 4,635 | 1,085 | 3,390 | 3,255 | 1,910 | 6,500 | 6,305 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urban |
| 33,040 | 130,260 | 123,255 | 12,000 | 53,650 | 49,170 | 8,845 | 45,215 | 40,275 | 65 | 135 | 145 | 60 | Total |
| 19,320 | 80,895 | 76,300 | 6,080 | 30,625 | 27,830 | 3,175 | 19,385 | 16,780 | 65 | 135 | 145 | 25 | Rural |
| 13,720 | 49,365 | 46,955 | 5,920 | 23,025 | 21,340 | 5,670 | 25,830 | 23,495 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | Urban |
| 6,660 | 24,255 | 22,905 | 2,725 | 10,925 | 10,175 | 2,385 | 10,950 | 10,720 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | *Towns* |
| 7,060 | 25,110 | 24,050 | 3,195 | 12,100 | 11,165 | 3,285 | 14,880 | 12,775 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | *City* |

| State/District/ City | Total Rural Urban | Total No. of Census house-holds | Total No. of Members | | Total No. of Rooms | Households with one Room | | | Households with two Rooms | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. of House-holds | Number of members | | No. of House-holds | Number of members | |
| | | | M | F | | | M | F | | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Gulbarga | Total | 304,950 | 849,280 | 820,540 | 578,190 | 156,345 | 377,825 | 365,085 | 86,380 | 247,510 | 239,810 |
| | Rural | 253,275 | 697,290 | 676,415 | 471,275 | 132,285 | 319,270 | 310,020 | 71,335 | 202,960 | 196,485 |
| | Urban | 51,675 | 151,990 | 144,125 | 106,915 | 24,060 | 58,555 | 55,065 | 15,045 | 44,550 | 43,325 |
| | *Towns* | 29,105 | 81,660 | 80,490 | 60,130 | 12,340 | 28,415 | 28,255 | 9,800 | 27,630 | 27,585 |
| *Gulbarga* | *City* | 22,570 | 70,330 | 63,635 | 46,785 | 11,720 | 30,140 | 26,810 | 5,245 | 16,920 | 15,740 |
| Hassan | Total | 180,955 | 542,615 | 525,985 | 367,765 | 74,275 | 192,780 | 190,870 | 65,460 | 193,190 | 186,545 |
| | Rural | 155,875 | 468,565 | 455,155 | 298,750 | 67,505 | 176,870 | 176,265 | 57,700 | 171,415 | 165,745 |
| | Urban | 25,080 | 74,050 | 70,830 | 69,015 | 6,770 | 15,910 | 14,605 | 7,760 | 21,775 | 20,800 |
| Kolar | Total | 260,445 | 747,375 | 727,535 | 456,265 | 140,800 | 331,355 | 327,115 | 76,975 | 235,980 | 229,045 |
| | Rural | 206,935 | 593,500 | 575,820 | 334,835 | 123,110 | 291,815 | 288,125 | 57,085 | 177,800 | 171,490 |
| | Urban | 53,510 | 153,875 | 151,715 | 121,430 | 17,690 | 39,540 | 38,990 | 19,890 | 58,180 | 57,555 |
| Mandya | Total | 194,820 | 571,270 | 543,445 | 344,305 | 98,755 | 241,115 | 236,390 | 64,190 | 197,690 | 187,790 |
| | Rural | 166,985 | 492,655 | 468,660 | 288,525 | 86,465 | 212,275 | 208,585 | 55,230 | 171,730 | 162,490 |
| | Urban | 27,835 | 78,615 | 74,785 | 55,780 | 12,290 | 28,840 | 27,805 | 8,960 | 25,960 | 25,300 |
| Mysore | Total | 352,395 | 1,006,545 | 958,325 | 632,215 | 182,535 | 442,870 | 429,085 | 108,850 | 326,045 | 308,280 |
| | Rural | 268,575 | 762,780 | 718,950 | 441,270 | 150,545 | 367,670 | 355,580 | 83,750 | 253,735 | 236,730 |
| | Urban | 83,820 | 243,765 | 239,375 | 190,945 | 31,990 | 75,200 | 73,505 | 25,100 | 72,310 | 71,550 |
| | *Towns* | 29,200 | 84,180 | 82,275 | 58,055 | 12,965 | 30,380 | 29,720 | 9,205 | 26,430 | 26,115 |
| *Mysore* | *City* | 54,620 | 159,585 | 157,100 | 132,890 | 19,025 | 44,820 | 43,785 | 15,895 | 45,880 | 45,435 |
| North Kanara | Total | 140,300 | 422,750 | 401,970 | 286,525 | 56,530 | 140,755 | 131,470 | 50,945 | 153,140 | 145,650 |
| | Rural | 114,120 | 348,685 | 328,975 | 225,305 | 48,210 | 121,475 | 112,895 | 41,810 | 127,825 | 121,005 |
| | Urban | 26,180 | 74,065 | 72,995 | 61,220 | 8,320 | 19,280 | 18,575 | 9,135 | 25,315 | 24,645 |
| Raichur | Total | 252,485 | 681,320 | 663,810 | 430,005 | 139,475 | 328,880 | 323,840 | 74,130 | 214,810 | 208,135 |
| | Rural | 213,970 | 577,845 | 563,560 | 356,720 | 120,285 | 285,260 | 280,550 | 62,870 | 182,430 | 177,075 |
| | Urban | 38,515 | 103,475 | 100,250 | 73,285 | 19,190 | 43,620 | 43,290 | 11,260 | 32,380 | 31,060 |
| Shimoga | Total | 204,345 | 645,065 | 605,110 | 455,380 | 64,075 | 166,010 | 156,180 | 80,395 | 242,220 | 229,825 |
| | Rural | 153,685 | 490,810 | 458,895 | 337,415 | 47,970 | 125,680 | 118,500 | 62,745 | 189,050 | 179,050 |
| | Urban | 50,660 | 154,255 | 146,215 | 117,965 | 16,105 | 40,330 | 37,680 | 17,650 | 53,170 | 50,775 |
| South Kanara | Total | 296,755 | 925,610 | 959,500 | 702,375 | 95,550 | 241,525 | 255,660 | 103,490 | 316,090 | 329,500 |
| | Rural | 237,605 | 743,245 | 775,015 | 536,775 | 79,260 | 201,010 | 215,780 | 86,745 | 266,755 | 279,565 |
| | Urban | 59,150 | 182,365 | 184,485 | 165,600 | 16,290 | 40,515 | 39,880 | 16,745 | 49,335 | 49,935 |
| | *Towns* | 34,605 | 106,125 | 109,145 | 95,225 | 9,090 | 22,585 | 22,395 | 10,250 | 30,120 | 31,240 |
| *Mangalore* | *City* | 24,545 | 76,240 | 75,340 | 70,375 | 7,200 | 17,930 | 17,485 | 6,495 | 19,215 | 18,695 |
| Tumkur | Total | 283,855 | 814,930 | 774,925 | 525,715 | 131,345 | 316,445 | 307,785 | 99,930 | 292,895 | 277,510 |
| | Rural | 251,955 | 725,265 | 687,480 | 448,325 | 121,365 | 293,575 | 286,175 | 88,865 | 263,515 | 248,040 |
| | Urban | 31,900 | 89,665 | 87,445 | 77,390 | 9,980 | 22,870 | 21,610 | 11,065 | 29,380 | 29,470 |

**Members and by Number of Rooms Occupied - *Concld.***

| Households with three rooms | | | Households with four rooms | | | Households with five rooms and above | | | Household with unspecified number of rooms | | | No. of households with details unspecified | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of households | Number of members | | No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | | No. of households | No. of members | | | Total Rural Urban |
| | M | F | | M | F | | M | F | | M | F | | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 2 |
| 32,350 | 106,375 | 102,515 | 15,700 | 57,340 | 56,095 | 14,075 | 60,220 | 57,015 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 85 | Total |
| 26,390 | 85,810 | 82,740 | 12,635 | 45,445 | 44,845 | 10,565 | 43,795 | 42,305 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 50 | Rural |
| 5,960 | 20,565 | 19,775 | 3,065 | 11,895 | 11,250 | 3,510 | 16,425 | 14,710 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | Urban |
| 3,605 | 11,595 | 11,520 | 1,675 | 6,535 | 6,230 | 1,675 | 7,485 | 6,900 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | *Towns* |
| 2,355 | 8,970 | 8,255 | 1,390 | 5,360 | 5,020 | 1,835 | 8,940 | 7,810 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | *City* |
| 23,310 | 83,905 | 79,950 | 9,155 | 35,875 | 33,645 | 8,670 | 36,780 | 34,880 | 30 | 85 | 95 | 55 | Total |
| 18,965 | 70,055 | 66,235 | 6,535 | 27,065 | 25,240 | 5,115 | 23,085 | 21,585 | 25 | 75 | 85 | 30 | Rural |
| 4,345 | 13,850 | 13,715 | 2,620 | 8,810 | 8,405 | 3,555 | 13,695 | 13,295 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 25 | Urban |
| 25,525 | 99,865 | 95,175 | 9,720 | 42,525 | 40,805 | 7,400 | 37,650 | 35,395 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | Total |
| 17,205 | 72,160 | 67,855 | 5,810 | 28,525 | 26,935 | 3,720 | 23,200 | 21,415 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Rural |
| 8,320 | 27,705 | 27,320 | 3,910 | 14,000 | 13,870 | 3,680 | 14,450 | 13,980 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | Urban |
| 19,960 | 75,135 | 69,130 | 7,400 | 33,225 | 29,630 | 4,510 | 24,105 | 20,505 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Total |
| 16,395 | 63,210 | 58,040 | 5,710 | 26,820 | 23,680 | 3,180 | 18,620 | 15,865 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Rural |
| 3,565 | 11,925 | 11,090 | 1,690 | 6,405 | 5,950 | 1,330 | 5,485 | 4,640 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urban |
| 35,680 | 131,270 | 121,770 | 14,790 | 59,620 | 55,000 | 10,425 | 46,620 | 44,105 | 40 | 120 | 85 | 75 | Total |
| 22,465 | 86,455 | 78,320 | 7,580 | 32,915 | 29,085 | 4,140 | 21,885 | 19,150 | 40 | 120 | 85 | 55 | Rural |
| 13,215 | 44,815 | 43,450 | 7,210 | 26,705 | 25,915 | 6,285 | 24,735 | 24,955 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | Urban |
| 4,135 | 14,915 | 14,145 | 1,780 | 7,330 | 7,170 | 1,110 | 5,125 | 5,125 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | *Towns* |
| 9,080 | 29,900 | 29,305 | 5,430 | 19,375 | 18,745 | 5,175 | 19,610 | 19,830 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | *City* |
| 18,165 | 64,060 | 61,160 | 8,025 | 31,725 | 31,590 | 6,620 | 33,070 | 32,100 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | Total |
| 13,650 | 50,485 | 47,950 | 5,635 | 23,930 | 23,370 | 4,815 | 24,970 | 23,755 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rural |
| 4,515 | 13,575 | 13,210 | 2,390 | 7,795 | 8,220 | 1,805 | 8,100 | 8,345 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | Urban |
| 24,635 | 82,720 | 79,860 | 8,525 | 31,685 | 29,840 | 5,650 | 23,225 | 22,135 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | Total |
| 20,055 | 68,515 | 66,415 | 6,625 | 24,890 | 23,410 | 4,065 | 16,750 | 16,110 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | Rural |
| 4,580 | 14,205 | 13,445 | 1,900 | 6,795 | 6,430 | 1,585 | 6,475 | 6,025 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urban |
| 34,870 | 126,165 | 116,755 | 14,030 | 56,985 | 52,910 | 10,975 | 53,685 | 49,440 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Total |
| 25,845 | 96,085 | 88,215 | 9,715 | 41,305 | 38,120 | 7,410 | 38,690 | 35,010 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rural |
| 9,025 | 30,080 | 28,540 | 4,315 | 15,680 | 14,790 | 3,565 | 14,995 | 14,430 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urban |
| 49,390 | 174,280 | 180,315 | 23,185 | 87,745 | 88,500 | 25,085 | 105,970 | 105,525 | .. | .. | .. | 55 | Total |
| 38,675 | 138,880 | 143,695 | 16,865 | 66,400 | 66,065 | 16,015 | 70,200 | 69,910 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | Rural |
| 10,715 | 35,400 | 36,620 | 6,320 | 21,345 | 22,435 | 9,070 | 35,770 | 35,615 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | Urban |
| 6,815 | 22,165 | 23,445 | 3,645 | 12,525 | 13,220 | 4,795 | 18,730 | 18,845 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | *Towns* |
| 3,900 | 13,235 | 13,175 | 2,675 | 8,820 | 9,215 | 4,275 | 17,040 | 16,770 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *City* |
| 33,230 | 120,645 | 112,825 | 11,245 | 46,365 | 42,285 | 8,100 | 38,580 | 34,520 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Total |
| 27,960 | 103,345 | 96,095 | 8,675 | 37,825 | 33,580 | 5,085 | 27,005 | 23,590 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Rural |
| 5,270 | 17,300 | 16,730 | 2,570 | 8,540 | 8,705 | 3,015 | 11,575 | 10,930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urban |

H.IV—Census Households by their Size and Tenure Status

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Tenure status | Total No. of Census house-holds | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | One person | Two persons | Three persons | Four persons | Five persons | Six and more persons | No. of persons unspecified |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **MYSORE STATE** | **Total** | **Total** | **4,884,305** | **243,170** | **404,000** | **525,015** | **673,730** | **714,145** | **2,323,335** | **910** |
| | | **Owned** | **3,746,880** | **152,630** | **275,440** | **374,930** | **500,125** | **549,175** | **1,893,950** | **630** |
| | | **Rented** | **1,137,425** | **90,540** | **128,560** | **150,085** | **173,605** | **164,970** | **429,385** | **280** |
| | **Rural** | **Total** | **3,722,125** | **182,525** | **297,915** | **397,040** | **512,895** | **552,875** | **1,778,235** | **640** |
| | | **Owned** | **3,227,245** | **133,240** | **240,430** | **330,770** | **438,380** | **481,135** | **1,602,715** | **575** |
| | | **Rented** | **494,880** | **49,285** | **57,485** | **66,270** | **74,515** | **71,740** | **175,520** | **65** |
| | **Urban** | **Total** | **1,162,180** | **60,645** | **106,085** | **127,975** | **160,835** | **161,270** | **545,100** | **270** |
| | | **Owned** | **519,635** | **19,390** | **35,010** | **44,160** | **61,745** | **68,040** | **291,235** | **55** |
| | | **Rented** | **642,545** | **41,255** | **71,075** | **83,815** | **99,090** | **93,230** | **253,865** | **215** |
| Bangalore | Total | Total | 553,310 | 21,405 | 49,260 | 64,660 | 81,455 | 82,895 | 253,535 | 100 |
| | | Owned | 310,295 | 9,440 | 21,525 | 30,600 | 41,930 | 46,060 | 160,670 | 70 |
| | | Rented | 243,015 | 11,965 | 27,735 | 34,060 | 39,525 | 36,835 | 92,865 | 30 |
| | Rural | Total | 255,415 | 10,875 | 21,300 | 28,550 | 36,795 | 38,695 | 119,130 | 70 |
| | | Owned | 222,710 | 7,520 | 16,545 | 23,425 | 31,260 | 34,105 | 109,785 | 70 |
| | | Rented | 32,705 | 3,355 | 4,755 | 5,125 | 5,535 | 4,590 | 9,345 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 297,895 | 10,530 | 27,960 | 36,110 | 44,660 | 44,200 | 134,405 | 30 |
| | | Owned | 87,585 | 1,920 | 4,980 | 7,175 | 10,670 | 11,955 | 50,885 | .. |
| | | Rented | 210,310 | 8,610 | 22,980 | 28,935 | 33,990 | 32,245 | 83,520 | 30 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 52,120 | 2,335 | 4,400 | 5,755 | 7,660 | 7,645 | 24,325 | .. |
| | | *Owned* | 24,085 | 740 | 1,600 | 2,020 | 3,060 | 3,200 | 13,465 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 28,035 | 1,595 | 2,800 | 3,735 | 4,600 | 4,445 | 10,860 | .. |
| *Bangalore* | *City* | *Total* | 245,775 | 8,195 | 23,560 | 30,355 | 37,000 | 36,555 | 110,080 | 30 |
| | | *Owned* | 63,500 | 1,180 | 3,380 | 5,155 | 7,610 | 8,755 | 37,420 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 182,275 | 7,015 | 20,180 | 25,200 | 29,390 | 27,800 | 72,660 | 30 |
| Belgaum | Total | Total | 394,870 | 20,590 | 32,090 | 39,480 | 51,185 | 55,200 | 196,285 | 40 |
| | | Owned | 328,585 | 14,140 | 23,670 | 30,660 | 41,105 | 45,670 | 173,320 | 20 |
| | | Rented | 66,285 | 6,450 | 8,420 | 8,820 | 10,080 | 9,530 | 22,965 | 20 |
| | Rural | Total | 314,760 | 15,875 | 24,560 | 31,275 | 40,615 | 44,545 | 157,890 | .. |
| | | Owned | 285,165 | 12,110 | 20,730 | 26,985 | 36,170 | 40,275 | 148,895 | .. |
| | | Rented | 29,595 | 3,765 | 3,830 | 4,290 | 4,445 | 4,270 | 8,995 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 80,110 | 4,715 | 7,530 | 8,205 | 10,570 | 10,655 | 38,395 | 40 |
| | | Owned | 43,420 | 2,030 | 2,940 | 3,675 | 4,935 | 5,395 | 24,425 | 20 |
| | | Rented | 36,690 | 2,685 | 4,590 | 4,530 | 5,635 | 5,260 | 13,970 | 20 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 49,955 | 3,290 | 4,695 | 5,330 | 6,490 | 6,590 | 23,535 | 25 |
| | | *Owned* | 29,570 | 1,560 | 2,150 | 2,710 | 3,390 | 3,665 | 16,080 | 15 |
| | | *Rented* | 20,385 | 1,730 | 2,545 | 2,620 | 3,100 | 2,925 | 7,455 | 10 |
| *Belgaum* | *City* | *Total* | 30,155 | 1,425 | 2,835 | 2,875 | 4,080 | 4,065 | 14,860 | 15 |
| | | *Owned* | 13,850 | 470 | 790 | 965 | 1,545 | 1,730 | 8,345 | 5 |
| | | *Rented* | 16,305 | 955 | 2,045 | 1,910 | 2,535 | 2,335 | 6,515 | 10 |
| Bellary | Total | Total | 199,590 | 11,780 | 18,875 | 22,885 | 28,770 | 29,600 | 87,670 | 10 |
| | | Owned | 161,900 | 8,425 | 14,000 | 17,270 | 22,785 | 24,080 | 75,335 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 37,690 | 3,355 | 4,875 | 5,615 | 5,985 | 5,520 | 12,335 | 5 |

H.IV—Census Households by their Size and Tenure Status - *Contd.*

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Tenure status | Total No. of Census house-holds | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | One person | Two persons | Three persons | Four persons | Five persons | Six and more persons | No. of persons unspecified |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Bellary-*Concld.* | Rural | Total | 145,730 | 8,935 | 13,440 | 16,565 | 20,960 | 21,665 | 64,165 | .. |
| | | Owned | 129,445 | 6,905 | 11,200 | 13,965 | 18,370 | 19,290 | 59,715 | .. |
| | | Rented | 16,285 | 2,030 | 2,240 | 2,600 | 2,590 | 2,375 | 4,450 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 53,860 | 2,845 | 5,435 | 6,320 | 7,810 | 7,935 | 23,505 | 10 |
| | | Owned | 32,455 | 1,520 | 2,800 | 3,305 | 4,415 | 4,790 | 15,620 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 21,405 | 1,325 | 2,635 | 3,015 | 3,395 | 3,145 | 7,885 | 5 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 32,935 | 2,090 | 3,580 | 4,100 | 4,905 | 4,900 | 13,360 | .. |
| | | *Owned* | 21,645 | 1,155 | 2,015 | 2,390 | 3,030 | 3,235 | 9,820 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 11,290 | 935 | 1,565 | 1,710 | 1,875 | 1,665 | 3,540 | .. |
| *Bellary* | *City* | *Total* | 20,925 | 755 | 1,855 | 2,220 | 2,905 | 3,035 | 10,145 | 10 |
| | | *Owned* | 10,810 | 365 | 785 | 915 | 1,385 | 1,555 | 5,800 | 5 |
| | | *Rented* | 10,115 | 390 | 1,070 | 1,305 | 1,520 | 1,480 | 4,345 | 5 |
| Bidar | Total | Total | 130,375 | 3,980 | 8,310 | 13,105 | 18,880 | 20,610 | 65,475 | 15 |
| | | Owned | 121,980 | 3,235 | 7,415 | 11,905 | 17,485 | 19,445 | 62,480 | 15 |
| | | Rented | 8,395 | 745 | 895 | 1,200 | 1,395 | 1,165 | 2,995 | .. |
| | Rural | Total | 114,465 | 3,385 | 7,280 | 11,760 | 16,800 | 18,605 | 56,620 | 15 |
| | | Owned | 110,460 | 3,000 | 6,865 | 11,160 | 16,230 | 17,990 | 55,200 | 15 |
| | | Rented | 4,005 | 385 | 415 | 600 | 570 | 615 | 1,420 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 15,910 | 595 | 1,030 | 1,345 | 2,080 | 2,005 | 8,855 | .. |
| | | Owned | 11,520 | 235 | 550 | 745 | 1,255 | 1,455 | 7,280 | .. |
| | | Rented | 4,390 | 360 | 480 | 600 | 825 | 550 | 1,575 | .. |
| Bijapur | Total | Total | 335,120 | 19,085 | 29,860 | 35,255 | 44,120 | 45,600 | 161,140 | 60 |
| | | Owned | 274,985 | 13,025 | 21,985 | 26,520 | 34,645 | 37,345 | 141,410 | 55 |
| | | Rented | 60,135 | 6,060 | 7,875 | 8,735 | 9,475 | 8,255 | 19,730 | 5 |
| | Rural | Total | 263,800 | 14,755 | 22,805 | 27,440 | 34,450 | 36,515 | 127,780 | 55 |
| | | Owned | 235,040 | 11,100 | 18,910 | 23,120 | 30,050 | 32,535 | 119,270 | 55 |
| | | Rented | 28,760 | 3,655 | 3,895 | 4,320 | 4,400 | 3,980 | 8,510 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 71,320 | 4,330 | 7,055 | 7,815 | 9,670 | 9,085 | 33,360 | 5 |
| | | Owned | 39,945 | 1,925 | 3,075 | 3,400 | 4,595 | 4,810 | 22,140 | .. |
| | | Rented | 31,375 | 2,405 | 3,980 | 4,415 | 5,075 | 4,275 | 11,220 | 5 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 54,140 | 3,375 | 5,295 | 5,920 | 7,440 | 6,820 | 25,285 | 5 |
| | | *Owned* | 32,605 | 1,580 | 2,555 | 2,820 | 3,895 | 3,855 | 17,900 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 21,535 | 1,795 | 2,740 | 3,100 | 3,545 | 2,965 | 7,385 | .. |
| *Bijapur* | *City* | *Total* | 17,180 | 955 | 1,760 | 1,895 | 2,230 | 2,265 | 8,075 | .. |
| | | *Owned* | 7,340 | 345 | 520 | 580 | 700 | 955 | 4,240 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 9,840 | 610 | 1,240 | 1,315 | 1,530 | 1,310 | 3,835 | .. |
| Chikmagalur | Total | Total | 124,535 | 7,285 | 11,310 | 13,435 | 16,505 | 17,640 | 58,270 | 90 |
| | | Owned | 85,045 | 3,070 | 5,770 | 7,700 | 10,035 | 11,745 | 46,655 | 70 |
| | | Rented | 39,490 | 4,215 | 5,540 | 5,735 | 6,470 | 5,895 | 11,615 | 20 |
| | Rural | Total | 105,540 | 5,980 | 9,600 | 11,615 | 14,130 | 15,100 | 49,025 | 90 |
| | | Owned | 76,175 | 2,810 | 5,255 | 7,105 | 9,115 | 10,630 | 41,190 | 70 |
| | | Rented | 29,365 | 3,170 | 4,345 | 4,510 | 5,015 | 4,470 | 7,835 | 20 |

**H.IV—Census Households by their Size and Tenure Status - *Contd.***

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Tenure status | Total No. of Census house-holds | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | One person | Two persons | Three persons | Four persons | Five persons | Six and more persons | No. of persons unspecified |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Chikmagalur-*Concld.* | Urban | Total | 18,995 | 1,305 | 1,710 | 1,820 | 2,375 | 2,540 | 9,245 | .. |
| | | Owned | 8,870 | 260 | 515 | 595 | 920 | 1,115 | 5,465 | .. |
| | | Rented | 10,125 | 1,045 | 1,195 | 1,225 | 1,455 | 1,425 | 3,780 | .. |
| Chitradurga | Total | Total | 226,230 | 10,645 | 17,500 | 23,065 | 29,410 | 31,625 | 113,935 | 50 |
| | | Owned | 191,060 | 7,640 | 13,615 | 18,530 | 23,970 | 26,480 | 100,780 | 45 |
| | | Rented | 35,170 | 3,005 | 3,885 | 4,535 | 5,440 | 5,145 | 13,155 | 5 |
| | Rural | Total | 182,235 | 8,535 | 13,840 | 18,520 | 23,505 | 25,770 | 92,020 | 45 |
| | | Owned | 169,800 | 6,950 | 12,270 | 16,840 | 21,620 | 23,965 | 88,115 | 40 |
| | | Rented | 12,435 | 1,585 | 1,570 | 1,680 | 1,885 | 1,805 | 3,905 | 5 |
| | Urban | Total | 43,995 | 2,110 | 3,660 | 4,545 | 5,905 | 5,855 | 21,915 | 5 |
| | | Owned | 21,260 | 690 | 1,345 | 1,690 | 2,350 | 2,515 | 12,665 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 22,735 | 1,420 | 2,315 | 2,855 | 3,555 | 3,340 | 9,250 | .. |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 25,115 | 1,315 | 1,925 | 2,485 | 3,230 | 3,435 | 12,720 | 5 |
| | | *Owned* | 14,420 | 545 | 930 | 1,225 | 1,590 | 1,865 | 8,260 | 5 |
| | | *Rented* | 10,695 | 770 | 995 | 1,260 | 1,640 | 1,570 | 4,460 | .. |
| *Davanagere* | *City* | *Total* | 18,880 | 795 | 1,735 | 2,060 | 2,675 | 2,420 | 9,195 | .. |
| | | *Owned* | 6,840 | 145 | 415 | 465 | 760 | 650 | 4,405 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 12,040 | 650 | 1,320 | 1,595 | 1,915 | 1,770 | 4,790 | .. |
| Coorg | Total | Total | 68,265 | 4,960 | 7,305 | 8,670 | 9,710 | 10,220 | 27,395 | 5 |
| | | Owned | 36,640 | 1,435 | 2,855 | 3,685 | 4,700 | 5,605 | 18,355 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 31,625 | 3,525 | 4,450 | 4,985 | 5,010 | 4,615 | 9,040 | .. |
| | Rural | Total | 57,250 | 3,810 | 6,200 | 7,185 | 8,190 | 8,745 | 23,115 | 5 |
| | | Owned | 33,260 | 1,275 | 2,645 | 3,345 | 4,220 | 5,240 | 16,530 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 23,990 | 2,535 | 3,555 | 3,840 | 3,970 | 3,505 | 6,585 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 11,015 | 1,150 | 1,105 | 1,485 | 1,520 | 1,475 | 4,280 | .. |
| | | Owned | 3,380 | 160 | 210 | 340 | 480 | 365 | 1,825 | .. |
| | | Rented | 7,635 | 990 | 895 | 1,145 | 1,040 | 1,110 | 2,455 | .. |
| Dharwar | Total | Total | 380,705 | 21,795 | 30,500 | 37,860 | 48,830 | 52,180 | 189,460 | 80 |
| | | Owned | 291,365 | 12,690 | 19,350 | 26,160 | 35,585 | 39,885 | 157,655 | 40 |
| | | Rented | 89,340 | 9,105 | 11,150 | 11,700 | 13,245 | 12,295 | 31,805 | 40 |
| | Rural | Total | 259,950 | 14,185 | 19,185 | 24,880 | 33,180 | 35,900 | 132,580 | 40 |
| | | Owned | 229,925 | 9,945 | 15,350 | 20,745 | 28,320 | 32,030 | 123,495 | 40 |
| | | Rented | 30,025 | 4,240 | 3,835 | 4,135 | 4,860 | 3,870 | 9,085 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 120,755 | 7,610 | 11,315 | 12,980 | 15,650 | 16,280 | 56,880 | 40 |
| | | Owned | 61,440 | 2,745 | 4,000 | 5,415 | 7,265 | 7,855 | 34,160 | .. |
| | | Rented | 59,315 | 4,865 | 7,315 | 7,565 | 8,385 | 8,425 | 22,720 | 40 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 60,155 | 4,095 | 5,700 | 6,275 | 7,680 | 7,820 | 28,565 | 20 |
| | | *Owned* | 35,830 | 1,710 | 2,485 | 3,185 | 4,260 | 4,510 | 19,680 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 24,325 | 2,385 | 3,215 | 3,090 | 3,420 | 3,310 | 8,885 | 20 |
| *Hubli-Dharwar* | *City* | *Total* | 60,600 | 3,515 | 5,615 | 6,705 | 7,970 | 8,460 | 28,315 | 20 |
| | | *Owned* | 25,610 | 1,035 | 1,515 | 2,230 | 3,005 | 3,345 | 14,480 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 34,990 | 2,480 | 4,100 | 4,475 | 4,965 | 5,115 | 13,835 | 20 |

H.IV—Census Households by their Size and Tenure Status - *Contd.*

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Tenure status | Total No. of Census house-holds | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | One person | Two persons | Three persons | Four persons | Five persons | Six and more persons | No. of persons unspecified |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Gulbarga | Total | Total | 304,950 | 15,660 | 26,755 | 36,865 | 46,310 | 47,940 | 131,295 | 125 |
| | | Owned | 259,755 | 11,065 | 20,780 | 30,475 | 39,060 | 41,335 | 116,955 | 85 |
| | | Rented | 45,195 | 4,595 | 5,975 | 6,390 | 7,250 | 6,605 | 14,340 | 40 |
| | Rural | Total | 253,275 | 12,380 | 21,800 | 31,150 | 39,530 | 40,975 | 107,350 | 90 |
| | | Owned | 232,580 | 9,970 | 18,915 | 28,015 | 35,995 | 37,725 | 101,880 | 80 |
| | | Rented | 20,695 | 2,410 | 2,885 | 3,135 | 3,535 | 3,250 | 5,470 | 10 |
| | Urban | Total | 51,675 | 3,280 | 4,955 | 5,715 | 6,780 | 6,965 | 23,945 | 35 |
| | | Owned | 27,175 | 1,095 | 1,865 | 2,460 | 3,065 | 3,610 | 15,075 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 24,500 | 2,185 | 3,090 | 3,255 | 3,715 | 3,355 | 8,870 | 30 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 29,105 | 1,950 | 2,770 | 3,330 | 4,070 | 4,085 | 12,890 | 10 |
| | | *Owned* | 18,220 | 735 | 1,370 | 1,870 | 2,345 | 2,575 | 9,320 | 5 |
| | | *Rented* | 10,885 | 1,215 | 1,400 | 1,460 | 1,725 | 1,510 | 3,570 | 5 |
| *Gulbarga* | *City* | *Total* | 22,570 | 1,330 | 2,185 | 2,385 | 2,710 | 2,880 | 11,055 | 25 |
| | | *Owned* | 8,955 | 360 | 495 | 590 | 720 | 1,035 | 5,755 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 13,615 | 970 | 1,690 | 1,795 | 1,990 | 1,845 | 5,300 | 25 |
| Hassan | Total | Total | 180,955 | 7,350 | 12,400 | 17,975 | 25,050 | 27,035 | 91,090 | 55 |
| | | Owned | 153,865 | 4,645 | 9,345 | 14,410 | 20,550 | 22,950 | 81,945 | 20 |
| | | Rented | 27,090 | 2,705 | 3,055 | 3,565 | 4,500 | 4,085 | 91,45 | 35 |
| | Rural | Total | 155,875 | 5,825 | 10,510 | 15,635 | 21,570 | 23,410 | 78,895 | 30 |
| | | Owned | 141,985 | 4,250 | 8,675 | 13,575 | 19,270 | 21,335 | 74,860 | 20 |
| | | Rented | 13,890 | 1,575 | 1,835 | 2,060 | 2,300 | 2,075 | 4,035 | 10 |
| | Urban | Total | 25,080 | 1,525 | 1,890 | 2,340 | 3,480 | 3,625 | 12,195 | 25 |
| | | Owned | 11,880 | 395 | 670 | 835 | 1,280 | 1,615 | 7,085 | .. |
| | | Rented | 13,200 | 1,130 | 1,220 | 1,505 | 2,200 | 2,010 | 5,110 | 25 |
| Kolar | Total | Total | 260,445 | 14,265 | 22,645 | 29,330 | 35,970 | 38,475 | 119,730 | 30 |
| | | Owned | 213,865 | 9,915 | 17,645 | 23,685 | 29,560 | 31,975 | 101,075 | 10 |
| | | Rented | 46,580 | 4,350 | 5,000 | 5,645 | 6,410 | 6,500 | 18,655 | 20 |
| | Rural | Total | 206,935 | 10,835 | 18,235 | 23,820 | 29,500 | 31,230 | 93,305 | 10 |
| | | Owned | 193,605 | 9,180 | 16,220 | 21,890 | 27,480 | 29,245 | 89,580 | 10 |
| | | Rented | 13,330 | 1,655 | 2,015 | 1,930 | 2,020 | 1,985 | 3,725 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 53,510 | 3,430 | 4,410 | 5,510 | 6,470 | 7,245 | 26,425 | 20 |
| | | Owned | 20,260 | 735 | 1,425 | 1,795 | 2,080 | 2,730 | 11,495 | .. |
| | | Rented | 33,250 | 2,695 | 2,985 | 3,715 | 4,390 | 4,515 | 14,930 | 20 |
| Mandya | Total | Total | 194,820 | 7,880 | 14,530 | 21,295 | 28,730 | 29,775 | 92,605 | 5 |
| | | Owned | 167,525 | 5,400 | 11,265 | 17,330 | 24,040 | 25,700 | 83,785 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 27,295 | 2,480 | 3,265 | 3,965 | 4,690 | 4,075 | 8,820 | .. |
| | Rural | Total | 166,985 | 6,205 | 12,085 | 18,210 | 24,545 | 25,885 | 80,050 | 5 |
| | | Owned | 152,075 | 4,795 | 10,190 | 15,920 | 21,850 | 23,695 | 75,620 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 14,910 | 1,410 | 1,895 | 2,290 | 2,695 | 2,190 | 4,430 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 27,835 | 1,675 | 2,445 | 3,085 | 4,185 | 3,890 | 12,555 | .. |
| | | Owned | 15,450 | 605 | 1,075 | 1,410 | 2,190 | 2,005 | 8,165 | .. |
| | | Rented | 12,385 | 1,070 | 1,370 | 1,675 | 1,995 | 1,885 | 4,390 | .. |

H.IV—Census Households by their Size and Tenure Status - *Contd.*

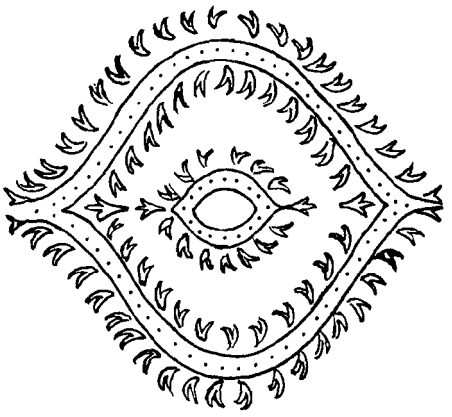
| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Tenure status | Total No. of Census house-holds | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | One person | Two persons | Three persons | Four persons | Five persons | Six and more persons | No. of persons unspecified |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Mysore | Total | Total | 352,395 | 14,920 | 28,040 | 38,705 | 52,480 | 57,770 | 160,405 | 75 |
| | | Owned | 289,250 | 9,870 | 21,170 | 30,700 | 42,435 | 47,940 | 137,080 | 55 |
| | | Rented | 63,145 | 5,050 | 6,870 | 8,005 | 10,045 | 9,830 | 23,325 | 20 |
| | Rural | Total | 268,575 | 10,715 | 21,085 | 30,205 | 40,715 | 45,375 | 120,425 | 55 |
| | | Owned | 250,720 | 8,505 | 18,915 | 27,615 | 37,505 | 42,365 | 115,765 | 50 |
| | | Rented | 17,855 | 2,210 | 2,170 | 2,590 | 3,210 | 3,010 | 4,660 | 5 |
| | Urban | Total | 83,820 | 4,205 | 6,955 | 8,500 | 11,765 | 12,395 | 39,980 | 20 |
| | | Owned | 38,530 | 1,365 | 2,255 | 3,085 | 4,930 | 5,575 | 21,315 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 45,290 | 2,840 | 4,700 | 5,415 | 6,835 | 6,820 | 18,665 | 15 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 29,200 | 1,785 | 2,470 | 2,800 | 4,145 | 4,425 | 13,570 | 5 |
| | | *Owned* | 18,500 | 795 | 1,205 | 1,520 | 2,480 | 2,850 | 9,650 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 10,700 | 990 | 1,265 | 1,280 | 1,665 | 1,575 | 3,920 | 5 |
| *Mysore* | *City* | *Total* | 54,620 | 2,420 | 4,485 | 5,700 | 7,620 | 7,970 | 26,410 | 15 |
| | | *Owned* | 20,030 | 570 | 1,050 | 1,565 | 2,450 | 2,725 | 11,665 | 5 |
| | | *Rented* | 34,590 | 1,850 | 3,435 | 4,135 | 5,170 | 5,245 | 14,745 | 10 |
| North Kanara | Total | Total | 140,300 | 10,095 | 11,825 | 14,215 | 17,800 | 18,375 | 67,975 | 15 |
| | | Owned | 114,860 | 6,765 | 8,690 | 10,655 | 14,010 | 15,215 | 59,525 | .. |
| | | Rented | 25,440 | 3,330 | 3,135 | 3,560 | 3,790 | 3,160 | 8,450 | 15 |
| | Rural | Total | 114,120 | 8,020 | 9,205 | 11,380 | 14,335 | 15,140 | 56,040 | .. |
| | | Owned | 100,755 | 6,025 | 7,535 | 9,540 | 12,295 | 13,545 | 51,815 | .. |
| | | Rented | 13,365 | 1,995 | 1,670 | 1,840 | 2,040 | 1,595 | 4,225 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 26,180 | 2,075 | 2,620 | 2,835 | 3,465 | 3,235 | 11,935 | 15 |
| | | Owned | 14,105 | 740 | 1,155 | 1,115 | 1,715 | 1,670 | 7,710 | .. |
| | | Rented | 12,075 | 1,335 | 1,465 | 1,720 | 1,750 | 1,565 | 4,225 | 15 |
| Raichur | Total | Total | 252,485 | 15,345 | 25,415 | 30,470 | 38,030 | 38,305 | 104,835 | 85 |
| | | Owned | 216,925 | 11,335 | 20,405 | 24,875 | 32,210 | 33,070 | 94,945 | 85 |
| | | Rented | 35,560 | 4,010 | 5,010 | 5,595 | 5,820 | 5,235 | 9,890 | .. |
| | Rural | Total | 213,970 | 13,035 | 20,995 | 25,595 | 32,240 | 32,935 | 89,095 | 75 |
| | | Owned | 192,150 | 10,250 | 17,910 | 22,150 | 28,765 | 29,545 | 83,455 | 75 |
| | | Rented | 21,820 | 2,785 | 3,085 | 3,445 | 3,475 | 3,390 | 5,640 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 38,515 | 2,310 | 4,420 | 4,875 | 5,790 | 5,370 | 15,740 | 10 |
| | | Owned | 24,775 | 1,085 | 2,495 | 2,725 | 3,445 | 3,525 | 11,490 | 10 |
| | | Rented | 13,740 | 1,225 | 1,925 | 2,150 | 2,345 | 1,845 | 4,250 | .. |
| Shimoga | Total | Total | 204,345 | 8,860 | 13,795 | 20,080 | 25,990 | 28,640 | 106,980 | .. |
| | | Owned | 152,655 | 4,810 | 8,765 | 13,230 | 18,130 | 21,245 | 86,475 | .. |
| | | Rented | 51,690 | 4,050 | 5,030 | 6,850 | 7,860 | 7,395 | 20,505 | .. |
| | Rural | Total | 153,685 | 6,390 | 9,930 | 14,735 | 19,200 | 21,855 | 81,575 | .. |
| | | Owned | 134,355 | 4,235 | 7,840 | 11,910 | 16,260 | 18,935 | 75,175 | .. |
| | | Rented | 19,330 | 2,155 | 2,090 | 2,825 | 2,940 | 2,920 | 6,400 | .. |
| | Urban | Total | 50,660 | 2,470 | 3,865 | 5,345 | 6,790 | 6,785 | 25,405 | .. |
| | | Owned | 18,300 | 575 | 925 | 1,320 | 1,870 | 2,310 | 11,300 | .. |
| | | Rented | 32,360 | 1,895 | 2,940 | 4,025 | 4,920 | 4,475 | 14,105 | .. |

H.IV—Census Households by their Size and Tenure Status - *Concld.*

| State/District/City | Total Rural Urban Towns City | Tenure status | Total No. of Census house-holds | HOUSEHOLDS HAVING NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | One person | Two persons | Three persons | Four persons | Five persons | Six and more persons | No. of persons unspecified |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| South Kanara | Total | Total | 296,755 | 11,950 | 19,545 | 25,080 | 34,375 | 39,760 | 165,985 | 60 |
| | | Owned | 126,720 | 4,225 | 7,425 | 9,160 | 13,280 | 15,880 | 76,710 | 40 |
| | | Rented | 170,035 | 7,725 | 12,120 | 15,920 | 21,095 | 23,880 | 89,275 | 20 |
| | Rural | Total | 237,605 | 9,360 | 14,870 | 19,660 | 26,960 | 32,380 | 134,330 | 45 |
| | | Owned | 103,345 | 3,495 | 5,855 | 7,505 | 10,880 | 13,225 | 62,350 | 35 |
| | | Rented | 134,260 | 5,865 | 9,015 | 12,155 | 16,080 | 19,155 | 71,980 | 10 |
| | Urban | Total | 59,150 | 2,590 | 4,675 | 5,420 | 7,415 | 7,380 | 31,655 | 15 |
| | | Owned | 23,375 | 730 | 1,570 | 1,655 | 2,400 | 2,655 | 14,360 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 35,775 | 1,860 | 3,105 | 3,765 | 5,015 | 4,725 | 17,295 | 10 |
| | *Towns* | *Total* | 34,605 | 1,565 | 2,695 | 3,015 | 4,120 | 4,400 | 18,800 | 10 |
| | | *Owned* | 15,490 | 460 | 1,055 | 1,120 | 1,590 | 1,810 | 9,450 | 5 |
| | | *Rented* | 19,115 | 1,105 | 1,640 | 1,895 | 2,530 | 2,590 | 9,350 | 5 |
| *Mangalore* | *City* | *Total* | 24,545 | 1,025 | 1,980 | 2,405 | 3,295 | 2,980 | 12,855 | 5 |
| | | *Owned* | 7,885 | 270 | 515 | 535 | 810 | 845 | 4,910 | .. |
| | | *Rented* | 16,660 | 755 | 1,465 | 1,870 | 2,485 | 2,135 | 7,945 | 5 |
| Tumkur | Total | Total | 283,855 | 15,320 | 24,040 | 32,585 | 40,130 | 42,500 | 129,270 | 10 |
| | | Owned | 249,605 | 11,500 | 19,765 | 27,380 | 34,610 | 37,550 | 118,795 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 34,250 | 3,820 | 4,275 | 5,205 | 5,520 | 4,950 | 10,475 | 5 |
| | Rural | Total | 251,955 | 13,425 | 20,990 | 28,860 | 35,675 | 38,150 | 114,845 | 10 |
| | | Owned | 233,695 | 10,920 | 18,605 | 25,960 | 32,725 | 35,460 | 110,020 | 5 |
| | | Rented | 18,260 | 2,505 | 2,385 | 2,900 | 2,950 | 2,690 | 4,825 | 5 |
| | Urban | Total | 31,900 | 1,895 | 3,050 | 3,725 | 4,455 | 4,350 | 14,425 | .. |
| | | Owned | 15,910 | 580 | 1,160 | 1,420 | 1,885 | 2,090 | 8,775 | .. |
| | | Rented | 15,990 | 1,315 | 1,890 | 2,305 | 2,570 | 2,260 | 5,650 | .. |



# APPENDICES



## APPENDIX No. 1

No. 23/1/67-Map

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

New Delhi-11, the 4 April 1967

*To*

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
BANGALORE-1

*Subject:* **Scheme on Permanent House Numbering.**

*Sir,*

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of Manual of Instructions to implement a Scheme on Permanent House Numbering on countrywide basis. The advantages of good house numbering need hardly be stressed. The present scheme of systematic and permanent house numbering is being suggested not merely to serve the purpose of the next population Census but to meet the needs of various branches of governmental and local administrations and public utility services as also of the public themselves. At the 1961 Census although an attempt was made to have a permanent system of house numbering which was intended to be utilized for all purposes, such as electoral rolls, municipal assessment, postal address, housing surveys, public health surveys etc., yet in some areas the maintenance of the house numbers was badly neglected. There has been some fundamental alterations in the old building structures and new constructions have come up in several areas but all these may not have been assigned proper house numbers to fit into the general house numbering scheme. In a few localities even the original house numbering was done in a defective manner on account of inadequate preparation. I hope the introduction of permanent house numbering scheme even now instead of rushing through on the eve of Census taking offers considerable advantage of less rush and less inconvenience to the State Governments and local bodies.

I shall feel extremely grateful if the State Government kindly constitutes a committee as suggested at the beginning of Chapter II of the Manual and issues necessary instructions to all local bodies and all others concerned to bring the existing house numbering system up-to-date in the light of the instructions contained in the Manual.

Yours faithfully,
*Sd/-* **A. Chandra Sekhar**
Addl. Registrar General, India

No. 23/1/67-MAP. New Delhi-11, 4 April 1967

*Copy forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore, Bangalore.*

*Sd/-* **A. Chandra Sekhar**
Addl. Registrar General, India

# APPENDIX No. 2

## Scheme on Permanent House Numbering

## CHAPTER I

### Introductory

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the house numbering 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 house numbering 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, social-economic surveys, preparation of electoral rolls, housing and population censuses and so on. A good house numbering 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 house numbering is done no permanent system of house numbering prevails. It should be the objective of a good house numbering 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 house numbering. 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 house numbering prevailing in the various States where some system of house numbering 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 house numbering 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 house numbering 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 as outline and breif discussions of most of the details which should be considered by the State Governments for implementing the house numbering scheme in their States.

## CHAPTER II

### Agency and Units for House Numbering

STATE LEVEL

It is desirable that system of house numbering 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 Panchayat 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 executives made up of the Director of Municipalities, Director of Panchayats, Chief Electoral Officer, the Superintendent of Census Operations and a representative of the Post & 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 house numbering. 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 house numbering which is so very essential for the above operations, apart from the various other extremely useful purposes that the house numbering 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 house numbering 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 house numbering 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 house numbering 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 house numbering 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 distinct identity bearing a distinct name as in Tribal habitations in the midst of forests, etc., will form the units under the house numbering scheme. It is, however, observed that in some States as in Madras, Village Panchayat is taken as a unit for house numbering even if it is made up of more than one revenue village or part of a revenue village but treating portions of the Panchayat covering each revenue village as separate blocks for the purpose of house numbering. There is no objection to continuing this system. As the jurisdictions of Panchyats 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 house numbering unit. The State Government may consider the possibility of constituting the Village Panchayats in such a way that each Panchayat covers one 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.

*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 outside their boundary and should be properly included in the rural units within whose limits such areas lie.

### Units for house numbering

All structures or part 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 from 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 units 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 quraters within a compound etc., each should bear distinct house number. At the compound gate the house numbers falling within the compound could perhaps be exihibited. The mode of numbering the houses and how they shoud be marked etc., will be explained in a subsequent chapter of this manual.

## CHAPTER III

### Preparation of a Good Plan of House Numbering and House-Listing

*General*—The ideal aimed at is that 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 exihibited on a wall in which the entire lay out of the village or town is given with the porminent 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 house numbering 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 house numbering plate affixed. How we should set about this and the principles to be followed in house numbering 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 desireable 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 bounderies 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.

Fig. 1

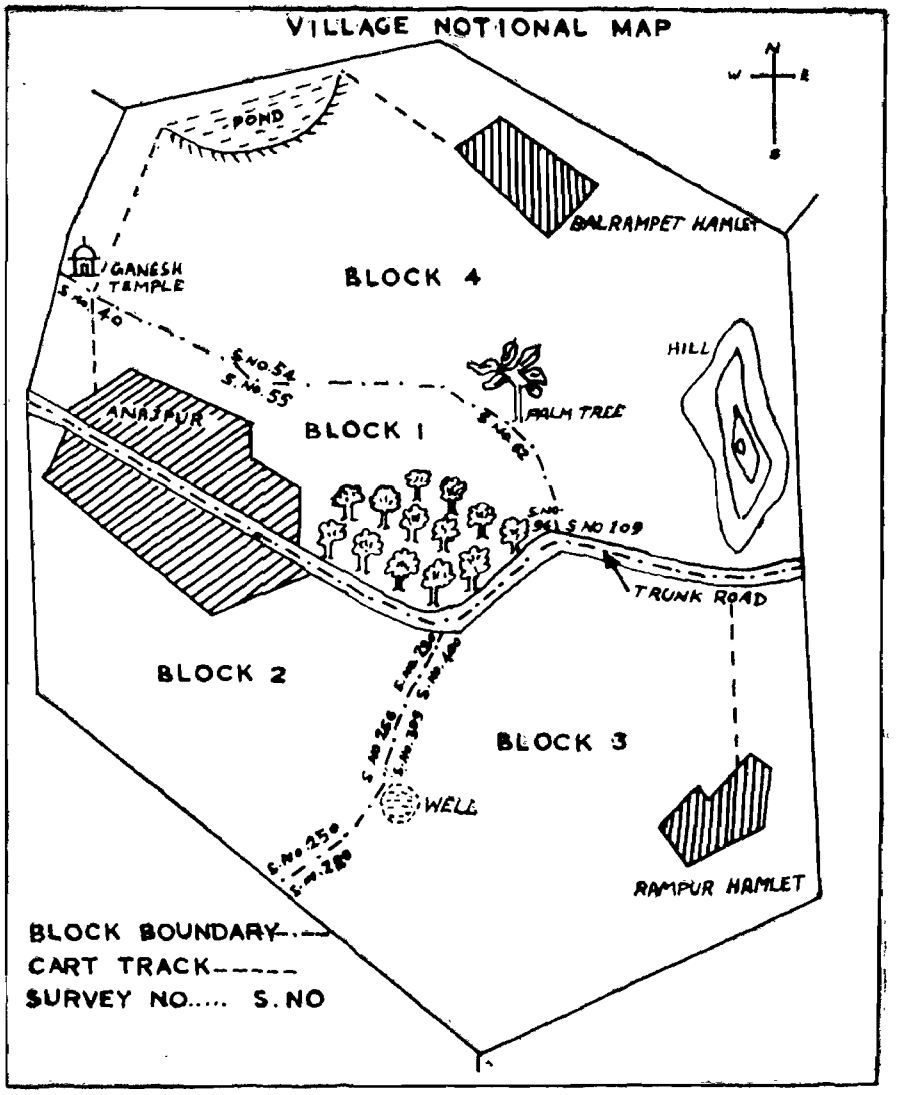
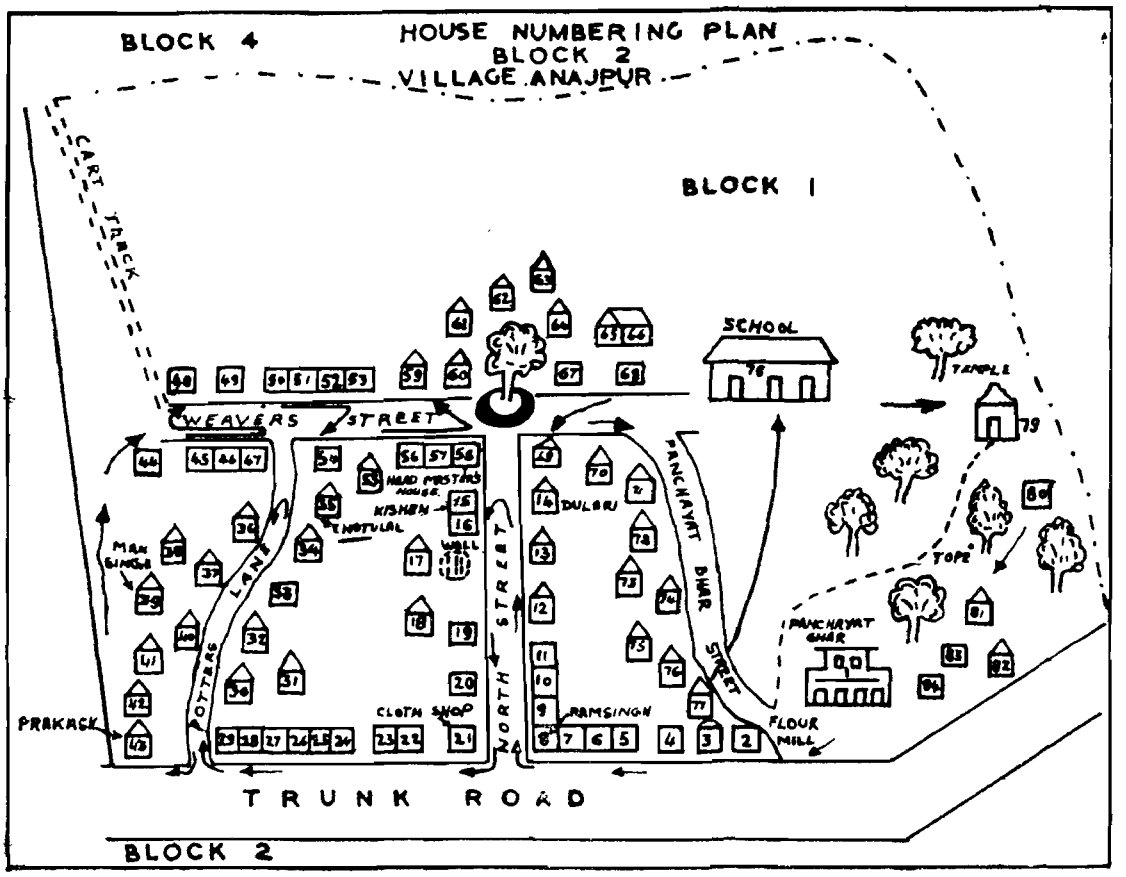


Fig. 2




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 lay out. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay out 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 rules 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 sholuld be alright. The numbers alloted 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 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 grounds 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 lay-out 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 house numbering 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 house numbering. 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 a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on.

*Urban areas*—The preparation of notional maps and the house numbering sketches in Urban areas should essentially follow the same peocedure 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 outskrits of towns. It is important that the map should very cleary indicate the boundaries by means of definite Survey numbers and also other permanent features. Some times one side of a road falls with in 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 town into convenient locations/wards, blocks or streets for the purpose of house numbering will be explained later. But what is essential is that very detailed plan 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 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 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 lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house 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 house numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house numbering maps referred to above. The house numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay out maps. Where a rationalised house numbering is proposed to be introduced for the first time these maps will greatly help. The house numbering 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 alloted to each building or house.

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

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

CERTIFICATION OF MAPS

The house numbering 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 Tahasildar/Mamlatdar. The Tahsildar/Mamlatdar should conduct a fair percentage of check in the field themselves.

In urban areas, the house numbering 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 house numbering and attest the sketches. The Deputy or Assistant Collector in charge of the revenue sub-division of the district should inspect the house numbering and certify sketches.

**Houselists**

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

HOUSELIST

District..... .....

Tahsil ..... .....

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, water, 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) | | Brick | R.C.C. | Dwelling | Ram Sing |
| 1(2) | | Brick | Tiles | Dwelling (Servant's quarters) | (Vacant) |
| | 1(3) | Brick | Tin | Garage | Ram Singh |
| | 2 | Hollow cement blocks | Asbestos corrugated sheet | Workshop | Apex engineering coy. |
| | 3 | Stone | Brick | Temple | Hanuman temple |
| 4 | | Mud | Thatch | Shop-*cum*-dwelling | Dulasi |

HOUSELIST-*Concld.*

| 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, water, 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 |
| | 5(1) | Brick | A. C. sheet | Hospital | Zilla Praishad hospital |
| | 5(2) | Brick | A. C. sheet | Hospital (Isolation shed) | —do— |
| 5(3) | | Brick | A. C. sheet | Dwelling (Doctors' quarters) | Dr. Prasad |
| | 6 | Brick | Brick (Madras terrace) | Shop | Babu Lal Cloth Stores |
| 7 | | Mud | Mud | Dwelling | (*a*) Ram Krishan<br>(*b*) Prakash<br>(*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 had not been separately numbered the common house number should be indicated under residential in col., 1 (*e.g.* house Nos. 4 and 9 in the above specimen form).

Signature of House lister.....
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 house numbering plans and houselists to be prepared

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

*Rural:* Village Karanam/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 house numbering sketches to be conveniently bound say for 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 house numbering sketches and houselists as indicated above, there should be exhibited on the wall of the Panchayat or Municipal Office a large sized map indicating the lay out of the entire village or town showing the topographical details, the division of the area into blocks, the lay out 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 house numbering 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 Panchayatghar or the Municipal office. A good large map of the entire village or town showing boldly the lay out 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 to assist them.

## CHAPTER IV

### Systems of House Numbering

Soon after the skeleton lay out maps are prepared and before alloting house numbers it should be considered what would be the most convenient system of house numbering that can be introduced as a permanent measure where a systematic house numbering does not already exist. The sketches referred to in the foregoing paragraphs provide the frame work. If a convenient system of house numbering 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 house numbering 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 house numbering 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 – house numbering system as in urban areas can be adopted. This system will be explained under urban areas.

**Urban Areas**

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

(1) *Block—house numbering 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 street or other compact local area with well-defined boundaries. Each block may have about 100 to 125 houses. First of all, each block so formed will be alloted 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—house numbering 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—house numbering 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 by-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 number 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 fall in that street or lane.

It is likely some times that 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 raod 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 posssible the town administrations should be encouraged to put up the house numbering 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 street added to, or existing streets deleted in 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 house exist as probably in a slum area of a town, such a slum area can be allotted a street number sereis 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 shoud be numbered as separate houses though they from part of the same building or be situated in the same compound belonging to the same owner and irrespective of the numbei 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 cases 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 house numbering scheme without having to give another number. Fot 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 house numbering scheme. Supposing they had given a single number for a cluster of buildings in a compound for, the purpose of the house numbering 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 invaria-

bly allotted a house number, whereas in urban areas the responsibility of house numbering lies on the local civic authorities concerned. Affixing of permanent house numbering plates should be encouraged. But the numbering should strictly conform to the house numbering 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 house numbering 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 starts. This chapter of the manual gives some guidance as to how the numbers should be actually marked.

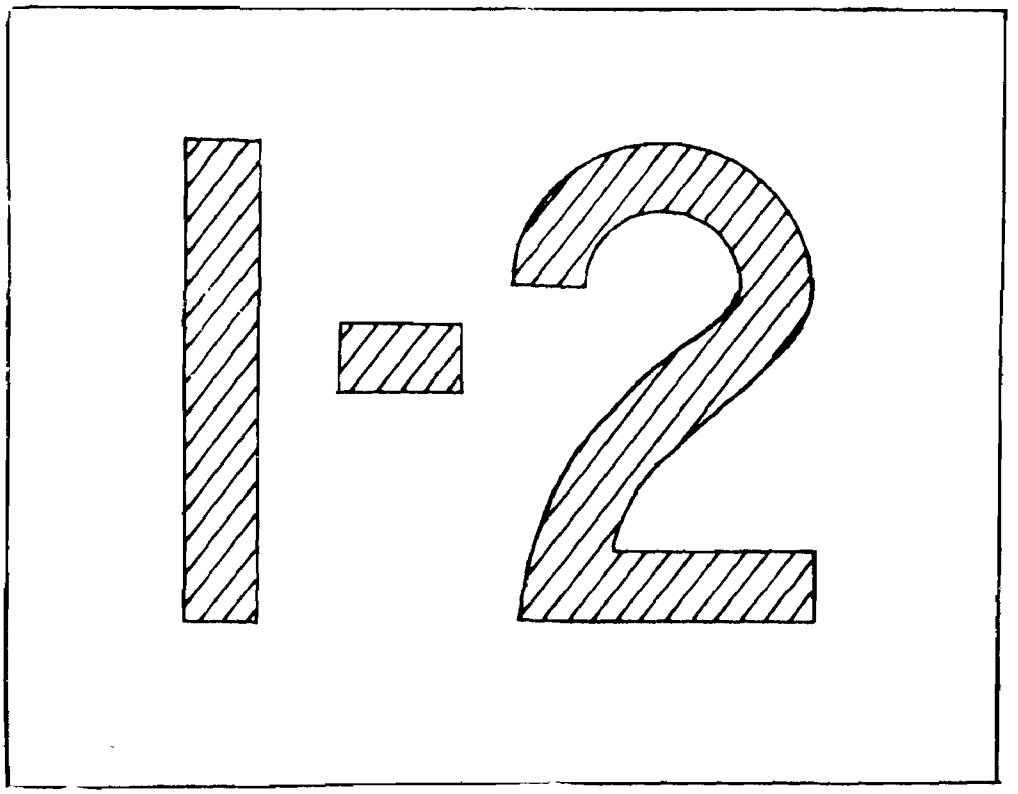
## PLACE WHERE HOUSE NUMBER IS TO BE AFFIXED

The best place to mark the house number is the centre if 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 suitable beam, pillar or flat part in the house or falling 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 house numbering 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 house numbering 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 building, hostpital buildings, temples etc., to start with. In such cases the Panchayat may take up the supply of embossed house numbering 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 marking the numbers, uniformity of location is ideal but where deviations cannot 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.

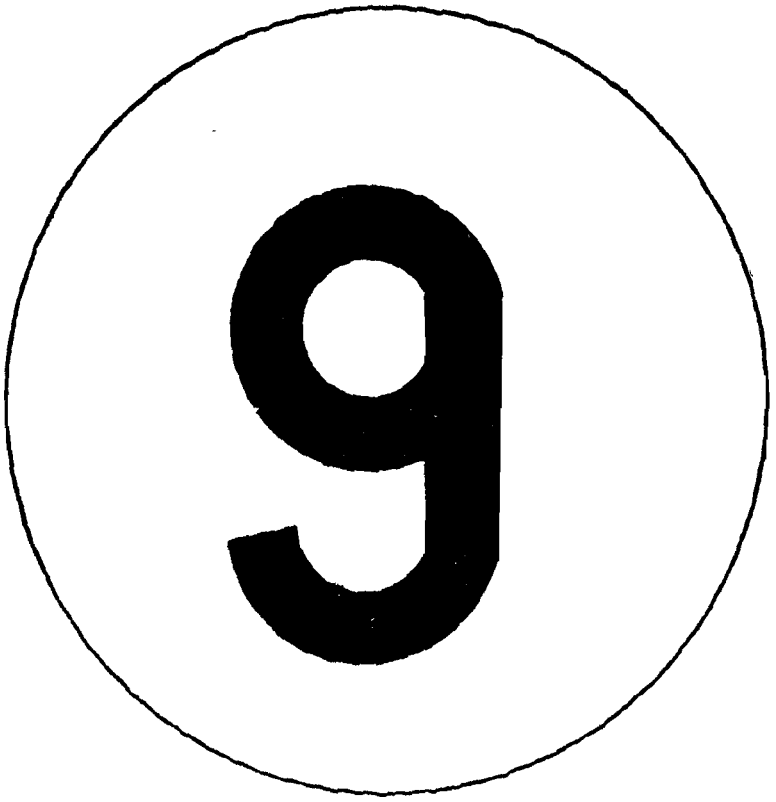
SIZE AND FORM OF THE HOUSE NUMBERING NUMERALS

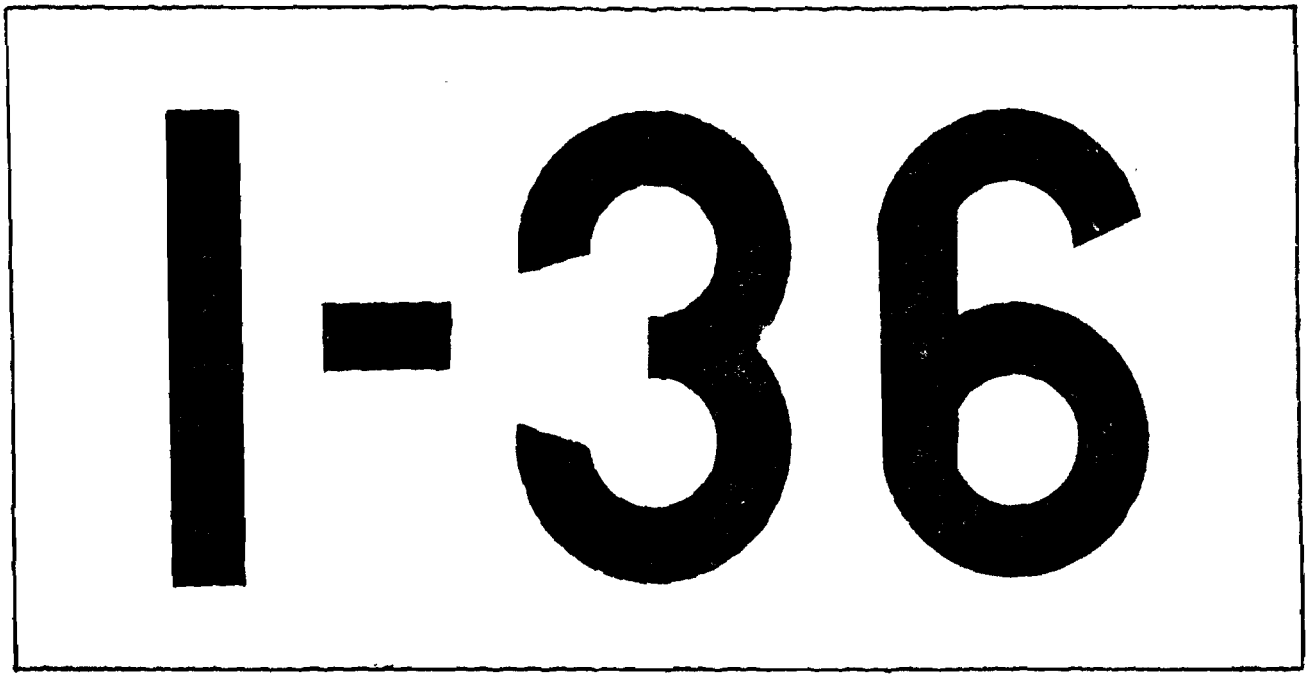
The size of the numerals for house numbering will be half an inch in thickness and 2½" in height. Only international forms of numerals should be used and not the local language versions. To give an idea the number below illustrates the size.



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 wooden door by means of screw or nails. If it is not possible to affix metal plates for one reason or the other the numbers may be painted with coal tar, first giving a background of white paint on which the numbers can be marked in black as illustrated in next page.


9


I-36

CORRECT WAY OF INDICATING BLOCK NUMBER AND HOUSE NUMBER IN RURAL AREAS

In situations where the village is split up into blocks for house numbering 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 means 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-house numbering 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 a prominent place. These boards may be in the following form: —

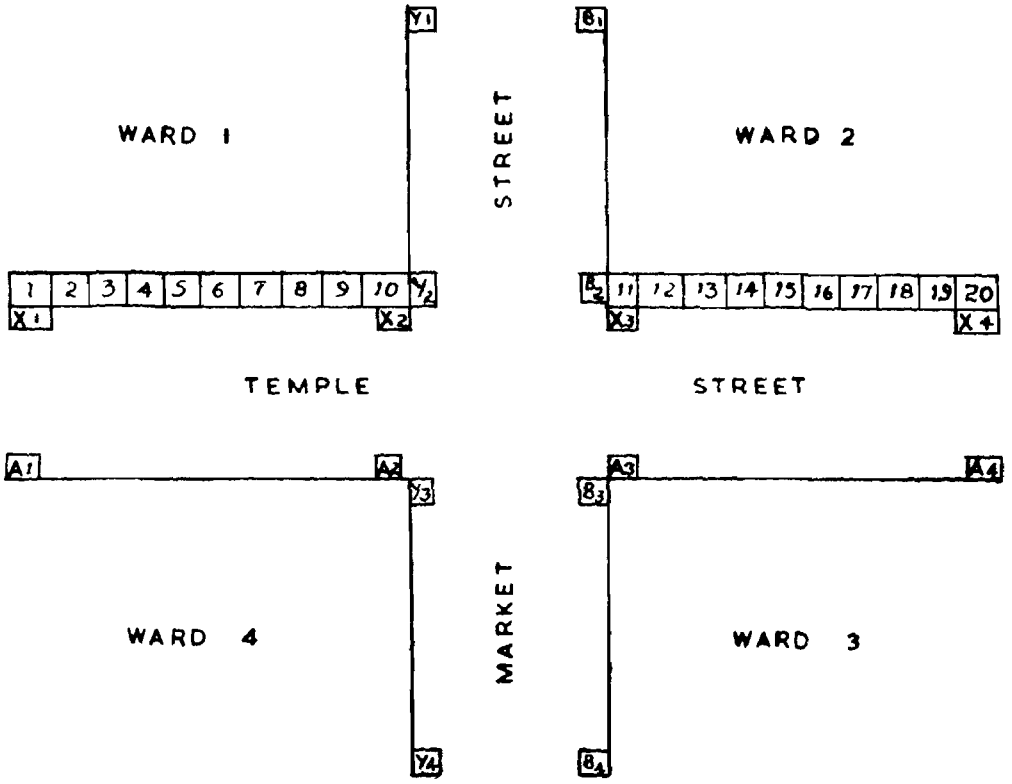
| Street No. 1 / Ward No. 4 | Temple Street |
|---|---|

*OR*

| Street No. 9 / Ward No. 4 | Tanners Colony |
|---|---|

STREETS CROSSING EACH OTHER NAMES OF STREETS TO BE INDICATED FOR EACH BIT

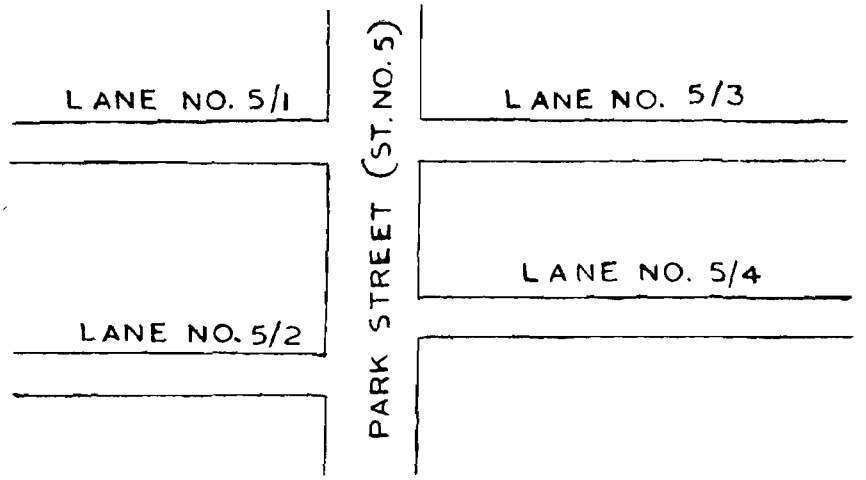
If two streets cross each other within the same ward or locality and the house number along the entire length of the street had been done by a single series, it is very important to indicate the number and name of the street at the beginning and end of each bit of the street as given below: –



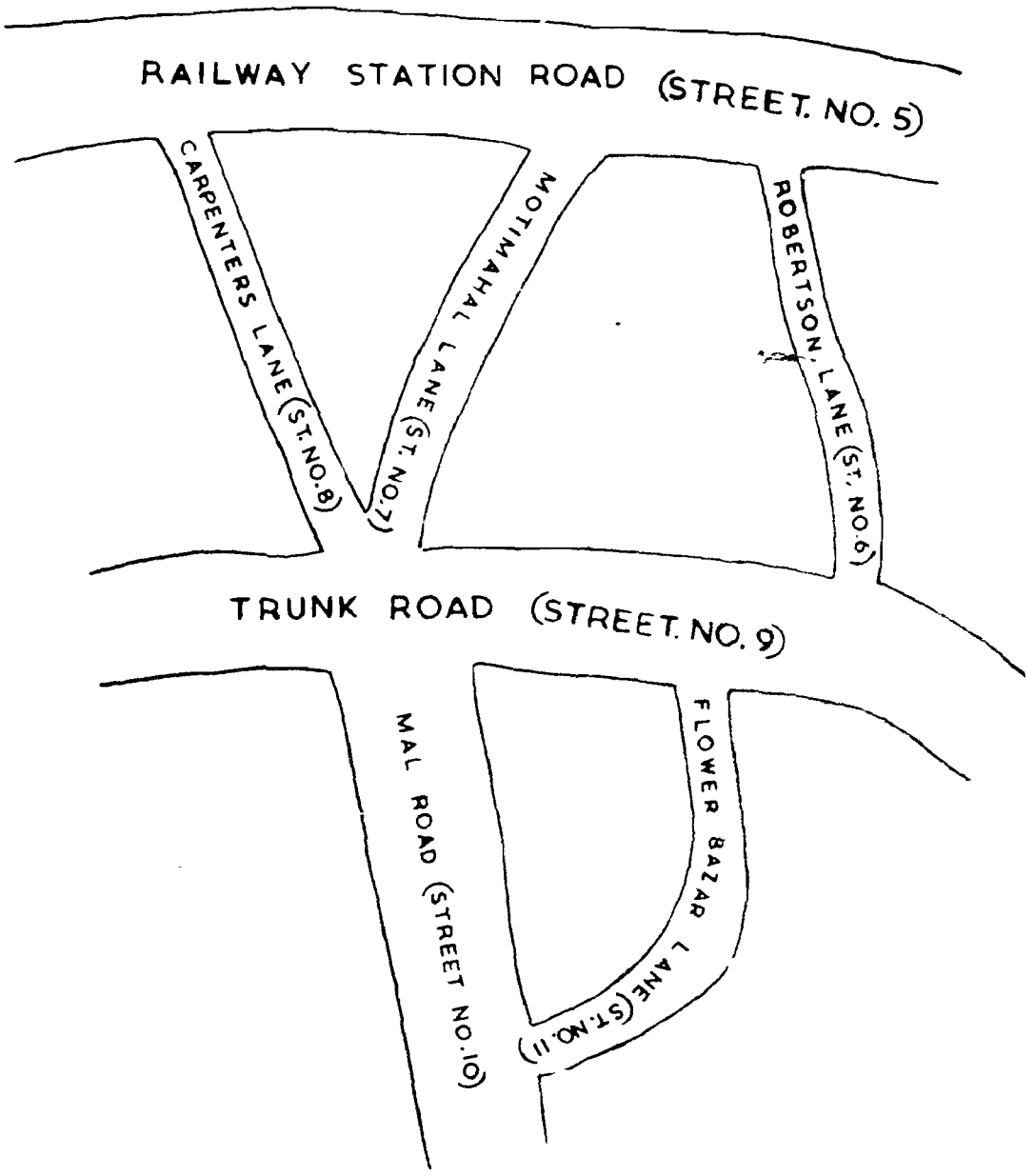

The number and name of the Temple Street and ward or locality number may be put on cement or wooden tablets at the points marked $X_1$, $X_2$, $X_3$, $X_4$ and $A_1$, $A_2$, $A_3$, $A_4$. Similarly the number and the name of the Market Street and Ward or locality number may be marked $Y_1$, $Y_2$, $Y_3$ and $Y_4$ and $B_1$, $B_2$, $B_3$ and $B_4$. 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.

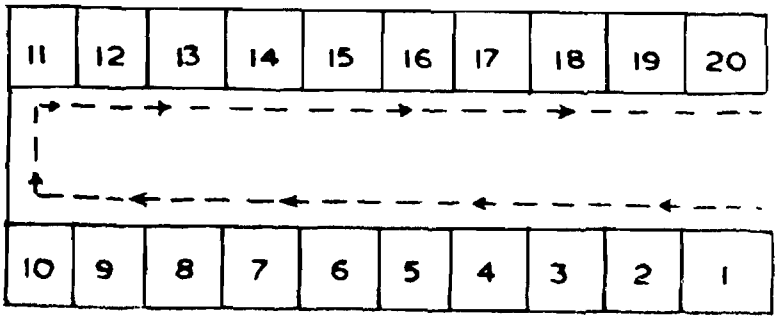



If it is not possible to relate lanes to particular streets, it is best that all the streets and lanes are numbered off in one continuous series for the entire ward or locality and lanes numbered by independent series as shown in next page.




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 shown in next page.




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 or 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 NUMBER

In a newly constituted Panchayat, if different house numbering 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 number 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 numbers immediately after they have come into being. The numbers to be allotted should fit into the general system of house numbering. 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 house numbering can be brought up-to-date periodically. If a large number of constructions come up anew as when a 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 house numbering system, then it will be advantageous to completely revise and introduce a fresh system of house numbering obliterating all old numbers.

Whenever new constructions come up and fresh house numbers are allotted care should be taken to ensure that the house numbering 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 *pro forma* given in the facing page.

*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 the number | Total No. of buildings at the beginning of the financial year | | Total No. of buildings added during the year | | Total No. of buildings at the end of the financial year | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Non-residential | Residential | Non-residential | Reisdential | 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:*

(Karanam/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 Karanams 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 verification 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 Tehsildars or Tehsildars in respect of villages and minor Panchayats and the Revenue Sub-divisional Officers during the course of their tours. The Tehsildars and the Revenue Sub-divisional Officers should report to the Collectors that the annual verification 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 house numbering 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 house numbering plans and houselists available with the taluk 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 house numbering 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 permenent house numbering system. A public awareness of the importance of house-numbering should be created by propaganda through block agency through posters, etc.

## COST OF HOUSE NUMBERING

The maintenance of house numbering is primarily the responsibility of local bodies. The legislation pertaining to Municipal and Panchayat administration almost invariably require the authorities to maintain house numbering in their jurisdictions. The expenditure incurred on house numbering and their maintenance will be met by the respective Municipalities or Panchayats, etc. The local bodies with suitable modification of their bye-laws may perhaps like to make it obligatory on the part of the house owners 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 house numbering depends on the preparation of good house numbering sketches and houselists and the marking of house numbers with cheap material in rural areas. It is only when gradually permanent house numbering plates are introduced that some sizeable cost is likely to be incurred.

**Independent Checks**

Apart from the annual verification of house numbers 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 that 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 courses. These independent sample checks do not in any way reduce the responsibilities of the authorities responsible for the normal maintenance and verification.

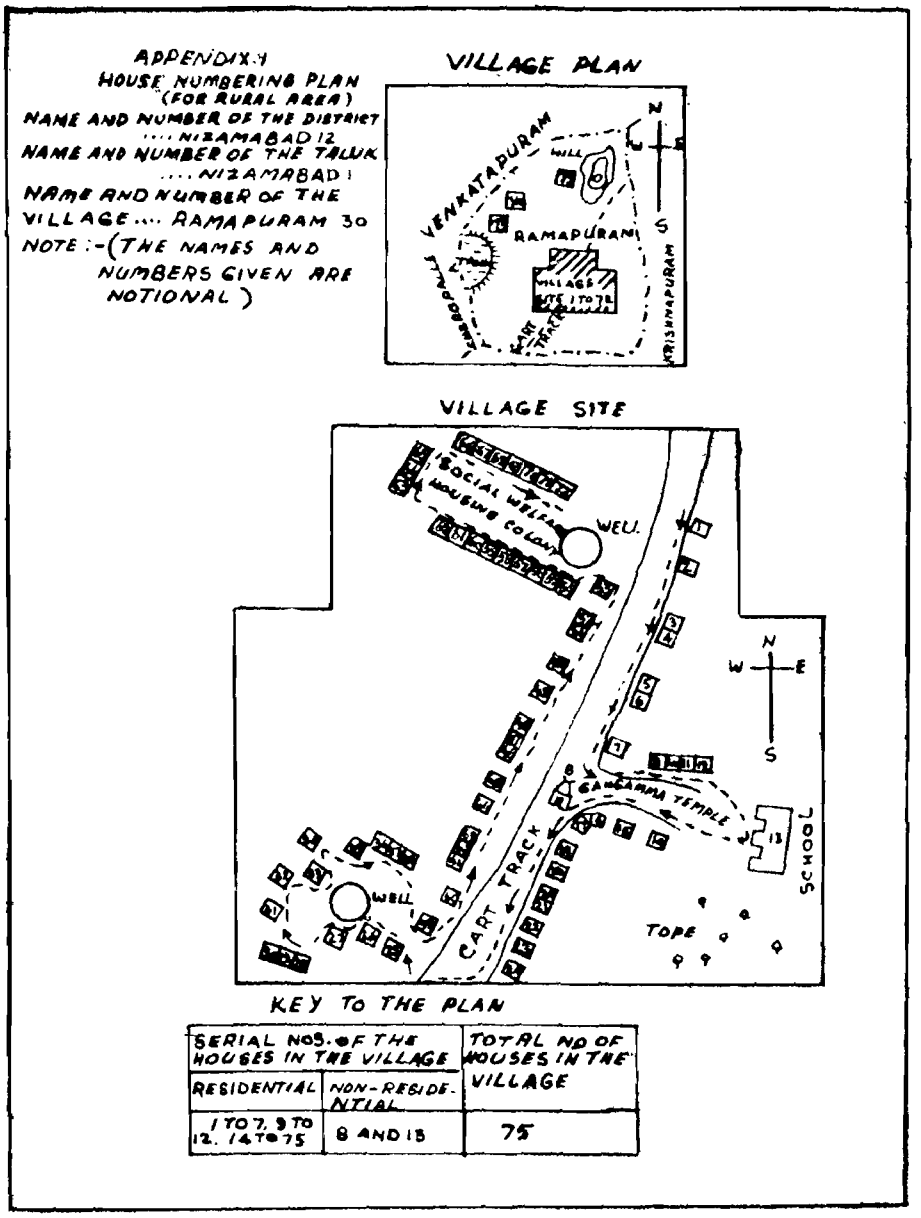
## CHAPTER VII

### Conclusion

A good system of permanent house numbering 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 measures of success. The country has entered a 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, should and permanent scheme of house numbering. In the ultimate analysis the introduction and maintenance of house numbering may not involve much cost. What is needed is a little effort, the determination and willingness to work out a good scheme of house numbering. 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 over-all picture of the entire unit in all its aspects? It is hoped, this manual will give some guidelines to all those charged with the responsibility to work out and introduce immediately a satisfactory system of house numbering.

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 Government 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 matters 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.

Fig. 3




| 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 |

Fig 4

APPENDIX II

HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN (FOR RURAL AREA)

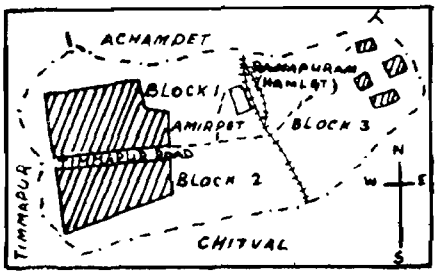
NAME AND NUMBER OF THE DISTRICT NIZAMABAD 12

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

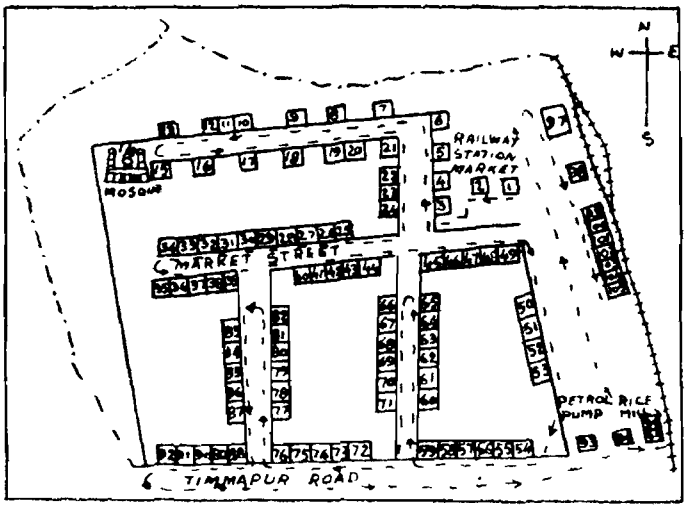


Fig. 5

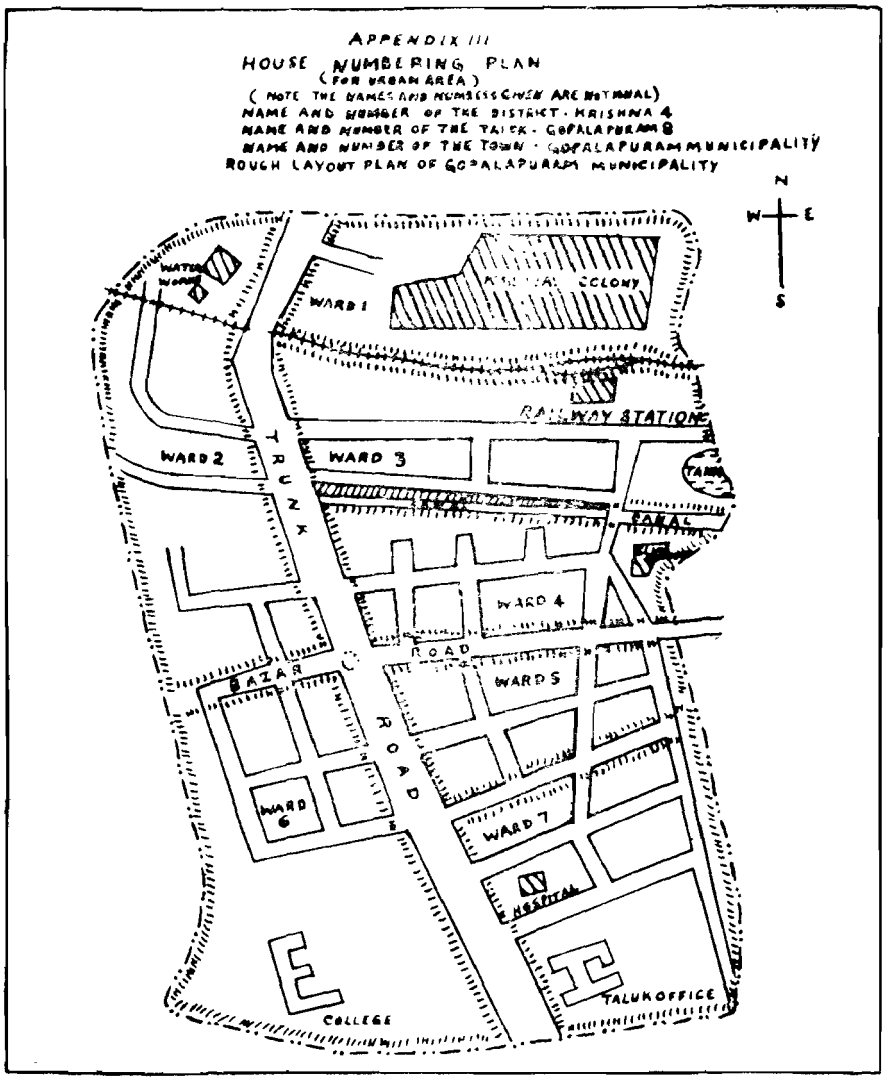
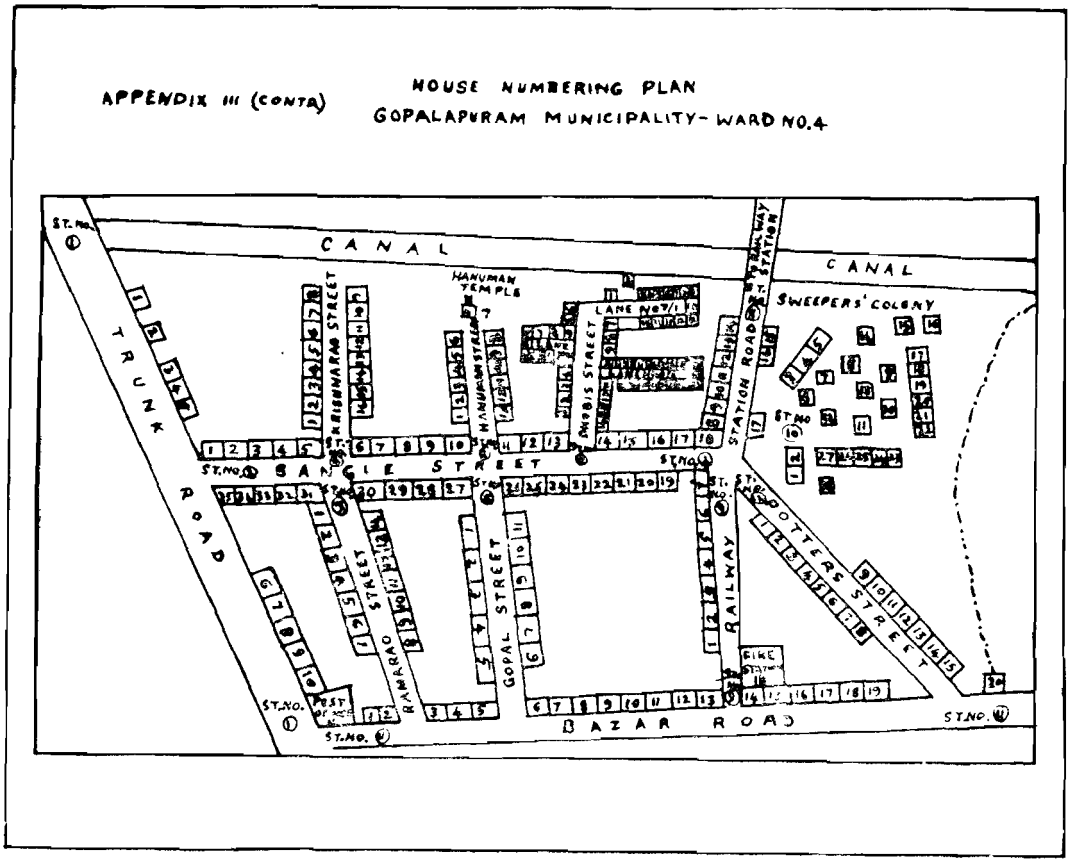

APPENDIX III
HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN
(FOR URBAN AREA)
( NOTE THE NAMES AND NUMBERS GIVEN ARE NOTIONAL)
NAME AND NUMBER OF THE DISTRICT - KRISHNA 4
NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TALUK - GOPALAPURAM 8
NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TOWN - GOPALAPURAM MUNICIPALITY
ROUGH LAYOUT PLAN OF GOPALAPURAM MUNICIPALITY
N
W
E
S
WATER WORKS
WARD 1
RAILWAY STATION
WARD 2
WARD 3
CANAL
WARD 4
ROAD
BAZAR
WARD 5
WARD 6
WARD 7
HOSPITAL
COLLEGE
TALUK OFFICE

Fig. 6


APPENDIX III (CONTD)
HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN
GOPALAPURAM MUNICIPALITY- WARD NO.4
CANAL
CANAL
TRUNK ROAD
HANUMAN TEMPLE
LANE NO 7
SWEEPERS' COLONY
STATION ROAD
RAILWAY STATION
POTTERS STREET
GOPAL STREET
RAMARAO STREET
RAILWAY
FIRE STATION
POST OFFICE
BAZAR ROAD
ST.NO.

## APPENDIX No. 3

# ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ

## ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ I

### ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

**ಉದ್ದೇಶ :–**

ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಸಹಿತ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಏಕರೀತಿಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವವರಿಗೂ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಅಂಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು, ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು. ಮನೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಳ ಗಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೂ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದು. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಡಳಿತದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಡೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನಗಣತಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇ ವಿನಃ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸದಿರುವುದು ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಪರಿಚಿತನೊಬ್ಬ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಕೂಡಲೇ, ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಅನೇಕ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಯುಕ್ತರಾದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಗಳವರು ಅವರವರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವುವೇಳೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಅನೇಕ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈಡೇರಿಸುವಂತಹ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಯಂ ಆದ ಒಂದೇ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಈಗ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

### ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು. ಒಂದು ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿಯೂ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರದಂತೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದೇ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯು ಮೊದಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದ್ದಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

## ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ II

### ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಏಜನ್ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಘಟಕಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು, ಜನಗಣತಿ. ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಾಡಳಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರು. ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರು. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿ. ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಇವರುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಬಹುದು. ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕನ್‌ವೀನರ್ (ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ) ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು.

## ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಮಾಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಪಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅವರು ಆಸಕ್ತಿವಹಿಸುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದು. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರು. ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ. ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ. ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವರು.

ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಕೊಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

## ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟ

**ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು :—** ನಗರ ನಿಗಮಗಳ ಆಯುಕ್ತರುಗಳು. ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಗಳ ಆಯುಕ್ತರುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು. ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಟೌನ್‌ಶಿಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು. ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬಹುದಾದಂಥ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇತರ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಖಾಯಂ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

**ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು :—** ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ. ಆತನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಟೇಲ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟವಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಇತರ ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ.

## ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಘಟಕಗಳು

**ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು :—** ಒಂದು ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ನಿಗಮದ. ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ, ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಘಟಕದ ಒಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ಘಟಕದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕುದು.

**ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು :—** ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಸರ್ವೇಮಾಡಲಾದ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯು ಒಂದು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮದೊಡನೆ ಸಹವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಅದಿಮಜಾತಿ ವಸತಿಗಳಂತೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಮನೆಗಳ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪು. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಘಟಕಗಳಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಆದರೂ ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು. ಅದು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸ ಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಯಾವ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ಗಾತ್ರ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆಗಾಗ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಖಾಯಂ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿ. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಖಾಯಂ ಘಟಕವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಹುದು. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯು ಏರ್ಪಡುವಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಪಂಚಿಹೋಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆಡಳಿತದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬಹುದು.

**ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ :—** ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಭಾಗಗಳಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಬರುವಂತಹ ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಹೊರಗಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸರಹದ್ದುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಸರಹದ್ದುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವುದೋ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಘಟಕಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

**ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಘಟಕಗಳು :—** ರಸ್ತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ವಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಂಗಳ. ಏಣಿಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ತ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಘಟಕಗಳೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾದಂತಹ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕುದು. ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪು ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಿದ್ದು ಒಂದೇ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡಿನೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡ. ಹೊರಮನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರುವಂತಹ

ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉಪಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಾಸದ ಒಂದು ಗುಡಿಸಲು. ಕಾಳುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿಡುವ ಜೋಪಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ದನಕರುಗಳ ಹಟ್ಟಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆದರೆ ಒಂದೇ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜೋಪಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಉಪಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮನೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ. ಏಂದರೆ. ಒಂದು ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಕಾಲೊನಿಯ ಅನೇಕ ಮನೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡದೊಳಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮನೆಗಳು ಇದ್ದಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಾಸದ ಮನೆಗಳಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಕಕ್ಕುದು. ಆವರಣದ ಗೇಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

## ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ III

### ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ

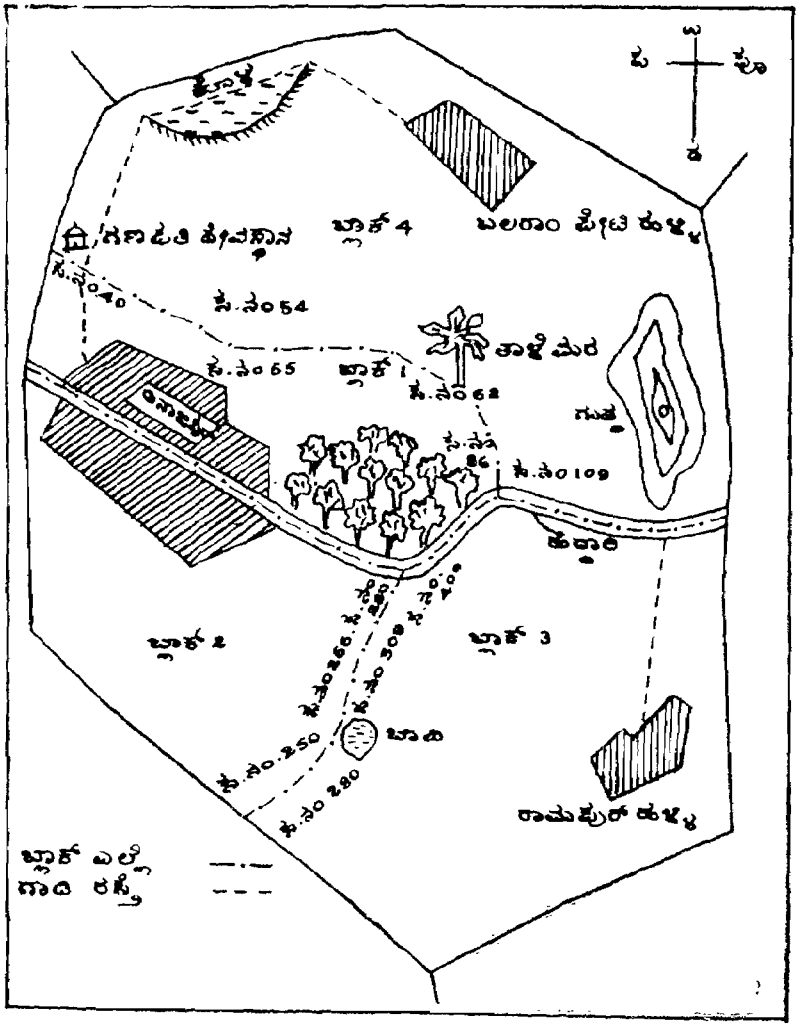
**ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ :—** ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಗಂತುಕನು ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ. ಅತನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಕ್ಷೆ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಗಲುಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕುದು. ಆ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು. ಬೀದಿಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ತೋರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯು ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಅದರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸಹಿತ ತೋರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕುದು. ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಮಚ್ಚಲು ಇದರ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನವೂ ಆಗಂತುಕನಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿರಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದಂಥ ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೇ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ತಗಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒತ್ತಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆ ತಗಡನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮನೆಗೆ ತಗಲುಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ತತ್ವವನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

**ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಡುವುದು :—** ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಮಾಡಲು ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಅನೇಕ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಹಳ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು. ಆದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮೊದಲು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಧುರೀಣರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೀಯವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವು ವಿವಾದಾಸ್ಪದವಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಇರುವಂಥ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂದರೆ ಏವದೇವಪ್ರಾನ ರಸ್ತೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ರಸ್ತೆ. ಸ್ಟೇಡಿಯಂ ರಸ್ತೆ. ಮಸೀದಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಸಮಸ್ತ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

### ಅಂದಾಜು ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ

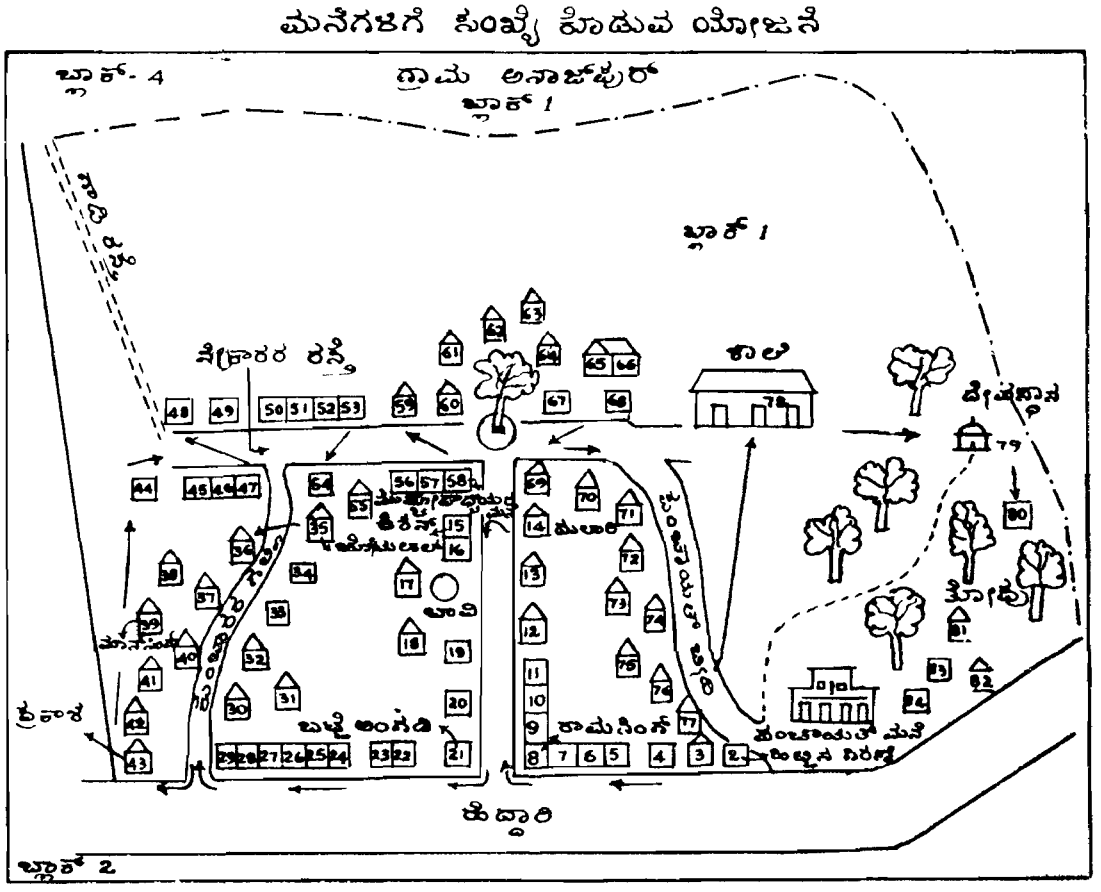
**ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು:—** ಮನೆಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಂದು ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ 125 ಮನೆಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಗಾತ್ರವೆಷ್ಟೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಒಂದು ಪಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಳ್ಳಿ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕು ಆಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಡುವುದು. ಒಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಅಂಥ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಗಳು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನನುಸರಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಪಾಗಿರುವಂಥ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಗಳ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕುದು. ಸರ್ವೆ ನಕ್ಷೆಯು ದೊರೆಯುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ. ಪೂರ್ತಿ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿವರವನ್ನುಳ್ಳ ಒಂದು ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲ. ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ಥಳ. ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು. ಗಾಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು. ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳು. ನದಿಗಳು. ಹಳ್ಳಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಯಂತಹ ವಿವರಗಳು ಇರತಕ್ಕುದು. ಇಂಥ ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಒಂದು ಪಾದರಿಯನ್ನು **ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.** ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುವ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂದೇಹ ಉಂಟಾಗದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕೆಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ.

## ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಕ್ಷೆ




ಹೀಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಲಾದಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿವರವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿರುವುವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಬೀದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಡಿರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸಿರಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಥಳವಿವರಣೆಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸಿರಬೇಕು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚೌಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಲ್ಲು ಜೋಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ರಿಕೋನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನೂ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗೆ. ಎಂದರೆ ಎಡದಿಂದ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಬಲದಿಂದ ಎಡಕ್ಕೆ. ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಅಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಈಶಾನ್ಯದಿಂದ ನೈಋತ್ಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇದು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಹಾಕಲಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂನೆಯಂತೆ ಬಾಣದ ಗುರುತುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೀದಿಗಳು ಒಂದನ್ನೊಂದು ಹಾದುಹೋದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ನಸುವೆ ಬಾಧಕ ಬಂದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು. ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಕೂಲವಾಗಿ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಾಳೆನೋಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇ ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ನಕ್ಷೆ ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೂಲ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟರೂ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕೆಲವೆಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬಹು

ದೆಂಬುದು ಮನಪರಿಕೆಯಾಗದಿರದು. ಮನೆಗಳು ಗುಂಪುಗುಂಪಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ. ಮನೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕನ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಭವದಾರನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮನೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವುದೋ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಗದ್ದೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡದಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಯ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.




ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಅರಣ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ರೇಂಜ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ. ಒಂದು ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹೆಸರಿರುವ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಸಮೂಹವನ್ನು ಆ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಅಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಸಮೂಹಗಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ. ಆಗಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಆದಿಮ ಜಾತಿ ಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ. ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಹಳ್ಳ, ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳ ಸಾಲು, ರಸ್ತೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಂಥ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಗುರುತುಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಅಂತಹ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

**ನಗರಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು:**— ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಾಗ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೇ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಘಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಡ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್ ಮೊದಲೇ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಕೇಲಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಅಂಥ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಹೊರಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಡೆಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗಿರುವುದೂ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸರ್ವೆನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ

ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಮಿತಿಗಳೊಳಗಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಭಾಗವು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಹೊರ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವುದು. ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಟಿಫೈ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಲೋಕೇಷನುಗಳಾಗಿ. ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳಾಗಿ, ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿ ಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಲೋಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿಯ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ವಿವರವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರು ವುದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ, ಒಂದೊಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾಗಳಾಗಿ. ಅಥವಾ ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಘಟಕಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಘಟಕದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲ, ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿ, ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಯ ವಾರ್ಡಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಸ್ಕೂಲ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಕೂಲ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ತರುವಾಯ ಅಂಥ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಒಂದು ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಯ ವಾರ್ಡಿನ ನಕ್ಷೆಯು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂತಹ ವಾರ್ಡಿನ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ವಾರ್ಡ್ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಒಂದು ಲೇಔಟ್ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನೂ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಪಾಸದ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಸದ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಟೌನ್‌ಹಾಲ್. ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸು. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ. ಶಾಲೆ. ಚರ್ಚ್. ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ಇರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಂಗ ತರತಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಇದ್ದ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲಾದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಾಗ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಲೇಔಟ್ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಈವರೆಗೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಮೊದಲನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕಂಬಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದು. ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ತರುವಾಯ. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ಯಾರಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾದ **ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ** ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು.

**ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:**— ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತದವರು ಪ್ರತಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾದರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

## ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಟಿಫೈ (ಪ್ರಮಾಣನ) ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸರ್ವೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮೊದಲು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿ ಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರ/ಮಾಮ್ಲೇದಾರ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರ/ಮಾಮ್ಲೇದಾರ ಸ್ವತಃ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.

ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಪ್ಲಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಸ್ವತಃ ತಾಳೆನೋಡಿ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಇರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಸತಃ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸ ಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸರ್ವ-ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾರವಿರುವ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರು ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು.

**ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು:**— ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಒಂದು ಸರಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಮಾಡಲು ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾ ಯಿತಿ ಆಡಳಿತೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂದಿನವರೆಗೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಾಳೆನೋಡಿ ಅಂದಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ನೌಕರನು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರಂಶ ತಾಳೆನೋಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದ್ದಂತೆ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಅಥವಾ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಅದನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.

**ಮನೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ**

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.....
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.....

ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೆಸರು.....
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು.....
ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರು.....
ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ನಂಬರು .....
ಬೀದಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬರು .....

| ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | ವಾಸದ ಮನೆ | ವಾಸವ ಹೊರತು ಇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ | ಪ್ರಾಪರ್ಟಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಸೆಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ನಂಬರು | ವಾಸದ ಮನೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥನ ಹೆಸರು. ವಾಸದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೊಪ್ರೈಟರನ ಹೆಸರು | ಸ್ವಂತದ್ದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

ಮನೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವನ ದಸ್ಕತ್ತು..... ದಿನಾಂಕ.....
ತಾಳೆ ನೋಡುವವನ ದಸ್ಕತ್ತು..... ದಿನಾಂಕ.....

## ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ "ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳ" ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು

ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಖೈರಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು.

**ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ :—** ಗ್ರಾಮಕರಣಂ/ಪಟವಾರಿ: ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ: ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಎರಡು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು: ತಹಸೀಲ್‌ದಾರ್: ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ: ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ: ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ.

**ಪೌರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ :**—ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಮೂರು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು: ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ: ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ: ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತೆಯ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ: ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ.

## ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಗಾತ್ರ (ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಸೈಜ್)

ಸಮಗ್ರ ಒಂದು ತಹಸೀಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಟ್ಟು ಪಾಕುವಂತಾಗಲು ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ದಪ್ಪ ಕಾಗದದ ಒಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಕಾಗದದ – ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ 30" × 28" ಗಾತ್ರದ ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು. ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವಂಥ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ.

## ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು

ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲಾದಂತೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ವಿವರಣೆ, ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ವಿಭಜಿಸಿ ವಿರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳು, ಬೀದಿಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ – ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಟೌನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದು. ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುಹುದಾಗಿದೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥಳ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಕಾಶೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ನಕಾಶೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಭೂತ ಗಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಅದು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಘರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮಚಾವಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮೇಲಣ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮದ/ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಮನೆಗಳ ರೂಪರೇಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪುಟವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸುವಂತಹ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ನಕಾಶೆಯು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನಾಸ್ಪದವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವಂತಹ ಎಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಅಂತಹ ನಕಾಶೆಯು ಯಾವನೇ ಪ್ರಶಾಸಕನಿಗೂ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನಿಗೂ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂದರ್ಶಕನಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕನಂತೆ ನೆರವು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

# ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ IV

## ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು

ರೂಪರೇಖಾ-ನಕಾಶೆಗಳ ಕರಡು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು, ಅದಾಗಲೇ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಯೀ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಯಾವುದು ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವೃಂದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತವಾದ ರೇಖಾ-ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಅಂತಹ ರೂಪರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾವೊಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದಂತಹ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರೆ, ರೇಖಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಲಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಟಿಸುವುದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿವೆ :

### ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು

**ಸಣ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು:**— ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಸಣ್ಣದಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ 125 ಮನೆಗಳೂ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮನೆಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದು, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅಂದರೆ ಅದು ಮನೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೀದಿಯ ಆ ಮನೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ತುದಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತುದಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಸಾಲಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಗಡಿಯಾರದ ಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಬೀದಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಬೀದಿಯ ಆಚೆಯ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತ, ಮೊದಲು ಯಾವ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ಮನೆಯ ಎದುರು ತಲಪುವವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವು ಮುಂದಿನ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ. ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬಹುದು.

**ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು:**— ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಪ್ಪಲುಗಳನ್ನುಳ್ಳ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂತಹ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು 100 ಮನೆಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯ ಮನೆಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಖಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಬ್ಲಾಕು) ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲುಗಳು ಇರುವಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ, ಅಂತಹ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಎಷ್ಟಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೊಪ್ಪಲನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕು ಎಂದುಪರಿಗಣಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂದರೆ ಗಡಿಯಾರದ ಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಎಡಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಲಗಡೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉತ್ತರದಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ. ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ, ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಬ್ಲಾಕನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾದ ಮಾಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅದರ ನಂತರ ನಡುವೆ ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹೊರೆ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅಂದರೆ 1–29 ಅಥವಾ 1–46 ಹೀಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕುದು. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರೇಖಿಸಲಾದ ಬೀದಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೂ ಅಥವಾ ವಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳೂ ಇರುವ ಸಂಭವವುಂಟು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಪಪ್ರದೇಶ – ಬೀದಿ – ಮನೆ ಹೀಗಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ (ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ) ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಗರಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

### ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು

ನಗರಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಎರಡು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. (1) ಬ್ಲಾಕ್—ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮತ್ತು (2) ಉಪ-ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ವಿಭಾಗ) ವಾರ್ಡ್—ಬೀದಿ—ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ.

**(1) ಬ್ಲಾಕ್—ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ:**— ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನಗರವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೀದಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪು ಇರುವಂತಹ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ರೇಖಿಸಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಗುರುತುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಅಡಕವಾದ ಇತರ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 100ರಿಂದ 125 ಮನೆಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದು. ಪೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲು. ಹಾಗೆ ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ – ಅವನ್ನು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ 2—30 ಎಂಬ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಅರ್ಥವೆಂದರೆ ಆ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿನ 2ನೆಯ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 30ನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು.

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್—ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ನಗರಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಪ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದಾದರೂ. ಮುಂದಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯವೃಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವೇನೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

**(2) ಉಪ-ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ವಿಭಾಗ) ವಾರ್ಡ್—ಬೀದಿ—ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ:—** ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಂದ, ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಆವರಿಸಲಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಎಲ್ಲೆ-ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಂದರೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ವಿಭಾಗವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಸಂಕೇತ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ. ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ—ಇವು ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ. 2—4—99 ಎಂಬ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಭಾಗ 2ರಲ್ಲಿನ 4ನೆಯ ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ 99ನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಇಡೀ ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಬೀದಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಒಂದು ಮೆಟಲ್ ಪ್ಲೇಟನ್ನೋ. ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕನ್ನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಮರದ ಹಲಗೆಯನ್ನೋ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಡತಕ್ಕುದೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರಸ್ತೆಗೂ. ಬೀದಿಗೂ ನಿರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಗೊಂದಲವನ್ನು ತೊಲಗಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಓಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನೆಯ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಣ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ (ಮೆಯಿನ್) ರಸ್ತೆಯು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ. ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನ ಮೌಂಟ್ ರೋಡ್. ಅನೇಕ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಛೇದಿಸುತ್ತ ನಗರದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಿಂದ. ಹಾಯ್ದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳ ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಆದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಇರುವ ಕಾರಣ. ಬೀದಿಯ ಅಂಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 1 ಎಂದು ಅಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಡೀ ರಸ್ತೆಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು. ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಛೇದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಹ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಗುಂಟ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಠಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಅಂಕೆಗಳು ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗೊಂದಲವುಂಟಾಗಬಹುದು. ಒಂದೇ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಮೇಲಣ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಠಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತುದಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತುದಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು: (ಅದು ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಂದ ಛೇದಿಸಿ ಹೋದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ). ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಠಾರದ ಒಳಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಓಣಿಯ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿಡತಕ್ಕುದು.

ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ನಗರಾಡಳಿತದವರು ದಿಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವಂತೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಂಬದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ರೇಖಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಈ ರೇಖಾ-ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೆಗಳ ರಚನಾ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪಪ್ರಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು.

ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಸ್ಥಳದ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಗರದ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ವಾರ್ಡನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಘಟಕ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು: (ಅಂತಹ ಘಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರವನ್ನೋ. ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನೋ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ). ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಾಯೀ ಆಗಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಮೇರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ, ಮತ್ತು ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಪಡೆವ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ. ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಲಾರದು. ವಾರ್ಡ್—ಓಣಿ—ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ. ಅನಂತರದ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾ ಗುರುತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾದಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಓಣಿಯು ಅಥವಾ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಓಣಿಯು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದೆಂದು. ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಅಂತಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಮಾಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಬೀದಿಯು ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ—ಆದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಗುರುತುಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ. ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬೀದಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನಗರದ ಹೊಲಸು ಕೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಇರುವಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂತಹ ಹೊಲಸು ಕೇರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬೀದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಾಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು: ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತರ್ಕಸಮ್ಮತ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅಥವಾ ಅಂತಹ ಮನೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪು ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ರಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಆ ಮನೆ ಗುಂಪಿಗೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಆ ಗುಂಪನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದುದಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

# ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ V

## ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವ ಕ್ರಮ

**ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು :**

ಯಾವೊಂದು ಮನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ – ಇದು ತುಂಬ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ. ಅವು ನಿವಾಸದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಾಗಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಆಗಿರಲಿ. ಅನುಭವದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಾಗಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಆಗಿರಲಿ—ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು. ಇಗರ್ಜಿಗಳು. ಮಸೀದಿ ಗಳು. ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು. ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ—ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದ್ವಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಾಸವ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳೆಂದು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು. ಅವು ಒಂದೇ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಭಾಗಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಮಾಲೀಕನಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಒಂದೇ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಎಷ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರಿಯೆ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮನೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ನಿವಾಸದ ಅಥವಾ ನಿವಾಸೇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ. ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬಹುದಾದ ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಹೊಸದೊಂದು ವಸಾಹತು (ಕಾಲೊನಿಯು) ರಚಿತವಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅದಾಗಲೇ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಭಾಗವೆಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕು ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ವಸಾಹತನ್ನು (ಕಾಲೊನಿ) ಸಹ ಹೊಸದೊಂದು ವಸಾಹತು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ. ಅದೇ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಹೊಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಥವಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಭಾಗವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಸೇನಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ. ಸೇನಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗ ಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಧಕ ವುಂಟಾಗದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆವಹಿಸುವುದು ಉಚಿತ: ಆವರೆ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಪಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೆಡೆಗೊಡದಂತೆಯೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಯವರು. ಬೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮವೇ ಆದ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಸಾಹತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸ್ವಳೀಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಳನ್ನು. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಾರದ ಹಾಗೆ. ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಗೃಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ. ಉದಾ: ಒಂದು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿನ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ವಸಾಹತಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮಾಲಿಕೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂತಹ ವಸಾಹತನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಸಾಹತು ಎಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು; ಮತ್ತು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಗೃಹ-ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ—ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸೀಮೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ವಳೀಯ ಪೌರ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಪಾಯಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಲೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ. ಆದರೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಕ್ರಮವು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ-ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕರಾರುವಾಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ-ಪ್ಲೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಂಟಿಸುವರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ವಿವೇಚನೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕಾರಣ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೃಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮದ (ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ) ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ. ಅದಾಗಲೇ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ. ಮನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ: ಮೇಲಿನ ವ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

## ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಟಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ

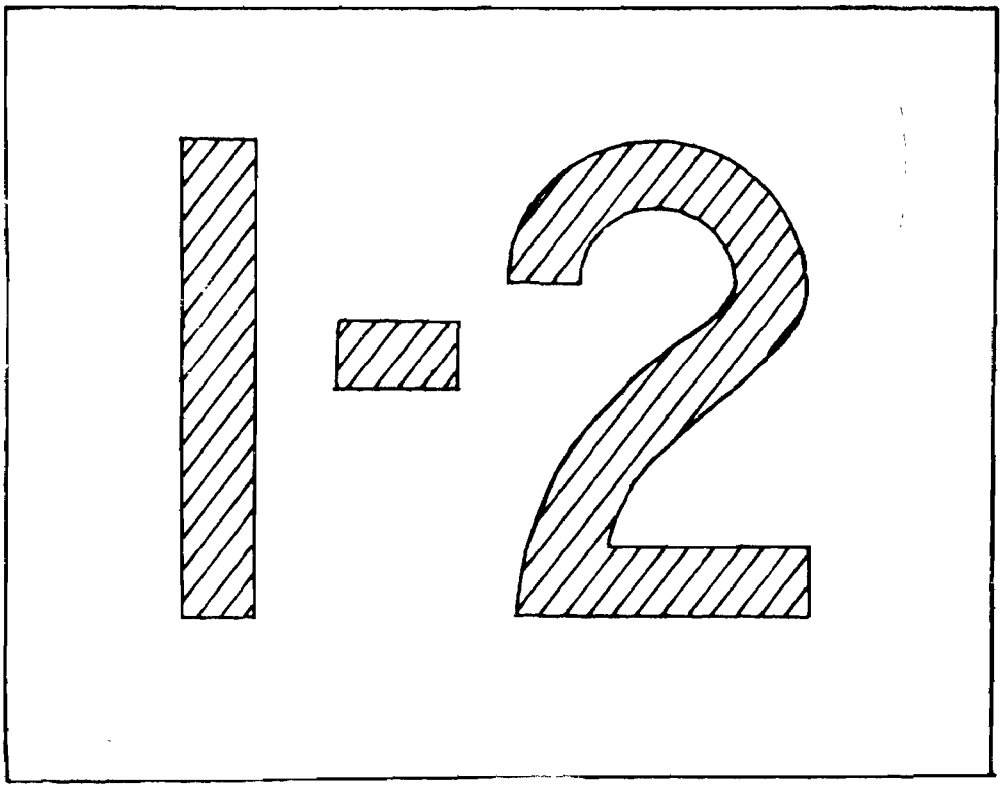
ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಳ ಎಂದರೆ. ಎದುರು ಬಾಗಿಲುವಾಡದ ಮೇಲಣ ಹಾಸುಮರ ಅಥವಾ ಹಾಸುಗಲ್ಲು ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಯನ್ನು ಎದುರುಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದೀ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯಬಹುದು. (ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಬಹುದು). ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನು ವಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಎಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂದರೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ. ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ. ಮಾಲೀಕನು ಅದಾಗಲೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿಯದೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ. ಸುಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿಯಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಗೆ ಸುಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿಯಲಾದ ಭಾಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳಾಗಲೇ, ಗೋಡೆಗಳಾಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳು ಇರುವುದುಂಟು. ಇಳಿಜಾರಾದ ಹೊದಿಸಿದ ಛಾವಣಿಯು ಗೋಡೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೆಲದವರೆಗೂ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ತೊಲೆಯು. ಕಂಬದ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮತಲ ವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಛಾವಣಿಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಸಮೀಪ ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಹಗ್ಗದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲೋಹದ ತಗಡಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಮರದ ಹಲಗೆಯ ತುಂಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದು ತೂಗುಬಿಡಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿರುವ ಲೋಹದ ತಗಡನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಮರದ ಹಲಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆ ಮನೆಯ ಪಾಲೀಕನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ರಸೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅಂತಹ ಲೋಹದ ತಗಡುಗಳನ್ನೋ. ಮರದ ಹಲಗೆ ತುಂಡುಗಳನ್ನೋ ತೂಗುಬಿಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಆದಕಾರಣ, ಈ ಬಾಬನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಬಹುದು. ಗೇರು. ಡಾಂಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಸುಣ್ಣ ಇವುಗಳಂತಹ ಅಗ್ಗದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತುಹಾಕತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಚ್ಚುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿಯಲಾಗುವ ಕಾರಣ. ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಅಳಿಸಿಹೋಗುವ ಸಂಭವವುಂಟು. ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಬಣ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ

ಹಾಗೆ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಬಣ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಉಬ್ಬು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ತುಂಡು ತಗಡುಗಳು ಅಗ್ಗವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದೂ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳಂದು ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿದಾಗಲೂ ಅವು ಅಳಿಸಿಹೋಗಲಾರವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಬರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ತಗಡುಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅಂಟಿಸಲಾಗದಿರುವಂತಹ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ತಗಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಹಲಗೆ ತುಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅಂಟಿಸಿಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಾಯೀ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಅಂದರೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಆಯಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು. ಶಾಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು. ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಂತಹ ತುಂಡು ತಗಡುಗಳನ್ನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಹಲಗೆ ತುಂಡುಗಳನ್ನೋ ಅಂಟಿಸಿಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಪಂಚಾಯತದವರು 2 ಅಥವಾ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಉಬ್ಬು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿರುವ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ತುಂಡು ತಗಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಲು ಮನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ. ಏಕರೂಪತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಬೇಕು: ಆದರೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಪುನಃ ಏಕರೂಪತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷಿಸಬಾರದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಳೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಳಿಸಿಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

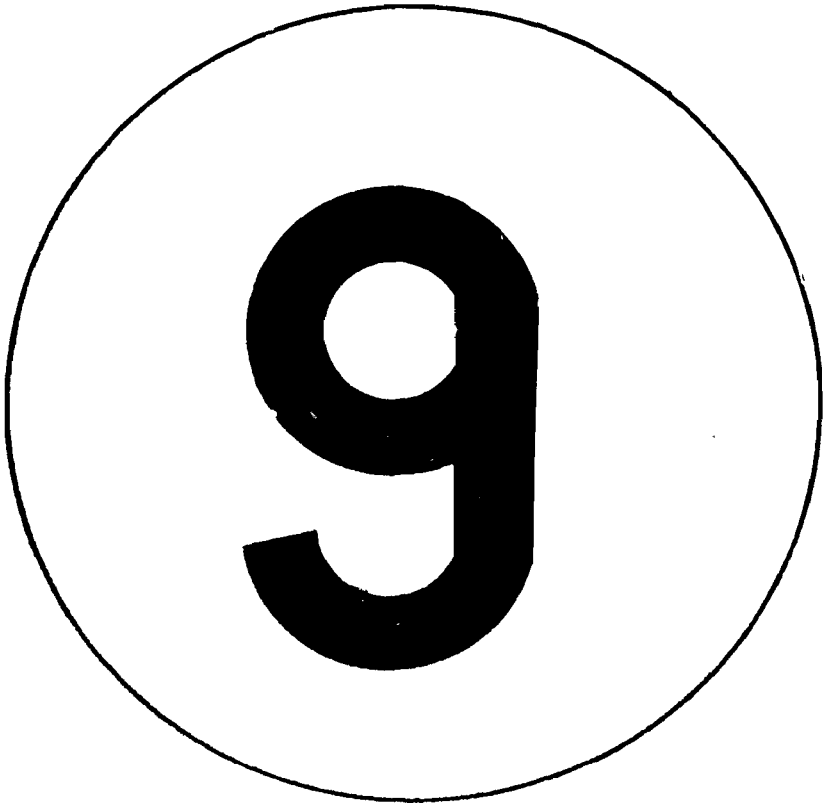
## ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಂಕೆಗಳ ಗಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪ

ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅಂಕೆಗಳ ಗಾತ್ರವು ಒಂದು ಇಂಚು ದಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು $2\frac{1}{2}$ ಇಂಚು ಎತ್ತರ ಹೀಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಕೇವಲ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು (ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನು) ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಕೂಡದು. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಆಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಬರಬಹುದು.



## ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬರೆಯುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥ

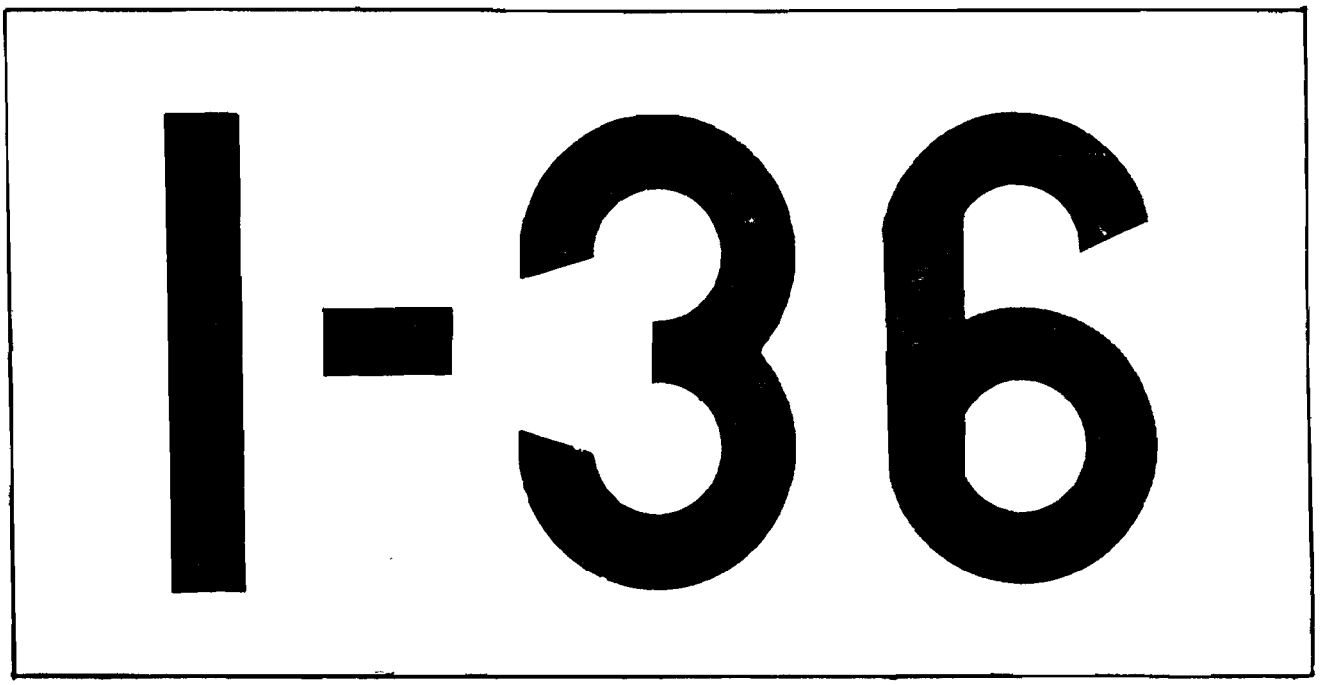
ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು. ಉಬ್ಬು ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲಾದ ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ತುಂಡು ತಗಡನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಉಚಿತ. ಇಂತಹ ತುಂಡು ತಗಡನ್ನು ಬಾಗಿಲುವಾಡದ ಹಾಸುಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಹಾಸುಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಕ್ರೂನಿಂದಲೋ. ಮೊಳೆಗಳಿಂದಲೋ ಅಂಟಿಸಬಹುದು. ಲೋಹದ ತಗಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಂಟಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೇಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಒಸ್ಟೆಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಳೀಬಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿದು. ಕಪ್ಪು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಡಾಂಬರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಚಿತ್ರದಂತೆ ಬರೆಯ ಬಹುದು.




## ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ

ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ಏಂಗಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು

ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವೆಂದರೆ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮೊದಲು ಬರಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಕೂಡು ಗೆರೆಯ (ಹೈಫನ್) ತರುವಾಯ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಬರಬೇಕು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1–15ನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೆಂದರೆ 1ನೆಯ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 15 ಎಂದರ್ಥ.



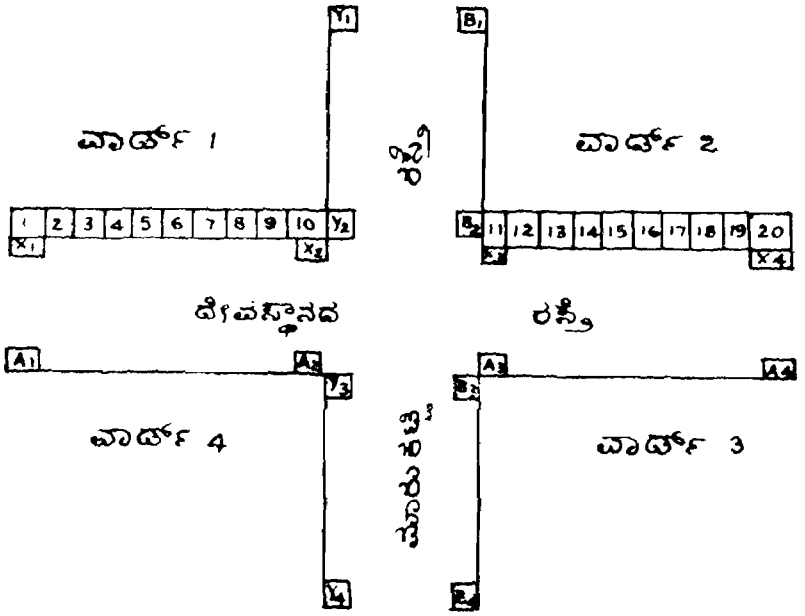

ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಡುವುದು

**ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು** :— ಸ್ಥಳ-ಬೀದಿ-ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೌನು ಅಥವಾ ನಗರವನ್ನು ಚಿನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಅವುಗಳೊಡನೆ ಪರಿಚಿತರಾಗಿರುವ ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಈಶಾನ್ಯದಿಂದ ನೈಋತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಯುವ್ಯದಿಂದ ಆಗ್ನೇಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೌನನ್ನು ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೀದಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಹೊಲಸು ಕೇರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅಂತಹ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಮೂಹಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಪಕ್ಕಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪತ್ತಿರದ ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಬೀದಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಜನರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಿಂತ ಅದರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬೀದಿಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಗುರುತು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು, ಬೀದಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಆಕೃತಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಆಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೀದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದಿರುವುದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬೀದಿಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಗೋಡೆಗೆ ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಡಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಲೋಹದ, ಮರದ ಅಥವಾ ಸಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೊಲಸು ಕೇರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂತಹ ವಸಾಹತಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಇಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ಬೀದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1 | ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬೀದಿ | ಅಥವಾ | ಬೀದಿ 9 | ಟ್ಯಾನರ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೊನಿ |
| ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 4 | | | ವಾರ್ಡ್ 4 | |

ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಅಡ್ಡವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಬೀದಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೂ ಬೀದಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

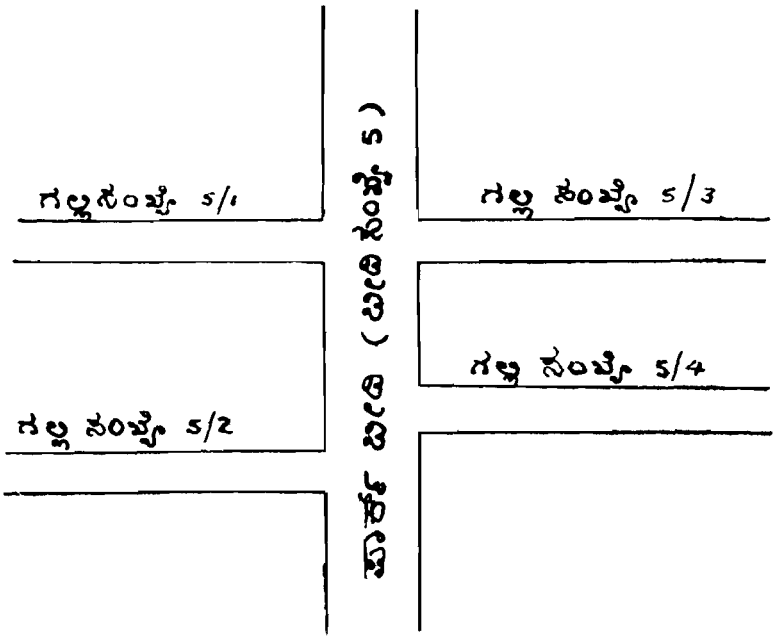
ಒಂದೇ ವಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಅಡ್ಡವಾಗಿ ಹೋದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಒಂದೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ. ಬೀದಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.




ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಡಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4$ ಮತ್ತು $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4$ ಗುರುತಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಮೆಂಟು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರದ ಹಲಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೀದಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಡಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$ ಮತ್ತು $Y_4$ ಮತ್ತು $B_1, B_2, B_3$ ಮತ್ತು $B_4$ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇಡೀ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಎರಡು ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವವೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಲು ಇದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

## ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗಲ್ಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು

ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕವಲೊಡೆಯುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗಲ್ಲಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಲ್ಲಿಯನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಲಿಷ್ಟ ಬೀದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೀದಿಯ ಉಪಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಲ್ಲಿಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು.




ಏಳಷ್ಟು ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಲ್ಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ. ಇಡೀ ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೀದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗಲ್ಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಗಲ್ಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ (ಚಿತ್ರ 1) ತೋರಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

## ಬೀದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗಲ್ಲಿಗಳ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು

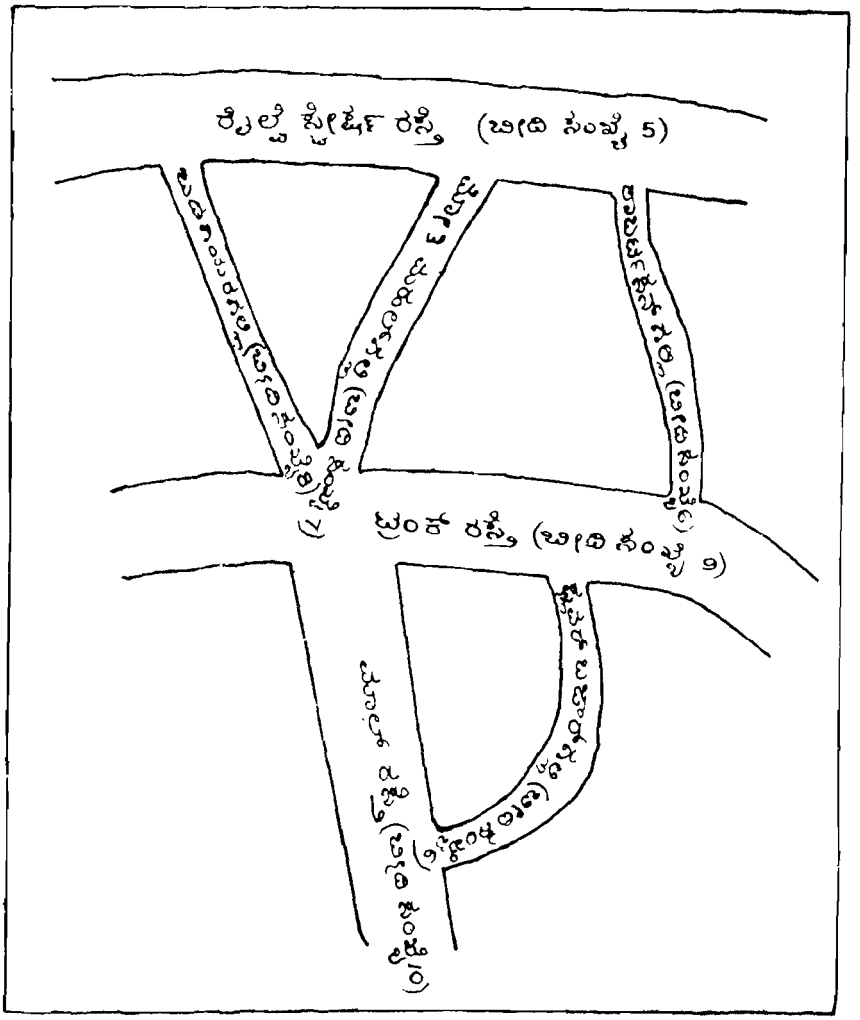
ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬೀದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಕದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅನಂತರ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತೋ ಅದರ ಇದಿರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರ (2) ತೋರಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಸಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ನವದೆಹಲಿ, ಮನೆಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬೆಸಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು.

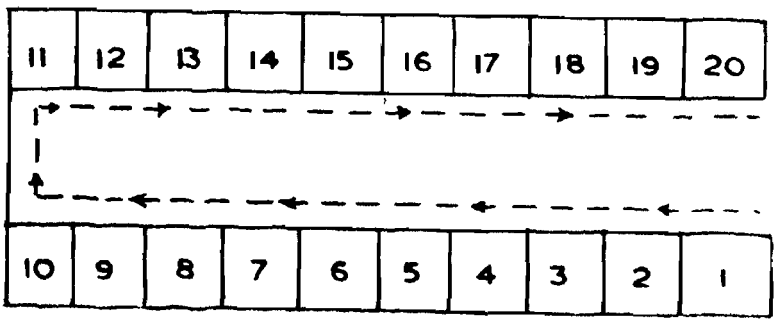
## ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ

ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ. ಈ ಕಳಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸೇರಿಸಲಾದ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಬಹುದು. ತದನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸರನಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪುನರ್‌ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

ಚಿತ್ರ. 1


ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ರಸ್ತೆ (ಬಾಡಿ ನಂಬ್ರ 5)
ಬ್ರಂದ ರಸ್ತೆ (ಬಾಡಿ ನಂಬ್ರ 9)

ಚಿತ್ರ. 2


11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

### ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದು

ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಭೂತವಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ರೀತಿಯು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಿದ್ದುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಮತ್ತು ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಿದ್ದುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಡುವೆ ಬರುವ ಹೊಸ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಣ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಡವಿದಲ್ಲಿ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನುಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನಂತರ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬಹುದಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಕೆಡಹುವಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

## ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ VI

### ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೆರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿಡುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅಥವಾ ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಅದು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಟೌನ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್ ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರಲಿ. ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಮನೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಮನೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ಎರಡು ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊಸ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಐದು ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಎರಡು ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗ, ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ 4-ಎ ಮತ್ತು 4-ಬಿ ಎಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. 4-ಎ ಮತ್ತು 4-ಬಿ ಮನೆ ನಡುವೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೊಸ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 4-ಎ-1 ಎಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. 4 ಮತ್ತು 4-ಎ ಮನೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 4-1 ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಮುಗಿಯುವ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ, ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಆ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ತರಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ವಸಾಹತನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬೀದಿಯೆಂಬಂತೆ, ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳವೆಂಬಂತೆ ಭಾವಿಸುವುದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಹೊಸ ವಸಾಹತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಆಯಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರ ಹೊಸ ಸ್ಥಳ, ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೆರೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ, ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀದಿಗೆ ವರ್ಣಕ್ರಮದ ಅನುಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ತರುವಾಯ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಳೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಇಡೀ ಆವರಣವು ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಂದ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಳೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಿ, ಹೊಸ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರುವುದು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

### ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಾಳೆ ನೋಡುವುದು

**ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ :**

ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸರಿನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನವರೆಗೂ ತಂದು. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ನಿದರ್ಶನ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ

ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪಾರ್ಷಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಾಳೆ ನೋಡುವುದು

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ..... ಗ್ರಾಮ.....

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು..... ಟೌನ್.....

| ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾನುಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಹೆಸರು | ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | | ಆ ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | | ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | | ಷರಾ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ವಾಸದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು | ನಿವಾಸೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು | ವಾಸದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು | ನಿವಾಸೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು | ವಾಸದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು | ನಿವಾಸೇತರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು | |
| 1 | 2(ಎ) | 2(ಬಿ) | 3(ಎ) | 3(ಬಿ) | 4(ಎ) | 4(ಬಿ) | 5 |

**ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:—** (5)ನೆಯ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹೊಸ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು (ನಿವಾಸದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿವಾಸೇತರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಆ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಶಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಷರಾವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ:

ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.....
ಹೊಸ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.....
ನಿವಾಸದ.....
ನಿವಾಸೇತರ.....

ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ರುಜು :

ಹುದ್ದೆ :

(ಕರಣಂ/ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಿಕಾಧಿಕಾರಿ/ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕಮಿಷನರು/ಕಮಿಷನರು)

ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದಿನಾಂಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:—

ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ಕೊನೆಯ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವರ್ಷವು ಮುಗಿದ ತರುವಾಯ ಅಂದರೆ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ 31ರ ತರುವಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಕರಣಂಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪಟವಾರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಟೌನ್ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳು, ಟೌನ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳ ಛಾರ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ಸರಿನೋಡಿದ ತರುವಾಯ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು:—

(1) ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
(2) ಆ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
(3) ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.

ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸರಿ ನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯು ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಮೊದಲು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ನಿವಾಸದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿವಾಸೇತರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.

## ಸರಿನೋಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದ ಯಥಾರ್ಥತೆ

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಕರಣಂ, ಪಟವಾರಿಯೊಡನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಆಯಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗದ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿ ನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸಬ್-ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ

ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದ ಯಥಾರ್ಥತೆಯನ್ನು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಅಥವಾ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸಬ್-ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಸಬ್-ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ನಗರ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸರಿನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡಯಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನುಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಮೀಷನರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಂತಹ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಇದೀ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕೃತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದು.

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸರಿನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸಬ್-ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಆಫೀಸು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ತರಬೇಕು.

### ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಸರಿನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15ನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕೃತ ತಃಖ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಮಿಷನರುಗಳು ಸರಿನೋಡು ವಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಕಟನಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳೇ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ. ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು.

### ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚ

ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಧಾನದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಆಯಾ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಉಪನಿಧಿಗಳ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟಿನೊಡನೆ ಮನೆಯ ಪಾಲೀಕರು ಲೋಹದ ತಗಡುಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಶತಃ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ್ಗವಾದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯಿಂದ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಯಾವ ವೆಚ್ಚವೂ ತಗಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ತಗಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ತಗಲುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ.

### ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ತನಿಖೆಗಳು

ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸರಿನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾದ ಮಾದರಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸು ವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊರತೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಡಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನಗಣತಿ, ಅಂಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾದರಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಳಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಮಾದರಿ ತನಿಖೆಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಥೋಚಿತ ಸೂಚನೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮಾದರಿ ತನಿಖೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಿನೋಡುವಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾದ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

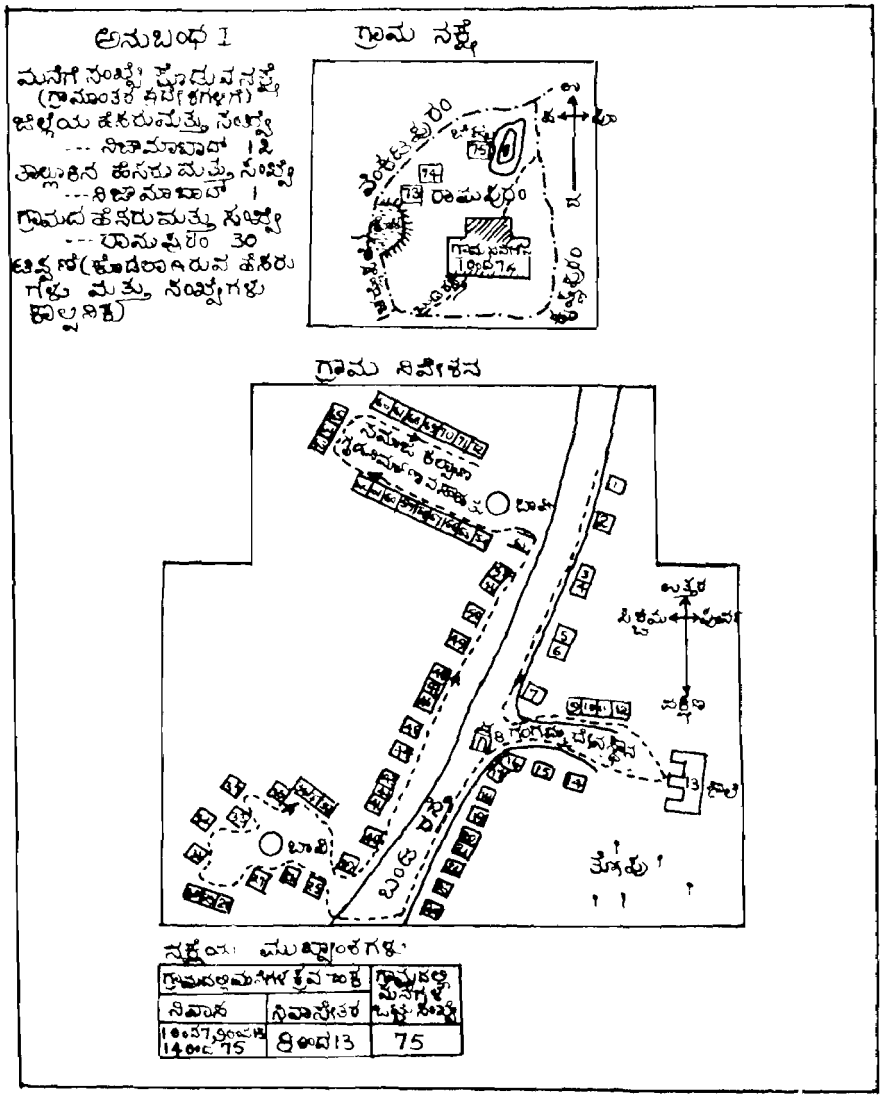
## ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ VII

### ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ

ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಪ್ರಜೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಯಶಸ್ಸುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೇಶವು ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸಹ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಅಭಾವದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ತೊಡಕನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳ ಗೋಡೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪಗೆಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆಯು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಅಂತಿಮ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚವುಂಟಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಥವಾ ಟೌನಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಕ್ಷೆಯು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ಘಟಿಕದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಲಾರರು. ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮೈಮೇಲೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವುದೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಸಲಹಾಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಹಾಯದೊಡನೆ ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲು ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.




ಚಿತ್ರ ೩

ಅನುಬಂಧ II

ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆ

(ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ)

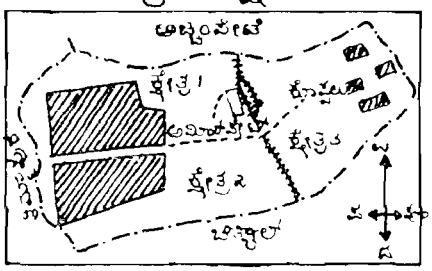
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ----- ನಿಜಾಮಾಬಾದ್ 12

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ --- ನಿಜಾಮಾಬಾದ್ 1

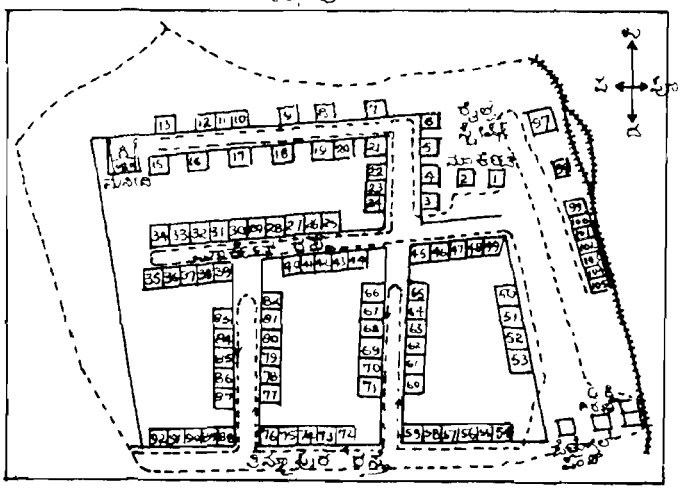
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ --- ಅಮೀರ್‌ಪೇಟ್ 35

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:-ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕ

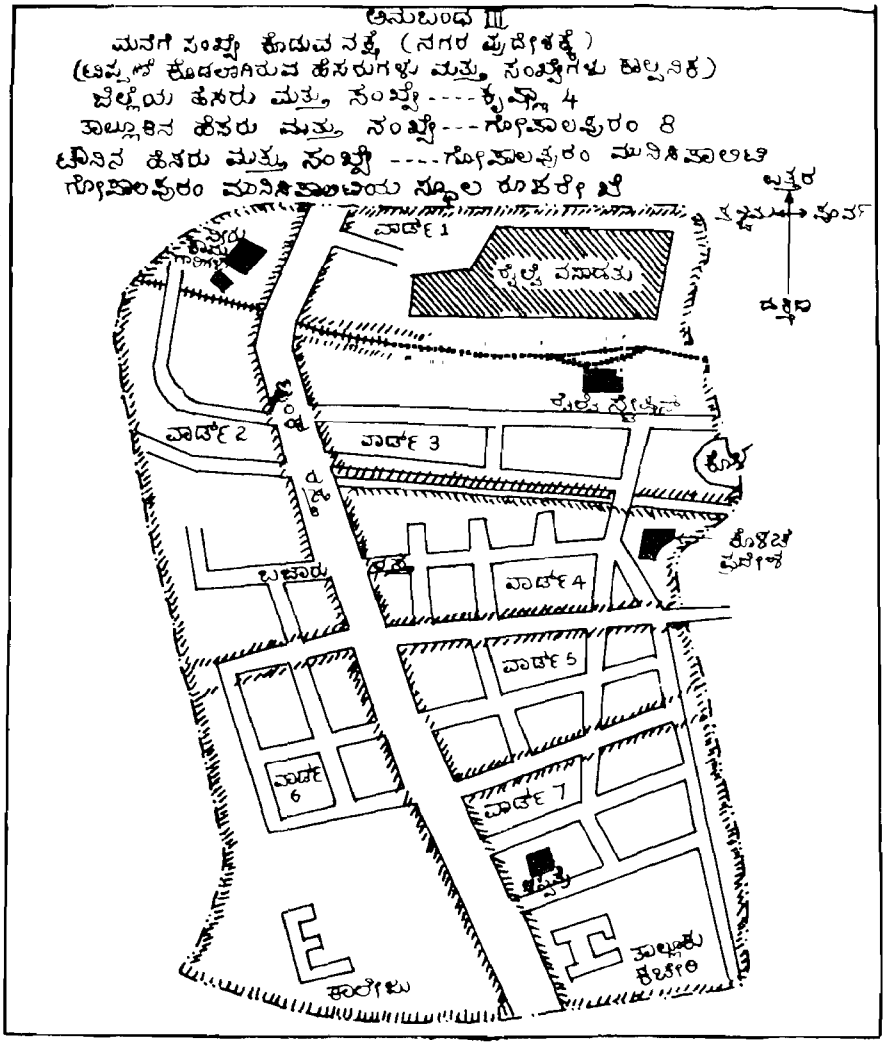
ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಕ್ಷೆ



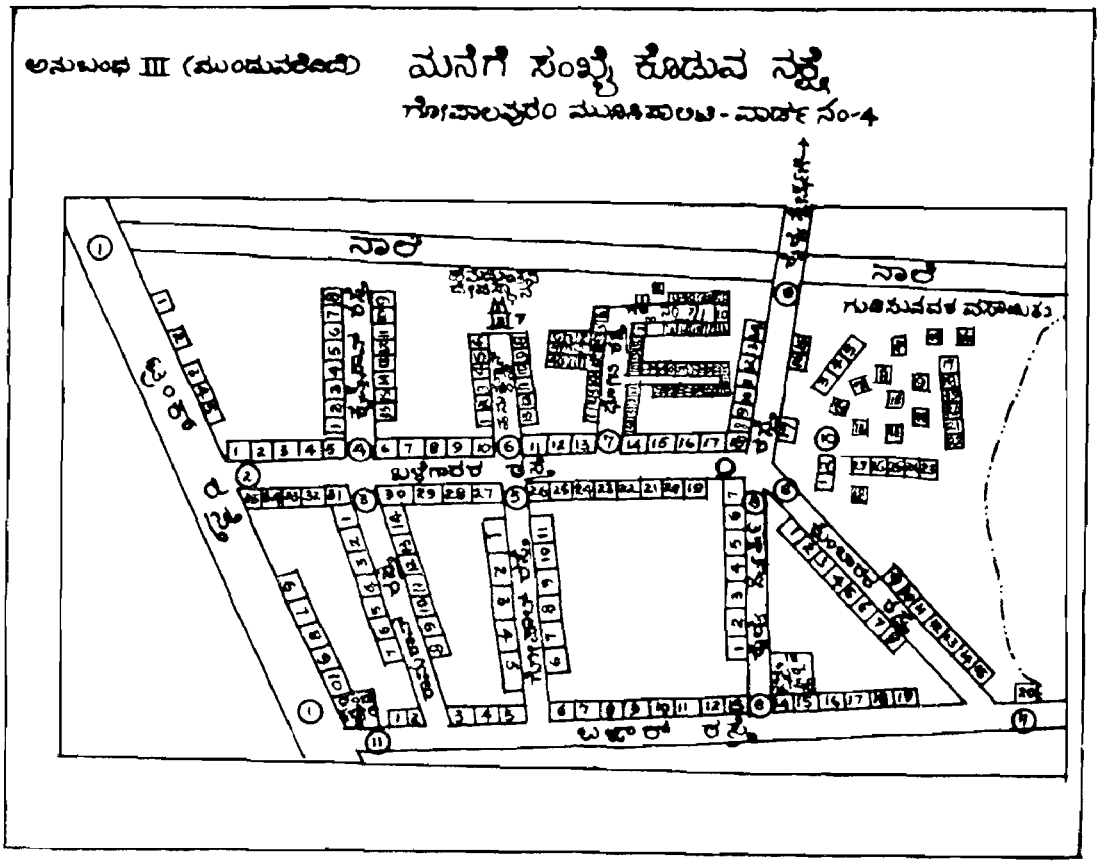

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ 1




ಚಿತ್ರ ೪


ಅನುಬಂಧ III
ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆ (ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ)
(ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಲ್ಪನಿಕ)
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ---- ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ 4
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ --- ಗೋಪಾಲಪುರಂ 8
ಟೌನಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ---- ಗೋಪಾಲಪುರಂ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ
ಗೋಪಾಲಪುರಂ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ರೂಪಕಕ್ಕೆ ಟಿ
ಉತ್ತರ
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ
ಪೂರ್ವ
ದಕ್ಷಿಣ
ವಾರ್ಡ್ 1
ವಾರ್ಡ್ 2
ವಾರ್ಡ್ 3
ವಾರ್ಡ್ 4
ವಾರ್ಡ್ 5
ವಾರ್ಡ್ 6
ವಾರ್ಡ್ 7
ಬಜಾರು
ಕಾಲೇಜು
E
I

ಚಿತ್ರ ೫


ಅನುಬಂಧ III (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)
ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆ
ಗೋಪಾಲಪುರಂ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ - ವಾರ್ಡ್ ನಂ-4
ನಾಲೆ
ನಾಲೆ
ಗುಡಿಸುವವರ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು
ಕ್ರಿಂಕ್ ರಸ್ತೆ
ಬಜಾರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ

ಚಿತ್ರ ೬

## LIST OF ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು | ... | Local Authorities |
| ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ | ... | Secretariat |
| ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು | ... | District Officers |
| ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕ | ... | Superintendent of Census Operations |
| ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು | ... | Urban Areas |
| ನಗರ ನಿಗಮಗಳ ಆಯುಕ್ತರುಗಳು | ... | The Commissioners of City Corporations. |
| ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು | ... | The Executive Officers |
| ಆಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು | ... | Administrative Authorities |
| ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಘಟಕಗಳು | ... | Area Units |
| ಆದಿಮ ಜಾತಿ ವಸತಿ | ... | Tribal Habitation |
| Page-216 | | |
| ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೊರೆ | ... | Hyphen |
| Page-211 & 213 | | |
| ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಭೂ-ಮಾಪನವಾಗಿರುವಂಥ ಗ್ರಾಮ | ... | Cadastrally Surveyed Village |
| Page-216 | | |
| ರೂಪರೇಖಾ ನಕಾಶೆಗಳ ಕರಡು | ... | Skeleton lay-out map |
| ಸಂವಾದಿಯಾಗಿ | ... | Correspondingly |
| ಮುಖ್ಯಪಟ್ಟಿ | ... | Key list |
| ವರ್ಣಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | ... | Alphabetical Number |
| Page-221 | | |
| ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ | ... | In the alternative |
| ಅಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ | ... | For unambiguous identification |

## APPENDIX No. 4

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

ORDER NO. RD 7 ETC. 67. 18th February, 1969
BANGALORE

**Read:**

1. Letter No. 23/1/67-MAP, dated 4–4–1967 from the Registrar General, India and Ex-officio Census Commissioner to the Chief Secretary to the Government forwarding a copy of the Manual of Instructions to implement a scheme of permanent house numbering on countrywide basis.

2. G.O. No. RD. 7 ETC 68 dated 22–3–1968 constituting a State Level Committee to co-ordinate the work of permanent housenumbering and to get the work done by District Officers.

**O R D E R :**

The question of developing an all purpose housenumbering system so as to serve effectively and uniformly all departments which are required to build up records with reference to houses has been engaging the attention of the State Government and the Government of India for some time past. A numbering system has been maintained in some areas but is not uniform or wholly satisfactory. There has often been a multiplicity of numbers on houses with different agencies numbering the houses for their own specific needs. It is imperative to evolve a satisfactory scheme of housenumbering and maintaining it up-to-date on a permanent basis so as to serve purposes such as elections, municipal assessment, postal deliveries, census, housing services, public health surveys etc.,

2. A manual on the scheme of permanent housenumbering has been compiled by the Registrar General, India and ex-officio Census Commissioner which provides the broad guidelines for bringing into effect a rational system of house numbering which would help to serve the needs of every user. The State Government has constituted a State Level Committee as envisaged in the Manual to co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies with the Superintendent of Census Operations as the Convenor and District Level Committees are also to be constituted in all the Districts.

3. Government attach great importance to this scheme and desire that its implementation should be prompt and effective. The numbering of houses and other structures and the naming of streets etc., is considered part of the normal duties of the local authorities and Deputy Commissioners are requested to ensure that the scheme is faithfully implemented by the various local authorities concerned and to impress upon the Presidents of Municipalities, Chief Executive Officers of the Taluk Boards who have controlling authority over Panchayats and others concerned regarding the importance of the scheme and the need for its early implementation. Deputy Commissioners are also requested to review the progress made at regular meetings of the District Level Committee constituted for this purpose. The progress made in the district will be reviewed by the State Level Committee also.

4. The Superintendent of Census Operations will co-ordinate the implementation of the scheme and will issue necessary instructions and clarifications which may be kept in view in the implementation of the scheme.

5. Since the system of numbering envisaged in the scheme is considered part of the normal duties of the local authorities, the expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme will be met from the funds of the local authorities concerned.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

*Sd/-* N. J. E. BRITTO
Under Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department

*To*
*The Divisional Commissioners of Divisions.*
*The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.*
*The Commissioners of Corporations/City Municipalities.*
*The Presidents of Town Municipalities. The Chief Executive Officers.*
*The Tahsildars.*
*Copy to Secretary to Government HMA Department, for issue of similar instructions to the Commissioners of Corporations/City/Town Municipality.*
*Copy to DHPC Department for issue of similar instructions to the Chief Executive. Officers of T. D. Boards/Panchayats.*

## APPENDIX No. 5

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

N. NARASIMHA RAU,
Secretary to Government,
Health & Municipal Administration Department
D.O.NO. HMA 40 GGL 69

Mysore Government Secretariat
Vidhana Soudha
Bangalore: 30th April 1969

Dear Shri

May I invite your reference to this Department's Circular No. HMA 194 GGL 67 dated the 25th June 1968 with regard to the implementation of the Scheme of permanent House Numbering in connection with the 1971 Census? In order to make this Scheme a success, you had been requested to take necessary action, as per the Manual of Instructions to have the houses or structures in the areas numbered. The State Level Committee which is co-ordinating the scheme has decided that in the local areas, the Municipal Authorities should be responsible for the implementation of the Scheme. The Scheme as such envisages taking up the following essential steps:

(i) Naming or numbering of all streets, roads etc.,

(ii) Preparation of Notional maps of each block or ward in rural and urban areas;

(iii) Preparation of houselists for each ward or block in rural and urban areas;

(iv) Numbering of each structure under this system;

(v) Preparation of copies of the notional maps and house lists.

This work is proposed to be completed within the first half of this year and I am sure that the Municipalities have taken up this scheme in right earnest under the guidance of the District Committees set up in each District with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman thereof. Nevertheless, it would be desirable in order to have the implementation of this Scheme assured to set apart exclusively for this Scheme a portion of the Municipal funds for this year in the budgets of the concerned Municipalities. I request you kindly to ensure that necessary funds are earmarked in the budgets of the Municipalities for the preparation of notional maps (maps not to scale) house lists, putting indication boards and printing or indicating in any other manner the numbers of these structures.

A report of action taken in the matter and the progress made from time to time in regard to the implementation of the Scheme may kindly be forwarded to Government for information.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Sd/*—**N. Narasimha Rau**

*To*

Shri
DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER.

*Copy is transmitted to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and immediate necessary action.*

*Sd/*—**N. Narasimha Rau**
Secretary to Government
Health & Municipal. Administration Department

## APPENDIX No. 6

## INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

### INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

### HOUSELIST

GENERAL

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

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

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

HOUSE-NUMBERING AND PREPARATION OF NOTIONAL MAPS

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

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cardstrally 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, imporatnt 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 traingle △ 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 purly to facilitate identification. Also, as *Kachha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials:

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

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

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

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the

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*Note: GCI - Galvanized Corrugated Iron, RBC - Reinforced Brick Concrete and RCC - Reinforced Cement Concrete.

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 a the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house numbering and houselisting.

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

10. *Urban Areas*: The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the Draughtman 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. Some times one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the

notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

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

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

NUMBERING OF BUILDINGS AND CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AS WELL AS URBAN AREAS:

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

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

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to

have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a Census House given hereafter.

17. The buidings 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 where the first number began.

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

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

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

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

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

18. *Census House*: A "Census house" is 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.

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

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

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

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for Census purposes. Only where a structure with a four walls and a roof has come up, it should be treated as a Census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household*: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household.' For Census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels,

Residential hotels, Orphanages, Rescue homes, *Ashrams* etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (*see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number alloted 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.

## House Listing

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 purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerators'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 tubulation offices

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

**Col. 1: Line Number**

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

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

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authotity numbers are not found satisfactoy 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.

**Col. 3: Census House Number**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Col. 4: Material of Wall**

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

**Col. 5: Material of Roof**

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly

made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

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

39. The actual use to which a Census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the baord categorisation such has : (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, *bidi* rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as 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 reparing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

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

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

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

(6) School and other educational institution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(13) If the Census house is found vacant, *i.e.*, if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the Census house is locked because the occupants

have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "house locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

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

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

*Definition of an Establishment*

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actuallly 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 under taken 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 part of a Census house.

41 This column applies only in case where the Census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apprent 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 enumcrator'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 carreid 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, loin-loom weaving and so on, meant, for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

## COLUMNS 8 to 16

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

**Col. 8: Household No.**

44. A 'household' is a group of a 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 of the household for Census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called Intsitutional 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 Tribes 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 may be and mention the Caste/Tribes to which he belongs. On the other hand of 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 tl is column irrespectiv of whether the head belongs to a S.C /ST. 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 sahaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., may in itself be construed to be a room.

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

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

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For 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'.

**Col. 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 column 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+Col. 14).

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

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

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

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the 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 dupliacte copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

## INSTRUCTIONS—PART II

### Establishment Schedule

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Col. 1: Sl. No.**

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

**Col. 2: Census House No.**

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

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

of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities each, of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

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

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

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

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

(1) "Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector
(2) Private
or
(3) Co-operative.

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

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

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

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

**Col. 5: Average number of persons working daily last weak or in the last working season, including proprietor sand/or family workers.**

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor (s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment re-

mained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

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

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

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

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

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

78. *Household Industry : Definition*

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

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

(i) nature of activity
(ii) participation
(iii) location
(iv) size

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

81. (ii) *Participation*:—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied

and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not soley dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cessing or servicing or repairing is done indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

**Col. 8: Type of fuel or power used**

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

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

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading *i.e.*, transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on .

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc.

**Col. 9: Description of goods bought/sold**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**General:**

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

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

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

## HOUSE

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

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

| Line No. | Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.) | Census House No. | Predominant construction material of Census House | | Purpose for which Census House is used *e.g.*, residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant | It is 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 |
| | | | | | | |

## ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

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

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

## LIST

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

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

| | | | | If used wholly or partly as a residence | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| House-hold No. | Name of the Head 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 the 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 |

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

## SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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

*Date* ..... *Date* .....

## APPENDIX No.7

# ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎನ್ಯುಮರೇಟರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

### ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು—ಭಾಗ I

ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿ

**ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ :**

ಜನಗಣತಿಯೆಂಬುದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಗಾರರು, ದೇಶದ ಯೋಜಕರು, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಚಾಣಾಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಆದರ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಹೇಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಜನಗಣತಿಯು ಒಂದು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಅವಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ನಿಮಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು. ಇದು ಜನಗಣತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯ ಮೊದಲ ಹಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ನೀವು ವಸತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಧಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಯೋಜಕರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವಂತಹ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಿರಿ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ, ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸದ ಗುಣವೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವೂ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿವೆ.

3. ನಿಮಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದೊಳಗೆ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು (Lay-out Sketch) ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಾಸದ ಮನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಿಮಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಅನುಸೂಚಿ(ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲು)ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನೀವು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯು ಖಾಯಂ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಳಪದಿ ಆಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇನ್ನುಮುಂದೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುವು.

### ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನೋಷನಲ್ ಭೂಪಟಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ :

4. **ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು :** ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು.

5. ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತುಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು, ಆ ಇಡೀ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗುವಂತೆ ಒಳವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ 125ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ಒಳವಿಭಾಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗಾತ್ರವು ಏಷ್ಟೇ ಇರಲಿ. ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದಾಖಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ (Hamlet) ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಒಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ವಿಭಾಜಕ ರೇಖೆಯ ಸೀಮಾನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ವಿಭಾಜಕ ರೇಖೆಗಳು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದ್ದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಸೀಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ, ವಿಭಾಜಕ ರೇಖೆಯ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ವಿಭಾಜಕ ರೇಖೆಯ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಒಂದು ಇಡೀ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ಥಳವರ್ಣನೆಯ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವಂಥ ಊಹಾತ್ಮಕ ನಕ್ಷೆಯು ಇದ್ದರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಭೂಮಾಪನ

ಮಾಡಿದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಭೂಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ತುಂಬ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವುದು ಈ ಊಹಾತ್ಮಕ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಿವೇಶನ ಸ್ಥಳ, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು, ಎತ್ತಿನ ಬಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು, ಬೆಟ್ಟಗುಡ್ಡಗಳು, ನದಿಗಳು, ನಾಲೆಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದ ಪೆಗ್ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೀಮಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಸೀಮಾ ರೇಖೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಂಥ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯಕ್ಕೂ ಎಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

6. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ತರುವಾಯ, ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ರೂಪರೇಖೆಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕುದು. ಈ ವಿವರವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳ ರೂಪಚಿತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ಗಮನವೀಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತಿನ ಬಂಡಿಯ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಸ್ಥಳ ವಿವರಣೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ನಂತರ ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. "ಪಕ್ಕಾ" ಮತ್ತು ''ಕಚ್ಚಾ'' ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳಿಂದ. ಅಂದರೆ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಚೌಕ್ಕಾಕ ☐ ಗುರುತಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತ್ರಿಕೋಣ △ ಗುರುತಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಸವ ಮನೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಸವ್ಯವಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು.

☐ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ವಾಸವ ಮನೆ
☐ ವಾಸವ್ಯವಲ್ಲದ "ಪಕ್ಕಾ" ಮನೆ
△ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಾಸವ ಮನೆ
△ ವಾಸವ್ಯವಲ್ಲದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮನೆ

ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ತರಹದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವಂತೆ, "ಪಕ್ಕಾ" ಮತ್ತು "ಕಚ್ಚಾ" ಈ ಪದಗಳ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಪಕ್ಕಾ" ಮತ್ತು ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮನೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿರಲಾರವು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿರಬಹುದಾದ ವಸತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು (Settlement areas) ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಗೋಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಛಾವಣಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು "ಪಕ್ಕಾ" ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕುದು:—

ಗೋಡೆ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ : ಸುಟ್ಟ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲು (ಸುಣ್ಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸಿಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು) ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಛಾವಣಿ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ : ಹೆಂಚುಗಳು, ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಐ. ಷೀಟುಗಳು, ಅಸ್‌ಬೆಸ್ಟಾಸ್ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಷೀಟುಗಳು, ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಸಿ., ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಮರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರದೆ ಹಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಬಿದಿರು, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಹುಲ್ಲು, ಜೊಂಡು, ಗರಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಸಡಿಲವಾಗಿ ಜೋಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಕಲ್ಲು, ಸುಟ್ಟ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಗೋಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಛಾವಣಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮನೆಗಳೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

7. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ನಿರ್ಣಯವು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ, ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು ಬಹುಸುಲಭ. ಯಾವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ, ಎಡದಿಂದ ಬಲಕ್ಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬಲದಿಂದ ಎಡಕ್ಕೋ (ಗಡಿಯಾರದ ಮುಳ್ಳು ತಿರುಗುವಂತೆ) ಅಥವಾ ಈಶಾನ್ಯದಿಂದ ನೈಋತ್ಯಕ್ಕೋ ಮತ್ತು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಹಲವಾರು ರೀತಿಯವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಖಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅದರ ರೂಪರೇಖೆ(lay-out)ಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಎಂದಿನವರೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅದು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮನೆಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಣದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳ (arrow mark) ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಮನೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಯಾವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಮನೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರಸ್ತೆ ಅಡ್ಡ ಬಂದು.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಗತಿ ನಿಂತುಹೋದಾಗ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಅತಿ ಮಹತ್ವವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೂಲವಾಗಿ ಪೆನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತುಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನಂತರ ಅದರ ನಿಜಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸರಿನೋಡಿ ಹಾಗೆ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅನುಕೂಲ. ಹೇಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನಕ್ಷೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಕರಡು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರಬಹುದು.

8. ಭೂಕಂದಾಯದ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ (ಸರ್ವೆ) ಭೂಮಾಪನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸೀಮಾ ರೇಖೆಗಳು ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಗುರುತುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸೀಮೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಇಂಥದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಣಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

9. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಸತಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಒಂದು ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ಇತರ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ನಿವೇಶನದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಇತರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಪುಗುಂಪಾದ ವಸತಿಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದು. ಇಂತಹ ವಸತಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೋಗದಂತೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ (ಅಂದರೆ, ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಗಸ್ತಿನ ಸರಹದ್ದಿನಷ್ಟು) ಅರಣ್ಯ ನಿವೇಶನದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗುವುದು. ನಂತರ ನಿವೇಶನದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಸತಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ವಸತಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಹೆಸರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ವಸತಿಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಝರಿ (ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಹೊಳೆ) ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ಸಾಲು, ರಸ್ತೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣವುಳ್ಳ ಗುರುತುಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಗುರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ವಸತಿ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಘಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸತಿ ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಕೆಲವು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು(Tribes)ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಜನರು ಅವರ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಆಗ, ಅವರ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಸತಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ, ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು.

10. **ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು :—** ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಊಹಾತ್ಮಕ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನೇ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪುರಸಭೆಯ ನಕ್ಷೆರಚನಕಾರರು (Draughtsman) ನಗರದ ಅಳತೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಇವು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇನೆಂದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಪೇಳೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಮಾ ರೇಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸದೆ ಇರುವ**ದರಿಂದ** ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸರಹದ್ದಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ತರಹದ ಸಂಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದೊಡ್ಡಿವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಂದರೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಬದಿಯು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬದಿಯು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸೀಮಾ ರೇಖೆಯ ಹೊರಗೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸಿಂಗ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಆಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸರಿನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಉಪ-ನಗರವೊಂದು ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಬದಿಯು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಚಾಚಿದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಿಹೊಂದಿದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಆಡಳಿತ ಘಟಕದೊಳಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

11. ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಪತ್ರಿಯೊಂದು ವಾರ್ಡು, ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಥದೇ ಇತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ವಿವರವಾದ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಿ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಮಿತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ ಅಥವಾ ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿರಬಹುದು. ಇಡೀ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಉಪ-ಘಟಕ (Sub-unit) ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರವು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ, ವಾರ್ಡುಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆ

ಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೀದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳವಿವರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕು ಇವುಗಳ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಅನಂತರ ಈ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು. ಒಂದು ವಾರ್ಡ್ ತುಂಬಾ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದಾದುದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಾರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಭಾಗಗಳ ರೂಪರೇಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು. 6ನೆಯ ಪ್ಯಾರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ವಾಸವ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಸವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಪಡಿಸಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ. ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂದರೆ ನಗರ ಭವನ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಛೇರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ. ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ. ಶಾಲೆ. ಚರ್ಚ್. ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಬಹುದು.

12. ಅನೇಕ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿರಬಹುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಬದ ಲಾಯಿಸದೆಯೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಆ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರೂಪರೇಖಾ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನಿವೇಶನದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು.

## ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು

13. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ "ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು" ಮತ್ತು "ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ"ಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ "ಕಟ್ಟಡ" ಮತ್ತು "ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ" ಎಂದರೇನು. ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಕೊಡ ಲಾಗುವ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. "ಕಟ್ಟಡ" ಎಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಅಥವಾ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಗಳ ಗುಂಪು. ಇಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗಳ ಗುಂಪಾಗಲಿ. ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಘಟಕ(unit)ವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರಿಸುವಂತೆ. ಒಂದು ಇಡೀ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಒಂದೇ ಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬಹುದು. ವಾಸ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯ ನಾನಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದೇ ಇದರ ಅಂತಿಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

14. **ಕಟ್ಟಡ:** ಒಂದು "ಕಟ್ಟಡವು" ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಕೆಲವು ಪೇಳೆ ಅನೇಕ ಉಪ-ಘಟಕ(Component-unit)ಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಇವು ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು. ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪುಗಳು. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ. ಗೋಡೌನುಗಳು, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳು. ದನದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇವುಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ. ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪು ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

15. ಕೆಲವು ಸಾರಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಸಾಲುಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಎರಡೂ ಕಡೆ ಸಮಾನ ಗೋಡೆ ಗಳಿಂದ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಒಂದೇ ಕಟ್ಟಡದಂತೆ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇವು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಘಟಕಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜನರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ. ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತಿರುವ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಆ ಇಡೀ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಒಂದೇ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರೂ. ಅದರ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

16. ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಒಂದೇ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮನೆ. ಸೇವಕನ ಮನೆ. ಗ್ಯಾರೇಜು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರೊಳಗಿನ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ. ಅವು "ಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆ" ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರ ವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ. 1(1). 1(2). 1(3)..... ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಉಪ-ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

17. ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು:—

(1) ಬ್ಲಾಕ್/ಪಾರ್ಡಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಾನಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಎಡೆ ಬಿಡದೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ನೈಋತ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಉದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಂದು ತುದಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ, ಆ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಒಂದೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ (Consecutive Serial) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಆ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತುದಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ದಾಟಿ ಇದಿರು ಬದಿಯ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ, ಆ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಯಾವ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತೋ ಅದರ ಇದಿರು ಮನೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದೇ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ.

(2) ಪಟ್ಟಣ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಣಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ರಸ್ತೆಯಿದ್ದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಹೊರತು, ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

(3) ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 1. 2. 3..... ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

(4) ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರ ಮೇಲ್ಪಾವಣಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ; ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಯಾ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ (Series) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

(5) ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ "ಪಕ್ಕಾ" ಅಥವಾ "ಕಚ್ಚಾ" ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮನೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಉಪ-ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾ:—10/1.....

ಸೂಚನೆ:—ಈ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ 10(1), 10(2) ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮವು ಒಂದೇ ಕಟ್ಟಡದೊಳಗಿನ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ 10/1 ಎಂಬ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು 10ನೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣಬರುವ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು.

18. ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆ:— "ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ" ಎಂದರೆ, ಅದು ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡವೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಭಾಗವೋ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನದೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರವಿದ್ದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಂಗಳವಿರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನವಸತಿ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅಥವಾ ಅದು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೋ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು.

19. ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಹಡಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರವಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು ಇರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಮಹಾದ್ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಂಗಳವಿರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಗಳೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಒಂದು ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯೂ ಗಣತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ಆವರಣದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರವಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

20. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಅದೇ ಒಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೇ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೇ ಸೇರಿದವುಗಳಾದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದಾದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಉಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆವರಣಗಳೊಳಗೆ 10 (1), 10 (2) ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಥವಾ 11 (1), 11 (2). 11 (3) ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

21. ಕಟ್ಟಡದೊಳಗಿನ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಡದಿಂದ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮಾಗತವಾಗಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಗಡಿಯಾರದ ಮುಳ್ಳು ತಿರುಗುವಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸುಲಭ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕೂಲ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು.

22. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಮೂಹೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪದಶಃ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಪಟ್ಟಣ. ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ: ಒಂದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬ ವವರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಮಹಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳಿರಬಹುದು: ಅವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಗಳದಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದೇ ಸೋಪಾನ ಪಂಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ್ವಾರವಿರಬಹುದು. ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ರೀತ್ಯಾ. ಒಂದೇ ಸೋಪಾನ ಪಂಕ್ತಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೊಠಡಿಯೂ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳೂ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಉಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕೂ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಹಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ವಾಸಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಗಿಲು ಇರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದೇ ನ್ಯಾಯ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ. ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲು ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತಾರಷ್ಟೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಗಿಲು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವರಾಂಡದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸೋಪಾನ ಪಂಕ್ತಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತೆರೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲು ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ದ್ವಾರವುಳ್ಳ ಒಂದೇ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಗುಡಿಸಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿದೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೂ ಆ ಮನೆಯ. ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮನೆ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿ ಗಣಿಸುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಂಜಸ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಹಂಚಿ ಕೊಂಡಿವೆಯೇ. ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

23. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ನಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೂ (Site). ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿರಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಲಿ. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಖಾಲಿ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳಿಗೆ ಆವರಣಗೋಡೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ. ಜನಗಣತಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಮೇಲ್ಛಾವಣಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದನ್ನು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಕೆಲವೆಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಮುಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುವ ಶಂಕಾಕೃತಿಯ ಛಾವಣಿಯೇ ಮನೆಕಟ್ಟಡವಾಗಿರುವುದುಂಟು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿರಬಹುದು: ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಗೋಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

24. **ಕುಟುಂಬ :** ಕುಟುಂಬ ಎಂದರೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು. ಜರೂರು ಕೆಲಸವಿದ್ದ ಹೊರತು. ಒಂದೇ ಅಡಿಗೆಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಊಟಮಾಡುವ ಜನರ ಗುಂಪು. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಏಕಸದಸ್ಯ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗಿರ ಬಹುದು. ಇಬ್ಬರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅನೇಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗಿರ ಬಹುದು. ಜನಗಣತಿಗೆ ಇವು ಒಂದೊಂದನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು "ಕುಟುಂಬ"ವೆಂದು. ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ರಕ್ತಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಭೋಜನಶಾಲೆಗಳು. ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲು ಗಳು. ವಸತಿ ಗೃಹಗಳು. ಅನಾಥಾಲಯಗಳು. ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯಗಳು. ಆಶ್ರಮ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಎರಡನೇ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವು "ಸಂಸಾರರೂಪದ ಕುಟುಂಬ" ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ಈ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವ ಸೂಚಿಗಳಂತೆ(ಪ್ಯಾರ 44 ಮತ್ತು 45 ನೋಡಿ) ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬವೂ ಆಯಾ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಮೇಲೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಣ್ಣದಿಂದ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

25. **ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ:**— ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನೋಷನಲ್ ನಕ್ಷೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಎಂದರೆ ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

26. 1971ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಜನಗಣತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಮಾದರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪುರವಣಿ (Supplement) ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಅವು ನಿಮಗೆ ಈ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಮುಂದೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು.

27. ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು, ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ (CodeNo.). ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು/ತಹಸೀಲ್/ಥಾನ/ಅಂಚೆಲ್/ದ್ವೀಪದ ಹೆಸರು ಕೋಡ್ ನಂ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ/ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೆಸರು, ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ, ವಾರ್ಡ್/ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ನಂ., ಎನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರನ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ತುಂಬಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಥಳಸಂಕೇತ ಚಿಪ್ಪೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಸಮೂಹವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ, ವಾರ್ಡ್/ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾಗೆ, ಎನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್‌ನ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆ, ಸಂಕೇತಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತಹಸೀಲ್, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ವಾರ್ಡ್/ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಎನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ್‌ನ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಳಸಂಕೇತವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್‌ರವರು ಅಥವಾ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸರ್‌ರವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಬಹುದು. ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೋಮನ್‌ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ (I, II, III.....ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಬ್ಬೀ ಅಂಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (1, 2, 3.....ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ಬರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಿ.

ಸೂಚನೆ: 4, 5, 6, 10 ಮತ್ತು 12ನೇ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚುಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಬೇಡಿ. ಇವು ಟ್ಯಾಬುಲೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ "ಕೋಡು" ಮಾಡಲು (Coding) ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

28. ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಾಲಿಗೂ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಬೇಕು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 1**
**ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :**

29. ನೀವು ಮನೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮವು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ನಿವೇಶನ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಕರಡು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ; ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 2: ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅಥವಾ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)**

30. ಕೆಲವು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮವು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೂಡಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಕರಡು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು. ಮೂರನೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಮೊದಲು ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರದೆ ಕರಡು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೇ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು.

31. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೂರು ರೀತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕರಡು ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

32. ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಸರು ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಹೆಸರೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದಲೂ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಈ ಅಂಕಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

33. ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ, ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 3 :**
**ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ**

34. ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೂ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀವು ಅದನ್ನೇ ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

35. (19ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 20ನೇ ವ್ಯಾರಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ) ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಉದಾ: 10ನೇ ನಂಬರು ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ – ಒಂದನೇ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ "10(1)" ಎರಡನೆ ಮನೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ "10(2)" ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೆ ಮನೆ ಎದುರಿಗೆ "10(3)" ಎಂಬುವಾಗಿ ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅಂಕಣ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 3ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂ. 10(1) ಎಂಬ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಉಳಿದ 10(2) ಮತ್ತು 10(3) ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಎದುರಿಗೆ 2ನೆಯ ಅಂಕಣವನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು.

ಸೂಚನೆ:—ನೀವು 10/1 ಅಥವಾ 10/2 ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಕೂಡದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ 10ನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದುವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡದಿರುವ ಹೊಸದೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಆ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಅಂಕಣ 4–5: ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಚನಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ.

36. ಈ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಛಾವಣಿಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 4 : ಗೋಡೆಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ.**

37. ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಗವು ಯಾವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಹುಲ್ಲು, ಎಲೆಗಳು, ಜೊಂಡು, ಬಿದಿರು, ಹಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಸುಟ್ಟ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್, ಮರ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮನೆಯ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಗೋಡೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ. ಆಂದರೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಾಸದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಲಗುವ ಕೋಣೆಗಳ ಗೋಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 5 : ಛಾವಣಿಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ.**

38. ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರಛಾವಣಿಯ ಬಹುಭಾಗವು ಯಾವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ. ಅದನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೇಲ್ಛಾವಣಿಯ ಒಳಮೈಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯ ವಿವರ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೆಂಚು, ತಡಿಕೆ, ಉಬ್ಬು ತಗ್ಗಿನ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ತಗಡು (Corrugated) ಸತು (Zinc) ಅಥವಾ ಆಸ್‌ಬೆಸ್ಟಾಸ್ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಷೀಟುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್, ಕಡಪಕಲ್ಲು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಹಡಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ. ಎರಡು ಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯ ಇರುವ ನೆಲವೇ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಹಡಿಗೆ ಛಾವಣಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ಛಾವಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಕಲ್ಲು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣ್ಣು, ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸುಣ್ಣದ ಗಾರೆ (ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟರ್) ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಛಾವಣಿ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ "ಮಣ್ಣು" "ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್" ಅಥವಾ "ಸುಣ್ಣ" ಛಾವಣಿ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ: ಆದರೆ "ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ" "ಕಲ್ಲು" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯೇ ಛಾವಣಿಯ ರಚನಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 6 : ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉದಾ:— ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್, ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ, ಶಾಲೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಗೃಹ, ಕಛೇರಿ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಹೋಟೆಲು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಲಿ.**

39. ವಿಶಾಲ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಈ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಶಾಲ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ—

(1) ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ. ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ. ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ.

(2) ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಆದವುಗಳಿಗೆ. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ. ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಂಜಾಮುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದಾಗಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ. ಆ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಂತ್ರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಿರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೈಮಗ್ಗದ ನೇಯ್ಗೆ, ಬೀಡಿ ಸುತ್ತುವಿಕೆ, ಹಪ್ಪಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆಟದ ಸಾಮಾನು ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ (ಪ್ಯಾರ 78ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವಂತಹ) ಗೃಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಣಸದಿದ್ದರೂ ನೀವು ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿ ಆ ಮನೆಯು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ದುರಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದೆಯೇ (ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಸರಿ) ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

(3) ಅಂಗಡಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಗದು ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ/ಮಾರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು

(4) ಕಛೇರಿ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಗೃಹ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್. ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.
ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಗೃಹ.

(5) ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ. ಔಷಧಾಲಯ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕೇಂದ್ರ. ವೈದ್ಯರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾಲಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

(6) ಶಾಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ.

(7) ಹೋಟೆಲು. ಸಾರಾಯಿ. ಧರ್ಮಶಾಲೆ. ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಮಂದಿರ, ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಬಂಗಲೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

(8) ಉಪಾಹಾರ ಗೃಹ, ಸಿಹಿತಿಂಡಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೋಜನಗೃಹ (ಸಿಹಿ ತಿಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಮಾರುವ ಅಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು.)

(9) ಮನೋರಂಜನೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ: ಚಿತ್ರಮಂದಿರ. ರಂಗಮಂದಿರ. ಸಮುದಾಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಗೃಹ),

(10) ಪೂಜಾಸ್ಥಳಗಳು : ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ. ಚರ್ಚು, ಮಸೀದಿ. ಗುರುದ್ವಾರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

(11) ಅನಾಥಾಲಯ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯ. ಜೈಲು. ಪರಿವರ್ತನಾಗೃಹ (Reformatory) ಪೌಷ್ಟೋಷಣೆ ಮನೆ. ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.

(12) ಇತರ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ : ದನದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ. ಗ್ಯಾರೇಜು. ಗೋಡೌನ್. ಲಾಂಡ್ರಿ. ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಂಕ್. ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರ ಷೆಲ್ಟರ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಅದರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

(13) ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಎಣಿಕೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೂ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರದೆ. ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ. ಆ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ "ಖಾಲಿ" ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವವರು ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬೀಗ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೆ. ಆಗ ಅದನ್ನು "ಖಾಲಿ" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಏಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದು, "ಷರಾ" ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ "ಮನೆಗೆ ಬೀಗ ಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಮನೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಯಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ" ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಸೂಚನೆ:— "ಹಾಳು ಮನೆ". "ರಿಪೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನೆ". "ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಕಟ್ಟಡ". "ಬಾಡಿಗೆದಾರರು ಸಿಗದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಖಾಲಿಯಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಷರಾ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

40. ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ. ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ (ಅದು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ. ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು). ಅಥವಾ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಛೇರಿ. ಅಥವಾ ಮನೋರಂಜನ ಸ್ಥಳ. ಅಥವಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಇವುಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಏನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಾಗಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ತಯಾರಿಕಾ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 7: ಇದು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ, ಹೌದು, ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.**

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ:— ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಂದರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಾಗಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ. ರಿಪೇರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ. ಅಥವಾ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಮಾರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ. ಅಥವಾ ದಿನಸಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ. ಪಾತ್ರೆ ಸಾಮಾನಿನ ಅಂಗಡಿ. ರೆಸ್ಟೋರೆಂಟ್. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್. ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯುವುದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವುದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಲೆ. ಕಾಲೇಜು. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ. ಔಷಧಾಲಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದೋ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು. ಒಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬಹುದು.

41. ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಅಂಕಣವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಗೃಹೋದ್ಯಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯದಿರುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: ಕೈಮಗ್ಗವು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಇದ್ದು ಅದು ಎಣಿಕೆದಾರನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ತರದ ಗೃಹೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಪ್ಪಳಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆಟದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಗೃಹೋದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗಡೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ವಿಷಯವು ಹೊರಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದಾದ

ಸಂಭವವು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂಗೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯು ಒಳಗಡೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಹದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ "ಹೌದು" ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ. ನೀವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆನುಸೂಚಿ ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೌದು ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕವನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

42. ಕೆಲವು ರೀತಿಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮನೆಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಕೇವಲ ಮನೆಯ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ : ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಭತ್ತ ಕುಟ್ಟುವುದು: ಹಳದಿ (ಅರಿಸಿನಪುಡಿ). ಖಾರದ ಪುಡಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಂಬಾರ್ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಉಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಣೆಯುವುದು. ಕಸೂತಿ ಕೆಲಸ. ನೇಯ್ಗೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಈ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕಲ್ಲದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಮನೆಯ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು "ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಕೂಡದು.

ಅಂಕಣಗಳು 8 ರಿಂದ 16

43. ಈ ಅಂಕಣಗಳು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗಶಃ ವಾಸದ ಮನೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು 6ನೆಯ ಅಂಕಣದ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುವಂತೆ. ನಿವಾಸದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಭಾಗಶಃವಾಗಿಯೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ. 8 ರಿಂದ 16ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ "×"ನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 8: ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ**

44. "ಕುಟುಂಬ" ಎಂದರೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಊಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನರ ಗುಂಪು. ಅದು ರಕ್ತಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಕೂಡಿರಬಹುದು, ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಡಿಗೆಯವನು ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಕನು ಯಜಮಾನನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಊಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅವನೂ ಸಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡದೇ ಇರುವ ಅನೇಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾರೂಪದ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಜೈಲು ಸಹ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾರೂಪದ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

45. ಒಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ (ಎ). (ಬಿ). (ಸಿ). ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಅಕ್ಷರಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 2. ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಆ ಮನೆಯ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಅದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು 2(ಎ). 2(ಬಿ) ಮತ್ತು 2(ಸಿ) ಎಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 4ನೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ. ಆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು 4(1) ಮತ್ತು 4(2) ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎರಡು ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 3 ಮತ್ತು 2 ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 4(1) (ಎ). 4(1) (ಬಿ). 4(1) (ಸಿ) ಮತ್ತು 4(2) (ಎ). 4(2) (ಬಿ) ಎಂಬ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. 3ನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಸಹ ಒಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ. ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಕೇವಲ 3.

46. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ 2(ಬಿ). 2(ಸಿ). 4(1) ಬಿ. 4(1) ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು 4(2)ಬಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಕಣ 3 ರಿಂದ 7ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಏನೂ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಕಣ 3ರಿಂದ 7ರ ವರೆಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ 2. 4(1) ಅಥವಾ 4 (2)ನೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. 8ರಿಂದ 16ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. 3ರಿಂದ 7ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಾಲಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 9: ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರು.**

47. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಯಾಜಮಾನನೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಪೋಷಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಆಗು ಹೋಗುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವನು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಿರಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಿರಿಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಗಲಿ ಪುರುಷನಾಗಲಿ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು. ಆ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನೆಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೊ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದು. ಭೋಜನಗೃಹಗಳು, ಭೋಜನ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು (Mess) ಮಿತ್ರ ಸಂಘಗಳು (Chummery) ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಾದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದ ಆದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವವರ "ಕುಟುಂಬ" ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾರೂಪದ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರು ಅಥವಾ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಜಮಾನನೆಂದು ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಗಣಿತನಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನೆಂದು ಬರೆಯುವುದು. ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಟುಂಬ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಹೊಣೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

48. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪಂಗಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾತಿ/ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಪಂಗಡದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರ ವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾತಿಗೆ "ಷೆ.ಜಾ." ಎಂದು ಬರೆದು ಆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪಂಗಡಕ್ಕೆ "ಷೆ.ಪಂ." ಎಂದು ಬರೆದು ಆ ಪಂಗಡದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಇತರರಿಗೆ " × " ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 10: ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಪಂಗಡವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ/ಪಂಗಡದ ಹೆಸರು**

ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಮತವನ್ನು (Religion) ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ. ಅವನು ಅಥವಾ ಅವಳು ಹಿಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಸಿಖ್ ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನಿ(ಳಿ)ರಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಬೇರಾವ ಮತದಲ್ಲೂ "ಷೆ.ಜಾ." ಇರುವು ದಿಲ್ಲ. "ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಪಂಗಡ"ವು ಯಾವ ಮತದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು.

49. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾತಿ/ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಪಂಗಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ (ಸಂಸ್ಥಾರೂಪದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು) ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದರೂ ಷೆ.ಜಾ./ಷೆ.ಪಂ.ಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸರಿ. ಆ ಯಜ ಮಾನನ ಷೆ.ಜಾ./ಷೆ.ಪಂ.ವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಆ ಜಾತಿ/ಪಂಗಡದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಷೆ.ಜಾ./ಷೆ.ಪಂ.ಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಷೆ.ಜಾ./ಷೆ.ಪಂ.ಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, "×" ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿರಿ.

50. ಎಲ್ಲಾ "ಸಂಸ್ಥಾರೂಪದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ" ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಷೆ.ಜಾ./ಷೆ.ಪಂ.ಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ " × " ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

51. ಕೊಠಡಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆ, ಬಾಗಿಲು, ಒಂದು ಛಾವಣಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಓರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ನಿರಾತಂಕವಾಗಿ ಮಲಗಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದಗಲವಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಂದರೆ, 2 ಮೀಟರಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ $1\frac{1}{2}$ ಮೀಟರುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಅಗಲ ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮೀಟರು ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಂದು ಆವೃತ ಕೊಠಡಿಯು ಮಲಗಲು, ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಊಟಮಾಡಲು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು – ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕೊಠಡಿಯೆಂದು, ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಜಗಲಿ, ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆ, ಉಗ್ರಾಣ, ಗ್ಯಾರೇಜ್, ದನದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಕಕ್ಕಸು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಸಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಮಲಗಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸ ಲಾಗದ ಕೊಠಡಿ, ಕೈಮಗ್ಗದಂತಹ ಗೃಹೋದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈ ಅಂಕಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ "ಕೊಠಡಿ"ಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಕೂಡದು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 11: ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರದ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ**

52. ಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಣಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಣೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಕೋಣೆಯು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕುಟುಂಬದವರ ಉಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೋಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಕೋಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಆವರಣ ದೊಳಗೆ ಬರೆದು ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಉಪಯೋಗದ ಕೋಣೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು.

53. ಜನರು ಶಂಕುವಿನ ಆಕಾರದ (Conical) ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಗುಡಾರದಲ್ಲಿ (Tent) ವಾಸಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣ ಬಹುದು. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೋ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ವಸತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಣೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗೋಡೆಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ವಸತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಗುಡಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಶಂಕುವಿನಾಕಾರದ ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳೇ "ಕೋಣೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ" ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 12: ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಸ್ವಂತ ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವರೆ? (1) ಸ್ವಂತ (ಸ್ವ) (2) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ (ಬಾ)**

54. ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬವು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯು ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂಥ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಇದನ್ನು "ಸ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. "ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ" ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಂತುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಕಂತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ತೀರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಆ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಂತವೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

55. ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, "ಬಾ" ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯುವುದು. ಯಾವದೇ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಕರಾರು ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಮನೆಯ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆಯೇ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ, ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುವುದೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒದಗಿಸದ ವಸತಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯದೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು "ಬಾ" ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

**ಅಂಕಣಗಳು 13 ರಿಂದ 15: ಎನ್ಯುಮರೇಟರನು ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ವಿತ್ತ ದಿನದಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :**

56. ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಗಂಡಸರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 13ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲೂ, ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 14ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 15ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲೂ, ಬರೆಯುವುದು (ಅಂಕಣ 13 + ಅಂಕಣ 14).

57. ಎನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು, ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಂಥ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಓರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವವರು 3 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಅಂಕಣಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪುಟದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಆ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಯ ಈ ಫಾರಂನ ಕೆಳತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 16: ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದೇ? (ಹೌದು ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲ)**

58. ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ "ಹೌದು" ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ "ಇಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಹಣ ಅಥವಾ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಪಡೆಯುವರೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನದಲ್ಲದ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೇರೆಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಅತಿಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಇತರರು ತಾವೇ ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವವರಾದ ಹೊರತು, ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬವೇ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಕೇವಲ ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬರ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಗದು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 17: ಷರಾ**

59. 6ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ "ಖಾಲಿ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ "ಹಾಳುಬಿದ್ದ", "ದುರಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ", "ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಕಟ್ಟಡ", "ಬಾಡಿಗೆದಾರರು ದೊರೆಯದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

60. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ನೀವು ಅದರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಖಾಲಿ ಫಾರಂಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

## ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಭಾಗ ೨ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿ

61. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮನೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಹೊರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಪ್ರರವಣಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ.)

62. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ 40ನೇ ಪ್ಯಾರಾವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದದ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. "ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿ"ಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ನೀವು ಅದನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ.

63. ಈ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ರಹಸ್ಯವಾದುದೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಕಿತ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವು ದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೆ ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

64. ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಗಡೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಂತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಇವೆರಡನ್ನು ನೀವು ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು.

65. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯ ಅಂಕಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸ್ಥೂಲವರ್ಗಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬಹುದು.

(1) 1ರಿಂದ 5ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರಹದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

(2) 6 ರಿಂದ 8ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳು. ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

(3) 9ರಿಂದ 10ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು

(4) 6ರಿಂದ 10ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಕಣ 11ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ (2) ರಿಂದ (4)ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳು ಆಯಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ; ಆದರೆ (1)ನೇ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 1 : ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ**

66. ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ 1. 2. 3.....ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅರಬ್ಬೀ ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 2 : ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆ**

67. ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯ 3ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿರು ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯ 7ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಎದುರಿಗೆ "ಹೌದು" ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿರಬೇಕು.

68. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಒಂದೇ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯು ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹರಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯ 2ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರಬಹುದಾದರೂ. 3ನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: ಅಸ್ಸಾಮಿನ ಒಂದು ಚಹದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯು ಅಥವಾ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತದ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಹರಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂದು ತೋರಿಸತಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಂಕಣ 2ರಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಆವರಣ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಇರಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಂತರದ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮನೆಗುಂಪಿನ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯು ದೂರದೂರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಇರುವ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 3 : ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರು.**

69. ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ. ಒಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು, ಕಛೇರಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಹೆಸರೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ. ಆ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್, ಮಿಠಾಯಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು. ಸಣ್ಣ ಟೀ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು. ಅಗಸರ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಹೆಸರೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬರೆದು "ಇಂತಹವರ ಹಲ್ವಾಯಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ" ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುವೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಗುರ್ತಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 4 : (ಎ) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದೆ, ಖಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದೆ (ಬಿ) ಖಾಸಗಿಯೇ (ಸಿ) ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ**

70. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣತಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆ. ಎಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ, ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಖಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ, ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

ಮಯಮಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ (ಎ) ಅಥವಾ (ಬಿ) ಅಥವಾ (ಸಿ) ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಬೆ—

(1) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕೆ—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಖ್ವಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ್ದು.

(2) ಖಾಸಗಿ, ಅಥವಾ

(3) ಸಹಕಾರ

ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಯಾವ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಭಂಡಾರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ. ಅವುಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ, ಖ್ವಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೆಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ. "ಖಾಸಗಿ" ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

71. ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಡತನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಷೇರುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಬಹು ಭಾಗವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ. ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪರಿಷತ್ತು. ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದು ಅಥವಾ ಖ್ವಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು.

72. ಖಾಸಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು. ಅವರಿಂದಲೇ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು 'ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು' ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಖ್ವಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 5: ಯಜಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೆಲಸ ಗಾರರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಕೊನೆಯ ವಾರ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸರಾ ಸರಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.**

73. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ "ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು" ಎನ್ನುವ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

74. ವೇತನ ಪಡೆದು ಅಥವಾ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು. ಯಜಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಲೀಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರುಗಳ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೂಲಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವೇತನ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಜಮಾನನು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಜಿಂಗಡಿಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀವು ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ, ಆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ರಜದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳನ್ನೇ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ದಿನವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತೆ. ಅದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರ (lock-out) ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಂಥ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಅಥವಾ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಒಂದು ವಾರದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು. ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಕಾಲದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

75. ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಗಿರಣಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು.

76. ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ. ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಸೇವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಂತಹವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ತರದ ಪದಾರ್ಥದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ. ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿ. ಒಂದು ಭಾರಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಗಿರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ. ನೇಯ್ಗೆ ವಿಭಾಗ. ಬಣ್ಣ ಹಾಕುವ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಲ್ಯಾಬೋ ರೇಟರಿ. ದುರಸ್ತಿ ವಿಭಾಗ. ಮಾರಾಟ ವಿಭಾಗ. ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟು ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

"ಅಂಕಣ 6. 7 ಮತ್ತು 8:—ಯಾವುದೇ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ"

77. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪದಾರ್ಥವು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವೆಯು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಕೆಲಸವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಅವುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

78. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ : ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 6 :(ಎ)ಅದು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯೇ (ಬಿ) ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯೇ (ಸಿ) ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪೇ?**

"ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ" ಎಂದರೆ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನ. ಯಜಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು: ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವುದಾದರೆ. ಅದರ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮನೆಯ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಡೆಸುವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ. ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗದು.

79. ಹೀಗೆ. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ:—

(1) ಕೆಲಸದ ಸ್ವಭಾವ.
(2) ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
(3) ಅದು ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ.
(4) ಅದರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ.

80. (1) **ಕೆಲಸದ ಸ್ವಭಾವ:**— ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ. ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ. ರಿಪೇರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸರಕುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ಲೀಡರು. ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ಲಾರಿಕ. ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರ, ನೃತ್ಯಗಾರ, ಅಗಸ (ಧೋಬಿ), ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಯರು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮನೆಯವರಿಂದಲೇ ನಡೆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

81. (2) **ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು:**— ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಮತ್ತು/ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರಾಗಲಿ. ಆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಿಯವರಿಂದಲೇ ಆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೂಲಿಯವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುವುದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯಜಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವವರಾಗಿರಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು. ಕೂಲಿಯವರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಆವಲಂಬಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ "ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಕೆಲಸದ" ಜೊತೆಗೆ. ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ" ಸಹಾ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

82. (3) **ಸ್ಥಳ:** ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲದ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ. ಅದು ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಸಂಭವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು.

83. (4) **ಪ್ರಮಾಣ :** ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಆದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರಕೂಡದು. ಆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

84. ಹೀಗೆ "ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ"ಯು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ನಾಲ್ಕೂ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.

85. **(ಬಿ) ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ:**— ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯು ಭಾರತದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು "ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪಿಗೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗದಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದು ಭಾರತದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಕೂಡದು.

86. (ಸಿ) **ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು ಆಗದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್:**— ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ. ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ. ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರಾಟ ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರಕುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಭಾರತದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದವುಗಳು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಾಗದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪುಗಳು. ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

87. ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ. ಅದು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್, ಹೊಂದಿದೆಯೆಂಬ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಒಂದೇ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ. ಆ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪುಗಳು. ಭಾರತದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಾಗಿರದ ಹೊರತು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಗಮನಿಸಿ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಹೊರತಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಾಗದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಾಗದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು (ಎ) ಅಥವಾ (ಬಿ) ಅಥವಾ (ಸಿ) ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಡಿ ಆದರ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ "ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ" ಅಥವಾ "ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ" ಅಥವಾ "ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್" ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 7: ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರಣೆ**

88. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿವರ ಏಂದರೆ. ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ. ಕೈಮಗ್ಗದ ನೇಯ್ಗೆ. ಕಸೂತಿ ಕೆಲಸ. ಎಣ್ಣೆಗಾಣ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಜೆ. ಐ. ಪೈಪುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುತ್‌ಲೇಪನ. ಮೋಟಾರು ಅಥವಾ ಸೈಕಲ್‌ಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕುಲುಮೆ. ಕಾಗದದ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬುಕ್ ಬೈಂಡಿಂಗ್. ಮುದ್ರಣ ಮತು ಬಣ್ಣ ಹಾಕುವಿಕೆ. ಪಾದರಕ್ಷೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ. ಮಿಠಾಯಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ತಯಾರಿಸ ಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯು ತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಸರಕುಗಳ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ. ರಿಪೇರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 8: ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸ ಲಾಗುವ ಇಂಧನ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮಾದರಿ.**

89. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ. ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಧನದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಧನದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ – ಸೀಮೆಎಣ್ಣೆ. ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು ಕಿಟ್ಟಿ. ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್. ಡೀಸೆಲ್. ಗ್ಯಾಸ್, ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು. ಸೌದೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಇಂಧನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ. ಆವಿಗಳೂ (Steam) ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮಾದರಿ ಗಳು. ಎಣ್ಣೆಗಾಣ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಮಖಾನಿ ಮಡಿಕೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಮಾನವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ. ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಇಂಧನ ಅಥವಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕವಾದ ಇಂಧನ ಅಥವಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಇಂಧನ ಅಥವಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಮಾಡಿ.

90. ಕೇವಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ 9 ಮತ್ತು 10ನೆಯ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

91. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಸರಕುಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟ ಅಥವಾ ಖರೀದಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು. ಹಣ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ ದರ್ಶಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು. ಗಿರವಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ. ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.

**ಅಂಕಣ 9: ಮಾರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸರಕುಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ**

92. ಅದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುವ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ಏಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೀತಿಯ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿ/ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಖರೀದಿ/ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸರಕಿನ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

93. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಸೇವೆಯ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಉದಾ:— "ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವೆ" ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

94. ಎಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ, 9ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೂಹಿಸಿರುವ ಸರಕುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಗಟಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರಾಟ/ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಯಾ ರೀತಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 10 : ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವೇ**

95. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಎರಡೂ ಬಗೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ. ಅಂದರೆ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳೆರಡೂ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ (ಅಂದರೆ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ) ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

96. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾ: ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ. ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಎಂದರೆ "ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ" ಇಲ್ಲವೆ "ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ" ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯದೆ "×" ಸಗಟು ಎಂಬ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

97. 6ರಿಂದ 10ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬಗೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆ. 6ರಿಂದ 10ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರದ ಉಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು 11ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉದಾ: ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಶಾಲೆ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ, ಅನಾಥಾಲಯ, ರಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯ, ಕ್ಲೌರಿಕನ ಅಂಗಡಿ,ಚಲಚ್ಚಿತ್ರ ಮಂದಿರ, ಹೋಟಲು, ಚಹ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಲಾಯರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ವೈದ್ಯರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾಲಯ, ಅಗಸರ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

**ಅಂಕಣ 11: ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಂತೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೊಡಿ, ಉದಾ: ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಶಾಲೆ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ, ಕ್ಲೌರಿಕನ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಚಲಚ್ಚಿತ್ರ ಮಂದಿರ, ಹೋಟೆಲು, ಚಹ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಮೊದಲಾದವು.**

98. ಯಾವುದೊಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: ಎಲೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಡಿ ಸುತ್ತುವ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ದಿನಸಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಗಿರಣಿಯೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ವೈದ್ಯರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟವೂ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಯಾವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಂಕಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

99. ಆದರೆ ದೂರ ದೂರ ಇರುವ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಒಬ್ಬರದೇ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂದು ಈ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯೆಂದುರಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾದರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಆದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವರ್ತಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಪಾಲಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ. ಆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

**ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಷಯ :**

——(೦)——

## ಮನೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು.....ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ.....

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು/ತಹಸೀಲ್/ಥಾನಾ/ಅಂಚಲ್/ದ್ವೀಪದ ಹೆಸರು..... ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ .....

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಥವಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೆಸರು.....ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ.....

ವಾರ್ಡ್/ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ/ಎನ್ಯುಮರೇಟರನ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.....ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ.....

| ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಡಳಿತ ಅಥವಾ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ) | ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಚನಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ | | ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉದಾ:– ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಂಗಡಿ. ಆಂಗಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ. ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪ್. ವರ್ಕ್. ಷಾಪ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸ. ಶಾಲೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಗೃಹ. ಕಛೇರಿ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ. ಹೋಟೆಲು. ಮುಂತಾದವು ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಲಿ. | ಇದು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದು ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ಗೋಡೆಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ | ಛಾವಣಿಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗಶಃ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ

| ಕುಟುಂಬದ ನಂಬರ್ | ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರು | ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಜಾತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಪಂಗಡವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ/ಪಂಗಡದ ಹೆಸರು | ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಸ್ವಂತ ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವರೆ? (i) ಸ್ವಂತ (ಸ್ವ) (ii) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ (ಬಾ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

| ಎನ್ಯುಮರೇಟರನು ಸಂದರ್ಶನವಿತ್ತ ದಿನದಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | | | ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಸ್ವಂತದ ಅಥವಾ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದೇ? ("ಹೌದು" ಅಥವಾ "ಇಲ್ಲ") | ಪರಾ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ಗಂಡಸರು | ಹೆಂಗಸರು | ಒಟ್ಟು | | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 |

ಎನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರನ ಸಹಿ..... ದಿನಾಂಕ.....

ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸರನ ಸಹಿ.....ದಿನಾಂಕ.....

ಸೂಚನೆ:— 4. 5. 6. 10 ಮತ್ತು 12ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜುಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಆವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಬರೆಯಬೇಡಿ. ಇವು ಟ್ಯಾಬ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡು ಮಾಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

## ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು..... .....ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ.....

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು/ತಹಶೀಲು/ಥಾನಾ/ಅಂಚಲ್/ದ್ವೀಪದ ಹೆಸರು.....ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಕೇತ.....

| ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ | ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಯಜಮಾನನ ಹೆಸರು | ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು<br>ಎ) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದೇ/ಕ್ವಾಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದೇ<br>ಬಿ) ಖಾಸಗಿಯೇ<br>ಸಿ) ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ | ಯಜಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಕೊನೆಯ ವಾರ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

| ಯಾವುದೇ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ | | | ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ | | ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಂತೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೊಡಿ. ಉದಾ:— ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ. ಶಾಲೆ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆಸ್ಟೇಷನ್. ಕ್ವಾರಿಕನ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಮಂದಿರ. ಹೋಟೆಲು ಚಹ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮೊದಲಾದುವು. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ಆದು<br>ಎ) ಗೃಹೋದ್ಯಮವೇ<br>ಬಿ) ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯೇ<br>ಸಿ) ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲದ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಷಾಪೇ | ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯದ ಸರಕುಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ | ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಇಂಧನ ಅಥವಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮಾದರಿ | ಮಾರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸರಕುಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ | ಆದು<br>ಎ) ಸಗಟು ಅಥವಾ<br>ಬಿ) ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

ಏನ್ಯೂಮರೇಟರ ಸಹಿ.....ದಿನಾಂಕ.....

ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸರನ ಸಹಿ.....ದಿನಾಂಕ.....

ಸೂಚನೆ: 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, ಮತ್ತು 11ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುಕ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅವರಣದೊಳಗೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಬೇಡಿ. ಇವು ಟ್ಯಾಬುಲೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡುಮಾಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

## APPENDIX No. 8

**Census Circular No. 11** dated 25th February, 1970.

*Sub:* **Census of India, 1971 — Houselisting Operations — Detailed Calendar for the actual Operations in April - May 1970.**

According to the Calendar for Census Operations circulated under this Office letter No. CEN/1/CPO/69, dated 18th July 1969, the actual Operations for Houselisting and Canvassing of Establishment Schedules are to be commenced in the month of April 1970 and concluded during May 1970. During the District and Charge level training for these Operations, it was indicated that a detailed calendar will be prescribed specifying the dates by which each of the different phases of these Operations are to be completed by the Enumerators, and also the dates by which the filled in Schedules are to be scrutinised and despatched by Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, etc.

2. The following are the major phases constituting the entire Operations:—

(i) Preparation of the Notional Maps and the detailed lay-out sketch maps;

(ii) Numbering of buildings and Census Houses and painting the numbers on the doors;

(iii) Filling in of the Houselist and Establishment Schedules by the Enumerators;

(iv) Preparation of Houselist Abstract for Blocks by the Enumerators;

(v) Scrutiny by the Supervisors of all filled in forms, *viz.*, Houselists, Establishment Schedules and Block Abstracts and their despatch to Charge Superintendents;

(vi) Scrutiny and despatch of these forms by the Charge Superintendents to the District Census Officers and by the District Census Officers to the Office of the Director of Census Operations.

A detailed calendar for the commencement and conclusion of each of these phases of the houselisting operations is enclosed to this Circular. It is needless to emphasise the importance of strictly adhering to the time schedule prescribed in this calendar for each of these phases, from both the Technical and Administrative points of view.

3. It is requested that each and every Census Officer connected with these Operations at various levels right from the Enumerator's Block to the State Level, should exercise utmost vigilance in this regard, and also ensure that the various phases are gone through in accordance with the detailed instructions issued in the booklet of Instructions to Enumerators and Supervisors and the various Census Circulars issued by this Office. Further instructions for the despatch of the filled in schedules from Charge level to the District level and further on to the State level, as also in regard to the extent of supervision and check to be exercised by the various officers will be issued separately in good time.

4. The receipt of this Circular may please be acknowledged.

P. PADMANABHA
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS IN MYSORE

*To* — 1. *All the Divisional Commissioners.*
2. *All the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.*
3. *The Commissioners of Bangalore and Hubli-Dharwar Corporations and Mysore and Mangalore City Municipalities.*

4. *All Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Sub-Divisions.*
5. *All District Census Officers.*
6. *All the City Census Officers.*
7. *All the Charge Superintendents.*
8 *The Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Mysore/Belgaum/Gulbarga Divisions.*

## DETAILED CALENDAR FOR THE HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS IN MYSORE STATE DURING APRIL – MAY, 1970

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | (i) Preparation of the Notional Map and Block (lay-out) Map by the Enumerators<br>(ii) Numbering of Buildings and Census houses and painting of these Numbers on the doors, by the Enumerators. | 1–4–1970 to 10–4–1970 |
| 2. | (i) Filling in the Houselist form and Establishment Schedule by the Enumerators<br>(ii) Field Supervision by Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, Supervisory Officers and District/City Census Officers. | 11–4–1970 to 30–4–1970 |
| 3. | Preparation of Houselist Abstract, duplicate copies of houselists and Establishment Schedules and handing over the filled in Schedules and maps to the Supervisors. | 1–5–1970 to 10–5–1970 |
| 4. | Checking by Supervisors of all forms *viz.* Houselists, Establishment Schedules and Abstracts. | 11–5–1970 to 16–5–1970 |
| 5. | Despatch of Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Abstracts and Maps by Supervisors to the Charge Superintendents. | 17–5–1970 to 20–5–1970 |
| 6. | Scrutiny by Charge Superintendents, preparation of Charge Abstract and despatch to the District/City Census Officers. | 21–5–1970 to 26–5–1970 |
| 7. | Despatch by District/City Census Officers to the Director of Census Operations | 27–5–1970 to 30–5–1970 |

P. PADMANABHA
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS IN MYSORE

# CENSUS OF INDIA 1971—MYSORE STATE

## PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

Portrait of Population—A Descriptive Analysis.

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| Part I-C | – | Subsidiary Tables |
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Volumes similar to those indicated above are being published at the All India level. Apart from these, All India Census Tables on 1 % Sample basis being Part II (Spl.) and a Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel being Part VII are also being published.