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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

VOLUME XII

ORISSA

PART IV-A

REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

M. AHMED, I.A.S.
Superintendent of Census Operations
Orissa

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Assisted by

B. C. MOHANTY, B.SC., O.A.S.

Tabulation Officer, Census Operations
Orissa

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CONTENTS

PREFACE		PAGE
CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY		
Deteriorating housing condition	..	1
Housing Census undertaken	..	1
Usefulness of Housing Census	..	1
Pretesting Operation	..	2
House-listing	..	3
Allotment of house numbers	..	3
Census Territorial Units	..	3
Block	..	3
Circle	..	3
Charge	..	3
Census Personnel	..	4
Categories of Housing Structures	..	4
Building	..	4
Census House	..	4
Census Household	..	4
Training of Personnel	..	4
House-numbering	..	5
Programme of work	..	5
Time-lag	..	5
Difficulties	..	6
Scrutiny of records	..	6
Despatch of records to Headquarters	..	6
Housing and Establishment Tables	..	6
Housing and Establishment Tables of important States	..	6
CHAPTER II—USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES		
Definition of 'Census House'	..	8
Contents of Table E-I	..	8
Subsidiary Tables	..	8
Analysis	..	8
Increasing Number	..	9
Houses per 100 sq. miles	..	9
Vacant houses	..	9
Dwelling houses	..	9
Shop-*cum*-dwellings	..	12
Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	..	12
Shops excluding eating houses	..	12
Places of commerce and business	..	12
'Others'	..	13
Localities of commercial importance	..	13
Overcrowding in large towns	..	13
Incidence of shops, workshops, etc.	..	14
Educational Institutions, etc.	..	14
Occupational groups and types of houses	..	14

PAGE

SUBSIDIARY TABLES :

Table E-I.1—Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses .. 16

Table E-I.2—Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas .. 50

CHAPTER III—TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

Contents of Table E-II .. 65
Subsidiary Tables .. 65
Proportion of rented accommodation .. 65
Combination of residence with business premises .. 65
Household Industry .. 66
Dwellings owned and rented in urban areas .. 66
Large Towns .. 67

SUBSIDIARY TABLES :

Table E-II.1—Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas .. 68

Table E-II.2—Distribution of 1,000 Cenus households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas .. 76

CHAPTER IV—WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

Definition of Workshop and Factory .. 82
Contents of Tables .. 82
I. S. I. C. Scheme .. 82
Examples .. 83
Lucrative Industries .. 83
Industries classified by kinds of fuels used .. 84
Industries by size of employment .. 84
Factories run by 'power' and 'no power' .. 84
Analysis of different kinds of Industries showing number of persons employed in each type of power used .. 85
A list of code numbers under I. S. I. C. Scheme allotted to industries carried out in Census Houses of Orissa .. 85

SUBSIDIARY TABLES :

Table E-III.1—Proportion of workshops and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to 1,000 workshops and factories 90

Table E-III.2—Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment .. 94

Table E-III.3—Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor groups by kind of fuel or power used .. 98

CHAPTER V—MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

Contents of Table E-IV .. 122
Subsidiary Tables .. 122
Predominant material of wall 122
Mud-walled houses .. 122

		PAGE
Stone-walled houses	..	122
Walls of timber, bamboo, leaves, etc.	..	123
Brick-walls	..	123
Material of roof	..	124
Thatched roof	..	124
Tiled roof	..	125
Permanent roof	..	125
Distribution of *kutcha* and *pucca* houses	..	126
Soil geology	..	127
Saline and marshy soil	..	127
Alluvial soil	..	127
Lateritic soil	..	127
Red soil	..	127
Brown soil	..	127
Black cotton soil	..	128
Influence of soil factor	..	128
Rainfall records	..	128
Distribution of rainfall	..	128
Influence of rainfall	..	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLES :

Table E-IV.1—Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall	..	130
Table E-IV.2—Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof	..	147

CHAPTER VI—HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Table E-V and its Subsidiaries	..	164
Concept of 'Room'	..	164
Households with no regular room	..	164
Proportion of households of different sizes	..	164
Results obtained by National Sample Survey	..	164
Abundance of small sized households	..	165
Persons per household	..	165
Persons per room	..	165

SUBSIDIARY TABLES :

Table E-V.1—Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied	..	167
Table E-V.2—Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (In two places of decimals)		182

CHAPTER VII—LOCATIONAL PATTERNS AND LAY-OUTS OF VILLAGES AND PREDOMINANT TYPES OF HOUSES IN DIFFERENT NATURAL REGIONS OF ORISSA

Natural regions of Orissa	..	186
Locational patterns	..	186
Patterns of lay-out	..	187
House types	..	188

PAGE

ANNEXURES

HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENT TABLES OF IMPORTANT STATES

(Selected portion)

Annexure I—Table E-I : Census Houses and the uses to which they are put .. 192

Annexure II—Table E-I.1 : Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses .. 194

Annexure III—Table E-II.1 : Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas .. 196

Annexure IV—Table E-II.2 : Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas .. 197

Annexure V—Table E-III : Census Houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, *power* and *no power* used and size of employment .. 198

Annexure VI—Table E-IV. 1 : Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall .. 199

Annexure VII—Table E-IV.2 : Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof .. 200

Annexure VIII—Table E-V. 1 : Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied .. 201

Annexure IX—Table E-V. 2 : Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (In two places of decimals) .. 202

APPENDICES

Appendix I—House List .. 206

Appendix II—House List Abstract .. 208

Appendix III—Extracts from Manual of Instructions for Census Personnel .. 210

Appendix IV—Census Circular No. 6, dated the 5th May 1960 .. 216

Appendix V—Census Circular No. 7, dated the 24th September 1960 .. 220

Appendix VI—Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with types of power used .. 223

Appendix VII—Part (*i*) Annual rainfall districtwise in Orissa for 20 years (1931—1950) .. 246

Appendix VII—Part (*ii*) Annual rainfall districtwise in Orissa for 10 years (1951—1960) .. 248

Appendix VII—Part (*iii*) Monthly and annual normals of rainfall and of rainy days for the State and different districts of Orissa .. 250

INDEX 253

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1	A multiroomed house—the palace of a Maharaja, Western Orissa	.. *facing* 2
2	Secretariat Building at Bhubaneswar	.. *facing* 3
3	Raj Bhavan, Orissa, Bhubaneswar	.. *facing* 3
4	The Shaheed Memorial Hall, Cuttack	.. *facing* 4
5	A view of Building No. 18 from village street, Puri district	.. *facing* 4
6	Diagram of Building No. 18	.. *facing* 5
7	Ground plan of the house of a cultivator of a coastal district	.. 10
8	Ground plan of the house of a cultivator of a western district	.. 11
9	Ground plan of the house of a Scheduled Caste in Ganjam district	.. 12
10	A compound wall built of laterite stone	.. *facing* 122
11	Reinforced concrete fencing in industrial area	.. *facing* 122
12	A house in Kalahandi district with walls made of split-bamboo screens	.. *between* 122 and 123
13	Extensive fencing of split-bamboo around cultivated lands in Dhenkanal district	.. „ „
14	A house in Baudh-Khondmals district showing walls made of timber and twigs plastered from inside with a coat of mud	.. „ „
15	Dwelling house of a Saora, Koraput district	.. „ „
16	Sketch of a small frame of twigs to be covered over with leaves of palmyra palm	.. *facing* 123
17 & 18	The abode of the Ghusurias of village Mohumuhan, P. S. Soro, Balasore district	.. *facing* 123
19	Sketch of a house in Puri district with mud-plastered ceiling below the usual straw-on-bamboo thatch	.. 124
20	A double-storeyed thatched house of a rich cultivator, North Balasore	.. *facing* 124
21 & 22	A cluster of huts belonging to *Pan* Scheduled Caste men in Chandragiri, Ganjam Agency	.. *facing* 124

SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
23	A double-storeyed brick-in-mud house of a village Zamindar, Sambalpur district	.. *facing* 125
24 & 25	Tile-roofed houses of poor villagers of Bolangir and Sundargarh districts	.. *facing* 125
26	Sketch of a three-storeyed structure with several separate tiled roofs in different levels of Sambalpur and Bolangir districts	125
27	A residence of a subordinate Government employee, Koraput district	.. *facing* 126
28	A temporary office building in Dandakaranya Development Area at Umarkot	.. *facing* 126
29	The Barabati Stadium, Cuttack	.. *facing* 126
30	The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	.. *facing* 127
31	A five-romed urban dwelling house	.. *facing* 127
32	A portion of Cuttack City under floods in 1961	.. *facing* 127
33	Sketch of a house erected on a high wooden platform in the marshy sea coast belt of Orissa	.. 127

MAPS

1	Administrative map of Orissa	.. *facing* xii
2	Percentage of rural population living in villages containing 5 and below, 6—15, 16—25, 26—35, 36—50, 51—100, and above 100 houses, 1961	.. *facing* 8
3	Pertentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in rural areas, 1961	.. *facing* 166
4	Percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in urban areas, 1961	.. *facing* 167

ERRATA

The following printing mistakes are regretted :

Page No.	Column No.	Line No.	For	Read
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178	6	16	53	58
183	12	17	15·3	1·53
194	4	3	793	798
217	1	29	2	9
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230	1	37	308	301
242	1	40	Not clear	235
251	27	1	723·3	72·3
253	2	10	Blank	132
254	1	19	2	28
254	1	20	1	19

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

Government of India Publications

The Census Report, 1961, Volume XII (Orissa) is published in the following Parts:

Part I-A	..	General Report
I-B	..	Report on Vital Statistics
I-C	..	Subsidiary Tables
II-A	..	General Population Tables
II-B (*i*)	..	General Economic Tables
II-B (*ii*)	..	General Economic Tables
II-C	..	Cultural and Migration Tables
III	..	Household Economic Tables
IV-A	..	Report on Housing and Establishments (*the present volume*)
IV-B	..	Housing and Establishment Tables
V-A	..	Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
V-B	..	Report on Scheduled Tribes
V-C	..	Report on Scheduled Castes
VI	..	Village Survey Monographs (in Series)
VII-A	..	Survey of Traditional Crafts (in Series)
VII-B	..	Fairs and Festivals
VIII	..	Administration Report (for official use only)
IX-A	..	Census Atlas
IX-B	..	Administrative Atlas

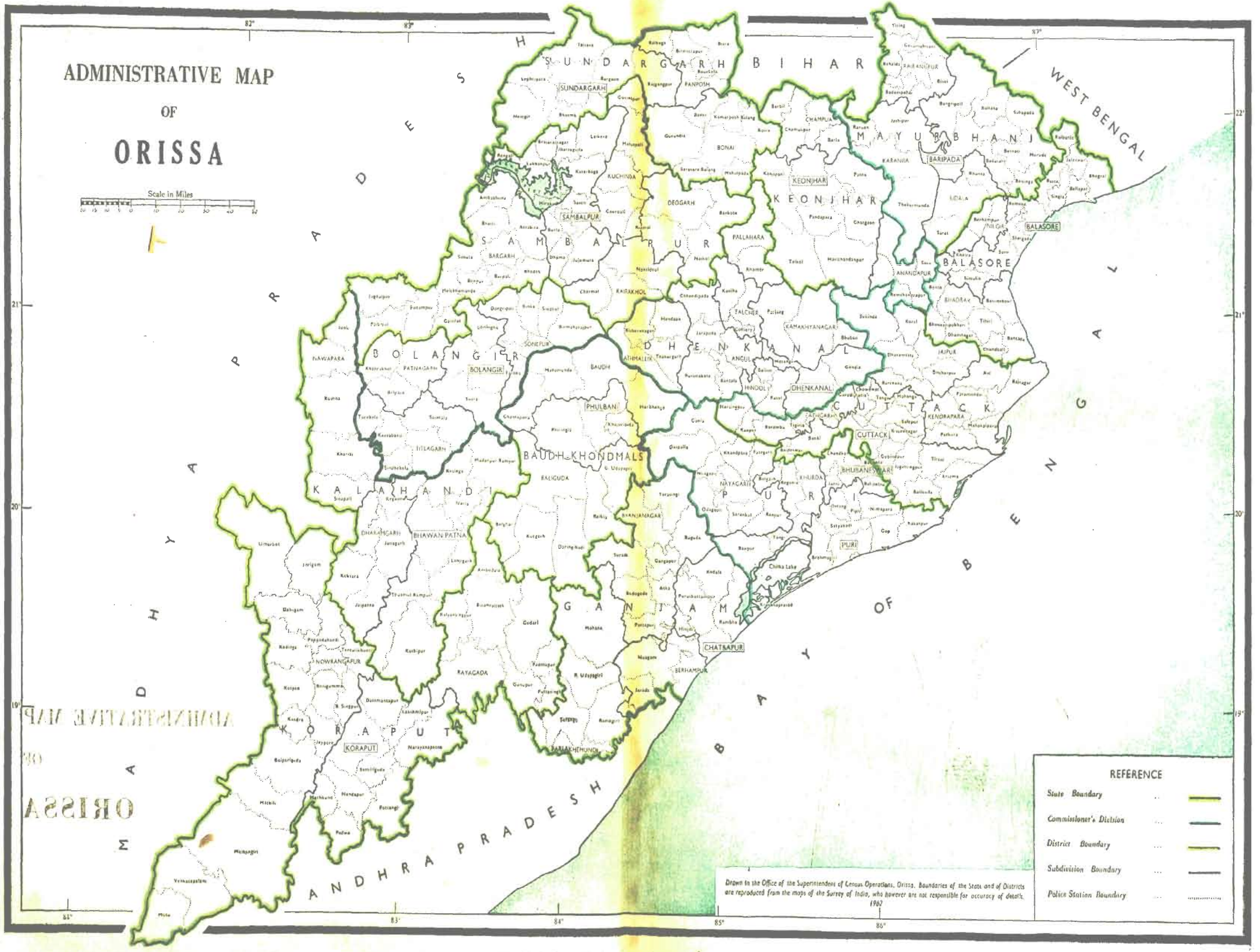
State Government Publications

District Census Hand-book	..	13 Volumes, one for each district of the State

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP

OF

ORISSA


ADMINISTRATIVE MAP
OF
ORISSA
Scale in Miles
SUNDARGARH
SAMBALPUR
BARGARH
BOLANGIR
SONEPUR
NAWAPARA
PATNAGARH
TITLAGARH
KALAHANDI
DHARAMGARH
BHAWANPATNA
NOWRANGAPUR
KORAPUT
RAYAGADA
MALKANGIRI
BARAKHEMUNDI
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
BAUDH
PHULBANI
BALIGUDA
KUCHINDA
DEOGARH
SAMBALPUR
BONAI
KEONJHAR
PALLAHARA
RAIRAKHOL
SUNDARGARH
PANPOSH
RAIRANGPUR
BARIPADA
KARANJIA
MAYURBHANJ
BALASORE
BHADRAK
JAJPUR
DHENKANAL
HINDOL
ATHMALLIK
ANGUL
KAMAKHYANAGARI
FALCHER
CUTTACK
KENDRAPARA
JAGATSINGHPUR
BHUBANESWAR
KHURDA
PURI
NAYAGARH
GANJAM
CHATRAPUR
BERHAMPUR
CHILKA LAKE
WEST BENGAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
REFERENCE
State Boundary
Commissioner's Division
District Boundary
Subdivision Boundary
Police Station Boundary
Drawn in the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Orissa. Boundaries of the State and of Districts are reproduced from the maps of the Survey of India, who however are not responsible for accuracy of details.
1962

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Housing has been considered from time immemorial as an indispensable necessity of life. It provides shelter and protection, without which existence of mankind becomes precarious. It is a basic need of man like food and clothing. Just as food must be wholesome and clothing adequate to keep man healthy and happy, so must the house be comfortable and well-suited to the specific requirement of an individual or a family. Housing condition has profound influence on the health and character of inmates, and should be given its due place in the scheme of national development.

2. *Deteriorating housing condition*—The Census of 1961 shows the growth of general population of Orissa at a rate which is unprecedented since the decennial Census began 90 years back. The abnormal increase has brought in its trail several problems, such as, the urgent need of expansion of resources and of growth of housing accommodation, both of which appear to have lagged behind the corresponding growth of population. Housing conditions deteriorated particularly during the last decade to a marked extent due to the lingering effects of the Second World War which had created acute economic conditions and to the consequences of the partition of India which resulted in the unexpected movement of population from State to State. Finally, the measures to promote industrialization which were undertaken extensively in the post-independence period, led to increased rural-urban migration and further complicated the problem of providing housing accommodation for the fast-growing and mobile population. The study of housing condition thus became a matter of increasing importance side by side with the study of growth of population and availability of resources.

3. *Housing Census undertaken*—The Census of India, being aware of the growing magnitude of the housing problem, adopted it as one of the various important lines of investigation. A comprehensive housing Census was undertaken in 1960 for the first time ever, a few months prior to the general population Census. Arrangements were made for the collection of information about the types of houses existing in the country and the uses to which they were put, together with details relating to the materials of construction, nature and extent of accommodation available, and the characteristics of dwelling houses, factories and workshops, etc. The complete list of information collected is given below:—

(*a*) Purpose for which the house is used

(*b*) Whether the house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory, and if so,

(*i*) the name of establishment or of the proprietor,

(*ii*) the name of the product, or the description of repairs or servicing undertaken in the establishment, factory or workshop,

(*iii*) the average number of persons employed daily including the proprietor or household member, if any, and

(*iv*) the kind of fuel or power used if the establishment or factory works with the help of machineries

(*c*) Materials out of which most of the walls of the house are made, i.e., grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete or timber

(*d*) Materials out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather is made, i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos, cement sheets or concrete, etc.

(*e*) Name of the head of the household

(*f*) Number of rooms in the household

(*g*) Whether the household lives in own or rented house

(*h*) Number of persons residing in the Census Household on the day of visit of the enumerator

4. *Usefulness of Housing Census*—The detailed information thus collected was intended to be helpful for the study of housing conditions, particularly for finding out if the available accommodation was adequate and if the existing types of houses were suitable for dwelling purposes of the inmates. The test of suitability of a house is that it should be reasonably comfortable in consideration of the habits and needs of those who live in it. Moreover, it should be hygienic, and should not be located far from the sources of social amenities and centres of economic and religious

activities. The construction and location of the house should have been so designed as to allow the natural gifts of light and air to be enjoyed freely by members of the household. While the houses must not be crowded within a particular area, they should neither be scattered singly nor in small groups far apart; for this may tend to deprive them of the benefits of common services. The review made in the following pages will show to what extent the existing houses in the country satisfy the test of suitability as indicated above and how far they succeed in providing adequate accommodation to the dwellers who are growing fast in number.

5. The most valuable among the data collected during the Housing Census is the complete list of all kinds of establishments, factories and workshops in the country with the number of persons engaged in each. This is, perhaps, altogether a new venture on the part of any country in the world. The Economic Commission for Asia and Far East have, therefore, commended this effort. It is likely that scholars, experts and planners, as well as organizations which are interested in the study of existing housing conditions and of planning future building programmes, will find the facts and figures presented in the Report useful for their purpose.

6. *Pre-testing Operation*—As the operations in 1960 constituted the first venture in conducting the Housing Census, it was considered expedient, at the very outset, to test if the House List Schedule designed for the purpose was suitable for eliciting appropriate reply from householders and for recording them in a manner that will facilitate the compilation and tabulation of the recorded information correctly. It was also considered expedient, as a preliminary measure, to gain experience about the suitability of the agency intended to be employed for collection of data before the actual house-listing operation began. The preliminary check or the 'Pre-test' as it is called, was started well in advance of the actual house-listing operation, and was found useful, for it brought to light certain deficiencies in the form and procedure originally planned. It was also helpful in considering if the proposed set of questions could be conveniently put without causing any embarrassment or annoyance to the members of the household.

7. The pre-testing operation was conducted twice by two different agencies in order to get independent results. First, it was conducted through the agency of the Bureau of Statistics of the State Government in the early part of 1959. The experience gained from this pre-test led to a number of important changes in the draft House List form. The second pre-test was done with the help of the revised form under the responsibility of the State Census Superintendent, who utilized the services of subordinate Revenue staff for field-work in each district with the permission of the State Government.

8. The second pre-test was held simultaneously throughout all the districts of the State for a period of 14 days beginning from the 27th July 1959. The first 5 days, viz., from the 27th to the 31st July, were devoted to the study of the instructions and the House List forms by the field-staff, who were required, as far as possible, to be the same persons as might be eventually entrusted with the work during the final Housing Census Operation. The next 3 days, from the 1st to the 3rd of August, were devoted to preparation of the House List. The last 6 days ending on the 9th August were earmarked for the actual enumeration work. The field-work in this manner was done by personnel who were called the Enumerators and the Supervisors. There was only one set of personnel excepting individual replacements occasionally on special grounds for all the field-work done on different occasions, namely, the second pre-test held in 1959, the Census of Houses and Establishments held in 1960 and the decennial population Census held in 1961. There was considerable advantage in getting the work done with the help of the same set of personnel, because the knowledge and experience gained on one occasion were useful for the subsequent operation. The burden of imparting training to the field-workers was considerably lightened. It was also possible to maintain uniformity in the execution of the work.

9. The procedure followed in the pre-test may be briefly indicated as follows: In each district at least 500 households were selected. These households were spread over four localities within the district, namely, two urban localities each having at least 100 households and two rural localities each having at least 150 households. No two localities selected were contiguous. They were generally representative of the urban or rural population of the district concerned. In this manner 52 localities in the 13 districts of the State were selected for the pre-test. The total number of households pre-tested in all these localities. wa 6,551 and the total number of persons subjected to the pre-test was 29,949.

10. The Enumerator of an urban locality was placed in charge of 50 households, while the Enumerator of a rural locality had 75 households in his charge.

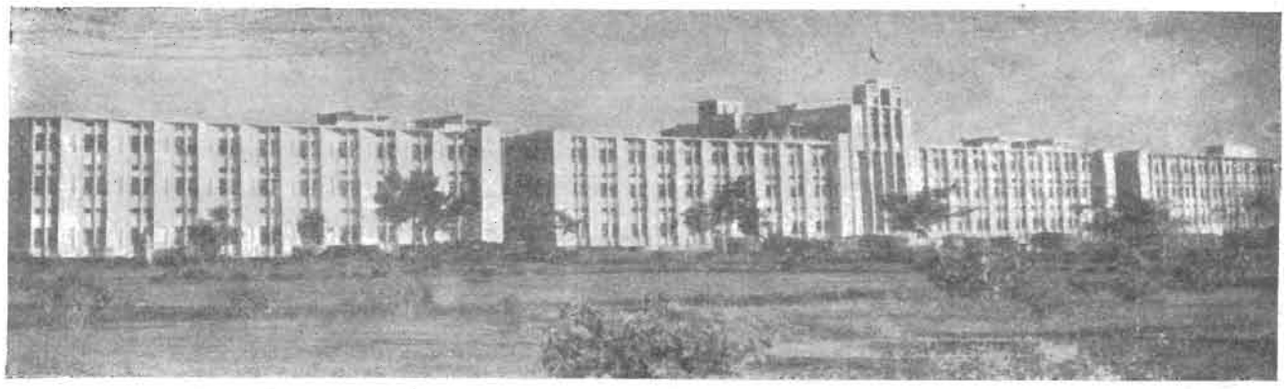
ILLUSTRATION 1



A MULTIROOMED HOUSE—THE PALACE OF A MAHARAJA, WESTERN ORISSA

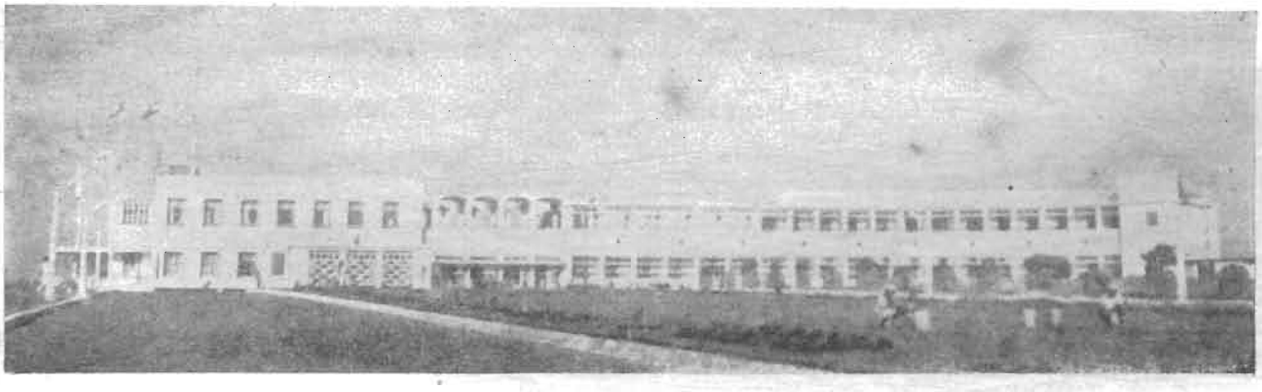
....massive in structure and aristocratic in look....(Para 119)

ILLUSTRATION 2



SECRETARIAT BUILDING AT BHUBANESWAR

ILLUSTRATION 3



RAJ BHAVAN, ORISSA, BHUBANESWAR

There were two Supervisors for each district, one for urban and the other for rural localities. Enumerators were generally selected from primary school teachers. In some districts subordinate Revenue staff, such as, the Patwaries were also selected. Supervisors usually happened to be junior officers of the Revenue Department or of the Municipality. The working of these personnel within a district was supervised by an Officer-in-charge of the pre-test, namely, a Deputy Collector appointed by order of the District Magistrate.

11. *House-listing*- One of the preliminaries for the conduct of a population Census is the listing of houses within a specific locality prior to the counting of population. Since house-to-house visit thus becomes indispensable for purpose of house-listing, it was considered most opportune to combine with such visit the collection of other details required for the Housing Census, without much extra effort. There was no necessity of another visit, as the details of Housing Census were collected along with the house-listing operation.

12. *Allotment of house numbers*--House-listing starts with the allotment of house numbers to all the houses within a well-defined area, such as, a village or a municipal ward. Thereafter, a list of all these numbered houses is drawn up in the prescribed form known as House List. This is an important aspect of the operation, for unless the numbering of houses and the preparation of House List are done with utmost care, ensuring that there is not one single case of omission or duplication in numbering or listing the houses, the very foundation of counting the population and preparing their enumeration record is liable to become defective and unreliable. A person is likely to be omitted from counting in case the house in which he resides has not been numbered or listed. This will result in under-enumeration of the population. The importance of accuracy in house-numbering was deeply impressed on all the field-workers who were selected and trained for this specific responsibility.

13. *Census Territorial Units*--For the sake of working convenience, the area of the State was divided into several territorial units, the higher divisions always corresponding to the existing administrative units. Thus the identity of a district, a subdivision and a police station (or taluks in case of southern districts) was maintained in the scheme of formation of Census territorial units. Below the level of a police station or a taluk, a large number of small units were delimited, taking care that every bit of the territory, howsoever inaccessible, wild or uninhabited, was covered by a unit and that each such unit was good enough in extent and population for one set of personnel to work. The smallest of these units was called a Block.

14. *Block*--A Block comprised either one village or two or more whole villages in case they were small in population. If a village was large it was divided into two or more whole Blocks. In urban areas, municipal wards were divided into one or more whole Blocks. Each Block was so formed that in rural areas it generally comprised 150 households or 750 persons on the average whereas in town areas it comprised 120 households or 600 persons. An Enumerator was kept in charge of a Block. The Enumerators were selected to a large extent from the rank of primary school teachers, village officials, and educated non-officials.

15. An Enumerator was first of all required to be fully acquainted with the limits of his jurisdiction by actually walking along the boundary line of the Block allotted to him, so that he is sure of the houses that lie within the Block. This precluded the possibility of one Enumerator taking count of houses that lay within the limits of his adjoining colleague, or missing some houses within his own limits due to ignorance or misconception of boundary lines. He was then trained how to correctly fill up all the required details of a particular house in the prescribed form—the House List, and finally how to prepare an abstract of the House List. Samples of House List and of House List Abstract are furnished in Appendices I and II. Working instructions which are contained in sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Manual of Instructions for Census Personnel, Vol. I, were issued to all concerned, from the Enumerators to the District Magistrates. These instructions are given in Appendix III.

16. *Circle*- The Census division above the level of a Block was a Circle which used to comprise five Blocks on the average. Each Circle was kept in charge of a Supervisor who was selected from the Government subordinate official staff, viz., Revenue Inspectors, Health Inspectors, Senior office clerks, Kanungos, non-gazetted Tahasildars, officials of National Extension Service and C. D. Blocks. Influential and educated non-officials of the locality including the Sarpanches and Gram Panchayat Secretaries were also selected as Supervisors.

17. *Charge*--Above the Circle, the next Census division was called a Charge, which is used to comprise several Circles. Each Charge was kept under the responsibility of a Charge Officer. A Charge Officer

of a rural area was generally the Sub-Inspector of Police of that area; but in town area, he was generally the Executive Officer of the Municipality or N. A. C concerned or such other responsible Government Officer as might be selected by the District Magistrate. A rural Charge generally corresponded to the area of a police station or part of a police station in case it was divided between two revenue taluks or administrative subdivisions. An urban Charge was always identical with the jurisdiction of a town, that is to say, the whole limit of a Municipality, a Notified Area Council, etc.

18. *Census Personnel*—There was an hierarchy of Census personnel in charge of various categories of territorial units as mentioned above. At the bottom was the Enumerator in charge of a Block, controlled by a Supervisor in charge of a Circle, who in turn was placed under the Charge Officer selected to remain responsible for affairs of a Census Charge. All the Charge Officers were subordinate to the Subdivisional Census Officers, who, under orders of the State Government, were invariably the S. D. Os. of respective administrative subdivisions. These officers, again, were under the control of the District Census Officer, who happened to be the Additional District Magistrate of the district concerned. The District Census Officer worked under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate, who ultimately was responsible for the proper conduct of the operations within the district.

19. *Categories of Housing Structures*- -For the purpose of conducting Housing Census, it was necessary to clarify the implications of the terms 'Building', 'Census House' and 'Census household'. The working personnel were expected not to have any doubt or ambiguity at the time of actual house-numbering and house-listing at the spot with regard to the difference between various kinds of housing structure.

20. *Building*—A building was defined as an entire structure on the ground. There might be, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or a lane, which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers, or alternatively there might be a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one continuous building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separated from each other, were also regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. If there were more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number was allotted. The size or the material used in the structure is no consideration. While a large pucca structure, such as, in illustrations 1 and 4, was regarded as a building, smallest structures built with flimsy materials as in illustrations 17 and 18 were also treated as buildings.

21. *Census House* A Census House was defined to mean a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate main entrance. If a building had a number of flats or blocks which had separate entrances of their own and were independent of each other or had a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they were treated as separate Census Houses. I all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building, each structure with a separate entrance was considered a separate Census House. But separate structures used as garage, outhouse, cowshed, latrine, etc., were not treated as separate Census Houses even if they had separate entrances. Instructions were issued not to allot any house-numbers to such structures. Illustration 5 represents a building with two Census Houses, each having a separate main entrance.

22. *Census Household*- A household was constituted of a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. If there was a servants' quarters or an outhouse within the compound of a building and if somebody cooked food and resided in such servants' quarters or outhouse, it was allotted a separate household number.

23. *Training of Personnel*- -Extensive arrangements were made for imparting necessary training to the personnel so that the work of house-numbering and preparation of House Lists might be faultless. At the outset, the District Census Officers were required to undergo a two-day course of training at the State Headquarters. On return to their respective districts, they framed a programme of training and made arrangements to conduct the training classes in important central places during the second fortnight of April 1960. A series of written instructions issued from headquarters, supplemented by oral explanations and discussions in the training classes yielded useful results. Thus the Enumerators, Supervisors and all other

ILLUSTRATION 4



THE SHAHEED MEMORIAL HALL, CUTTACK

. . . . architectural touches in wall, entrnnce and cornice, enhancing beauty and grace. . . . (Para 96)

ILLUSTRATION 5



A VIEW OF BUILDING NO. 18 FROM VILLAGE STREET, PURI DISTRICT

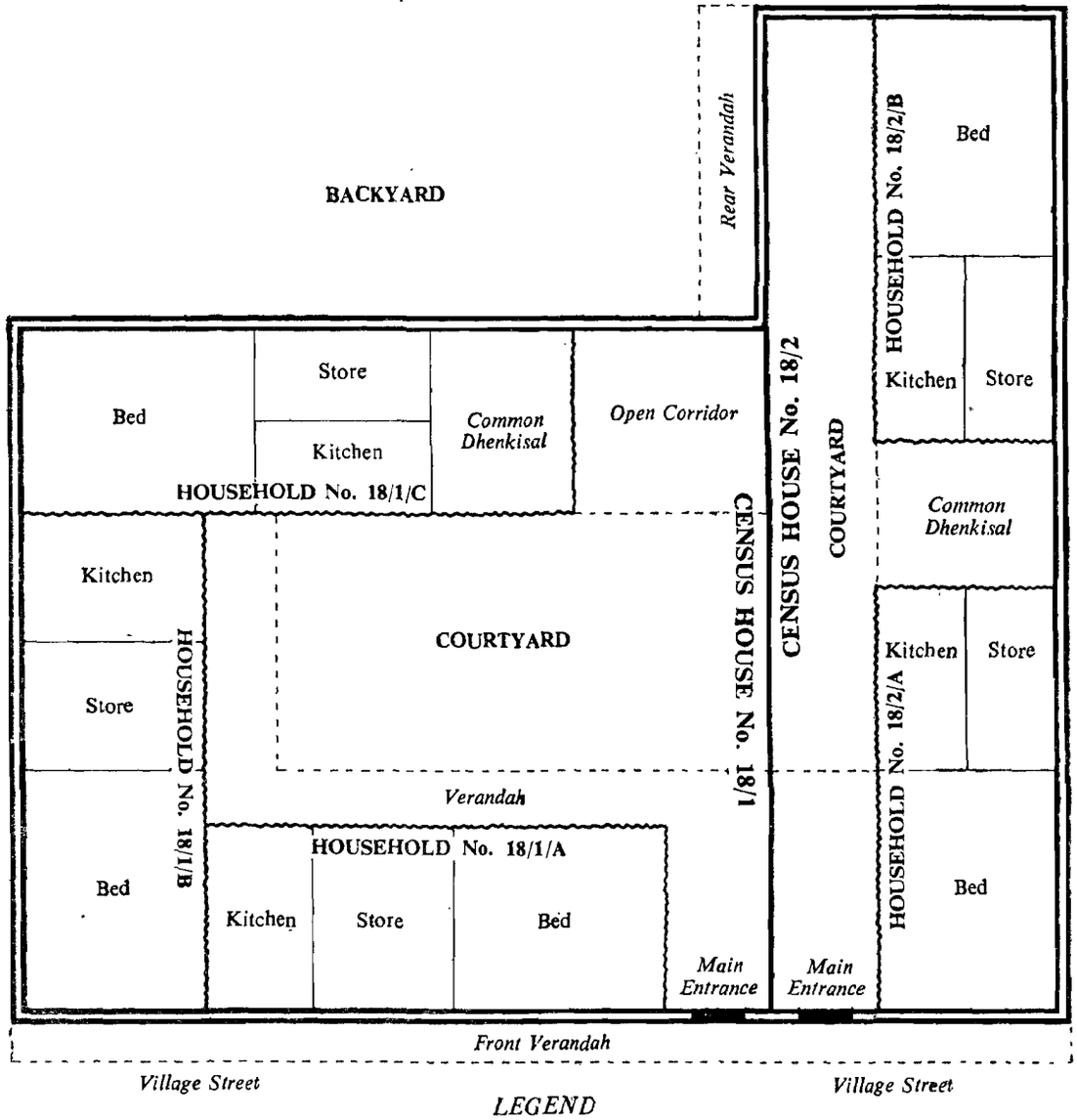
This single building contains two Census Houses and five Census households (Para 25)

ILLUSTRATION 6

DIAGRAM OF BUILDING No. 18

Scale 1″ = 10 ft.

It contains two Census houses, Nos 18/1 and 18/2
Census House No. 18/1 contains three households, 18/1/A, 18/1/B and 18/1/C
Census House No. 18/2 contains two households, 18/2/A and 18/2/B



LEGEND

Building

Census House

Household

Main Entrance

Wall

Verandah

supervisory staff were fully equipped with the knowledge about house-numbering before they were asked to go to the field to start the operation. Sometimes supplementary instructions were issued to meet special difficulties.

24. *House-numbering*--The numbering of houses in this State started on the 1st of May 1960 and was completed in three weeks. Instructions were issued to the Enumerators to write the house numbers at the entrance of the building, either on the wall or on the door lintel or on the door leaf. They were further instructed to write the numbers neatly, boldly and beautifully.

25. The house number is generally a composite figure, the first number indicating the serial number of the building, the second number indicating the serial number of the Census House within that particular building, the third being an alphabet, such as, A, B, C, etc., indicating the serial order of households within that particular Census House. A typical house has been chosen to illustrate the case. It is the house of a *chasa* (cultivator) family, bearing Building No. 18, village Saraswatipur, PS Pipli, District Puri. This building contains two Census Houses, which were numbered as 18/1 and 18/2. Within each of these houses, there were respectively three and two households, and the households were allotted the following numbers, viz., in the first Census House, 18/1 A, 18/1 B and 18/1/C and in the second Census House, 18/2/A and 18/2/B Illustration 5 is a photograph of the building No. 18 as taken from the village street. Two main entrances, one for each of the two Census Houses, are seen in the picture. As it is not possible to illustrate the whole interior arrangement of the building with the help of this picture, a complete ground plan drawn to scale is given in illustration 6. It may be possible to study with the help of references given below the diagram how each of the five Census households is distinct from the other each being a separate unit complete with a kitchen, and how each of the two Census Houses likewise is distinct on the basis of a separate main entrance. If, however, any building had only one Census House, the instruction was to indicate only the building number and not the Census House number which was redundant. Similarly, if the building having only one Census House, contained two households, the house numbers were given , for example, as 18/A, 18/B. In case on building had only one Census House and only one household, the house number was given simply by indicating the building number. In town areas the house numbers used to bear one continuous serial for each ward, whereas in rural areas each revenue village or survey village had its own continuous serial number. If the village had one or more hamlets there was only one continuous serial number for the main village as well as the hamlet or hamlets.

26. *Programme of work*--A programme of house-numbering and house-listing was framed according to which the marking of house numbers in each Block started from the 1st of May 1960. The provisional marking of numbers with chalk or *gerumati* was completed within 7 days, viz., by the evening of the 7th May 1960. The supervising officer was simultaneously checking the progress of work. On the following day, namely, on the 8th May 1960, the permanent marking with coal-tar began. Preparation of House List also proceeded simultaneously. For this work a period of 15 days was allowed. Thus the work of marking permanent house numbers and the preparation of House Lists was completed on the 22nd May 1960. The supervising officers were then required to start a second round of check known as the Final Check from the 23rd May 1960 and to complete such check in nine days. The Enumerators during this period emained busy in preparing a clean second copy of the House List and in finalising the preparation of House List Abstracts in duplicate.

27. *Time-lag*--As mentioned above, house-numbering was undertaken in May 1960 and the preparation of House Lists and Abstracts was started simultaneously. They were completed in June. The period between middle of June and middle of October is not suitable for extensive out-door work in the State of Orissa, as the rainy season hampers movement in localities having nallas, hill-streams and unbridged rivers. Moreover, the cultivators who constitute the bulk of rural population remain engaged in agricultural operations and do not appreciate distraction for purposes not directly beneficial to them. So if any field-work is intended to be taken up in earnestness, it can begin in November and not earlier. It would have been too late to begin the house-numbering work in November 1960 in view of the fact that extensive arrangements were necessary for taking up the enumeration of general population in February 1961. The house-numbering work was, therefore, taken up in May-June 1960 just prior to the rains. The period of gap between the house-numbering and the population count was eight months, which was good, not only for consolidation of all aspects of house-numbering

and house-listing operations but also for extensive preparations required for the general population Census.

28. *Difficulties*- -The long gap had its disadvantages also. There was greater likelihood of many of the trained personnel changing or leaving their respective stations on account of transfer, ill health or personal considerations. Transfers were, however, stopped to a large extent by order of the State Government, but dislocation caused by other factors could not be helped. Moreover, it was particularly unlucky that year to have a devastating flood, resulting in total disappearance of some houses already numbered and listed, or in defacement of the house numbers on account of excessive rains. This was a calamity indeed, though not of a grave nature, which afflicted certain parts of the State in the year 1960. In those parts, it became unavoidable to undertake the re-writing of house numbers as soon as the rains were over. House numbers had to be cancelled in case of those houses that had collapsed in rains or disappeared in floods, and new numbers had to be allotted to houses that came into existence during the intervening period. A comprehensive Circular (Census Circular No. 7, *vide* Appendix V) was issued for the guidance of all the personnel.

29. No other difficulty worth mention was experienced during the conduct of the housing Census. But in spite of the training given, the personnel felt unable to solve many questions which arose at the spot in course of working. They needed clarification on various points. It was, therefore, considered necessary to issue a relevant Circular (Census Circular No. 6, *vide* Appendix IV), in proper time, covering all typical cases of doubts. This Circular proved helpful in clarifying many of the subtle points involved in house-numbering.

30. *Scrutiny of records*- -Several checks were prescribed at different levels for scrutiny of house-numbering work and of House Lists and their Abstracts. The immediate check prescribed was at the level of the Supervisor who used to check frequently the day-to-day markings and preparation of House Lists. The next check was done by the Charge Officer. Subsequent check of House Lists and Abstracts was done by the Subdivisional Census Officer followed by a final check at the district level by the District Census Officer. In view of several checks prescribed at different levels in respect of marking of house numbers and preparation of House Lists, the House Lists and Abstracts which came to the District Census Officer at the final stage proved to be reliable and correct, and there were not many occasions to return these records to Charge Officers for further attention. In some cases, however, there were some omissions and other types of mistakes and these were immediately referred back to the Subdivisional Census Officers for necessary action.

31. *Despatch of Records to Headquarters* -The House Lists of different districts were then sent to the Central Tabulation Office at Cuttack, where a quick check-up was carried out and necessary data for preparation of different Housing Tables were extracted.

32. *Housing and Establishment Tables*—From the data so collected, five different Housing and Establishment Tables, namely, Tables E-I to E-V were prepared. Their characteristics, contents and usefulness are discussed in the subsequent chapters. The title of these Tables as given below will, however, indicate at a glance the subject-matter to which they relate:

Table	E-I	Census Houses and the uses to which they are put
Table	E-II	Tenure Status of Sample Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwelling
Table	E-III	Census Houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, *power* and *no power* used and size of employment
Table	E-IV	Distribution of Sample households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof
Table	E-V	Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied

33. *Housing and Establishment Tables of important States* -It may be of interest to compare the position obtaining in Orissa with that of important States of India with regard to certain aspects of Housing and Establishment. A series of Tables are, therefore, given in the Annexures to Tables to facilitate such a comparative study. Only a few important Tables are included as it is not possible to give all of them within the limit of the present publication. The Tables are listed below :—

(1) Annexure I Table E-I : Census Houses and the uses to which they are put

(2) Annexure II- -Table E-I.1 : Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses

(3) Annexure III Table E-II.1 : Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(4) Annexure IV– Table E-II.2 : Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(5) Annexure V Table E-III : Census Houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, *power* and *no power* used and size of employment

(6) Annexure VI–Table E-IV.1 : Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(7) Annexure VII—Table E-IV.2 : Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(8) Annexure VIII– Table E-V.1 : Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(9) Annexure IX—Table E-V.2 : Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in two places of decimals.

CHAPTER II

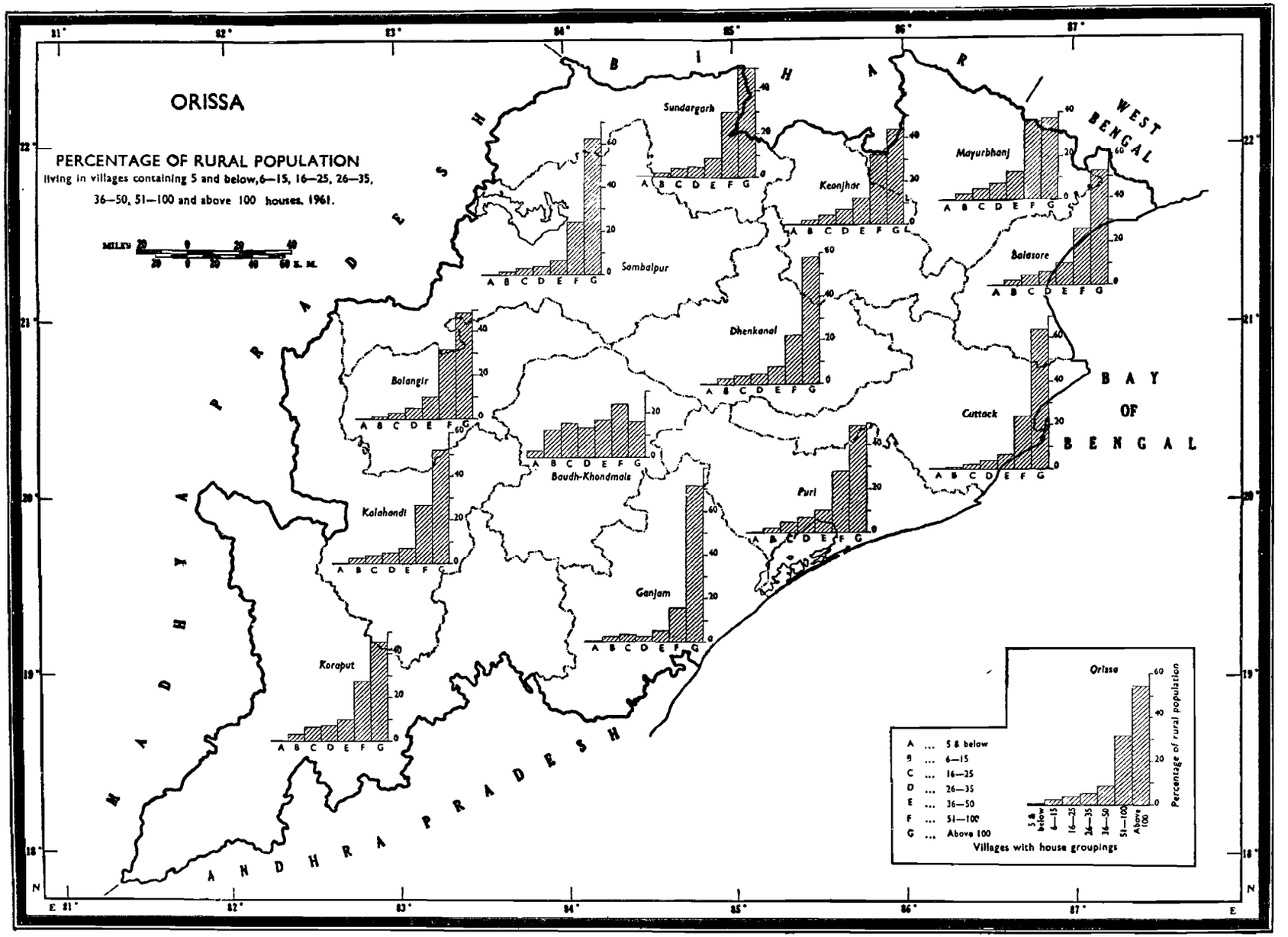
USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

34. *Definition of 'Census House'*—The first in the series of Housing and Establishment Tables is Table E-I relating to the number and the type of Census Houses and showing the different uses to which they are put. As mentioned in paragraph 21, a Census House has been defined as 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 main entrance. The term 'House' has undergone change in definition from one Census to the other leading to difficulty in the strict comparability of recorded figures. In the Census of 1921 and 1931 the portion of Orissa which then formed part of the province of Bihar and Orissa adopted the definition of 'House' as the dwelling of a commensal family But the ex-Madras areas had a separate definition in 1921, namely, 'the residence of one or more families possessing a common entrance from the public way'. In 1931, the ex-Madras areas changed the definition to 'every dwelling with a separate main entrance'. In the Census of 1941, when Orissa was already a separate province, the definition was different for rural and urban areas. In the rural areas of the entire province the old Bihar and Orissa definition, namely, the dwelling of the commensal family still continued. But in the urban areas, a house meant a dwelling with a separate main entrance. In 1951, the latter definition was uniformly applied to the urban as well as the rural areas of the State. Finally in 1961, the definition was greatly liberalized to include not only a dwelling, but also a structure or part of a structure having a separate main entrance, whatever be the use to which it is put. It will thus be seen tha the latest definition of the term tends to be more comprehensive than ever in the past. The definition of 1951 wa applicable in 1941 to the urban areas only and in 1931 and 1921 to the ex-Madras areas only; but the definition in 1941 for rural areas and in 1931 and 1921 for the ex-Bihar and Orissa areas was more liberal in sense.

35. *Contents of Table E-I*—This Table gives the figures in respect of administrative units from the level of police stations and taluks upwards. Column 4 contains the total number of Census Houses within the administrative unit concerned whereas col. 5 gives the figures of 'Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing'. Columns 6 to 17 give the break-up of the total number of occupied Census Houses according to their use. For example, col. 6 gives the total number of Census Houses used completely as dwelling houses, and col. 7 gives the total number of Census Houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings. Similarly, subsequent columns give other categories of occupied Census Houses, viz., col. 8: workshop-*cum*-dwellings, col. 9: hotels, sarais, *dharamshalas*, tourist homes and inspection houses col. 10: shops excluding eating houses, col. 11: business houses and offices, col. 12: factories, workshops and worksheds, col. 13: schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes, col. 14: restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, col. 15: places of entertainment and community gathering, col. 16: public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc., and col. 17: others.

36. *Subsidiary Tables* -Based on the aforesaid table, two subsidiary tables have been prepared, viz., Subsidiary Tables E-I.1 and E-I.2 which appear at the end of this chapter . The first gives the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses into different types of occupied houses as well as vacant houses, whereas the second gives the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas.

37. *Analysis* Table E-I shows that there are 3,702,725 Census Houses in the State out of which 128,862 are lying vacant, whereas the remaining 3,573,863 Census Houses are occupied and are put to different uses as detailed in the statement below. Working out the proportion, it appears that in every thousand Census Houses throughout the State, 826 are used as dwellings, 5 as shop-*cum*-dwellings, 58 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings, 3 as hotels and *dharamshalas*, 11 as shops excluding eating houses, 3 as business houses and offices, 3 as factories, workshops and worksheds, 6 as schools and other educational institutions, 3 as places of entertainment and 1 as public health and medical institutions. The remaining houses are either vacant or put to some other use not specifically stated.


ORISSA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION
living in villages containing 5 and below, 6—15, 16—25, 26—35, 36—50, 51—100 and above 100 houses, 1961.
MILES 20 0 20 40
20 0 20 40 60 K. M.
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
Sundargarh
Sambalpur
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanj
Balasore
Dhenkanal
Balangir
Cuttack
Baudh-Khondmals
Puri
Kalahandi
Ganjam
Koraput
Orissa
Percentage of rural population
5 & below
6—15
16—25
26—35
36—50
51—100
Above 100
A ... 5 & below
B ... 6—15
C ... 16—25
D ... 26—35
E ... 36—50
F ... 51—100
G ... Above 100
Villages with house groupings

STATEMENT

Nature of use	*No. of Census Houses*
Used as dwelling ..	3,059,105
Used as shop-*cum*-dwelling ..	18,865
Used as workshop-*cum*-dwelling ..	215,517
Used as hotels, sarais, *dharamshalas, etc.* ..	9,227
Used as shops excluding eating houses ..	40,624
Used as business houses and offices ..	10,785
Used as factories, workshops and work-sheds	11,198
Used as schools and other educational institutions	21,748
Used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	1,435
Used as places of entertainment and community gathering	11,548
Used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	3,738
Used for other purposes not specified ..	170,073

38. *Increasing Number*—The number of Census Houses has been increasing from decade to decade, although in a strict sense, there is no firm basis of comparison of available figures. As mentioned earlier, the definition of a 'Census House' has undergone change from Census to Census, impairing the comparability of absolute figures. But in spite of the changing shade in the implications of the term, it is possible to form a broad idea of what was intended to be accounted for, and the purpose of comparison is approximately fulfilled. A scrutiny of figures reveals that the number of occupied houses has increased from 3,008,716 in 1951 to 3,573,863 in 1961, an increase of 565,147 in ten years. It was 28·9 lakhs in 1941, 26·4 lakhs in 1931 and 24·1 lakhs in 1921. Thus in the decade 1921-30 the number of occupied houses increased by 2·3 lakhs, in 1931-40 by 2·5 lakhs, in 1941-50 by 1·2 lakhs and finally in 1951-60 by an unprecedented figure of 5·6 lakhs. This remarkable increase in 1960 may be the outcome of implementation of various housing schemes both in rural and urban areas during the Plan periods as well as due to the growth of private housings consequent on increasing population. Although the rate of growth in the number of houses in the decade 1951-60 is quite high, it has not kept pace with the more rapid growth of population during the same period. Broadly speaking, the number of houses has increased by 10 per cent, while the population has increased by 20 per cent, ultimately resulting in greater congestion and overcrowding in inhabited dwellings.

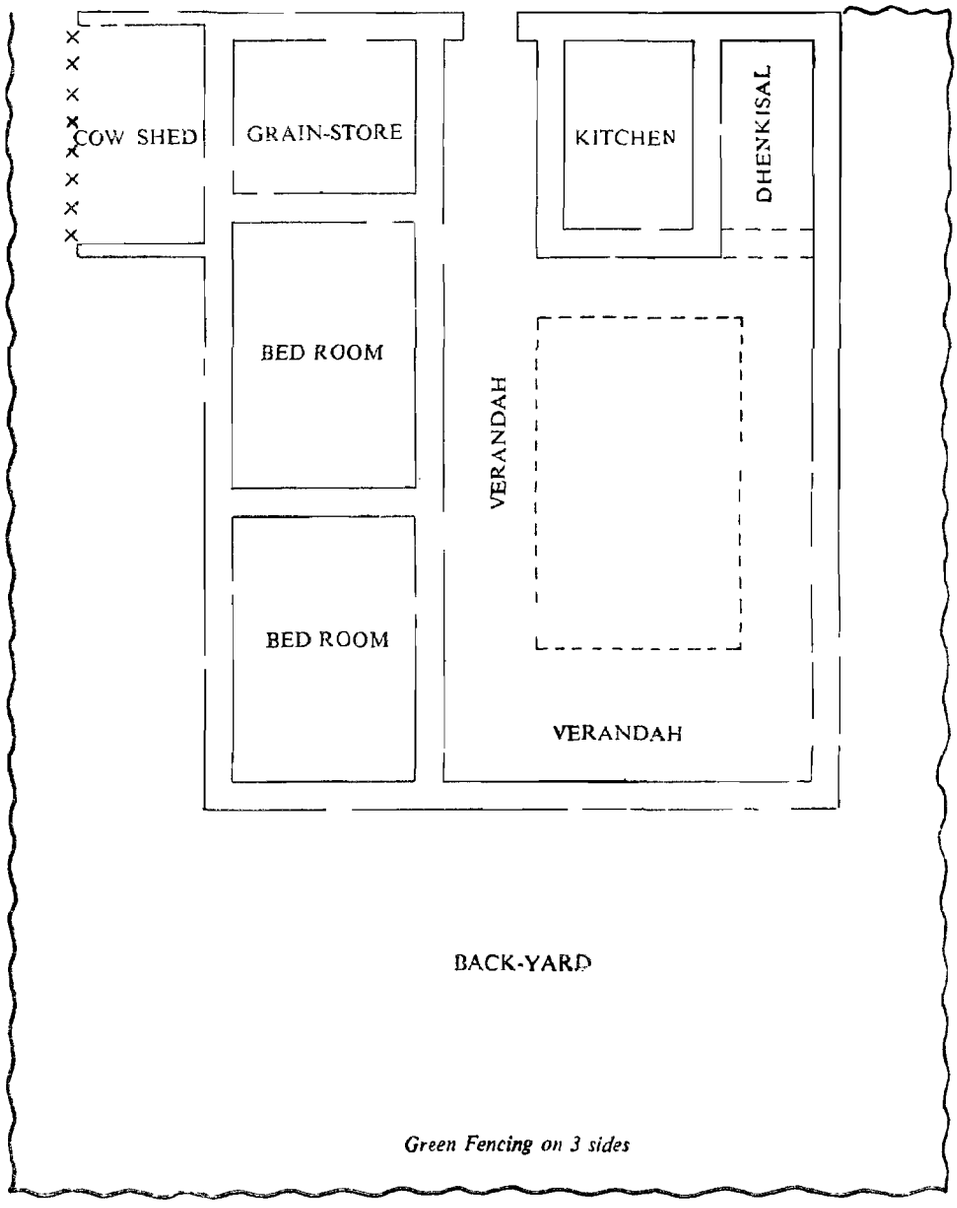
39. *Houses per 100 sq. miles*—The number of houses per hundred square miles in the State of Orissa works out to 4,011 in 1921, 4,395 in 1931, 4,801 in 1941, 5,004 in 1951 and 5,939 in 1961. The above figures clearly indicate the trend of growth of houses from decade to decade. They also indicate that during the last forty years nearly 2,000 new houses have sprung up in every 100 square miles of space. During the period of 30 years from 1921 to 1950, nearly 1,000 new houses per 100 square miles were built whereas the last decade alone contributed to the growth of new houses approximately at the rate of 1,000 houses per 100 square miles. Thus the rate of growth in the last 10 years is almost equal to the rate of growth during the preceding 30 years.

40. *Vacant houses*—The total number of Census Houses lying vacant is 128,862, which gives a rate of 35 vacant houses per 1,000 houses in the State. The maximum number of vacant Census Houses is found in the district of Ganjam. Here, in every thousand Census Houses there are 93 which lie vacant. In the district of Balasore the number of vacant houses is the minimum, namely, 13 only in every thousand Census Houses. This may roughly indicate that in the district of Balasore, the need for extension of housing facilities is the greatest.

41. *Dwelling houses*—As mentioned earlier, there is an overwhelming number of houses used for dwelling purposes out of the total number of Census Houses in the State. The number of dwelling houses exceeds 30 lakhs, which constitutes 82·6 per cent of the total Census Houses. The number of dwelling houses in each district is roughly proportionate to the population of the district; but the types of houses are different, even in respect of families of the same caste or of the same economic status. Illustrations 7 and 8 represent the ground plans of the dwelling houses of a cultivator

ILLUSTRATION 7

GROUND PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF A CULTIVATOR OF A COASTAL DISTRICT (Para 41)

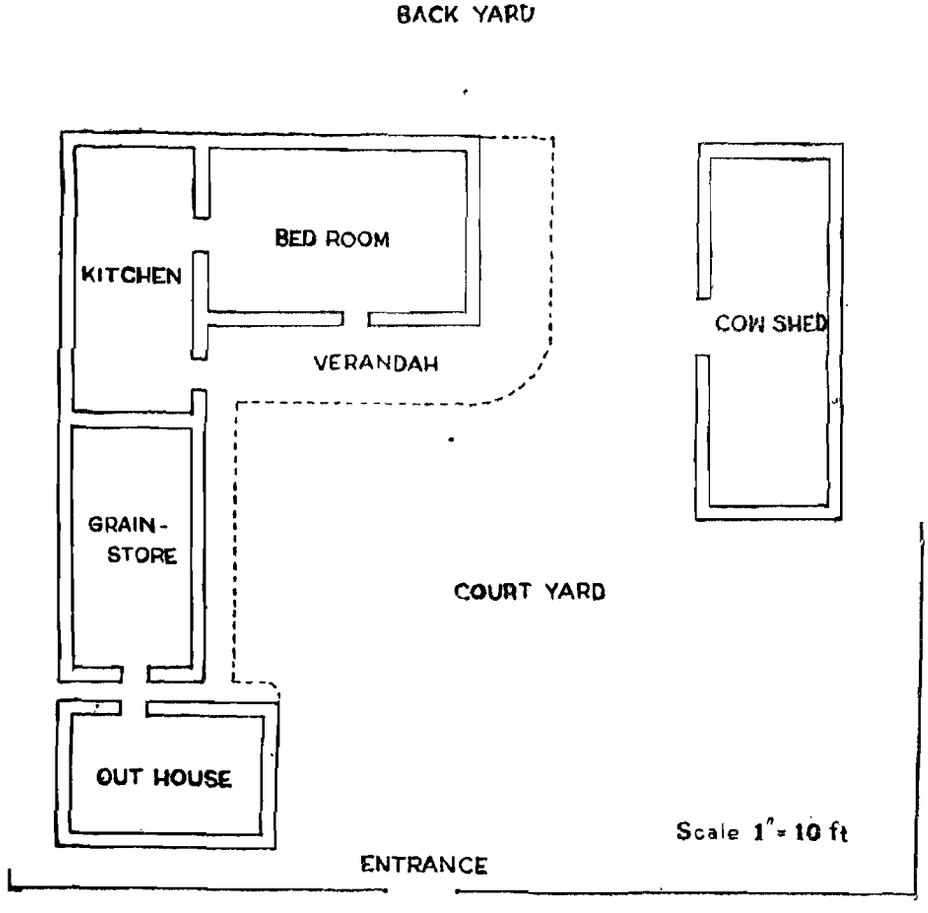


Structural description

Walls of mud	..	18 inches wide
Roof	..	Straw on a frame-work of bamboo and wood sloping in two directions
Doors	..	5½ ft. × 3 ft.
Plinth	..	2 ft. high
Height of roof top from plinth	..	10 ft. 6 inches
Height of eaves from ground-level	..	6 ft.
Compound	..	Green fencing on the back, right and left sides but not in front

ILLUSTRATION 8

GROUND PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF A CULTIVATOR OF A WESTERN DISTRICT (Para 41)



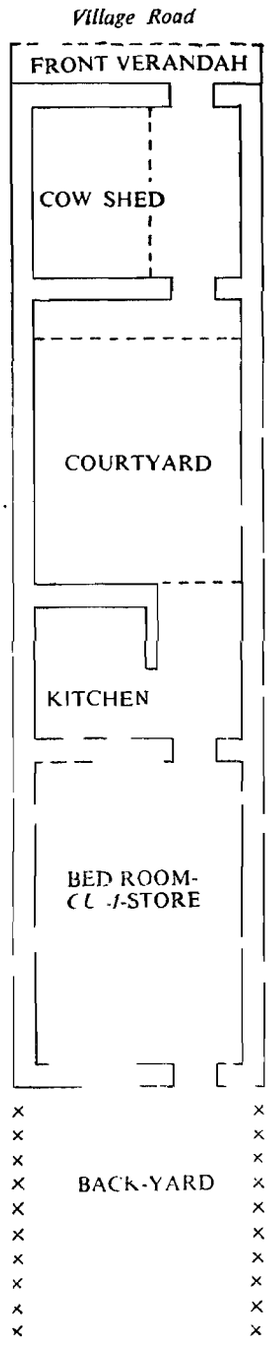
Structural description

Walls of mud	..	16 inches wide
Roof	..	Nariah tiles on wooden and bamboo frame-work, sloping on both sides
Doors	.	5 ft. × 2 ft. 9 inches
Plinth	..	18 inches high
Height of roof top from plinth	..	9 ft. 6 inches
Height of caves from grou d-level	..	5½ ft.
Compound on front side only	.	A mud-wall with an entrance

of a coastal district and of a cultivator of a western district respectively, both of whom are almost of the same economic level. A striking difference is that the former has an inner courtyard surrounded by walls and verandahs on four sides. This type of house in a coastal district is called a *khanja*. In the latter there is also a courtyard, but it is not surrounded by verandahs on all sides. Houses in coastal districts are usually surrounded by green fencing; but in western districts such a fencing is not in existence, but the compound may have a split-bamboo fencing or a *kutcha* wall. The roof has different materials, namely, straw in one case and tiles in the other. Other differences which are, however, not important are mentioned in the references indicated below the diagrams. These two ground plans are very much different from the plan of the house of a Scheduled Caste person, as shown in illustration 9. A dwelling house of a Scheduled

ILLUSTRATION 9

GROUND PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF A SCHEDULED CASTE IN GANJAM DISTRICT (Para 41)



Structural description

Walls of mud	..	14 inches wide
Roof	..	Straw on flimsy frame of split-bamboo
Doors	..	4 ft. 6 inches × 3 ft.
Plinth	..	2 ft. high
Height of roof-top from plinth	..	8 ft.
Height of eaves from ground-level	..	5 ft.
Compound	..	Does not exist

Caste, particularly in Ganjam, is usually divided between the existing sons by apportioning the frontage and drawing parallel lines. The structure, therefore, ultimately becomes small in breadth but quite long as shown in illustration 9.

42. *Shop*-cum-*dwellings* -In every thousand Census Houses, there are five which are used as shop-*cum*-dwellings in the State. The district of Sundargarh has the maximum number of such houses, namely 13 per 1,000, among all the districts of the State. The lowest number of Census Houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings is found in the districts of Kalahandi and Koraput, each having 2 such dwellings only. The reason for occurrence of the maximum number of shop-*cum*-dwellings in the district of Sundargarh may be due to the rapid growth of the industrial town, Rourkela, where hundreds of petty businessmen coming from different places have no separate arrangement for residence and dwell in the shop premises, In the districts of Kalahandi and Koraput the number of shop-*cum*-dwellings are the minimum, which may be due to the backwardness of these districts, not having attracted outsiders in appreciable number to engage in small trade and commerce.

43. *Workshop*-cum-*dwellings* –Houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings are found in the maximum number in the districts of Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj, their number being 103 and 105 respectively in every thousand occupied Census Houses, the State average being 58.

44. *Shops excluding eating houses*—The number of shops excluding eating houses are comparatively large in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Dhenkanal, the proportion being 19 in each of the first two and 15 in each of the last two districts, out of 1,000 occupied Census Houses in those districts. The average for the State is 11. Kalahandi has the least number of such shops, namely, 3 out of 1,000.

45. *Places of commerce and business*- -On examining Table I, it will appear that there are many police stations in the State where the number of occupied Census Houses used for non-dwelling or business purposes is fairly high, while there are others where such number is insignificant. The occurrence of a large number of shops, workshops factories and business premises either in combination with dwelling or without it roughly indicates the importance of the locality from commercial or business point of view. When a dwelling is combined with a shop, workshop, etc., it is generally seen that the owner is not a normal

resident of the locality and has come from some other place with a view to conduct trade or business in the locality concerned. In the alternative it may mean that the locality is congested and has not provided adequate number of houses in consideration of the numerical strength of resident population. Under these circumstances a person carrying on trade or commerce finds it convenient to reside in a portion of the premises where business is conducted. This feature is noticeable more in urban than in rural areas. When a rural area contains such peculiarities, it may be presumed that the process of urbanization has started. The commercial importance or the urbanistic tendency of different localities may be broadly determined by examining the number of shops, workshops, factories, etc., occurring in different police stations of the State.

46. '*Others*' -Census Houses which do not come under any of the categories enlisted above have been shown as 'others' in col. 16 of E-I Table. These are generally the places of worship or some unimportant portions of the house. Ganjam district appears to have a large number of houses classified as 'others'. In this district some cowsheds, granaries, storehouses, kitchens, temples, *baithak-khanas*, etc., which were erroneously given house numbers, were shown as such a category of houses. The total number under this head has, therefore, been inflated.

47. *Localities of commercial importance* -On examining the figures of police stations it is noticed that in Kalahandi district, Sadar and Jonk PSs are commercial in character when compared with other police stations of the district. The number of shops, workshops, etc., is large which may be due to the existence of Bhawanipatna town which is the district headquarters within the limits of Sadar PS and of Khariar Road Town within Jonk PS . In Koraput district Jeypore PS appears to be a large centre of business as indicated by the number of shops, workshops, etc., This is due mainly to the situtation of Jeypore town in this police station. Similarly, in Sambalpur district, three places, namely, Bargarh, Sadar and Jharsuguda PSs are commercially important. Other police stations of similar type are Titlagarh, Kantabanji and Bolangir Sadar PSs in Bolangir district ; Baudh and Phulbani PSs in Baudh-Khondmals district ; Chatrapur, Rambha, Purushottampur, Berhampur taluk, Nuagam, Aska, Surada and Bhanjanagar PSs in Ganjam district ; Bhuban, Dhenkanal Sadar and Angul PSs in Dhenkanal district ; Jatni, Bhubaneswar and Puri Sadar PSs in Puri district ; Anandapur, Keonjhar and Barbil PSs in Keonjhar district ; Chowdwar, Kendrapara, Jajpur and Athgarh PSs in Cuttack district ; Baripada and Betnoti PSs in Mayurbhanj district and lastly Balasore Sadar, Bhadrak, Jaleswar and Soro PSs in Balasore district. It may be seen that business premises have largely grown in places of administrative importance, with a few exceptions as in the case of Bhuban, Rambha, Chowdwar, etc.

48. *Overcrowding in large towns*—Orissa has one city containing population of over one lakh, three towns with a population of over 50,000 and below one lakh, and four towns with a population of over 30,000 and below 50,000. The houses in most of these large towns are crowded. The population of each of these towns together with the number of Census Houses, etc., are given in the statement below:—

City or town	Population	Number of Census Houses	Number of houses available for every 100 population
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ..	146,308	27,888	19·0
Rourkela ..	90,287	29,052	32·1
Berhampur .	76,931	19,696	25 6
Puri ..	60,815	12,980	21·3
Sambalpur .	38,915	8,626	22·2
Bhubaneswar .	38,211	8,807	23·0
Balasore ..	33,931	6,958	20·5

49. Cuttack city has houses which are most crowded, for there are 19 houses for every 100 population. Balasore comes next with 20·5 followed by Puri with 21·3, Bhubaneswar 23·0, Berhampur 25·6 and lastly Rourkela 32·1. The last named locality which is a modern industrial town seems to have satisfactory conditions among all the towns of Orissa, for there are only three persons living in a Census House in this town. Here, there are Census Houses where many individuals live without full compliment of family members, who might have been left in their homes elsewhere. A large number of residential quarters have been built here by the Hindusthan Steel Company for its employees, which is the main reason why overcrowding has not resulted in the houses of this town. In Cuttack, overcrowding has resulted as is usual in all old towns. The city has not expanded its housing activities, partly due to its geographical and topographical difficulties of being cramped at the apex of a delta, and partly due to the adverse effects of shifting of the State headquarters to Bhubaneswar.

50. *Incidence of shops, workshops, etc.*—The following Table will show the total number of Census Houses available in each city or town with a population of 30,000 or more together with the total number of houses used partly or wholly as shops, workshops, factories, hotels, restaurants, business houses and offices and the percentage of these houses to total number of Census Houses:

City or town	Total number of Census Houses	Total number of Census Houses used partly or wholly as shops, workshops, factories, hotels, restaurants, business houses and offices	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ..	27,888	5,430	19·4
Rourkela ..	29,052	2,531	8·7
Berhampur ..	19,696	2,964	15·0
Puri ..	12,980	2,167	16·6
Sambalpur ..	8,626	1,279	14·8
Bhubaneswar ..	8,807	599	6·8
Balasore ..	6,958	348	5·0

51. It will appear that the percentage of houses used for the purpose of business and commerce in the city of Cuttack is the highest among the principal towns of Orissa. The incidence is low in Rourkela, Bhubaneswar and Balasore and is fairly good in Sambalpur, Puri and Berhampur. Puri is not a highly commercial town , but the satisfactory figures displayed in the Table above are due to the fact that many a house turns into a shop during the seasonal influx of thousands of pilgrims. In Rourkela, the position is otherwise due to the fact that the houses at Rourkela are mostly residential in nature constructed by the Hindusthan Steel Company and occupied by its employees who are not engaged in trade and commerce.

52. In the city of Cuttack the total number of houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings and as factories, workshops and worksheds stand at 1,910. Such houses are much less in number in other principal towns, namely, 1,208 in Berhampur, 385 in Puri and 165 in Rourkela. In the present Census, factories and workshops have been broadly defined so as to embrace all kinds of establishments other than household industries where some kind of manufacture, processing or servicing is conducted with the ultimate view of consumption of at least a part of the product by persons other than the owners. In the city of Cuttack, there are many small workshops, relating to gold and silver-smithy, manufacture of *bidi*, furniture, leather goods, clay products, bamboo and sabai grass products, etc. As a result, the total number of workshops and factories has gone up quite high in Cuttack. It is comparatively small in Rourkela, because whatever factories exist there, are very large in size and capacity, but their numerical strength is small.

53. *Educational Institutions, etc.*—The following statement will indicate the total number of Census Houses in large towns of Orissa which are used as schools and other educational institutions, including training classes, coaching and shop-classes :

City or town	Total number of Census Houses used as schools and other educational institutions	Population served by each educational institution
1	2	3
Cuttack ..	143 ..	1,023
Rourkela ..	48 ..	1,881
Berhampur .	87 ..	884
Puri ..	57 ..	1,067
Sambalpur .	31 .	1,145
Bhubaneswar	44 ..	868
Balasore ..	37 ..	917

54. Cuttack city has the largest number of schools and other educational institutions among the large towns of Orissa; but considering the number of population served by each such institution the position obtaining in Cuttack is unsatisfactory. The number of population served by each such institution is 1,023. The position is still worse in Rourkela where one educational institution serves a population of 1,881. Rourkela is a new industrial town, where attention at this stage has been given more to industrial production than to civic amenities. The position in other towns excepting Bhubaneswar is not also satisfactory and calls for proper attention.

55. *Occupational groups and types of houses*—The State is primarily dependant on agriculture which is the principal economic activity of the people. Out of the total population of 17,548,846, the number of workers comes to 7,661,529 and of non-workers to 9,887,317. These non-workers include house-wives, students, children and persons disabled from work, retired persons, vagrants, convicts and unemployed persons. Out of the total number of workers as mentioned above, the number of persons who are mainly dependant on agriculture either as cultivators

or as agricultural labourers is 5,656,523. In other words 73·8 per cent of the total workers in Orissa are engaged in agriculture and the remaining 26·2 per cent are engaged in activities which are non-agricultural in nature. Out of such non-agricultural section of workers 6·9 per cent are engaged in household industry, 1·1 per cent in manufacturing other than household industry, 1·9 per cent in trade and commerce, 1·7 per cent in mining, quarrying, etc. and 0·4 per cent in construction work. Thus a small percentage of the total working population is engaged in avocations other than agriculture and household industry.

56. The different types of houses according to the use they are put may be seen to have some bearing on the different categories of population grouped according to their profession. In every 1,000 Census Houses in Orissa 5 are used as shop-*cum*-dwellings, 11 as shops (excluding eating houses) and 3 as business houses and offices. Thus 1·9 per cent of houses are utilized for purpose of trade and commerce. Exactly the same percentage, namely, 1·9 per cent of worker population is engaged in trade and commerce, as mentioned in the paragraph above. Similarly, it may be observed that in every 1,000 Census Houses, 58 are used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings and 3 as factories, workshops and worksheds. Thus 6·1 per cent of houses are utilized for purpose of large or small-scale industries as against 8·0 per cent of worker pupulation engaged in household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry.

57. The total number of Census Houses in the State is 3,702,725 out of which 3,437,840 houses or 92·8 per cent are situated in rural areas and 264 885 houses or 7·2 per cent in urban areas. Subsidiary Table E-1.2 gives the proportion of vacant Census Houses in rural and urban areas, which is 851 in rural areas and 149 in the urban areas out of 1,000 vacant Census Houses in the State. Such vacant houses in relation to the total Census Houses are to be found proportionately more in urban than in rural areas. This may be due to the fact that in urban areas, some houses which are usually let out on rent might not have any tenant on the day house-listing was done and the Enumerator recorded them as vacant.

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses			
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ORISSA	**35**	**965**	**889**	**826**	**5**	**58**
1	**Kalahandi District**	**14**	**986**	**951**	**901**	**2**	**48**
	Sadar Subdivision ..	*16*	*984*	*948*	*918*	*2*	*28*
1	Sadar PS ..	20	980	943	914	3	26
2	Borda OP (Part of Kegaon PS)	10	990	938	873	N	65
3	Kesinga PS ..	12	988	935	910	2	23
4	Madanpur Rampur PS ..	8	992	958	930	1	27
5	Narla PS .	7	993	967	937	2	28
6	Lanjigarh PS ..	30	970	935	924	3	8
7	Kashipur PS ..	22	978	958	925	1	32
8	Thuamul Rampur PS .	14	986	943	913	1	29
	Dharamgarh Subdivision	*9*	*991*	*967*	*897*	*1*	*69*
9	Dharamgarh PS ..	4	996	982	903	2	77
10	Kegaon PS (Excluding Borda OP)	43	957	930	865	1	64
11	Junagarh PS ..	6	994	960	882	2	76
12	Koksara PS ..	3	997	980	921	N	59
13	Jaipatna PS ..	12	988	961	897	1	63
	Nawapara Subdivision ..	*19*	*981*	*936*	*880*	*3*	*53*
14	Nawapara PS ..	24	976	924	889	3	32
15	Jonk PS ..	29	971	910	871	8	31
16	Komna PS ..	7	993	968	922	1	45
17	Khariar PS ..	24	976	937	885	1	51
18	Sinapali PS ..	13	987	934	837	2	95

N-Negligible

TABLE E-I.1

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and workshods	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
3	11	3	3	6	N	3	1	46	
2	3	2	1	4	N	2	1	20	1
1	*4*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*21*	
2	8	4	2	5	1	2	N	13	1
N	5	N	1	4	0	N	1	41	2
1	6	2	2	4	0	2	1	35	3
1	2	3	1	7	N	1	N	19	4
1	2	4	1	4	0	1	N	13	5
1	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	23	6
1	1	1	1	2	N	2	1	11	7
1	1	1	2	3	0	3	1	31	8
1	*1*	*1*	*N*	*4*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*15*	
1	1	1	N	4	0	1	N	6	9
1	1	1	N	6	0	2	N	16	10
1	2	1	1	3	0	2	N	24	11
1	1	1	N	3	0	1	N	10	12
2	2	1	N	4	N	1	N	17	13
6	*3*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*26*	
4	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	38	14
4	11	2	2	4	N	2	1	35	15
7	1	1	N	4	0	1	1	10	16
4	2	3	N	5	N	4	1	20	17
8	1	2	2	4	0	1	N	35	18

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwelling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	**Koraput District** ..	**33**	**967**	**940**	**898**	**2**	**40**
	Koraput Subdivision ..	*39*	*961*	*948*	*922*	*2*	*24*
	Koraput Taluk ...	37	963	948	922	N	26
1	Koraput PS ...	58	942	919	892	0	27
2	Dasamantapur PS ..	10	990	977	953	0	24
3	Lakshmipur PS ..	59	941	925	888	1	36
4	Narayanapatna PS ..	18	982	974	953	N	21
	Nandapur Taluk ..	40	960	948	923	3	22
5	Nandapur PS ...	30	970	955	916	0	39
6	Semiliguda PS ..	29	971	962	946	N	16
7	Pottangi PS ..	11	989	981	972	1	8
8	Padwa PS ..	19	981	974	953	1	20
9	Machkund PS ..	118	882	863	826	14	23
	Nowrangapur Subdivision ..	*21*	*979*	*948*	*897*	*2*	*49*
	Nowrangapur Taluk ...	10	990	962	906	2	54
10	Nowrangapur PS ...	14	986	949	893	4	52
11	Pappadahandi PS ..	6	994	971	918	1	52
12	Tentulikhunti PS ..	11	989	969	909	1	59
	Jeypore Taluk ..	17	983	945	911	3	31
13	Jeypore PS .	23	977	907	872	6	29
14	Boipariguda PS ...	17	983	975	954	1	20
15	Kundra PS ...	2	998	985	931	1	53
	Borigumma Taluk ..	12	988	951	880	3	68

N=Negligible

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc	Others	Sl No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	N	**1**	N	**14**	**2**
1	*2*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*5*	
2	3	2	1	2	N	1	N	4	
2	7	4	2	3	N	1	1	3	1
2	N	1	1	2	0	1	N	6	2
4	2	N	1	4	0	1	N	4	3
1	N	1	1	1	N	1	N	3	4
1	1	2	N	2	0	N	N	6	
	1	1	N	3	0	N	N	9	5
N	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
N	N	1	N	1	0	0	N	6	7
1	2	N	0	1	0	N	N	3	8
2	1	5	1	2	0	1	1	6	9
2	*4*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*17*	
3	4	1	2	3	N	1	1	13	
3	10	2	3	3	N	1	2	13	10
2	N	1	1	4	N	1	N	14	11
2	2		2	3	0	N	N	10	12
3	10	2	2	3	N	N	N	18	
6	19	3	4	5	N	N	N	33	13
N	1	1	1	1	0	N	N	4	14
N	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	8	15
2	4	1	3	3	1	2	N	21	

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Koraput District—*concld.*						
16	Borigumma PS ..	8	992	970	910	3	57
17	Kotpad PS ..	28	972	939	877	3	59
18	Kodinga PS ..	2	998	940	844	2	94
19	Bhairavasingpur PS ..	4	996	968	906	2	60
	Umarkot Taluk ..	49	951	928	872	1	55
20	Umarkot PS ..	28	972	944	903	1	40
21	Dabugam PS ..	125	875	858	769	1	88
22	Jorigam PS ..	4	996	975	930	1	44
	Malkangiri Taluk ..	17	983	956	929	N	27
23	Malkangiri PS .	14	986	960	927	N	33
24	Motu PS ..	12	988	965	937	0	28
25	Venkatapalam PS ..	19	981	933	902	N	31
26	Mathili PS ..	22	978	957	939	1	17
	Rayagada Subdivision ..	*52*	*948*	*915*	*880*	*2*	*33*
	Rayagada Taluk ..	55	945	922	900	2	20
27	Rayagada PS .	29	971	944	924	2	18
28	Kalyansingpur PS .	124	876	864	838	1	25
	Bissamcuttack Taluk ..	43	957	934	909	1	24
29	Bissamcuttack PS ..	35	965	949	918	1	30
30	Ambodala PS ..	62	938	897	886	2	9
	Gunupur Taluk ..	54	946	897	843	3	51
31	Gunupur PS ..	47	953	897	838	3	56
32	Gudari PS ..	48	952	908	849	2	57
33	Padmapur PS ..	97	903	869	822	4	43
34	Puttasingi PS ..	47	953	902	875	0	27

N=Negligible

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	4	1	N	4	0	1	N	10	16
1	6	2	2	2	2	1	N	17	17
3	2	1	8	2	0	3	N	39	18
3	3	1	0	5	0	2	N	14	19
1	1	1	N	3	N	1	N	16	
1	2	2	N	3	0	1		18	20
N	N	N	N	3	1	1	N	12	21
1	N	N	1	3	0	1	N	15	22
2	2	1	1	3	0	3	2	13	
3	1	2	N	3	0	1	N	16	23
0	N	1	N	3	0	6	1	12	24
1	1	0	N	3	0	17	10	16	25
1	2	N	3	4	0	1	1	9	26
2	*5*	*3*	*1*	*3*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*1*	
2	3	3	1	2	N	1	1	10	
2	4	4	1	2	N	1	1	12	27
N	1	1	0	3	0	N	1	6	28
1	5	2	1	2	N	3	N	9	
2	1	1	1	2	N	1	N	8	29
1	12	4	3	2	N	7	0	12	30
3	6	3	1	5	N	1	1	29	
5	10	5	1	6	N	1	1	27	31
2	5	1	1	6	0	N	1	28	32
2	1	1	0	2	1	1	N	26	33
N	1	2	N	2	0	0	N	46	34

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk, Police Station/City/Town with population of 50 000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Total	Occupied Census Houses			
				Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
					Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	**Sambalpur District**	33	967	916	807	6	103
	Sadar Subdivision	*29*	*971*	*920*	*802*	*9*	*109*
1	Sambalpur PS	19	981	906	786	12	108
2	Rengali PS	11	989	952	826	11	115
3	Lakhanpur PS	18	982	935	859	3	73
4	Brajarajnagar PS	29	971	922	863	18	41
5	Hirakud PS	177	823	772	688	13	71
6	Burla PS	64	936	865	800	12	53
7	Dhama PS	8	992	968	895	11	62
8	Jujomura PS	9	991	949	888	4	57
9	Sason PS	9	991	960	723	3	234
10	Katarbaga PS	8	992	961	714	6	241
11	Jharsuguda PS	58	942	852	781	14	57
12	Laikera PS	12	988	946	842	5	99
	Bargarh Subdivision	*40*	*960*	*907*	*797*	*5*	*105*
13	Bargarh PS	57	943	873	784	6	83
14	Paikmal PS	4	996	964	877	1	86
15	Jagdalpur PS	4	996	967	890	2	75
16	Padampur PS	5	995	956	851	1	104
17	Gaisilat PS	7	993	937	888	1	48
18	Melchhamunda PS	6	994	949	840	3	106
19	Sohela PS	9	991	956	884	3	69
20	Bijepur PS	23	977	905	680	3	222
21	Barpali PS	45	955	912	731	6	175
22	Bheden PS	161	839	788	699	4	85
23	Attabira PS	33	967	914	793	8	113
24	Bhatli PS	13	987	904	841	5	58
25	Ambabhona PS	35	965	900	722	11	167
	Deogarh Subdivision	*4*	*996*	*954*	*857*	*4*	*93*
26	Deogarh PS	7	993	959	907	5	47

TABLE E-I. 1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl No
9	10	11	12	1	14	15	16	17	1
3	8	2	2	4	N	2	1	29	3
4	*13*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*22*	
5	30	5	5	3	N	2	1	24	1
1	3	1	N	3	0	2	N	27	2
	5		N	3	N	4	N	33	3
7	13	3	4	3	1	5	1	12	4
6	23	4	1	3	N	2	N	12	5
11	21	1	1	9	1	1	1	25	6
2	4	1	1	2	0	N	N	14	7
5	2	1	1	5	0	1	N	27	8
2	4	N	1	4	0	1	N	19	9
4	3	1	1	5	N	1	N	16	10
6	36	3	6	4	0	2	1	32	11
3	5	1	2	5	0	3	N	23	12
2	*6*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*N*	*1*	*N*	*37*	
2	13	1	1	4	N	2	N	47	13
2			1	4	0	N	1	22	14
4	3	1	1	4	0	N	0	16	15
	2	N	1	6	0	1	1	27	16
	3	1	1	4	0	1	1	41	17
6	3	1	1	6	N	2	N	26	18
2	5	N	2	3	0	2	N	21	19
4	7	1		4	N	N	1	54	20
1	6		3	3	0	1	1	27	21
1	4	1	2	4	0	2	1	36	22
3	6	2	4	4	N	3	N	31	23
2	8		1	3	0	1	N	67	24
2	2	1	2	4	0	1	N	53	25
6	*3*	*1*	*1*	*6*	*N*	*1*	*N*	*24*	
8	1	N	N	3	0	1	N	21	26

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Total	Occupied Census Houses			
				Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
					Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Worksho p-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sambalpur District—*concld.*						
27	Riamal PS (Portion lying in Deogarh Subdivision)	3	997	956	865	8	82
28	Barkote PS ..	3	997	951	823	1	127
29	Naikul PS .	5	995	946	818	2	126
	Kuchinda Subdivision	*13*	*987*	*953*	*853*	*4*	*96*
30	Kuchinda PS ..	12	988	955	874	4	77
31	Govindpur PS ..	26	974	936	845	5	86
32	Mahulpali PS ..	9	991	952	838	4	110
33	Gourpali PS ..	7	993	964	835	4	125
34	Riamal PS (Portion lying in Kuchinda Subdivision)	2	998	980	966	0	14
	Rairakhol Subdivision	*95*	*905*	*841*	*768*	*2*	*71*
35	Rairakhol PS .	17	983	929	873	2	54
36	Naktideul PS ..	199	801	718	615	2	101
37	Charmal PS ..	9	991	952	911	2	39
4	**Bolangir District** .	**21**	**979**	**922**	**846**	**4**	**72**
	Sadar Subdivision .	*18*	*982*	*930*	*850*	*3*	*77*
1	Bolangir PS ..	22	978	929	853	5	71
2	Loisingha PS	21	979	916	827	1	88
3	Tusra PS .	9	991	946	868	2	76
	Patnagarh Subdivision ..	*15*	*985*	*934*	*875*	*2*	*57*
4	Patnagarh PS .	18	982	938	857	2	79
5	Belpara PS ..	17	983	895	857	1	37
6	Khaprakhol PS ..	6	994	968	931	1	36

TABLE E-I. 1 – *contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
6	2	2	2	6	0	1	N	22	27
5	3	1	1	7	0	1	1	27	28
5	5	1	N	9	N	1	1	27	29
4	*3*	*2*	*1*	*6*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*16*	
5	4	3	N	6	0	1	1	13	30
3	7	2	2	4	1	1	1	17	31
4	1	3	1	7	0	2	N	21	32
2	3	2	1	5	0	1	1	14	33
0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	10	34
1	*4*	*4*	*2*	*7*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*43*	
1	9	3	1	6	0	2	2	30	35
1	1	6	2	7	N	2	1	63	36
1	2	2	0	8	1	1	1	23	37
1	**6**	**3**	**2**	**4**	N	**1**	N	**40**	4
1	*5*	*3*	*1*	*5*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*35*	
2	6	4	1	5	N	1	1	29	1
1	2	2	2	5	N	1	1	49	2
1	5	3	1	4	N	1	N	30	3
1	*3*	*3*	*1*	*4*	*N*	*2*	*N*	*37*	
1	3	5	1	6	N	1	1	26	4
1	3	1	1	4	N	4	N	74	5
1	2	1	2	N	0	0	0	20	6

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses			
				Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
					Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bolangir District—*concld.*							
	Sonepur Subdivision	..	*26*	*974*	*891*	*790*	*5*	*96*
7	Sonepur PS	..	34	966	880	734	14	132
8	Tarbha PS	..	34	966	903	743	7	153
9	Binka PS	..	24	976	887	809	7	71
10	Dungripali PS	..	19	981	890	833	2	55
11	Birmaharajpur PS	..	22	978	900	808	3	89
12	Sindhol PS	..	35	965	854	735	9	110
	Titlagarh Subdivision	..	*23*	*977*	*940*	*885*	*5*	*50*
13	Titlagarh PS	..	44	956	923	894	6	23
14	Saintala PS	..	30	970	930	877	2	51
15	Kantabanji PS	..	12	988	942	855	6	81
16	Turekela PS	..	1	999	961	913	2	46
17	Sindhekela PS	..	8	992	967	906	5	56
5	**Baudh-Khondmals District**	..	**29**	**971**	**917**	**867**	**4**	**46**
	Khondmals Subdivision		*28*	*972*	*924*	*874*	*3*	*47*
1	Phulbani PS	..	39	961	887	845	4	38
2	Phiringia PS	..	8	992	970	915	4	51
3	Khajuripada PS	..	47	953	895	841	1	53
	Baudh Subdivision	..	*13*	*987*	*939*	*875*	*3*	*61*
4	Baudh PS	..	18	982	926	846	3	77
5	Ghantapada PS	..	8	992	952	907	2	43
6	Manamunda PS	..	11	989	948	872	2	74
7	Harbhanga PS	..	7	993	944	913	3	28

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
1	*10*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*N*	*2*	*N*	*61*	
2	20	6	3	4	1	2	1	47	7
1	8	2	3	4	0	1	N	44	8
1	10	2	4	5	0	1	N	66	9
2	6	2	3	2	0	2	N	74	10
1	11	1	1	4	0	2	1	57	11
2	12	3	1	5	0	2	N	86	12
2	*5*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*23*	
3	7	3	2	2	0	1	N	15	13
1	3	2	1	3	N	0	N	30	14
3		2	2	3	N	N	N	27	15
4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	28	16
N	N	N	N	2	0	1	N	22	17
3	4	3	1	5	N	6	1	31	5
6	*2*	*3*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*25*	
17	2	8	1	6	2	2	2	34	1
1	1	1	N	4	N	1	1	13	2
2	2	1	3	5	0	12	0	33	3
2	*6*	*4*	*1*	*6*	*N*	*5*	*1*	*23*	
2	9	6	1	6	N	5	1	26	4
3	3	2	1	6	0	5	1	19	5
2	4	1	1	5	N	7	1	2	6
2	5	4	1	7	N	3	2	2	7

N =Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Boudh-Khondmals District—*concld.*						
	Baliguda Subdivision ..	*40*	*960*	*900*	*859*	*5*	*36*
	Baliguda Taluk ..	55	945	876	842	4	30
8	Baliguda PS ..	81	919	823	781	5	37
9	Belghar PS ..	3	997	983	978	1	4
10	Kotgarh PS ..	34	966	909	890	3	16
11	Daringibadi PS ..	34	966	920	887	4	29
	G. Udayagiri Taluk ..	20	980	931	880	7	44
12	G. Udayagiri PS ..	12	988	950	899	8	43
13	Raikia PS ..	37	963	894	840	6	48
6	**Ganjam District** ..	**93**	**907**	**769**	**719**	**6**	**44**
	Chatrapur Subdivision ..	*95*	*905*	*758*	*708*	*9*	*41*
	Chatrapur Taluk ..	109	891	710	658	12	40
1	Chatrapur PS ..	121	879	738	707	7	24
2	Rambha PS (Portion) ..	114	886	707	689	5	13
3	Purushottampur PS (Portion)	107	893	691	648	4	39
4	Hinjili PS (Portion) ..	93	907	690	589	29	72
	Kodala Taluk ..	82	918	808	760	5	43
5	Rambha PS (Portion)	123	877	764	712	3	49
6	Kodala PS ..	68	932	823	774	7	42
7	Purushottampur PS (Portion)	76	924	814	767	4	43
	Berhampur Subdivision ..	*82*	*918*	*741*	*691*	*5*	*45*

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
3	*4*	*1*	*1*	*5*	*N*	*8*	*N*	*38*	
3	3	1	1	5	N	12	N	44	
4	4	2	1	5	N	12	1	67	8
1	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	5	9
2	2	1	0	3	0	35	1	13	10
2	4	1	N	7	0	1	N	31	11
3	5	2	1	5	0	2	N	31	
3	5	1	1	5	0	3	N	20	12
2	6	2	1	4	0	1	N	53	13
4	**12**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**N**	**4**	**1**	**103**	*6*
5	*11*	*2*	*8*	*4*	*1*	*6*	*4*	*106*	
6	13	3	10	4	1	8	4	132	
3	14	4	10	4	2	4	9	91	1
26	16	3	4	6	1	18	2	103	2
3	13	2	10	4	N	11	3	156	3
5	11	1	11	3	1	7	1	177	4
3	9	2	5	5	1	3	3	79	
4	10	3	6	5	1	4	N	80	5
2	10	2	5	6	2	4	N	78	6
2	7	2	6	3	N	2	7	81	7
4	*16*	*3*	*4*	*7*	*N*	*4*	*1*	*138*	

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk, Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ganjam District—*contd.*						
	Berhampur Taluk .	89	911	738	694	4	40
	Berhampur Town (M) ..	84	916	795	735	9	51
8	Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion) ..	89	911	720	680	3	37
9	Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	93	907	841	810	0	31
10	Hinjili PS (Portion) ..	98	902	552	523	2	27
11	Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	125	875	711	699	2	10
	Digapahandy Taluk .	69	931	750	696	6	48
12	Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	74	926	740	687	7	46
13	Hinjili PS (Portion) ..	63	937	725	690	5	30
14	Pattapur PS (Portion) ..	68	932	774	712	7	55
15	Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion) ..	53	947	670	647	1	22
	Chikiti Taluk ..	85	915	733	675	5	53
16	Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	91	909	698	646	7	45
17	Jarada PS ..	81	919	754	694	4	56
18	Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion) ..	107	893	655	575	0	80
	Ghumusur Subdivision ..	*115*	*885*	*755*	*693*	*7*	*55*
	Ghumusur Taluk ..	107	893	790	727	7	56
19	Bhanjanagar PS ..	133	867	790	727	8	55
20	Tarasingi PS ..	84	916	815	772	7	36
21	Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	75	925	818	762	4	52
22	Buguda PS ..	105	895	768	692	7	69
	Surada Taluk ..	162	838	685	618	11	56
23	Surada PS ..	98	902	734	668	13	53
24	Bodogodo PS (Portion) ..	261	739	612	545	10	57
25	Mohana PS (Portion)	32	968	885	871	2	12
26	Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	71	929	494	287	11	196

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
5	22	5	5	5	N	4	1	126	
7	58	14	10	5	1	N	4	22	
4	9	1	3	5	N	5	N	164	8
8	8	4	0	8	0	0	0	38	9
0	4	1	3	2	0	2	0	338	10
1	6	1	3	6	0	2	0	145	11
3	10	2	3	9	N	5	1	148	
2	13	2	3	8	1	4	1	152	12
1	7	0	3	7	0	15	0	179	13
4	7	1	4	10	N	3	1	128	14
4	8	1	1	9	2	13	1	238	15
3	9	2	3	8	1	5	1	150	
2	10	3	3	9	1	4	N	179	16
4	9	2	3	7	N	6	1	133	17
0	6	2	0	7	4	4	0	215	18
3	*9*	*3*	*5*	*7*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*100*	
4	10	3	4	7	N	2	1	72	
5	14	4	5	7	1	1	1	39	19
2	7	2	1	6	N	1	N	82	20
1	5	2	7	8	1	1	0	82	21
5	8	2	4	8	0	4	1	95	22
3	9	5	3	6	0	4	N	123	
4	13	5	5	6	0	6	1	128	23
2	4	6	3	6	0	1	N	105	24
0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	76	25
0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	427	26

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk, Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ganjam District—*concld.*						
	Aska Taluk ..	104	896	737	679	6	52
27	Aska PS ..	82	918	739	686	7	46
28	Pattapur PS (Portion) ..	81	919	716	668	4	44
29	Bodogodo PS (Portion) ..	202	798	649	586	3	60
30	Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	145	855	765	689	6	70
	Parlakhemundi Subdivision ..	*67*	*933*	*875*	*846*	*3*	*26*
	Parlakhemundi Taluk ..	75	925	877	844	3	30
31	Parlakhemundi PS ..	87	913	856	823	5	28
32	Serango PS (Portion) ..	58	942	902	879	1	22
33	Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	48	952	933	887	1	45
	R. Udayagiri Taluk ..	51	949	872	850	2	20
34	R. Udayagiri PS ..	49	951	887	863	1	23
35	Serango PS (Portion) ..	43	957	878	823	1	54
36	Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	24	976	930	923	1	6
37	Mohana PS (Portion) ..	60	940	848	828	3	17
7	**Sundargarh District** ..	**30**	**970**	**933**	**883**	**13**	**37**
	Sadar Subdivision ..	*8*	*992*	*963*	*902*	*5*	*56*
1	Sundargarh PS ..	13	987	955	897	7	51
2	Lephripara PS ..	2	998	973	881	3	89
3	Hemgir PS .	8	992	969	943	4	22
4	Bhasma PS ..	6	994	966	881	2	83
5	Talsara PS ..	7	993	969	869	3	97
6	Bargaon PS ..	5	995	968	915	4	49
7	Rajgangpur PS ..	14	986	952	924	9	19

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
3	10	3	6	6	N	2	N	129	
3	13	4	8	6	N	2	1	142	27
2	6	2	4	7	N	2	1	179	28
1	4	0	6	5	0	0	0	133	29
3	6	1	4	7	0	1	N	68	30
3	*9*	*2*	*1*	*5*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*35*	
3	10	3	2	4	1	1	1	23	
3	14	3	3	5	1	2	1	25	31
2	4	1	N	4	0	N	N	29	32
3	4	1	N	4	0	N	N	7	33
3	6	1	1	6	0	2	N	58	
4	12	2	1	8	0	2	N	35	34
2	2	N	0	6	0	N	0	69	35
1	5	1	N	4	0	6	0	29	36
3	4	2	1	5	0	N	1	76	37
4	6	4	2	5	N	1	1	14	7
4	*3*	*2*	*1*	*6*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*10*	
4	4	6	1	7	N	1	N	9	1
4	1	2	N	8	0	1	1	8	2
5	1	2	0	5	N	3	N	7	3
6	2	1	N	6	0	3	N	10	4
2	1	N	N	6	0	1	1	13	5
5	2	3	2	4	0	1	1	9	6
4	7	2	1	5	0	1	1	13	7

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sundargarh District—*concld.*						
	Panposh Subdivision ..	*59*	*941*	*903*	*860*	*27*	*16*
	Rourkela Town (NAC) ..	95	905	860	807	51	2
8	Birmitrapur PS ..	23	977	933	909	3	21
9	Raiboga PS ..	45	955	935	880	2	53
10	Bisra PS ..	34	966	938	903	6	29
11	Raghunathpali PS ..	12	988	960	928	7	25
	Bonai Subdivision ..	*18*	*982*	*923*	*885*	*5*	*33*
12	Bonaigarh PS ..	23	977	911	863	7	41
13	Banki PS ..	15	985	937	886	7	44
14	Gurundia PS ..	15	985	939	903	1	35
15	Sarasara Balang PS ..	3	997	967	919	6	42
16	Mahulpada PS ..	24	976	915	888	2	25
17	Koira PS ..	16	984	897	892	3	2
18	Kamarposh Balang PS ..	10	990	941	925	1	15
8	**Dhenkanal District** ..	**21**	**979**	**910**	**829**	**5**	**76**
	Dhenkanal Subdivision ..	*19*	*981*	*897*	*805*	*8*	*84*
1	Sadar PS ..	26	974	882	774	7	101
2	Motanga PS ..	11	989	917	836	16	65
3	Gondia PS ..	14	986	911	840	4	67
	Kamakhyanagar Subdivision ..	*23*	*977*	*903*	*824*	*3*	*76*
4	Kamakhyanagar PS ..	15	985	923	853	4	66
5	Parjang PS ..	19	981	909	823	2	84
6	Bhuban PS ..	49	951	849	763	2	84

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
4	*9*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*10*	
6	13	10	4	2	1	1	1	7	
4	12	4	3	4	N	1	1	15	8
1	1	2	N	4	0	1	1	10	9
2	4	2	1	5	N	2	1	11	10
1	1	3	1	6	1	N	N	15	11
4	*6*	*4*	*2*	*6*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*34*	
3	11	5	2	5	N	2	1	37	12
6	4	3	1	10	0	1	1	22	13
9	5	1	2	8	0	1	1	19	14
3	5	1	0	6	0	2	0	13	15
6	2	0	0	4	0	N	0	49	16
4	N	7	8	4	0	N	2	62	17
3	3	7	1	9	0	1	1	24	18
3	**15**	**2**	**6**	**8**	**N**	**8**	**1**	**26**	8
3	*21*	*4*	*6*	*8*	*N*	*10*	*1*	*31*	
4	22	4	10	8	N	10	1	33	1
1	24	4	5	8	N	11	1	18	2
3	17	3	2	7	0	9	1	33	3
2	*20*	*2*	*8*	*8*	*N*	*9*	*1*	*24*	
2	15	2	6	7	N	8	1	21	4
1	23	2	5	7	0	8	1	25	5
3	26	2	18	9	N	13	2	29	6

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Dhenkanal District—*concld.*						
	Angul Subdivision ..	*21*	*979*	*912*	*821*	*5*	*86*
7	Angul PS ..	30	970	902	831	5	66
8	Purunakote PS ..	23	977	879	855	6	18
9	Jarapada PS ..	15	985	931	803	2	126
10	Chhendipada PS ..	12	988	919	797	4	118
11	Bantala PS ..	13	987	925	833	8	84
	Talcher Subdivision ..	*26*	*974*	*910*	*850*	*6*	*54*
12	Talcher PS ..	22	978	913	863	8	42
13	Colliery PS .	41	959	884	851	7	26
14	Kaniha PS ..	20	980	925	836	2	87
	Athmallik Subdivision ..	*13*	*987*	*938*	*883*	*3*	*52*
15	Athmallik PS ..	18	982	930	882	4	44
16	Kishorenagar PS ..	6	994	951	890	2	59
17	Thakurgarh PS ..	8	992	931	889	3	39
18	Handapa PS ..	16	984	943	873	1	69
	Hindol Subdivision ..	*13*	*987*	*916*	*854*	*4*	*58*
19	Hindol PS ..	18	982	915	851	N	64
20	Balimi PS ..	10	990	921	892	N	29
21	Rasol PS ..	13	987	912	828	8	76
	Pallahara Subdivision ..	*33*	*967*	*920*	*791*	*2*	*127*
22	Pallahara PS ..	26	974	925	801	2	122
23	Khamar PS ..	43	957	911	773	3	135

N=Negligible

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
3	*14*	*3*	*5*	*7*	*N*	*8*	*2*	*25*	
3	17	4	7	7	N	7	1	22	7
11	8	3	1	13	0	6	20	36	8
2	12	3	1	6	0	5	N	25	9
3	9	1	6	8	0	10	N	32	10
2	16	2	6	7	0	8	1	20	11
2	*12*	*2*	*5*	*7*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*31*	
1	16	2	5	6	N	1	1	33	12
2	15	2	11	7	2	2	1	33	13
2	6	1	3	9	0	5	1	28	14
2	*5*	*2*	*2*	*10*	*0*	*4*	*1*	*23*	
3	8	2	3	8	0	4	1	23	15
1	3	2	1	10	0	2	1	23	16
4	5	1	3	15	0	4	1	28	17
3	3	1	1	11	0	2	1	19	18
2	*17*	*2*	*5*	*7*	*0*	*12*	*1*	*25*	
2	14	6	6	9	0	5	2	23	19
2	18	N	1	8	0	13	1	26	20
2	17	2	8	6	0	15	1	24	21
5	*4*	*3*	*2*	*11*	*N*	*6*	*1*	*15*	
5	5	2	3	9	N	7	2	16	22
4	4	4	0	14	0	5	N	15	23

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses			
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	**Puri District** ..	**39**	**961**	**822**	**759**	**7**	**56**
	Sadar Subdivision ..	*26*	*974*	*822*	*767*	*9*	*46*
	Puri Town (M) ..	49	951	801	728	49	24
1	Sadar PS ..	43	957	796	743	4	49
2	Krushnaprasad PS ..	35	965	817	780	5	32
3	Brahmagiri PS ..	36	964	794	763	6	25
4	Satyabadi PS ..	29	971	813	738	4	71
5	Delang PS ..	11	989	839	764	7	68
6	Pipli PS ..	12	988	859	799	6	54
7	Nimapara PS ..	19	981	806	765	4	37
8	Gop PS ..	17	983	811	775	6	30
9	Kakatpur PS ..	13	987	895	837	3	55
	Bhubaneswar Subdivision ..	*32*	*968*	*839*	*779*	*11*	*49*
10	Bhubaneswar PS ..	38	962	857	823	20	14
11	Balipatna PS ..	18	982	831	746	4	81
12	Balianta PS ..	19	981	848	746	7	95
13	Chandka PS ..	22	978	852	812	4	36
14	Jatni PS ..	58	942	803	761	14	28
	Khurda Subdivision ..	*57*	*943*	*809*	*751*	*4*	*54*
15	Khurda PS ..	52	948	820	769	7	44
16	Banpur PS ..	43	957	826	782	7	37
17	Tangi PS ..	34	966	832	797	1	34
18	Begunia PS ..	82	918	783	726	1	56
19	Bolgarh PS ..	100	900	751	614	1	136
	Nayagarh Subdivision ..	*49*	*951*	*823*	*741*	*6*	*76*

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	**19**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**95**	**9**
2	*20*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*109*	
9	67	11	6	4	2	3	3	45	
1	20	2	12	N	3	1	0	122	1
1	14	2	1	7	N	6	3	114	2
N	12	5	5	8	1	12	2	125	3
1	18	5	2	8	N	3	1	120	4
1	11	2	3	5	0	5	N	123	5
2	11	3	2	5	N	2	1	103	6
1	15	2	5	9	N	12	N	131	7
1	21	3	4	8	0	4	1	130	8
1	12	1	1	7	N	4	N	66	9
2	*19*	*7*	*4*	*6*	*N*	*8*	*1*	*82*	
3	15	7	4	5	1	8	1	61	10
N	16	4	3	6	N	4	N	118	11
1	21	3	5	8	1	5	1	88	12
1	24	4	1	7	N	15	1	73	13
3	25	17	4	5	2	12	2	69	14
2	*22*	*4*	*7*	*6*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*86*	
3	24	3	5	6	2	11	1	73	15
2	16	6	5	6	0	3	2	91	16
1	24	5	4	5	1	4	1	89	17
2	21	1	9	7	0	4	1	90	18
N	24	1	14	7	1	1	1	100	19
2	*16*	*2*	*5*	*6*	*N*	*5*	*2*	*90*	

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses			
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Puri District—*concld.*						
20	Nayagarh PS	64	936	808	719	4	85
21	Fategarh PS	45	955	843	777	8	58
22	Khandpara PS	44	956	855	752	6	97
23	Gania PS	37	963	847	781	5	61
24	Daspalla PS	38	962	857	805	6	46
25	Nuagaon PS	46	954	781	584	4	193
26	Odagaon PS	23	977	787	681	7	99
27	Sarankul PS	41	959	856	778	8	70
28	Ranpur PS	81	919	786	743	3	40
10	**Keonjhar District**	**22**	**978**	**941**	**878**	**5**	**58**
	Sadar Subdivision	*12*	*988*	*959*	*893*	*4*	*62*
1	Sadar PS	20	980	946	880	8	58
2	Patna PS	15	985	962	894	2	66
3	Ghatgaon PS	16	984	960	900	5	55
4	Harichandanpur PS	6	994	973	907	2	64
5	Pandapara PS	4	996	965	856	N	109
6	Telkoi PS	1	999	965	889	4	72
7	Kanjipani PS	2	998	967	947	1	19
	Anandapur Subdivision	*27*	*973*	*915*	*844*	*4*	*67*
8	Anandapur PS	29	971	906	831	4	71
9	Ramchandrapur PS	21	979	928	851	3	74
10	Soso PS	32	968	927	887	7	33
	Champua Subdivision	*35*	*965*	*933*	*884*	*7*	*42*
11	Champua PS	18	982	954	893	4	57
12	Baria PS	12	988	965	862	2	101
13	Chamakpur PS	50	950	928	903	2	23
14	Barbil PS	54	946	895	872	19	4

N=Negligible

TABLE E-I:1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	27	2	8	5	0	2	1	81	20
1	7	2	6	7	0	2	N	87	21
2	12	3	10	9	0	1	1	63	22
1	9	2	2	5	0	2	N	95	23
2	11	3	1	5	N	3	1	79	24
1	14	1	3	6	0	1	1	146	25
1	13	2	3	4	0	29	N	138	26
1	9	2	7	8	N	1	1	74	27
3	27	5	6	6	0	3	10	73	28
3	**5**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**N**	**2**	**1**	**18**	**10**
2	*3*	*2*	*N*	*5*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*15*	
2	5	3	1	5	N	1	1	16	1
1	3	1	N	5	0	1	N	12	2
2	3	2	N	5	0	1	N	11	3
N	1	1	N	3	0	N	N	16	4
1	1	3	0	4	0	N	2	20	5
1	2	N	0	8	N	2	1	20	6
7	N	3	0	5	0	N	2	14	7
4	*11*	*2*	*2*	*7*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*26*	
5	12	2	3	6	1	4	1	31	8
2	10	2	2	8	N	3	1	23	9
7	7	3	0	6	0	3	1	14	10
3	*4*	*4*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*13*	
2	3	1	0	6	1	1	1	13	11
1	2	1	N	5	0	2	N	12	12
2	1	2	N	3	N	1	1	12	13
6	10	10	4	2	2	1	1	15	14

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	**Cuttack District** ..	**22**	**978**	**883**	**829**	**5**	**49**
	Sadar Subdivision ..	*24*	*976*	*874*	*812*	*6*	*56*
	Cuttack City (M) ..	55	945	789	706	22	61
1	Sadar PS ..	9	991	909	880	4	25
2	Chowdwar PS ..	26	974	884	858	11	15
3	Tangi PS ..	20	980	886	829	5	52
4	Kissennagar PS ..	16	984	892	776	4	112
5	Salepur PS ..	20	980	904	841	2	61
6	Mahanga PS ..	25	975	900	822	5	73
7	Gobindpur PS ..	14	986	906	848	3	55
8	Jagatsingpur PS ..	9	991	896	825	3	68
9	Balikuda PS ..	24	976	819	774	2	43
10	Ersama PS ..	17	983	832	805	2	25
11	Tirtol PS ..	17	983	898	817	6	75
12	Banki PS ..	38	962	847	802	3	42
13	Baideswar PS	90	910	777	736	1	40
	Jajpur Subdivision ..	*16*	*984*	*906*	*866*	*5*	*35*
14	Jajpur PS ..	17	983	896	857	6	33
15	Barchana PS ..	14	986	883	846	5	32
16	Dharamsala PS ..	11	989	929	863	5	61
17	Sukinda PS ..	13	987	933	912	2	19
18	Korai PS ..	35	965	869	836	7	26
19	Binjharpur PS ..	12	988	916	888	4	24
	Kendrapara Subdivision ..	*24*	*976*	*877*	*830*	*4*	*43*
20	Kendrapara PS ..	42	958	847	803	2	42
21	Patamundai PS .	19	981	865	816	4	45
22	Patkura PS ..	15	985	910	853	3	54
23	Mahakalpara PS ..	23	977	831	794	5	32
24	Aul PS ..	17	983	908	865	7	36
25	Rajnagar PS ..	6	994	885	856	2	27

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	19	4	4	8	1	4	1	52	11
2	*22*	*5*	*4*	*8*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*55*	
7	77	15	8	5	5	2	3	34	
2	24	4	4	7	1	3	1	36	
?	30	5	5	6	1	3	0	38	2
2	16	3	5	5	0	3	N	60	?
1	20	5	6	11	N	3	1	45	4
1	15	5	5	9	1	4	2	34	5
1	11	3	3	9	N	4	1	43	6
1	18	3	3	9	N	4	1	41	7
1	17	4	3	10	N	2	3	55	8
1	14	1	3	7	1	6	1	123	9
N	10	3	1	9	N	6	N	122	10
1	10	3	2	9	N	2	1	57	11
1	22	4	5	6	N	12	1	64	12
1	9	7	8	8	N	9	2	89	13
1	*15*	*3*	*3*	*8*	*N*	*3*	*1*	*44*	
2	17	3	4	9	1	2	1	48	14
2	17	4	4	7	N	6	1	62	15
2	13	3	3	5	1	3	1	29	16
2	9	2	1	10	N	2	1	27	17
2	15	4	5	6	N	1	1	62	18
1	16	2	2	8	N	2	1	40	19
2	*16*	*3*	*3*	*10*	*N*	*8*	*1*	*56*	
3	24	4	5	10	1	10	1	53	20
2	16	3	3	10	N	11	1	70	21
1	6	2	3	8	0	7	1	47	22
1	16	2	2	13	0	7	2	103	23
3	16	2	3	11	N	4	1	35	24
2	14	2	2	13	1	5	2	68	25

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses			
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Cuttack District- *concld.*						
	Athgarh Subdivision ..	*29*	*971*	*877*	*802*	*4*	*71*
26	Athgarh PS .	20	980	881	851	5	25
27	Gurudijhatia PS .	10	990	873	847	4	22
28	Tigiria PS ..	48	952	870	772	0	98
29	Baramba PS ..	38	962	853	771	4	78
30	Kanpur PS .	30	970	889	798	5	86
31	Narsingpur PS	20	980	921	784	6	131
12	**Mayurbhanj District** ..	**20**	**980**	**948**	**840**	**3**	**105**
	Sadar Subdivision ..	*24*	*976*	*940*	*774*	*3*	*163*
1	Baripada PS ..	28	972	915	858	5	52
2	Badasahi PS .	12	988	948	877	1	70
3	Baisinga PS .	31	969	916	841	2	74
4	Betnoti PS . ..	35	965	930	661	3	266
5	Muruda PS .	10	990	959	719	2	238
6	Suliapada PS ..	21	979	951	495	2	454
7	Kuliana PS ..	15	985	965	847	1	117
8	Bangriposi PS ..	35	965	940	766	4	170
	Bamanghaty Subdivision ..	*18*	*982*	*963*	*903*	*4*	*56*
9	Rairangpur PS .	13	987	961	883	6	72
10	Badampahar PS ..	16	984	963	921	3	39
11	Bisoi PS ..	13	987	974	918	N	56
12	Gorumahisani PS ..	18	982	955	916	3	36
13	Bahalda PS ..	22	978	961	899	5	57
14	Tiring PS ..	23	97	963	902	4	57
	Panchpir Subdivision ..	*20*	*980*	*949*	*877*	*2*	*70*

N -Negligible

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	*15*	*2*	*4*	*7*	*N*	*4*	*1*	*59*	
3	29	5	2	8	N	4	2	46	26
2	19	1	3	8	0	5	2	77	27
N	12	2	4	7	N	7	N	50	28
2	12	2	6	6	N	1	N	80	29
1	11	3	6	7	1	4	1	47	30
1	7	2	1	8	0	2	1	37	31
2	6	3	2	7	N	2	1	9	12
2	*7*	*3*	*2*	*8*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*11*	
5	15	5	4	5	N	1	2	20	1
2	7	2	7	9	N	1	1	11	2
2	7	2	4	10	N	2	2	24	3
2	9	4	1	8	1	1	1	8	4
1	8	3	N	9	0	1	1	9	5
2	4	2	1	8	1	2	1	7	6
1	3	3	N	7	N	3	N	3	7
1	4	3	N	8	N	1	1	7	8
2	*4*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*4*	
2	7	4	1	4	1	1	1	5	9
1	2	5	2	5	0	1	1	4	10
1	2	1	0	5	1	1	N	2	11
5	7	4	1	5	1	N	1	3	12
1	4	1	N	4	1	1	N	5	13
1	3	1	N	4	0	1	1	3	14
3	*5*	*4*	*1*	*7*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*8*	

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk, Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mayurbbanj District—*concld.*						
15	Karanjia PS	..	44	956	915	850	2	63
16	Jashipur PS	..	10	990	966	882	3	81
17	Raruan PS	..	12	988	959	892	2	65
18	Thakurmunda PS	..	12	988	955	884	2	69
	Kaptipada Subdivision	..	*18*	*982*	*945*	*869*	*3*	*73*
19	Udala PS	..	10	990	948	889	3	56
20	Sarat PS	..	4	996	979	935	1	43
21	Khunta PS	..	32	968	930	822	4	104
13	**Balasore District**	..	**13**	**987**	**924**	**881**	**5**	**38**
	Sadar Subdivision	..	*15*	*985*	*930*	*881*	*4*	*45*
1	Balasore PS	..	51	949	887	873	4	10
2	Simulia PS	..	4	996	936	886	5	45
3	Khaira PS	..	1	999	956	884	7	65
4	Soro PS	..	35	965	903	839	5	59
5	Shergada	..	2	998	918	896	2	20
6	Remuna PS	..	21	979	898	844	2	52
7	Basta PS	..	4	996	936	909	4	23
8	Jaleswar PS	.	8	992	930	880	16	34
9	Bhograi PS	..	2	998	954	890	1	63
10	Baliapal PS	..	2	998	967	903	4	60
11	Singla PS	.	N	1,000	961	929	2	30
12	Raibania PS	..	N	1,000	969	907	1	61
	Bhadrak Subdivision	..	*10*	*990*	*921*	*887*	*4*	*30*
13	Bhadrak PS	..	19	981	897	864	6	27
14	Bonth PS	..	14	986	917	875	3	39
15	Bhandaripokhari PS	..	8	992	931	912	6	13

N=Negligible

TABLE E-I.1—*contd.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
4	8	6	2	7	1	2	2	9	15
3	3	3	1	7	N	1	1	5	16
3	4	3	N	9	N	3	1	6	17
1	3	4	1	7	N	3		12	18
1	*6*	*3*	*3*	*7*	*N*	*3*	*1*	*13*	
2	5	3	4	7	N	3	1	17	19
1	2	2	N	7	0	1	1	3	20
1	6	4	4	8	0	3	1	11	21
2	**16**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**27**	13
1	*11*	*4*	*3*	*8*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*26*	
2	16	5	3	7	N	2	1	26	1
1	10	2	5	6	2	N	N	34	2
1	8	3	2	6	0	1	N	22	3
2	15	4	5	7	N	2	1	26	4
N	5	3	2	7	0	3	1	59	5
4	19	4	8	9	N	1	8	28	6
2	17	4	3	8	0	1	2	23	7
1	11	7	3	10	1	N	1	28	8
1	7	2	2	9	N	0	1	22	9
1	2	3	1	8	0	N	1	15	10
1	4	2	3	10	1	1	1	16	11
1	2	3	1	9	0	0	1	14	12
3	*18*	*4*	*4*	*9*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*28*	
3	29	6	5	6	2	1	2	30	13
2	18	5	3	8	N	2	1	30	14
1	13	3	2	10	N	1	N	31	15

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant

Sl. No.	State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses			
			Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings		
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Balasore District—*concld.*						
16	Dhamnagar PS ..	4	996	928	895	2	31
17	Tihiri PS ..	7	993	928	901	5	22
18	Chandbali PS ..	14	986	881	834	10	37
19	Bansada PS ..	7	993	942	911	4	27
20	Basudebpur PS ..	4	996	948	906	2	40
	Nilgiri Subdivision ..	*16*	*984*	*897*	*847*	*5*	*45*
21	Nilgiri PS ..	9	991	949	894	5	50
22	Berhampur PS ..	41	959	703	672	7	24

TABLE E.I.1—*concld.*

and different types of occupied Census Houses

Occupied Census Houses									
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2	19	2	4	10	N	1	2	28	16
2	18	3	4	11	N	1	2	24	17
13	20	9	3	13	0	6	1	40	18
4	8	3	2	6	N	1	1	26	19
4	7	3	3	7	0	1	N	23	20
2	*37*	*7*	*4*	*8*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*25*	
1	6	4	1	8	N	2	1	19	21
5	153	18	17	8	3	1	3	48	22

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA ..	**851**	**149**	**935**	**65**	**678**	**322**	**957**	**43**
Kalahandi District ..	**907**	**93**	**972**	**28**	**739**	**261**	**985**	**15**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*913*	*87*	*964*	*36*	*766*	*234*	*931*	*19*
Sadar PS ..	654	346	816	184	233	767	897	103
Borda OP (Part of Kegaon PS)	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kesinga PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Madanpur Rampur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Narla PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Lanjigarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kashipur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Thuamul Rampur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Dharamgarh Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Dharamgarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kegaon PS (Excluding Borda OP)	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Junagarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Koksara PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jaipatna PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nawapara Subdivision ..	*836*	*164*	*946*	*54*	*537*	*463*	*959*	*41*
Nawapara PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jonk PS ..	675	325	858	142	123	877	788	212
Komna PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Khariar PS ..	774	226	897	103	722	278	930	70
Sinapali PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Koraput District ..	**846**	**154**	**952**	**48**	**638**	**362**	**958**	**42**
Koraput Subdivision ..	*688*	*312*	*968*	*32*	*648*	*352*	*995*	*5*
Koraput Taluk ..	761	239	952	48	1,000	0	996	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koraput District—*contd.*								
Koraput PS ..	500	500	835	165	0	0	986	14
Dasamantapur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Lakshmipur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Narayanapatna PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nandapur Taluk ..	628	372	982	18	623	377	994	6
Nandapur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Semiliguda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Pottangi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Padwa PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Machkund PS ..	313	687	892	108	574	426	971	29
Nowrangapur Subdivision ..	*870*	*130*	*953*	*47*	*561*	*439*	*957*	*43*
Now angapur Taluk ..	672	328	943	57	302	698	960	40
Nowrangapur PS ..	333	667	841	159	140	860	885	115
Pappadahandi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Tentulikhunti PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jeypore Taluk ..	554	446	834	166	266	734	808	192
Jeypore PS ..	308	692	631	369	169	831	568	432
Boipariguda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kundra PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Borigumma Taluk ..	756	244	971	29	762	238	961	39
Borigumma PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kotpad PS ..	676	324	911	89	333	667	865	135
Kodinga PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bhairavasingpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Umarkot Taluk ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Umarkot PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Dabugam PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jorigam PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Malkangiri Taluk ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koraput District—*concld.*								
Malkangiri PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Motu PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Venkatapalam PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Mathili PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Rayagada Subdivision ..	*926*	*74*	*935*	*65*	*767*	*233*	*938*	*62*
Rayagada Taluk ..	882	118	899	101	638	362	932	68
Rayagada PS ..	694	306	864	136	533	467	897	103
Kalyansingpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bissamcuttack Taluk ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bissamcuttack PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ambodala PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gunupur Taluk ..	930	70	925	75	783	217	922	78
Gunupur PS ..	818	182	831	169	600	400	840	160
Gudari PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Padmapur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Puttasingi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sambalpur District ..	**809**	**191**	**915**	**85**	**714**	**286**	**976**	**24**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*401*	*599*	*790*	*210*	*560*	*440*	*952*	*48*
Sambalpur PS ..	248	752	492	508	245	755	796	204
Rengali PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Lakhanpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Brajarajnagar PS ..	204	796	551	449	387	613	995	5
Hirakud PS ..	40	960	190	810	16	984	943	57
Burla PS ..	296	704	613	387	458	542	845	155
Dhama PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jujomura PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sason PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Katarbaga PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jharsuguda PS ..	494	506	592	408	447	553	761	239
Laikera PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sambalpur District—*concld.*								
Bargarh Subdivision ..	*974*	*26*	*983*	*17*	*909*	*91*	*992*	*8*
Bargarh PS ..	868	132	872	128	483	517	926	74
Paikmal PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jagdalpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Padampur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gaisilat PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
Melchhamunda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sohela PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bijepur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Barpali PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bheden PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Attabira PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bhatli PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ambabhona PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Deogarh Subdivision ..	*1,000*	*0*	*940*	*60*	*629*	*371*	*963*	*37*
Deogarh PS ..	1,000	0	806	194	27	973	749	251
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Deogarh Subdivision) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Barkote PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Naikul PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kuchinda Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Kuchinda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Govindpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Mahulpali PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gourpali PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Kuchinda Subdivision) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Rairakhol Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Rairakhol PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Naktideul PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Charmal PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bolangir District ..	**796**	**204**	**945**	**55**	**647**	**353**	**947**	**53**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*728*	*272*	*925*	*75*	*627*	*373*	*956*	*44*
Bolangir PS ..	489	511	828	172	461	539	890	110
Loisingha PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Tusra PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Patnagarh Subdivision ..	*811*	*189*	*955*	*45*	*623*	*377*	*926*	*74*
Patnagarh PS ..	677	323	904	96	429	571	890	110
Belpara PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Khaprakhol PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sonepur Subdivision ..	*907*	*93*	*971*	*29*	*808*	*192*	*935*	*65*
Sonepur PS ..	283	717	682	318	235	765	524	476
Tarbha PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Binka PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Dungripali PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Birmaharajpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sindhol PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Titlagarh Subdivision ..	*695*	*305*	*931*	*69*	*446*	*554*	*974*	*26*
Titlagarh PS ..	591	409	900	100	221	779	944	56
Saintala PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kantabanji PS ..	429	571	835	165	200	800	954	46
Turekela PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sindhekela PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Baudh-Khondmals District	**967**	**33**	**991**	**9**	**968**	**32**	**962**	**38**
Khondmals Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Phiringia PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Phulbani PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Khajuripada PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baudh-Khondmals District—*concld.*								
Baudh Subdivision ..	*753*	*247*	*972*	*28*	*830*	*170*	*908*	*92*
Baudh PS ..	567	433	929	71	556	444	817	183
Ghantapada PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Manamunda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Harbhanga PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Baliguda Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Baliguda Taluk ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Baliguda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Belghar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kotgarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Daringibadi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
G. Udayagiri Taluk ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
G. Udayagiri PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Raikia PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ganjam District ..	**906**	**94**	**926**	**74**	**848**	**152**	**891**	**109**
Chatrapur Subdivision ..	*920*	*80*	*963*	*37*	*960*	*40*	*947*	*53*
Chatrapur Taluk ..	882	118	938	62	945	55	891	109
Chatrapur PS ..	851	149	915	85	854	146	858	142
Rambha PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Hinjili PS (Portion) ..	746	254	880	120	963	37	842	158
Kodala Taluk ..	971	29	986	14	995	5	999	1
Rambha PS (Portion) ..	902	98	923	77	957	43	994	6
Kodala PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Purushortampur PS (Portion)	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam District—*contd.*								
Berhampur Subdivision ..	*853*	*147*	*849*	*151*	*751*	*249*	*838*	*162*
Berhampur Taluk ..	717	283	688	312	417	583	619	381
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	972	28	977	23	949	51	963	37
Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Hinjili PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Digapahandy Taluk ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Hinjili PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Pattapur PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Chikiti Taluk ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jarada PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ghumusur Subdivision ..	*937*	*63*	*961*	*39*	*825*	*175*	*894*	*106*
Ghumusur Taluk ..	946	54	964	36	932	68	883	117
Bhanjanagar PS ..	874	126	897	103	824	176	657	343
Tarasingi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Buguda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Surada Taluk ..	892	108	886	114	590	410	873	127
Surada PS ..	645	355	792	208	315	685	733	267
Bodogodo PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Mohana PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Aska Taluk ..	956	44	987	13	841	159	920	80

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam District—*concld.*								
Aska PS	894	106	976	24	734	266	826	174
Pattapur PS (Portion)	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..
Bodogodo PS (Portion)	1,000	.	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gangapur PS (Portion)	1,000	.	1,000	.	1,000	.	1,000	..
Parlakhemundi Subdivision	*894*	*105*	*929*	*71*	*617*	*383*	*883*	*117*
Parlakhemundi Taluk	857	143	892	108	490	510	842	158
Parlakhemundi PS	808	192	829	171	466	534	746	254
Serango PS (Portion)	1,000		1,000	.	1 000	.	1,000	..
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	1,000		1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
R. Udayagiri Taluk	1,000	.	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
R. Udayagiri PS	1,000		1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Serango PS (Portion)	1,000		1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	1,000		1,000		1,000	..	1,000	..
Mohana PS (Portion)	1,000		1,000	.	1,000		1,000	.
Sundargarh District	376	624	777	223	222	778	983	17
Sadar Subdivision	*740*	*260*	*922*	*78*	*581*	*419*	*988*	*12*
Sundargarh PS	313	687	787	213	338	662	951	49
Lephripara PS	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Hemgir PS	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bhasma PS	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Talsara PS	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bargaon PS	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Rajgangpur PS	703	297	769	231	216	784	912	88
Panposh Subdivision	*228*	*772*	*498*	*502*	*84*	*916*	*947*	*53*
Birmitrapur PS	583	417	586	414	333	667	990	10
Raiboga PS	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bisra PS	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Raghunathpali PS	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2 *contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sundargarh District—*concld.*								
Bonai Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*		*1,000*	.	*1,000*	
Bonaigarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Banki PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Gurundia PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Sarasara Balang PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Mahulpada PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Koira PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Kamarposh Balang PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Dhenkanal District ..	**833**	**167**	**956**	**44**	**819**	**181**	**948**	**52**
Dhenkanal Subdivision ..	*776*	*224*	*934*	*66*	*772*	*228*	*959*	*41*
Sadar PS ..	673	327	867	133	548	452	934	66
Motanga PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gondia PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision	*815*	*185*	*966*	*34*	*983*	*17*	*874*	*126*
Kamakhyanagar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Parjang PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	
Bhuban PS ..	573	427	822	178	846	154	445	555
Angul Subdivision ..	*760*	*240*	*932*	*68*	*738*	*262*	*967*	*33*
Angul PS ..	604	396	842	158	446	554	899	101
Purunakote PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jarapada PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Chhendipada PS ..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bantala PS ..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Talcher Subdivision ..	*820*	*180*	*924*	*76*	*697*	*303*	*907*	*93*
Talcher PS ..	473	527	814	186	455	545	699	301
Colliery PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000		1,000	
Kaniha PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000		1,000	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhenkanal District—*concld.*								
Athmallik Subdivision ..	*1,000*	.	*1,000*	.	*1,000*	.	*1,000*	.
Athmallik PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kishorenagar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Thakurgarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Handapa PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
Hindol Subdivision .	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Hindol PS ..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Balimi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Rasol PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Pallahara Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Pallahara PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Khamar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Puri District ..	**893**	**107**	**920**	**80**	**602**	**398**	**975**	**25**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*833*	*167*	*916*	*84*	*511*	*489*	*954*	*46*
Sadar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Krushnaprasad PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Brahmagiri PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Satyabadi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Delang PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Pipli PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nimapara PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gop PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Kakatpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bhubaneswar Subdivision	*557*	*443*	*765*	*235*	*301*	*699*	*984*	*16*
Bhubaneswar PS .	264	736	433	567	93	907	932	68
Balipatna PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Balianta PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Chandka PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jatni PS ..	452	548	673	327	83	917	906	94

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Puri District—*concld.*								
Khurda Subdivision ..	*983*	*17*	*964*	*36*	*927*	*73*	*987*	*13*
Khurda PS ..	931	69	874	126	840	160	943	57
Banpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Tangi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Begunia PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bolgarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nayagarh Subdivision ..	*981*	*19*	*984*	*16*	*957*	*43*	*985*	*15*
Nayagarh PS ..	915	85	901	99	646	354	919	81
Fategarh PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Khandpara PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gania PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Daspalla PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nuagaon PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Odagaon PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sarankul PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ranpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Keonjhar District ..	**827**	**173**	**948**	**52**	**629**	**371**	**987**	**13**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*786*	*214*	*962*	*38*	*613*	*387*	*981*	*19*
Sadar PS ..	510	490	858	142	303	697	923	77
Patna PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ghatgaon PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Harichandanpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Pandapara PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Telkoi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kanjipani PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Anandapur Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	
Anandapur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ramchandrapur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Soso PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Keonjhar District—*concld.*								
Champua Subdivision ..	*717*	*283*	*872*	*128*	*426*	*574*	*982*	*18*
Champua PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Baria PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Chamakpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Barbil PS ..	306	694	508	492	183	817	300	700
Cuttack District ..	**825**	**175**	**936**	**64**	**722**	**278**	**933**	**67**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*720*	*280*	*892*	*108*	*548*	*452*	*889*	*111*
Sadar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Chowdwar PS ..	111	889	618	382	491	509	993	7
Tangi ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kissannagar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Salepur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Mahanga PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gobindpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jagatsingpur PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Balikuda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..
Ersama PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Tirtol PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Banki PS ..	933	67	930	70	824	176	982	18
Baideswar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Jajpur Subdivision ..	*917*	*83*	*972*	*28*	*900*	*100*	*963*	*37*
Jajpur PS ..	808	192	922	78	958	42	889	111
Barchana PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Dharamsala PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Sukinda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Korai PS ..	877	123	923	77	448	552	872	128
Binjharpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kendrapara Subdivision ..	*910*	*90*	*970*	*30*	*921*	*79*	*999*	*1*
Kendrapara PS ..	821	179	891	109	583	417	998	2
Patamundai PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack District—*concld.*								
Patkura PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	.
Mahakalpara PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Aul PS ..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Rajnagar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Athgarh Subdivision ..	*977*	*23*	*974*	*26*	*937*	*63*	*983*	*17*
Athgarh PS ..	825	175	873	127	750	250	758	242
Gurudijhatia PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Tigiria PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Baramba PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kanpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Narsingpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Mayurbhanj District ..	**937**	**63**	**976**	**24**	**800**	**200**	**985**	**15**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*914*	*86*	*955*	*45*	*759*	*241*	*981*	*19*
Baripada PS .	450	550	698	302	118	882	547	453
Badasahi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Baisinga PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Betnoti PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Muruda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Suliapada PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Kuliana PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bangriposi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bamanghaty Subdivision ..	*902*	*98*	*976*	*24*	*675*	*325*	*981*	*19*
Rairangpur PS ..	418	582	890	110	91	909	933	67
Badampahar PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bisoi PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Gorumahisani PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bahalda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Tiring PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mayurbhanj District—*concld.*								
Panchpir Subdivision ..	*1,000*		*1,000*	.	*1,000*		*1,000*	.
Karanjia PS .	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	.	1,000	..
Jashipur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	.	1,000	.
Raruan PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Thakurmunda PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..
Kaptipada Subdivision ..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	
Udala PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..
Sarat PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	.
Khunta PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Balasore District .	**676**	**324**	**938**	**62**	**773**	**227**	**953**	**47**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*631*	*369*	*923*	*77*	*718*	*282*	*966*	*34*
Balasore PS ..	149	851	605	395	683	317	426	574
Simulia PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Khaira PS .	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Soro PS .	983	17	882	118	678	322	964	36
Shergada PS	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Remuna PS .	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Basta PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..
Jaleswar PS .	306	694	820	180	136	864	792	208
Bhograi PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Baliapal PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Singla PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Raibania PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bhadrak Subdivision .	*674*	*326*	*946*	*54*	*798*	*202*	*919*	*81*
Bhadrak PS ..	282	718	826	174	774	226	723	277
Bonth PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Bhandaripokhari PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Dhamnagar PS ..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	.
Tihiri PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in each type of use among Rural and Urban areas

State/District/Subdivision Taluk/Police Station	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		used as Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balasore District—*concld.*								
Chandbali PS ..	926	74	765	235	244	756	729	271
Bansada PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Basudebpur PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Nilgiri Subdivision .	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..	*1,000*	..
Nilgiri PS ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Berhampur PS .	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..

CHAPTER III

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

58. The second Table in the series of Housing and Establishment Tables deals with the nature of tenure of dwellings, namely, whether they are owned by the dweller or are held on rent. This Table, called Housing and Establishment Table II or Table E-II has two Subsidiary Tables prepared out of it. The main Table is based on a 20 per cent sample of Census households. The term 'Census household' has been defined in Chapter I

59. *Contents of Table E-II*- The total number of Census households within the limits of different categories of administrative units are exhibited in the Table. The aggregate figures are split up into two classes, namely, households owned and households rented. Thereafter a break-up is indicated in a number of sub-columns, mentioning separately the number of dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings and lastly dwellings with other uses. The category 'dwellings with other uses' is broadly applicable to any type of household not being a dwelling, shop-*cum*-dwelling or workshop-*cum*-dwelling. There may be a school house or an office building or a grain gola where a choukidar resides and cooks his food. Such a type of household has been included as dwellings with other uses. Similarly jails, hospitals, hotels, hostels, etc., which are institutions and where households reside have also been included under this category.

60. *Subsidiary Tables*—As mentioned above, there are two Subsidiary Tables, namely, Table E-II.1 and E-II.2. The first Subsidiary Table relates to distribution of 1,000 Census households by types of Census Houses in rural areas, whereas the second one relates to distribution of 1,000 Census households by types of Census Houses and tenure status in urban areas. The expression 'Tenure Status' is meant to indicate whether the hause occupied by a household belongs to a member of that household or it is occupied on rental basis by a house hold who does not own the property. These details were recorded against each household during the house-listing operation. The Enumerators were asked to fill up col.14 of the House List indicating therein if the household resides in a dwelling belonging to any one or more members of the household, or in a rented house. Both the Subsidiary Tables give figures relating to dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings, etc., but the first relates to rural areas of the State and the second to urban areas. The latter, however, gives one additional item of information, dividing the dwellings by tenure status. This is not given in the former, because such a status is not considered important for study of rural housing conditions.

61. *Proportion of rented accommodation*—On a reference to the main Table E-II, it may be seen that out of the total sampled households in rural areas of the State numbering 667,542, the number of households residing in their own house is 654,845, and the number of households residing in rented houses is 12,697. This in other words means that 98·1 per cent of the total households in the rural areas reside in their own houses whereas only 1·9 per cent of the households reside in rented houses. In urban areas the position is different. Out of the total sampled households numbering 46,870, only 28,910 reside in their own houses, whereas 17,960 households reside in rented premises. The above figures work out to show that only 61·7 per cent of the total households in the urban areas reside in their own houses and the remaining 38·3 per cent reside in rented houses.

62. *Combination of residence with business premises*—Out of the total sampled households numbering 667,542 in the rural areas of the State, 664,788 households reside in Census Houses which are used wholly as dwellings, whereas 937 reside in shop-*cum*-dwellings, 944 in workshop-*cum*-dwellings and 873 in houses with other uses. Thus in every 1,000 households, the preponderating majority of 996 remain in houses which are purely used as dwellings and the remaining four households reside in shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings and dwellings with other uses.

63. In rural areas, the industries are mostly of small type and can easily be accommodated in portions of Census Houses, while other portions may be free to be used as dwelling. The larger the number of such combination in a given locality, the greater is the indication of economic well-being of the rural tract concerned. Bnt in an urban area, such combinations generally result from congestion and want of space for expansion or for establishment of an independent unit. A small business premises in a town is combined with the residential portion of the household, mostly because accommodation is not available in a more lucrative

locality. This is one of the reasons why the combination of dwellings and business premises occurs in a larger number in towns. In the towns of Orissa, there are 27 such combined households in every 1,000 Census households, the remaining 973 households being purely used for dwelling purposes. Out of these 27 combined households, 16 are used as shop-*cum*-dwellings, 2 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings and 9 as dwellings with other uses. The comparatively small number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings indicates that household industries have attracted a smaller section of the urban population than petty trade and commerce. This pattern is broadly supported by figures exhibited in Table I of Census Table.B-series published in an appropriate volume of the Census Publications. On a reference to the said Table, it may be seen that out of the total workers numbering 416,318 residing in the urban areas of the State, 30,201 are engaged in household industries, and 47,175 are engaged in trade and commerce. The ratio of course is different, because the two different Tables have not got a common comparable base.

64. In the rural areas, however the number of households residing in houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings is more than those residing in houses used as shop *cum*-dwellings. This is indicative of the fact that a larger number of households in the rural areas is engaged in household industries than in small trade and commerce. This is supported by the figures available in the B-I Table wherefrom it is seen that out of the total workers numbering 7,245,211 residing in the rural areas of the State, 500,608 are engaged at household industries whereas 100,287 are engaged in trade and commerce.

65. *Household Industry*—In the present Census 'household industry' has been defined to mean production, processing, servicing or repairing done on the household scale, where members of the household lend their hand in the conduct of the industry whenever they find time in course of their daily chores. Household industry has thus been broadly defined so as to embrace all kinds of income-earning activities generally taken up at the family level like preparation of saleable materials from grass, cane, bamboo, leaves, including preparation of *khallis* (leaf-plates) and *donas* (leaf-containers), blacksmithy, pottery, bidi-making, cane pentry, manufacture of bell-metal utensils and weaving of cloth. These industries are generally found in good number at the rural level and have raised the number of persons engaged in household industries as compared with small trade and commerce.

66. *Dwellings owned and rented in urban areas*—As already stated, the data on owned and rented dwellings are of much significance in urban areas, specially in towns of commercial importance. In the district of Kalahandi it is seen that out of total sampled households of 1,116 situated in the urban areas of this district 836 live in their own houses, and the others in rented houses. This means that three-fourths of households or 74·9 per cent reside in houses owned by them and the remaining one-fourth in rented quarters. In the urban areas of Koraput 62·1 per cent of households reside in their own houses and the rest in rented houses.

67. In the district of Sambalpur the position is, however, different. In this district 42·9 per cent of households in the urban area reside in their own houses and the remaining 57·1 per cent of households reside in rented houses. This is due to the establishment of several industrial townships like Hirakud, Burla and Brajarajnagar during the last decade. Even in Sambalpur town, the percentage of households residing in rented houses is more than the percentage of households residing in their own houses. Due to the construction of the multipurpose Hirakud Dam, the towns of this district suddenly attracted contractors, businessmen and even petty traders from outside the district, who look to conomic activities, living in rented accommodation. This feature is noticeable in the towns which are located in Sambalpur, Brajarajnagar, Hirakud and Burla police stations, where the total number of households residing in rented houses is greater than that residing in own houses. This is indicative of influx of outsiders to these towns in considerable numbers. Besides, another contributory factor is that the majority of houses in Hirakud and Burla townships are Government-owned quarters provided to the employees on rent, whereas in Brajarajnagar town, housing accommodation is provided by the Orient Paper Mills to the employees.

68. In the district of Bolangir the position is not like that of Sambalpur. In this district 60 per cent of households in urban areas reside in their own houses. In Baudh-Khondmals district the position is more satisfactory where 78·8 per cent of the households in urban areas reside in their own houses. The district of Ganjam stands midway, as 70·1 per cent of the total households reside in their own houses and 29·9 per cent in rented houses. In Berhampur town, the percentage of total households residing in their own houses falls down to 63·1.

69. On a reference to Sundargarh district it is seen that 54·3 per cent of total households in urban areas reside in their own houses. This figure is overwhelmingly

influenced by the conditions existing in the Steel City of Rourkela, where 54·8 per cent only reside in their own houses. Dhenkanal district is highly immune from the influx of fortune-seekers from outside, as it is out-and-out an inland district, not with much of large scale economic activity except in Talcher. Here the number of households staying in houses owned by them is the highest in the State, namely, 84·2 per cent. The district of Puri has a low figure of 58·7 per cent. The position is noteworthy in Bhubaneswar subdivision where 43·9 per cent of total households of urban area reside in their own houses, and the remaining households reside in rented houses. This is due to the conditions obtaining in Bhubaneswar and Jatni towns, where the number of rented houses are higher than that of houses owned. Bhubaneswar is the State Headquarters, where the majority of Government servants stay in official quarters provided for them by both the State and Central Governments. Jatni town is a commercial centre and is also an important junction of the South Eastern Railway, where some of its District Offices, namely, the District Commercial Office, the District Transportation Office, etc., are situated. The Railways have provided rented quarters for their staff and this has resulted in a larger number of households residing in rented houses. In the urban areas of Keonjhar district 48 per cent of the total households reside in owned houses. This low figure is due to the position existing in Barbil town, where the percentage of households living in rented houses is much higher than the percentage of households residing in their own houses. It is an industrial town, noted for its mining industry. In this town the majority of houses are given out on rent to the labourers and staff working in the mines In Cuttack district the percentage of households living in owned houses in urban areas is 64·7 per cent as against 60·3 per cent in Mayurbhanj and 78·5 per cent in Balasore.

70. *Large Towns*—The city of Cuttack is the most important business centre in the State and the majority of households engaged in trade and commerce live in rented houses. Here, out of the total sampled house holds of 149 residing in houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings, 54 reside in their own houses and 95 reside in rented houses. This means that in every 100 households residing in houses used as shop-*cum*-dwelling, 36 reside in their own houses and the remaining 64 in rented quarters. The position is, however, different in respect of households residing in houses used as workshops and factories in which case 64·5 per cent of total households reside in their own houses. In Rourkela town, 55·5 per cent of households reside in own houses and the remaining 44·5 per cent in rented houses. Households engaged in industry reside in their own houses in all cases without a single exception in this industrial town. The picture is somewhat different in other large towns of Orissa, justified by local circumstances obtaining in each such town.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 1

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA ..	**996**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Kalahandi District ..	**997**	**1**	**N**	**2**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*997*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Sadar PS ..	1,000	0	0	N
Borda OP (Part of Kegaon PS)	999	0	1	0
Kesinga PS ..	996	2	1	1
Madanpur Rampur PS	997	0	N	3
Narla PS ..	994	3	1	2
Lanjigarh PS ..	993	2	1	4
Kashipur PS ..	998	1	N	1
Thuamul Rampur PS	995	3	2	0
Dharamgarh Subdivision	*998*	*N*	*N*	*2*
Dharamgarh PS ..	997	N	0	3
Kegaon PS (Excluding Borda OP)	1,000	0	0	0
Junagarh PS ..	998	1	0	1
Koksara PS ..	998	1	N	1
Jaipatna PS ..	995	1	N	4
Nawapara Subdivision	*998*	*1*	*N*	*1*
Nawapara PS ..	997	2	0	1
Jonk PS ..	998	1	0	1
Komna PS ..	998	1	0	1
Khariar PS ..	999	N	0	1
Sinapali PS ..	997	2	N	1
Koraput District ..	**998**	**1**	**N**	**1**
Koraput Subdivision	*997*	*3*	*0*	*N*
Koraput District—*contd.*				
Koraput Taluk ..	1,000	0	0	0
Koraput PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Dasamantapur PS	1,000	0	0	0
Lakshmipur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Narayanapatna PS	1,000	0	0	0
Nandapur Taluk ..	995	5	0	N
Nandapur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Semiliguda PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Pottangi PS ..	999	0	0	1
Padwa PS ..	973	27	0	0
Machkund PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Nowrangapur Subdivision	*998*	*N*	*N*	*2*
Nowrangapur Taluk	1,000	0	0	0
Nowrangapur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Pappadahandi PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Tentulikhunti PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Jeypore Taluk ..	1,000	0	0	0
Jeypore PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Boipariguda PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Kundra PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Borigumma Taluk..	998	N	N	2
Borigumma PS ..	996	1	1	2
Kotpad PS ..	998	N	N	2
Kodinga PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Bhairavasingpur PS	996	1	0	3
Umarkot Taluk ..	994	N	0	6
Umarkot PS ..	994	0	0	6
Dabugam PS ..	992	N	0	8
Jorigam PS ..	997	0	0	3

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Koraput District—*concld.*				
Malkangiri Taluk ..	1,000	N	N	0
Malkangiri PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Motu PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Venkatapalam PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Mathili PS ..	999	1	N	0
Rayagada Subdivision	*1,000*	*N*	*0*	*N*
Rayagada Taluk ..	1,000	0	0	N
Rayagada PS ..	1,000	0	0	N
Kalyansingpur PS	1,000	0	0	0
Bissamcuttack Taluk	999	1	0	N
Bissamcuttack PS	999	1	0	N
Ambodala PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Gunupur Taluk ..	1,000	N	0	N
Gunupur PS ..	999	1	0	N
Gudari PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Padmapur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Puttasingi PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Sambalpur District	**997**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*996*	*1*	*1*	*2*
Sambalpur PS ..	999	0	0	1
Rengali PS ..	997	0	0	3
Lakhanpur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Brajarajnagar PS ..	988	0	0	12
Hirakud PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Burla PS ..	999	0	0	1
Dhama PS ..	999	1	0	0
Jujomura PS ..	998	0	1	1
Sason PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Sambalpur District—*contd.*				
Katarbaga PS ..	989	0	11	0
Jharsuguda PS ..	996	3	0	1
Laikera PS ..	996	2	N	2
Bargarh Subdivision	*997*	*1*	*2*	*N*
Bargarh PS ..	999	0	0	1
Paikmal PS ..	999	0	0	1
Jagdalpur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Padampur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Gaisilat PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Melchhamunda PS	998	1	0	1
Sohela PS ..	999	0	0	1
Bijepur PS ..	1,000	0	N	0
Barpali PS ..	997	0	3	0
Bheden PS ..	1,000	0	0	N
Attabira PS ..	985	2	11	2
Bhatli PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Ambabhona PS ..	985	11	4	0
Deogarh Subdivision	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Deogarh PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Deogarh Subdivision)	1,000	0	0	0
Barkote PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Naikul PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Kuchinda Subdivision	*998*	*N*	*N*	*2*
Kuchinda PS ..	994	0	0	6
Govindpur PS ..	998	1	1	0
Mahulpali PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Gourpali PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Kuchinda Subdivision)	1,000	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Sambalpur District—*concld.*				
Rairakhol Subdivision	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*N*
Rairakho lPS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Naktideul PS ..	999	0	0	1
Charmal PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Bolangir District ..	**997**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*998*	*1*	*N*	*1*
Bolangir PS ..	999	1	0	N
Loisingha PS .	998	N	0	2
Tusra PS ..	997	1	1	1
Patnagarh Subdivision	*998*	*N*	*0*	*2*
Patnagarh PS ..	995	N	0	5
Belpara PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Khaprakhol PS ..	999	1	0	0
Sonepur Subdivision	*998*	*2*	*N*	*N*
Sonepur PS ..	991	8	1	0
Tarbha PS .	1,000	0	0	0
Binka PS ..	995	4	1	N
Dungripali PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Birmaharajpur PS	998	1	0	1
Sindhol PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Titlagarh Subdivision	*996*	*N*	*2*	*2*
Titlagarh PS ..	999	1	N	0
Saintala PS ..	996	0	0	4
Kantabanji PS ..	998	0	0	2
Turekela PS .	976	3	21	0
Sindhekela PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Baudh-Khondmals District	**997**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Khondmals Subdivision	*995*	*3*	*0*	*2*
Phulbani PS ..	991	5	0	4
Phiringia PS ..	996	3	0	1
Khajuripada PS ..	995	2	0	3
Baudh Subdivision	*998*	*1*	*0*	*1*
Baudh PS ..	999	0	0	1
Ghantapada PS ..	997	2	0	1
Manamunda PS ..	999	1	0	N
Harbhanga PS ..	998	2	0	0
Baliguda Subdivision	*998*	*1*	*0*	*1*
Baliguda Taluk ..	998	1	0	1
Baliguda PS ..	999	1	0	0
Belghar PS ..	998	2	0	0
Kotgarh PS ..	993	3	0	4
Daringibadi PS .	1,000	0	0	0
G. Udayagiri Taluk	998	2	0	N
G. Udayagiri PS ..	999	1	0	N
Raikia PS ..	994	5	0	1
Ganjam District ..	**995**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Chatrapur Subdivision	*990*	*3*	*6*	*1*
Chatrapur Taluk ..	989	3	7	1

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjam District—*contd.*				
Chatrapur PS ..	995	3	1	1
Rambha PS (Portion) ..	994	3	0	3
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	994	1	4	1
Hinjili PS (Portion)	973	3	23	1
Kodala Taluk ..	990	4	5	1
Rambha PS (Portion) ..	1,000	0	0	0
Kodala PS ..	990	6	3	1
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	987	2	8	3
Berhampur Subdivision	*997*	*2*	*N*	*1*
Berhampur Taluk ..	999	N	0	1
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	999	0	0	1
Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	1,000	0	0	0
Hinjili PS (Portion)	993	7	0	0
Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	1,000	0	0	0
Digapahandy Taluk	997	2	N	1
Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	995	3	0	2
Hinjili PS (Portion)	991	6	0	3
Pattapur PS (Portion) ..	999	1	N	N
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	998	0	0	2
Chikiti Taluk ..	995	3	N	2
Nuagam PS (Portion) ..	998	1	1	N
Jarada PS ..	995	3	0	2
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	973	0	0	27
Ganjam District—*contd.*				
Ghumusur Subdivision	*997*	*1*	*2*	*N*
Ghumusur Taluk ..	998	1	1	N
Bhanjanagar PS ..	999	1	N	0
Tarasingi PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	990	6	4	0
Buguda PS ..	999	0	0	1
Surada Taluk ..	998	1	1	0
Surada PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Bodogodo PS (Portion) ...	996	2	2	0
Mohana PS (Portion) ..	1,000	0	0	0
Gangapur PS (Portion) ...	1,000	0	0	0
Aska Taluk ...	995	1	4	N
Aska PS ...	999	N	1	N
Pattapur PS (Portion) ...	1,000	0	0	0
Bodogodo PS (Portion) ...	1,000	0	0	0
Gangapur PS (Portion) ...	983	5	12	N
Parlakhemundi Subdivision	*999*	*N*	*0*	*1*
Parlakhemundi Taluk	999	N	0	1
Parlakhemundi PS..	998	1	0	1
Serango PS (Portion) ...	999	0	0	1
Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	1,000	0	0	0
R. Udayagiri Taluk	999	N	0	1

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station	Dwell-ings	Shop-*cum*-dwell-ings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjam District—*concld.*				
R. Udayagiri PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Serango PS (Portion) ..	991	0	0	9
Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	1,000	0	0	0
Mohana PS (Portion) ..	999	1	0	0
Sundargarh District	994	2	1	3
Sadar Subdivision ..	*996*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Sundargarh PS ..	997	2	1	0
Lephripara PS ..	995	1	0	4
Hemgir PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Bhasma PS ..	999	0	0	1
Talsara PS ..	996	2	0	2
Bargaon PS ..	989	5	3	3
Rajgangpur PS ..	995	3	1	1
Panposh Subdivision	*996*	*1*	*N*	*3*
Birmitrapur PS ..	990	0	0	10
Raiboga PS ..	994	0	1	5
Bisra PS ..	998	1	0	1
Raghunathpali PS ..	997	3	0	0
Bonai Subdivision ..	*989*	*5*	*N*	*6*
Bonaigarh PS ..	988	8	N	4
Banki PS ..	989	5	3	3
Gurundia PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Sarasara Balang PS	994	3	0	3
Mahulpada PS ..	994	0	0	6
Koira PS ..	987	4	0	9
Kamarposh Balang PS	970	0	0	30
Dhenkanal District	993	2	2	3
Dhenkanal Subdivision	*987*	*5*	*2*	*6*
Sadar PS ..	987	4	4	5
Motanga PS ..	981	13	1	5
Gondia PS ..	991	3	0	6
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision	*995*	*N*	*3*	*2*
Kamakhyanagar PS	991	N	6	3
Parjang PS ..	999	1	0	N
Bhuban PS ..	996	0	0	4
Angul Subdivision	*995*	*1*	*N*	*4*
Angul PS ..	996	2	N	2
Purunakote PS ..	991	0	0	9
Jarapada PS ..	998	0	0	2
Chhendipada PS	996	0	0	4
Bantala PS ..	990	0	1	9
Talcher Subdivision	*996*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Talcher PS ..	998	1	0	1
Colliery PS ..	991	4	3	2
Kaniha PS ..	998	1	1	0
Athmallik Subdivision	*992*	*1*	*5*	*2*
Athmallik PS ..	986	2	11	1
Kishorenagar PS	995	2	3	0
Thakurgarh PS ..	990	2	0	8
Handapa PS ..	1,000	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police station	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Dhenkanal District—*concld.*				
Hindol Subdivision	*998*	*0*	*N*	*2*
Hindol PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Balimi PS ..	994	0	1	5
Rasol PS .	1,000	0	0	0
Pallahara Subdivision	*994*	*1*	*1*	*4*
Pallahara PS ..	996	0	1	3
Khamar PS	992	1	1	6
Puri District	**997**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Sadar Subdivision	*997*	*2*	*N*	*1*
Sadar PS ..	999	1	0	N
Krushnaprasad PS	1,000	0	0	0
Brahmagiri PS	997	0	N	3
Satyabadi PS .	998	2	0	0
Delang PS .	1,000	0	0	0
Pipli PS	991	8	0	1
Nimapara PS	993	5	N	2
Gop PS ..	993	5	0	2
Kakatpur PS ..	1,000	0	0	N
Bhubaneswar Subdivision	*996*	*N*	*3*	*1*
Bhubaneswar PS	1,000	0	0	0
Balipatna PS ..	994	1	3	2
Balianta PS ..	989	0	9	2
Chandka PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Jatni PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Khurda Subdivision	*999*	*1*	*N*	*N*
Puri District—*concld.*				
Khurda PS ..	999	1	0	0
Banpur PS ..	997	1	N	2
Tangi PS ..	1,000	N	0	0
Begunia PS ..	1,000	N	0	0
Bolgarh PS ..	998	1	0	1
Nayagarh Subdivision	*996*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Nayagarh PS .	999	1	N	0
Fategarh PS .	993	7	N	0
Khandpara PS ..	991	1	7	1
Gania PS ..	985	10	4	1
Daspalla PS .	998	2	0	N
Nuagaon PS ..	999	0	0	1
Odagaon PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Sarankul PS ..	999	0	0	1
Ranpur PS ..	997	0	0	3
Keonjhar District	**998**	**1**	**N**	**1**
Sadar Subdivision	*998*	*1*	*N*	*1*
Sadar PS ..	999	0	0	1
Patna PS ..	998	1	N	1
Ghatgaon PS ..	995	2	0	3
Harichandanpur PS	1,000	0	0	0
Pandapara PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Telkoi PS ..	997	2	0	1
Kanjipani PS .	994	3	0	3
Anandapur Subdivision	*998*	*1*	*0*	*1*
Anandapur PS ..	998	1	0	1
Ramchandrapur PS	999	1	0	N
Soso PS ..	996	4	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Keonjhar District—*concld.*				
Champua Subdivision	*996*	*1*	*0*	*3*
Champua PS	993	1	0	6
Baria PS	999	0	0	1
Chamakpur PS	999	0	0	1
Barbil PS	992	5	0	3
Cuttack District	**995**	**2**	**1**	**2**
Sadar Subdivision	*994*	*2*	*1*	*3*
Sadar PS	996	1	1	2
Chowdwar PS	985	0	2	13
Tangi PS	999	1	0	0
Kissennagar PS	996	2	N	2
Salepur PS	996	1	1	2
Mahanga PS	992	3	N	5
Gobindpur PS	991	4	1	4
Jagatsingpur PS	995	3	0	2
Balikuda PS	995	2	1	2
Ersama PS	997	1	1	1
Tirtol PS	994	3	N	3
Banki PS	992	4	0	4
Baideswar PS	996	1	2	1
Jajpur Subdivision	*995*	*2*	*1*	*2*
Jajpur PS	987	6	2	5
Barchana PS	999	N	0	1
Dharamsala PS	998	1	N	1
Sukinda PS	994	2	0	4
Korai PS	994	2	1	3
Binjharpur PS	999	N	0	1
Kendrapara Subdivision	*996*	*2*	*N*	*2*
Kendrapara PS	1,000	0	0	0
Patamundai PS	987	6	2	5
Patkura PS	997	1	0	2
Mahakalpara PS	997	2	0	1
Aul PS	995	4	1	0
Rajnagar PS	999	0	0	1
Athgarh Subdivision	*999*	*N*	*N*	*1*
Athgarh PS	999	0	0	1
Gurudijhatia PS	997	0	0	3
Tigiria PS	1,000	0	0	0
Baramba PS	999	0	1	N
Kanpur PS	995	3	0	2
Narsingpur PS	999	0	0	1
Mayurbhanj District	**989**	**1**	**10**	**N**
Sadar Subdivision	*979*	*1*	*20*	*N*
Baripada PS	999	0	0	1
Badasahi PS	996	1	3	0
Baisinga PS	1,000	0	0	0
Betnoti PS	998	0	1	1
Muruda PS	998	0	2	N
Suliapada PS	957	0	42	1
Kuliana PS	955	1	44	0
Bangriposi PS	946	3	51	N
Bamanghaty Subdivision	*999*	*N*	*1*	*N*
Rairangpur PS	1,000	0	0	N
Badampahar PS	999	0	0	1
Bisoi PS	1,000	0	0	0
Gorumahisani PS	1,000	0	0	0
Bahalda PS	999	1	0	0
Tiring PS	994	1	5	N

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Mayurbhanj District—*concld.*				
Panchpir Subdivision	*995*	*1*	*4*	*N*
Karanjia PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Jashipur PS ..	992	1	7	N
Raruan PS .	990	1	8	1
Thakurmunda PS	999	1	0	0
Kaptipada Subdivision	*994*	*2*	*4*	*N*
Udala PS	993	2	5	0
Sarat PS	998	0	2	0
Khunta PS	994	2	4	N
Balasore District	**998**	**2**	**N**	**N**
Sadar Subdivision	*998*	*1*	*N*	*1*
Balasore PS .	999	1	0	N
Simulia PS .	996	4	N	N
Khaira PS	998	2	0	0
Soro PS .	996	3	0	1
Shergada PS .	1,000	0	0	0
Balasore District—*concld.*				
Remuna PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Basta PS .	998	2	0	N
Jaleswar PS .	999	1	0	0
Bhograi PS ..	999	N	0	1
Baliapal PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Singla PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Raibania PS .	1,000	0	0	0
Bhadrak Subdivision	*997*	*3*	*N*	*N*
Bhadrak PS ..	994	5	N	1
Bonth PS .	998	2	0	0
Bhandaripokhari PS	998	2	0	0
Dhamnagar PS .	1,000	0	0	0
Tihiri PS ..	993	6	0	1
Chandbali PS ..	999	1	0	0
Bansada PS .	994	4	1	1
Basudebpur PS ..	1,000	0	0	0
Nilgiri Subdivision	*997*	*2*	*0*	*1*
Nilgiri PS ..	996	3	0	1
Berhampur PS .	1,000	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk /Police Station/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA ..	**605**	**368**	**7**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**5**
Kalahandi District .	**741**	**243**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*738*	*248*	*2*	*0*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*7*
Sadar PS ..	738	248	2	0	2	2	1	7
Nawapara Subdivision ..	*744*	*238*	*9*	*7*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Jonk PS ..	552	411	23	14	0	0	0	0
Khariar PS ..	875	119	0	3	0	0	3	0
Koraput District ..	**618**	**377**	**N**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**
Koraput Subdivision ..	*230*	*770*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Koraput Taluk ..	332	668	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koraput PS ..	332	668	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nandapur Taluk ..	7	993	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machkund PS ..	7	993	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nowrangapur Subdivision ..	*695*	*301*	*1*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Nowrangapur Taluk ..	638	359	0	3	0	0	0	0
Nowrangapur PS ..	638	359	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jeypore Taluk ..	672	326	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jeypore PS ..	672	326	0	2	0	0	0	0
Borigumma Taluk ..	852	138	3	7	0	0	0	0
Kotpad PS ..	852	138	3	7	0	0	0	0
Rayagada Subdivision ..	*660*	*331*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Rayagada Taluk ..	567	417	0	0	0	0	16	0
Rayagada PS ..	567	417	0	0	0	0	16	0
Gunupur Taluk ..	784	216	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gunupur PS ..	784	216	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sambalpur District ..	**427**	**567**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*386*	*607*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*N*	*N*	*N*
Sambalpur PS ..	417	580	N	3	0	0	0	0
Brajarajnagar PS ..	223	748	2	18	4	3	1	1
Hirakud PS ..	338	662	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burla PS ..	433	567	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharsuguda PS ..	507	493	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bargarh Subdivision ..	*544*	*456*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Bargarh PS ..	544	456	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deogarh Subdivision ..	*866*	*134*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Deogarh PS ..	866	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolangir District ..	**594**	**391**	**5**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*577*	*409*	*5*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Bolangir PS ..	577	409	5	8	0	0	0	1
Patnagarh Subdivision ..	*776*	*209*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*6*
Patnagarh PS ..	776	209	0	0	0	0	9	6
Sonepur Subdivision ..	*748*	*252*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Sonepur PS ..	748	252	0	0	0	0	0	0
Titlagarh Subdivision ..	*441*	*536*	*10*	*12*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Titlagarh PS ..	548	435	17	0	0	0	0	0
Kantabanji PS ..	359	613	5	20	0	0	0	3

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baudh-Khondmals District ..	**767**	**208**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**4**	**0**	**0**
Baudh Subdivision .	*767*	*208*	*0*	*0*	*21*	*4*	*0*	*0*
Baudh PS ..	767	208	0	0	21	4	0	0
Ganjam District .	**691**	**296**	4	1	**3**	**1**	3	1
Chatrapur Subdivision ..	*769*	*225*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*1*
Chatrapur Taluk ..	745	248	0	0	0	0	6	1
Chatrapur PS ..	579	413	0	0	0	0	5	3
Hinjili PS .	919	75	0	0	0	0	6	0
Kodala Taluk ..	873	127	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rambha PS ..	873	127	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berhampur Subdivision .	*634*	*357*	*2*	N	*3*	*2*	*2*	N
Berhampur Taluk ..	634	357	2	N	3	2	2	N
Berhampur Town (M) .	625	367	1	N	3	2	2	0
Berhampur Taluk PS ..	798	172	12	0	0	6	6	6
Ghumusur Subdivision ..	*763*	*213*	*10*	*2*	*8*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Ghumusur Taluk ..	696	299	0	0	3	0	1	1
Bhanjanagar PS ..	696	299	0	0	3	0	1	1
Surada Taluk ..	808	110	38	8	25	8	0	3
Surada PS ..	808	110	38	8	25	8	0	3
Aska Taluk ..	902	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aska PS ..	902	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parlakhemundi Subdivision ..	*711*	*270*	*7*	*4*	*2*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Parlakhemundi Taluk ..	711	270	7	4	2	0	6	0
Parlakhemundi PS .	711	270	7	4	2	0	6	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station/ City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sundargarh District ..	**521**	**441**	**19**	**14**	N	**0**	**3**	**2**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*574*	*412*	*7*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Sundargarh PS ..	645	325	16	4	0	0	10	0
Rajgangpur PS ...	517	483	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panposh Subdivision ..	*511*	*446*	*21*	*17*	*N*	*0*	*2*	*3*
Rourkela Town (NAC) ..	520	430	24	19	1	0	3	3
Birmitrapur PS ..	441	559	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhenkanal District ..	**830**	**149**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**6**	**4**
Dhenkanal Subdivision ..	*766*	*208*	*2*	*8*	*9*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Sadar PS ..	766	208	2	8	9	0	7	0
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision	*985*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Bhuban PS ..	985	5	0	0	0	0	10	0
Angul Subdivision ..	*764*	*217*	*2*	*7*	*2*	*0*	*3*	*5*
Angul PS ..	764	217	2	7	2	0	3	5
Talcher Subdivision ..	*863*	*107*	*12*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*12*
Talcher PS ..	863	107	12	3	0	0	3	12
Puri District ..	**570**	**390**	**9**	**18**	1	0	**7**	**5**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*636*	*311*	*11*	*24*	*1*	*0*	*11*	*6*
Puri Town (M) ..	636	311	11	24	1	0	11	6

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/ S bdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station/ City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Puri District—*concld.*								
Bhubaneswar Subdivision ..	*425*	*538*	*8*	*17*	*1*	*0*	*5*	*6*
Bhubaneswar PS ..	416	563	5	9	1	0	3	3
Jatni PS ..	445	484	14	36	1	0	8	12
Khurda Subdivision ..	*859*	*133*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Khurda PS ..	859	133	4	0	0	0	4	0
Nayagarh Subdivision .	*727*	*261*	*12*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Nayagarh PS ..	727	261	12	0	0	0	0	0
Keonjhar District ..	480	520	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sadar Subdivision .	*748*	*252*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Sadar PS ..	748	252	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champua Subdivision ..	*335*	*665*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Barbil PS ..	335	665	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuttack District ..	630	317	8	15	3	2	6	19
Sadar Subdivision ..	*573*	*367*	*10*	*17*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*24*
Cuttack City (M) ..	593	339	10	18	4	2	5	29
Chowdwar PS ..	284	693	6	13	0	0	2	2
Banki PS ..	943	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jajpur Subdivision ..	*757*	*216*	*6*	*16*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*
Jajpur PS ..	845	115	9	22	2	2	3	2
Korai PS ..	564	436	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station/City/ Town with population of/ 50·000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack District—*concld.*								
Kendrapara Subdivision ..	*923*	*69*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Kendrapara PS ..	923	69	0	3	0	0	5	0
Athgarh Subdivision ..	*854*	*85*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*50*	*11*
Athgarh PS .	854	85	0	0	0	0	50	11
Mayurbhanj District .	**592**	**381**	7	6	**0**	**0**	**4**	10
Sadar Subdivision ..	*573*	*410*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*14*
Baripada PS .	573	410	0	0	0	0	3	14
Bamanghaty Subdivision ..	*639*	*310*	*26*	*19*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Rairangpur PS .	639	310	26	19	0	0	6	0
Balasore District .	**777**	**195**	6	13	**0**	1	**2**	6
Sadar Subdivision ..	*750*	*222*	*5*	*17*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*5*
Balasore PS ..	678	308	1	5	0	0	1	7
Soro PS ..	909	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaleswar PS .	756	130	25	81		0	0	8
Bhadrak Subdivision ..	*822*	*149*	*8*	*6*	*0*	*3*	*5*	*7*
Bhadrak PS	841	133	8	4	0	3	5	6
Chandbali PS ..	781	183	8	10	0	3	5	10

CHAPTER IV

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

71. Some of the Census Houses are used as workshops and factories. It is possible to classify them on the basis of the industry to which they relate and the kind of power used by them and the size of employment. Such information is available in the Housing and Establishment Table E-II.

72. *Definition of Workshop and Factory*—It will be advantageous to bear in mind the implications of the terms 'workshop' or 'factory' as occurring in the Census Tables or Reports. A Census House is considered to be a factory or a workshop if some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken therein or if goods or articles are made and sold. The definition is broad enough to cover all kinds of work-premises beginning from a big factory to a petty workshed where activities connected with production, processing, etc., are undertaken, howsoever meagre the scale might be. Thus, manufacture of coir goods, wicker-work articles, *bidi*, leather products, iron implements, or weaving of textiles, or repairing of watch or cycles, etc., give the house concerned the status of a workshop or a factory. A carpenter's or blacksmith's establishment is a workshop or a factory. But all cases governed by the definition are not so simple to decide as the above. In many cases, there might be a subtle distinction for consideration before they can be admitted or rejected. For example, the rearing of livestock mainly for supply of milk or for animal power is a good case for acceptance, while the establishment of a mere cowshed is not. Similarly, the houses where paddy is husked or hand-pounded, or where *murhi* or *chura* is processed are not considered as workshops or factories. The field-workers, namely, the Enumerators who prepared the House Lists had some amount of difficulty in correctly classifying houses and establishments strictly according to the above sense. There was genuinely some apprehension of incorrect returns in spite of the care given at the time of training of the personnel. The inaccuracies, if any, were minimized subsequently at the stage of compilation and tabulation.

73. *Contents of Tables*—Table E-III gives the distribution of workshops and factories in the State as well as in each distirict by different kinds of fuels used. On this basis, the factories and workshpos are divided into five categories, viz.,factories and workshops run by (*i*)electricity, (*ii*)liquid fuel, (*iii*)coal, wood, and bagasse, (*iv*) other power, and (*v*) no power. Oil *ghani* where cattle power is utilized for extracting oil, has been treated as a factory run with "Other power" whereas a weaving establishment or a carpentry shop where manual labour is utilized has been treated as one running on "No power." Factories classified by different kinds of fuels have further been subdivided by the size of employment, viz., factories employing one person 2- -5 persons, 6- -9 persons, 10—19 persons, 20- -49 persons, 50—99 persons and 100 persons or more.

74. Three Subsidiary Tables have been prepared from the main Table. Subsidiary Table E-III.1 gives the proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories. Subsidiary Table E-III.2 gives the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment, and Subsidiary Table E-III.3 gives the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used.

75. *I. S. I. C. Scheme*—For proper appreciation of the data furnished in the Tables it is necessary to know the significance of the expressions, 'Division', 'Major Group' and 'Minor Group' used in the Main as well as in the Subsidiary Tables. The Government of India have prepared a scheme of industrial classification of all economic activities in order that information regarding employment or unemployment in various sectors of the economy may be more specifically known and may be used by various fact-finding agencies of the country. This classification is called the 'Indian Standard Industrial Classification'. It has code numbers devised for each industrial group on what is known as the 'digit' system. The system is closely related to international usage as recommended by the International Labour Organisation.

76. The following system of notation has been adopted in the scheme of classification of industries:—

(*i*) *Division*—The whole range of economic activity is divided into nine 'Divisions' and a 'code number' is given to each. The first digit of any code number represents the 'Division' under which that activity is classified.

(*ii*) *Major Group*—Each Division is then divided into a number of 'Major Groups' not exceeding ten. The first two digits of any code number together will,

therefore, represent the Division and the Major Group under which that activity is classified.

(*iii*) *Minor Group*—Each Major Group is again subdivided into a number of 'Minor Groups' not exceeding ten. The Minor Group is represented by a third digit added to the Major Group code number.

77. *Examples*—In the code No. 205, the first digit 2 represents the Division, the second digit 0 represents the Major Group and the third digit 5 represents the Minor Group. Thus Code No. 205 means production of bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., (Minor Group) in the 'Foodstuffs Industry' (Major Group) in 'Manufacturing' (Division). To take for instance another Code No. 220, it relates to manufacture of *bidi* (Minor Group 0) in the 'Tobacco Products' industry (Major Group 2) in 'Manufacturing ' (Division 2). For convenience of reference, a list of relevant code numbers of the ISIC Scheme is given at the end of this chapter.

78. For the purpose of Table E-III and its Subsidiary Tables, 'Workshops and Factories' only relate to such establishments where manufacturing, processing or repairing works are undertaken and these economic activities are only found in Divisions 2 and 3 of the ISIC Scheme. Besides, in Division '0', Major Group 4, all the Minor Groups excepting 047 have been included in the Table. Thus these Tables contain only such industries as are included under Divisions 2 and 3 and under Major Group 04 of '0' Division. Industries classified under the other Divisions have not been taken into account in the present Tables as these are not industries connected with manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc. Section 2 (*m*) of the Factoris Act 1948 on the other hand defines a factory as follows:

> " 'factory' means any premises including the precincts thereof—
>
> (*i*) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or
>
> (*ii*) whereon twenty or mor workers are woreking, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on—

but does not include a mine subject to the operation of the Mines Act 1952 (XXXV of 1952), or a railway running shed." Section 85 of the said Act, however, authorises the State Government to declare by notification any place wherein a manufacturing process is carried on, to be a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act, although it does not fulfil the above requirement of law provided that the manufacturing process is not being carried on by the owner only with the aid of his family. "Worker" in a factory has further been defined to mean a person employed, directly or through any agency, whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any othe kind of work incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process, or the subject of the manufacturing process. (A list of such factories as maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories for the years 1951 and 1961 is furnished in Part B of the Report.)

79. There are 130 Minor Groups of industries which find place in the E-III Table. If all the Minor Groups are incorporated into the Subsidiary Tables E-III. 1 and E-III. 3, the Tables will be unwieldy. Therefore such of the Minor Groups of industries as were found numerically large, namely, 500 or more in a di trict, have been selected to be shown in the Tables.

80. *Lucrative Industries*—A study of the Tables discloses that in the State of Orissa there are 226,715 houses which are used as workshops or factories. The industry relating to 'cotton weaving in handloom' (Minor Group 235) contains the largest number of establishments among all the industries in the State. The total number of houses utilized for this industry is 54,659. The industry which occupies the next largest number of workshops and factories relates to manufacture of articles from bamboo, cane, leaves, cork and other allied materials (Minor Group 288), total number of houses utilized for this industry being 48,232. The industry coming next in this order relates to Minor Group 350, which is 'manufacture of earthenwares' having 24, 857 establishments and is followed by the Minor Group 369, manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as are produced in a blacksmith's shop, or agricultural implements like ploughs hare , *khurpi*, *kudal*, sickle, etc., having 17,147 establishments. A few more industries occurring next in order of numerical strength are Minor Group 393, manufacture of jewellery, silverwares, etc., with 13,771 establishments and Minor Group 207, production of edible fats and oils with 10,964 establishments.

81. The facts and figures available from the Housing and Establishment Tables are corroborated more or less by a reference to Table B-IV—Part C. This

Table gives the total number of persons employed under different kinds of industries. The following statement will show the total number of persons employed in some of the major industries of Orissa, as available from the aforesaid Table:

ISIC Code Number	Total number of persons employed
1	2
040 (Rearing of livestock)	89,852
235 (Cotton weaving in handloom)	88,536
288 (Products of bamboo, cane, etc.)	85,594
209 (Food products, such as sweetmeats, *chura, murhi*, etc.)	57,610
350 (Earthen pottery)	35,329
369 (Hardware products)	23,647
393 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverware, etc.)	23,643
203 (Husking or milling of rice, *atta*, etc.)	23,554
360 (Smelting, refining of iron, etc.)	20,773
207 (Production of edible fats, oils, etc.)	11,429

82. *Industries classified by kinds of fuels used*—Out of the total number of 226,715 Census Houses in the State which are used as factories and workshops, there are 659 establishments which are run by electricity, 1,179 run by liquid fuel, 65,761 run by coal, wood and bagasse, 10,972 run by other power and 148,144 run by no power, viz., by manual labour. Factories and workshops run by 'no power' are, therefore, the largest in number as this category contains industries like weaving, carpentry, manufacture of bamboo-made articles, etc. Factories run by coal, wood, etc., are next in number. This includes industries like blacksmithy, goldsmithy and manufacture of earthen pots. The number of factories run by electricity is the lowest in Orissa. Generation and consumption of electricity in Orissa are yet to reach high level, with all the highly promising potentialities.

83. Sambalpu contains the largest number of workshops and factories, and next comes the district of Cuttack. In Sambalpur, the number of weaving establishments is large and has helped the district to the top-most position. In Cuttack too, the weaving establishments as well as the establishments relating to manufacture of bamboo-made articles are quite large in number.

84. *Industries by size of employment*—In the State of Orissa, out of 226,715 houses used as factories and workshops, there are 85,277 establishments engaging 1 person, 134,839 engaging 2 to 5 persons, 5,345 engaging 6 to 9 persons, 875 engaging 10 to 19 persons, 252 engaging 20 to 49 persons, 74 engaging 50 to 99 persons and 53 engaging 100 persons and above each. The number of large-sized factories is quite small. Factories engaging 100 persons or more each are found in good number in the districts of Cuttack, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. In the district of Sambalpur, the establishment of large-sized factories was due to the benefits accruing from hydro-electric power generated from the Hirakud Dam, while the district of Sundargarh became the seat of the great industry in iron and steel. This basic industry in turn attracted many allied industries. The Indian Aluminium Co. and the Aluminium Industries at Hirakud, the Belpahar Refractory, Ltd. at Belpahar and the Orient Paper Mills at Brajarajnagar are situated in the district of Sambalpur. The Orissa Cement, Ltd. at Rajgangpur, the Hindusthan Steel, Ltd. at Rourkela, the Bisra Stone Lime Co. at Birmitrapur and the Orissa Cement Refractories at Rajgangpur are similarly situated in, Sundargarh. In the district of Cuttack, the important large-sized factories are Sri Durga Glass Works and the Orissa Industries at Barang, the Kalinga Industries and the Government Press at Cuttack and the Titaghur Paper Mills, the Orissa Textile Mills and the Kalinga Tubes, Ltd. at Chowdwar.

85. *Factories run by "power" and "no power"*—The following statement will show the number of factories where 'power' is used and the number of factories where 'no power' is used, together with the percentage of factories run by 'power' to those run by 'no power':

State/District	Factories run by power	Factories run by no power	Percentage of col. 2 to col.3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Orissa .	78,571	148,144	53·0
Kalahandi ..	4,183	5,989	69·8
Koraput ..	5,608	8,409	66·7
Sambalpur ..	9,904	24,985	39·6
Bolangir ..	6,492	9,039	71·8
Baudh-Khondmals ..	2,309	3,431	67·3
Ganjam ..	7,837	17,074	45·9
Sundargarh ..	2,388	3,857	61·9
Dhenkanal ..	6,028	9,360	64·4
Puri ..	7,663	14,953	51·2
Keonjhar ..	3,086	5,359	57·6
Cuttack ..	11,909	19,470	61·2
Mayurbhanj ..	6,663	19,044	35·0
Balasore ..	4,501	7,174	62·7

86. Table E-III further discloses that in big industrial establishments employing a large number of persons, power in the form of electricity, coal or liquid fuel is used, whereas in case of small-sized industries employing one person, 2 to 5 persons and 6 to 9 persons each, a considerable number of factories are found to be running on 'no power' basis.

87. *Analysis of different kinds of industries showing number of persons employed in each type of power used*— A statement showing the break-up of industries together with the number of persons employed in each type of power used has been furnished in the Appendix VI. It gives the average number of persons employed in each type of industry. The industry relating to cotton weaving in Minor Group 235 engages the maximum number of persons whereas the next industry in this regard is Minor Group 288, followed in succession by Minor Groups 350, 369, 207 and 393. Among all kinds of industries found in Orissa which utilize electricity as source of energy the following industries are found to engage maximum number of persons, viz, the industry relating to manufacture of iron and steel including smelting (Minor Group 360), industry relating to printing (Minor Group 301), industry relating to manufacture of sundry hardwares (Minor Group 369), industry relating to sawing and planing of wood (Minor Group 280) and the industry relating to production of rice, *atta*, flour, etc., by milling (Minor Group 200).

A LIST OF CODE NUMBERS UNDER ISIC SCHEME ALLOTTED TO INDUSTRIES CARRIED OUT IN CENSUS HOUSES OF ORISSA

Division 0—Agricultutre, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

Major Groups

00 Field Produce and Plantation Crops
01 Plantation Crops
02 Forestry and Logging
03 Fishing
04 Livestock and Hunting

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

Major Groups

20 Foodstuffs
21 Beverages
22 Tobacco Products
23 Textile — Cotton
24 Textile — Jute
25 Textile — Wool
26 Textile — Silk
27 Textile — Miscellaneous
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products
29 Paper and Paper products
30 Printing and publishing
31 Leather and Leather products
32 Rubber, Petroleum and Coal products
33 Chemicals and Chemical products
34-35 Non-Metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal
36 Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Transport Equipment
37 Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment
38 Transport Equipment
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division 0 — Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops*	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as, arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugar-cane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009
01	*Plantation Crops*	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02	*Forestry and Logging*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forests	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026

Division 0 — Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting—*concld.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
03	*Fishing*	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032
04	*Livestock and Hunting*	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large herds only) mainly for milk and animal power, such as, cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as, pig	042
04	*Livestock and Hunting*—concld.	
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048

Division 2 and 3 — Manufacturing

20	*Foodstuffs*	
	Production of rice, *atta*, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugar-cane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products, such as, jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	*Beverages*	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous, liquor, such as, toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	*Tobacco Products*	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	*Textile — Cotton*	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power-looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24	*Textile — Jute*	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre, such as, hemp, mesta	244
25	*Textile — Wool*	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power-loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255

Division 2 and 3 — Manufacturing — *contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
25	*Textile—Wool*—concld.	
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	*Textile — Silk*	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power-loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	*Textile - Miscellaneous*	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe, lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel, such as, curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufatcture of waterproof textile products, such as, oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	*Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products*	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber), such as, beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment, such as, bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products, such as, tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	*Paper and Paper Products*	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as, paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	*Printing and Publishing*	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block-making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	*Leather and Leather Products*	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by Code Nos. 311,312), such as, leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all leather products except footwear	315

Division 2 & 3 — Manufacturing—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coal-tar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coal-tar products not covered elesewhere	326
33	*Chemicals and Chemical Products*	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, such as, acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire-works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34-35	*Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal*	
	Manufacture of structural clay products, such as, bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares other than images	344
34-35	*Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal*—concld.	
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
	Manufacture of Earthenware and Earthen pottery	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	555
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355.	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms, such as, billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products, such as, joist, rail sheet, plate	363
	Manufature of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell-metal and aluminium), such as, tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as, G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369

Division 2 & 3 — Manufacturing — *concld.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
37	*Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrial Equipment*	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as, diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment, such as, motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment, such as, radio, microphone	378
	Manufacutre of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	*Transport Equipment*	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
38	*Transport Equipment*—concld.	
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engines parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment, such as, ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero-engines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above, such as, animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	389
39	*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere, such as, pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions,

Sl. No.	State/District		All Factories and Workshops	Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Division	Major Group	Minor Groups			
				0	04	040	2 & 3	20	200	202	206	207
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	**ORISSA**	**R**	**1,000**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**996**	**64**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**50**
		U	**1,000**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**987**	**56**	**27**	**1**	**1**	**12**
2	Kalahandi	R	1,000	3	3	3	997	62	2	11	0	50
		U	1,000	37	37	21	963	122	53	0	0	59
3	Koraput	R	1,000	5	5	3	995	46	1	21	N	24
		U	1,000	27	27	15	973	75	49	1	0	12
4	Sambalpur	R	1,000	2	2	1	998	80	N	3	N	77
		U	1,000	12	12	12	988	53	28	1	0	19
5	Bolangir	R	1,000	2	2	1	998	113	N	1	0	110
		U	1,000	15	15	13	985	85	20	0	0	59
6	Baudh-Khondmals	R	1,000	4	4	4	996	90	0	1	1	86
		U	1,000	9	9	9	991	13	4	0	0	9
7	Ganjam	R	1,000	15	15	1	985	83	6	7	12	50
		U	1,000	15	15	6	985	67	31	1	0	12
8	Sundargarh	R	1,000	4	4	3	996	65	N	1	0	63
		U	1,000	24	24	24	976	101	56	0	0	20
9	Dhenkanal	R	1,000	5	5	2	995	101	1	9	1	90
		U	1,000	13	13	9	987	15	12	0	0	1
10	Puri	R	1,000	2	2	2	998	64	3	2	15	42
		U	1,000	15	15	15	985	16	6	0	0	0
11	Keonjhar	R	1,000	3	3	2	997	41	4	1	0	36
		U	1,000	13	13	13	987	94	0	0	0	13
12	Cuttack	R	1,000	6	6	2	994	42	11	4	1	24
		U	1,000	6	6	6	994	38	23	3	4	1
13	Mayurbhanj	R	1,000	1	1	1	999	16	4	1	0	10
		U	1,000	14	14	14	986	48	21	0	0	0
14	Balasore	R	1,000	3	3	3	997	68	31	N	0	35
		U	1,000	10	10	10	990	95	61	0	0	3

N=Negligible

TABLE E-III. 1

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No.
21	212	22	220	23	231	235	238	24	244	25	26	27	273	277	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
4	**3**	**21**	**20**	**289**	**29**	**246**	**11**	**5**	**5**	**N**	**1**	**19**	**11**	**7**	**1**
4	**N**	**62**	**59**	**174**	**7**	**150**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**75**	**67**	**1**	
10	5	2	2	381	8	365	5	7	7	0	0	9	8	0	2
11	0	5	5	16	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	202	191	0	
1	1	5	1	356	25	313	8	3	3	0	0	11	8	2	3
8	0	22	22	158	6	145	0	0	0	0	0	105	88	0	
3	2	110	110	355	2	349	2	6	6	0	N	11	10	N	4
8	0	298	290	120	0	113	1	2	2	0	0	52	48	0	
4	2	2	2	429	2	421	2	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	5
10	2	6	1	330	3	318	0	0	0	0	45	71	68	2	
14	13	4	N	363	41	317	1	7	7	0	0	8	5	0	6
5	0	0	0	476	0	471	0	0	0	0	44	62	48	0	
5	5	6	1	257	64	155	36	7	6	N	0	24	17	2	7
4	0	31	29	212	14	191	6	1	1	0	12	59	55	0	
5	3	1	1	253	57	192	1	1	1	0	0	19	18	N	8
12	4	20	8	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	185	185	0	
18	16	5	5	176	1	165	1	1	1	0	N	7	6	0	9
2	0	6	6	204	2	96	68	0	0	0	0	39	37	0	
N	0	1	1	236	89	130	11	8	8	0	N	65	7	58	10
2	0	13	12	129	15	109	0	0	0	0	0	83	76	1	
3	2	N	N	233	15	209	7	1	1	0	1	10	9	0	11
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137	0	
N	0	8	7	254	47	186	19	11	11	0	1	17	11	3	12
1	0	71	68	144	2	130	1	0	0	0	0	77	58	3	
0	0	3	3	251	3	246	1	2	2	0	5	13	11	2	13
2	0	82	82	27	5	21	0	0	0	0	5	94	91	0	
0	0	12	12	251	12	203	36	3	3	0	11	22	20	N	14
2	0	103	100	126	31	85	5	3	3	0	0	93	87	2	

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions,

Sl. No.	State/District		Major Group	Minor Groups				Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group
			28	281	282	283	288	29	30	31	311	32	33
1	2		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	**ORISSA**	R	**295**	**24**	**21**	**31**	**218**	**N**	**N**	**10**	**9**	**N**	**2**
		U	**192**	**61**	**10**	**N**	**112**	**4**	**13**	**27**	**22**	**1**	**20**
2	Kalahandi	R	176	N	52	0	123	0	0	9	9	0	2
		U	165	144	0	0	21	0	0	27	11	0	5
3	Koraput	R	211	N	N	42	167	0	0	4	4	0	1
		U	230	99	1	1	112	0	7	6	4	3	19
4	Sambalpur	R	187	2	45	1	139	0	0	34	34	0	2
		U	107	51	18	0	22	9	14	25	25	3	10
5	Bolangir	R	120	1	50	0	68	0	0	9	9	0	3
		U	120	53	7	0	51	0	4	62	59	1	11
6	Baudh-Khondmals	R	201	2	0	47	152	0	0	1	1	0	N
		U	101	22	0	0	79	0	4	71	66	0	0
7	Ganjam	R	348	2	8	125	213	N	0	3	2	0	4
		U	293	47	13	1	229	1	9	12	6	1	17
8	Sundargarh	R	284	1	44	0	239	0	0	43	43	0	1
		U	197	100	0	0	44	0	16	88	56	0	32
9	Dhenkanal	R	409	23	51	N	334	0	N	2	2	0	4
		U	211	60	0	0	145	3	1	27	27	0	3
10	Puri	R	338	N	0	112	222	N	0	4	4	0	2
		U	108	31	1	0	70	23	10	76	70	0	10
11	Keonjhar	R	374	72	2	1	297	0	0	7	6	0	2
		U	69	38	6	0	13	0	6	31	25	0	0
12	Cuttack	R	309	87	12	19	188	N	N	3	2	0	3
		U	153	78	20	N	50	7	31	18	14	1	49
13	Mayurbhanj	R	459	20	4	1	433	N	0	2	1	N	1
		U	299	46	9	0	228	5	12	11	7	0	9
14	Balasore	R	299	87	4	1	207	0	0	4	3	N	3
		U	126	74	0	0	38	0	13	20	8	3	11

N-Negligible

TABLE E-III. 1—*concld.*
Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No.
34 & 35	340	343	350	36	365	369	37	38	388	39	393	394	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	1
127	**6**	**2**	**114**	**96**	**18**	**78**	**N**	**2**	**2**	**61**	**57**	**4**	**1**
72	**40**	**N**	**20**	**77**	**33**	**33**	**3**	**34**	**23**	**164**	**139**	**3**	
187	13	1	172	113	9	104	0	1	1	38	36	2	2
43	43	0	0	138	48	90	0	27	5	202	176	5	
123	2	1	118	190	9	181	0	N	N	44	41	2	3
81	21	0	45	39	18	19	2	34	28	184	158	0	
87	7	2	77	76	23	53	0	1	1	46	37	9	4
47	39	0	5	76	9	59	0	45	24	119	110	2	
140	8	N	131	64	11	53	0	1	1	104	98	6	5
35	34	0	0	43	21	20	0	22	19	140	135	1	
127	1	0	125	115	7	107	0	0	0	66	64	2	6
4	0	0	0	35	26	4	0	9	9	167	159	0	
126	4	9	108	65	18	47	0	4	4	53	47	1	7
49	14	1	24	47	12	27	1	26	22	143	122	1	
124	5	1	118	162	7	154	0	3	2	35	22	11	8
101	76	0	0	68	0	24	0	60	28	64	16	12	
128	4	3	120	98	24	73	0	1	1	45	42	3	9
99	89	0	9	230	191	35	0	8	6	139	123	10	
110	2	7	99	82	33	49	0	1	1	87	85	2	10
280	239	0	0	25	4	13	1	15	10	194	162	3	
155	27	0	126	129	16	111	0	3	3	38	35	2	11
56	6	0	6	331	106	75	0	188	88	62	38	0	
149	10	1	128	83	21	59	N	4	3	110	107	3	12
57	6	0	33	77	31	29	12	37	23	221	181	2	
120	2	0	115	108	6	102	0	3	3	16	14	2	13
98	66	0	23	59	2	57	0	89	59	146	128	5	
146	7	0	132	92	16	75	0	5	3	81	79	1	14
59	10	0	46	85	16	61	2	46	39	202	161	3	

N-Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of employment

Sl. No.	State/District (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Electricity							Liquid fuel							Coal, Wood and Bagasse		
			1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	**ORISSA**	R	**228**	**416**	**69**	**168**	**69**	**30**	**20**	**535**	**398**	**22**	**16**	**9**	**16**	**4**	**414**	**562**	**20**
		U	**194**	**407**	**145**	**156**	**59**	**16**	**23**	**190**	**381**	**109**	**211**	**102**	**7**	**0**	**547**	**416**	**14**
2	Kalahandi	R	0	600	200	0	200	0	0	250	250	333	167	0	0	0	245	711	39
		U	400	600	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	125	250	125	0	403	545	39
3	Koraput	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	562	0	250	0	0	0	393	590	16
		U	161	484	65	290	0	0	0	143	71	143	643	0	0	0	548	394	5
4	Sambalpur	R	0	313	188	437	0	62	0	0	625	125	0	250	0	0	277	691	24
		U	225	281	191	247	23	11	22	0	500	286	214	0	0	0	438	490	16
5	Bolangir	R	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	571	143	0	286	0	0	332	635	31
		U	0	462	0	461	77	0	0	143	238	191	238	190	0	0	639	305	18
6	Baudh-Khondmals	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	699	16
		U	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	217	0
7	Ganjam	R	100	200	0	600	100	0	0	423	518	15	22	22	0	0	397	579	23
		U	276	563	35	92	34	0	0	300	267	33	300	100	0	0	555	426	17
	Berhampur Town		163	653	61	82	41	0	0	177	235	59	353	176	0	0	514	466	12
8	Sundargarh	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	167	0	0	0	0	216	734	47
		U	122	268	219	195	49	49	98	167	500	333	0	0	0	0	304	411	53

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rourkela Town		167	200	200	267	33	67	66	200	400	400	0	0	0	0	235	412	88
9	Dhenkanal	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	111	667	222	0	0	0	0	419	522	38
		U	125	438	250	187	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	548	441	5
10	Puri	R	158	684	0	158	0	0	0	375	500	36	71	18	0	0	536	455	7
		U	176	412	0	118	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	428	4
	Puri Town		111	667	0	111	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	454	5
11	Keonjhar	R	0	429	143	0	428	0	0	619	309	48	0	0	24	0	451	519	25
		U	77	461	77	154	231	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	500	473	0
12	Cuttack	R	406	438	0	31	31	31	63	695	286	7	0	3	6	3	521	469	7
		U	195	376	195	98	73	29	34	200	700	100	0	0	0	0	581	394	12
	Cuttack City		156	369	218	112	84	28	33	125	750	125	0	0	0	0	593	381	14
13	Mayurbhanj	R	333	0	667	0	0	0	0	355	495	28	0	0	94	28	418	568	12
		U	182	546	136	91	45	0	0	0	400	0	0	600	0	0	519	429	30
14	Balasore	R	833	0	0	0	0	167	0	594	381	3	9	0	13	0	637	352	5
		U	118	470	118	235	59	0	0	257	486	57	114	86	0	0	498	412	26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 2—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each kind of Fuel used by Size of employment

Sl. No.	State/District (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Coal, Wood and Bagasse—*concld.*				Other power							No power						
			10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above	1 person	2—5 persons	6—9 persons	10—19 persons	20—49 persons	50—99 persons	100 persons and above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-49 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	**ORISSA**	R	**3**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**306**	**667**	**26**	**1**	**N**	**0**	**0**	**358**	**614**	**25**	**3**	**N**	**N**	**0**
		U	**7**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**547**	**439**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**420**	**540**	**28**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**N**
2	Kalahandi	R	4	1	0	N	342	618	36	4	0	0	0	242	726	29	3	0	0	0
		U	0	13	0	0	455	454	91	0	0	0	0	575	402	12	11	0	0	0
3	Koraput	R	1	N	N	0	548	439	10	3	0	0	0	416	562	20	2	N	0	0
		U	5	29	10	9	375	625	0	0	0	0	0	427	539	27	7	0	0	0
4	Sambalpur	R	6	2	N	N	169	797	34	0	0	0	0	246	714	32	6	2	N	0
		U	8	16	0	32	263	737	0	0	0	0	0	423	513	17	16	29	0	2
5	Bolangir	R	2	N	0	0	162	804	33	1	0	0	0	184	768	46	2	0	0	0
		U	14	14	5	5	717	283	0	0	0	0	0	332	628	25	10	3	2	0
6	Baudh-Khondmals	R	N	0	0	0	181	796	21	0	2	0	0	210	753	32	4	1	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	836	39	0	6	0	0
7	Ganjam	R	1	0	0	0	348	628	23	1	0	0	0	373	606	20	1	N	N	0
		U	1	0	1	0	400	600	0	0	0	0	0	425	554	17	2	1	1	0
	Berhampur Town		4	0	4	0	714	286	0	0	0	0	0	376	593	23	4	2	2	0
8	Sundargarh	R	3	0	0	0	229	692	79	0	0	0	0	340	628	28	3	0	1	0
		U	71	36	18	107	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	433	50	14	0	0	0

1	2		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rourkela Town		88	59	30	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	364	73	21	0	0	0
9	Dhenkanal	R	18	3	0	0	328	645	25	2	0	0	0	398	579	20	2	1	N	0
		U	2	2	2	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	437	88	2	0	0	0
10	Puri	R	1	1	N	0	520	470	10	0	0	0	0	517	468	12	2	1	0	0
		U	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	492	6	5	0	11	0
	Puri Town		4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	483	0	7	0	0	0
11	Keonjhar	R	5	0	0	N	507	486	7	0	0	0	0	369	592	39	N	N	0	0
		U	14	0	0	13	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	493	58	14	0	0	0
12	Cuttack	R	2	1	N	N	485	509	6	0	0	0	0	450	532	16	1	1	N	0
		U	2	4	2	5	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	581	32	13	1	1	0
	Cuttack City		3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	590	37	12	1	1	0
13	Mayurbhanj	R	1	N	N	1	285	699	12	4	0	0	0	309	654	29	8	0	N	0
		U	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	446	22	0	0	0	0
14	Balasore	R	1	3	2	N	663	332	5	0	0	0	0	537	453	9	1	N	0	0
		U	21	26	13	4	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	557	409	28	0	6	0	0

N-Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Division	Major Group	Minor Groups			
				0	04	040	2 & 3	20	200	202	206	207
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ORISSA											
	Rural	**Electricity**	N	0	0	0	N	3	40	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	5	0	0	0	5	71	924	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	289	0	0	0	290	142	36	1,000	1,000	0
		Other power	50	0	0	0	51	780	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	656	1,000	1,000	1,000	654	4	0	0	0	0
	Urban	**Electricity**	50	0	0	0	50	304	616	77	0	7
		Liquid fuel	13	0	0	0	13	151	309	923	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	318	0	0	0	322	316	75	0	1,000	0
		Other power	12	0	0	0	13	221	0	0	0	993
		No power	607	1,000	1,000	1,000	602	8	0	0	0	0
2	Kalahandi											
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	N	8	333	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	1	0	0	0	1	11	467	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	358	0	0	0	359	182	200	,000	0	0
		Other power	50	0	0	0	50	799	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	591	1,000	1,000	1,000	590	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	27	0	0	0	28	44	100	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	42	0	0	0	44	348	800	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	410	0	0	0	425	130	100	0	0	0
		Other power	58	0	0	0	61	478	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	463	1,000	1,000	1,000	442	0	0	0	0	0
3	Koraput											
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	1	0	0	0	1	15	900	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	376	0	0	0	378	470	100	1,000	1,000	0
		Other power	24	0	0	0	24	510	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	599	1,000	1,000	1,000	597	5	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	46	0	0	0	48	300	455	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	21	0	0	0	22	140	212	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	311	0	0	0	319	400	333	1,000	0	0
		Other power	12	0	0	0	12	160	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	610	1,000	1,000	1,000	599	0	0	0	0	0

N-Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No.
21	212	22	220	23	231	235	238	24	244	25	26	27	273	277	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
965	1,000	6	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	
28	0	994	999	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	998	1,000	1,000	957	1,000	1,000	1,000	
245	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
388	1,000	23	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
326	0	977	0	992	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	995	1,000	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
989	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
769	1,000	217	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
231	0	783	1,000	999	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
800	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	

N-Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group	Minor Groups				Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group
			28	281	282	283	288	29	30	31	311	32	33
	2		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	ORISSA												
	Rural	Electricity	1	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	4
		Liquid fuel	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	6
		Coal, wood and bagasse	N	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	748
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	999	997	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	988	1,000	750	242
	Urban	Electricity	29	1	105	250	0	0	557	3	0	692	124
		Liquid fuel	21	0	53	0	0	0	13	0	0	77	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	2	0	26	0	0	149	7	0	0	77	783
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	948	999	816	750	1,000	851	423	997	1,000	154	93
2	Kalahandi												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	997	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
3	Koraput												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	917
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	998	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	39	15	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
		Liquid fuel	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	923
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	16	985	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	77

N-Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Groups	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Serial No.
34 & 35	340	343	350	36	365	369	37	38	388	39	393	394	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	1
N	0	0	0	N	0	0	1,000	21	0	N	N	0	1
N	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	N	0	0	
959	1,000	35	1,000	999	1,000	1,000	0	57	12	928	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	0	963	0	1	0	0	0	916	983	72	0	1,000	
7	0	0	0	35	0	27	909	224	4	5	3	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	
873	1,000	1,000	1,000	948	1,000	973	61	23	0	866	997	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
120	0	0	0	17	0	0	30	753	996	129	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
993	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	947	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	53	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	974	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	1,000	26	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
976	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	945	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	0	1,000	0	N	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	55	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	38	0	77	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
815	1,000	0	1,000	962	1,000	923	0	43	0	862	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	1,000	138	0	0	

N-Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Division	Major Group		Minor Groups		
				0	04	040	2 & 3	20	200	202	206	20;
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4
4	Sambalpur											
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	N	0	0	0	N	2	667	0	0	
		Coal, wood and bagasse	204	0	0	0	204	38	333	1,000	1,000	0
		Other power	77	0	0	0	77	960	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	719	1,000	1,000	1,000	718	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	89	0	0	0	90	434	82	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	14	0	0	0	14	94	179	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	248	0	0	0	252	113	0	1,000	0	0
		Other power	19	0	0	0	19	359	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	630	1,000	1,000	1,000	625	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bolangir											
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	1	0	0	0	1	4	1,000	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	312	0	0	0	313	21	0	1,000	0	
		Other power	110	0	0	0	110	975	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	577	1,000	1,000	1,000	576	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	15	0	0	0	15	53	222	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	24	0	0	0	24	171	722	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	242	0	0	0	246	79	56	0	0	0
		Other power	59	0	0	0	60	697	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	660	1,000	1,000	1,000	655	0	0	0	0	0
6	Baudh-Khondmals											
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	324	0	0	0	325	44	0	1,000	1,000	
		Other power	86	0	0	0	87	956	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	590	1,000	1,000	1,000	588	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	9	0	0	0	9	333	1,000	0		0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	202	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0
		Other power	9	0	0	0	9	667	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	780	1,000	1,000	1,000	778	0	0	0	0	0

N-Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No
21	212	22	220	23	231	235	238	24	244	25	26	27	273	277	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	
575	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
375	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
250	0	980	1,000	992	0	,000	,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	981	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,000	1,000	56	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	944	1,000	997	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	
		0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
78	1,000	600	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	400	1,000	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	

N-Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group	Minor Groups				Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group
			28	281	282	283	288	29	30	31	311	32	33
1	2		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
4	Sambalpur	Electricity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Rural	Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	998	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	220
	Urban	Electricity	234	0	611	0	0	0	286	0	0	667	700
		Liquid fuel	75	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	691	1,000	56	0	1,000	333	714	1,000	1,000	0	300
5	Bolangir												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	976
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	1,000	300
		Liquid fuel	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	9	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	935	1,000	833	0	1,000	0	750	1,000	1,000	0	
6	Baudh-Khondmals												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	1,000
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	800	1,000	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0

TABLE E-III. 3 –*contd.*
Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Groups	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Serial No.
34 & 35	340	343	350	36	365	369	37	38	388	39	393	394	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
957	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	799	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	201	0	1,000	
21	0	0	0	66	0	34	0	378	0	8	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
958	1,000	0	1,000	895	1,000	966	0	44	0	941	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	578	1,000	51	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
999	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	940	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	60	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
968	1,000	0	0	974	1,000	1,000	0	100	0	968	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	850	1,000	32	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
995	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	970	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	947	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	53	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Division	Major Group	Minor Groups			
				0	04	040	2 & 3	20	200	202	206	207
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Ganjam											
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	1	2	22	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	6	0	0	0	6	72	978	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	260	0	0	0	264	302	0	1,000	1,000	0
		Other power	50	0	0	0	50	597	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	684	1,000	1,000	1,000	679	27	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	30	0	0	0	31	328	716	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	11	0	0	0	11	120	261	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	252	0	0	0	256	365	23	1,000	0	0
		Other power	12	0	0	0	12	182	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	695	1,000	1,000	1,000	690	5	0	0	0	0
	Berhampur Town	Electricity	41	0	0	0	41	424	651	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	14	0	0	0	14	197	302	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	211	0	0	0	212	258	47	1,000	0	0
		Other power	6	0	0	0	6	106	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	728	1,000	1,000	1,000	727	15	0	0	0	0
8	Sundargarh											
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	1	0	0	0	1	5	1,000	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	316	0	0	0	317	21	0	1,000	0	0
		Other power	63	0	0	0	64	974	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	620	1,000	1,000	1,000	618	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	165	0	0	0	169	480	857	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	24	0	0	0	25	40	72	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	225	0	0	0	230	280	71	0	0	0
		Other power	20	0	0	0	21	200	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	566	1,000	1,000	1,000	555	0	0	0	0	0
	Rourkela Town	Electricity	182	0	0	0	184	533	889	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	30	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	206	0	0	0	208	467	111	0	0	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	582	1,000	1,000	1,000	577	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No
21	212	22	220	23	231	235	238	24	244	25	26	27	273	277	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
875	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
117	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	
182	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
91	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
727	0	977	1,000	995	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	
334	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
333	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
333	0	955	1,000	993	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	
667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
333	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	
667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
333	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group	Minor Groups				Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group
			28	281	282	283	288	29	30	31	311	32	33
1	2		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
7	Ganjam												
	Rural	Electricity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	N	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
		Coal, wood and bagasse	2	289	0	0	0	0	0	236	0	0	915
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	997	689	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	764	1,000	0	73
	Urban	Electricity	1	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	0	40
		Liquid fuel	7	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	3	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	920
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	989	1,000	946	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	1,000	1,000	500	40
	Berhampur Town	Electricity	3	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	56
		Liquid fuel	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	833
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	987	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	667	1,000	1,000	500	111
8	Sundargarh												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	998	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	200
	Urban	Electricity	163	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	125
		Liquid fuel	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	735	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	250	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Rourkela Town	Electricity	139	0	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	200
		Liquid fuel	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	722	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	333	1,000	1,000	0	0

N=Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Groups	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Serial No.
34 & 35	340	343	350	36	365	369	37	38	388	39	393	394	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	1
0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
N	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
897	1,000	29	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	57	58	881	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
103	0	966	0	0	0	0	0	943	942	119	0	1,000	
7	0	0	0	23	0	13	500	40	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
843	1,000	1,000	1,000	955	1,000	987	500	27	0	858	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
150	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	933	1,000	142	0	1,000	
27	0	0	0	72	0	50	1,000	79	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
838	1,000	0	1,000	857	1,000	950	0	53	0	955	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
135	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	868	1,000	45	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
991	1,000	0	1,000	999	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	667	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	1,000	0	1	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	333	0	1,000	
80	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
840	1,000	0	0	471	0	1,000	0	0	0	750	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	467	1,000	250	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	636	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
800	1,000	0	0	333	0	1,000	0	0	0	786	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	364	1,000	214	0	1,000	

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Division	Major Group	Minor Groups			
				0	04	040	2 & 3	20	200	202	206	207
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Dhenkanal											
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	N	2	100	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	1	0	0	0	1	12	900	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	295	0	0	0	297	100	0	1,000	1,000	0
		Other power	90	0	0	0	90	886	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	614	1,000	1,000	1,000	612	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	17	0	0	0	17	643	818	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	2	0	0	0	2	143	182	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	459	0	0	0	465	143	0	0	0	0
		Other power	1	0	0	0	1	71	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	521	1,000	1,000	1,000	515	0	0	0	0	0
10	Puri											
	Rural	Electricity	1	0	0	0	1	13	254	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	3	0	0	0	3	38	746	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	289	0	0	0	289	281	0	1,000	1,000	0
		Other power	42	0	0	0	42	668	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	665	1,000	1,000	1,000	665	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	25	0	0	0	25	364	1,000	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	447	0	0	0	453	273	0	0	0	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	528	1,000	1,000	1,000	522	363	0	0	0	0
	Puri Town	Electricity	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	595	0	0	0	598	0	0	0	0	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	382	1,000	1,000	1,000	379	1,000	0	0	0	0
11	Keonjhar											
	Rural	Electricity	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	5	0	0	0	5	111	1,000	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	320	0	0	0	320	18	0	1,000	0	0
		Other power	36	0	0	0	36	871	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	638	1,000	1,000	1,000	638	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No.
21	212	22	220	23	231	235	238	24	244	25	26	27	273	277	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
400	0	969	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
952	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group	Minor Groups				Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group
			28	281	282	283	288	29	30	31	311	32	33
1	2		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
9	Dhenkanal												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	25	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	970	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	333
10	Puri												
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	786
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	214
	Urban	Electricity	54	0	0	0	0	0	857	0	0	0	143
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	714
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	946	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	143	1,000	1,000	0	143
	Puri Town	Electricity	36	0	0	0	0	0	833	0	0	0	250
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	964	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	167	1,000	1,000	0	0
11	Keonjhar												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	293

N=Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Groups	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Serial No.
34 & 35	340	343	350	36	365	369	37	38	388	39	393	394	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
967	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	925	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	75	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
989	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	885	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	857	1,000	115	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
925	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	974	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
75	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	26	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
841	1,000	0	0	941	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	835	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
908	1,000	0	0	833	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	875	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	125	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	6	0	0	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	
98	000	0	1,000	994	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	921	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	852	1,000	60	0	1,000	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division 0	Major Group 04	Minor Group 040	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Groups 200	202	206	207
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Keonjhar—*concld.*											
	Urban	Electricity	81	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagases	463	0	0	0	468	867	0	0	0	0
		Other power	12	0	0	0	13	133	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	431	1,000	1,000	1,000	424	0	0	0	0	0
12	Cuttack											
	Rural	Electricity	1	0	0	0	1	9	34	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	11	0	0	0	11	253	947	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	338	0	0	0	341	158	19	1,000	1,000	0
		Other power	24	0	0	0	24	579	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	626	1,000	1,000	1,000	623	1	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	89	0	0	0	89	546	852	125	0	500
		Liquid fuel	4	0	0	0	4	91	148	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	353	0	0	0	355	352	0	875	1,000	0
		Other power	N	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	500
		No power	554	1,000	1,000	1,000	551	0	0	0	0	0
	Cuttack City	Electricity	94	0	0	0	94	484	829	125	0	1,000
		Liquid fuel	4	0	0	0	4	94	171	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	364	0	0	0	365	422	0	875	1,000	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	538	1,000	1,000	1,000	537	0	0	0	0	0
13	Mayurbhanj											
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	4	0	0	0	4	241	990	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	243	0	0	0	244	139	10	1,000	0	0
		Other power	10	0	0	0	10	620	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	743	1,000	1,000	1,000	742	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	50	0	0	0	51	333	778	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	11	0	0	0	11	95	222	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	304	0	0	0	308	572	0	0	0	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	635	1,000	1,000	1,000	630	0	0	0	0	0

N - Negligible

TABLE E-III.3 —*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No.
21	212	22	220	23	231	235	238	24	244	25	26	27	273	277	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	36	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	0	964	972	999	1,000	1,000	1,000	994	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
667	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
333	0	982	1,000	994	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	989	1,000	1,000	
1,000	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	980	1,000	996	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	987	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	917	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group	Minor Groups				Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group
			28	281	282	283	288	29	30	31	311	32	33
1	2		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Keonjhar—*concld.*												
	Urban	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	818	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
12	Cuttack												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	0	451
	Urban	Electricity	31	0	22	0	0	0	708	24	0	1,000	106
		Liquid fuel	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	832
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	966	1,000	978	1,000	1,000	933	278	976	1,000	0	62
	Cuttack City	Electricity	39	0	22	0	0	0	708	40	0	1,000	109
		Liquid fuel	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	827
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	957	1,000	978	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	960	1,000	0	64
13	Mayurbhanj												
	Rural	Electricity	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	524
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	846	1,000	0	476
	Urban	Electricity	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	500
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	969	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	800	1,000	1,000	0	500

N Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Groups	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No.
34 & 35	340	343	350	36	365	369	37	38	388	39	393	394	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	200	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
222	1,000	0	1,000	981	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	600	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
778	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	667	1,000	200	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1,000	44	0	N	N	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
938	1,000	522	1,000	998	1,000	1,000	0	106	0	973	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61	0	478	0	1	0	0	0	850	1,000	27	0	1,000	
15	0	0	0	73	0	74	1,000	341	0	4	5	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
782	1,000	0	1,000	916	1,000	926	0	24	0	815	995	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
203	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	635	1,000	181	0	1,000	
17	0	0	0	124	0	78	1,000	390	0	4	5	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
807	1,000	0	1,000	854	1,000	922	0	34	0	810	995	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
176	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	576	1,000	186	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	31	0	0	0	
983	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	13	0	877	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	934	969	123	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	38	0	40	0	231	38	47	54	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
907	1,000	0	1,000	962	1,000	960	0	0	0	828	946	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	769	962	125	0	1,000	

N Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1 ,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		All Divisions	Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Division	Major Group	Minor Groups			
				0	04	040	2 & 3	20	200	202	206	207
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Balasore											
	Rural	Electricity	1	0	0	0	N	5	11	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	28	0	0	0	29	418	916	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	317	0	0	0	318	69	73	1,000	0	0
		Other power	35	0	0	0	35	508	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	619	1,000	1,000	1,000	618	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Electricity	28	0	0	0	28	69	108	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	57	0	0	0	58	448	703	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	382	0	0	0	386	448	189	0	0	0
		Other power	3	0	0	0	3	35	0	0	0	1,000
		No power	530	1,000	1,000	1,000	525	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

TABLE E-III. 3—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Sl. No.
21	212	22	220	23	231	235	238	24	244	25	26	27	273	277	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,000	1,000	999	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	
0	0	32	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	968	1,000	961	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	982	1,000	1,000	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Sl. No.	State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Major Group	Minor Groups				Major Group	Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Major Group
			28	281	282	283	288	29	30	31	311	32	33
1	2		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
14	Balasore												
	Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	750
	Urban	Electricity	13	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	500	286
		Liquid fuel	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
		Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		No power	896	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	750	1,000	1,000	500	571

TABLE E-III. 3—*concld.*

Major Groups and selected Minor Groups by kind of Fuel or Power used

Major Groups	Minor Groups			Major Group	Minor Groups		Major Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Groups		Serial No.
34 & 35	340	343	350	36	365	369	37	38	388	39	393	394	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
957	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	155	0	982	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	1,000	18	0	1,000	
0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	143	0	8	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	
944	1,000	0	1,000	962	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	943	1,000	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	857	1,000	41	0	1,000	

CHAPTER V

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

88. The number of sample households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings has been furnished in Table E-IV separately for each type of predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. The figures shown relate to a twenty per cent sample of such houses in all the police stations of the State, with rural/urban break-up. The Table is intended to give the structural details of the houses, namely, the type of wall and the type of roof. The economic condition of a household, the climatic condition of the locality and the easy availability of house-building materials very much influence the choice of such materials used in a house. A study of the Table will illustrate how far these influences are at work in the various administrative units of the State.

89. *Contents of Table E-IV*—The Table classifies various types of predominantly used wall materials into nine categories, viz., (*i*) grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, (*ii*) timber, (*iii*) mud, (*iv*) unburnt bricks, (*v*) burnt bricks, (*vi*) C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, (*vii*) stones, (*viii*) cement concrete, (*ix*) other materials. Likewise, the materials which predominantly compose the roof have been shown under seven different classes, viz., (*i*) grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, (*ii*) tiles, slate or shingle, (*iii*) corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, (*iv*) asbestos cement sheets, (*v*) brick and lime, (*vi*) concrete and stone slabs, (*vii*) other materials.

90. *Subsidiary Tables*—Two Subsidiary Tables have been prepared from the main Table, namely, Tables E-IV.1 and E-IV.2. The former gives the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of walls whereas the latter gives the distribution of 1,000 such households by predominant material of roofs.

91. *Predominant material of wall*—On a reference to the Table E-IV.1, it is noticed that in the rural areas of Orissa, out of every 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings, 137 have houses, the walls of which are composed of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 753 have houses with mud walls and 68 have houses with burnt or unburnt brick walls. The remaining households reside in houses, the walls of which are built with corrugated iron sheets, stone, cement concrete, etc. In the urban areas, 72 households reside in houses, the walls of which are made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 441 in mud-walled houses and 375 in houses having burnt or unburnt brick walls. The mud-walled houses are found in large number everywhere even in urban localities. The number of such houses increases as the urban characteristics decrease in respect of different localities, until it becomes highly preponderating in villages, particularly in interior tracts. Houses with walls of grass, leaves, bamboo, etc., are found in smaller number in the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Puri. The reason for this may be the comparative non-availability of these materials in such districts. These materials are generally procured from nearby forests; but in the districts named above, forest areas are either not extensive or are at a considerable distance from consuming centres. Houses of the above description are however found in large number in the districts of Kalahandi, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal where thick forest areas closely fringe inhabited localities.

92. *Mud-walled houses*—Such houses are generally found in large number in all localities of the State irrespective of their urban or rural character. The economic condition of the majority of the people of Orissa does not allow them to go in for construction of pucca houses with masonry walls. It is possible within their means to construct kutcha-walled houses by digging earth from a portion of their house site to build walls in another portion. It is a common practice in Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts to acquire a small house site and to dig earth in a corner of it in such a fashion that ultimately it becomes a pond for supply of bathing and drinking water and for rearing small varieties of fish. The earth which is thus dug out is utilized for construction of the walls and verandahs of a dwelling house. Thus, in one operation, three purposes are fulfilled with remarkable economy, namely, a dwelling house is built, the water-supply is assured and an item of food is kept handy.

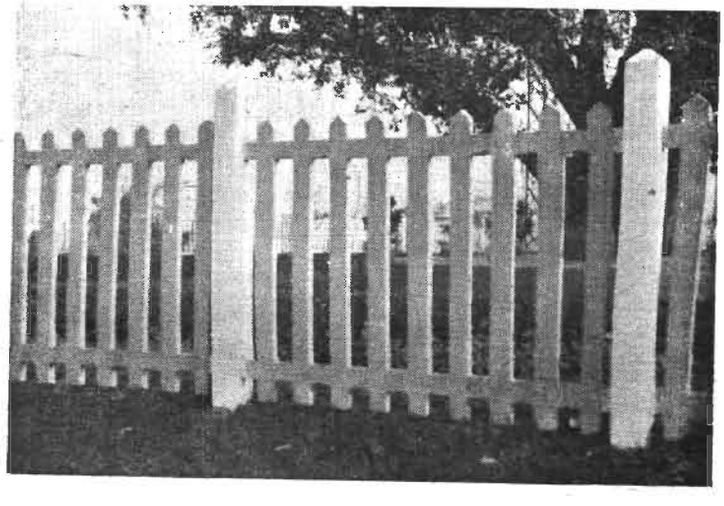
93. *Stone-walled houses*—Houses having walls built of stone are found in scanty number. In the districts of Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Puri and Cuttack a few of such houses are found, the maximum occurring in the district of Puri. These houses are, however, not scattered throughout the district, but are found concentrated in particular areas of the district. For example, in the district of Koraput stone-walled houses are found largely in Machkund town where in

ILLUSTRATION 10



....structures like compound walls are also built of laterite stone..(Para 93)

ILLUSTRATION 11



FENCING IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

....sometimes reinforced concrete fabrications are preferred..(Para 93)

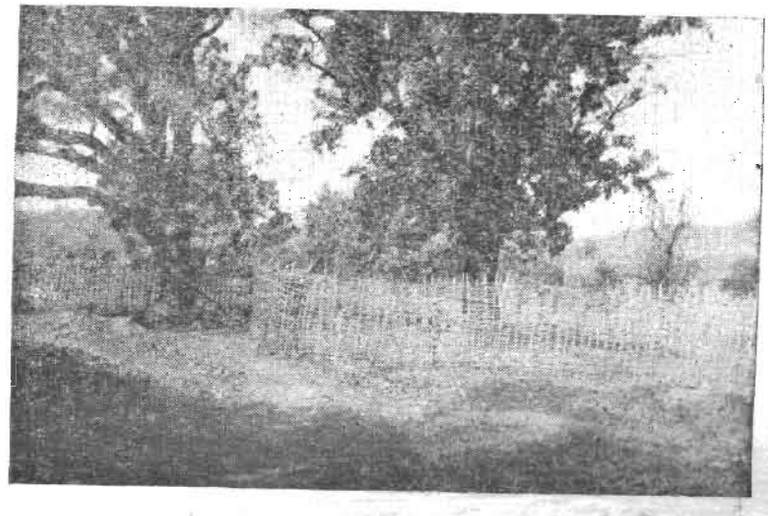
ILLUSTRATION 12



KALAHANDI DISTRICT

. . . .walls made of split-bamboo screens (Para 94)

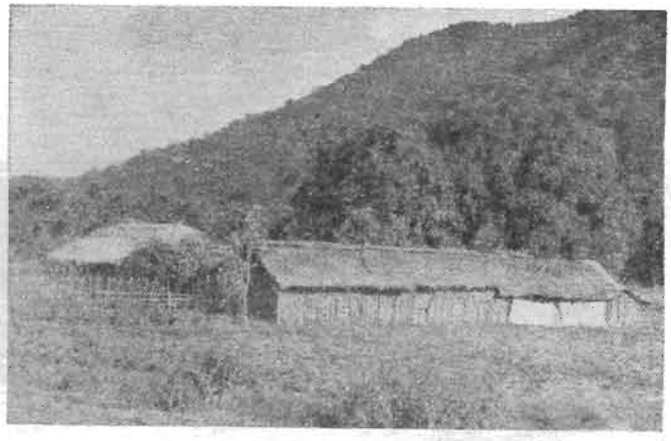
ILLUSTRATION 13



DHENKANAL DISTRICT

. . . .extensive fencing of split-bamboo around cultivated lands. . (Para 94)

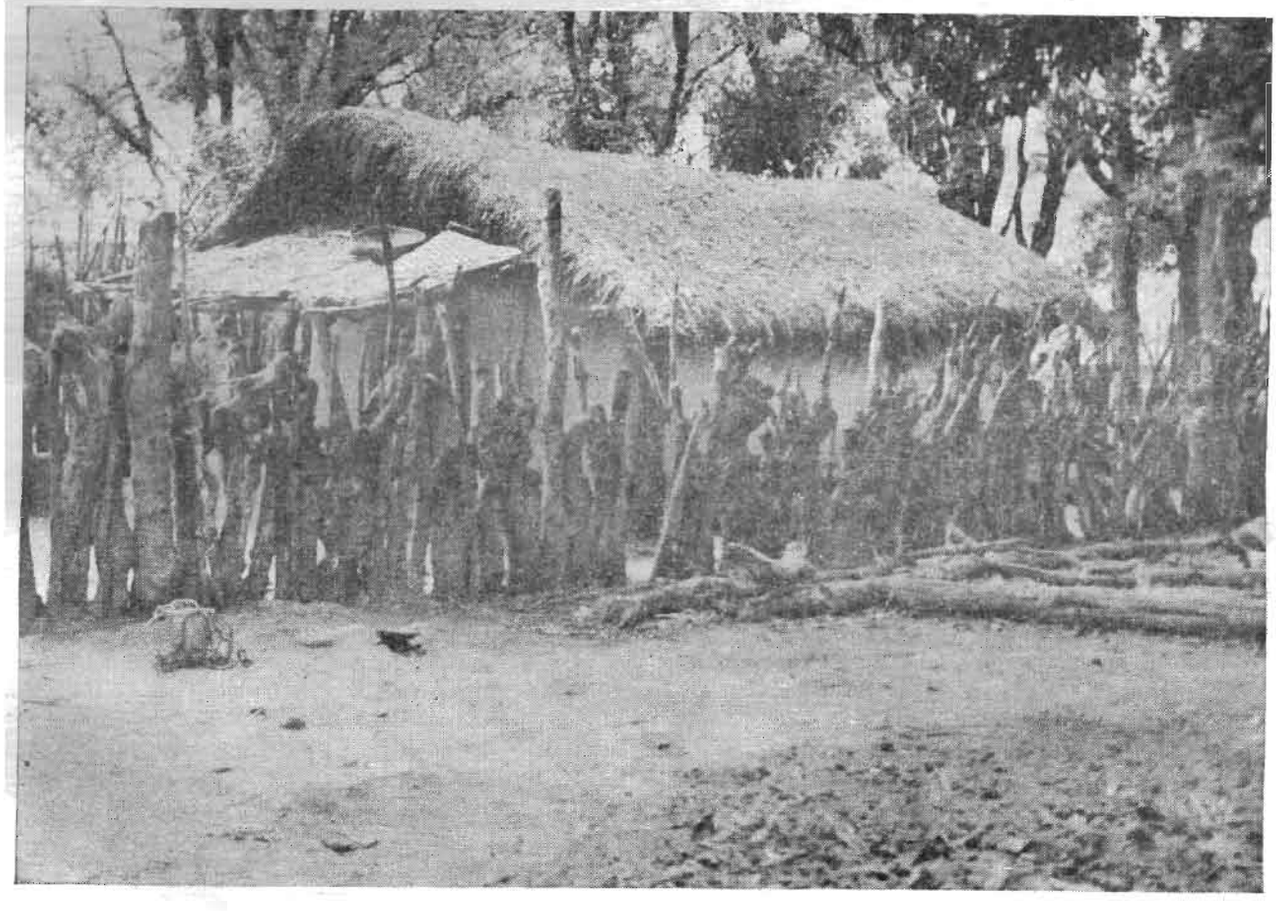
ILLUSTRATION 14



BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT

....walls made of timber and twigs plastered from inside with a coat of mud (Para 94)

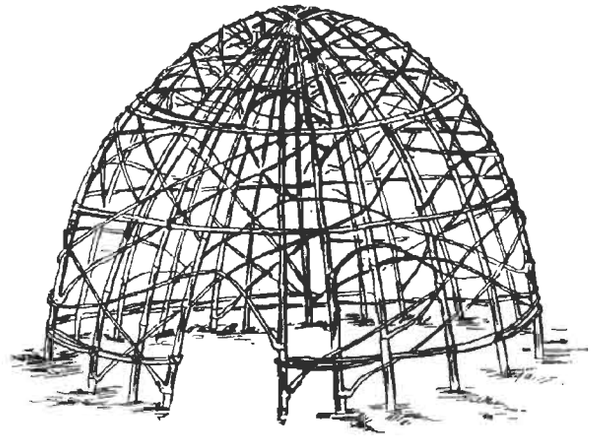
ILLUSTRATION 15



DWELLING HOUSE OF A SAORA, KORAPUT DISTRICT

....timber lavishly used for erection of a barrier around dwelling houses for reasons of security from wild animals (Para 94)

ILLUSTRATION 16



....a small frame of twigs..to be covered over with leaves of palmyra palm..(Para 94)

ILLUSTRATION 17



...a shanty, looking like a small leafy dome with one aperture to serve as entrance (Para 94)

ILLUSTRATION 18



....sometimes conical in shape (Para 94)

THE ABODE OF THE GHUSURIAS, VILLAGE MOHUMUHAN, P. S. SORO, BALASORE DISTRICT

every 1,000 households, 345 occupy stone-walled houses. There are almost no stone-walled houses in other areas of the district except in Rayagada and Puttasingi police stations where their number is small. In the district of Sambalpur this type of houses are found in large number in the Sadar, Hirakud, Burla, Brajarajnagar and Sason police stations, the maximum being found in the rural areas of Hirakud police station. In the district of Bolangir stone-walled houses are found mainly in Binka police station. The district of Ganjam has quite a number of police stations where this type of houses are found, namely, in Chatrapur, Rambha, Purushottampur, Berhampur taluk and Serango police stations. Birmitrapur police station of Sundargarh district, Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Khurda, Tangi, Gania and Sarankul police stations of Puri district, Chowdwar, Korai, Athgarh and Narsingpur police stations of Cuttack district each contains a good number of stone-walled houses. The stone used for this purpose is laterite in almost all the cases. This stone is readily available as surface layer in many localities of the police stations named above. It is cheap, and so structures like compound walls are also built of laterite stone, as in Illustration 10, though sometimes reinforced concrete fabrications are preferred (as shown in Illustration 11), particularly in industrial premises.

94. *Walls of timber, bamboo, leaves, etc.*—Houses constructed with walls of timber, twigs, bamboo, leaves, reeds or grass are found in appreciable number particularly in the interior of districts which abound in reserve forests. It is considered time-saving and economical to build the walls with these forest products in localities which have the advantage of proximity to good forests. In the rural areas of Baudh-Khondmals district, the number of houses with such walls is fairly high. 490 households out of 1,000 in this district have their walls built of timber, bamboo, etc. In Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Koraput, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Ganjam districts such houses are also seen, though to a lesser extent. Illustration 12 is a house having walls made of split-bamboo screens, Such houses are noticed in Kalahandi and Dhenkanal districts where bamboo grows in abundance. Villagers living in forest areas obtain the requirement of bamboo for household or cultivation purposes either free or on payment of a nominal fee. They can thus afford even to erect extensive fencing of split-bamboo around cultivated lands or around dwelling houses as shown in Illustration 13. Structures made with split-bamboo being weak, many people prefer to use timber or twigs for building walls. Illustration 14 is a house in Baudh-Khondmals district most of which has walls made of timber and twigs plastered from inside with a coat of mud. Timber is available in such liberal quantity that sometimes it is lavishly used for erection of a barrier around dwelling houses for reasons of security from wild animals. Illustration 15 shows how a member of Saora Scheduled Tribe of village Sonepur in Koraput district has freely used timber for erection of a strong fencing round his house. There are some low caste people of nomadic or semi-nomadic habits who do not like to build an elaborate dwelling of timber or bamboo, but are content with a much smaller and inferior structure built with leaves or reeds covered over a scanty frame of twigs. In this manner they build a shanty, looking like a small leafy dome with one aperture to serve as entrance. The Ghusuria Scheduled Caste men of village Mahumuhan in Soro PS of Balasore district, who eke out their living by tending pigs, generally live in such structures. The shanty is built first by erecting a small frame of twigs as in Illustration 16. This is intended to be covered over with leaves of palmyra palm, as in Illustration 17. Entrance into the shanty is made in a crouching position through the only opening. It is considered enough for shelter during the rains or in cold nights, and for keeping the few unsubstantial household articles, for the Ghusurias pass most of their time out of door. The shanty is considered advantageous for the pig grazers, because if their movement to another locality in search of fresh grazing grounds becomes necessary, the shanty is transported like any other belongings, but if the distance is considerable, it can be abandoned with no practical loss to the owner. The shanty is sometimes conical in shape as in Illustration 18. There are a number of palm trees behind the structure providing enough raw material for its construction.

95. *Brick-walls*—Brick-built houses are found in large number in urban areas, specially in big towns. As mentioned earlier, pucca structures constitute 8·2 per cent of houses in rural areas and 46·5 per cent of houses in urban areas of the State. The percentage further increases in case of big towns. The following statement will show the percentage of pucca and kutcha houses in the four big towns of Orissa:

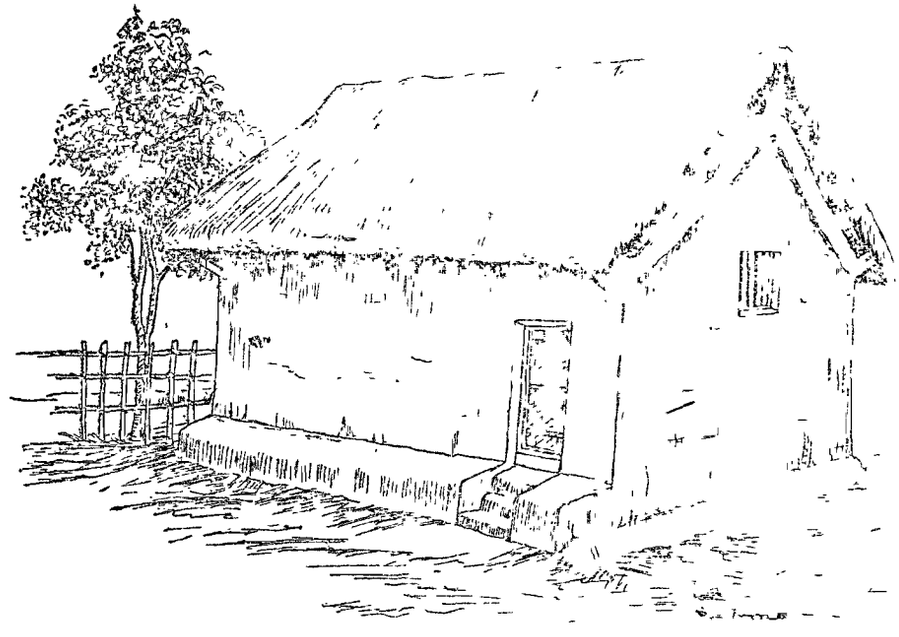
Name of City/Town	Percentage of kutcha houses	Percentage of pucca houses
1	2	3
Cuttack ..	35·0	65·0
Puri ..	37·9	62·1
Berhampur ..	46·7	53·3
Rourkela ..	48·5	51·5

96. It will appear from the above that the percentage of pucca houses is the highest in the city of Cuttack, whereas it is comparatively low in Rourkela town. This is due to the fact that Rourkela industrial town is still in the process of construction and has a number of temporary sheds for accommodation of labour and floating population. Among pucca houses, there are many which are old and have no neat appearance. But there are also some houses of modern design, having neat, well-plastered and plain-surfaced walls with cement concrete roof (Illustration 30). A few modern houses have architectural touches in wall, entrance and cornice, enhancing beauty and grace of the structure (Illustration 4).

97. *Material of roof*—Subsidiary Table E-IV.2 shows that out of 1,000 households in rural areas of the State, there are 837 households having roofs composed of thatches, reeds, wood or bamboo, 149 having roofs composed of tiles, slates, shingles, 9 having corrugated iron or zinc or other metal-sheeted roof, 1 having asbestos cement-sheeted roof, 1 having brick and lime roof, 2 having concrete and stone slab roof and 1 having roofs composed of other materials. In the urban areas of the State in every 1,000 Census households there are 495, 240, 96, 32, 25, 95 and 17 households living in houses, the roofs of which are composed of thatch group, tile group, metal sheet group, asbestos sheet group, brick group, concrete group and miscellaneous group respectively. The first group of roofs, namely, the thatch group is found in highly preponderating number not only in rural areas but also in urban localities.

98. *Thatched roof*—Thatched roofs are found in large number in the districts of Balasore, Dhenkanal, Baudh-Khondmals, Cuttack, Koraput, Ganjam and Puri, which are predominantly rice-growing areas. Straw which is the most important component of thatched roof is easily available after the harvest of paddy. The cultivator thus gets the most important roof

ILLUSTRATION 19



A HOUSE IN PURI DISTRICT

....wise villagers choose to provide a mud-plastered ceiling below the usual straw-on-bamboo thatch (Para 98)

material from his lands without any extra cost, and utilizes it for his own house or sells it in the market. The styles of thatching with straw vary from district to district. In North Balasore, the layer of straw is thick, sometimes nearly 12 inches, and is intended to last for many years with a little attention every year in the beginning of the rains. Illustration 20 shows a double-storeyed thatched house of a rich cultivator of Balasore district. In Cuttack and Puri, the thatching has to be done every year afresh as the thatching is comparatively thinner. The quality of the straw is also responsible for short life of the thatch. Illustration 5 shows a house of Puri district. It is large in size, but the thatch is comparatively economical. In many villages, heavy

ILLUSTRATION 20



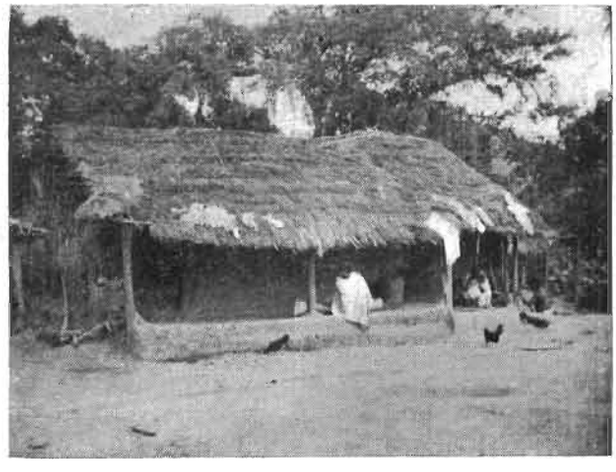
A DOUBLE-STOREYED THATCHED HOUSE OF A RICH CULTIVATOR, NORTH BALASORE

....layer of straw is thick, sometimes nearly 12 inches....(Para 98)

ILLUSTRATION 21



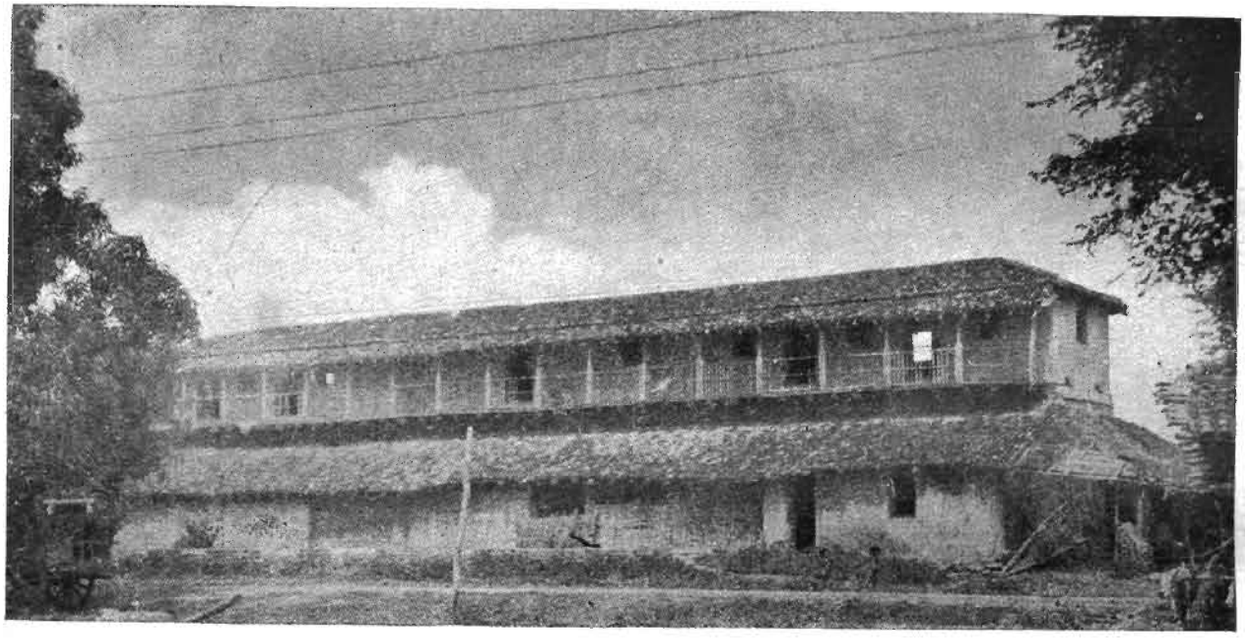
ILLUSTRATION 22



A CLUSTER OF HUTS BELONGING TO *Pan* SCHEDULED CASTE MEN IN CHANDRAGIRI, GANJAM AGENCY

....roof so low as not to be affected by wind or storm (Para 98)

ILLUSTRATION 23



A DOUBLE-STOREYED BRICK-IN-UD HOUSE OF A VILLAGE ZAMINDAR, SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

....extensive roof built of *ncriah* tiles (Para 99)

ILLUSTRATION 24



ILLUSTRATION 25



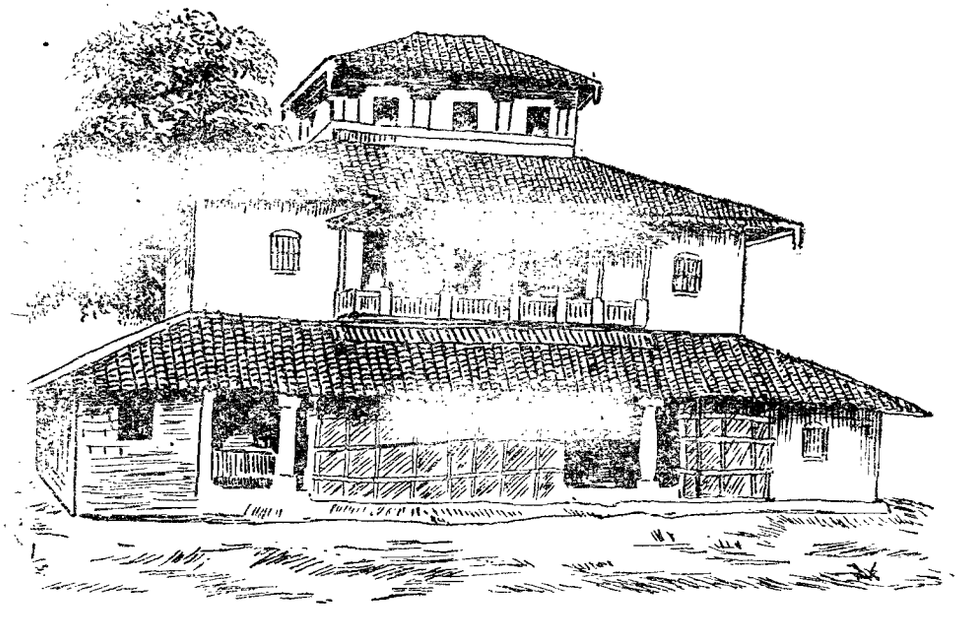
TILE-ROOFED HOUSES OF POOR VILLAGERS OF BOLANGIR AND SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

....rickety and leaky, giving inadequate protection during the rains (Para 99)

thatching is cautiously avoided out of fear from fire accidents. If the houses are located close to each other and one of them catches fire accidentally, the fire spreads from roof to roof, destroying many houses at one stretch. Under such precarious condition, it is futile to make an elaborate thatch. Instead, wise villagers choose to provide a mud-plastered ceiling below the usual straw-on-bamboo thatch. Illustration 19 is a diagram of such a house in Puri district. In other localities, such as in the hilly areas of Ganjam, which are poor in the availability of straw, the thatch has to be very thin, say about 3 inches, as in Illustrations 21 and 22. The house owner is conscious of the cost of straw and about the difficulty in getting it and takes care to make his roof so low as not to be affected by wind or storm.

99. *Tiled roof*—In the disrticts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Bolangir, the number of thatched houses is small as compared with tile-roofed houses. The preference for tiled roofs may be due to the fact that these districts are extremely hot during the summer and suffer frequently from outbreak of fire. Tiled houses are less involved in accidents from fire than thatched ones. Even rich cultivators of these districts who have plenty of straw for use in the thatch, build tile-roofed houses. Illustration 23 is a large-sized house of a village zamindar of Sambalpur district. It is double-storeyed and has extensive roof built of *nariah* tiles. Sometimes, three-storeyed structures with several separate tiled roofs in different levels are noticed in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts, as shown in Illustration 26. The main idea in building such

ILLUSTRATION 26



SAMBALPUR AND BOLANGIR DISTRICTS

....three-storeyed structures with several separate tiled roofs in different levels..(Para 99)

structures is to keep the rooms in the lower storeys cool during the hot season of the year. Such large structures with tiled roofs are limited in number. A great majority comprises small houses. Illustrations 24 and 25 are tile-roofed houses of poor villagers of Bolangir and Sundargarh districts. The roof is rickety and leaky, giving inadequate protection during the rains. In Ganjam, however, tile roofs are constructed in a more durable style. The *nariah* tiles are arranged one over the other in such a manner that the upper portion of the roof gives an appearance of ridges and furrows. The furrows are filled up with sand and lime mortar up to the ridge level which helps to keep the tiles in position without the risk of being displaced by monkeys or strong wind. In some cases, the upper surface of the entire roof is plastered with mortar, giving it partly the character of a terraced roof. When economy is necessary, a ridge 8 to 10 inches wide made of sand and lime mortar is laid over rows of tiles at a distance of 4 to 6 feet. Illustration 27 is a building with such a roof, intended for the residence of a subordinate Government employee of Koraput district.

100. *Permanent roof*—Houses with permanent or semi-permanent type of roofs are largely found in urban

areas, altthough they are not rare in villages. There is a preponderance of roofs made with corrugated iron sheets or with asbestos sheets in hastily-built towns or project areas, such as Machkund, Burla, Hirakud, Barbil, Dandakaranya, etc. Illustration 28 is a structure accommodating a small office at Umarkot in the Dandakaranya development area, which is built mostly with corrugated iron sheets fabricated to a semi-circular shape and resting on two scanty masonry walls. During the early stages of development of the project, dependence was made on pre-fabricated and sheet materials for wall and roof, because the locality was far-flung from any line of railway communication, making it difficult for a heavy commodity like cement to be carried in adequate quantity. The building in Illustration 28 has its roof, most part of walls and even the sunshade built of metal sheets. Such structures are generally used for warehouse purposes. But in extreme cases of urgency in project areas, they are utilized not only as office buildings but also for purposes of residence. Roofs with asbestos sheets are found in use generally in those localities which are not far from railway communications. These sheets are not good for transport by road as they are semi-fragile. Illustration 29 shows a spacious roof of asbestos sheets supported by steel trusses in the Barabati Stadium at Cuttack. The roofs made with sheet materials, whether metal or asbestos are convenient to build particularly when the construction is required to be completed in a short time but they are semi-permanent in nature. The roofs which are really permanent are concrete or terraced, made of cement or lime or reinforced bricks. This type of roof is popular particularly because of its permanence. Illustrations 30 and 31 are houses with cement concrete roofs.

101. *Distribution of kutcha and pucca houses*—Kutcha houses are widespread throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The same phenomenon is observed in most of the urban areas. There are only four districts in the State, namely, Cuttack, Puri Sundargarh and Sambalpur which have pucca houses in urban areas numbering more than half the total number of houses in those areas. The urban areas of the remaining districts have a lower percentage of such houses. There are important civil and industrial establishments in the towns of the above named four districts. The Government or the industrial concerns have provided pucca residential accommodation to their employees. Moreover, a large number of well-to-do citizens in these towns have their own pucca houses. The percentage of such houses is thus high.

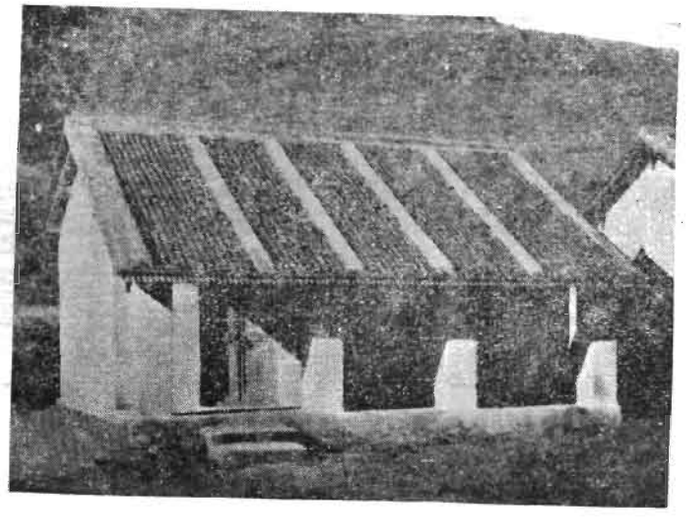
102. With regard to the distribution of kutcha and pucca houses within the towns, one common feature is noticeable everywhere. Almost in all the towns of Orissa it is noticed that pucca and kutcha houses are distributed evenly in each ward. This may approximately mean that both the well-to-do and the poor classes are distributed throughout the town without any reservation of particular areas for either of them. Of course, in big towns like Cuttack, Berhampur and Rourkela, there are slum areas where the poor section of the people live predominantly; but even in such areas there are a few who belong to higher economic group. Such a feature is mostly due to shortage of sites fit for building purposes in these towns. Wardwise distribution of pucca and kutcha houses in the city of Cuttack which is the chief town of the State is given in statement below which confirms the above fact.

STATEMENT

Showing the percentage of pucca and kutcha houses in each ward of the city of Cuttack

City/Ward	Percentage of kutcha-walled houses	Percentage of pucca-walled houses	Percentage of houses having thatched roofs	Percentage of houses having roofs other than thatch
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack city ..	34·9	65·1	63·7	36·3
Ward No. 1 ..	44·7	56·3	69·9	30·1
Ward No. 2 ..	23·0	77·0	71·5	28·5
Ward No. 3 ..	19·5	80·5	41·0	59·0
Ward No. 4 .	16·5	83·5	48·2	51·8
Ward No. 5 ..	52·3	47·7	75·8	24·2
Ward No. 6 ..	65·0	35·0	64·3	35·7
Ward No. 7 ..	38·6	61·4	64·8	35·2
Ward No. 8 ..	54·2	45·8	73·6	26·4
Ward No. 9 ..	34·2	65·8	53·5	46·5
Ward No. 10 ..	21·9	78·1	69·5	30·5
Ward No. 11 ..	18·5	81·5	40·4	59·6
Ward No. 12 ..	33·3	66·7	59·3	40·7
Ward No. 13 .	25·2	74·8	91·4	8·6
Ward No. 14 ..	44·3	55·7	78·6	21·4
Ward No. 15 ..	28·2	71·8	44·5	55·5
Ward No. 16 ..	45·6	54·4	65·4	34·6
Ward No. 17 ..	38·3	61·7	68·9	31·1
Ward No. 18 ..	29·7	70·3	59·0	41·0
Ward No. 19 ..	51·7	48·3	66·2	33·8
Ward No. 20 .	50·7	49·3	76·4	23·6
Ward No. 21 ..	30·0	70·0	62·0	38·0
Ward No. 22 ..	34·3	65·7	66·1	33·9
Ward No. 23 ..	39·4	60·6	78·4	21·6
Ward No. 24 .	26·5	73·5	57·7	42·3
Ward No. 25 ..	50·7	49·3	74·8	25·2
Ward No. 26 ..	10·1	89·9	47·6	52·4

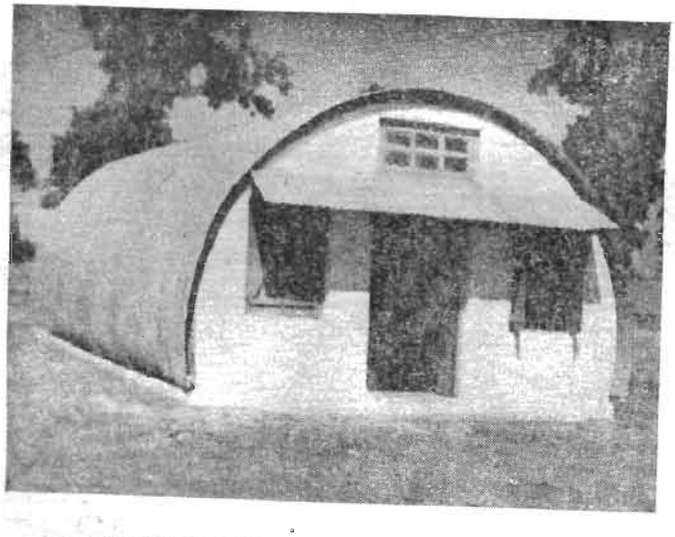
ILLUSTRATION 27



RESIDENT OF A SUBORDINATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE, KORAPUT DISTRICT

..a ridge of sand and lime mortar is laid over rows of tiles (Para 99)

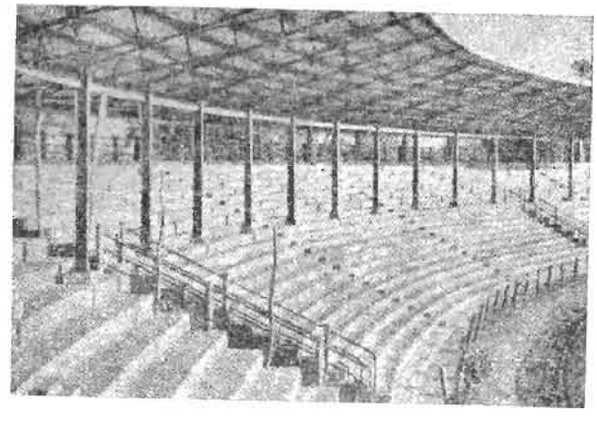
ILLUSTRATION 28



A TEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING IN DANDAKARANYA DEVELOPMENT AREA AT UMARKOT

..corrugated iron sheets fabricated to a semi-circular shape and resting on two scanty masonry walls (Para 100)

ILLUSTRATION 29



THE BARABATI STADIUM, CUTTACK

....spacious roof of asbestos sheets supported by steel trusses (Para 100)

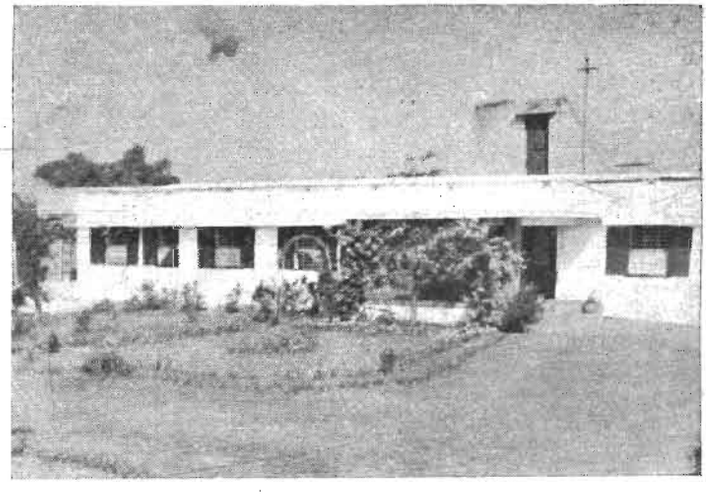
ILLUSTRATION 30



THE CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CUTTACK

.... neat, well-plastered and plain-surfaced wall with cement concrete roof (Para 96)

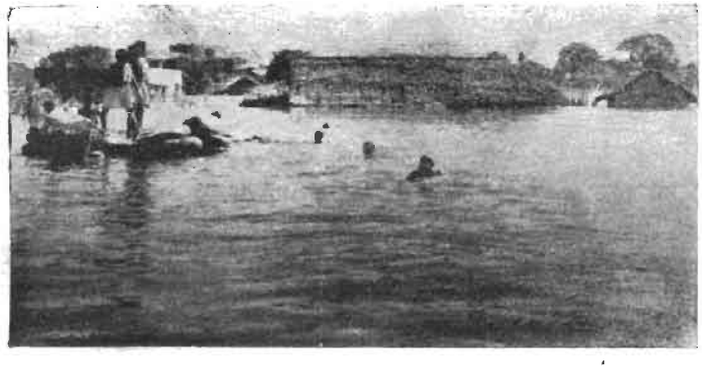
ILLUSTRATION 31



A FIVE-ROOMED URBAN DWELLING HOUSE

.... simple utility structure (Para 119)

ILLUSTRATION 32



A PORTION OF CUTTACK CITY UNDER FLOODS IN 1961

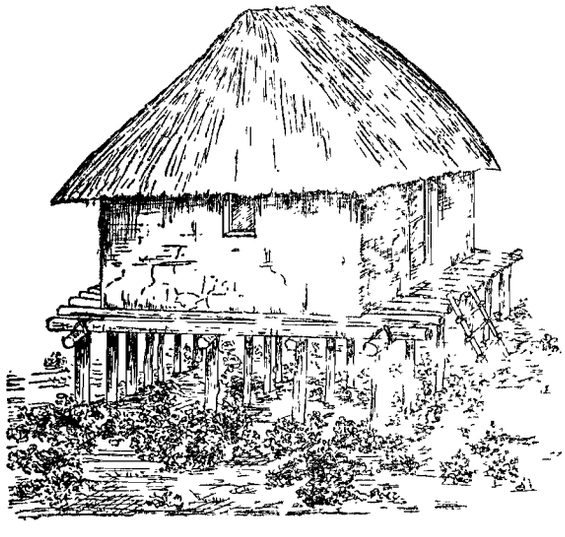
... nearly 25 per cent of houses collapsed after standing in accumulated storm water to a depth of 2 to 6 feet for a few days (Para 103)

103. Cuttack, the only city of Orissa seems to have been left in a pretty neglected condition. It has 63·7 per cent of houses which have thatched roofs. Mud walls or walls of *jhati-mati*, etc., are found to a lesser extent, viz., 34·9 per cent, but many of them are seen erected beside the main avenues of the city giving it a shabby and deplorable look. The stinking and sometimes unattended drains between the narrow roads and dingy mud hutments interspersed by antique brick-built structures merely give a partial idea of the civic langour with which the city is afflicted. Dwelling houses are notoriously infested with mosquitoes. They get submerged in heavy rains. In the year 1961,nearly 25 per cent of the houses collapsed after standing in accumulated storm water to a depth of 2 to 6 feet for a few days. Most of the belongings of these affected houses were lost while a few could be retrieved by rescuers moving in boats from house to house. This was in the heart of the city, the only city of Orissa. A scene of a portion of Cuttack city in floods during 1961 is given in Illustration 32.

104. *Soil geology*—It may be of interest to examine briefly the soil geology of Orissa, in order to see to what extent the soil condition of different localities is responsible for choice of building materials. Orissa has a number of different soil zones as mentioned below :

105. *Saline and marshy soil*—All along the seacoast line starting from north Balasore and stretching up to the south of the Chilka, a narrow belt of saline soil with marshy patches exists. It consists of fine sand and soft clay with a saline admixture. The soil is unfit for erection of heavy buildings as the foundation may not be firm. The soil is also unfit for manufacture of bricks, which, if made, will be subjected to slow and automatic disintegration due to saline action. This soil zone, therefore, hardly contains masonry houses except in stretches of firm sandy tracts as in Puri, Gopalpur and Chandipur (Balasore). Most part of the remaining area of this zone is low lying, damp and marshy. Moreover, it remains submerged during the greater part of rainy season when the rivers are in flood. So sometimes a house is erected on a high wooden platform for the sake of immunity from floods. Illustration 33 gives an idea of a house in such a helpless surrounding.

ILLUSTRATION 33



MARSHY SEACOAST BELT OF ORISSA

....erected on a high wooden platform for the sake of immunity from floods (Para 105)

106. *Alluvial soil*—All the coastal districts, namely, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam have rich deltaic alluvial soil with large content of clay. The northern district has sandy loam in the alluvium while the rest of the zone has stiff clay. This zone is suitable both for brick making and for erection of mud walls. As a result, mud-built houses and brick-built houses occur in varying proportion according to the economic condition of the people.

107. *Lateritic soil*—A long stretch extending from the south-west corner of Koraput to the northern portion of Balasore district with a width varying from 30 to 60 miles or more contains lateritic soil. A considerable portion of the Eastern Ghats region is covered by this soil. It is not considered good for agricultural purposes, as it is poor in plant nutrients. But it is good for construction purposes particularly of heavy-type buildings. Laterite stone occurs occasionally here and there on the surface, and it is utilized for building stone-walled houses.

108. *Red soil*—The central table-land comprising the Mahanadi-Tel basin as well as the whole of northern portion of the State from Sundargarh to Mayurbhanj contains red soil. This soil is poor for plant-life but is good for building purposes. There are deposits of iron ore, manganese, limestone and other minerals, as a result of which many large scale factories have sprung up in the locality. The yellow soil, which is a sub-category of red soil occurs in a patch on both sides of the boundary of Sambalpur-Sundargarh districts and has almost the same characteristics as the red soil for construction purposes.

109. *Brown soil*—Brown soil is found in Baliguda subdivision and a portion of Rayagada subdivision and Kalahandi Sadar subdivision, where there are thick reserved forests. There is dense growth of bamboo and

various types of forest trees. As a result, the materials for construction of walls are chosen from these forest products. Bamboo, twigs and sawn or unsawn timber are utilized not only for construction of walls and ceilings of the roof but also extensively for fencing the compound.

110. *Black cotton soil*—This soil is found in a number of patches in the Central belt on either side of the river Mahanadi and in the northern part of Koraput district. The soil cracks when exposed to hot sun and is, therefore, not suitable for masonry buildings unless special care is taken at the foundation stage. Pucca houses are, therefore, much less to be seen in these localities.

111. *Influence of soil factor*—Soil condition, therefore, at times influences the selection of material for construction of dwelling houses. In some localities the influence is predominant, such as may be seen in the construction of mud houses in the alluvial coastal belt and construction of stone-walled houses in the belt covered by lateritic soil. Similarly, the soil which is good for thick forest growth, induces walls and ceilings to be constructed of forest products. But otherwise the soil factor does not seem to play any considerable part in controlling the choice of structure and material of houses constructed. The economic condition of the people is the most important factor responsible for selection of materials for house building.

112. *Rainfall records*—Rainfall statistics are maintained on the basis of records prepared in rain-recording stations which are 198 in number all over the State. These stations work under the responsibility of local officials of various departments who might be conveniently available at the same station, namely, thana officers, medical officers, school teachers, or subordinate revenue officers. They are expected to record daily rainfall, if any, and submit monthly reports direct to the Director of Agriculture and Food Production. According to the approved arrangements, this report should reach the office of the Director by the 21st of the following month but in actual practice many stations default or delay inordinately in despatching the report. Such default or delay results either due to the post of the officer-in-charge of the station lying vacant for a considerable length of time, or due to the rain-recording instruments remaining unattended or unreplaced after damage or loss in some way. An enquiry in the year 1963 revealed that 87 rain-recording stations out of 198 in the State did not have their recording equipments in proper order and did not, therefore, record the rainfall. Similarly, in other years the number of defaulters was considerable. In 1960 the defaulting stations were 124 in number, mostly in the districts of Ganjam, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Cuttack. In the district of Kalahandi, only 2 stations out of 11 reported their figures that year. In Baudh-Khondmals only one out of 17 stations sent its report. There are some stations which did not send reports for several years. Those who cared to send, did so in a perfunctory manner at times. There are only a few stations which have recorded figures for all the twelve months of any particular year Thus, the rain records are not complete and cannot be fully relied upon.

113. *Distribution of rainfall*—Appendix VII gives the rainfall statistics of different districts of Orissa in two parts. Part(*i*) gives the annual rainfall from 1931—1950 which is reproduced from the Census Report of Orissa * which in turn is based on figures supplied by the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona. Part (*ii*) contains the annual rainfall figures of each district from 1951—1960, showing the number of rain-recording stations existing in each district, the number of rainy days and the quantity of rainfall year by year. These figures have been collected from the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, who publishes them, some time after lapse of several years in the State Gazette. The statistics for the decade 1951—60 were published piece-meal in the years 1961—1963. The published figures show that annual rainfall varies from 72 millimetres in the year 1960 in Baudh-Khondmals district to 2 270 millimetres in the year 1956 in Mayurbhanj district. Obviously, this is unreliable as mentioned in the paragraph above. There is another set of figures shown in col. 3 of Part (*ii*) of Appendix VII, which gives the annual normal rainfall in inches obtained from Poona in the last Census, which, however, appears reliable. According to these figures , there is not much difference in the range of annual rainfall in different districts, namely, 51·93 inches in Ganjam to 65·65 inches in Sundargarh. Districts which have more than 60 inches of normal annual rainfall are Sambalpur, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. In other words, most of the inland districts get a little more rainfall than any of the coastal districts. Part (*iii*) of Appendix VII further gives another set of figures in respect of monthly and annual normals of rainfall and of rainy days for the State and different districts of Orissa obtained from the Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department, Volume XXXI, Part III.

* Census of India, 1951, Vol. XI, Orissa, Part I, Page 20

114. *Influence of rainfall*—Rainfall and climate of a particular place have sometimes a bearing on the selection of materials used in a building. But in Orissa, this is negligible. The economic condition of the people does not allow them to be fastidious in the choice of materials, and they cannot generally think of costly or improved types of building materials merely for the sake of protection against the weather. Therefore, the building materials used in districts getting the maximum amount of rainfall do not very much differ from those used in districts having the minimum rainfall. Besides, the extent of difference between the maximum and the minimum rainfall in a year is not so considerable as to justify marked difference in the selection of materials in different districts.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ORISSA ..	**R**	**137**	**28**	**753**	**23**	**45**	**N**	**12**	**1**	**1**
	U	**72**	**22**	**441**	**24**	**351**	**9**	**40**	**34**	**7**
Kalahandi District ..	***R***	***350***	***19***	***581***	***12***	***34***	***N***	***N***	***2***	***2***
	U	**289**	**5**	**397**	**31**	**278**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*R*	*464*	*22*	*451*	*20*	*41*	N	N	*2*	*N*
	U	*551*	*10*	*168*	*7*	*264*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Sadar PS ..	R	632	29	291	1	44	1	1	1	0
	U	551	10	168	7	264	0	0	0	0
Borda OP (part of Kegaon PS) ..	R	427	0	482	27	46	0	0	17	1
Kesinga PS ..	R	367	20	531	7	75	N	0	0	0
Madanpur Rampur PS ..	R	500	65	274	87	71	0	1	2	0
Narla PS ..	R	632	17	280	29	40	0	0	1	1
Lanjigarh PS ..	R	720	16	241	3	20	0	0	0	0
Kashipur PS ..	R	134	3	856	N	7	0	0	0	0
Thuamul Rampur PS ..	R	533	1	454	4	8	0	0	0	0
Dharamgarh Subdivision ..	*R*	*324*	*1*	*642*	*4*	*23*	N	*0*	*2*	*4*
Dharamgarh PS ..	R	128	3	843	1	25	0	0	N	0
Kegaon PS (excluding Borda OP) ..	R	528	6	419	5	41	0	0	0	1
Junagarh PS ..	R	306	0	657	4	24	0	0	2	7
Koksara PS ..	R	275	0	702	2	18	0	0	2	1
Jaipatna PS ..	R	485	1	475	9	19	N	0	2	9
Nawapara Subdivision ..	*R*	*199*	*42*	*706*	*12*	*39*	*N*	*0*	*2*	*0*
	U	*9*	*0*	*642*	*56*	*293*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Nawapara PS ..	R	47	5	909	37	0	0	0	2	0
Jonk PS ..	R	10	7	960	0	23	0	0	0	0
	U	23	0	415	96	466	0	0	0	0
Komna PS ..	R	227	1	760	12	0	0	0	0	0
Khariar PS ..	R	197	15	733	2	49	1	0	3	0
	U	0	0	797	28	175	0	0	0	0
Sinapali PS ..	R	397	157	333	13	96	0	0	4	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Koraput District	R	**219**	**43**	**714**	**4**	**14**	**1**	**2**	N	**3**
	U	**38**	**4**	**583**	**2**	**319**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**6**
Koraput Subdivision	*R*	*26*	*1*	*951*	*N*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*1*	*1*
	U	*41*	*13*	*258*	*2*	*393*	*141*	*109*	*0*	*43*
Koraput Taluk	R	37	1	953	0	8	0	0	0	1
	U	13	0	377	0	547	0	0	0	63
Koraput PS	R	43	0	955	0	2	0	0	0	0
	U	13	0	377	0	547	0	0	0	63
Dasamantapur PS	R	39	2	958	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lakshmipur PS	R	19	0	962	0	18	0	0	0	1
Narayanapatna PS	R	43	N	944	0	11	0	0	0	2
Nandapur Taluk	R	18	1	949	1	7	11	11	2	N
	U	104	41	0	7	55	448	345	0	0
Nandapur PS	R	5	0	987	1	6	0	1	0	0
Semiliguda PS	R	0	0	985	0	15	0	0	0	0
Pottangi PS	R	60	5	922	2	4	1	0	6	0
Padwa PS	R	15	1	956	0	10	11	5	0	2
Machkund PS	R	0	0	870	0	3	59	68	0	0
	U	104	41	0	7	55	448	345	0	0
Nowrangapur Subdivision	*R*	*275*	*65*	*647*	*1*	*8*	*0*	*N*	*N*	*4*
	U	*13*	*0*	*694*	*2*	*284*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Nowrangapur Taluk	R	132	23	834	1	10	0	0	N	N
	U	8	0	739	2	251	0	0	0	0
Nowrangapur PS	R	108	0	884	0	8	0	0	0	0
	U	8	0	739	2	251	0	0	0	0
Pappadahandi PS	R	152	72	769	1	4	0	0	1	1
Tentulikhunti PS	R	135	0	847	0	18	0	0	0	0
Jeypore Taluk	R	69	67	859	0	4	0	0	1	0
	U	10	0	635	3	341	0	0	11	0
Jeypore PS	R	0	0	993	0	7	0	0	0	0
	U	10	0	635	3	341	0	0	11	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Koraput District—*contd.*										
Boipariguda PS	.. R	97	161	739	0	1	0	0	2	0
Kundra PS	.. R	118	0	878	0	4	0	0	0	0
Borigumma Taluk	.. R	280	24	680	1	13	0	0	1	1
	U	34	0	839	0	127	0	0	0	0
Borigumma PS	.. R	160	N	815	5	20	0	0	0	N
Kotpad PS	.. R	196	66	724	0	13	0	0	0	1
	U	34	0	839	0	127	0	0	0	0
Kodinga PS	.. R	624	14	353	0	7	0	0	N	2
Bhairavasingpur PS	.. R	22	0	956	1	17	0	0	4	0
Umarkot Taluk	.. R	349	126	503	2	4	0	0	N	16
Umarkot PS	.. R	391	172	395	0	6	0	0	0	36
Dabugam PS	.. R	210	109	675	0	5	0	0	1	0
Jorigam PS	.. R	409	71	512	8	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri Taluk	.. R	491	102	403	0	4	0	N	0	N
Malkangiri PS	.. R	662	39	293	0	6	0	N	0	0
Motu PS	.. R	965	24	0	0	7	0	0	0	4
Venkatapalam PS	.. R	399	448	149	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mathili PS	.. R	195	70	734	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rayagada Subdivision	.. *R*	*274*	*34*	*641*	*13*	*33*	*N*	*1*	N	*4*
	U	*76*	*6*	*545*	*0*	*344*	*8*	*21*	*0*	*0*
Rayagada Taluk	.. R	152	19	789	10	28	1	N	N	1
	U	6	10	616	0	318	13	37	0	0
Rayagada PS	.. R	168	24	775	11	20	1	N	N	1
	U	6	10	616	0	318	13	37	0	0
Kalyansingpur PS	.. R	112	8	822	8	50	0	0	0	0
Bissamcuttack Taluk	.. R	340	44	574	4	21	0	1	0	16
Bissamcuttack PS	.. R	222	60	672	5	19	0	1	0	21
Ambodala PS	.. R	653	3	315	3	26	0	0	0	0
Gunupur Taluk	.. R	341	40	550	22	44	0	2	1	0
	U	170	0	451	0	379	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban) /Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (R u ral/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Koraput District—*concld.*										
Gunupur PS ..	R	184	40	701	14	58	0	1	2	0
	U	170	0	451	0	379	0	0	0	0
Gudari PS ..	R	728	45	165	18	44	0	0	0	0
Padmapur PS ..	R	72	20	851	16	41	0	0	0	0
Puttasingi PS ..	R	196	48	670	59	8	0	18	1	0
Sambalpur District ..	**R**	**87**	**5**	**677**	**152**	**64**	**1**	**13**	**1**	**N**
	U	**43**	**36**	**283**	**127**	**337**	**5**	**12**	**155**	**2**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*R*	*53*	*3*	*433*	*367*	*109*	*2*	*31*	*2*	0
	U	*52*	*42*	*227*	*122*	*354*	*6*	*14*	*180*	*3*
Sambalpur PS ..	R	12	7	178	524	225	4	45	5	0
	U	46	42	215	145	255	1	8	288	0
Rengali PS ..	R	56	6	561	343	21	3	10	0	0
Lakhanpur PS ..	R	54	0	254	585	6	1	96	4	0
Brajarajnagar PS ..	R	150	0	365	290	192	0	3	0	0
	U	33	14	244	123	538	2	46	0	0
Hirakud PS ..	R	65	75	65	478	5	0	312	0	0
	U	144	127	116	89	364	18	6	118	18
Burla PS ..	R	18	5	434	325	141	23	54	0	0
	U	90	61	137	100	568	26	7	4	7
Dhama PS ..	R	27	0	209	593	93	0	74	4	0
Jujomura PS ..	R	311	0	212	322	143	0	12	0	0
Sason PS ..	R	20	0	131	614	203	0	32	N	0
Katarbaga PS ..	R	20	1	449	406	116	0	4	4	0
Jharsuguda PS ..	R	0	0	773	128	93	0	6	0	0
	U	0	8	365	108	197	0	1	321	0
Laikera PS ..	R	26	5	907	15	46	0	1	0	0
Bargarh Subdivision ..	*R*	*23*	*1*	*863*	*70*	*38*	*N*	*3*	*2*	*N*
	U	*0*	*2*	*569*	*171*	*230*	*0*	*0*	*28*	*0*
Bargarh PS ..	R	0	0	989	1	8	0	1	1	0
	U	0	2	569	171	230	0	0	28	0
Paikmal PS ..	R	143	1	784	0	67	0	0	4	1
Jagdalpur PS ..	R	34	13	884	1	68	0	N	0	0
Padampur PS ..	R	98	1	694	39	154	0	N	13	1
Gaisilat PS ..	R	41	2	891	7	58	0	1	0	0
Melchhamunda PS ..	R	3	0	983	0	13	0	1	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—*contd.*

Disttibution of 1,000 hoiuseh)lds living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Sambalpur District—*concld.*										
Sohela PS ..	R	0	0	967	0	32	0	1	0	0
Bijepur PS ..	R	1	0	970	23	6	0	0	N	0
Barpali PS ..	R	0	0	975	0	20	0	5	0	0
Bheden PS ..	R	0	0	773	182	26	0	18	1	0
Attabira PS ..	R	4	1	742	223	28	N	2	0	0
Bhatli PS ..	R	1	0	964	22	11	0	N	2	0
Ambabhona PS ..	R	40	1	519	413	24	2	1	0	0
Deogarh Subdivision ..	*R*	*285*	*16*	*615*	*10*	*59*	*0*	*14*	*1*	*N*
	U	*0*	*0*	*590*	*120*	*290*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Deogarh PS ..	R	370	0	569	39	6	0	16	0	0
	U	0	0	590	120	290	0	0	0	0
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Deogarh Subdivision).	R	308	61	473	0	146	0	8	4	0
Barkote PS ..	R	182	0	762	0	42	0	14	0	0
Naikul PS ..	R	295	4	634	3	44	0	18	1	1
Kuchinda Subdivision ..	*R*	*207*	*19*	*699*	*18*	*57*	*0*	*N*	*0*	*0*
Kuchinda PS ..	R	194	5	745	8	48	0	0	0	0
Govindpur PS ..	R	88	47	789	8	68	0	0	0	0
Mahulpali PS ..	R	213	12	726	15	33	0	1	0	0
Gourpali PS ..	R	340	24	482	51	102	0	1	0	0
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Kuchinda Subdivision) ..	R	237	0	753	0	10	0	0	0	0
Rairakhol Subdivision ..	*R*	*551*	*16*	*319*	*35*	*54*	*0*	*25*	*0*	*0*
Rairakhol PS ..	R	622	0	293	2	53	0	30	0	0
Naktideul PS ..	R	540	43	322	14	45	0	36	0	0
Charmal PS ..	R	468	0	353	110	69	0	0	0	0
Bolangir District ..	**R**	**103**	**13**	**717**	**56**	**98**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**0**
	U	**99**	**8**	**456**	**35**	**392**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**0**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*R*	*102*	*20*	*628*	*66*	*171*	*0*	*11*	*2*	*0*
	U	*144*	*7*	*300*	*48*	*501*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/ District (Rural/Urban) /Sub-division/Taluk/ Police Station (Rural/ Urban) / City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bolangir District—*concld.*										
Bolangir PS ..	R	116	1	544	115	213	0	11	N	0
	U	144	7	300	48	501	0	0	0	0
Loisingha PS ..	R	12	N	812	35	114	0	19	8	0
Tusra PS	R	165	63	572	29	167	0	4	0	0
Patnagarh Subdivision ..	*R*	*206*	*2*	*648*	*21*	*117*	*0*	*5*	*1*	*0*
	U	*176*	*3*	*500*	*64*	*257*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Patnagarh PS ..	R	209	2	566	43	168	0	12	0	0
	U	176	3	500	64	257	0	0	0	0
Belpara PS ..	R	169	0	744	2	83	0	0	2	0
Khaprakhol PS ..	R	245	4	667	8	75	0	0	1	
Sonepur Subdivision ..	*R*	*20*	*24*	*792*	*103*	*32*	*0*	*27*	*2*	*0*
	U	*3*	*8*	*745*	*36*	*208*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Sonepur PS ..	R	1	358	630	0	8	0	0	3	0
	U	3	8	745	36	208	0	0	0	0
Tarbha PS ..	R	12	9	907	11	60	0	0	1	0
Binka PS ..	R	9	0	333	466	30	0	155	7	0
Dungripali PS ..	R	6	0	923	63	7	0	1	0	0
Birmaharajpur PS ..	R	44	0	923	4	28	0	1	0	0
Sindhol PS ..	R	40	0	665	183	66	0	43	3	0
Titlagarh Subdivision ..	*R*	*130*	*N*	*774*	*14*	*82*	*0*	*N*	*N*	*0*
	U	*68*	*13*	*445*	*4*	*440*	*3*	*27*	*0*	*0*
Titlagarh PS ..	R	83	N	862	2	53	0	N	0	0
	U	86	0	505	0	409	0	0	0	0
Saintala PS ..	R	239	N	582	47	132	0	0	0	0
Kantabanji PS ..	R	41	N	860	3	95	0	0	1	0
	U	53	23	400	8	463	5	48	0	0
Turekela PS ..	R	395	0	555	0	50	0	0	0	0
Sindhekela PS ..	R	15	0	929	3	53	0	0	0	0
Baudh-Khondmals District ..	R	**200**	**290**	**473**	**8**	**27**	**0**	**2**	**N**	**N**
	U	**35**	**18**	**735**	**88**	**113**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**0**
Khondmals Subdivision ..	*R*	*425*	*310*	*234*	*9*	*20*	*0*	**2**	N	**0**

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant meterial of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baudh-Khondmals District—*concld.*										
Phulbani PS	.. R	458	261	200	29	49	0	3	0	0
Phiringia PS	.. R	214	508	268	0	9	0	1	N	0
Khajuripada PS	.. R	749	27	215	0	4	0	5	0	0
Baudh Subdivision	.. *R*	*229*	*5*	*743*	*5*	*15*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*
	U	*35*	*18*	*735*	*88*	*113*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
Baudh PS	.. R	155	2	827	4	12	0	0	0	0
	U	35	18	735	88	113	0	0	11	0
Ghantapada PS	.. R	107	1	868	13	11	0	0	0	0
Manamunda PS	.. R	178	13	779	5	25	0	0	0	0
Harbhanga PS	.. R	600	5	370	1	7	0	17	0	0
Baliguda Subdivision	.. *R*	*89*	*494*	*369*	*10*	*38*	*0*	*N*	*N*	*N*
Baliguda Taluk	.. R	06	559	321	2	12	0	0	N	0
Baliguda PS	.. R	143	710	122	4	21	0	0	0	0
Belghar PS	.. R	2	401	589	0	8	0	0	0	0
Kotgarh PS	.. R	215	248	533	1	1	0	0	2	0
Daringibadi PS	.. R	14	540	440	1	5	0	0	0	0
G. Udayagiri Taluk	.. R	69	415	427	19	69	0	1	N	N
G. Udayagiri PS	.. R	64	404	450	21	59	0	1	0	1
Raikia PS	.. R	81	438	376	14	90	0	0	1	0
Ganjam District	.. **R**	**158**	**9**	**649**	**15**	**132**	**1**	**34**	**2**	**N**
	U	**49**	**N**	**475**	**5**	**456**	**N**	**11**	**4**	**N**
Chatrapur Subdivision	.. *R*	*102*	*1*	*637*	*22*	*166*	*2*	*67*	*3*	*N*
	U	*74*	*0*	*642*	*2*	*275*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*0*
Chatrapur Taluk	.. R	80	1	585	16	205	1	106	5	1
	U	84	0	631	3	274	1	6	1	0
Chatrapur PS	.. R	57	3	622	6	200	0	108	4	0
	U	36	0	601	3	349	3	5	3	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ganjam District—*contd.*										
Rambha PS (Portion)	.. R	146	0	454	40	62	4	294	0	0
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	. R	97	0	518	17	245	0	106	14	3
Hinjili PS (Portion)	.. R	62	0	669	18	243	0	8	0	0
	U	133	0	663	3	195	0	6	0	0
Kodala Taluk	.. R	121	N	680	27	133	4	34	1	N
	U	30	0	691	0	279	0	0	0	0
Rambha PS (Portion)	.. R	79	1	686	52	89	4	89	0	0
	U	30	0	691	0	279	0	0	0	0
Kodala PS	.. R	135	N	717	9	100	7	31	1	0
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	.. R	124	0	641	35	186	N	14	0	N
Berhampi Subdivision	.. *R*	*95*	*13*	*716*	*2*	*141*	*N*	*28*	*5*	*N*
	U	*18*	*N*	*461*	*1*	*511*	*0*	*7*	*2*	*0*
Be hampur Taluk	.. R	63	20	741	2	97	N	70	7	0
	U	18	N	461	1	511	0	7	2	0
Bernampur Town (M)	.. U	18	0	449	1	523	0	7	2	0
Berhampui Taiuk PS (Portion)	.. R	59	0	766	2	92	N	76	5	0
	U	0	6	700	0	282	0	12	0	0
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	.. R	0	553	404	0	43	0	0	0	0
Hinjili PS (Portion)	.. R	0	0	848	0	152	0	0	0	0
Nuagam PS (Portion)	.. R	164	318	307	0	169	0	0	42	0
D gapahandy Taluk	.. R	174	15	640	N	163	0	3	5	N
Nuagam PS (Portion)	.. R	137	22	636	0	192	0	1	12	0
Hinjili PS (Portion)	.. R	105	0	735	0	157	0	3	0	0
Pattapur PS (Portion)	.. R	228	12	606	1	148	0	5	0	0
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	.. R	51	0	844	0	99	0	2	2	2
Chikiti Taluk	.. R	28	0	791	6	174	0	1	0	0
Nuagam PS (Portion)	.. R	8	0	743	0	249	0	0	0	0
Jarada PS	.. R	37	0	811	10	141	0	1	0	0
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	.. R	18	0	855	0	118	0	9	0	0

N Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam District—*contd.*										
Ghumusur Subdivision	.. R	*246*	*17*	*576*	*23*	*135*	*N*	*3*	*N*	*0*
	U	*141*	*0*	*370*	*1*	*478*	*0*	*9*	*0*	*1*
Ghumusur Taluk	.. R	266	19	582	18	111	N	4	N	0
	U	95	0	341	0	548	0	16	0	0
Bhanjanagar PS	.. R	323	5	507	28	132	N	5	0	0
	U	95	0	341	0	548	0	16	0	0
Tarasingi PS	.. R	277	2	652	28	37	0	4	0	0
Gangapur PS (Portion)	. R	64	0	708	4	216	0	7		0
Buguda PS	.. R	293	50	560	8	88	0	1	0	0
Surada Taluk	. R	383	41	506	N	69	0	1	N	0
	U	346	0	255	3	393	0	0	0	3
Surada PS	. R	300	0	651	0	47	0	2	0	0
	U	346	0	255	3	393	0	0	0	3
Bodogodo PS (Portion)	. R	464	0	433	1	101	0	0	1	0
Mohana PS (Portion)	.. R	239	574	157	0	30	0	0	0	0
Gangapur PS (Portion)	.. R	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aska Taluk	R	163	5	594	40	195	1	2		0
	U	0	0	613	0	387	0	0	0	0
Aska PS	.. R	86	N	599	77	232	3	3	0	0
	U	0	0	613	0	387	0	0	0	0
Pattapur PS (Portion)	.. R	307	0	560	0	132	0	1	0	0
Bodogodo PS (Portion)	.. R	552	3	376	0	69	0	0	0	0
Gangapur PS (Portion)	.. R	162	17	638	1	181	0	1	0	0
Parlakhemundi Subdivision	.. R	*217*	*3*	*691*	*6*	*50*	*N*	*31*	*2*	*N*
	U	*0*	*0*	*526*	*25*	*400*	*0*	*29*	*20*	*0*
Parlakhemundi Taluk	. R	7	1	864	10	75	N	41	2	N
	U	0	0	526	25	400	0	29	20	0
Parlakhemundi PS	.. R	12	0	843	16	124	0	1	4	N
	U	0	0	526	25	400	0	29	20	0
Serango PS (Portion)	.. R	0	1	853	1	6	N	139	0	0
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	.. R	0	7	952	0	0	0	41	0	0
R. Udayagiri Taluk	.. R	583	7	388	0	7	1	14	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police/Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam District—*concld.*										
R. Udayagiri PS	R	68	3	863	0	15	0	51	0	0
Serango PS (Portion)	R	0	18	982	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	R	598	0	382	0	12	6	2	0	0
Mohana PS (Portion)	R	924	9	64	0	3	0	0	0	0
Sundargarh District	R	**165**	**12**	**736**	**11**	**62**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**5**
	U	**166**	**66**	**233**	**4**	**363**	**17**	**71**	**45**	**35**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*107*	*6*	*797*	*13*	*68*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*6*
	U	*56*	*5*	*498*	*3*	*381*	*15*	*40*	*0*	*0*
Sundargarh PS	R	91	7	811	20	66	0	4	0	1
	U	35	0	513	6	440	6	0	0	0
Lephripara PS	R	187	8	653	36	82	0	N	0	34
Hemgir PS	R	249	2	665	32	37	0	6	9	0
Bhasma PS	R	15	0	785	0	200	0	N	0	0
Lahunipara PS	R	46	10	893	4	42	0	0	0	5
Bargaon PS	R	169	5	789	5	31	0	1	0	0
Rajgangpur PS	R	34	10	922	6	18	2	5	0	3
	U	73	8	485	3	335	23	73	0	0
Panposh Subdivision	*R*	*52*	*4*	*840*	*13*	*46*	*3*	*8*	*3*	*1*
	U	*187*	*78*	*182*	*4*	*359*	*17*	*77*	*54*	*42*
Rourkela Town (NAC)	U	217	88	184	1	404	9	1	52	48
Birmitrapur PS	R	38	14	853	3	67	0	5	19	1
	U	3	6	172	27	33	75	620	64	0
Raiboga PS	R	20	3	938	13	21	0	4	0	1
Bisra PS	R	30	2	879	23	46	6	14	0	0
Raghunathpali PS	R	130	2	824	0	41	0	2	0	1
Bonai Subdivision	*R*	*414*	*34*	*460*	*2*	*66*	*8*	*5*	*1*	*10*
Bonaigarh PS	R	419	9	441	2	103	11			7
Banki PS	R	262	95	582	3	24	5	0	13	16
Gurundia PS	R	239	86	652	0	17	0	3	0	3
Sarasara Balang PS	R	740	0	228	3	24	0	5	0	0
Mahulpada PS	R	728	6	200	0	22	0	11	0	33
Koira PS	R	456	40	349	0	102	24	0	0	29
Kamarposh Balang PS	R	282	63	612	13	22	0	5	0	3

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/District/(Rural/Urban)/ Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhenkanal District	R	288	6	669	2	21	N	12	1	1
	U	49	1	714	2	224	0	10	0	0
Dhenkanal Subdivision	*R*	*233*	*0*	*727*	*1*	*18*	*0*	*20*	*N*	*1*
	U	*77*	*2*	*575*	*0*	*339*	*0*	*7*		*0*
Sadar PS	R	298	0	661	1	13	0	27	0	0
	U	77	2	575	0	339	0	7	0	0
Motanga PS	R	173	0	746	0	61	0	15	0	5
Gondia PS	R	170	0	811	0	5	0	13	N	1
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision	*R*	*322*	*12*	*641*	*5*	*13*	*0*	*6*	*1*	*N*
	U	*0*	*0*	*965*	*0*	*23*	*0*	*12*	*0*	*0*
Kamakhyanagar PS	R	348	15	607	11	13	0	5		
Parjang PS	R	388	10	575	1	18	0	8	N	N
Bhuban PS	R	122	10	863	0	1	0	3	1	0
	U	0	0	965	0	23	0	12	0	0
Angul Subdivision	*R*	*218*	*2*	*758*	*2*	*7*	*0*	*12*		*N*
	U	*85*	*0*	*605*	*3*	*289*	*0*	*18*	*0*	*0*
Angul PS	R	137	0	833	1	2	0	25	2	N
	U	85	0	605	3	289	0	18	0	0
Purunakote PS	R	635	0	348	0	15	0	2	0	0
Jarapada PS	R	310	12	664	3	6	0	5	0	0
Chhendipada PS	R	78	0	906	2	5	0	5	3	1
Bantala PS	R	331	1	647	2	17	0	1	0	1
Talcher Subdivision	*R*	*157*	*1*	*747*	*0*	*76*	*N*	*19*	*N*	*0*
	U	*0*	*3*	*823*	*6*	*168*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Talcher PS	R	163	0	804	0	32	0	1	0	0
	U	0	3	823	6	168	0	0	0	0
Colliery PS	R	0	0	726	0	225	1	47	1	0
Kaniha PS	R	262	1	710	0	12	0	15	0	0
Athmallik Subdivision	*R*	*418*	*12*	*542*	*2*	*17*	*4*	*5*	*N*	*N*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhenkanal District- *concld*										
Athmallik PS	R	356	3	603	0	25	0	12	C	
Kishorenagar PS	R	513	35	412	7	20	12	0	1	0
Thakurgarh PS	R	502	0	488	0	10	0	0	0	C
Handapa PS	R	339	10	639	1	4	3	4	0	0
Hindol Subdivision	*R*	*378*	*15*	*572*	*1*	*19*	*N*	*15*	*N*	*N*
Hindol PS	R	420	0	541	0	38	0	1	0	
Balimi PS	R	207	0	744	4	3	1	41	C	0
Rasol PS	R	494	35	448	0	20	0	1	1	1
Pallahara Subdivision	*R*	*498*	*11*	*463*	*0*	*27*	*0*	*1*	0	
Pallahara PS	R	505	19	434	0	41	0	1	C	
Khamar PS	R	489	0	503	0	7	0	1	0	
Puri District	R	**123**	**5**	**804**	**4**	**32**	**N**	**31**	**1**	**N**
	U	**53**	**24**	**365**	**2**	**400**	**1**	**144**	**5**	**0**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*52*	*0*	*915*	*2*	*25*	*N*	*7*		
	U	*86*	*45*	*248*	*4*	*567*	*0*	*27*	*12*	*1*
Puri Town (M)	U	86	45	248	4	567	0	27	12	1
Sadar PS	R	22	0	866	7	94	0	1	10	0
Krushnaprasad PS	R	616	0	360	0	13	0	11	0	0
Brahmagiri PS	R	111	0	876	0	3	0	10	0	0
Satyabadi PS	R	40	0	909	1	20	0	30	0	0
Delang PS	R	0	0	992	0	0	1	7	0	0
Pipli PS	R	12	0	971	0	10	0	7	C	0
Nimapara PS	R	78	0	908	0	13	0	1	C	0
Gop PS	R	N	0	970	3	27	N	0	C	0
Kakatpur PS	R	1	0	975	4	20	0	0	0	
Bhubaneswar Subdivision	*R*	*1*	*0*	*947*	*3*	*7*	*2*	*39*	*1*	*0*
	U	*35*	*9*	*361*	*0*	*314*	*2*	*277*	*0*	*2*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/ District (Rural/Urban) /Sub-division / Taluk/ Police Station (Rural/ Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. J. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Puri District—*concld.*										
Bhubaneswar PS	.. R	0	0	938	0	10	0	52	0	0
	U	48	5	362	0	440	2	141	0	1
Balipatna PS	.. R	5	0	973	9	9	0	4	0	0
Balianta PS	.. R	0	0	945	1	12	0	37	5	0
Chandka PS	.. R	0	0	987	0	0	0	13	0	0
Jat PS	.. R	0	0	873	0	0	12	115	0	0
	U		15	359	0	37	0	579	0	3
Khurda Subdivision	.. *R*	*160*	*8*	*756*	*5*	*27*	*0*	*44*	*0*	*0*
	U	*0*	*0*	*831*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*165*	*0*	*0*
Khurda PS	.. R	73	0	859	0	0	0	68	0	0
	U	0	0	831	0	4	0	165	0	0
Banpur PS	.. R	438	35	383	21	113	0	10	0	0
Tangi PS	.. R	2	0	881	0	0	0	117	0	0
Begunia PS	.. R	0	0	995	0	0	0	5	0	0
Bolgarh PS	.. R	289	0	701	0	3	0	7	0	0
Nayagarh Subdivision	.. *R*	*246*	*12*	*630*	*8*	*56*	*N*	*47*	*N*	*1*
	U	*8*	*0*	*654*	*0*	*334*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Nayagarh PS	.. R	166	52	724	2	35	0	20	0	1
	U	8	0	654	0	334	0	0	4	0
Fategarh PS	.. R	154	0	800	1	44	0	1	0	0
Khanupara PS	.. R	227	0	566	35	167	0	5	0	0
Jania PS	.. R	590	17	111	0	110	0	172	0	0
Daspalla PS	.. R	516	1	423	5	35	0	11	0	9
Nuagaon PS	.. R	776	0	147	0	51	0	25	1	0
Odagaon PS	.. R	145	16	718	0	64	0	57	0	0
Sarankul PS	.. R	248	0	487	32	44	0	189	0	0
Ranpur PS	.. R	19	0	956	0	11	1	13	0	0
Keonjhar District	.. R	**116**	**91**	**759**	**4**	**24**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
	U	**125**	**124**	**391**	**123**	**182**	**4**	6	33	2
Sadar Subdivision	.. *R*	*63*	*3*	*921*	*3*	*9*	*N*	*N*	*1*	*0*
	U	*69*	*12*	*551*	*79*	*226*	*0*	*2*	*45*	*16*
Sadar PS	.. R	57	0	916	7	19	0	1	0	0
	U	69	12	551	79	226	0	2	45	16

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/ District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/ Urban)/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Keonjhar District—*concld.*										
Patna PS	.. R	8	N	983	1	6	0	N	2	
Ghatgaon PS	.. R	39	4	949	1	5	0	1	1	0
Harichandanpur PS	.. R	34	31	929	3	2	1	0	0	0
Pandapara PS	.. R	145	0	845	1	9	0	0	0	0
Telkoi PS	.. R	36	0	950	1	13	0	0	0	0
Kanjipani PS	.. R	262	0	736	0	0	0	0	2	0
Anandapur Subdivision	.. *R*	*53*	*305*	*628*	*3*	*10*	*1*	*N*	*0*	*0*
Anandapur PS	.. R	55	N	930	1	14	0	0	0	0
Ramchandrapur PS	.. R	12	978	N	8	0	2	N	0	0
Soso PS	.. R	140	1	833	0	22	3	1	0	0
Champua Subdivision	.. *R*	*292*	*11*	*600*	*9*	*68*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*12*
	U	*155*	*185*	*304*	*147*	*157*	*6*	*9*	*26*	*11*
Champua PS	.. R	2	1	970	6	20	0	0	1	0
Barla PS	.. R	988	9	1	0	1	1	0		0
Chamakpur PS	.. R	72	8	738	23	114	11	4	5	25
Barbil PS	.. R	322	43	412	0	186	0		2	31
	U	155	185	304	147	157	6	9	26	11
Cuttack District	.. **R**	**60**	**1**	**901**	**2**	**26**	**N**	**10**	**N**	**N**
	U	**42**	**1**	**448**	**2**	**441**	**22**	**43**	**0**	**1**
Sadar Subdivision	.. *R*	*14*	*N*	*941*	*1*	*37*	*N*	*7*	*N*	*N*
	U	*47*	*1*	*335*	*1*	*549*	*28*	*38*	*0*	
Cuttack City (M)	.. U	21	2	327	1	616	32	0	0	
Sadar PS	.. R	25	N	858	1	105	0	11	N	N
Chowdwar PS	.. R	25	7	865	0	59	0	44	0	0
	U	0	0	467	0	189	2	342	0	0
Tangi PS	.. R	6	1	932	0	26	0	35	0	N
Kissennagar PS	.. R	12	1	943	0	43	0	0	0	1
Salepur PS	.. R	7	0	952	N	36	0	4	1	0
Mahanga PS	.. R	3	0	968	2	24	0	3	0	0
Gobindpur PS	.. R	13	0	931	N	54	N	2	N	0
Jagatsingpur PS	.. R	4	0	858	0	38	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/ Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cuttack District—*concld.*										
Balikuda PS ..	R	N	0	979	6	15	0	0	0	0
Ersama PS ..	R	1	0	994	0	5	0	0	0	0
Tirtol PS ..	R	N	1	984	N	15	N	0	N	0
Banki PS ..	R	105	N	852	1	10	0	32	0	0
	U	730	0	143	4	123	0	0	0	0
Baideswar PS ..	R	0	0	958	1	7	0	34	0	0
Jajpur Subdivision ..	*R*	*93*	*2*	*883*	*N*	*15*	*N*	*7*	*N*	*0*
	U	*49*	*2*	*832*	*7*	*24*	*0*	*86*	*0*	*0*
Jajpur PS ..	R	91	0	880	1	28	0	N	N	0
	U	71	4	829	10	9	0	77	0	0
Barchana PS ..	R	17	0	952	N	8	0	23	0	0
Dharamsala PS ..	R	117	N	855	1	14	N	12	1	0
Sukinda PS ..	R	140	19	830	1	2	N	8	N	0
Korai PS ..	R	30	0	960	0	7	0	3	0	0
	U	0	0	837	0	57	0	106	0	0
Binjharpur PS .	R	121	0	863	0	16	0	0	0	0
Kendrapara Subdivision ..	*R*	*22*	*N*	*970*	*N*	*8*	*N*	*N*	0	*N*
	U	*3*	*0*	*878*	*0*	*119*	*0*	*0*	0	*0*
Kendrapara PS ..	R	17	0	971	0	12	0	0	0	N
	U	3	0	878	0	119	0	0	0	0
Pattamundai PS ..	R	3	N	987	0	9	1	0	0	N
Patkura PS ..	R	1	0	989	0	10	0	0	0	N
Mahakalpara PS ..	R	117	0	876	3	4	0	0	0	0
Aul PS ..	R	18	0	978	0	4	0	N	0	0
Rajnagar PS ..	R	95	1	903	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jagatsinghpur Subdivision ..	*R*	*304*	*2*	*570*	*15*	*45*	*1*	*63*	*0*	*0*
	U	*11*	*0*	*801*	*14*	*57*	*0*	*117*	*0*	*0*
Jagatsinghpur PS ..	R	186	0	761	1	27	1	24	0	0
	U	11	0	801	14	57	0	117	0	0
Gurudijhatia PS ..	R	283	3	619	0	13	4	78	0	0
Tigiria PS ..	R	153	0	819	7	21	0	0	0	0
Baramba PS ..	R	483	0	334	19	74	0	90	0	0
Kanpur PS ..	R	192	0	777	1	19	0	11	0	0
Narsingpur PS ..	R	339	9	363	58	85	0	146	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1V.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly of partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mayurbhanj District	R	67	74	830	6	18	N	N	N	5
	U	31	0	742	9	215	0	1	1	1
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*30*	*0*	*963*	*N*	*5*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*2*
	U	*44*	*0*	*772*	*8*	*174*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*
Baripada PS	R	229	0	738	0	18	0	0	0	15
	U	44	0	772	8	174	0	0	1	1
Badasahi PS	R	10	0	984	0	5	0	1	0	0
Baisinga PS	R	0	0	995	1	4	N	0	0	0
Betnoti PS	R	9	0	980	0	8	0	0	3	0
Muruda PS	R	N	0	997	0	3	0	0	0	0
Suliapada PS	R	6	0	992	0	1	0	1	0	0
Kuliana PS	R	48	0	948	1	2	0	N	0	1
Bangriposi PS	R	2	0	990	1	4	0	0	N	3
Bamanghaty Subdivision	*R*	*57*	*2*	*885*	*5*	*42*	*N*	*N*	*1*	*8*
	U	*0*	*0*	*668*	*13*	*316*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*
Rairangpur PS	R	7	0	978	9	6	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	668	13	316	0	3	0	0
Badampahar PS	R	36	11	817	21	112	1	1	1	0
Bisoi PS	R	132	0	865	0	2	0	1	0	0
Gorumahisani PS	R	1	0	708	3	208	2	0	1	77
Bahalda PS	R	1	0	994	0	3	0	0	2	0
Tiring PS	R	149	0	832	N	18	0	1	0	0
Panchpir Subdivision	*R*	*139*	*39*	*763*	*24*	*24*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*11*
Karanjia PS	R	37	1	878	4	35	0	0	0	45
Jashipur PS	R	280	128	550	16	26	0	0	0	0
Raruan PS	R	4	0	911	63	21	N	1	N	0
Thakurmunda PS	R	249	1	739	3	7	0	0	1	0
Kaptipada Subdivision	*R*	*94*	*451*	*450*	*3*	*2*	*0*	*N*	*N*	*N*
Udala PS	R	62	931	1	6	0	0	N	0	0
Sarat PS	R	460	17	517	2	1	0	0	3	0
Khunta PS	R	16	0	980	0	4	0	0	0	N

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 1—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/ District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division / Taluk/ Police Station (Rural /Urban)/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balasore District	R	**41**	N	**945**	**3**	**8**	N	**1**	**2**	N
	U	**26**	**1**	**798**	**1**	**81**	**3**	**1**	**89**	**0**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*18*	*N*	*960*	*5*	*9*	*0*	*N*	*2*	*N*
	U	*29*	*1*	*767*	*1*	*78*	*4*	*2*	*118*	*0*
Balasore PS	R	0	0	982	5	9	0	0	3	1
	U	24	2	651	2	134	0	3	184	0
Simulia PS	R	6	0	983	N	11	0	0	0	0
Khaira PS	R	1	0	994	0	2	0	2	1	0
Soro PS	R	3	0	989	0	8	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	998	0	2	0	0	0	0
Shergada PS	R	0	0	991	3	2	0	1	3	0
Remuna PS	R	0	0	992	0	4	0	0	4	0
Basta PS	R	6	0	966	1	25	0	0	2	0
Jaleswar PS	R	50	0	931	0	6	0	0	11	2
	U	86	3	811	0	3	22	0	75	0
Bhograi PS	R	34	1	921	26	17	0	0	1	0
Baliapal PS	R	88	0	906	3	2	0	0	1	N
Singla PS	R	2	0	991	0	7	0	0	0	0
Raibania PS	R	30	0	965	0	0	0	0	5	0
Bhadrak Subdivision	*R*	*76*	*1*	*912*	*N*	*7*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*0*
	U	*20*	*1*	*850*	*2*	*87*	*1*	*0*	*39*	*0*
Bhadrak PS	R	45	1	924	0	15	3	10	2	0
	U	27	0	833	3	81	0	0	56	0
Bonth PS	R	94	0	897	N	6	0	1	2	0
Bhandaripokhari PS	R	570	0	414	0	13	1	0	2	0
Dhamnagar PS	R	48	0	943	N	9	0	0	N	0
Tihiri PS	R	3	2	991	0	3	0	0	1	0
Chandbali PS	R	9	0	981	0	9	0	0	1	0
	U	5	3	887	0	100	3	0	2	0
Bansada PS	R	0	0	998	0	2	0	0	N	0
Basudebpur PS	R	2	N	994	N	2	0	0	2	0
Nilgiri Subdivision	*R*	*6*	*0*	*984*	*0*	*3*	*N*	*0*		*0*
Nilgiri PS	R	7	0	980	0	3	1	0	9	0
Berhampur PS	R	0	0	996	0	4	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA	R	**837**	**149**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
	U	**495**	**240**	**96**	**32**	**25**	**95**	**17**
Kalahandi District	**R**	**341**	**655**	**2**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**1**
	U	**19**	**957**	**8**	**7**	**0**	**9**	**0**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*519*	*477*	*2*	*1*	*N*		*1*
	U	*36*	*945*	*9*	*5*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Sadar PS	R	196	801	1	0	0	1	N
	U	36	945	9	5	0	5	0
Borda OP (Part of Kegaon PS)	R	29	971	0	0	0	0	0
Kesinga PS	R	195	798	N	1	0	6	0
Madanpur Rampur PS	R	619	381	0	0	0	N	0
Narla PS	R	376	620	3	0	0	1	0
Lanjigarh PS	R	904	93	1	1	1	0	0
Kashipur PS	R	958	38	3	1	0	0	0
Thuamul Rampur PS	R	818	173	7	2	0	0	0
Dharamgarh Subdivision	*R*	*251*	*747*	*N*	*N*	*1*	*N*	*1*
Dharamgarh PS	R	201	798	1	N	0	N	0
Kegaon PS (excluding Borda OP)	R	35	963	0	0	0	1	1
Junagarh PS	R	139	858	1	0	1	1	N
Koksara PS	R	354	643	N	0	0	1	2
Jaipatna PS	R	397	599	0	0	2	0	2
Nawapara Subdivision	*R*	*178*	*817*	*4*	*N*	*N*	*1*	*N*
	U	*0*	*970*	*8*	*9*	*0*	*13*	*0*
Nawapara PS	R	46	951	1	1	0	1	0
Jonk PS	R	257	737	0	0	3	2	1
	U	0	950	5	18	0	27	0
Komna PS	R	175	825	0	0	0	0	N
Khariar PS	R	86	913	0	0	0	1	N
	U	0	985	9	3	0	3	0
Sinapali PS	R	345	638	15	1	0	1	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwelings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Koraput District	**R**	**955**	**33**	**7**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**4**
	U	**656**	**89**	**198**	**42**	**3**	**5**	**7**
Koraput Subdivision	*R*	*982*	*6*	*11*	*1*	*0*	*N*	*N*
	U	*403*	*15*	*369*	*130*	*0*	*37*	*46*
Koraput Taluk	R	993	1	6	N	0	0	0
	U	544	19	320	0	0	54	63
Koraput PS	R	996	0	4	0	0	0	0
	U	544	19	320	0	0	54	63
Dasamantapur PS	R	995	2	1	2	0	0	0
Lakshmipur PS	R	981	2	17	0	0	0	0
Narayanapatna PS	R	997	0	3	0	0	0	0
Nandapur Taluk	R	973	10	15	2	0	N	N
	U	96	7	476	414	0	0	7
Nandapur PS	R	995	0	3	1	0	1	0
Semiliguda PS	R	994	3	2	0	0	0	1
Pottangi PS	R	993	1	1	5	0	0	N
Padwa PS	R	982	1	1	0	0	0	0
Machkund PS	R	870	59	71	0	0	0	0
	U	96	7	476	414	0	0	7
Nowrangapur Subdivision	*R*	*931*	*56*	*6*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*7*
	U	*690*	*72*	*235*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*
Nowrangapur Taluk	R	976	12	2	N	1	0	9
	U	775	72	153	0	0	0	0
Nowrangapur PS	R	993	4	3	0	0	0	0
	U	775	72	153	0	0	0	0
Pappadahandi PS	R	943	27	1	1	0	0	28
Tentulikhunti PS	R	991	5	2	0	2	0	0
Jeypore Taluk	R	994	0	6	N	0	N	0
	U	627	53	318	0	2	0	0
Jeypore PS	R	995	0	5	0	0	0	0
	U	627	53	318	0	2	0	0

N=Negligibl

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Koraput District—*contd.*								
Boipariguda PS	R	991	0	8	1	0	N	0
Kundra PS	R	997	0	3	0	0	0	0
Borigumma Taluk	R	973	19	6	N	0	0	2
	U	802	138	50	0	10	0	0
Borigumma PS	R	986	5	9	0	0	0	N
Kotpad PS	R	952	35	6	0	0	0	7
	U	802	138	50	0	10	0	0
Kodinga PS	R	981	18	0	1	0	0	0
Bhairavasingpur PS	R	978	10	12	0	0	0	0
Umarkot Taluk	R	735	227	14	0	0	0	24
Umarkot PS	R	839	80	27	0	0	0	54
Dabugam PS	R	967	24	9	0	0	0	0
Jorigam PS	R	377	623	N	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri Taluk	R	996	3	1	N	0	0	N
Malkangiri PS	R	994	6	0	0	0	0	0
Motu PS	R	992	0	4	0	0	0	4
Venkatapalam PS	R	996	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mathili PS	R	999	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rayagada Subdivision	*R*	*982*	*12*	*4*	*1*	*N*	*N*	*1*
	U	*708*	*148*	*66*	*72*	*6*	*0*	*0*
Rayagada Taluk	R	990	2	5	N	0	N	3
	U	645	142	78	125	10	0	0
Rayagada PS	R	989	2	5	N	0	N	4
	U	645	142	78	125	10	0	0
Kalyansingpur PS	R	993	0	7	0	0	0	0
Bissamcuttack Taluk	R	974	20	4	2	0	N	0
Bissamcuttack PS	R	992	5	3	N	0	N	0
Ambodala PS	R	927	60	7	5	0	1	0
Gunupur Taluk	R	981	16	2	N	N	1	0
	U	793	157	50	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2- *-contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Koraput District—*concld.*								
Gunupur PS	R	977	18	4	0	1	0	0
	U	793	157	50	0	0	0	0
Gudari PS	R	978	20	1	0	0	1	0
Padmapur PS	R	985	12	0	0	0	3	0
Puttasingi PS	R	997	0	2	1	0	0	0
Sambalpur District	**R**	**653**	**330**	**12**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	U	**137**	**511**	**190**	**32**	**25**	**99**	**6**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*603*	*372*	*16*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*N*
	U	*90*	*504*	*225*	*37*	*29*	*108*	*7*
Sambalpur PS	R	546	416	29	5	1	1	2
	U	63	708	44	24	19	131	11
Rengali PS	R	759	240	0	0	0	1	0
Lakhanpur PS	R	764	235	1	0	0	0	0
Brajarajnagar PS	R	582	347	16	0	4	51	0
	U	105	350	221	7	88	229	0
Hirakud PS	R	715	280	0	0	5	0	0
	U	127	19	806	0	30	0	18
Burla PS	R	721	153	88	14	21	0	3
	U	240	63	551	137	0	4	5
Dhama PS	R	830	66	100	1	3	N	0
Jujomura PS	R	837	160	3	0	0	0	0
Sason PS	R	732	265	3	0	0	0	0
Katarbaga PS	R	556	441	N	3	0	0	0
Jharsuguda PS	R	342	637	9	1	10	0	1
	U	6	857	18	57	0	62	0
Laikera PS	R	288	708	2	2	N	0	0
Bargarh Subdivision	*R*	*678*	*304*	*13*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*1*
	U	*290*	*615*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*76*	*3*
Bargarh PS	R	804	161	2	21	1	1	10
	U	290	615	8	5	3	76	3
Paikmal PS	R	288	709	3	0	0	0	0
Jagdalpur PS	R	173	827	0	0	0	0	0
Padampur PS	R	479	518	1	2	0	0	0
Gaisilat PS	R	748	251	1	0	0	0	0
Melchhamunda PS	R	740	260	0	0	0	0	0
Sohela PS	R	663	336	1	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2- *contd*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City, Town w th population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samblpur District—*concld.*								
B epur PS	R	694	306	N	N	0	0	0
Barpali PS	R	767	223	6	0	4	0	0
Bheden PS	R	918	79	1	N	0	0	2
Attabira PS	R	746	125	122	2	4	1	0
Bhatli PS	R	794	205	1	0	0	0	0
Ambabhona PS	R	784	208	2	0	1	1	4
Deogarh Subdivision	*R*	*891*	*108*	*N*	*1*	*N*	*0*	*0*
	U	*587*	*410*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*
Deogarh PS	R	808	191	0	0	1	0	0
	U	587	410	0	0	3	0	0
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Deogarh Subdivision)	R	938	61	0	1	0	0	0
Barkote PS	R	876	123	0	1	0	0	0
Naikul PS	R	947	52	1	0	0	0	0
Kuchinda Subdivision	*R*	*360*	*634*	*5*	*N*	*1*	*0*	*0*
Kuchinda PS	R	421	576	1	0	2	0	0
Govindpur PS	R	66	913	21	0	0	0	0
Mahulpali PS	R	287	713	0	0	0	0	0
Gourpali PS	R	641	357	0	2	0	0	0
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Kuchinda Subdivision)	R	825	175	0	0	0	0	0
Rairakhol Subdivision	*R*	*980*	*16*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Rairakhol PS	R	975	15	10	0	0	0	0
Naktideul PS	R	985	15	0	0	0	0	0
Charmal PS	R	982	18	0	0	0	0	0
Bolangir District	**R**	**592**	**405**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**0**
	U	**295**	**633**	**13**	**3**	**34**	**22**	**N**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*784*	*215*	*N*	*N*	*1*	*N*	*0*
	U	*174*	*787*	*13*	*1*	*5*	*19*	*1*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bolangir District—*concld.*								
Bolangir PS	R	777	222	N	0	1	0	0
	U	174	787	13	1	5	19	1
Loisingha PS	R	763	237	0	N	N	0	0
Tusra PS	R	814	185	1	0	0	N	0
Patnagarh Subdivision	*R*	*326*	*674*	*N*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	U	*321*	*658*	*3*	*9*	*9*	*0*	*0*
Patnagarh PS	R	522	478	0	0	0	0	0
	U	321	658	3	9	9	0	0
Belpara PS	R	195	804	0	1	0	0	0
Khaprakhol PS	R	172	827	1	0	0	0	0
Sonepur Subdivision	*R*	*957*	*38*	*1*	*1*	*N*	*3*	*0*
	U	*797*	*91*	*21*	*8*	*39*	*44*	*0*
Sonepur PS	R	987	10	0	0	0	3	0
	U	797	91	21	8	39	44	0
Tarbha PS	R	916	72	2	1	1	8	0
Binka PS	R	963	30	5	0	0	2	0
Dungripali PS	R	933	65	0	N	0	2	0
Birmaharajpur PS	R	991	6	1	2	0	N	0
Sindhol PS	R	984	9	1	5	0	1	0
Titlagarh Subdivision	*R*	*145*	*854*	*N*	*1*	*N*	*N*	*0*
	U	*137*	*752*	*13*	*0*	*73*	*25*	*0*
Titlagarh PS	R	65	933	0	1	0	1	0
	U	10	937	0	0	23	30	0
Saintala PS	R	367	632	0	0	1	N	0
Kantabanji PS	R	58	940	0	0	1	1	0
	U	234	611	23	0	112	20	0
Turekela PS	R	227	770	0	3	0	0	0
Sindhekela PS	R	5	994	1	0	0	0	0
Baudh-Khondmals District	R	988	8	2	1	N	1	N
	U	855	57	14	21	0	53	0
Khondmals Subdivision	*R*	*985*	*9*	*3*	*2*	*N*	*1*	*0*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baudh-Khondmals District—*concld.*								
Phiringia PS	R	998	N	2	0	0	0	0
Phulbani PS	R	956	27	7	7	1	2	0
Khajuripada PS	R	995	3	0	0	0	2	0
Baudh Subdivision	*R*	*985*	*12*	*2*	*N*	*N*	*1*	*0*
	U	*855*	*57*	*14*	*21*	*0*	*53*	*0*
Baudh PS	R	995	2	1	0	1	1	0
	U	855	57	14	21	0	53	0
Ghantapada PS	R	969	29	0	2	0	0	0
Manamunda PS	R	974	19	4	0	0	3	0
Harbhanga PS	R	997	2	1	0	0	0	0
Baliguda Subdivision	*R*	*991*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*1*	*N*
Baliguda Taluk	R	991	4	3	1	0	1	0
Baliguda PS	R	992	4	3	0	0	1	0
Belghar PS	R	996	0	4	0	0	0	0
Kotgarh PS	R	983	15	0	2	0	0	0
Daringibadi PS	R	993	1	3	3	0	0	0
G. Udayagiri Taluk	R	991	4	2	1	N	2	N
G. Udayagiri PS	R	989	5	2	1	N	3	0
Raikia PS	R	994	0	4	2	0	0	N
Ganjam District	R	**931**	**35**	**24**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**
	U	**626**	**214**	**27**	**30**	**4**	**37**	**62**
Chatrapur Subdivision	*R*	*909*	*50*	*33*	*1*	*4*	*3*	*N*
	U	*882*	*7*	*32*	*13*	*0*	*49*	*17*
Chatrapur Taluk	R	893	79	17	2	6	3	N
	U	905	7	13	0	0	58	17
Chatrapur PS	R	916	73	5	1	3	2	N
	U	892	8	0	0	0	100	0
Rambha PS (Portion)	R	943	40	7	3	0	7	0
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	R	882	73	35	2	6	2	0
Hinjili PS (Portion)	R	844	115	18	2	15	6	0
	U	919	6	26	0	0	14	35

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjam District—*contd.*								
Kodala Taluk	R	922	25	47	1	2	3	N
	U	782	6	115	67	0	12	18
Rambha PS (Portion)	R	967	3	25	3	2	0	0
	U	782	6	115	67	0	12	18
Kodala PS	R	943	14	36	N	2	5	N
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	R	880	46	68	N	2	3	1
Berhampur Subdivision	*R*	*934*	*42*	*11*	*6*	*2*	*3*	*2*
	U	*515*	*333*	*21*	*11*	*0*	*49*	*71*
Berhampur Taluk	R	945	39	10	1	2	2	1
	U	515	333	21	11	0	49	71
Berhampur Town (M)	U	504	340	22	12	0	49	73
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	R	945	41	9	1	2	1	1
	U	736	184	6	0	0	31	43
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hinjili PS (Portion)	R	913	0	87	0	0	0	0
Nuagam PS (Portion)	R	942	37	3	0	0	18	0
Digapahandy Taluk	R	922	33	18	15	1	6	5
Nuagam PS (Portion)	R	896	64	23	1	3	11	2
Hinjili PS (Portion)	R	916	20	35	0	0	26	3
Patt ipur PS (Portion)	R	942	9	13	31	N	0	5
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	R	940	19	7	0	0	9	25
Chikiti Taluk	R	935	59	2	1	2	1	0
Nuagam PS (Portion)	R	939	55	1	2	2	1	0
Jarada PS	R	934	61	1	1	2	1	0
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	R	918	27	55	0	0	0	0
Ghumusur Subdivision	*R*	*923*	*29*	*38*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*3*
	U	*665*	*66*	*32*	*96*	*13*	*24*	*104*
Ghumusur Taluk	R	933	26	31	0	4	2	4
	U	658	49	13	93	24	33	130

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos, cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjam District—*concld.*								
Bhanjanagar PS	R	903	42	40	0	2	3	10
	U	658	49	13	93	24	33	130
Tarasingi PS	R	968	15	11	0	2	1	3
Gangapur PS (Portion)	R	905	10	78	0	2	5	0
Buguda PS	R	954	25	14	0	6	1	0
Surada Taluk	R	964	15	10	1	N	4	6
	U	714	146	96	6	0	22	16
Surada PS	R	962	9	14	3	1	0	11
	U	714	146	96	6	0	22	16
Bodogodo PS (Portion)	R	969	18	5	0	0	8	0
Mohana PS (Portion)	R	980	15	0	0	0	0	5
Gangapur PS (Portion)	R	847	119	34	0	0	0	0
Aska Taluk	R	893	37	60	3	3	3	1
	U	616	4	0	233	0	0	147
Aska PS	R	852	55	83	5	2	3	0
	U	616	4	0	233	0	0	147
Pattapur PS (Portion)	R	965	10	13	0	6	4	2
Bodogodo PS (Portion)	R	954	0	13	0	0	13	20
Gangapur PS (Portion)	R	916	24	53	2	4	1	0
Parlakhemundi Subdivision	*R*	*984*	*5*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*
	U	*714*	*215*	*35*	*14*	*9*	*7*	*6*
Parlakhemundi Taluk	R	979	6	5	N	1	2	7
	U	714	215	35	14	9	7	6
Parlakhemundi PS	R	969	10	6	0	1	4	10
	U	714	215	35	14	9	7	6
Serango PS (Portion)	R	987	3	4	2	0	0	4
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Udayagiri Taluk	R	993	2	3	1	1	0	0
R. Udayagiri PS	R	990	0	10	0	0	0	0
Serango PS (Portion)	R	997	0	3	0	0	0	0
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	R	977	12	0	5	6	0	0
Mohana PS (Portion)	R	998	1	1	N	N	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sundargarh District	R	**156**	**819**	**16**	**4**	N	**4**	**1**
	U	**212**	**303**	**178**	**41**	**6**	**215**	**45**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*102*	*892*	*3*	*2*	*N*	*1*	*N*
	U	*27*	*745*	*70*	*35*	1	*122*	0
Sundargarh PS	R	70	930	0	0	0	0	0
	U	54	873	10	14	0	49	0
Lephripara PS	R	97	902	0	0	0	1	0
Hemgir PS	R	417	577	4	2	N	0	0
Bhasma PS	R	95	902	3	0	0	0	0
Talsara PS	R	27	971	1	0	0	0	1
Bargaon PS	R	34	961	2	1	2	0	N
Rajgangpur PS	R	30	948	8	9	0	5	0
	U	5	642	119	51	2	181	0
Panposh Subdivision	*R*	*16*	*967*	*11*	*2*	*N*	*4*	*N*
	U	*247*	*218*	*198*	*43*	*7*	*233*	*54*
Rourkela Town (NAC)	U	281	179	173	48	1	257	61
Birmitrapur PS	R	21	970	8	1	0	0	0
	U	6	501	380	1	52	60	0
Raiboga PS	R	20	979	0	0	0	0	1
Bisra PS	R	3	968	19	1	N	9	0
Raghunathpali PS	R	34	953	4	8	0	0	1
Bonai Subdivision	*R*	*425*	*500*	*51*	*11*	*N*	*10*	*3*
Bonaigarh PS	R	446	454	66	12	N	22	N
Banki PS	R	161	804	3	11	0	0	21
Gurundia PS	R	284	716	0	0	0	0	0
Sarasara Balang PS	R	582	415	0	3	0	0	0
Mahulpada PS	R	664	325	0	3	0	0	8
Koira PS	R	629	144	203	22	0	0	2
Kamarposh Balang PS	R	255	712	8	22	0	0	3

N =Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhenkanal District	**R**	**985**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**N**
	U	**848**	**37**	**15**	**48**	**33**	**19**	**0**
Dhenkanal Subdivision	*R*	*989*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*0*
	U	*755*	*79*	*17*	*80*	*45*	*24*	*0*
Sadar PS	R	992	1	1	1	4	1	0
	U	755	79	17	80	45	24	0
Motanga PS	R	977	14	3	6	0	0	0
Gondia PS	R	993	4	1	0	2	0	0
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision	*R*	*993*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*N*
	U	*965*	*2*	*0*	*28*	*5*	*0*	*0*
Kamakhyanagar PS	R	993	2	2	1	1	1	0
Parjang PS	R	993	5	1	N	0	N	1
Bhuban PS	R	996	0	3	0	1	0	0
	U	965	2	0	28	5	0	0
Angul Subdivision	*R*	*994*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*N*
	U	*831*	*21*	*25*	*44*	*62*	*17*	*0*
Angul PS	R	997	1	N	0	1	1	0
	U	831	21	25	44	62	17	0
Purunakote PS	R	992	2	0	2	0	0	4
Jarapada PS	R	996	0	2	1	0	1	0
Chhendipada PS	R	992	4	0	1	1	1	1
Bantala PS	R	989	5	1	4	0	1	0
Talcher Subdivision	*R*	*932*	*6*	*4*	*21*	*19*	*18*	*0*
	U	*890*	*37*	*12*	*27*	*0*	*34*	*0*
Talcher PS	R	982	5	3	9	1	0	0
	U	890	37	12	27	0	34	0
Colliery PS	R	776	15	8	68	68	65	0
Kaniha PS	R	995	1	1	0	1	2	0
Athmallik Subdivision	R	*992*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*0*

N: Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban) /Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhenkanal District—*concld.*								
Athmallik PS	R	987	4	1	2	2	4	0
Kishorenagar PS	R	999	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thakurgarh PS	R	994	6	0	0	0	0	0
Handapa PS	R	994	4	1	0	0	1	0
Hindol Subdivision	*R*	*991*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*0*
Hindol PS	R	985	5	0	7	3	0	0
Balimi PS	R	996	1	2	0	0	1	0
Rasol PS	R	989	6	2	0	2	1	0
Pallahara Subdivision	*R*	*974*	26	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Pallahara PS	R	958	42	0	0	0	0	0
Khamar PS	R	995	5	0	0	0	0	0
Puri District	R	**935**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**N**
	U	**578**	**59**	**39**	**58**	**64**	**198**	**4**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*993*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*0*
	U	*646*	*44*	*33*	*69*	*125*	*82*	*1*
Puri Town (M)	U	646	44	33	69	125	82	1
Sadar PS	R	988	3	3	0	5	1	0
Krushnaprasad PS	R	991	1	4	0	4	0	0
Brahmagiri PS	R	994	1	1	N	N	4	0
Satyabadi PS	R	995	2	0	1	0	2	0
Delang PS	R	995	1	1	3	N	N	0
Pipli PS	R	990	3	2	1	0	4	0
Nimapara PS	R	994	1	2	1	0	2	0
Gop PS	R	997	1	N	0	2	0	0
Kakatpur PS	R	995	1	1	2	N	1	0
Bhubaneswar Subdivision	*R*	*981*	*8*	*6*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*N*
	U	*421*	*73*	*53*	*64*	*10*	*371*	*8*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puri District—*concld.*								
Bhubaneswar PS	R	985	11	2	0	1	1	0
	U	434	25	29	5	15	491	1
Balipatna PS	R	986	5	6	2	0	1	N
Balianta PS	R	961	12	17	0	1	9	0
Chandka PS	R	993	4	0	3	0	0	0
Jatni PS	R	983	5	0	7	5	0	0
	U	392	177	106	193	0	107	25
Khurda Subdivision	*R*	*982*	*8*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*0*
	U	*858*	*87*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*49*	*0*
Khurda PS	R	987	6	1	2	1	3	0
	U	858	87	6	0	0	49	0
Banpur PS	R	969	6	15	4	2	4	0
Tangi PS	R	989	6	3	0	0	2	0
Begunia PS	R	994	5	N	0	0	1	0
Bolgarh PS	R	970	26	1	0	0	3	0
Nayagarh Subdivision	*R*	*978*	*9*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*N*
	U	*856*	*16*	*35*	*0*	*93*	*0*	*0*
Nayagarh PS	R	979	7	3	1	2	8	0
	U	856	16	35	0	93	0	0
Fategarh PS	R	985	13	1	N	0	1	0
Khandpara PS	R	953	23	19	1	4	N	0
Gania PS	R	989	4	3	1	1	2	0
Daspalla PS	R	980	1	8	6	0	4	1
Nuagaon PS	R	990	5	3	0	0	2	0
Odagaon PS	R	976	14	7	N	0	3	N
Sarankul PS	R	983	9	3	0	4	1	0
Ranpur PS	R	976	3	9	6	4	2	0
Keonjhar District	R	**789**	**167**	**38**	**2**	**2**	**2**	N
	U	**270**	**316**	**367**	**37**	**3**	**7**	**0**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*860*	*138*	*2*	*N*	*N*	*0*	*0*
	U	*500*	*402*	*35*	*63*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Sadar PS	R	717	278	4	0	1	0	0
	U	500	402	35	63	0	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Keonjhar District—*contd.*								
Patna PS	R	819	180	1	0	0	0	0
Ghatgaon PS	R	917	81	1	1	0	0	0
Harichandanpur PS	R	976	23	1	0	0	0	0
Pandapara PS	R	937	63	0	0	0	0	0
Telkoi PS	R	967	33	0	0	0	0	0
Kanjipani PS	R	963	36	1	0	0	0	0
Anandapur Subdivision	R	*981*	*8*	*7*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*0*
Anandapur PS	R	982	12	3	2	1	N	0
Ramchandrapur PS	R	991	3	3	1	1	1	0
Soso PS	R	956	2	36	4	2	0	0
Champua Subdivision	*R*	*431*	*410*	*141*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*2*
	U	*146*	*269*	*547*	*22*	*4*	*12*	*0*
Champua PS	R	444	554	2	0	0	0	0
Baria PS	R	579	420	1	0	0	0	0
Chamakpur PS	R	363	387	241	1	8	0	N
Barbil PS	R	309	117	465	35	17	43	14
	U	146	269	547	22	4	12	0
Cuttack District	**R**	**983**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**N**
	U	**689**	**115**	**50**	**15**	**49**	**82**	**N**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*975*	*10*	*5*	*N*	*4*	*6*	*N*
	U	*631*	*141*	*46*	*17*	*60*	*105*	*0*
Cuttack City (M)	U	637	164	47	18	61	73	0
Sadar PS	R	919	39	7	N	14	20	1
Chowdwar PS	R	931	10	20	0	32	7	0
	U	481	6	34	16	75	388	0
Tangi PS	R	933	37	14	1	7	8	0
Kissannagar PS	R	974	11	4	0	0	11	0
Salepur PS	R	979	7	6	0	3	5	0
Mahanga PS	R	982	2	10	0	N	6	0
Gobindpur PS	R	976	12	5	N	1	6	0
Jagatsingpur PS	R	986	5	3	N	3	3	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Sub-division/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack District—*concld.*								
Balikuda PS	R	995	3	2	0	N	N	0
Ersama PS	R	998	1	1	N	N	0	0
Tirtol PS	R	990	3	2	N	0	5	0
Banki PS	R	991	7	1	0	0	1	0
	U	922	29	37	4	0	8	0
Baideswar PS	R	976	19	3	1	0	1	0
Jajpur Subdivision	*R*	*990*	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*N*
	U	*866*	*14*	*117*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*
Jajpur PS	R	990	2	2	1	0	5	0
	U	887	7	103	0	3	0	0
Barchana PS	R	980	5	11	1	N	3	N
Dharamsala PS	R	985	6	2	3	2	2	0
Sukinda PS	R	992	3	2	2	N	1	0
Korai PS	R	994	3	2	N	0	1	0
	U	822	30	148	0	0	0	0
Binjharpur PS	R	998	1	N	N	N	1	0
Kendrapara Subdivision	*R*	*991*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*N*
	U	*929*	*23*	*19*	*3*	*26*	*0*	*0*
Kendrapara PS	R	990	3	2	N	3	2	0
	U	929	23	19	3	26	0	0
Patamundai PS	R	990	3	4	N	0	3	N
Patkura PS	R	991	3	2	1	1	2	0
Mahakalpara PS	R	980	10	2	3	0	5	0
Aul PS	R	994	1	3	1	N	1	0
Rajnagar PS	R	997	1	1	0	0	1	0
Athgarh Subdivision	*R*	*985*	*8*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*0*
	U	*894*	*46*	*14*	*32*	*7*	*4*	*3*
Athgarh PS	R	988	6	5	0	1	0	0
	U	894	46	14	32	7	4	3
Gurudijhatia PS	R	978	7	7	0	2	6	0
Tigiria PS	R	994	4	0	1	0	1	0
Baramba PS	R	994	1	1	2	N	2	0
Kanpur PS	R	944	37	11	3	0	5	0
Narsingpur PS	R	994	4	1	0	0	1	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mayurbhanj District	R	877	112	5	1	1	4	0
	U	531	328	66	36	37	2	0
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*992*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*0*
	U	*619*	*235*	*79*	*13*	*52*	*2*	*0*
Baripada PS	R	982	4	4	1	9	0	0
	U	619	235	79	13	52	2	0
Badasahi PS	R	994	3	1	0	0	2	0
Baisinga PS	R	994	2	3	0	N	1	0
Betnoti PS	R	988	3	1	4	0	4	0
Muruda PS	R	998	0	1	0	1	0	0
Suliapada PS	R	996	1	0	3	0	0	0
Kuliana PS	R	994	5	0	1	0	0	0
Bangriposi PS	R	990	4	3	1	0	2	0
Bamanghaty Subdivision	*R*	*679*	*292*	*13*	*1*	*3*	*12*	*0*
	U	*316*	*559*	*32*	*93*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Rairangpur PS	R	707	292	0	0	N	1	0
	U	316	559	32	93	0	0	0
Badampahar PS	R	529	376	62	0	20	13	0
Bisoi	R	831	168	0	0	0	1	0
Gorumahisani PS	R	582	287	34	4	0	93	0
Bahalda PS	R	713	285	0	0	0	2	0
Tiring PS	R	646	349	N	1	0	4	0
Panchpir Subdivision	*R*	*809*	*185*	*4*	*1*	*N*	*1*	*0*
Karanjia PS	R	794	193	8	0	0	5	0
Jashipur PS	R	777	219	2	1	1	0	0
Raruan PS	R	769	227	2	2	0	0	0
Thakurmunda PS	R	946	51	2	0	0	1	0
Kaptipada Subdivision	*R*	*992*	*4*	*3*	*N*	*1*	*0*	*0*
Udala PS	R	993	5	1	N	1	0	0
Sarat PS	R	989	11	0	0	0	0	0
Khunta PS	R	992	1	6	N	1	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV. 2—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Subdivision/ Taluk/Police Station (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balasore District	**R**	**987**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**N**	**3**	**N**
	U	**815**	**18**	**41**	**23**	**8**	**94**	**1**
Sadar Subdivision	*R*	*983*	*4*	*7*	*2*	*N*	*4*	*N*
	U	*762*	*25*	*55*	*28*	*13*	*116*	*1*
Balasore PS	R	984	1	6	N	0	9	0
	U	652	38	49	42	18	199	2
Simulia PS	R	990	0	8	1	0	1	0
Khaira PS	R	992	1	5	1	0	1	0
Soro PS	R	989	0	6	1	0	4	0
	U	972	0	13	8	7	0	0
Shergada PS	R	990	5	2	0		2	1
Remuna PS	R	989	0	0	5	0	6	0
Basta PS	R	958	12	12	12	0	6	0
Jaleswar PS	R	961	11	21	2	0	4	1
	U	820	17	138	14	0	11	0
Bhograi PS	R	978	9	6	1	0	6	0
Baliapal PS	R	986	5	6	2	N	1	0
Singla PS	R	983	7	6	3	0	1	0
Raibania PS	R	987	0	12	0	0	1	0
Bhadrak Subdivision	*R*	*991*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*0*
	U	*903*	*7*	*18*	*15*	*0*	*57*	*0*
Bhadrak PS	R	973	3	10	11	1	2	0
	U	903	7	6	14	0	70	0
Bonth PS	R	995	0	2	1	0	2	0
Bhandaripokhari PS	R	993	4	2	0	0	1	0
Dhamnagar PS	R	995	N	1	2	1	1	0
Tihiri PS	R	993	3	2	1	0	1	0
Chandbali PS	R	991	0	4	2	2	1	0
	U	902	8	44	18	0	28	0
Bansada PS	R	998	1	0	0	1	0	0
Basudebpur PS	R	996	N	2	1	0	1	0
Nilgiri Subdivision	*R*	*990*	*1*	*3*	*N*	*3*	*2*	*1*
Nilgiri PS	R	989	1	4	0	3	3	N
Berhampur PS	R	995	2	0	1	0	1	1

N=Negligible

CHAPTER VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

115. *Table E-V and its Subsidiaries*—Housing and Establishment Table E-V relates to households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. This Table has been prepared from a 20 per cent sample of households and is intended to measure congestion and overcrowding in dwelling houses. It gives the break-up of the total sampled households into households either having no regular room, or each having one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms or finally five rooms or more. There are two Subsidiary Tables prepared from the figures available from the main Table. Subsidiary Table E-V. 1 gives the distribution of 1,000 Census households according to the number of rooms occupied and the other Subsidiary Table gives the number of persons, males and females per room and per household in each category of household.

116. *Concept of 'Room'*—The required data for compiling the above Tables were collected from House List. When these House Lists were under preparation, detailed instructions were issued to Enumerators explaining clearly the concept of a room. For the purpose of Census, a room is defined as a structure which should usually have four walls with one doorway at least and with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i. e., it should be at least 6 feet long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine are not treated as rooms. An enclosed space, with or without conventional type of walls, was, however, treated as a room, if it was used for living, dining, storing and cooking.

117. The information collected with regard to rooms on the basis of the above definition does not give any idea about the space in terms of square feet or cubic feet occupied by a person. A room may mean just a small room, barely sufficient for a person to sleep or may even mean a big hall like a dormitory or a lecture theatre. The data furnished in the Tables mentioned above are thus not capable of indicating the average extent of accommodation available per head of person.

118. *Households with no regular room*—There are households, as may be seen in Table E-V which have no regular rooms. Many such instances came to notice during the house-listing operation. Sometimes, a Census House comprises a wide covered verandah, protected by a fencing or a compound wall, but without any room like structure having walls enclosed on all four sides. There are also cases where, for example, an office chowkidar sleeps at night in the office room and cooks his food at day time underneath a shed nearby. Such type of households have been treated as 'households with no regular room'.

119. *Proportion of households of different sizes*- Subsidiary Table E-V.1 gives the proportion of households of different sizes in Orissa. In every 1,000 households there is one household with no regular room, 319 households each comprising one room only, 371 households having two rooms each, 149 households with three rooms each, 87 households with four rooms each and 73 households with five or more rooms each. A little less than one-third of the households are of the type of single-roomed structures while another third has two rooms each. A great majority of the households, namely, 69 per cent are thus either one-roomed or two-roomed. The proportion of large-sized households having three rooms or more is comparatively less, namely, 31 per cent. Among these large-sized households there are some multiroomed houses which are massive in structure and aristocratic in look as in Illustrations 1 2 and 3, while others are just simple utility structures meant for the actual needs of a household as in Illustration 31. These houses are mostly to be found in urban localities and rarely in rural areas.

120. *Results obtained by National Sample Survey*- The National Sample Survey Organization conducted an investigation between October 1953 and March 1954 for collecting certain useful data on housing condition. The Sample Survey covered the whole of India, and the results are interesting for purpose of comparison with the figures obtainable from the House Lists prepared by the Census Organization of Orissa. The following Table gives the percentage of households in rural and urban areas separately for one-roomed and two-roomed households.

STATEMENT

Size of household	Results of N. S. S. (for India)		Results of Census House List (for Orissa)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
One-roomed household .	33·99	43·64	31·1	43·0
Two-roomed household ..	32·30	28·15	37·7	27·7

121. So far as small-sized households are concerned there is no marked difference in conditions existing in Orissa and in India as a whole. There is striking resemblance in the proportion of single-roomed and double-roomed households, if the urban areas of Orissa and of India are taken into consideration. In both the cases, single rooms constitute 43 per cent and double rooms 28 per cent approximately. In rural India, nearly 34 per cent of households have single rooms, while in Orissa such households are slightly less, namely, 31 per cent. The pattern is, however, different in another aspect. In rural India, the number of households having two rooms is to some extent smaller than the number of households owning single rooms. In rural Orissa, the position is otherwise, because double rooms are appreciably more, namely 38 per cent. while single rooms are 31 per cent only

122. The All-India figures furnished by the National Sample Survey show that 66·29 per cent of rural households occupy small-sized houses constituted of one room and two rooms only. In Orissa, 68·8 per cent of the rural households are small-sized. In the urban areas of India, 71·8 per cent of households live in one-roomed and two-roomed houses, similar figure for Orissa being 70·7.

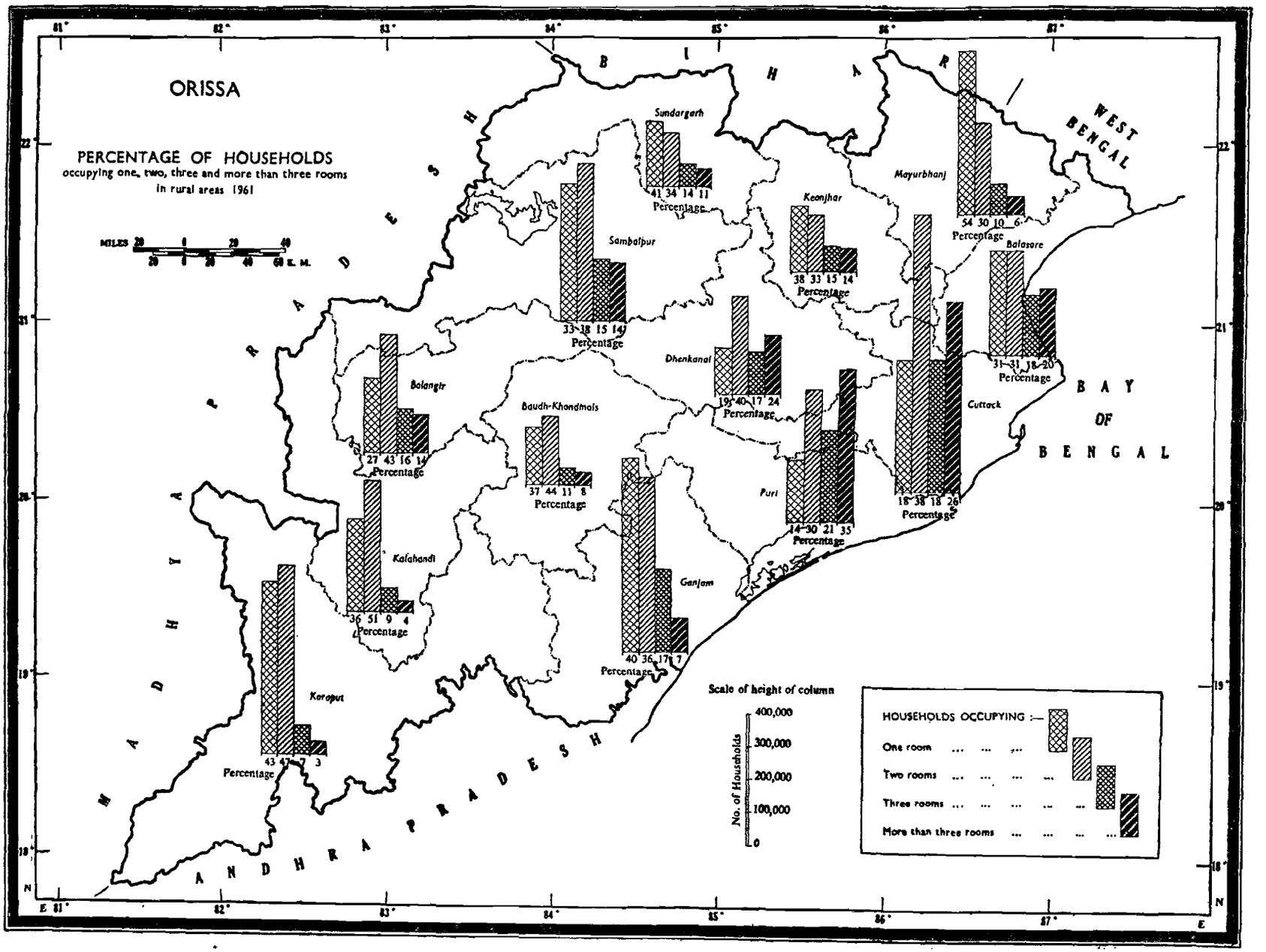
123. *Abundance of small-sized households*– The figures given above show that one-roomed and two-roomed households are greatly in vogue in Orissa. Other types of households, namely, those having no regular room as well as those having three rooms or more, are limited to less than a third of the total. One-roomed households are larger in number in four districts of the State, namely, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, while two-roomed houses are in excess in the remaining 9 districts. The reason of such excess or deficit may be due partly to community habits and partly to economic condition. In urban areas, there may be an additional reason arising from inadequacy of space for building multi roomed households, particularly in those towns which have considerable slum areas. Sometimes villages are also subjected to congestion, because, as it may be seen in Ganjam, the village site is strictly limited in extent, leaving no alternative for the villagers than to build merely one-roomed houses in most cases. With increase in population, extension of village site was inevitable, but wherever this was not physically possible villagers took recourse to encroachment upon communal lands. Being conscious of the illegal nature of the act, encroachers were constrained to occupy as small an extent of land as would ensure their minimum, requirement, generally remaining content with a small-sized one-roomed structure. It resulted in two fold evil, namely, the loss of communal lands and the growth of unplanned and insubstantial dwellings ultimately becoming a liability to the community. The loss of communal lands gradually led to disorganization of facilities originally provided for the villagers. The grazing grounds, the places of fairs and festivals, the worshipping centres and the recreation grounds meant for the convenience of the community — all these suffered reduction and sometimes complete elimination.

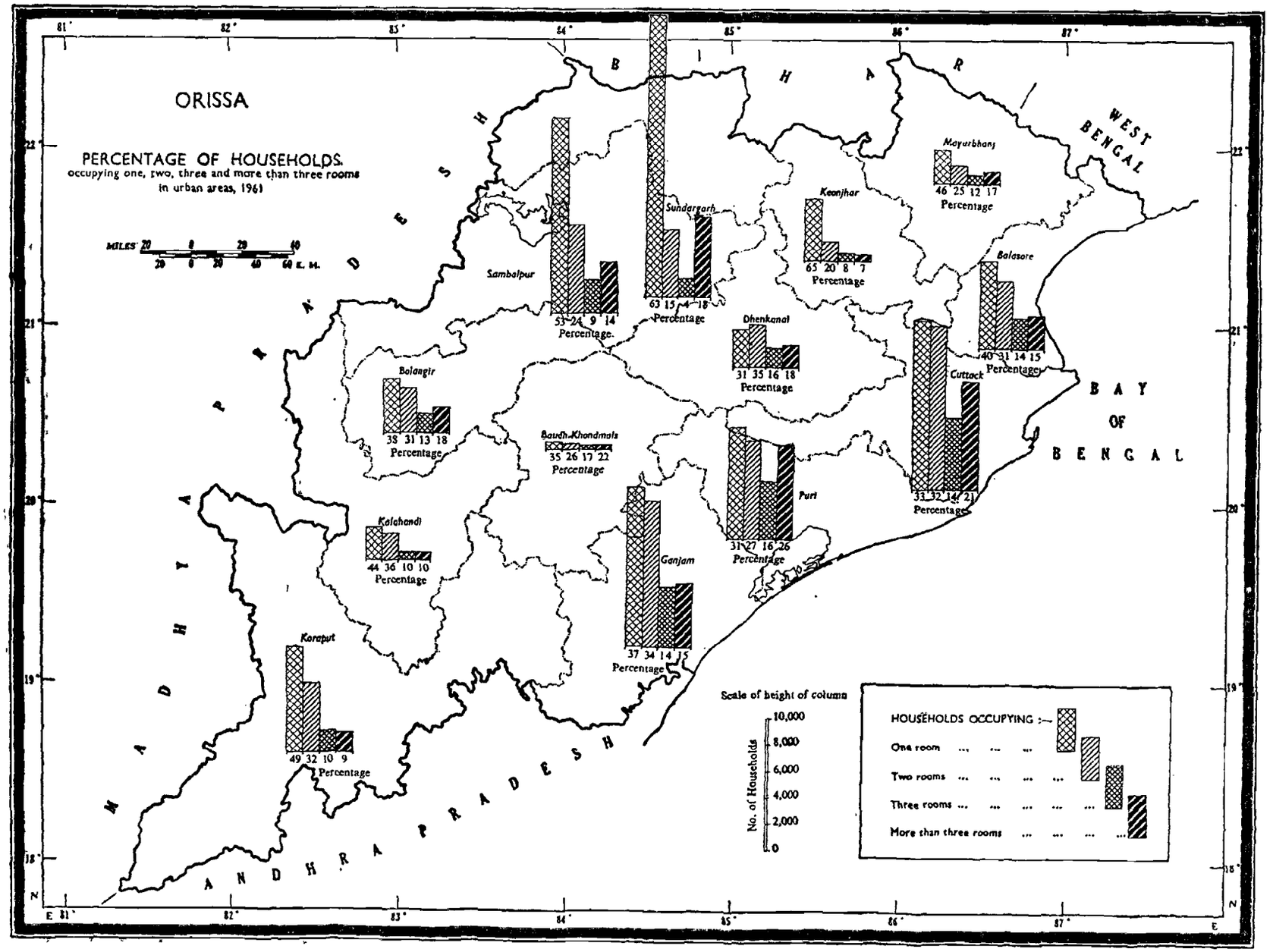
124. *Persons per household*- There are 4·81 persons living in an average household of Orissa Divided between rural and urban areas, the proportion is slightly higher in the former , namely, 4·83 and lower in the latter, namely 4·54 per household. Five districts, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar have slightly higher number of persons per household than in the remaining eight districts. If the figures relating to the number of persons per household are combined with the results discussed earlier namely, that nearly one-third of households in Orissa comprise one single room, the picture of congestion can easily be conceived. The exact size of this single room is not known. But it can be taken on the basis of local observation to be quite small in dimension. In this single room the number of dwellers on the average is five or a little less. Thus a state of great congestion prevails in at least one-third of households in Orissa. The congestion is somewhat more marked in rural areas than in towns.

125. *Persons per room*—Subsidiary Table E-V.2 gives figures to indicate the number of persons per room in a household. Taking into consideration the cases of all types of households containing a small or a large number of rooms, the average number of persons per room in the State comes to 2·07 , but if it is split up into households of different sizes, it will appear that

one-roomed households contain 3·82 persons per room while two-roomed households contain 2·28 persons per room. As the number of rooms in a household increases the number of persons per room diminishes, till it comes down to 1·25 persons per room in households containing 5 rooms or more.

126. The average number of persons per household increases as the number of rooms in the household increases. There are 3·82 persons per household living in single rooms. But households with two rooms contain 4·56 persons, the number increasing to 5·34 in three-roomed houses, 6·01 in four-roomed houses and 7·87 in houses with five or more rooms. An inference can, therefore, be drawn that the number of inmates of a household is roughly proportional to the number of rooms in the household.


ORISSA
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms
in rural areas 1961
MILES 20 0 20 40
K. M. 20 0 20 40 60
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
Sundargarh
41 34 14 11
Percentage
Sambalpur
33 18 15 14
Percentage
Keonjhar
38 33 15 14
Percentage
Mayurbhanj
54 30 10 6
Percentage
Balasore
31 31 18 20
Percentage
Dhenkanal
19 40 17 24
Percentage
Cuttack
18 38 18 26
Percentage
Puri
14 30 21 35
Percentage
Ganjam
40 36 17 7
Percentage
Baudh-Khondmals
37 44 11 8
Percentage
Bolangir
27 43 16 14
Percentage
Kalahandi
36 51 9 4
Percentage
Koraput
43 47 7 3
Percentage
Scale of height of column
No. of Households
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING :—
One room ... ...
Two rooms ... ...
Three rooms ... ...
More than three rooms ... ...
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
86°
87°
22°
21°
20°
19°
18°
N
E


ORISSA
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms
in urban areas, 1961
MILES 20 0 20 40
K. M. 20 0 20 40 60
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
Mayurbhanj
46 25 12 17
Percentage
Keonjhar
65 20 8 7
Percentage
Sundargarh
63 15 4 18
Percentage
Sambalpur
53 24 9 14
Percentage
Balasore
40 31 14 15
Percentage
Dhenkanal
31 35 16 18
Percentage
Cuttack
33 32 14 21
Percentage
Bolangir
38 31 13 18
Percentage
Boudh-Khondmals
35 26 17 22
Percentage
Puri
31 27 16 26
Percentage
Kalahandi
44 36 10 10
Percentage
Ganjam
37 34 14 15
Percentage
Koraput
49 32 10 9
Percentage
Scale of height of column
No. of Households
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING :—
One room
Two rooms
Three rooms
More than three rooms

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
ORISSA	..	**1**	**319**	**371**	**149**	**87**	**73**
Kalahandi District	..	**1**	**360**	**509**	**85**	**27**	**18**
Sadar Subdivision	..	*N*	*367*	*527*	*71*	*21*	*14*
Sadar PS	..	1	381	502	72	25	19
Borda OP (part of Kegaon PS)	..	0	346	508	108	25	13
Kesinga PS	..	N	517	406	50	18	9
Madanpur Rampur PS	..	0	288	544	105	34	29
Narla PS	..	0	277	600	85	24	14
Lanjigarh PS	..	0	336	537	82	29	16
Kashipur PS	..	0	332	612	45	5	6
Thuamul Rampur PS	..	0	408	534	44	8	6
Dharamgarh Subdivision	..	*2*	*313*	*557*	*88*	*25*	*15*
Dharamgarh PS	..	0	446	451	75	19	9
Kegaon PS (excluding Borda OP)	..	0	325	585	62	15	13
Junagarh PS	..	7	308	549	95	24	17
Koksara PS	..	0	279	561	106	35	19
Jaipatna PS	..	0	239	638	80	26	17
Nawapara Subdivision	..	*N*	*418*	*410*	*106*	*39*	*27*
Nawapara PS	..	0	409	347	135	65	44
Jonk PS	..	0	332	345	200	74	49
Komna PS	..	0	415	425	98	38	24
Khariar PS	..	0	428	450	80	25	17
Sinapali PS	..	N	473	430	65	19	13
Koraput District	..	**1**	**433**	**463**	**74**	**19**	**10**
Koraput Subdivision	..	*3*	*390*	*555*	*38*	*9*	*5*
Koraput Taluk	..	5	456	485	38	10	6

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State /District /Subdivision/ Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Koraput District—*contd.*						
Koraput PS ..	0	210	699	56	18	17
Dasamantapur PS ..	0	414	539	36	11	0
Lakshmipur PS ..	3	339	590	49	13	6
Narayanapatna PS ..	12	764	203	19	2	N
Nandapur Taluk ..	2	333	616	38	7	4
Nandapur PS ..	0	311	640	45	1	3
Semiliguda PS ..	0	570	395	30	3	2
Pottangi PS ..	1	324	645	21	5	4
Padwa PS ..	0	295	649	33	14	9
Machkund PS ..	11	179	728	62	15	5
Nowrangapur Subdivision ..	*1*	*415*	*466*	*82*	*24*	*12*
Nowrangapur Taluk ..	N	479	439	57	14	11
Nowrangapur PS ..	1	444	442	73	21	19
Pappadahandi PS ..	0	670	284	35	6	5
Tentulikhunti PS ..	0	347	573	59	13	8
Jeypore Taluk ..	1	436	421	89	32	21
Jeypore PS ..	1	514	335	91	31	28
Boipariguda PS ..	0	281	551	105	40	23
Kundra PS ..	0	526	393	54	22	5
Borigumma Taluk ..	N	489	410	72	19	10
Borigumma PS ..	1	429	451	80	28	11
Kotpad PS ..	N	556	378	49	11	6
Kodinga PS ..	0	512	388	76	17	7
Bhairavasingpur PS ..	N	406	452	94	26	22
Umarkot Taluk ..	N	268	551	127	41	13
Umarkot PS ..	N	193	591	153	45	18
Dabugam PS ..	0	445	386	112	53	4
Jorigam PS ..	0	224	635	102	26	13

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V, 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Koraput District—*concld.*							
Malkangiri Taluk	..	1	379	534	64	15	7
Malkangiri PS	..	3	280	609	83	16	9
Motu PS	..	0	185	772	35	4	4
Venkatapalam PS	..	1	256	571	109	46	17
Mathili PS	..	0	593	369	32	5	1
Rayagada Subdivision	..	*1*	*508*	*377*	*87*	*18*	*9*
Rayagada Taluk	..	1	533	400	50	10	6
Rayagada PS	..	0	540	391	52	10	7
Kalyansingpur PS	..	2	513	424	47	9	5
Bissamcuttack Taluk	..	N	553	316	108	17	6
Bissamcuttack PS	..	1	516	314	142	20	7
Ambodala PS	..	0	651	321	18	7	3
Gunupur Taluk	..	1	453	396	110	26	14
Gunupur PS	..	0	457	362	124	40	17
Gudari PS	..	4	378	505	90	15	8
Padmapur PS	..	0	295	477	178	23	27
Puttasingi PS	..	0	796	165	30	8	1
Sambalpur District	..	1	342	367	150	78	62
Sadar Subdivision	..	*1*	*338*	*345*	*160*	*83*	*73*
Sambalpur PS	..	2	419	310	122	65	82
Rengali PS	..	1	241	367	216	98	77
Lakhanpur PS	..	0	230	333	187	125	125
Brajarajnagar PS	..	0	476	235	137	87	65
Hirakud PS	..	0	559	239	74	43	85
Burla PS	..	0	400	287	114	52	147
Dhama PS	..	5	389	407	122	52	25
Jujomura PS	..	4	247	407	172	102	68

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State /District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sambalpur District—*contd.*						
Sason PS ..	0	281	403	189	74	53
Katarbaga PS ..	0	225	383	192	124	76
Jharsuguda PS ..	N	386	331	159	65	59
Laikera PS ..	1	287	395	184	87	46
Bargarh Subdivision ..	*1*	*412*	*373*	*133*	*49*	*32*
Bargarh PS ..	0	408	371	132	53	36
Paikmal PS ..	0	505	355	83	37	20
Jagdalpur PS ..	12	457	350	128	31	22
Padampur PS ..	0	460	367	111	38	24
Gaisilat PS ..	1	409	407	127	33	23
Melchhamunda PS ..	0	479	353	116	32	20
Sohela PS ..	3	468	369	102	37	21
Bijepur PS ..	1	456	370	121	32	20
Barpali PS ..	2	405	375	138	53	27
Bheden PS ..	N	317	374	182	69	58
Attabira PS ..	0	291	407	169	82	51
Bhatli PS ..	0	394	373	143	52	38
Ambabhona PS ..	0	380	363	147	69	41
Deogarh Subdivision ..	*0*	*127*	*408*	*150*	*169*	*146*
Deogarh PS ..	0	149	422	141	166	122
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Deogarh Subdivision)	0	99	403	140	185	173
Barkote PS ..	0	143	428	127	161	141
Naikul PS ..	0	110	371	199	166	154
Kuchinda Subdivision ..	*0*	*224*	*391*	*186*	*109*	*90*
Kuchinda PS ..	0	233	391	172	108	96
Govindpur PS ..	0	276	393	184	75	72
Mahulpali PS ..	0	225	386	190	109	90
Gourpali PS ..	0	158	397	207	140	98
Riamal PS (Portion lying in Kuchinda Subdivision)	0	165	402	144	186	103

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sambalpur District—*concld.*						
Rairakhol Subdivision	*0*	*182*	*395*	*185*	*141*	*97*
Rairakhol PS	0	241	360	166	128	105
Naktideul PS	0	166	439	182	143	70
Charmal PS	0	122	383	216	155	124
Bolangir District	**2**	**279**	**422**	**155**	**78**	**64**
Sadar Subdivision	*2*	*280*	*371*	*171*	*96*	*80*
Bolangir PS	3	307	358	164	89	79
Loisingha PS	1	300	359	181	91	68
Tusra PS	1	220	402	173	111	93
Patnagarh Subdivision	*0*	*285*	*444*	*146*	*70*	*55*
Patnagarh PS	0	281	416	152	83	68
Belpara PS	0	241	501	145	62	51
Khaprakhol PS	0	341	426	137	57	39
Sonepur Subdivision	*N*	*272*	*360*	*190*	*96*	*82*
Sonepur PS	0	260	327	194	108	111
Tarbha PS	0	338	375	158	75	54
Binka PS	0	256	344	203	101	96
Dungripali PS	0	311	368	188	73	60
Birmaharajpur PS	0	213	362	203	119	103
Sindhol PS	1	236	351	207	114	91
Titlagarh Subdivision	*5*	*280*	*533*	*106*	*43*	*33*
Titlagarh PS	20	261	571	96	30	22
Saintala PS	0	202	523	144	69	62
Kantabanji PS	0	351	474	101	42	32
Turekela PS	0	336	529	86	31	18
Sindhekela PS	0	285	575	87	36	17

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Baudh-Khondmals District	..	6	367	439	109	45	34
Khondmals Subdivision	..	*19*	*515*	*393*	*53*	*15*	*5*
Phulbani PS	..	34	553	332	53	19	9
Phiringia PS	..	6	458	485	45	5	1
Khajuripada PS	..	25	569	307	68	25	6
Baudh Subdivision	..	*1*	*257*	*360*	*184*	*108*	*90*
Baudh PS	..	0	241	336	200	121	102
Ghantapada PS	..	0	282	395	155	93	75
Manamunda PS	..	N	224	345	201	122	108
Harbhanga PS	..	7	314	403	153	73	50
Baliguda Subdivision	..	*5*	*393*	*517*	*73*	*9*	*3*
Baliguda Taluk	..	4	275	614	95	10	2
Baliguda PS	..	6	320	586	82	5	1
Belghar PS	..	0	341	622	37	0	0
Kotgarh PS	..	0	257	723	16	3	1
Daringibadi PS	..	2	194	595	179	24	6
G. Udayagiri Taluk	..	6	538	398	46	8	4
G. Udayagiri PS	..	7	574	369	42	5	3
Raikia PS	..	4	461	463	54	12	6
Ganjam District	..	2	397	356	166	44	35
Chatrapur Subdivision	..	*2*	*319*	*408*	*192*	*48*	*31*
Chatrapur Taluk	..	2	351	394	180	44	29
Chatrapur PS	..	4	408	365	154	37	32
Rambha PS (Portion)	..	2	389	427	115	47	20

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam District—*contd.*						
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	0	315	427	187	41	30
Hinjili PS (Portion)	1	286	390	240	54	29
Kodala Taluk	2	292	420	203	51	32
Rambha PS (Portion)	0	314	404	143	87	52
Kodala PS	0	301	422	210	40	72
Purushottampur PS (Portion)	4	272	426	223	48	27
Berhampur Subdivision	*3*	*335*	*386*	*196*	*48*	*32*
Berhampur Taluk	7	358	357	175	58	45
Berhampur Town (M)	16	261	359	183	96	85
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	1	392	356	180	43	28
Ramagiri PS (Portion)	0	681	277	21	21	0
Hinjili PS (Portion)	0	471	304	87	80	58
Nuagam PS (Portion)	42	479	397	58	16	8
Digapahandy Taluk	N	310	423	207	36	24
Nuagam PS (Portion)	N	340	386	203	38	33
Hinjili PS (Portion)	0	239	496	152	93	20
Pattapur PS (Portion)	0	298	443	213	28	18
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	0	257	467	230	30	16
Chikiti Taluk	0	321	395	226	43	15
Nuagam PS (Portion)	0	323	395	227	41	14
Jarada PS	0	314	393	233	45	15
Berhampur Taluk PS (Portion)	0	509	464	27	0	0
Ghumusur Subdivision	*1*	*302*	*387*	*192*	*59*	*59*
Ghumusur Taluk	1	304	364	186	62	83
Bhanjanagar PS	2	339	404	151	62	42
Tarasingi PS	0	289	197	143	70	301

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam District—*concld.*						
Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	1	243	410	263	49	34
Buguda PS ..	2	299	387	215	63	34
Surada Taluk ..	0	381	379	158	50	32
Surada PS ..	0	416	383	127	46	28
Bodogodo PS (Portion) ..	0	311	383	198	63	45
Mohana PS (Portion) ..	0	533	315	137	15	0
Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	0	322	390	237	34	17
Aska Taluk ..	N	267	425	217	57	34
Aska PS ..	0	272	410	214	65	39
Pattapur PS (Portion) ..	0	295	450	205	33	17
Bodogodo PS (Portion) ..	0	183	516	190	78	33
Gangapur PS (Portion) ..	1	251	426	234	54	34
Parlakhemundi Subdivision ..	*1*	*800*	*162*	*24*	*8*	*5*
Parlakhemundi Taluk ..	1	797	158	28	10	6
Parlakhemundi PS ..	2	708	229	39	14	8
Serango PS (Portion) ..	0	956	29	11	N	4
Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	0	945	44	9	2	0
R. Udayagiri Taluk ..	0	805	169	17	6	3
R. Udayagiri PS ..	0	838	124	19	12	7
Serango PS (Portion) ..	0	895	72	27	6	0
Ramagiri PS (Portion) ..	0	598	374	20	6	2
Mohana PS (Portion) ..	0	832	148	14	4	2
Sundargarh District ..	1	457	300	115	62	65
Sundargarh Subdivision ..	*1*	*372*	*348*	*152*	*73*	*54*
Sundargarh PS ..	1	379	319	154	84	63
Lephripara PS ..	12	367	358	151	65	47

N—Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sundargarh District—*concld.*						
Hemgir PS ..	0	271	399	196	77	57
Bhasma PS ..	0	299	364	191	86	60
Talsara PS ..	0	395	347	142	68	48
Bargaon PS ..	0	343	357	161	77	62
Rajgangpur PS ..	0	485	316	97	59	43
Panposh Subdivision ..	*1*	*607*	*209*	*60*	*40*	*83*
Rourkela Town (NAC) ..	2	647	124	30	41	156
Birmitrapur PS ..	1	671	230	54	23	21
Raiboga PS ..	1	558	314	76	29	22
Bisra PS ..	0	604	271	70	37	18
Raghunathpali PS ..	0	392	332	151	72	53
Bonai Subdivision ..	*N*	*365*	*364*	*138*	*80*	*53*
Bonaigarh PS ..	N	330	373	145	91	61
Banki PS ..	0	384	336	153	66	61
Gurundia PS ..	0	422	355	130	59	34
Sarasara Balang PS ..	0	174	424	169	137	96
Mahulpada PS ..	0	611	280	64	28	17
Koira PS ..	0	353	356	147	75	69
Kamarposh Balang PS ..	0	410	377	123	72	18
Dhenkanal District ..	**1**	**198**	**394**	**168**	**117**	**122**
Dhenkanal Subdivision ..	*1*	*215*	*363*	*174*	*104*	*143*
Sadar PS ..	1	267	382	159	94	97
Motanga PS ..	3	221	421	165	95	95
Gondia PS ..	N	127	306	202	124	241
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision ..	*0*	*223*	*391*	*173*	*100*	*113*
Kamakhyanagar PS ..	0	197	390	180	107	126
Parjang PS ..	0	283	446	135	84	52
Bhuban PS ..	0	184	307	218	110	181

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhenkanal District—*concld.*							
Angul Subdivision	..	*1*	*166*	*423*	*164*	*135*	*111*
Angul PS	..	0	195	423	159	115	108
Purunakote PS	..	0	146	433	193	133	95
Jarapada PS	..	0	156	454	147	135	103
Chhendipada PS	..	2	108	402	181	174	133
Bantala PS	..	1	182	415	162	138	102
Talcher Subdivision	..	*1*	*221*	*400*	*151*	*115*	*112*
Talcher PS	..	1	261	419	138	100	81
Colliery PS	..	0	267	369	126	110	128
Kaniha PS	..	1	144	399	185	135	136
Athmallik Subdivision	..	*0*	*126*	*349*	*185*	*165*	*175*
Athmallik PS	..	0	159	338	189	154	160
Kishorenagar PS	..	0	70	289	205	187	249
Thakurgarh PS	..	0	83	406	172	192	147
Handapa PS	..	0	175	395	161	134	135
Hindol Subdivision	..	*6*	*229*	*438*	*146*	*96*	*85*
Hindol PS	..	0	204	457	154	89	96
Balimi PS	..	1	191	437	170	106	95
Rasol PS	..	13	274	430	121	90	72
Pallahara Subdivision	..	*0*	*191*	*420*	*179*	*127*	*83*
Pallahara PS	..	0	165	421	176	146	92
Khamar PS	..	0	225	419	184	103	69
Puri District	..	N	152	294	208	164	182
Sadar Subdivision	..	*1*	*128*	*274*	*204*	*187*	*206*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puri District—*concld.*						
Puri Town (M) ..	6	319	260	133	126	156
Sadar PS ..	N	145	292	198	183	182
Krushnaprasad PS ..	0	119	297	201	153	230
Brahmagiri PS ..	1	102	254	229	183	231
Satyabadi PS ..	N	99	267	205	205	224
Delang PS ..	0	98	253	228	207	214
Pipli PS ..	0	72	256	187	210	275
Nimapara PS ..	0	74	230	208	232	256
Gop PS ..	0	91	269	208	217	215
Kakatpur PS ..	N	177	362	226	129	106
Bhubaneswar Subdivision ..	*N*	*156*	*286*	*216*	*161*	*181*
Bhubaneswar PS ..	0	196	271	229	153	151
Balipatna PS ..	0	81	280	221	183	235
Balianta PS ..	0	88	314	249	187	162
Chandka PS ..	1	187	342	170	134	166
Jatni PS ..	N	228	255	185	140	192
Khurda Subdivision ..	*N*	*136*	*272*	*217*	*172*	*203*
Khurda PS ..	1	135	262	198	173	231
Banpur PS ..	N	148	277	227	171	177
Tangi PS ..	0	143	289	214	169	185
Begunia PS ..	0	120	249	231	183	217
Bolgarh PS ..	0	124	297	229	158	192
Nayagarh Subdivision ..	*N*	*198*	*345*	*201*	*125*	*131*
Nayagarh PS ..	0	214	366	225	109	86
Fategarh PS ..	1	141	310	224	148	176
Khandpara PS ..	1	194	347	197	129	132
Gania PS ..	0	210	374	188	117	111
Daspalla PS ..	2	329	383	144	80	62
Nuagaon PS ..	0	269	436	155	86	54
Odagaon PS ..	0	279	417	172	75	57
Sarankul PS ..	0	173	360	222	125	120
Ranpur PS ..	N	64	209	219	211	297

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Place Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Keonjhar District	..	**1**	**391**	**323**	**148**	**68**	**69**
Sadar Subdivision	..	*1*	*343*	*343*	*157*	*78*	*78*
Sadar PS	..	0	366	347	145	76	66
Patna PS	..	1	322	339	175	82	81
Ghatgaon PS	..	0	329	310	158	77	126
Harichandanpur PS	..	0	344	343	168	69	76
Pandapara PS	..	0	500	325	107	39	29
Telkoi PS	..	0	259	381	175	98	87
Kanjipani PS	..	10	310	353	153	93	81
Anandapur Subdivision	..	*1*	*278*	*351*	*190*	*86*	*94*
Anandapur PS	..	2	251	347	197	93	110
Ramchandrapur PS	..	0	288	368	192	75	77
Soso PS	..	0	366	325	157	84	68
Champua Subdivision	..	*1*	*589*	*260*	*89*	*33*	*28*
Champua PS	..	N	503	320	105	28	44
Baria PS	..	0	427	365	128	53	22
Chamakpur PS	..	1	713	185	56	24	21
Barbil PS	..	2	680	187	77	30	24
Cuttack District	..	**1**	**189**	**374**	**174**	**154**	**108**
Sadar Subdivision	..	*1*	*161*	*359*	*186*	*163*	*130*
Cuttack City (M)	..	2	345	279	141	98	135
Sadar PS	..	N	204	400	179	107	110
Chowdwar PS	..	2	185	367	193	118	135
Tangi PS	..	0	131	352	219	129	169
Kissennagar PS	..	0	166	436	195	128	75
Salepur PS	..	N	154	433	156	169	88
Mahanga PS	..	N	135	421	131	225	88

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack District—*concld.*							
Gobindpur PS	..	2	136	369	221	124	148
Jagatsingpur PS	..	0	121	355	212	176	136
Balikuda PS	..	1	62	278	243	227	189
Ersama PS	..	2	154	298	211	188	147
Tirtol PS	..	N	110	330	184	223	153
Banki PS	..	1	191	355	197	125	131
Baideswar PS	..	0	148	275	201	175	201
Jajpur Subdivision	..	*3*	*234*	*394*	*167*	*120*	*82*
Jajpur PS	..	6	264	400	155	117	58
Barchana PS	..	1	162	408	183	140	106
Dharamsala PS	..	1	196	405	198	113	87
Sukinda PS	..	0	271	369	174	60	126
Korai PS	..	7	252	334	189	117	101
Binjharpur PS	..	1	252	410	123	155	59
Kendrapara Subdivision	..	*1*	*194*	*392*	*146*	*187*	*80*
Kendrapara PS	..	1	178	451	86	240	44
Patamundai PS	..	1	260	383	165	148	43
Patkura PS	..	1	135	406	145	210	103
Mahakalpara PS	..	0	165	410	191	153	81
Aul PS	..	N	259	354	170	135	82
Rajnagar PS	..	0	105	222	228	195	250
Athgarh Subdivision	..	*N*	*204*	*355*	*193*	*123*	*125*
Athgarh PS	..	2	205	398	178	113	104
Gurudijhatia PS	..	0	193	336	199	121	151
Tigiria PS	..	0	179	328	212	144	137
Baramba PS	..	0	215	324	201	125	135
Kanpur PS	..	0	227	372	192	116	93
Narsingpur PS	..	0	194	393	170	119	124
Mayurbhanj District	..	N	**540**	**296**	**102**	**39**	**23**
Sadar Subdivision	..	*1*	*518*	*296*	*108*	*46*	*31*

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mayurbhanj District—*concld.*						
Baripada PS ..	3	561	255	92	42	47
Badasahi PS ..	0	501	309	105	49	36
Baisinga PS ..	N	481	279	129	72	39
Betnoti PS ..	0	500	305	116	55	24
Muruda PS ..	1	493	309	114	47	36
Suliapada PS ..	1	576	285	84	32	22
Kuliana PS ..	N	541	303	105	35	16
Bangriposi PS ..	1	510	315	111	41	22
Bamanghaty Subdivision ..	*1*	*590*	*284*	*87*	*27*	*11*
Rairangpur PS ..	0	481	327	127	45	20
Badampahar PS ..	N	640	257	75	22	6
Bisoi PS ..	2	596	289	81	25	7
Gorumahisani PS ..	0	597	252	100	34	17
Bahalda PS ..	0	625	272	75	19	9
Tiring PS ..	1	634	280	60	18	7
Panchpir Subdivision ..	*N*	*517*	*314*	*113*	*36*	*20*
Karanjia PS ..	0	414	353	148	54	31
Jashipur PS ..	0	608	277	85	19	11
Raruan PS ..	N	439	334	148	52	27
Thakurmunda PS ..	1	622	296	58	16	7
Kaptipada Subdivision ..	*N*	*541*	*294*	*96*	*43*	*26*
Udala PS ..	N	497	305	113	51	34
Sarat PS ..	0	581	290	78	33	18
Khunta PS ..	0	581	282	82	35	20
Balasore District ..	**1**	**312**	**315**	**179**	**114**	**79**
Sadar Subdivision ..	*2*	*368*	*302*	*155*	*100*	*73*
Balasore PS ..	2	432	312	124	77	53
Simulia PS ..	3	212	348	246	123	68

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V. 1—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/Distrit/Subdivision/Taluk/ Police Station/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balasore District—*concld.*						
Khaira PS ..	9	221	334	229	149	58
Soro PS ..	N	166	255	225	193	161
Shergada PS ..	0	300	278	170	151	101
Remuna PS ..	0	365	335	125	110	65
Basta PS ..	1	351	299	158	90	101
Jaleswar PS ..	2	479	299	131	49	40
Bhograi PS ..	2	580	291	68	36	23
Baliapal PS ..	0	497	315	105	45	38
Singla PS ..	0	378	349	143	71	59
Raibania PS ..	0	600	261	74	29	36
Bhadrak Subdivision ..	*1*	*237*	*334*	*212*	*130*	*86*
Bhadrak PS ..	1	266	355	205	108	65
Bonth PS ..	2	172	317	249	162	98
Bhandaripokhari PS ..	0	253	342	191	131	83
Dhamnagar PS ..	1	224	398	196	113	68
Tihiri PS ..	0	227	358	214	116	85
Chandbali PS ..	2	371	315	142	96	74
Bansada PS ..	1	259	284	217	133	106
Basudebpur PS ..	1	173	258	259	184	125
Nilgiri Subdivision ..	*1*	*348*	*294*	*157*	*121*	*79*
Nilgiri PS ..	1	333	283	167	131	85
Berhampur PS ..	1	404	334	119	83	59

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, males and females per room and persons per

(Based on 20

State/District (Total/Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		* Total		1 room				2 rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	T	**2·07**	**4·81**	**3·82**	**1.91**	**1·91**	**3·82**	**2·28**	**1·14**	**1·14**	**4·56**
	R	**2·08**	**4·83**	**3·86**	**1·91**	**1·95**	**3·86**	**2·28**	**1·14**	**1·14**	**4·56**
	U	**1·99**	**4·54**	**3·42**	**1·89**	**1·53**	**3·42**	**2·29**	**1·21**	**1·08**	**4·58**
Kalahandi District	T	2·56	4·76	4·02	1·98	2·04	4·02	2·39	1·18	1·21	4·78
	R	2·57	4·76	4·03	1·98	2·05	4·03	2·39	1·18	1·21	4·78
	U	2·33	4·70	3·71	1·84	1·87	3·71	2·40	1·18	1·22	4·80
Koraput District	T	2·51	4·32	3·96	1·95	2·01	3·96	2·18	1·08	1·10	4·37
	R	2·53	4·32	3·96	1·95	2·01	3·96	2·19	1·08	1·11	4·37
	U	2·28	4·33	3·84	1·91	1·93	3·84	2·13	1·09	1·04	4·25
Sambalpur District	T	1·96	4·29	3·39	1·69	1·70	3·39	2·12	1·06	1·06	4·24
	R	1·96	4·30	3·42	1·69	1·73	3·42	2·11	1·05	1·06	4·22
	U	1·93	4·18	3·15	1·72	1·43	3·15	2·33	1·23	1·10	4·67
Bolangir District	T	2·08	4·72	3·65	1·80	1·85	3·65	2·29	1·14	1·15	4·57
	R	2·08	4·70	3·67	1·81	1·86	3·67	2·29	1·14	1·15	4·58
	U	2·13	5·15	3·39	1·71	1·68	3·39	2·13	1·05	1·08	4·27
Baudh-Khondmals District	T	2·12	4·17	3·77	1·87	1·90	3·77	2·04	1·01	1·03	4·09
	R	2·13	4·17	3·78	1·87	1·91	3·78	2·04	1·01	1·03	4·09
	U	1·70	4·26	3·08	1·60	1·48	3·08	2·06	1·01	1·05	4·12
Ganjam District	T	2·28	4·54	3·88	1·88	2·00	3·88	2·31	1·13	1·18	4·61
	R	2·30	4·52	3·87	1·87	2·00	3·87	2·30	1·13	1·17	4·60
	U	2·08	4·78	4·05	2·06	1·99	4·05	2·35	1·18	1·17	4·70
Berhampur Town (M)		1·98	4·93	3·96	1·99	1·97	3·96	2·36	1·21	1·15	4·72
Sundargarh District	T	2·27	4·76	3·93	2·10	1·83	3·93	2·51	1·28	1·23	5·03
	R	2·41	5·04	4·24	2·14	2·10	4·24	2·55	1·28	1·27	5·10
	U	1·78	3·78	3·22	2·01	1·21	3·22	2·21	1·35	0·86	4·43
Rourkela Town (NAC)		1·61	3·50	3.11	2.04	1·07	3·11	2·17	1·39	0·78	4·34

* Excludes persons with no room

TABLE E-V. 2

household in each category of household (In two places of decimals)

per cent sample)

3 rooms				4 rooms				5 rooms & more					
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		State/District/ (Total/Rural/ Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1
1·78	**0·90**	**0·88**	**5·34**	**1·50**	**0·76**	**0·74**	**6·01**	**1·25**	**0·64**	**0·61**	**7·87**	T	**ORISSA**
1·78	**0·90**	**0·88**	**5·34**	**1·50**	**0·76**	**0·74**	**6·01**	**1·26**	**0·64**	**0·62**	**7·90**	R	
1·76	**0·92**	**0·84**	**5·27**	**1·48**	**0·79**	**0·69**	**5·92**	**1·14**	**0·64**	**0·50**	**7·54**	U	
2·05	1·04	1·01	6·14	1·80	0·90	0·90	7·19	1·31	0·66	0·65	8·60	T	Kalahandi
2·05	1·04	1·01	6·15	1·81	0·90	0·91	7·24	1·32	0·66	0·66	8·64	R	
1·99	0·95	1·04	5·96	1·52	0·80	0·72	6·09	1·26	0·69	0·57	8·25	U	
1·76	0·87	0·89	5·29	1·51	0·77	0·74	6·03	1·20	0·61	0·59	7·19	T	Koraput
1·76	0·87	0·89	5·29	1·51	0·76	0·75	6·05	1·24	0·63	0·61	7·34	R	
1·72	0·84	0·88	5·17	1·47	0·80	0·67	5·87	1·09	0·55	0·54	6·71	U	
1·63	0·82	0·81	4·89	1·36	0·68	0·68	5·44	1·19	0·61	0·58	6·73	T	Sambalpur
1·62	0·81	0·81	4·86	1·35	0·68	0·67	5·40	1·25	0·64	0·61	6·73	R	
1·83	1·00	0·83	5·49	1·52	0·78	0·74	6·06	0·88	0·48	0·40	6·69	U	
1·76	0·89	0·87	5·27	1·45	0·74	0·71	5·81	1·36	0·68	0·68	7·76	T	Bolangir
1·75	0·88	0·87	5·26	1·45	0·74	0·71	5·81	1·30	0·65	0·65	7·25	R	
1·80	0·86	0·94	5·39	1·43	0·77	0·66	5·71	1·93	1·03	0·90	13·89	U	
1·53	0·76	0·77	4·60	1·35	0·69	0·66	5·41	1·10	0·56	0·54	6·62	T	Baudh-Khondmals
15·3	0·76	0·77	4·58	1·36	0·69	0·67	5·43	1·11	0·57	0·54	6·62	R	
1·74	0·88	0·86	5·22	1·17	0·68	0·49	4·68	1·02	0·54	0·48	6·43	U	
1·76	0·87	0·89	5·29	1·46	0·75	0·71	5·86	1·02	0·52	0·50	6·07	T	Ganjam
1·77	0·87	0·90	5·30	1·47	0·75	0·72	5·88	1·02	0·52	0·50	5·81	R	
1·69	0·86	0·83	5·08	1·42	0·77	0·65	5·68	1·03	0·55	0·48	7·31	U	
1·72	0·87	0·86	5·17	1·39	0·76	0·63	5·57	1·20	0·65	0·55	7·59		Berhampur Town
1·90	0·98	0·92	5·71	1·55	0·80	0·75	6·18	0·93	0·51	0·42	6·36	T	Sundargarh
1·92	0·98	0·94	5·77	1·61	0·81	0·80	6·42	1·08	0·55	0·53	7·64	R	
1·69	0·97	0·72	5·07	1·25	0·77	0·48	4·99	0·73	0·46	0·27	4·81	U	
1·58	0·97	0·61	4·75	1·07	0·68	0·39	4·30	0·61	0·40	0·21	3·99		Rourkela Town

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Persons, males and females per room and persons per

(Based on 20

State/District (Total/Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		* Total		1 room				2 rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhenkanal District	T	1·80	4·99	3·50	1·73	1·77	3·50	2·20	1·10	1·10	4·39
	R	1·79	4·99	3·51	1·73	1·78	3·51	2·19	1·09	1·10	4·37
	U	2·04	4·86	3·34	1·75	1·59	3·34	2·43	1·27	1·16	4·86
Puri District	T	1·61	5·12	3·48	1·77	1·71	3·48	2·17	1·10	1·07	4·35
	R	1·61	5·18	3·54	1·76	1·78	3·54	2·18	1·10	1·08	4·36
	U	1·66	4·48	3·14	1·78	1·36	3·14	2·09	1·12	0·97	4·18
Puri Town (M)		1·65	4·50	3·03	1·68	1·35	3·03	2·07	1·10	0·97	4·14
Keonjhar District	T	2·36	5·18	4·21	2·13	2·08	4·21	2·56	1·30	1·26	5·12
	R	2·35	5·24	4·26	2·14	2·12	4·26	2·57	1·30	1·27	5·13
	U	2·50	4·18	3·65	1·99	1·66	3·65	2·34	1·28	1·06	4·68
Cuttack District	T	1·86	5·16	3·48	1·76	1·72	3·48	2·21	1·11	1·10	4·42
	R	1·85	5·17	3·52	1·74	1·78	3·52	2·21	1·11	1·10	4·41
	U	1·99	5·00	3·22	1·90	1·32	3·22	2·26	1·20	1·06	4·51
Cuttack City (M)		2·02	5·26	3·28	2·00	1·28	3·28	2·38	1·25	1·13	4·75
Mayurbhanj District	T	2·93	5·11	4·33	2·16	2·17	4·33	2·74	1·38	1·36	5·48
	R	2·96	5·12	4·35	2·17	2·18	4·35	2·75	1·38	1·37	5·49
	U	2·12	4·68	3·44	1·78	1·66	3·44	2·40	1·29	1·11	4·80
Balasore District	T	2·11	5·08	3·73	1·91	1·82	3·73	2·40	1·23	1·17	4·80
	R	2·09	5·09	3·75	1·91	1·84	3·75	2·38	1·22	1·16	4·76
	U	2·37	5·00	3·49	1·84	1·65	3·49	2·69	1·41	1·28	5·38

* Excludes persons with no room

TABLE E-V. 2—*concld.*

household in each category of household (In two places of decimals)

per cent sample)

3 rooms				4 rooms				5 rooms & more					
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		State/District (Total/Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1
1·80	0·91	0·89	5·40	1·51	0·78	0·73	6·03	1·17	0·60	0·57	7.74	T	Dhenkanal
1·80	0·91	0·89	5·39	1·51	0·77	0·74	6·02	1·17	0·60	0·57	7·76	R	
1·89	1·03	0·86	5·68	1·53	0·80	0·73	6·11	1·27	0·62	0·65	7·42	U	
1·64	0·84	0·80	4·93	1·37	0·70	0·67	5·46	1·21	0·61	0·60	7·66	T	Puri
1·65	0·84	0·81	4·94	1·37	0·70	0·67	5·48	1·21	0·61	0·60	7·69	R	
1·60	0·86	0·74	4·79	1·31	0·70	0·61	5·23	1·10	0·61	0·49	7·12	U	
1·62	0·84	0·78	4·85	1·40	0·73	0·67	5·59	1·11	0·62	0·49	6·93		Puri Town
1·98	1·01	0·97	5·94	1·66	0·84	0·82	6·64	1·25	0·64	0·60	7·95	T	Keonjhar
1·99	1·01	0·98	5·96	1·67	0·85	0·82	6·67	1·26	0·65	0·61	7·97	R	
1·81	0·98	0·83	5·43	1·43	0·78	0·65	5·73	1·01	0·56	0·45	7·04	U	
1·78	0·91	0·87	5·33	1·56	0·79	0·77	6·23	1·37	0·70	0·67	8·84	T	Cuttack
1·78	0·91	0·87	5·33	1·55	0·78	0·77	6·20	1·36	0·69	0·67	8·80	R	
1·79	0·96	0·83	5·36	1·71	0·91	0·80	6·83	1·46	0·83	0·63	9·47	U	
1·87	1·01	0·86	5·61	1·72	0·93	0·79	6·87	1·51	0·86	0·65	9·82		Cuttack City
2·18	1·08	1·10	6·53	1·80	0·91	0·89	7·18	1·37	0·71	0·66	8·80	T	Mayurbhanj
2·19	1·08	1·11	6·58	1·81	0·91	0·90	7·23	1·36	0·70	0·66	8·82	R	
1·68	0·82	0·86	5·05	1·54	0·81	0·73	6·18	1·42	0·77	0·65	8·55	U	
1·83	0·94	0·89	5·48	1·60	0·82	0·78	6·39	1·45	0·75	0·70	8·76	T	Balasore
1·82	0·94	0·88	5·46	1·60	0·82	0·78	6·39	1·44	0·74	0·70	8·74	R	
1·94	0·99	0·95	5·81	1·61	0·80	0·81	6·44	1·75	0·99	0·76	9·14	U	

CHAPTER VII

LOCATIONAL PATTERNS AND LAY-OUTS OF VILLAGES AND PREDOMINANT TYPES OF HOUSES IN DIFFERENT NATURAL REGIONS OF ORISSA

127. *Natural regions of Orissa*—Orissa may be broadly divided into two natural regions, namely, the Orissa coastal region and the Orissa inland region. The extensive coast-line of Orissa runs from Bhograi police station in the north up to Berhampur police station in the south, and the administrative districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri, and the plains portion of Ganjam district situated along this line comprise what is called the Orissa coastal region. The inland region comprises the rest of the territory in the State, that is, the extensive hinterland spreading over the three well defined physiographical sections of Orissa, namely, the Northern Plateau, the Eastern Ghats and the Central Tract. The administrative districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput, and the western portion of Ganjam District, which used to be termed as Ganjam Agency, comprise this latter region.

128. The coastal region is formed largely of several river basins of alluvial soil with a large content of clay. These make good crop land, though subjected annually to ravages of floods. There is not much of forest growth in the region. A narrow belt of saline soil with patches of marshy land extends all along the coast-line of this region. The inland region has a striking difference in this respect. The whole of the Northern Plateau and a portion of the Central Tract contain red soil. As mentioned in paragraph 108, this soil is poor for plant life but is good for building purposes. There are deposits of iron ores, ,manganese, limestone and a large variety of other minerals in this area, as a result of which many industrial centres have been established here. The middle and the southern portions of the Central Tract have brown soil, and there are large and thick forest growth in the area. The Eastern Ghats too are full of jungles, having red rocky soil. A large portion of Mayurbhanj District in Similipal hills range, the whole of Keonjhar District except the Baitarani river basin in Anandapur Subdivision, Bonai Subdivision of Sundargarh District, Rairakhol, Deogarh and Kuchinda Subdivisions of Sambalpur District, Titlagarh and a portion of Patnagarh Subdivision of Bolangir District, and the entire districts of Dhenkanal, Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi and Koraput, and also the portion of Ganjam District previously known as the Ganjam Agency, are all covered with forests, at most places thick and reserved. Bordering the coastal region, there is a long stretch with a width varying from 30 to 60 miles extending right from south-west corner of Koraput District up to northern portion of Balasore District, that is made of laterite soil, with laterite stones occurring here and there on the surface or at slight depths. Though all the rivers flowing in the coastal region also flow in the inland region, the problem of water is keenly felt in the latter, whereas in the former, it is not so acute. The mean height of inland region above sea-level is much greater than that of the coastal region. The soil conditions in inland areas also account for scarcity of water, whereas in the coastal areas water can be had at 15 to 20 feet depth, involving a cost of not more than two to three hundred rupees for a well. Generally speaking, there is not much difference in the range of annual rainfall in different districts. However, most of the inland districts get a little more rainfall than the coastal districts.

129. With the outline of the two broad natural regions in the State and their distinguishing natural conditions as above, an attempt may be made to find out the patterns of location and the lay-outs of villages, and the distinctive types of houses in both the regions of Orissa.

130. *Locational patterns*—Selection of a village site is confined to a good vantage-ground, both in the coastal region and in the inland region. But the criteria of vantage-grounds differ in each of these regions. In the coastal region, the most important consideration in the location of a village is the nearness to fertile arable lands. As a result, villagers are attracted towards the areas which have good irrigation facility and natural fertility of land.

131. In the inland districts the attachment for cultivated lands is less pronounced. Villages spring up at centres of industry and commerce. Non-agricultural pursuits are more remunerative in inland districts than agricultural occupation. This accounts for the difference in the choice of village sites in the two regions.

132. Another marked difference in the location of village sites arises from the consideration whether a locality is subject to inundation and whether facility of water sources is good. In the coastal districts which are subject not only to floods from innumerable rivers but also to inundation from undischarged storm water, the selection of a village site naturally is confined to the portion of the village which has higher elevation than nearby lands. The low-lying lands are utilized for cultivation and uplands for the village site. But in the inland region where the floods are not much of a terror, and where, on the other hand, the villagers are haunted by the scarcity of drinking water, the selection of village site is confined to the portion of the village which has comparatively low water-level. The location of the village site in the lowland facilitates availability of water at lesser depths. The highlands in the village are set apart for cultivation of crops fit to be grown on such land.

133. In the coastal region, villagers are attracted towards river-banks while in the inland region they are attracted towards the hills. The perennial rivers in the coastal region are good as source of water and as lines of communication. Moreover the fish-eating habit of the coastal people is prone to be satisfied by living on the banks of rivers. On the other hand the inland districts choosing to locate their village site on the hill slopes or on the foot of the hills derive benefit by nearness to the hill which yields fuel and timber for use of the villagers and sometimes facilitates hunting of wild animals for food and game. The hills also provide edible fruits, roots and tubers for the sustenance of the inhabitants. The forests on the hills also provide employment to the villagers in cutting trees and removing of timbers, and in building forest roads, etc. Where shifting cultivation is popular, the house sites are located on the hill slopes.

134. A common feature in the locational pattern of villages in the coastal and the inland regions is provided by the proximity to important lines of communication, such as, roads and railways. In the absence of any special attraction for location of the village elsewhere, the villagers naturally choose to be close to an important road or a railway line for the convenience of their movement as well as for transport of food crops and other necessities of life.

135. *Patterns of lay-out*—The lay-out of a village naturally reflects the caste and barrier ridden society that is ours. In this respect, both the regions behave in identical manners. Ordinarily the villages have one or more hamlets each. Different communities sometimes like to live separately in different hamlets. In both the regions, people of higher castes claiming superior status in the society, such as, Brahmins, Karans and others stay together separately. The hamlet they reside in is considered the main hamlet of the village (basti). In the district of Puri, Brahmins live exclusively in separate hamlets which are called "sasans". Similarly the lower caste people, whose profession is considered to be unclean, are made to reside in separate hamlets, at some distance away from the site of the main village. The people of intermediate castes often live together in one or more hamlets in the same village. In this respect, however, the villages in the coastal region exhibit a greater degree of polarisation than those in the inland region. That is to say, whereas in this region, the people of intermediate castes often live together, in the coastal region the people of various castes in the intermediate range stay in separate hamlets. This is so because the section of people who came into contact with outside society earlier, claim a greater degree of social sophistication than their inland brethren. Sometimes a definite tendency is observed of the people of various communities trying to live in compact areas along with their castemen even in the same hamlet. However, in some villages in both the regions which were surveyed, people of some higher castes, such as Brahmins and Karans, were found living together side by side with people of intermediate castes. This represents rather a degree of social mobility and cohesion achieved in recent years.

136. Notwithstanding the sectional divisions in the lay-outs of villages, a broad outstanding feature distinguishes the lay-out patterns of the two regions. That is, in the coastal region, the houses are laid out more or less in compact areas forming the hamlets. Sometimes the houses would be arranged in rows on the two sides of a village road or a lane; some other times these would be clustered round and round about certain central points often a place of worship or a distinguished family having ancient tradition, etc. There would be one or more number of wells for use by those rows or clusters of houses. And these would make the particular hamlet. At a good distance from it, often with fields, tanks, etc., in between, there would be another hamlet. On the other hand, the lay-outs of the villages in the inland region exhibits a definite tendency towards scatter. Many a tribe in that region practises what may be called the compulsory separation of families on marriage of the young. That is, no sooner a young man is married than he separates himself with

his wife from his parents and brothers and sisters, and finds himself a new house. Separation is not looked down upon in this region, whereas it is definitely looked with disfavour in the coastal region. As a result, a village would consist of practically a large number of houses scattered here and there, with small plots of land around each house for cultivation. Sometimes a hamlet may consist of not more than a couple of houses. This phenomenon, however, is practically absent in the coastal region.

137. The problem of water as mentioned earlier, is more keenly felt in the inland region than in the coastal region. Accordingly, the inland region has only one or two wells located usually at some central place in the village, thereby enabling all the villagers of various hamlets to draw water therefrom. But in the coastal region, one or two or even more number of wells are to be found in each hamlet. In some villages of Cuttack and Balasore districts, each family owns its separate well. Besides, it is a common practice in Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts, to acquire a small house site and to dig earth in a corner to form a pond for supply of bathing and drinking water and also for rearing small varities of fish. The earth, which is thus dug out is utilized for construction of the walls and verandahs of the dwelling house. Thus in one operation, three purposes are fulfilled with remarkable economy, namely, a dwelling house is built, the water supply is assured and an item of food is kept handy. This phenomenon of a large number of small ponds, often a cause of malaria, in the lay-out of a village in the coastal region is completely lacking in the inland region.

138. Grazing grounds are invariably marked out generally in the fringes of the villages in the coastal region, whereas in many inland villages, such grazing grounds simply do not exist, as there is no need for it, in such cases the nearby forests serve the purpose well.

139. In the coastal region, schools, at least of the primary level, are found in many of the villages. These are situated in the common grounds of the villages at convenient sites. The inland region comparatively lacks in this facility. However, what it lacks in this respect is more than made up in common village houses to be found extensively . At many places, these are used as dormitories for the bachelors, and also as meeting places for the elders. These dormitories are inextricably linked up with the way of life of the tribals who inhabit a large part of the inland region. Besides dormitories, there are also village deities in each village in that region. And all these would be situated either at the centre or at either end of the village. The hold of the community over the individual's life in the coastal region is not so strong, and it is quite common to find many villages without such common public houses and also sometimes without village deities.

140. There is one more distinguishing feature. In the lay-outs of the villages in the coastal region, one would find a large number of trees grown by the villagers either in their own plots of land or in extensive groves close to village site. Some of these are fruit trees and some are meant for fuel. Rows of trees will also be found by the side of village streets. In the district of Puri, almost all the villages have a large number of cocoanut trees, which grow luxuriantly in the coastal belt. The villages would appear as if lost in green groves, much inviting to the harassed soul of the troublesome days. This scene would be wholly absent in the villages of the inland region. The villagers there get their supply of fuel from the nearby forests, and if there are no fruit trees in their village they appear to miss nothing.

141. *House types*—A large majority of houses in both the regions is of Kutcha type. 89·5 per cent of houses in the coastal region have walls composed of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, timber and mud. The corresponding figure of kutcha-walled houses in the inland region is 89 per cent. About the roof-materials, the inland region, however, has an edge over the coastal region. Whereas 94·9 per cent of houses in the coastal region have roofs composed of grass, leaves, reeds, straw, wood and bamboo, only 70·7 per cent of houses in the inland region have such roofs. This deficiency in the inland region is made good by a larger proportion of tile-roofed houses which constitute 26·2 per cent against the meagre 2 per cent in the coastal region.

142. In the inland region, the summer is very hot and fire accidents are frequent. The villagers as a safeguard against accidental fire, prefer to build tiled roofs which are safer than thatched roofs. In the coastal region where the season is not so oppressive, coolness of the house is ensured with a thick thatch. A few wise villagers also provide a double roof in order to avoid fire accidents (Illustration 19). The lower roof is made of timber-plates and bamboo with thickly-coated earth, and affords protection if the upper structure made of straw is in fire.

143. Tile-roofed houses are found in considerable number in the districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Bolangir. Many of these structures are rickety and leaky (Illustrations 24 and 25) as the economic condition of the builders does not permit better type of houses. However, some rich peasants and landlords build double and triple-storeyed tile-roofed buildings (Illustrations 23 and 26). For such a multistoreyed structure, foundation is not laid deep as the soil is rocky, but stability is obtained by building the upper storeys in successive smaller sections by reducing the dimension from all four sides. The ground floor keeps cool in summer, while the uppermost storey is good for sunning in the extreme winter weather. The people in middle income-ranges, slightly better than the poor sections, build tiled roofs with layers, on the exposed upper surface, of fine sand mixed with lime in suitable proportions, so that it imparts durability to the roofs (Illustration 27). Many Government quarters, specially for subordinate staff, in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj are of permanent walls in brick and cement mortar, but with the above mentioned type of tiled roofs.

144. Brick or stone-built houses of permanent character are found in some considerable number in urban areas in both the regions. Many pucca houses are found in both the regions, which are quite old and shabby looking. However, modern type of houses with neatly plastered walls and cement concrete roofs are also found in both the regions (Illustrations 1 and 30). So far as the coastal region is concerned, a few such houses are located at Cuttack (Illustration 4) and the nearby industrial centre at Chowdwar and quite a good number at the New Capital, Bhubaneswar (Illustrations 2 and 3). In the inland region, such houses are found in and around the industrial and commercial centres like Sambalpur, Burla and Rourkela.

145. A good many of the houses built of laterite stones are located in the coastal region (Illustration 10), mostly in the district of Puri and also in the industrial township at Chowdwar in Cuttack district. A few such houses are also found in the inland region in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput. This common characteristic of the two regions is due to the existence of the belt of laterite soil extending from Koraput to Balasore lying in both the regions at their border.

146. In the seacoast belt of the coastal region, there are the light structure of houses with "Jhatimati" walls. In the inland region, there are also a large number of small and light types of houses, but these are somewhat different. The soil of the coastal region being clayish, is very suitable for the purpose of building of kutcha houses. The extensive paddy lands around yield a lot of straw. Accordingly the typical house of a cultivator in a coastal district is one having straw and thick mud walls with an elaborate thatch (Illustration 20). It keeps the house cool and comfortable during summer. In Balasore District, where straw is more plentifully available, the thatch often is of 12 inches' thickness. It gradually thins down towards Cuttack and Puri District and the plains-portion of Ganjam District (Illustrations 21 and 22). Where the household lives in a joint family necessitating large houses the thatch is naturally made thin for purposes of economy. Whereas thicker thatches, as in Balasore District, require renewal once in 3 to 4 years, the thinner thatches in the Cuttack-Ganjam belt need renewal every year. The houses in Ganjam District have thatches as thin as only 3 inches. The inland region has red or brown soil in most parts and paddy crop is less plentiful in this region than in the coastal region. There is, therefore, greater scarcity of straw in the inland region, where a relatively lesser number of houses have thatched roofs and a good number have tiled roofs. The houses in the inland region have lavish utilization of forest materials, namely, timber and bamboo, which are cheaply and readily available. In rural areas of Baudh-Khondmals District, the number of houses with walls of timber, bamboo, leaves, etc, is fairly high. In Kalahandi, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Ganjam districts such houses are also seen, though to a lesser extent. Such houses, sometimes, have walls made of knit split-bamboo screens (Illustration 12).

147. Flood is a recurring menace in the coastal region. The houses in the coastal region accordingly have high plinths. The inland region does not have this problem. Accordingly, the plinths of houses in those areas are low. The Project areas of Dandakaranya in Korapu District have houses without any plinth whatsoever (Illustration 28). The houses in the Central Tract, belonging usually to the tribal people, have no plinths.

148. The coastal region is relatively more advanced economically than the inland region. The number of one-roomed and two-roomed houses is larger in the inland region, whereas, the number of three-roomed, four-roomed and five and more roomed houses is larger in the coastal region. That is to say, big sized houses are found more in the coastal districts than in the inland districts, large portions of which are inhabited by the

poor tribals. In the coastal districts, each house generally has a inner courtyard, surrounded by walls on four sides and verandahs on one or more sides. In the western districts of the inland region, each house has a courtyard, but is not surrounded by walls on all sides. Dwelling houses in the coastal district of Ganjam are usually divided amongst the coparceners by apportioning the frontage and drawing almost parallel lines. The structure, therefore, ultimately becomes small in breadth but quite long. Three sketches of ground-plans of such houses, one of a coastal district, the second of a western district and the third of the district of Ganjam are furnished in Illustrations 7, 8 and 9 respectively.

ANNEXURES

HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENT TABLES
OF IMPORTANT STATES
(SELECTED PORTION)

ANNEXURE

TABLE E-I OF

Census Houses and

State	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Dwellings	Occupied Census		
				Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh ..	8,758,385	517,012	6,893,719	33,833	94,414	12,079
Assam ..	2,364,647	47,170	2,145,911	49,296	5,353	5,524
Bihar ..	8,741,783	264,968	6,684,296	115,500	175,911	8,972
Gujarat ..	5,433,394	599,904	3,823,562	25,527	21,566	10,075
Jammu and Kashmir ..	1,313,959	137,465	619,820	4,304	14,019	2,132
Kerala ..	3,380,469	287,973	2,739,867	10,527	3,789	2,604
Madhya Pradesh ..	8,974,052	435.696	5,990,470	63,256	325,537	16,266
Madras ..	7,799,674	527,729	6,557,896	54,230	110,858	15,051
Maharashtra ..	11,129,636	802,510	7,258,223	71,484	169,367	11,830
Mysore ..	5,651,053	459,892	4,095,323	22,359	50,854	12,977
Orissa ..	3,702,725	128,862	3,059,105	18,865	215,517	9,227
Punjab ..	5,276,474	408,633	3,467,827	25,801	9,059	13,909
Rajasthan ..	5,184,961	583,664	3,737,177	22,014	17,816	9,485
Uttar Pradesh ..	19,730,436	652.773	12,524,287	68,120	65,415	24,023
West Bengal ..	10,891,376	310,124	8,557,607	76,430	35,749	12,446

I

IMPORTANT STATES

the uses to which they are put

Houses used as :

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	State
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
112,895	21,078	56,182	31,569	14,889	97,685	6,448	866,582	Andhra Pradesh
20,161	8,421	5,670	20,921	3,076	2,452	4,428	46,264	Assam
133,007	33,756	64,857	43,325	4,466	88,801	10,670	1,113,254	Bihar
171,478	25,451	58,567	25,634	14,976	10,576	8,003	638,075	Gujarat
33,254	5,185	27,870	6,406	2,333	19,869	1,529	439,773	Jammu and Kashmir
141,682	21,299	54,576	15,403	61,753	2,261	7,177	31,558	Kerala
98,727	15,407	79,491	27,277	1,969	107,716	7,490	1,804,750	Madhya Pradesh
159,853	29,124	81,306	29,309	30,584	8,363	6,683	188,688	Madras
201,754	59,109	151,475	51,411	27,639	202,252	16,537	2,106,045	Maharastra
137,476	28,821	47,495	25,840	15,124	5,009	5,499	744,384	Mysore
40,624	10,785	11,198	21,748	1,435	11,548	3,738	170,073	Orissa
195,839	17,079	57,885	14,951	9,275	7,021	6,501	1,042,694	Punjab
176,335	11,499	26,399	16,032	7,272	2,948	4,330	569,990	Rajasthan
411,442	29,478	175,417	46,056	8,333	70,802	15,814	5,638,476	Uttar Pradesh
210,744	42,556	135,549	41,923	13,190	7,281	20,290	1,427,487	West Bengal

ANNEXURE

TABLE E-I.1 OF

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by

Occupied Census

State	Vacant Census Houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*- dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas Tourist homes and Inspection houses
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh ..	59	941	802	787	4	11	1
Assam ..	20	980	931	908	21	2	2
Bihar ..	30	970	793	765	13	20	1
Gujarat ..	110	890	712	704	4	4	2
Jammu and Kashmir ..	105	895	486	472	3	11	1
Kerala ..	85	915	815	811	3	1	1
Madhya Pradesh ..	49	951	711	668	7	36	2
Madras ..	68	932	862	841	7	14	2
Maharastra ..	72	928	674	652	7	15	1
Mysore ..	81	919	738	725	4	9	2
Orissa ..	35	965	889	826	5	58	3
Punjab ..	77	923	664	657	5	2	3
Rajasthan ..	113	887	728	721	4	3	2
Uttara Pradesh ..	33	967	642	635	4	3	1
West Bengal ..	28	972	796	786	7	3	1

II

IMPORTANT STATES

vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses

Houses used as :

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work sheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	State
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
13	2	6	4	2	11	1	99	Andhra Pradesh
8	4	2	9	1	1	2	20	Assam
15	4	8	5	1	10	1	127	Bihar
32	5	11	5	3	2	1	117	Gujarat
25	4	21	5	2	15	1	335	Jammu and Kashmir
42	6	16	5	18	1	2	9	Kerala
11	1	9	3	N	12	1	201	Madhya Pradesh
20	4	10	4	4	1	1	24	Madras
18	5	14	5	2	18	2	189	Maharastra
24	5	8	5	3	1	1	132	Mysore
11	3	3	6	N	3	1	46	Orissa
37	3	11	3	2	1	1	198	Punjab
34	2	5	3	1	1	1	110	Rajasthan
21	1	9	2	N	4	1	286	Uttar Pradesh
19	4	13	4	1	1	2	131	West Bengal

N=Negligible

ANNEXURE III

TABLE E-II.1 OF IMPORTANT STATES

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses in Rural Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State		Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1		2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	..	984	3	12	1
Assam	..	983	14	2	1
Bihar	..	975	7	17	1
Gujarat	..	987	5	4	4
Jammu and Kashmir	..	969	5	23	3
Kerala	..	995	4	1	N
Madhya Pradesh	..	948	6	44	2
Madras	..	981	6	10	3
Maharastra	..	976	5	18	2
Mysore	..	988	2	9	1
Orissa	..	996	1	2	1
Punjab	..	990	5	2	3
Rajasthan	..	996	2	2	N
Uttar Pradesh	..	997	1	1	1
West Bengal	..	990	5	2	3

N=Negligible

ANNEXURE IV

TABLE E-II.2 OF IMPORTANT STATES

Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by Types of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh ..	595	388	4	3	6	2	1	1
Assam ..	419	493	26	46	4	6	2	4
Bihar ..	534	413	15	12	14	6	2	4
Gujarat ..	384	594	2	3	5	4	2	6
Jammu and Kashmir ..	695	271	5	6	10	3	4	6
Kerala ..	715	279	1	2	2	1	N	N
Madhya Pradesh ..	405	541	10	7	26	10	N	1
Madras * ..	455	496	4	5	19	11	2	4
Maharastra ..	290	674	3	8	9	8	1	7
Mysore ..	459	517	2	3	9	7	2	1
Orissa ..	605	368	7	9	1	1	4	5
Punjab ..	527	454	3	7	2	3	2	2
Rajasthan ..	592	399	2	2	3	1	N	1
Uttar Pradesh ..	516	470	2	2	7	1	1	1
West Bengal ..	332	621	4	25	1	7	2	8

* Excludes figures appearing in the columns "not stated" under each category of houses

N=Negligible

ANNEXURE V

TABLE E-III OF IMPORTANT STATES

Census Houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, *Power* and *No power* used and size of employment

State	Rural Urban	No. of Factories and Workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh..	R	114,883	81,910	30,110	1,459	662	619	88	35
	U	35,713	14,073	16,999	2,327	1,250	696	226	142
Assam ..	R	7,100	1,274	1,769	258	180	239	219	271
	U	3,923	413	1,330	324	225	123	34	36
Bihar ..	R	199,854	116,983	77,461	3,071	1,384	686	158	111
	U	40,914	15,066	22,202	1,893	1,105	438	93	117
Gujarat ..	R	34,447	18,458	14,321	707	567	279	67	48
	U	45,686	15,580	23,747	3,601	1,663	720	139	236
Jammu & Kashmir	R	34,740	29,102	4,909	475	153	65	24	12
	U	7,149	2,991	3,441	394	198	81	26	18
Kerala ..	R	39,262	15,718	18,192	2,538	1,622	707	234	251
	U	19,103	5,183	10,745	1,545	902	445	149	134
Madhya Pradesh	R	336,926	220,828	113,079	1,634	822	479	69	15
	U	68,102	30,165	33,890	2,059	1,083	581	165	159
Madras* ..	R	85,588	15,187	38,324	3,531	1,543	705	158	160
	U	106,576	18,280	49,913	5,985	3,238	1,553	422	359
Maharastra ..	R	202,508	130,278	67,823	2,057	1,041	978	221	110
	U	117,952	49,296	50,988	9,078	4,793	2,145	770	882
Mysore ..	R	53,663	24,981	26,401	1,433	582	202	34	30
	U	44,686	15,503	23,915	2,875	1,351	684	185	173
Orissa ..	R	215,480	80,250	129,328	5,004	686	152	44	16
	U	11,235	5,027	5,511	341	189	100	30	37
Punjab ..	R	33,622	23,136	9,512	455	304	137	49	29
	U	33,322	11,451	16,725	2,465	1,674	693	191	123
Rajasthan ..	R	26,069	15,044	10,337	467	122	55	23	21
	U	18,146	8,132	8,377	918	423	172	53	71
Uttar Pradesh ..	R	158,521	93,421	55,604	6,512	1,931	651	307	95
	U	82,311	33,712	39,535	5,463	2,240	840	247	274
West Bengal ..	R	92,670	25,009	31,339	3,008	1,799	823	266	273
	U	64,351	8,741	28,663	7,011	4,331	1,892	684	737

*Excludes figures appearing in the column "size of employment not stated"

ANNEXURE VI

TABLE E-IV. 1 OF IMPORTANT STATES

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	R	78	2	647	100 *	..	N	172	1	N
	U	69	1	398	383 *	..	N	143	5	1
Assam	R	875	22	25	2	26	8	1	16	25
	U	579	63	51	10	64	54	2	107	70
Bihar	R	225	3	663	7	99	1	2	N	N
	U	88	6	289	30	579	3	3	1	1
Gujarat	R	172	5	436	25	194	3	159	3	3
	U	32	10	80	16	620	13	214	12	3
Jammu and Kashmir	R	2	48	162	247	114	N	423	N	4
	U	N	32	47	158	529	2	222	1	9
Kerala	R	161	39	304	156	43	N	296	N	1
	U	144	56	120	177	64	N	439	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	R	75	66	666	67	28	1	90	N	7
	U	38	22	266	177	362	5	118	6	6
Madras †	R	9	2	742	22	144	5	69	1	2
	U	12	1	385	31	481	2	76	6	3
Maharastra	R	158	4	357	81	73	3	312	3	9
	U	89	21	113	37	506	60	98	67	9
Mysore	R	74	N	499	20	47	1	354	2	3
	U	72	1	335	26	329	2	222	8	5
Orissa	R	137	28	753	23	45	N	12	1	1
	U	72	22	441	24	351	9	40	34	7
Punjab	R	6	1	62	589	300	1	41	N	N
	U	4	9	16	112	827	3	22	5	2
Rajasthan	R	29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N
	U	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N
Uttar Pradesh	R	18	3	744	100	92	N	41	N	2
	U	6	2	214	41	713	1	19	3	1
West Bengal	R	234	10	668	2	73	5	2	2	4
	U	114	13	186	1	644	31	2	7	2

* Also includes figures for column '7'

† Excludes figures appearing in the column "wall material not stated"

N=Negligible

ANNEXURE VII

TABLE E-IV. 2 OF IMPORTANT STATES

Distribution of 1,000 households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State	Rural urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh ..	R	627	201	4	1	21	15	131
	U	372	336	27	9	120	47	89
Assam ..	R	847	N	119	9	1	1	23
	U	373	16	561	15	12	5	18
Bihar ..	R	446	522	8	1	22	1	N
	U	125	524	41	21	283	6	N
Gujarat ..	R	104	735	147	2	N	10	2
	U	92	430	299	14	2	159	4
Jammu and Kashmir	R	889	15	16	N	3	N	77
	U	485	218	187	2	52	25	31
Kerala ..	R	770	219	6	5	N	N	N
	U	567	427	1	N	N	5	0
Madhya Pradesh ..	R	123	800	24	4	4	23	22
	U	60	564	161	49	23	127	16
Madras * ..	R	664	276	11	1	22	19	4
	U	325	481	27	5	109	46	4
Maharastra ..	R	322	388	180	1	2	21	86
	U	117	387	244	15	29	167	40
Mysore ..	R	294	321	19	1	N	39	326
	U	124	490	55	6	3	127	195
Orissa ..	R	837	149	9	1	1	2	1
	U	495	240	96	32	25	95	17
Punjab ..	R	857	63	8	3	55	14	N
	U	623	75	30	5	169	94	4
Rajasthan ..	R	400	402	18	1	15	162	2
	U	137	118	70	7	38	625	5
Uttar Pradesh ..	R	206	370	5	N	22	6	391
	U	66	209	32	8	285	179	221
West Bengal ..	R	731	108	112	5	19	20	5
	U	92	323	200	25	129	228	3

* Excludes figures appearing in the column "roof material not stated"

N=Negligible

ANNEXURE VIII

TABLE E-V. 1 OF IMPORTANT STATES

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State		No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	..	0	645	222	71	33	29
Assam	..	2	366	348	150	70	64
Bihar	..	2	363	293	155	83	104
Gujarat	..	3	601	274	70	29	23
Jammu and Kashmir	..	16	486	234	122	65	77
Kerala	..	14	320	316	180	83	87
Madhya Pradesh	..	3	541	276	102	42	36
Madras *	..	38	656	187	58	26	21
Maharastra	..	23	649	227	64	21	16
Mysore	..	106	408	301	108	43	34
Orissa	..	1	319	371	149	87	73
Punjab	..	2	369	308	156	84	81
Rajasthan	..	2	512	249	119	58	60
Uttar Pradesh	..	3	333	276	165	101	122
West Bengal	..	5	648	218	67	38	24

Excludes figures appearing in the column "rooms not stated"

ANNEXURE

TABLE E-V.2 OF

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per

(Based on 20

Sl. No.	State	* Total		1 room				2 rooms			
		Number of persons per room	Number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	2·95	4·82	4·39	2·21	2·18	4·39	2·57	1·30	1·27	5·14
2	Assam ..	2·42	5·34	4·17	2·24	1·93	4·17	2·55	1·35	1·20	5·10
3	Bihar ..	2·30	5·57	4·11	2·08	2·03	4·11	2·63	1·32	1·31	5·25
4	Gujarat ..	3·27	5·30	4·91	2·53	2·38	4·91	2·80	1·44	1·36	5·61
5	Jammu and Kashmir	2·66	5·60	4·85	2·58	2·27	4·85	2·75	1·48	1·27	5·50
6	Kerala ..	2·44	5·85	4·91	2·42	2·49	4·91	2·91	1·44	1·47	5·81
7	Madhya Pradesh ..	2·68	4·82	4·08	2·09	1·99	4·08	2·54	1·30	1·24	5·08
8	Madras † ..	3·03	4·62	4·21	2·10	2·11	4·21	2·58	1·30	1·28	5·16
9	Maharastra ..	3·38	5·12	4·67	2·42	2·25	4·67	2·80	1·42	1·38	5·59
10	Mysore ..	2·81	5·42	4·67	2·37	2·30	4·67	2·74	1·40	1·34	5·48
11	Orissa ..	2·07	4·81	3·82	1·91	1·91	3·82	2·28	1.14	1·14	4·56
12	Punjab ..	2·47	5·71	4·62	2·52	2·10	4·62	2·81	1·50	1·31	5.62
13	Rajasthan ..	2·65	5·30	4·53	2·39	2·14	4·53	2·70	1·42	1·28	5·41
14	Uttar Pradesh ..	2·02	5·15	3·99	2·13	1·86	3·99	2·43	1·28	1·15	4·86
15	West Bengal ..	3·29	5·28	4·34	2·32	2·02	4·34	3·02	1·57	1·45	6·04

* Excludes persons

† Excludes figures appearing

IX

IMPORTANT STATES

household in each category of household (In two places of decimals)

per cent sample)

3 rooms				4 rooms				5 rooms and more				
Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average number of persons per household	Sl. No.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
1·96	0·99	0·97	5·88	1·62	0·82	0·80	6·49	1·08	0·55	0·53	7·41	1
2·09	1·10	0·99	6·26	1·82	0·96	0·86	7·26	1·42	0·76	0·66	9·02	2
2·10	1·07	1·03	6·30	1·81	0·92	0·89	7·24	1·42	0·72	0·70	9·18	3
2·03	1·04	0·99	6·09	1·66	0·84	0·82	6·64	1·21	0·63	0·58	7·49	4
2·06	1·10	0·96	6·17	1·73	0·92	0·81	6·93	1·35	0·72	0·63	8·64	5
2·11	1·04	1·07	6·33	1·71	0·85	0·86	6·85	1·21	0·60	0·61	7·53	6
2·01	1·03	0·98	6·02	1·69	0·86	0·83	6·76	1·31	0·68	0·63	8·23	7
1·91	0·96	0·95	5·73	1·59	0·80	0·79	6·34	1·16	0·61	0·55	7·55	8
2·15	1·09	1·06	6·46	1·78	0·90	0·88	7·12	1·42	0·76	0·66	8·74	9
2·14	1·10	1·04	6·43	1·80	0·92	0·88	7·22	1·30	0·68	0·62	8·35	10
1·78	0·90	0·88	5·34	1·50	0·76	0·74	6·01	1·25	0·64	0·61	7·87	11
2·13	1·14	0·99	6·40	1·75	0·93	0·82	7·00	1·29	0·69	0·60	8·32	12
2·06	1·08	0·98	6·19	1·72	0·91	0·81	6·87	1·24	0·66	0·58	8·15	13
1·83	0·96	0·87	5·48	1·55	0·81	0·74	6·22	1·22	0·64	0·58	7·64	14
2·56	1·34	1·22	7·67	2·15	1·14	1·01	8·60	1·80	0·98	0·82	11·57	15

with no room

in the column "rooms not stated"

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

Name of District.....(Code No.)
Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)
Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house	Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, Jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product (s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator.....

I

INDIA, 1961

LIST

Description of census house		Sub-number of each census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of household	No. of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house ? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit			Remarks
Material of wall	Material of roof					Males	Females	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

APPENDIX II

HOUSE LIST ABSTRACT
AND
VILLAGE/BLOCK NOTE

1. LOCATION CODE,

District..... *Code No*.....*Subdivision*.....

If the Block is in rural area, fill up the following :—	If the Block is in Town area, fill up the following :—
Police Station.....Code No.....	Town .....Code No. .....
Circle No.	Ward .....Code No. .....
Village ..... Code No.	Circle No.....
Block No.....	Block No.....

2. ABSTRACT OF HOUSE LIST,

Total No. of house list sheets used for this Block .....

Household Nos. in the Block From.....To.....

Total No. of households in the Block .....

Total No. of Census houses in the Block .....

Total No. of Buildings in the Block.....

No. of Establishments, Workshops or Factories.....

Total No. of rooms in all the households .....

No. of persons residing in all the households — Total ..... Males ..... Females .....

3. DESCRIPTION OF FAIRS OR FESTIVALS,

(*i*) Name of the Fair or Festival as commonly known in the locality.....

(*ii*) Name of Gods or Goddesses, if worshipped .....

(*iii*) Duration of Fair or Festival.....

(*iv*) English month of the year in which it is held.....

(*v*) No. of persons attending it.....

(*vi*) Economic activity, amusements, etc. for which the Fair or Festival is famous.....

4. BAZAR OR HAT,

(*i*) Name of the Bazar or Hat, if any .....

(*ii*) On what days of the week, the Bazar or Hat sits.....

5. NOTE WORTHY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT

In case there is any Industrial Establishment worth special note, please mention details of its owner, produce, marketing of produce, machinery installed, labour, etc. in the blank space on the reverse.

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

6. ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

(*i*) Name and description of ancient monuments, if any.....

(*ii*) Historical event connected with the monument .....

.....

(*iii*) In which year or period the monument was built.....

(If more space is necessary for answer write on the reverse)

7. IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE IN EXISTENCE IN THE BLOCK, MENTION THE NUMBER OF EACH :—

(*a*) Educational institutions

(*i*) Primary School .....

(*ii*) Middle School.....

(*iii*) High School.....

(*iv*) Any other School, namely.....

(*v*) Higher educational institution, namely .....

(*b*) Medical facilities

(*i*) Allopathic Doctors.....

(*ii*) Homeopathic Doctors .....

(*iii*) Kaviraj.....

(*iv*) Others .....

(*v*) Private Hospital .....

(*vi*) Public Hospital.....

(*vii*) Health Centre.....

(*viii*) Trained Dai or Midwife .....

(*c*) Drinking Water

(*i*) Pucca wells .....

(*ii*) Kutcha wells.....

(*iii*) Tube wells .....

(*iv*) Tank .....

(*v*) River .....

(*vi*) Public Health water supply (in how many houses) .....

(*d*) Irrigation.

(*i*) Canal (length in miles).....

(*ii*) Minor Irrigation Project.....

(*iii*) Tank.....

(*iv*) Well.....

(*v*) Tube well .....

(*vi*) Others .....

(*e*) Co-operative Society

(*i*) Multipurpose .....

(*ii*) Industrial .....

(*iii*) Weavers.....

(*iv*) Others, namely.....

(*f*) Religious Shrines

(*i*) Temple .....

(*ii*) Mosque.....

(*iii*) Church .....

(*iv*) Others.....

(*g*) Bullock carts.....

(*h*) Village Panchayat .....

(*i*) Excise shop.....

(*j*) Post Office .....

(*k*) Radio .....

(*l*) Electricity (No. of houses supplied with electricity) .....

Name of Supervisor.....

Address of Supervisor .....

.....

Signature .....

Date.....

Name of Enumerator .....

Address of Enumerator.....

.....

Signature.....

Date.....

APPENDIX III

EXTRACTS FROM MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CENSUS PERSONNEL, PART I

(Sections 6, 7 and 8)

SECTION 6

House-numbering and House-listing

One of the basic operations for conducting the population Census is to allot house numbers to all the houses within a specific area, such as, a village or municipal ward, and to prepare a list of all these numbered houses in the prescribed form known as the House List. Unless the numbering of houses and the preparation of House List are done with utmost care, ensuring that there is neither omission nor duplication in numbering or listing the houses, the very foundation of counting the population and preparing their enumeration record becomes defective and unreliable. Persons are likely to be omitted from counting in case the house in which they reside has not been numbered or listed. This will result in under-enumeration of the population. Hence the utmost importance of house-numbering and house-listing operations.

2. The instructions embodied in the following paragraphs relating to house-numbering and preparing of House Lists should be carefully read by all ranks of Census Officers and personnel Before, however, such instructions are read, it is necessary that all concerned should have clear idea about the meaning and significance of three terms used in connection with the operation, namely, (*i*) the building, (*ii*) the Census House and (*iii*) the household.

Building

3. A building is defined as an entire structure on the ground There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers, or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building, but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have separate number. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, e. g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given.

Census House

4. 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 main entrance.

5. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other or have a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be treated as 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. But separate structures used as garage, outhouse, cowshed, latrine etc., should not be treated as separate houses even if they might have separate entrances, and should not be given any house number.

Household

6. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. If there is a servants' quarters or an outhouse within the compound of a building and if somebody cooks food and resides in such servants' quarters or outhouse, it should be given a household number, although it should not get a house number as mentioned in paragraph 5 above.

Preparation of Sketch Maps

7. Before house-numbering is taken up in a ward of a town or in a village, it is necessary to prepare, in the first instance, a sketch map of such ward or village showing its boundary, roads or rivers and other important geographical features. The purpose of keeping these maps ready is that it will enable the person in charge of house-numbering work to decide the direction in which house-numbering will proceed, and lastly to enter the house numbers in these maps on completion of the house-numbering operation.

Procedure of House-numbering

8. House-numbering operation relates to (*i*) allotment of house number and (*ii*) marking of house number on all buildings, Census Houses and households within each village or ward of a town. In some town areas there may be the system of house-numbering adopted as a temporary measure. It is doubtful if such numbering is in conformity with the pattern accepted for Census work. On account of this reason it is necessary to conduct fresh numbering of all buildings, Census Houses and households for purposes of Census. This work will be done in all the towns as well as rural areas. In the town areas, the house numbers will bear one continuous serial for each ward. In other words, the town will have as many separate serials of house numbers as there are wards. In rural areas each revenue village or survey village will have its own serial number. In no case two or more villages will have one continuous serial number. If the village has got one of more hamlets, there will be only one continuous serial number for the main village as well as the hamlet or hamlets.

House-numbering in Rural Areas

9. In rural areas, the numbering of buildings should be done starting from the north-west of the particular village and ending on the south-east. If the village consists of a number of streets the streets should be taken up in uniform order, if possible, from north-west to south-east one after the other, and the buildings in each street should be numbered continuously. Experience

suggests that the best way of numbering houses in a street is to continue with one consecutive serial from one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the numbering began.

House-numbering in Town Areas

10. In a town area, the numbering will have to follow the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction, such as north-west to south-east. Numbering should be done along well-defined streets, roads and lanes, the serial preferably running along one side of the street. A very long street or road or lane, however, cannot have a continuous serial down its entire length but must be divided into as many sections as there are wards through which it passes. It must be borne in mind that each ward will have its own separate serial number. Then the total number of houses in the ward should be divided in such a manner as to provide a compact group of houses for each Enumerator's Block, consisting of an average of 120 households. Thus an Enumerator may have either a continuous serial of Census Houses to look after or two or three and even more discontinuous serials depending upon whether his allotted households fall on a line or on two streets or two sides of a street or within a quadrilateral or multilateral block. A building under construction should also be given a serial number. If a new building or hut is built between the time when the house-numbering is done and the final Census enumeration, it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

Materials for House-numbering

11. The house numbers should be written at first with chalk or *gerumati* as a provisional measure. After the numbering is completed and is checked by the supervising officers, the house numbers should be finally marked with some permanent material. The final house number has to be painted in coal-tar at the entrance of the building, either on the wall or on the door lintel or on the door leaf. If, however, the wall and the door are made of flimsy material, the number should be painted on a piece of card board or a plank which should be hung nearby the main entrance. If any person has objection to the writing of the house number in coal-tar and if he is willing to supply some other permanent material such as metal or wood-paint, the house numbers may be marked with that paint instead of coal-tar. The numbers should be written neatly. The figures should be bold and beautiful. The supervising officers should see that shabby or illegible letters or figures are not written.

12. In case there are more than one household within one Census House, either the house numbers of all the households may be painted on the wall or door of the first household, or the house number of each household may be painted on the respective wall or door, as may be convenient for identification of the household and verification by supervising officers.

Components of House number

13. The house number is generally a composite figure, the first number indicating the serial number of the building, the second number indicating the serial number of the Census House within that particular building, the third being an alphabet, such as, A, B, C, etc., indicating the serial order of households within that particular Census House. For example, if building No. 18 has two Census Houses, the houses will be numbered as 18/1 and 18/2. If within each of these houses there are respectively three and two households, then the households will bear the number as follows :—18/1/A, 18/1/B, and 18/1/C, and the second building 18/2/A and 18/2/B. If, however, the building has only one Census House, it will be enough, if the building number is indicated and not the house number. If this building having only one Census House, happens to contain two households, the house numbers should be given as 18/A, 18/B. In case, one building has only one Census House and only one household, the house number may be given simply by indicating the building number, such as, No. 18. This house number has no bye number in respect of a Census House and no alphabet index in respect of Census household. The bare building number, namely, No. 18 will show that the building has only one Census House and only one household.

14. If the house in which the house number is to be marked happens to be an institution, and not a residential house, the building number should be first written and below it "Inst." should be written, such as $\frac{18.}{\text{Inst.}}$. In this manner the house numbers should be marked on all schools, dispensaries, public offices, police barracks, hospitals, hotels, village common houses, dak bungalows, sarais, temples, mosques, jails, clubs and other similar institutions.

Agency for House-numbering and House-listing

15. The agency to be employed for house-numbering and house-listing operation will be the same as will eventually be employed for the final Census enumeration work in February 1961. The actual work relating to in marking the house numbers and making entries in the House List and preparation of House List Abstracts will be done by the Enumerator within his respective block. But in case the village or the municipal ward concerned is large and will contain two or more blocks, the numbering will be undertaken by the Supervisor with the active assistance of all the Enumerators of that village or ward. The work of the Enumerator will be supervised and checked from day to day by the Supervisor who will draw up a comprehensive programme of visiting all the blocks in his Circle during the operation period. It will not be enough if he pays a casual visit to a block only once or twice during the operations. The work relating to house-numbering as well as preparing House Lists should be checked repeatedly by the Supervisors. The Charge Officer, the Sub Divisional Officer and the District Census Officer should be constantly moving in their respective jurisdictions to supervise and check the work and remove difficulties arising in course of work. It is important to bear in mind two aspects of the work, namely, (*i*) no omission or duplication in house-numbering, and (*ii*) timely completion of the House Lists and Abstracts according to the approved schedule.

Programme of House-numbering and House-listing

16. The marking of house numbers in each block should start from the 1st of May, 1960. The provisional marking of numbers with chalk or *gerumati*, as mentioned in paragraph 11 should be completed within seven days, namely, by the evening of 7-5-1960. The supervising officers should be simultaneously checking the

progress of provisional numbering, so that the provisional numbering and the checking should be completed at the end of the seventh day. On the following day, namely, on 8-5-1960 the permanent marking with coal-tar should begin. These permanent house numbers should also be marked on the sketch map prepared according to paragraph 7 above. The preparation of House List should proceed simultaneously with the marking of permanent house numbers. For this work a period of 15 days should be allowed. Detailed instructions with regard to the filling up of the House List form is given in Section 7. Thus the work of marking permanent house numbers and preparations of House Lists should be completed on 22-5-1960. It is important to bear in mind that the supervising officers should be constantly checking the day to day marking and the preparation of House Lists. The supervising officers are required to make a second round of check known as final check from 23-5-1960 and to complete the final check in nine days time, namely, by the end of May, 1960. During this period of nine days, the Enumerators should remain busy in (*i*) preparing a clean second copy of the House List, and (*ii*) in finalising the preparation of House List Abstracts in duplicate which should be submitted to the Supervisor for check and signature.

17. The Supervisor should arrange the House Lists and the Abstracts of each of the blocks under him in such a manner as to constitute one volume for one whole village or for one municipal ward of a town. The Abstracts prepared by each Enumerator should be placed immediately above the House List prepared by that Enumerator. In this manner he will arrange two sets of House Lists (with Abstracts) and will send them, along with unused House List forms, to the Charge Officer on the 1st of June, 1960. The Charge Officer will scrutinise the lists and abstracts, get errors, if any, rectified and will also verify if the House Lists of all the blocks have been arranged by the Supervisors villagewise or wardwise, as the case may be, and if the Abstracts of each block has been placed correctly above the House List forms of that block. Two sets of such House Lists in respect of all the circles within his charge should then be arranged circlewise one after the other and will be despatched to the Subdivisional Officer by the 10th of June, 1960. It is not necessary for the Subdivisional Officer to check the content of the House List. He will only verify if the House Lists of all the blocks of all the circles in a particular charge have been received in two sets. After being satisfied that all the Charge Officers in the Subdivision have duly sent their House Lists, the Sub divisional Officer will despatch them to the District Census Officer by the 15th June, 1960. The District Census Officer will get the House Lists and the Abstracts scrutinised thoroughly and return one set to the Subdivisional Officer by the 30th of June, 1960 together with instructions for rectification of any further mistakes or errors. The other set of the House Lists together with a copy of his letter addressed to the Subdivisional Officer regarding rectification of mistakes should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Orissa, on the 30th of June, 1960. The Subdivisional Officer on receipt of the registers from the D. C. O. will get the mistakes rectified either by the Supervisor or the Enumerator as may be suitable in the particular case and will keep all these registers in his safe custody till they are next required.

Obliteration of House numbers

18. Owners or occupiers of houses should be told that they should inform their Enumerators whenever their house numbers become defaced or disfigured. Everybody must be told that obliteration of the house marks is punishable under the Census Act. The Enumerator should keep an eye on all the houses in his block and ensure that the numbers are distinct and clear at all times. He will have to repaint the number as soon as it becomes faint or it is obliterated.

Incidental Cost

19. Some amount of cost will be incurred for purchase of house-numbering materials, such as, coal-tar, chalk or *gerumati* as well as some writing materials, such as, paper, pen and ink, etc. Each Enumerator will be required to mark house numbers in rural areas on 150 households and in town areas on 120 households on the average. It has been decided to pay Rs. 5 to each Enumerator on account of the above cost and also to cover any other incidental or out of pocket expenditure. Such payment will be made in two instalments, namely, Rs. 3 in the first instance for purchase of the required materials, to be paid between the 20th and 30th of April, 1960, and the balance of Rs.2 to be paid on receipt of the recommendation of the Supervisor that the house numbers have been marked correctly and neatly and that the House Lists and Abstracts were prepared within the specified time. The payment of this amount will be made on being assured that the numbers marked on all houses will be maintained in tact till the general Census in February, 1961.

SECTION 7

Filling up the House List

Superior Census Officers must make sure that the Enumerator correctly knows the Location Code of his area by frequently asking him to mention it. The Enumerator should also satisfy himself by checking up his memory in the following manner:

Location Code

2. If he is an Enumerator for a rural area, his Location Code consists of four numbers as follows :—

(*i*) First Code No. relates to District. What is the Code No. of his District ?

(*ii*) Second Code No. relates to Police Station. What is the Code No. of his Police Station ?

(*iii*) Third Code No. relates to Village. What is the Code No. of his Village ?

(*iv*) Fourth Code No. relates to House. Has the house number been correctly written on the wall of the house, which he is now going to write in the House List ?

3. If he is an Enumerator for a town area, his Location Code consists of four numbers as follows :—

(*i*) First Code No. relates to District. What is the Code No. of his District ?

(*ii*) Second Code No. relates to Town. What is the Code No. of his Town ?

(*iii*) Third Code No. relates to Ward. What is the Code No. of his Ward ?

(*iv*) Fourth Code No. relates to House. Has the house number been correctly written on the wall of the house which he is now going to write in the House List ?

Circle No. and Block No.

4. Each Enumerator should also remember two other numbers which are different from the Code Nos. He must remember what is the number of the Circle of his Supervisor and what is the number of the Block in his own charge. The Circles are numbered as 1,2,3,4 and so on, and the Blocks are numbered as A, B, C, D and so on. These two numbers are not part of Code Numbers, but are separate numbers.

Entries in the top of House List

5. After the Enumerator correctly remembers the Location Code, and the Circle and Block No., he will begin to fill up the House List form. On the top of the form, he will first write out the name and Code No. of the District, Police Station (or Town), Village (or Ward) and Enumerator's Block No. Then he should fill up different columns of the House List, as per instruction below.

Column 1—Line Number

6. There are 20 lines on every page. So 20 (twenty) households can be entered on each page. Only one digit of the line number has been printed in col. 1. When the household Nos. exceed 9 the earlier digit should be written by Enumerator. For example, 0 should be 10, 1 should be 11, 2 should be 12 and so on till 20 21, 22 and further onwards. It should be borne in mind that when there is only one whole village covering the whole Block or when there is more than one village in the Block, there should be one continuous line No. for each of the villages. If the village is big and contains two or more Blocks, there should be one continuous line No. for each of the Blocks.

Column 2—Building Number

7. The definition of "Building" has been given in paragraph 3 of Section 6. This number will be found on the wall of the building and it should be entered in this column.

Column 3—Building Number with sub-numbers for each Census House

8. In this column, the building No. should be written and then the sub-number of all the Census Houses within that building should be written. See paragraphs 4, 5 and 13 of Section 6.

Column 4—Purpose for which Census House used

9. The actual use to which a Census House is put should be written here. In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place, *e. g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held, such as, by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the Census House is a shop, business house, bank, etc. but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8—If this Census House is used as an establishment, workshop or factory

10. These columns apply only in cases where the Census House is a factory or a workshop, *i. e.* where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the Census House is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—Name of Establishment or Proprietor

11. Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like the confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the Census House is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—Name of product (s), repair or servicing undertaken

12. In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper-making shoe-making, cycle-repairing, motor-servicing, etc.

Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any)

13. The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

14. In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used

15. If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, *e. g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc. for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Column 9—Material of wall

16. Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made *i. e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—Material of roof

17. The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated

iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, etc., should be written. In the case of multistoreyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—Sub-number of each Census household with Census House number

18. The house number as written in clolumn 3 should be written here first and then the household number should be written. In this connection see paragraphs 6 and 13 of Section 6.

Column 12—Name of the Head of household

19. The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for Census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

20. If the Census House is used as a sitting place, cattleshed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of owner).

Column 13—Number of rooms in household

21. If a Census House is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

22. If a Census House consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

23. A room should usually have four walls with a doorway and with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.* it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed space however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—Does the household live in own or rented house ?

24. If the houshold lives in own house write 'O.' If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

25. In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—Number of persons residing in Census household on day of visit

26. Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—Remarks

27. If the Head of the household is a member of Scheduled Caste, find out the name of the caste in the list of Scheduled Castes If the name of the caste as given by the Head of the household tallies with or is considered to be equivalent to the name of the caste as given in the list then the name of the caste as it appears in the list should be recorded in the remarks column and then the letters (S.C.) should be written after the name of the caste. Similarly if the Head of the household claims to be a member of the Scheduled Tribe, verify the name of the Tribe from the list of Scheduled Tribes and then record the name of the Tribe in the remarks column and write (S.T.) after the name of the Tribe. The name of a Caste or Tribe which does not appear in the list or which is not considered locally as equivalent to one of the names of the Castes or Tribes in the list should not be entered in the remarks column. In such a case the remarks column should be left blank. The remarks column should also be left blank in all cases of other Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others, as they do not come under the category of Scheduled Castes or Tribes.

28. If, however, there is any useful or significant information about the building, Census House or household that has not been entered in any other column, such fact may also be written in the remarks column.

Duplicate Copy

29. In the above manner two sets of House List should be prepared for every village or Block, as the case may be. Then House List Abstracts should be prepared according to Section 8. Action to be followed thereafter is indicated in paragraph 17 of Section 6.

SECTION 8

Filling up House List Abstract and Village/Block Note

A sample of the House List Abstract and Village/Block Note is given in the Appendix. Printed copies of this form will be separately supplied to Enumerators. This form should be filled up either for one village or for one Block, as mentioned below :—

Where one whole village constitutes one Block, or where two or more small villages constitute one Block, one copy of the form should be *filled up for every such village*. That is to say, if there are three villages in one Block, three forms should be filled up, one for each village . But where the village is big and there are two or more Blocks covering this single village, the form should be filled up *for every such Block*. That is to say, if there are four Blocks in one big village, four forms should be filled up, one for each Block. It is important to remember that wherever the word "Block" occurs in the form, it should mean either the village or the Block in the above sense. In a similar manner, the meaning of "Block" should be understood, whenever it occurs in the following paragraphs.

Location Code

2. First of all, the name and Code No. of the District and only the name of the Subdivision should be written at the top. Thereafter, if the Block is in rural area, fill up the left column. If it is in town area, fill up the right column.

Abstract of House List

3. This column is meant for recording the total number of Buildings, Houses, Households, Rooms, Persons (males and females) as well as the total number of Factories, Workshops, etc.; in the Block. The total number of each item should be carefully recorded.

Other items

4. The form contains other items of information, namely :—

(*i*) Description of fairs or festivals

(*ii*) Bazar or *hat*

(*iii*) Noteworthy industrial establishment (note to be written on the blank space on back side of the form)

(*iv*) Ancient monuments

(*v*) Miscellaneous items

All the headings are simple and clear and it is expected that the Enumerator should read the heading and fill up the figures correctly.

Duplicate Copy

5. In the above manner, two copies of each form should be prepared, and after they are duly checked and signed by the Supervisor, they should be arranged as described in paragraph 17 of Section 6.

APPENDIX IV

Circular No. 6

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, ORISSA

To

ALL DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

Dated Cuttack, the 5th May 1960

SUBJECT—Examples and Exceptions to the Rules relating to House-numbering

The Rules relating to allotment of house numbers to Buildings, Census Houses and Households are given in Section 6 of the Manual of Instruction, Part I. The provisions of paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 13 are particularly important and they should be thoroughly understood before house-numbering is done.

2. It may however be desirable to give a few examples to clarify the notion. There may also be the necessity of some exceptions in certain cases. This Circular is intended to indicate some examples and exceptions.

Examples of House-numbering

3. The following examples are given how to allot house numbers according to paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 13 of Section 6. The letters "Inst." should be written under the house number wherever necessary, as given in paragraph 14.

Example 1

4. The premises of a police station contains the undernoted buildings :—	In this case, only one Building No. should be given. Supposing 134 Buildings have already been numbered in that Block, then this building should get No. 135. Thereafter different Census Houses or households within this Building No. 135 should be given numbers as follows :—
(*i*) Main Thana Building	No. 135/1
(*ii*) One Sub-Inspector's quarters	No. 135/2
(*iii*) One A. S. I.'s quarters	No. 135/3
(*iv*) One S. I.'s quarters where two S. Is. live in one mess	No. 135/4
(*v*) One Barrack of continuous building where three constables' families are living	If all the three constables are living in one mess, the No. is 135/5. If all the three constables have three separate main entrances, there will be three Census Houses, Nos. 135/5,, 135/6, and 135/7. But if the three constables have three separate messes but only one main entrance, they will be treated as one Census House and three households and will bear Nos. 135/5/A, 135/5/B and 135/5/C.
(*vi*) One Chowkidar Rest shed where Chowkidar cooks only during parade days	This is not Chowkidar's normal residence. This should be treated as an 'outhouse'. No number should be allotted.

Example 2

5. The premises of a Tahsil office contains the undernoted buildings :—	Only one Building No. should be given, say, No. 136.
(*i*) One Tahsil Office-*cum*-Tahsildar's quarters	Tahsil Office—No. 136/1 Tahsildar's quarters—No. 136/2
(*ii*) One Paiks' Barrack where two families are living	If living in one mess—No. 136/3 If living in two separate messes, with one main entrance, they will be treated as two households—No. 136/3/A 136/3/B If each paik has separate main entrance they will be treated as two separate Census Houses and given No. 136/3 and 136/4.
(*iii*) One Godown building	No number to be given

Example 3

6. A particular premises either fenced all round or not fenced called "Block Colony" contains the following buildings—	In this case, each structure should get separate Building number, and not one number.
(*i*) Block Office	No. 137
(*ii*) Two or three godowns	Number should not be given if nobody is residing
(*iii*) Residential quarters of B. D. O. and other extension officers located at a distance from each other	B. D. O.'s quarters—No. 138 Extension Officer No. 1's quarters—No. 139 Extension Officer No. 2's quarters—No. 140
(*iv*) One residential quarters used as an office	No. 141 (This will be treated as "Inst.")

Example 4

7. The Hospital premises contain the undernoted buildings :—	This will be treated as one Building and several Census Houses. (See para, 17 below for exceptions, in case the Hospital is "very large").
(*i*) One Outdoor building	No. 142/1
(*ii*) Three indoor wards, each such ward located at little distance from each other	Nos. 142/2, 142/3 and 142/4
(*iii*) Nurses hostel (where messing is done)	If one messing, No. 142/5 If two or more messings, Nos. 142/5/A, 142/5/B and so on
(*iv*) Residential quarters of Medical-Officer	No. 142/6

Example 5

8. The Collectorate buildings stand detached in different structures as mentioned below. A public road runs in the middle of the Collectorate premises in such a manner that items (*i*) and (*ii*) mentioned below are on the left side of the road and items (*iii*) and (*iv*) are on the right side of the road.	The compactness of the premises is broken into two pieces. So there should be two Building numbers, one for the left side and another for the right side as mentioned below. If, however, the entire premises are considered as "very large establishments" as mentioned in paragraph 17 below, then there will be a large number of buildings according to that paragraph.
On the left side—	
(*i*) Main Collectorate building	No. 143/1
(*ii*) One Court Block detached from main building	No. 143/2
On the right side—	
(*iii*) One building containing a few Departments of the Collectorate	No. 144
(*iv*) One godown	No number to be given

Example 6

2. The premises of an Adivasi consist of the following structures standing in the same premises, but distant from one another:—	
(*i*) One house where father and mother are living	If father, mother and son and his wife are in one mess, one Building No. is to be given, such as No. 145. If they are messing separately, there will be one Building No. and two Census House Nos. 145/1, 145/2 . But if all the four have one common mess, but for all other purposes father and mother independently live in one house and son and daughter-in-law independently in other house, it may be correct to treat the two houses as two separate Census Houses Nos. 145/1 and 145/2.
(*ii*) One house where son and daughter-in-law are living	

Example 7

10. There is a temple. Adjacent to it are the following institutions in the temple compound —	
(*i*) Temple	No. 146/1
(*ii*) Dharamashala with residential accommodation	No. 146/2
(*iii*) Waiting room for "Jatris"	No number is to be given if nobody resides and cooks food normally.

Example 8

11. In the school premises, the following structures are located :—

This will be treated as one Building. But there will be a number of Census Houses and households within this one building.

(*i*) Main School Building — No. 147/1

(*ii*) Science Block — No. 147/2

(*iii*) Hostel Block containing one Superintendent's room where he cooks food and lives and some residential rooms for students who eat from two separate messings

Superintendent's room—No. 147/3/A

First Mess—No. 147/3/B

Second Mess—No. 147/3/C

Example 9

12. There are 10 to 12 garages in one building. The building has its own premises separate from any office premises.

If a Chowkidar normally resides to watch and guard, it should get a Building No. 148. If it is treated as a place of business for repairs of cars, or a workshop, it should also get the Building number. Otherwise it should not get any number.

Example 10

13. Three students live in one rented house where no cooking is done. They take their food from a public hotel in the bazar.

The rented house will get a Building and house number in the usual way even if it has no cooking arrangement. This rented house is the place of normal residence of the three students even though they take food outside. This will be given No. 149.

Example 11

14. A Structure made of palm leaf walls and roof has two rooms. One room is a stationery shop given on rent to a shopkeeper. Another room is used as the residence of the owner who cooks his food and resides. This whole structure remains in existence for 11 months from year to year permanentely. But in one month every year, the structure is completely abolished so as to allow Lord Jagannath's Car to be drawn during Ratha Jatra Festival.

In this case the structure should be regarded as permanent, even though every year for one month it loses its existence. It should be given one Building number, namely, 150. The shop should be treated as a Census House No. 150/1 and the owner's room should be treated as another Census House No. 150/2.

Example 12

15. In one area, a gentleman has fixed a tent for Shikar purposes. In a second area some coolies working in a big project are living in tents or palm leaf structures for a short period of a month or so. In a third area the coolies engaged in another big project are living in temporary structures which may exist for 2 or 3 years as the work is likely to take long time to complete. In the fourth area some East Bengal Refugees have erected temporary leaf structures where they cook food and live but they intend to build their permanent houses as soon as Government grant is received.

The structures standing in the 1st area and the 2nd area should be given no numbers as they are very temporary in character. The structures in the 3rd and the 4th area should be given house numbers in the usual way.

Exceptions

16. Building numbers are to be given according to paragraph 3 of Section 6. The last sentence of the paragraph reads as follows :—

"If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, e.g. the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given".

17. This rule should be observed everywhere. But in respect of *very large establishements*, the rule may be relaxed, and they may be treated as exceptions to the above Rule. All such cases should be referred to the Subdivisional Officer or the District Census Officer and their orders should be obtained if a particular case should be treated as "very large extablishment" or not. The approval should be given in the discretion of the Subdivisional Officer or the District Census Officer. A few examples are, however, given below :—

(*i*) Rourkela Steel Factory

(*ii*) Orissa Textile Mills at Chowdwar

(*iii*) Medical College, Cuttack

(*iv*) Ravenshaw College, Cuttack

(*v*) Secretariat Building, Bhubaneswar, etc.

18. Each of the above items is under one management or ownership and is practically within one open or enclosed compound. But each of them should be treated as "very large establishment" and the house-numbering should be done in the following manner:

19. Rourkela Steel Factory has many separate and independent units. Each such unit should be allotted one separate Building No. For Example—

(*a*) Administrative building	..	Building No. 1
(*b*) Transport office	..	Do. No. 2
(*c*) Power house	..	Do. No. 3
(*d*) Blast furnace No. 1	..	Do. No. 4
(*e*) Blast furnace No. 2	..	Do. No. 5
(*f*) Rolling mill	..	Do. No. 6

and so on.

Supposing, the above mentioned transport office has four separate structures, they should be given Census House number or household number as follows :—

Main Transport office	..	No. 2/1 (Building No. 2, House No. 1)
Shift-in-charge's quarters	..	No. 2/2 (Building No. 2, House No. 2)
Night watchmen's quarters where two watchmen live with family and cook separately		No. 2/3/A and No. 2/3/B
A godown where nobody lives	..	No number to be given

20. Take another example the Medical College of Cuttack. There may be 15 or 20 separate and independent units. Each unit will get a separate Building No. such as—

Outdoor ward	..	Building No. 215
Principal's office	..	Do. No. 216
Female ward	..	Do. No. 217
Nursing Home	..	Do. No. 218

and so on

M. AHMED

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Orissa

APPENDIX V

Circular No. 7

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, ORISSA

To

ALL DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

Dated Cuttack, the 24th September 1960

Subject—Rewriting of House Numbers affected by flood, rain or common carelessness

During the rainy season this year, there was heavy rainfall almost everywhere in Orissa. Some of the districts suffered from havocs of floods, and many houses were washed away or otherwise affected . In others, where there were no floods, some houses appear to have collapsed or partially affected due to heavy rainfall. In all the districts, the work of house-numbering and house-listing was completed, but as the position has been affected due to rains or floods, or as the house numbers might have been obliterated due to common carelessness it is urgently necessary to review the same.

2. Reference is invited to Paragraph 18, Section 6 of the Manual of Instruction, Part I, wherein it is laid down that Enumerators will have to repaint the house numbers whenever it becomes faint or is obliterated. It was also indicated that the balance of Rs. 2 to be paid to each Enumerator on account of house-numbering work, should be paid after being ensured that the numbers marked on all the houses are maintained satisfactorily. It is now time to pay this amount of the Enumerator. But before this is done, a quick but thorough house-to-house check should be done in the following manner :—

(*i*) If the house, as previously numbered, is standing in tact, but the house number has become faint, the number should be repainted with coal-tar.

(*ii*) If the house number has been effaced or obliterated due to rains or due to carelessness of any person, the correct number should be painted with coal-tar.

(*iii*) If the house has collapsed partially or wholly and a new structure has been built *by the same household*, whether at its original site or at a different site within the village, the house number which was given originally should be painted at a prominent place of the main entrance.

(*iv*) If any new house or household has come into esxistence after the house-numbering work in the village was completed in the last season, the new house or household should be given a fresh number next in serial to the last house number in that village. This number should be painted with coal-tar near the main entrance.

(*v*) In case any house is rebuilt or newly constructed between October 1960 and February 1961 and is occupied, it should be given a house number as indicated above immediately after occupation of the house, whether such occupation will take place in October 1960 or in any month till the end of February 1961.

(*vi*) If any house after being previously numbered, goes out of existence and is not rebuilt or newly constructed till the end of February 1961, it should be included in a list to be called Cancellation List as mentioned in para 8 below.

3. In order to enable the Enumerator to carry on the above work it is necessary to hand over to him an extract of the House List of the concerned Block. One copy of the House List is now in the office of the S. D. O. The House List should now be returned to the respective Supervisor who will please prepare one copy of extract of the House List himself or request the concerned Enumerator to prepare one copy. Only two columns should be shown in this Extract in the following form :—

Extract of House List

Village/Ward .....Code No..... .....

Police Station/Town .....Code No.....

District .....Code No.....

House number given to the Building/Census House/Household (Cols. 2,3 and 11 of House List)	Name of Head of household (Col.12) or name of Establishment or proprietor (Col. 5)

4. The S. D. O. will send the House List to the respective Supervisors with the strict instruction that the House Lists should be carefully handled so that they are not torn or mutilated in course of making copies. The House Lists are permanent document and if any single piece is lost or damaged there will be serious hinderance to work in later stages. These House Lists should be returned by Supervisors to the S. D. Os. and receipts obtained immediately after preparing extracts in the above form.

5. Along with the House Lists relating to the particular Circle of the Supervisor, the S. D. O. should send the following papers for each Supervisor :—

(*i*) Blank forms of House List Extract at the rate of 4 sheets per Enumerator in the Circle *plus* 10 sheets of the extract to be held in reserve by the Supervisor

(*ii*) Blank form of Addition and Cancellation List at the rate of one sheet per Enumerator in the Circle *plus* reserve of 5 sheets for each Circle

(*iii*) Copy of Circular No. 7 at the rate of one copy per Enumerator *plus* reserve of two copies per Circle

6. The S. D. Os. will please ensure that the House Lists together with the three types of papers mentioned above reach every Supervisor on or before 17-10-1960.

7. On receipt of the above papers from the S. D. Os. the Supervisor should contact all the Enumerators in his Circle and should first prepare either himself or with the help of his Enumerators one copy of the Extract of the House List for each Enumerator. Thereafter he will hand over to each Enumerator the following papers on or before 24-10-1960 :

(*i*) Extract of House List relating to the particular Block of the Enumerator after it is duly filled up with reference to the House List

(*ii*) Blank form of Additions and Cancellations List at the rate of one sheet per Enumerator. In case the additions and cancellations are large and cannot be contained in one sheet, the Supervisor should supply one more sheet from his reserve stock.

(*iii*) One copy of the Circular Letter No. 7 for each Enumerator.

8. The Enumerator should begin verification of house-numbering by visting *every* household in his Block from 25-10-1960. He should compare the house number and the name of the Head of the household with the Extract of House List. In case of Factories, Workshops, etc., the name of the Establishment or of the proprietor should be compared. After verification of the house number and name in regard to one particular household , if there has been no change, he should put a tick mark in the Extract of House List against that particular house number. Then he should move to the next household for similar verification.

9. If a new household has come into existence as mentioned in para 2 (*iv*) and (*v*) above, it will amount to an addition to the number of households in the Block. If the Head of the household has changed on account of death, prolonged absence in distant country, etc., it will amount to an alteration in the particulars of the household. In such cases of additions or alterations, the number of the household and the name of the Head of the household or factory, etc., should be entered in the List of Additions and Alterations. If the house was in existence previously, but has disappeared now or disappears at any time by the end of February, 1961, it should be entered in the List of Cancellations, as mentioned in paragraph 2 (*vi*) above. The *pro forma* of the Additions and Cancellations List is given below :—

Additions and Cancellations List

Village/Ward ..... Code No..... Name and Address of Enumerator—

P. S./Town ..... Code No..... .....

District ..... Code No..... .....

List of Additions and Alterations		List of Cancellations	
House number of Building/ Census House/Household	Name of Head of household or Establishment or proprietor	House number of Building/ Census House/Household	Name of Head of household or Establishment or proprietor

Supervisor's Signature.....

Date.....

10. As mentioned above, the Enumerator should begin the work of verification of the Extract of House List and preparation of Additions and Cancellations List on 25-10-1960. He should complete this work on or before 5-11-1960. He should submit the Extract of House List and Additions and Cancellations List to the Supervisor on 5-11-1960. The Supervisor should satisfy himself about the correctness of these papers and should sign the Extract and the List and put down the date and signature. All these papers will then be returned to the Enumerator for safe custody. He should show all these papers to the Training Officer on the first day of Training. Thereafter he should keep these papers safely with him till the Enumeration work begins in February 1961. The Enumerator will then hand over these papers along with other Enumeration papers to the Supervisor on 5-3-1961.

11. The Supervisor and all superior Census authorities should see that every Enumerator reads the Circular No. 7 thoroughly and starts working according to the instructions. They should help the Enumerator with proper advice wherever he may find difficulty. The Supervisors and other Officers should move from Block to Block between 25-10-1960 and 5-11-1960 to see the progress of work achieved by the Enumerators.

12. The Enumerators, the Supervisors and others will be required to attend Training Classes relating to enumeration work on or soon after 15-11-1960. On the first day of training, all the Enumerators will be paid at the rate of Rs. 2 each (in addition to Rs. 3 previously paid). This amount will, however, be paid if the respective Supervisors tell the Officer-in-charge of training that the Enumerator has satisfactorily completed the house-numbering and house-listing work in accordance with this Circular.

M. AHMED

Superintendent of Census Operations, Orissa

APPENDIX VI

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ORISSA STATE			
040	3,024	..	..	..	..	3,024
041	138	..	..	..	..	138
042	317	..	..	..	..	317
043	143	..	..	..	..	143
044	746	..	..	..	..	746
048	8	..	..	..	..	8
200	8,351	1,007	4,308	3,036	..	..
201	24	..	..	14	..	10
202	2,976	15	..	2,961	..	..
203	21	..	..	21	..	..
204	100	..	..	12	..	88
205	459	..	..	459	..	..
206	1,648	..	..	1,648	..	..
207	31,138	4	..	..	31,134	..
209	808	..	..	758	..	50
210	88	..	..	63	..	25
211	712	..	..	711	..	1
212	1,512	..	..	1,512	..	..
213	7	..	..	..	..	7
214	74	4	1	..	..	69
215	126	62	64	..	..	..
216	27	8	19	..	..	..
220	14,965	..	..	55	..	14,910
221	236	..	..	..	..	236
223	21	..	..	16	..	5
224	210	..	..	..	..	210
225	20	..	..	2	..	18
226	422	..	..	353	..	69
230	15	..	4	..	..	11
231	13,455	..	..	..	..	13,455
232	4,529	..	..	4,514	..	15
233	914	..	..	86	..	828
234	480	480	..	..	..	..
235	169,050	..	..	..	..	169,050
236	693	..	..	..	..	693
237	11	..	..	..	..	11
238	5,311	..	..	..	..	5,311
239	446	..	..	..	..	446
241	1	..	..	..	..	1
243	250	..	225	..	..	25
244	3,415	..	..	..	..	3,415
255	7	..	..	..	..	7
260	4	..	..	..	..	4
261	4		..	..	..	4
262	122	..	..	..	40	82
264	883	..	..	..	..	883

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ORISSA STATE—*contd.*				
265	6	..	..	3	..	3
270	9	..	..	..	..	9
271	403	..	35	..	..	368
272	129	..	..	..	..	129
273	5,737	..	..	..	..	5,737
274	144	..	..	..	..	144
277	3,512	..	..	..	..	3,512
278	226	..	..	..	..	226
279	45	19	..	4	..	22
280	2,240	1,172	678	75	..	315
281	11,108	4	1	21	..	11,082
282	10,332	160	63	40	..	10,069
283	13,471	15	..	..	..	13,456
284	152	..	..	..	..	152
285	4	..	..	..	..	4
287	16	..	..	..	..	16
288	135,109	..	..	..	..	135,109
289	128	..	..	..	..	128
290	3,268	..	..	3,268	..	..
291	42	..	..	..	..	42
292	99	..	..	..	..	99
300	179	179	..	..	..	..
301	2,071	1,777	7	4	..	283
302	29	24	..	..	..	5
303	26	..	..	..	..	26
310	278	75	..	43	..	160
311	5,889	..	..	..	..	5,889
313	108	..	..	37	..	71
314	106	..	..	..	..	106
315	45	..	..	..	..	45
320	58	40	7	1	..	10
331	17	..	..	8	..	9
332	120	..	5	106	..	9
333	208	..	..	4	..	204
334	35	..	35	..	..	..
335	808	113	..	641	..	54
336	421	34	..	379	..	8
337	4	4	..	..	..	..
338	48	35	..	2	..	11
339	176	154	..	16	..	6
340	7,899	..	..	7,899	..	..
341	1,003	970	..	..	..	33
342	735	4	..	..	731	..
343	1,509	..	1	44	..	1,464
344	702	..	..	..	..	702
345	149	..	..	5	..	144

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			ORISSA STATE—*concld.*			
346 ..	497	..	489	..	..	8
350 ..	69,553	..	..	69,553	..	..
351 ..	1,251	759	200	292	..	..
353 ..	64	15	..	33	..	16
355 ..	626	..	..	..	..	626
356 ..	136	..	..	61	..	75
357 ..	1,265	..	1	1,264	..	..
360 ..	16,407	15,640	..	767	..	..
361 ..	39	..	..	39	..	..
362 ..	9	..	..	4	..	5
363 ..	153	153	..	..	..	..
364 ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
365 ..	10,216	..	..	10,216	..	..
366 ..	931	753	..	170	..	8
367 ..	239	..	..	212	..	27
368 ..	71	4	..	53	..	14
369 ..	48,346	1,519	..	46,827	..	..
370 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
372 ..	89	89	..	..	..	..
373 ..	75	..	..	75	..	..
377 ..	11	11	..	..	..	..
378 ..	108	107	..	..	..	1
379 ..	15	14	..	1	..	..
380 ..	715	..	..	708	..	7
381 ..	306	..	..	291	..	15
382 ..	191	183	..	..	..	8
384 ..	665	485	4	..	..	176
385 ..	57	50	..	..	..	7
386 ..	20	..	..	15	..	5
388 ..	1,398	4	5	10	..	1,379
389 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
390 ..	107	..	..	..	..	107
391 ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
392 ..	72	..	..	..	..	72
393 ..	27,677	41	..	27,636	..	..
394 ..	1,894	..	..	..	..	1,894
395 ..	83	..	..	..	..	83
399 ..	4,332	146	95	3,145	..	946
			KALAHANDI DISTRICT			
040 ..	129	..	..	..	..	129
041 ..	9	..	..	..	..	9
042 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
044 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
048 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
200 ..	450	57	196	197	..	..

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		KALAHANDI DISTRICT—*concld.*				
202 ..	357	..		357	..	
205 ..	2	..	..	2	..	..
207 ..	1,435	..	..	.	1,435	..
210 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
211 ..	222	..	..	222	..	..
212 ..	165	..	..	165	..	..
220 ..	55	..	..	..	..	55
231 ..	221	..	..	..	..	221
233 ..	95	..	..	..	..	95
235 ..	11,406	..	..	..	..	11,406
238 ..	118	..	..	..	..	118
244 ..	210	..	..	..	..	210
271 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
273 ..	235	..	..	..	..	235
274 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
278 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
280 ..	45	..	45	..	..	..
281 ..	72	..	..	..	..	72
282 ..	1,192	..	..	..	..	1,192
284 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
287 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
288 ..	3,990	..	..	..	..	3,990
289 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
310 ..	5	..	..	..	.	5
311 ..	236	..	..	..	..	236
314 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
332 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
335 ..	28	..	..	28	..	..
336 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
340 ..	426	..	..	426	..	..
343 ..	46	..	..	..	..	46
350 ..	5,420	..	..	5,420	..	..
365 ..	238	..	..	238	..	..
367 ..	1	..	..	1	..	.
369 ..	3,542	..	..	3,542	..	..
384 ..	9	9	..	..	..	..
388 ..	20	..	..	..	.	20
393 ..	865	..	..	865	.	..
394 ..	39	..	..	..	..	39
399 ..	14	..	..	14	..	..
		KORAPUT DISTRICT				
040 .	263	..	..	..	..	263
041 ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
043 ..	74	..	..	..	..	74
200 ..	549	69	98	382	..	..

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		KORAPUT DISTRICT—*contd.*				
201 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
202 ..	1,102	..	..	1,102	..	.
203 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
204 ..	8	..	.	..	..	8
205 ..	11	..	..	11	..	..
206 ..	12	..	..	12	..	..
207 ..	714	..	..	..	714	..
209 ..	20	..	..	20	..	..
212 ..	13	..	..	13	..	..
214 ..	20	..	..	..	..	20
216 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
220 ..	60	..	..	..	..	60
221 ..	76	..	..	..	..	76
223 ..	15	..	..	15	..	..
230 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
231 ..	967	..	..	..	.	967
233 ..	32	..	..	5	..	27
235 ..	1,959	..	..	..	..	11,959
236 ..	81	..	..	..	..	81
238 ..	314	..	..	..	..	314
239 ..	96	..	..	..	..	96
244 ..	123	..	..	..	..	123
271 ..	23	..	..	..	..	23
272 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
273 ..	314	..	..	..	..	314
277 ..	49	..	..	..	..	49
278 ..	14	..	..	..	..	14
280 ..	201	58	143	..	..	..
281 ..	128	4	..	..	..	124
282 ..	31	..	..	..	..	31
283 ..	1,081	15	..	..	..	1,066
288 ..	5,398	..	..	..	..	5,398
301 ..	40	40	..	..	..	..
311 ..	139	..	..	..	..	139
314 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
320 ..	12	12	..	..	..	..
332 ..	11	..	4	7	..	..
333 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
335 ..	25	..	..	25	..	..
336 ..	9	..	..	9	..	..
340 ..	83	..	..	83	..	..
343 ..	58	..	..	..	..	58
344 ..	41	..	..	..	..	41
350 ..	4,179	..	..	4,179	..	..
353 ..	12	..	..	12	..	

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		KORAPUT DISTRICT—*concld.*				
355 ..	28	..	..	..	..	28
360 ..	121	..	..	121		..
362 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
365 ..	291	..	..	291	..	..
367 ..	9	..	..	9	..	..
369 ..	6,529	..	..	6,529	..	..
378 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
380 ..	75	..	..	75	..	..
384 ..	22	..	..	..	..	22
388 ..	40	..	..	..	..	40
390 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
392 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
393 ..	1,269	..	..	..	1,269	..
394 ..	83	..	..	..	..	83
399 ..	66	..	..	6	..	60
		SAMBALPUR DISTRICT				
040 ..	299	..	..	..	..	299
041 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
042 ..	16	..	..	..	..	16
044 ..	26	..	..	..	..	26
200 ..	338	76	78	184	..	..
202 ..	211	..	..	211	..	..
205 ..	41	..	..	41	..	..
206 ..	14	..	..	14	..	..
207 ..	8,400	..	..	..	8,400	..
210 ..	8	..	..	8	..	..
211 ..	40	..	..	40	..	..
212 ..	194	..	..	194	..	..
214 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
215 ..	29	29	..	..	..	..
216 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
220 ..	11,894	..	..	..	..	11,894
225 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
226 ..	119	..	..	99	..	20
230 ..	4	..	4	..	..	..
231 ..	228	..	..	..	..	228
233 ..	253	..	..	..	..	253
234 ..	35	35	..	..	..	..
235 ..	41,271	..	..	..	..	41,271
238 ..	149	..	..	..	..	149
244 ..	892	..	..	..	..	892
262 ..	40	..	..	..	40	..
271 ..	10	..	..	..	..	10
273 ..	796	..	..	..	..	796
274 ..	68	..	..	..	..	68

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I.S.I.C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SAMBALPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*				
277 ..	19	..	..	..	..	19
278	6	..	..	..	..	6
279	5	..	..	4	..	1
280 ..	336	324	12	..	..	..
281	221	..	..	..	..	221
282 ..	3,730	146	63	..	..	3,521
283 ..	45	..	..	..	..	45
284 ..	20	..	..	..	..	20
288 ..	14,472	..	..	..	..	14,472
290 ..	2,540	..	..	2,540	..	..
291 ..	35	..	..	..	..	35
292 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
301 ..	73	38	..	..	..	35
310 ..	35	..	..	..	..	35
311 ..	3,169	..	..	..	..	3,169
314 ..	19	..	..	..	..	19
320 ..	11	7	4	..	..	..
332 ..	18	..	..	18	..	..
333 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
334 ..	35	..	35	..	..	..
335 ..	130	..	..	96	..	34
336 ..	40	30	..	10	..	..
338 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
339 ..	97	97	..	..	..	..
340 ..	2,135	..	..	2,135	..	..
343 ..	399	..	..	..	..	399
344	84	..	..	..	..	84
345 ..	51	..	..	..	..	51
350 ..	8,602	..	..	8,602	..	..
351 ..	75	75	..	..	..	..
353 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
355 ..	19	..	..	..	..	19
365 ..	2,201	..	..	2,201	..	..
366 ..	726	726	..	..	..	..
367 ..	22	..	..	16	..	6
369 ..	6,179	7	..	6,172	..	..
380 ..	35	..	..	35	..	..
381 ..	102	..	..	102	..	..
384 ..	38	31	..	..	..	7
385 ..	15	15	..	..	..	..
388 ..	161	..	..	..	..	161
391 ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
393 ..	2,956	..	..	2,956	..	..
394 ..	717	..	..	..	..	717
399 ..	971	..	..	926	..	45

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			BOLANGIR DISTRICT			
040 ..	113	..	..	..	..	113
041 ..	22	..	..	..	..	22
042 ..	33	..	..	..	..	33
044 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
200 ..	282	14	233	35	..	..
202 ..	25	..	..	25	..	..
205 ..	78	..	..	78	..	..
207 ..	5,315	..	..	..	5,315	..
209 ..	8	..	..	8	..	..
211 ..	132	..	..	132	..	..
212 ..	103	..	..	103	..	..
216 ..	19	..	19	..	..	..
220 ..	84	..	..	..	..	84
223 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
225 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
226 ..	96	..	..	96	..	..
231 ..	107	..	..	..	..	107
233 ..	145	..	..	66	..	79
234 ..	44	44	..	..	..	..
235 ..	22,403	..	..	..	..	22,403
236 ..	35	..	..	..	..	35
237 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
238 ..	70	..	..	..	..	70
239 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
262 ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
264 ..	134	..	..	..	..	134
271 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
273 ..	374	..	..	..	..	374
277 ..	16	..	..	..	..	16
278 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
280 ..	105	..	103	..	..	2
281 ..	110	..	..	..	..	110
282 ..	1,656	..	..	35	..	1,621
284 ..	35	..	..	..	..	35
285 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
288 ..	3,204	..	..	..	..	3,204
308 ..	51	35	..	..	..	16
310 ..	39	..	..	..	..	39
311 ..	505	..	..	..	..	505
320 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
332 ..	3	..	..	3	..	..
335 ..	168	79	..	89	..	..
336 ..	10	..	..	10	..	..
338 ..	2	..	..	2	..	..
340 ..	468	..	..	468	..	..

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BOLANGIR DISTRICT—*concld.*				
342 ..	12	..	..	12	..	..
343 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
344 ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
350 ..	6,335	..	..	6,335	..	..
353 ..	11	..	..	11	..	..
365 ..	414	..	..	414	..	..
367 ..	8	..	..	7	..	1
369 ..	2,480	..	..	2,480	..	..
380 ..	365	..	..	365	..	..
381 ..	75	..	..	75	..	..
384 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
388 ..	54	..	..	..	..	54
392 ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
393 ..	3,067	..	..	3,067	..	..
394 ..	184	..	..	..	..	184
399 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT				
040 ..	305	..	..	..	..	305
200 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
202 ..	13	..	..	13	..	..
205 ..	39	..	..	39	..	..
206 ..	11	..	..	11	..	..
207 ..	1,521	..	..	..	1,521	..
211 ..	6	..	..	6	..	..
212 ..	203	..	..	203	..	..
220 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
221 ..	34	..	..	..	..	34
224 ..	27	..	..	..	..	27
231 ..	670	..	..	..	..	670
235 ..	6,302	..	..	..	..	6,302
236 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
238 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
239 ..	80	..	..	..	..	80
244 ..	142	..	..	..	..	142
264 ..	40	..	..	..	..	40
271 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
273 ..	108	..	..	..	..	108
274 ..	13	..	..	..	..	13
278 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
279 ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
281 ..	44	..	..	..	..	44
283 ..	571	..	..	..	..	571
288 ..	2,475	..	..	..	..	2,475
289 ..	35	..	..	..	..	35

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT—*concld.*				
301 ..	15	15	..	..	..	..
310 ..	50	..	..	15	..	35
311 ..	59	..	..	..	..	59
335 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
340 ..	11	..	..	11	..	..
342 ..	12	..	..	12	..	..
344 ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
350 ..	2,167	..	..	2,167	..	..
360 ..	11	..	..	11	..	..
365 ..	105	..	..	105	..	..
367 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
369 ..	1,679	..	..	1,679	..	..
388 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
393 ..	900	..	..	900	..	..
394 ..	22	..	..	..	..	22
399 ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
		GANJAM DISTRICT				
040 ..	364	..	..	..	..	364
041 ..	38	..	..	..	..	38
042 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
043 ..	34	..	..	..	..	34
044 ..	664	..	..	..	..	664
048 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
200 ..	1,015	299	626	90	..	..
201 ..	20	..	..	10	..	10
202 ..	432	..	..	432	..	..
203 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
204 ..	80	..	..	..	..	80
205 ..	27	..	..	27	..	..
206 ..	725	..	..	725	..	..
207 ..	3,073	..	..	..	3,073	..
209 ..	531	..	..	493	..	38
210 ..	25	..	..	4	..	21
212 ..	310	..	..	310	..	..
213 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
214 ..	21	..	1	..	..	20
215 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
220 ..	207	..	..	..	..	207
221 ..	128	..	..	..	..	128
223 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
224 ..	169	..	..	..	..	169
225 ..	2	..	..	2	..	..
226 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
230 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
231 ..	3,522	..	..	..	..	3,522

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I.S.I.C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		GANJAM DISTRICT—*contd.*				
232	15	..	..	..	..	15
234	20	20	..	..	..	..
235	12,496	..	..	..	..	12,496
238	2,005	..	..	..	..	2,005
239	42	..	..	..	..	42
241	1	..	..	..	..	1
243	25	..	..	..	..	25
244	415	..	..	..	..	415
255	7	..	..	..	..	7
262	35	..	..	..	..	35
264	102	..	..	..	..	102
271	162	..	..	..	..	162
272	1	..	..	..	..	1
273	1,043	..	..	..	..	1,043
274	26	..	..	..	..	26
277	116	..	..	..	..	116
278	24	..	..	..	..	24
279	6	..	..	..	..	6
280	256	137	116	..	..	3
281	330	..	1	21	..	308
282	500	..	..	5	..	495
283	5,874	..	..	..	..	5,874
284	6	..	..	..	..	6
287	1	..	—	..	..	1
288	14,991	..	..	..	..	14,991
292	15	..	..	..	..	15
301	101	28	4	..	..	69
302	4	..	..	..	..	4
303	3	..	..	..	..	3
310	1	..	..	..	..	1
311	138	..	—	..	..	138
313	37	..	—	37	..	..
314	10	..	..	..	..	10
315	28	..	..	..	..	28
320	2	..	—	1	..	1
331	8	..	—	8	..	..
332	9	..	1	2	..	6
333	1	..	—	..	..	1
335	171	..	..	171	..	..
336	70	4	—	66	..	..
338	38	35	—	..	..	3
339	8	..	—	8	..	..
340	249	..	..	249	..	..
341	5	..	..	..	..	5

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of Persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		GANJAM DISTRICT—*concld.*				
342 ..	61	..	..	61	..	..
343 ..	582	..	1	24	.	557
344 ..	141	..	..		..	141
345 ..	9	..	..	5	..	4
350 ..	7,366	..	..	7,366	.	..
353 ..	15	15	..	..	.	..
355 ..	43	..	..	.	.	43
356 ..	49	..	..	...	..	49
365 ..	1,056	..	..	1,056	.	..
366 ..	12	12	..	..	..	.
367 ..	31	..	..	30	..	1
368 ..	11	..	..	9	.	2
369 ..	2,589	8	.	2,581		..
377 ..	4	4	..	..	.	..
379 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
380 ..	7	..	..	7	..	..
382 ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
384 ..	112	2	..	.. ..	..	110
388 ..	307	..	..	10	..	297
390 ..	64	..	..	..	..	64
392 ..	24	..	..	..	..	24
393 ..	2,779	..	..	2,779	..	..
394 ..	59	..	..	..	..	59
395 ..	75	..	..	..	.	75
399 ..	285	..	..	7	..	278
		SUNDARGARH DISTRICT				
040 ..	91	..	..	..	..	91
042 ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
200 ..	88	42	11	35	..	..
202 ..	49	..	..	49	..	..
205 ..	57	—	—	57	..	..
207 ..	1,238	—	—	..	1,238	..
209 ..	7	..	..	7	..	..
210 ..	51	..	..	51	..	..
211 ..	45	—	..	45	..	..
212 ..	51	..	—	51	..	..
214 ..	4	4	—	..	..	..
215 ..	4	4	—	—	..	..
220 ..	23	..	—	—	..	23
226 —	11	..	—	—	..	11
231 ..	744	..	—	—	—	744
233 ..	7	—	—	..	..	7
235 ..	3,743	—	—	—	..	3,743
236 ..	95	—	—	—	—	95
238 ..	8	..	..	—	—	8

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with typs of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SUNDARGARH DISTRICT—*concld.*				
244 ..	13	..	..	..	..	13
271 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
273 ..	259	..	..	..	..	259
277 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
278 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
280 ..	165	123	42	..	..	..
281 ..	160	..	..	..	..	160
282 ..	516	..	..	..	..	516
288 ..	4,022	..	..	..	..	4,022
301 ..	7	7	..	..	..	..
302 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
303 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
311 ..	683	..	..	..	..	683
313 ..	42	..	..	..	..	42
314 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
332 ..	19	..	..	15	..	4
335 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
336 ..	44	..	..	44	..	..
337 ..	4	4	..	.	..	..
340 ..	1,526	..	..	1,526	..	..
341 ..	880	880	..	..	..	..
342 ..	489	..	..	489	..	..
343 ..	16	..	..	..	..	16
344 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
350 ..	2,258	..	..	2,258	..	..
355 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
360 ..	15,665	15,640	..	25	..	..
362 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
363 ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
364 ..	11	..	..	..	..	11
365 ..	114	..	..	114	..	..
366 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
367 ..	5	..	..	5	..	..
369 ..	3,057	..	..	3,057	..	..
380 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
384 ..	205	205	..	..	..	..
388 ..	55	..	..	..	..	55
392 ..	1	..	..	.	..	1
393 ..	271	..	..	271	..	..
394 ..	291	..	..	..	..	291
399 ..	2,094	..	..	2,087	..	7

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		DHENKANAL DISTRICT				
040 ..	181	..	..	..	.	181
041 ..	12	..	..	..	..	12
042 ..	127	..	..	..	..	127
043 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
044 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
200 ..	119	38	81	..	..	..
202 ..	255	..	..	255	..	.
205 ..	30	..	..	30	..	..
206 ..	21	..	..	21	..	..
207 ..	3,625	..	..	..	3,625	..
209 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
211 ..	196	..	..	196	..	..
212 ..	445	..	..	445	..	..
220 ..	584	..	..	..	..	584
231 ..	35	..	..	..	..	35
233 ..	33	..	..	.	..	33
235 ..	7,065	..	..	..	..	7,065
236 ..	482	..	..	..	..	482
238 ..	158	..	..	..	..	158
244 ..	35	..	..	.	..	35
264 ..	5	..	..	.	..	5
265 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
271 ..	30	..	..	..	..	30
273 ..	185	..	..	..	..	185
278 ..	14	..	..	..	..	14
280 ..	117	42	..	75	..	..
281 ..	782	..	..	..	..	782
282 ..	1,520	..	..	..	..	1,520
283 ..	12	..	..	..	..	12
284 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
288 ..	13,013	..	..	..	..	13,013
292 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
301 ..	15	15	.	..	..	..
303 ..	1	..	..	.	.	1
311 ..	140	..	..	..	..	140
332 ..	17	..	..	17	..	
333 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
335 ..	65	..	..	65	..	..
336 ..	15	..	..	15	..	..
339 ..	8	..	..	8	..	..
340 ..	312	..	..	312	..	..
343 ..	73	..	..	..	..	73
344 ..	25	..	..	..	..	25
346 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I.S.I.C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			DHENKANAL DISTRICT—*concld.*			
350 ..	5,857	..	..	5,857	..	..
355 ..	2	..	..	..	.	2
365 ..	1,358	..	..	1,358	..	..
367 ..	11	..	..	11	..	..
368 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
369 ..	3,271	..	..	3,271	..	..
384 ..	15	15	..	..	..	..
388 ..	51	..	..	..	..	51
392 ..	2	..	.	..	..	2
393 .	1,473	..	..	1,473	..	..
394 ..	101	..	.	..	..	101
399 ..	36	..	..	7	..	29
			PURI DISTRICT			
040 ..	409	..	..	..	..	409
043 ..	7	..	..	..		7
200 ..	326	163	163	..	..	..
202 ..	112	..	..	112	..	.
203 ..	4	..	..	4	.	
204 ..	12	..	.	12	.	.
205 ..	6	..	..	6	..	
206 ..	757	..	..	757	.	
207 ..	2,082	..	..	..	2,082	
209 ..	12	..	..	..	..	12
214 ..	7	..	..	.	.	7
215 ..	65	1	64	..	..	..
220 ..	169	..	..	..	..	169
223 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
224 ..	14	..	..	..	..	14
226 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
230 ..	2	..	..	..	.	2
231 ..	3,343	..	..	..	..	3,343
233 ..	57	..	..	..	..	57
235 ..	8,010	..	..	..	..	8,010
237 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
238 ..	538	..	.	.	..	538
239 ..	227	..	..	..	..	227
244 ..	420	..	..	..	..	420
265 ..	3	..	..	3	..	..

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PURI DISTRICT—*concld.*				
271 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
273 ..	396	..	..	..	..	396
274 ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
277 ..	3,078	..	..	..	..	3,078
278 ..	20	..	..	..	..	20
279 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
280 ..	202	102	..	..	..	100
281 ..	51	..	..	..	..	51
282 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
283 ..	4,721	..	..	..	..	4,721
284 ..	62	..	..	..	..	62
288 ..	11,630	..	..	..	..	11,630
292 ..	27	..	..	..	..	27
301 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
302 ..	15	15	..	..	..	..
303 ..	1	.	..	..	..	1
310 ..	15	..	.	..	..	15
311 ..	338	..	..	..	..	338
333 ..	14	..	..	..	..	14
335 ..	92	35	..	57	..	..
336 ..	21	..	..	21	..	..
338 .	1	..	..	..	..	1
340 ..	516	..	..	516	..	.
342 ..	55	..	..	55	..	..
343 ..	297	..	..	..	..	297
344 ..	49	..	..	..	..	49
345 ..	24	..	..	..	..	24
346 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
350 ..	5,104	..	..	5,104	..	..
355 ..	32	..	..	..	..	32
356 ..	26	..	..	..	..	26
365 ..	1,630	..	..	1,630	..	..
366 ..	110	..	.	110	..	..
367 ..	16	..	..	16	..	..
368 ..	4	4	...	..	..	..
369 ..	2,513	..	..	2,513	..	..
378 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
384 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
388 ..	34	..	..	..	..	34
390 ..	26	..	..	..	..	26
392 ..	9	..	..	..	..	9
393 ..	4,081	..	..	4,081	..	..
394 ..	74	..	..	..	..	74
399 ..	333	..	..	..	..	333

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I.S.I.C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		KEONJHAR DISTRICT				
040 ..	133	..	..	..	.	133
041 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
200 ..	75	..	75	..	..	..
202 ..	51	..	..	51	..	.
205 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
207 ..	676	..	..	..	676	..
209 ..	26	..	..	26	..	..
211 ..	59	..	..	59	..	..
212 ..	31	..	..	31	..	..
214 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
215 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
220 ..	3	..	..	..	.	3
231 ..	330	..	..	..	..	330
233	21	..	..	..	..	21
235 ..	4,982	..	..	..	..	4,982
238 ..	104	..	..	..	..	104
244 ..	17	..	..	..	..	17
262 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
264 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
273 ..	204	..	..	..	..	204
278 ..	13	..	..	..	..	13
280 ..	67	..	7	..	..	60
281 ..	1,288	..	..	..	..	1,288
282 ..	37	..	..	..	..	37
283 ..	15	..	..		..	15
284 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
288 ..	7,118	..	..	..	..	7,118
301 ..	15	15	..	..	..	..
310 ..	17	..	..	..	..	17
311 ..	112	..	..	..	..	112
314 ..	20	..	..	..	..	20
332 ..	15	..	..	15	..	..
333 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
335 ..	20	..	..	..	..	20
338 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
340 ..	750	..	..	750	..	..
341 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
342 ..	2	..	..	2	..	..
344 ..	40	..	..	..	..	40
345 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
350 ..	2,676	..	..	2,676	..	..
355 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
360 ..	536	..	..	536	..	..
365 ..	363	..	..	363	..	..
366 ..	60	..	..	60	..	..

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			KEONJHAR DISTRICT—*concld.*			
367 ..	13	..	..	4	..	9
368 ..	8	.	..	..	..	8
369 ..	2,238	..	..	2,238	.	..
382 ..	8	.		..	.	8
384 ..	132	128	.	..	.	4
388 ..	81		..	..	..	81
390 ..	2	..	.	.	.	2
392 ..	3	.	..	.	.	3
393 ..	600	.	.	600		
394 ..	29	..	..	..	.	29
399 ..	226	138	88	..	.	
			CUTTACK DISTRICT			
040 ..	413	..	..	..	..	413
041 ..	41	..	..	..	..	41
042 ..	131	..	..	..	..	131
043 ..	14	..	..	..	..	14
044 ..	33	..	..	..	..	33
200 ..	987	132	714	141	..	..
202 ..	207	15	..	192	..	.
203 ..	11	..	..	11	..	..
205 ..	56	..	..	56	..	..
206 ..	110	.	..	110	..	..
207 .	1,625	4	.	..	1,621	..
209 .	75	.	..	74	..	1
211 ..	1	..	.	..	.	1
214 ..	15	..	..	.	..	15
215 ..	15	15	.	..	.	..
216 ..	4	4	. . .	..	..	..
220 .	1,316	..	..	55	..	1,261
225 ..	6	..	.	..	..	6
226 ..	169	..	..	153	..	16
230 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
231 ..	2,619	..	..	..	..	2,619
232 ..	4,514	..	..	4,514	..	..
233 ..	181	..	..	..	..	181
234 ..	347	347	..	..	..	..
235 ..	16,558	..	..	..	..	16,558
238 ..	1,176	..	..	..	..	1,176
239 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
243 ..	225	..	225	..	..	..
244 ..	922	..	..	..	..	922
262 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
264 ..	81	..	..	..	..	81
270 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CUTTACK DISTRICT—*contd.*				
271 ..	117	..	..	..	..	117
272 ..	105	..	..	..	..	105
273 ..	778	..	..	..	..	778
274 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
277 ..	153	..	..	..	..	153
278 ..	54		..	..	..	54
279 ..	25	19	..	..	..	6
280 ..	433	339	4	..	..	90
281 ..	5,199	..	..	..	..	5,199
282 ..	867	15	..	..	..	852
283 ..	1,119	..	.	..	..	1,119
284 ..	13	..	..	..	..	13
288 ..	14,783	..	..	..	..	14,783
289 ..	76	..	..	..	..	76
290 ..	728	..	..	728	..	..
291 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
292 ..	44	..	..	..	..	44
300 ..	179	179	..	..	..	..
301 ..	1,691	1,555	4	..	..	132
302 ..	6	6	..	..	..	..
303 ..	10	..	..	..	..	10
310 ..	112	75	..	..	..	37
311 ..	219	..	..	.	..	219
313 ..	26	..	..	..	..	26
314	6	..	..	..	..	6
320 .	15	15	..	..	..	..
331 ..	9	..	..	..	..	9
332 ..	9	..	..	9	..	..
333 ..	99	..	..	4	..	95
335 ..	96	..	..	96	..	..
336 ..	191	..	..	191	..	..
339 ..	60	55	..	..	..	5
340 ..	975	..	..	975	..	..
341 ..	60	50	..	..	..	10
342 ..	58	4	..	54	..	..
343 .	39	..	..	20	..	19
344 ..	185	..	..	..	..	185
345 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
350 ..	9,588	..	..	9,588	..	..
351 ..	684	684	..	..	..	..
353 ..	19	..	..	4	..	15
355 ..	453	..	..	..	..	453
356 ..	61	..	..	61	..	..

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I.S.I.C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			CUTTACK DISTRICT—*concld.*			
357 ..	1,264	..	..	1,264	..	..
360 ..	75	..	..	75	..	..
361 ..	39	..	..	39	..	..
362 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
363 ..	141	141	..	..	..	..
365 ..	1,662	..	..	1,662	..	..
366 ..	15	15	..	..	..	..
367 ..	105	..	..	97	..	8
368 ..	17	..	..	13	..	4
369 ..	5,315	1,500	..	3,815	..	..
370 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
372 ..	89	89	..	..	..	..
377 ..	7	7	..	..	..	..
378 ..	103	103	..	..	..	..
379 ..	14	14	..	..	..	..
380 ..	17	..	..	17	..	..
381 ..	114	..	..	114	..	..
382 ..	161	161	..	..	..	..
384 ..	41	41	..	..	..	..
385 ..	35	35	..	..	..	..
386 ..	20	..	..	15	..	5
388 ..	301	..	..	..	..	301
390 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
392 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
393 ..	6,833	8	..	6,825	..	..
394 ..	141	..	..	..	..	141
395 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
399 ..	180	..	..	..	..	180
			MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT			
040 ..	180	..	..	..	..	180
200 ..	1,105	27	1,003	75	..	..
202 ..	156	..	..	156	..	..
205 ..	10	..	..	10	..	..
207 ..	718	..	..	..	718	..
209 ..	56	..	..	56	..	..
211 ..	15	..	..	15	..	..
220 ..	215	..	..	..	..	215
231 ..	284	..	..	..	..	284
233 ..	63	..	..	..	..	63
234 ..	35	35	..	..	..	..
.. ..	17,376	..	..	..	..	17,376
238 ..	28	..	..	..	..	28
239 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
244 ..	154	..	..	..	..	154

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT—*contd.*				
260 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
261 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
262 ..	26	..	..	..	..	26
264 ..	179	..	..	..	..	179
271 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
272 ..	13	..	..	..	..	13
273 ..	575	..	..	..	..	575
277 ..	80	..	..	..	..	80
278 ..	37	..	..	..	..	37
279 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
280 ..	148	19	88	..	..	41
281 ..	936	..	..	..	..	936
282 ..	205	..	..	..	..	205
283 ..	26	..	..	..	..	26
288 ..	34,515	..	..	..	..	34,515
289 ..	16	..	..	..	..	16
292 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
301 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
302 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
303 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
310 ..	32	..	..	28	..	4
311 ..	75	..	..	..	..	75
313 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
314 ..	27	..	..	..	..	27
315 ..	17	..	..	..	..	17
320 ..	4	..	4	..	..	..
332 ..	15	..	..	15	..	..
333 ..	25	..	..	..	..	25
335 ..	6	..	..	6	..	..
336 ..	7	..	..	7	..	..
340 ..	262	..	..	262	..	..
342 ..	33	..	..	33	..	..
344 ..	21	..	..	..	..	21
345 ..	56	..	..	..	..	56
346 ..	489	..	489	..	..	..
350 ..	7,123	..	..	7,123	..	..
351 ..	492	..	200	292	..	..
353 ..	7	..	..	6	..	1
355 ..	18	..	..	..	..	18
357 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
365 ..	363	..	..	363	..	..
367 ..	3	..	..	2	..	1
368 ..	18	..	..	18	..	..
369 ..	7,162	1	..	7,161	..	..
380 ..	200	..	..	200	..	..

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT—*concld.*				
384 ..	64	32	4	..	..	28
385 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
388 ..	185	4	5	..	..	176
389 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
392 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
393 ..	815	33	..	782	..	..
394 ..	139	..	..	..	..	139
395 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
399 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
		BALASORE DISTRICT				
040 ..	150	..	..	..	..	150
042 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
044 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
200 ..	3,030	92	1,036	1,902	..	..
202 ..	12	..	..	12	..	..
205 ..	104	..	..	104	..	..
207 ..	725	..	..	..	725	..
209 ..	74	..	..	74	..	..
215 ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
220 ..	361	..	..	..	..	361
225 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
226 ..	18	..	..	7	..	11
231 ..	391	..	..	..	..	391
233 ..	30	..	..	15	..	15
234 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
235 ..	5,488	..	..	..	..	5,488
238 ..	645	..	..	..	..	645
244 ..	79	..	..	..	..	79
262 ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
264 ..	344	..	..	..	..	344
270 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
271 ..	37	..	35	..	..	2
272 ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
273 ..	476	..	..	..	.	476
274 ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
277 ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
278 ..	19	..	..	..	..	19
279 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
280 ..	180	35	125	..	..	20
281 ..	1,793	..	..	..	..	1,793
282 ..	86	..	..	..	..	86
283 ..	9	..	..	..	..	9
288 ..	5,508	..	..	..	..	5,508
301 ..	63	29	..	..	..	34

APPENDIX VI—*concld.*

Analysis of Industries by order of number of men employed with type of power used

I. S. I. C. Minor group	Number of persons employed	Power used				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BALASORE DISTRICT—*concld.*				
310 ..	10	..	..	..	..	10
311 ..	81	..	..	..	..	81
314 ..	16	..	..	..	..	16
320 ..	13	4	..	..	.	9
332 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..
333 ..	56	..	..	..	..	56
335 ..	10	..	..	10	..	..
336 ..	7	..	.	7	..	..
339 ..	3	2	.	..	..	1
340 ..	196	..	..	196	..	..
341 ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
342 ..	15	..	..	15	..	..
344 ..	96	..	..	..	..	96
350 ..	2,888	..	..	2,888	..	..
355 ..	20	..	.	..	..	20
363 ..	4	4	..	..	.	..
365 ..	430	..	..	430	..	..
367 ..	16	..	..	15	.	1
368 ..	12	..	..	12	..	.
369 ..	1,802	..	..	1,802		..
375 ..	75	..	..	75		..
380 ..	9	..	..	9		..
381 ..	15	..	..	..	.	15
382 ..	15	15	..	.	.	..
384 ..	22	22	..	..	.	.
388 ..	110	..	..	..	..	110
390 .	8	.	..	..	..	8
392 ..	5	..	.	..	..	5
393 ..	1,774	..	..	1,774	.	..
394 ..	20	..	..	..	..	20
399 ..	115	8	8	99	..	..

APPENDIX

Part (*i*)—Annual Rainfall Districtwise

District	Annual rainfall								
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Cuttack ..	59·01	56·35	75·89	57·80	48·86	81·14	60·53	51·38	47·81
Balasore ..	67·09	58·55	83·20	58·36	47·47	75·55	63·69	56·54	51·29
Puri ..	54·23	58·78	65·57	52·58	48·04	82·04	59·62	60·62	48·51
Sambalpur ..	60·61	54·29	74·64	61·84	51·48	74·48	71·01	56·80	75·51
Ganjam ..	49·79	50·99	72·00	44·70	35·53	61·65	47·99	50·32	46·32
Koraput ..	65·87	53·56	66·30	64·81	48·92	73·20	57·84	65·70	58·97
Dhenkanal ..	58·45	58·14	73·75	54·18	44·49	70·09	56·65	47·65	65·16
Keonjhar ..	66·07	63·21	63·54	59·05	49·82	66·06	71·51	58·40	62·93
Baudh-Khondmals ..	51·21	61·96	91·98	65·53	53·64	88·68	69·31	53·89	80·46
Bolangir ..	50·57	66·72	80·92	57·29	39·34	74·18	64·16	45·57	69·68
Sundargarh ..	61·08	51·77	63·99	74·20	56·46	82·39	67·50	57·04	72·26
Kalahandi ..	38·34	59·05	67·92	59·39	42·77	71·35	63·76	57·69	58·41
Mayurbhanj ..	64·62	60·92	78·63	51·90	56·92	65·93	70·45	52·18	47·58

VII

in Orissa for 20 years (1931—1950)

in inches for the year :

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	District
65·01	60·39	53·92	57·21	67·97	51·13	66·39	64·73	58·64	46·21	66·62	Cuttack
73·36	70·32	54·33	60·28	59·62	63·35	77·28	51·03	56·66	61·91	59·58	Balasore
67·43	49·23	49·50	68·41	70·69	57·04	67·31	56·42	57·63	52·04	59·88	Puri
62·23	64·81	57·25	76·88	67·71	60·86	67·79	52·61	48·91	62·88	57·24	Sambalpur
62·59	44·12	41·74	..	58·46	47·91	54·32	51·53	45·45	50·62	45·26	Ganjam
60·46	51·79	47·57	57·51	63·59	39·07	72·17	63·58	55·15	101·24	50·34	Koraput
60·66	54·66	49·07	65·65	68·51	51·09	64·93	47·96	50·34	..	45·96	Dhenkanal
81·46	72·91	58·33	63·97	62·17	61·90	77·18	57·03	57·51	..	59·75	Keonjhar
69·90	59·93	56·13	77·50	74·75	64·57	57·68	63·66	41·53	59·72	64·42	Baudh-Khondmals
65·08	46·37	58·92	61·61	60·34	52·77	45·40	48·18	52·07	52·92	51·85	Bolangir
60·80	70·37	63·34	83·59	59·89	62·01	74·91	49·38	63·97	..	..	Sundargarh
58·70	38·49	49·40	70·51	68·82	59·11	48·93	58·83	..	..	..	Kalahandi
83·97	74·75	70·33	83·22	69·29	64·62	81·40	56·62	69·10	52·83	..	Mayurbhanj

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

Part (*ii*)—Annual Rainfall Districtwise in Orissa for 10 years (1951—1960)

District	No. of rain recording stations	Annual normal rainfall in inches	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
			No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kalahandi ..	10	54·76	82	1,901·95	85	2,084·58	75	1,543·56	67	1,270·25	72	1,570·23	81	1,731·52
Koraput ..	9	59·58	96	1,708·91	96	1,575·04	94	1,827·53	80	1,552·96	89	1,611·38	101	1,937·77
Sambalpur ..	17	60·56	74	1,165·35	80	1,735·84	75	1,259·33	61	1,049·02	63	1,442·72	86	1,728·22
Bolangir ..	19	58·16	60	1,151·38	56	977·65	58	1,223·77	48	855·47	55	1,302·77	62	1,420·88
Baudh-Khondmals ..	17	63·65	69	1,304·54	83	1,306·58	67	1,665·22	75	1,275·08	84	1,711·96	92	1,638·78
Ganjam ..	15	51·93	81	1,367·28	69	1,254·76	71	1,430·53	63	1,292·10	75	1,526·29	85	1,596·64
Sundargarh ..	16	65·65	87	1,288·54	75	1,161·03	65	1,349·76	56	933·96	65	1,175·51	79	1,863·85
Dhenkanal ..	14	55·91	82	1,269·49	81	1,355·60	79	1,248·16	67	1,123·44	73	1,572·51	89	1,925·57
Puri ..	16	57·38	72	1,332·23	63	1,440·94	65	1,270·76	60	1,317·50	77	1,669·29	85	1,754·38
Keonjhar ..	12	62·13	75	1,218·44	76	1,559·05	65	1,290·32	56	966·22	71	1,303·78	80	1,595·37
Cuttack ..	20	58·51	80	1,415·03	71	1,482·09	67	1,402·84	61	1,346·71	76	1,890·27	90	1,727·20
Mayurbhanj ..	20	63·46	87	1,653·54	93	1,878·84	95	1,686·31	71	1,322·58	73	1,585·98	90	2,270·25
Balasore ..	13	59·41	84	1,598·17	81	1,529·08	81	1,283·21	65	1,021·84	73	1,668·53	89	2,010·66
Average for the State ..	..	..	79	1,413·45	78	1,487·78	74	1,421·64	64	1,179·01	73	1,540·86	85	1,787·01

District	1957		1958		1959		1960		Ttotal 1951—60		Average (Annual)		
	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of Rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	No. of rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	Rainy days	Rainfall in milli-metres	Rainy days	Rainfall in Milli-metres	Rainfall in Inches
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kalahandi	59	1,438·91	87	2,182·50	73	1,420·90	36	595·93	717	15,740·33	72	1,574·03	61·97
Koraput	74	1,524·00	91	1,678·70	90	1,925·80	62	1,179·84	873	16,521·93	87	1,652·19	65·05
Sambalpur	50	1,005·33	75	1,561·90	71	1,323·03	60	1,333·46	695	13,604·20	70	1,360·42	53·56
Bolangir	42	868·17	72	1,752·30	60	1,150·70	64	1,061·47	577	11,764·56	58	1,176·46	46·32
Baudh-Khondmals	72	1,357·88	85	1,774·00	74	1,619·20	16	72·40	717	13,755·64	72	1,375·56	54·16
Ganjam	51	1,115·57	71	1,795·60	62	1,100·30	54	999·40	682	13,478·47	68	1,347·85	53·06
Sundargarh	58	1,134·36	58	1,249·90	76	1,181·90	51	1,634·10	670	12,972·91	67	1,297·29	51·07
Dhenkanal	55	1,135·89	76	1,469·20	68	1,232·80	69	1,338·36	739	13,671·02	74	1,367·10	53·82
Puri	45	857·00	72	1,860·80	76	1,327·40	57	1,143·20	672	13,973·50	67	1,397·35	55·01
Keonjhar	56	1,067·56	57	1,344·20	71	1,224·60	59	1,281·88	666	12,851·42	67	1,285·14	50·60
Cuttack	49	1,027·94	72	1,549·40	74	1,120·35	46	954·48	686	13,916·31	69	1,391·63	54·79
Mayurbhanj	69	1,608·07	74	1,541·30	96	1,957·20	74	1,967·04	822	17,471·11	82	1,747·11	68·78
Balasore	53	932·18	64	1,166·30	83	1,577·70	61	1,089·60	734	13,877·27	73	1,387·73	54·64
Average for the State	56	1,159·45	73	1,609·70	75	1,397·07	55	1,127·01	712	14,122·97	71	1,412·30	55·60

1. Figures in column 3 obtained from the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona and reproduced from the table given at page 20 of Census of India, 1951 Volume XI Orissa—Part I Report.
2. Figures for columns 2 and 4—28 worked out from the statistics published by the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, in Orissa Gazettes.

APPENDIX

Part (*iii*)—Monthly and annual normals of rainfall and of rainy

Based on records

(*Data collected from the Memoirs of the India*

State/District	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ORISSA ..	**14·0**	**0·9**	**25·9**	**1·6**	**21·4**	**1·5**	**35·3**	**2·5**	**70·8**	**4·4**	**213·2**	**10·1**	**351·6**	**15·6**
Kalahandi ..	11·5	0·8	15·4	1·2	13·6	1·2	23·7	1·9	33·7	2·5	228·3	9·8	343·5	16·1
Koraput ..	6·7	0·6	11·3	1·0	16·2	1·3	53·4	3·9	75·0	5·2	205·8	10·9	351·1	17·9
Sambalpur ..	14·3	0·9	24·4	1·9	16·4	1·4	17·6	1·5	30·9	2·3	218·7	9·9	469·6	18·6
Bolangir ..	13·9	0·8	18·2	1·4	13·9	1·2	18·7	1·6	29·1	2·3	233·7	10·1	391·7	16·9
Baudh-Khondmals ..	13·0	1·0	27·6	1·8	25·1	1·8	35·5	2·6	66·0	4·4	239·1	10·4	390·8	17·1
Ganjam ..	10·8	0·7	22·2	1·4	21·3	1·5	42·3	3·0	76·8	4·6	169·2	8·7	221·6	11·7
Sundargarh ..	19·9	1·3	36·7	2·2	19·3	1·7	20·1	1·7	41·1	3·3	250·9	11·3	480·2	19·6
Dhenkanal ..	15·5	1·1	30·8	1·8	18·7	1·6	28·8	2·1	59·5	4·1	208·9	10·4	382·0	16·7
Puri ..	14·2	0·9	26·2	1·5	19·7	1·3	26·8	1·9	67·2	3·8	207·0	9·6	310·8	14·2
Keonjhar ..	22·2	1·4	38·0	2·3	23·0	1·8	43·3	3·1	88·9	5·8	209·5	10·8	391·8	17·2
Cuttack ..	13·7	0·8	27·5	1·6	20·8	1·4	34·2	2·2	86·5	4·9	222·3	10·4	351·8	15·1
Mayurbhanj ..	21·9	1·5	35·5	2·4	29·8	2·3	47·3	3·2	96·7	6·0	235·2	12·1	426·4	17·8
Balasore ..	17·1	1·1	30·6	1·8	34·3	2·1	53·1	3·2	105·1	5·8	218·2	10·4	332·6	14·2

N. B.—Rainy day is a day on which 2.5 millimetres or more of rain is recorded

VII—*concld.*

days for the State and different districts of Orissa

from 1901 to 1950

Meteorological Department Vol. XXXI, Part III)

August		September		October		November		December		Annual		State/District
Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall in mms.	No. of rainy days	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
335·6	**15·5**	**236·5**	**12·1**	**131·6**	**6·1**	**39·9**	**1·6**	**6·4**	**0·4**	**1,482·2**	**723·3**	**ORISSA**
384·6	16·1	220·9	10·5	81·9	4·1	17·9	1·0	3·2	0·2	1,378·2	65·4	Kalahandi
380·3	18·5	262·1	13·7	116·5	6·1	35·8	2·1	7·6	0·5	1,521·8	81·7	Koraput
430·9	17·5	224·3	11·3	61·6	3·7	14·7	1·0	3·6	0·3	1,527·0	70·3	Sambalpur
407·1	16·6	232·0	11·0	65·6	3·7	15·9	1·1	3·7	0·3	1,443·5	67·0	Bolangir
373·8	16·8	260·3	13·0	127·2	6·2	31·8	1·8	6·9	0·5	1,597·1	77·4	Baudh-Khondmals
242·4	12·5	229·6	11·3	179·8	7·1	68·6	2·3	11·0	0·6	1,295·6	65·4	Ganjam
458·2	18·9	223·9	12·3	75·9	4·3	16·1	1·1	5·3	0·5	1,647·6	78·2	Sundargarh
333·0	15·8	220·6	12·0	93·6	5·5	25·2	1·3	4·5	0·4	1,421·1	72·8	Dhenkanal
300·3	14·3	244·7	12·6	167·0	7·2	57·9	1·9	7·3	0·5	1,449·1	69·7	Puri
335·3	16·1	233·0	12·6	112·7	5·9	31·7	1·4	5·1	0·4	1,534·5	78·8	Keonjhar
315·8	14·8	229·2	12·0	147·4	6·6	46·7	1·6	5·4	0·3	1,501·3	71·7	Cuttack
375·5	17·3	232·3	12·2	113·6	6·2	27·4	1·4	6·6	0·5	1,648·2	82·9	Mayurbhanj
313·8	14·3	243·1	11·8	171·0	6·6	42·3	1·5	7·2	0·4	1,568·4	73·2	Balasore

INDEX

(References are to paragraphs in the Report)

A

Abundance of small sized households .. 123
Additional District Magistrate .. 18
Alluvial soil .. 106
Analysis of different kinds of Industries .. 87
Annexures I to IX .. 33
Appendix I .. 15
,, II .. 15
,, III .. 15
,, IV .. 29
,, V .. 28
Asbestos cement sheeted roof .. 97
Average number of persons employed in each type of Industry .. 87
Average number of persons per room in Orissa .. 125
Average size of households in Orissa .. 124

B

Balasore—overcrowding in . 49
Black cotton soil .. 110
Block .. 14, 18
Block—formation in rural and urban areas .. 14
Block—formation of .. 14
Brick and lime roof .. 97
Brick walls .. 95
Brown soil .. 109
Building .. 19,20
'Building' defined .. 20
Building number 20, 25

C

Census Circular No. 6 .. 29
Census Circular No. 7 .. 28
Census House .. 19, 21
Census household .. 19, 22
'Census House' defined .. 21, 34
'Census House' defined in different Censuses .. 34
Census Houses per 100 Sq. miles .. 39
Census Houses—rate of growth .. 38
Census Houses—their number .. 57
Census Personnel .. 18
Census Territorial Units .. 13
Charge .. 17
Charge Officer . 17, 18
Charge—rural .. 17
Charge—urban .. 17
Circle .. 16, 18
Coal-tar marking of House number .. 26
Coastal region of Orissa .. 128
Code number .. 75
Collection of details during Housing Census .. 3
Combination of residences with business premises .. 62
Communal lands .. 123

C *(concld.)*

Concept of 'room' .. 116
Concrete and stone slab .. 97
Congestion in households .. 124
Congestion in villages .. 123
Cotton weaving in handlooms .. 80
Cuttack City—its neglected condition .. 103
Cuttack City—overcrowding in .. 49

D

Despatch of Census records .. 31
Deteriorating Housing Condition discussed .. 2
Difference in location of village sites discussed .
Distribution of rainfall .. 113
District .. 13
District Census Officer .. 18
District Magistrate .. 17, 18
Division .. 75,76
Dwelling houses .. 41
Dwelling houses in coastal districts .. 41
Dwelling houses of Scheduled Castes .. 41
Dwellings in large towns .. 70
Dwellings owned and rented in urban areas of different districts 66, 67, 68, 69

E

Economic condition of people .. 111, 114
Educational Institutions .. 53
Educational Institutions in the principal towns of Orissa 54
Encroachment upon communal lands .. 123
Enumerator .. 10, 15, 18
Executive Officer .. 17

F

'Factory' defined .. 78
Factories engaging 100 persons and more .. 84
Factories run by coal, wood and bagasse .. 82
Factories run by electricity .. 82
Factories run by liquid fuel .. 82
Factories run by 'no power' .. 82
Factories run by 'other power' .. 82
Factories run by 'power' and 'no power' .. 82,85
Flood .. 28, 147

G

Gerumati marking of house numbers .. 26
Gram Panchayat Secretary .. 16
Grazing grounds in villages .. 123

H

Households in blocks .. 14
Household Industry .. 65
Households with no regular room .. 118
House List abstracts .. 26
House-listing .. 11
House-listing operation—checking of .. 26
House-listing operation—completion of .. 26
House-listing operation—period allotted .. 26
House-listing operation—second round of check .. 26
House Lists—first copy .. 26
House Lists—second copy .. 26
House number—components .. 24
House number—illustration .. 24
House-numbering .. 24, 27
House-numbering—its importance .. 12
House numbers—disappearing in excessive rains and floods .. 28
House numbers—writing of .. 24
House numbers—rewriting of .. 2
House structure .. 1
Houses in coastal districts .. 41
Houses of people with nomadic habits .. 94
Houses of Scheduled Castes .. 41
Houses on high wooden platforms .. 105
Houses purely used as dwelling .. 62
House types .. 141
Housing and Establishment Tables .. 32
Housing and Establishment Tables of important States 33
Housing an indispensable necessity of life .. 1
Housing Census .. 3, 19
Housing condition .. 2

I

Incidence of shops, workshops, etc. .. 50
Industries by size of employment .. 84
Industries classified by kinds of fuels used .. 82
Industries engaging maximum number of persons .. 87
Industries in rural and urban areas .. 63
Influence of rainfall .. 114
Influence of soil factor .. 111
Inland region of Orissa .. 128
I. S. I. C. Scheme explained .. 75

J

Jewellery—manufacture of .. 80

K

Khanja .. 41
Kutcha houses—their distribution .. 101

L

Large sized households .. 119
Laterite .. 93
Lateritic soil .. 107

L (*concld.*)

List of establishments, factories and workshops collected during Housing Census .. 5
Localities of commercial importance .. 47
Locational patterns of villages . 130
Lucrative Industries .. 80

M

Major Group of I. S. I. C. .. 75, 76
Manual of Instructions for Census Personnel .. 15
Manufacture of articles from bamboo, cane, leaves, etc. 80
Manufacture of earthenwares .. 80
Manufacture of jewellery, etc. .. 80
Manufacture of sundry hardwares .. 80
Material of roof .. 97
Metal-sheeted roof .. 97
Minor Group of I. S. I. C. .. 75, 76, 79
Mud-plastered ceiling .. 98
Mud-walled houses .. 92
Multiroomed houses .. 119
Municipality .. 17
Municipal wards comprising blocks .. 14

N

Narriah tiles .. 99
National Sample Survey result .. 120
Natural regions of Orissa .. 127
Non-agricultural section of workers .. 55
Non-workers—their number .. 55
Notified Area Council .. 17

O

Occupational groups and types of houses .. 55
Other kinds of Census Houses .. 46
Overcrowding in large towns .. 48

P

Pattern of lay-out of a village .. 135
Percentage of houses used for business and commerce in principal towns of Orissa .. 51
Period allotted for house-listing .. 26
Permanent marking of house numbers .. 26
Places of commerce and business .. 45, 47
Police Station .. 13
Population of Orissa classified according to different occupational groups .. 55
Power used in large sized and small sized industries .. 86
Pretesting operation .. 6
Pretesting operation—first .. 7
Pretesting operation—procedure .. 9
Pretesting operation—second .. 8
Pretesting operation—Total number of houses pretested and total persons subjected . 9
Pretesting operation—why was necessary .. 6
Programme of house-listing .. 26
Programme of house-numbering .. 26

P (*concld.*)

Programme of work .. 26
Proportion of rented accommodation .. 61
Provisional marking of house numbers .. 26
Puri—overcrowding in .. 49

R

Rainfall in different districts .. 113
Rainfall records .. 112
Rainfall records of India Meteorological Department 113
Rain recording stations .. 112
Records—despatch of .. 31
Records—scrutiny of .. 30
Red soil .. 108
Rented houses in large towns .. 70
Revenue Inspectors .. 16
'Room' defined .. 116
Rourkela—overcrowding in .. 49

S

Saline and marshy soil .. 105
Sarpanch .. 16
Scrutiny of Census records .. 30
Shanty—construction of .. 94
Shops excluding eating houses .. 44
Shop-*cum*-dwellings .. 42
Small sized households in Orissa compared with India as a whole .. 121
Soil geology .. 104
Stone-walled houses .. 93
Styles of thatching .. 98
Subdivision .. 13, 17, 18
Subdivisional Census Officer .. 18
Sub-Inspector of Police .. 17
Subsidiary Tables to E-I .. 36
Subsidiary Tables to E-II .. 60
Subsidiary Tables to E-III .. 74
Subsidiary Tables to E-IV .. 90
Subsidiary Tables to E-V .. 116
Supervisor .. 10, 16, 18

T

Table E-I—analysis of .. 37
Table E-I—contents .. 35
Tables E-I to E-V—explained .. 32
Table E-II—contents .. 59
Table E-III—compared with Table B IV, Part C .. 81
Table E-III—contents .. 73
Table E-IV—contents .. 89
Table E-V—contents .. 115
Tahasildars .. 16
Taluk .. 13, 17
Tenure status of Census households .. 60
Thatched roof .. 97, 98
Tiled houses less involved in fire accident .. 99
Tiled roofs .. 97,99
Tiled roofs in Ganjam and Koraput .. 99
Time-lag between house-listing and enumeration .. 27
Time-lag presenting difficulty .. 28
Training classes .. 23
Training of Census Personnel .. 23
Training programme .. 23

U

Usefulness of Housing Census .. 4

V

Vacant Census Houses .. 40
Villages comprising blocks .. 14
Village site .. 123

W

Walls of timber, bamboo, leaves, etc. .. 94
Wardwise distribution of pucca and kutcha houses in the City of Cuttack .. 102
Workers engaged in industry, trade, manufacture, mining, construction, etc. .. 55
Workers in a factory—defined .. 78
Workers—their population .. 55
Workshop and factory—definition .. 72
Workshop and factory—definition—subtle distinction 72
Workshop-*cum*-dwellings .. 43, 52

Y

Yellow soil .. 108

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20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road .. (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co. Association Building, Girgaum Road (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building Sir P. M. Road . (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road (Rest.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate .. (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co. 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 (Rest.)

CALCUTTA-
1. Chatterjee and Co, 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane . (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street . (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street . (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street . (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons. Private Ltd. 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street . (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co. Ltd. 3, Old Court House Street . (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17. Park Street .. (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co. Ltd. Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension .. (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd. I. C. College Square .. (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East . (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 .. (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street .. (Rest.)
14. Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowrinhee Centre .. (Rest.)
16. Soor and Col, 125, Canning Street (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49 Dharamtala Street . (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road . (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository. 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road . (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah . (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH-
1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 . (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 .. (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D . (Reg.)

5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D . (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros, 15-Z, Sector 22-B . (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre Sector 16 (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B . (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot .. (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road . (Reg.)

CUTTACK-
1. Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
2. Cuttack Law Times . (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35 (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag . Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar . (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—
1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh. 318, Chukhuwala .. (Reg.)
4. Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (Rest.)

DELHI—
1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate . (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kshmere Gate (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot. Kashmere Gate . (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros. 188, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vidya General Agencies) P. B. 2027. Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road .. (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 . (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar . (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi .. (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak . (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj .. (Reg.)
12. All India Educational Supply Co. Shri Ram Buildings Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House. 1522, Lajpat Rai Market .. (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar . (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg . (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) . (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market .. (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book coy, 75, Gokhle Market (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (Rest.)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate .. (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar Ganeshpura .. (Rest.
30. Adarsh Publishing Service. 5 A/10 Ansari Road . (Rest.)

DHANBAD-
1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines.. (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 . (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society . (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot. Subhas Road .. (Rest.)
3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM-
1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road .. (Rest.)
2. South India Traders C/O Constitutional Journal .. (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot. 78, Jhoke Road .. (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya .. (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg .. (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakshan, Nakhes Road .. (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. .. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta .. (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
1. Supdt, Printing & Stationery, M. B.
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa. Lashkar . (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD-
1 Director, Govt. Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul .. (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. . (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Rest.)

IMPHAL- Tikendra and Sons, Bookseller (Rest.)

INDORE
1. Wadhawa and Co. 56, M. G. Road (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar . (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace . (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers and Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawahargangj (Reg.)
2. National Book House 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R.)

JAIPUR-
1. Government Printing and Sationery Department. Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers and Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar . (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal and Sons., Tripolia Bazar (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Rest.)
8. Dominon Law Depot. Shah Building. P. B. No. 23 . (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar . (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR-
1. Amar Kitab Ghar. Diagonal Road P. B. 8 Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih . (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros, Booksellers and News Agents, Bistupur Market (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Shayog Book Depot . (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU-
1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (Rest.)
2. *Kapram Prakashan Prasaran 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg* (R.)

JODHPUR
1. Dwaraka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents . (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar Sojati Gate (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers. Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR-
1. Hazooria Bros, Mai Hiran Gate . (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala . (Reg.)
3. University Publishers. Railway Road .. (Rest.)

KANPUR-
1 Advani and Co., P. Box 100, The Mall .. (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall . (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk . (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26,Srinivaspuram . (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, District Hazaribagh (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road . (Rest.

KOTA—Kota Book Depot . (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat. Booksellers and Stationers (N. Kanara) .. (Reg.)

LUCKNOW-
1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj . (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 . (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road .. (Reg.)
7. Civil and Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar .. (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213 Faizabad Road . (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park .. (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1. Layall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

MADRAS-
1. Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty and Co., Triplicane (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary and Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd. 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
9. V Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10,Congress Building 11, Mount Road. (Rest.)

MADURAI--
1. Oriental Book House, 258 West Masi Street (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press 48, West Masi Street (Reg.)

MANDYASUGAR TOWN— K. N. Narasimhe Gowda and Sons (Rest.)
MANGALORE--U. R. Shenoye Sons. Car Street, P. Box 178 (Reg.)
MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak (Rest.)
MATHURA--Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT -
1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subha Bazar (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers and News Agents (Rest.)

MONGHYR--Anuasandhan, Minerva Press Building (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
1. Cambridge Book Depot The Mal (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR--
1. Mittal and Co., 85-C, New Mandi (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain and Co., 71 Abupura (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1. Scientific and Educational Supply Syndicate (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House. Amgola Road (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1. H. Venkatramaiah and Sons, New Statue Circle (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers and Publishers, Krishnamurthi puram (Rest.)
4. News paper House. Lansdowne Building (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas (Rest.)

NADIAD -R. S. Dessay. Station Road (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1. Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depo
2. Weastern Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.)
3. The Asst. Secretary Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (Rest.)

NAINITAL--Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Rest.)

NANDED—
1. Book Centre, College, Law, General Books, Station Road (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper and Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51. (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency. Vazirabad (Rest.)

NEW DELHI-
1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
2. Bhawani and Sons, 8. F, Connaught Place (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj (Reg.)
5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand and Sons, 15-A Khan Market (Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Pr House, Connaught Plac (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book and Stationer Co., Scindia House (Reg.)
9. Ram Krishana and Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31. Municipal Market, Connaguht Circus (Reg.)
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady, Harding Road (Reg.)
16. The Secretary. Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Stationery and Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji (Reg.)
19. Laxmi Book Stores, 42,Janpath (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (Rest.)
21. Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Deb Nagar (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1. Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson. P. B. No. 3034 (Rest.)
27. The Secretary Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers and Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16 New Municipal Market Lody Colony (Rest.)

PANJIM-
1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B.70 Near the Church (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Ide Jameria (Rest.)

PATHANKOT The Krishan Book Dept. Main Bazar (Rest.)

PATIALA
1. Superintendent, Bhupendr State Pres
2. Jain and Co. 17,Shah Nashin Bazar (Reg.)

PATNA-
1. Superintendent Government Printing. (Bihar)
2. J. N. P. Agarwal and Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhaban (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarasi Dass, Bankipore (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH--Maniram Punetha and Sons (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY -M/S. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R.)

POONA—
1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan, Gymkhana (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl. Near Appa Balvant Chowk (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot. 1339. Shivaji Nagar (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI -Shri P N Sriminathan Sivam and Co. East Main Road (Rest.)

RAJKOT- Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents (Reg.)

RANCHI-
1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (Rest.)

REWA—Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA- The Rourkela Review (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandra, Court Road (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street (Reg.)

SILCHAR--Shri Nishitto sen, Nazirpati (Rest.)

SIMLA-
1. Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall (Reg.)

SINNAR--Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinnar, (Nasik) (Rest.)

SHILLONG—
1. The Officer-in-charge, Assam Govt, B. D.
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 .. (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency . (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Book shop, Residency Road .. (Reg.)

SURAT -Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI-
1. Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road .. (Reg.)
3. Palamiappa Bros. (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—
1. International Book Depot, Main Road .. (Reg.)
2. Reddar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 . (Rest.)

TUTICORIN- -Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road . (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—
1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole . (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers' Co-op. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

UJJAIN- -Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (Rest.)

VARANASI—
1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka . (Rest.)
2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series office, Gopal Mandir Road P. B. 8 (Reg.)
3. Globe Book centre . (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor store, University road, Lanka . (Reg.)
5. B. H. U. Book Depot .. (Rest.)

VELLORE -A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book and Review centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM-
1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building .. (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road . (Reg.)
3. The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. . (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM- -Sarda and Co. .. (Rest.)

WARDHA- -Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W C. 2

Railway Bookstall holders

1. S/s A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2. Gahlot Bros., K. E M. Road, Bikaner
3. Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1. S/s Education Enterprise Private Ltd. Kathamandu (Nepal)
2. S/S Aktie Bologat, C E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730 Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4. Shri Isw r Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York. 27 NWY
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot. Ahmedabad
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Asst. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1 Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian, Bureau of Mines, Government Of India, Ministry of Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.
7. The Asst. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincograhhic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Govtrnmnet Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
10. The O.I C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building; 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50 Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension New Delhi.
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Link Road Jullundur City.
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1s Floor, 'C' scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building. 6 Linghi Chetty Stree P. B. 1530, Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334 Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore,
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Asst. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block. New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31. O. I/ C,, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S. I. S I. Extension centre, Habra, Tabaluria 24-Parganas
33. O. I/C., S. I. S I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar. P. O. Burnipur.
34. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
36. Asst. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Asst. Director, Extension, Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39. Dy Director In harge, S. I. S. I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornic
42. The O. I/C., State Information Centre. Hyderabad.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44. The Asst. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhan Saubh (P. B. 271) Bangalore

OGP—MP-(Census) 70- 1,000—24-6-1964