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DELHI

PART IV (A AND B)

REPORT
ON
HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

BY

BALDEV RAJ

Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi

AND

KULDIP CHANDER SEHGAL

Officer on Special Duty

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
CENSUS OPERATIONS, DELHI

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PREFACE

This volume is in two parts. Part A contains the *Report on Housing and Establishments* of the Union Territory of Delhi and Part B gives the *Main and Subsidiary Tables (E Series)*, relating to housing in the 1961 Census. The report part contains seven chapters and three annexures.

Chapter I—Introduction-mentions, in brief, the factors contributing to the housing problem in the Union Territory of Delhi, its progress under the five-year plans, housing programme in the Master Plan for Delhi and then summarises the findings of the 1961 census on pages 5 and 6. This in a way completes the housing story of Delhi upto the 1961 census. At the close of the chapter, various census tracts and zones of Delhi are introduced.

Annexure I of this chapter gives a detailed note on the administrative and technical aspects of collection and compilation of housing data in the Union Territory of Delhi in the 1961 census.

Annexure II gives an historical perspective of housing in Delhi city. The Master Plan of Delhi has been mainly relied upon in the writing of this Annexure, for which due acknowledgment is made.

Chapter II—Uses of occupied Census Houses—discusses in detail individual categories of uses of occupied census houses, which were formulated in the 1961 census. An attempt has been made in this chapter, as well as in all other chapters, to give the data right up to the level of localities of the Delhi city, of which important ones were selected in different census zones.

Chapter III—Tenure Status of Census Households—gives the tenure status of census households living in each category of census houses, in detail. Besides the census data, this chapter gives data about rents and landlord tenant relations collected from other sources, mentioned in the chapter. Particular attention is drawn to the suggestion made at the end of the Chapter regarding collection and compilation of data on *nature of tenancy* and *rents* paid by the tenants, in the 1971 census.

Chapter IV—Factories and Workshops-studies in detail, besides other things, 13 Major Groups of industries in the Union Territory of Delhi. The aspects studied are, the component Minor Groups of the Major group under study, locational aspect, employment aspect and information regarding the sources of energy used by the industry.

Chapter V—Material of Wall and Roof-discusses in detail the distribution of the sampled households living in each of the categories of materials of wall and roof in different census zones and selected localities of Delhi. The concept of *poor structures of walls* introduced in this chapter can serve as a guide to the town planners in assessing the magnitude of the efforts involved in refashioning the housing structures in Delhi.

The annexure to this chapter "Housing Pattern of Rural Delhi" has emerged after deep personal observations and interrogations in the rural areas of Delhi and would be read with interest.

Chapter VI—Household Population-gives the composition of the household population and the number of rooms occupied by it. In this chapter also, as in others, efforts have been made to present data upto the level of selected localities.

A comparative picture of the various aspects of housing in Delhi Town Group and other selected cities of India is also attempted and is interspersed in the respective chapters.

The results of the special Census of unauthorised squatters on Government and public lands carried out in June-July, 1960 have been incorporated in an Appendix at the end of Part A of this Report.

The authors express their deepest sense of gratitude to Sri Asok Mitra, Registrar General and *Ex-Officio* Census Commissioner of India for his scholarly guidance in this work. The arduous burden of preparing the E-Series Tables was cheerfully borne by the team of zealous workers under the leadership of Mr. B. M. Gupta, Tabulation Officer, Mr. S. D. Tripathi, Statistical Assistant and Mr. M. L. Sharma, Tabulation Assistant. Appreciation is expressed for the hard labour put in by Miss Krishna Sehgal, Statistical Assistant, along with Mr. Chhotey Lal Rohatgi, Assistant-Compiler for the preparation of all the inset tables incorporated in this Report. Acknowledgment is offered to Shri Moti Ram Gupta of our office who has done so much in the conduct of the Census of Squatters in 1960 as well as the supplementary census. His help was invaluable in writing the Appendix. The maps and diagrams, are the outcome of hard work of our young draughtsmen Mr. N. K. Girdhar and Mr. M. G. Bhalla. Mr. G. P. Mediratta, Tabulation Officer, has helped in the judicious choice of the photographs and drawings which have been done by Mr. H. P. Sarin, our Office Photographer. The hard job of proof reading and seeing the report through the press was performed by Mr. Chhotey Lal Rohatgi. Mention may also be made of Mr. Jagdish Rai, Stenographer, who typed the whole report within a record time.

BALDEV RAJ
KULDIP CHANDER SEHGAL

DELHI,
SEPTEMBER 25, 1963.

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PART—A

REPORT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Factors contributing to the Housing Problem

The rapid increase of population, a very high rate of urbanisation and the pace and pattern of migration into the Union Territory of Delhi are some of the factors contributing to the problem of housing in Delhi. These factors may be stated, very briefly, one by one.

Growth of Population

Table 1.1 below gives the decennial percentage variation in population of the Union Territory of Delhi during the last six decades.

TABLE 1.1.

Decennial percentage variation in population of the Union Territory of Delhi 1901—1911 *to* 1951—61.

(+denotes increase)

Decade	Decennial percentage variation in population
(1)	(2)
1901—11	+1·98
1911—21	+18·03
1921—31	+30·26
1931—41	+44·27
1941—51	+90·00
1951—61	+52·44

Up to the 1911 census, Delhi had only a regional significance. Since 1912, various factors have from time to time contributed towards the growth of its population, the more important of them being the establishment of the capital of Imperial India in New Delhi, the partition of India in 1947 involving a huge influx of refugee population in Delhi and Delhi becoming the seat of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of Free India.

Density of Population

During the last decade there has been an increase of 596 persons per square mile, the density of population in Delhi Territory rising from 3,044 persons per square mile in 1951 to 4,640 persons per square mile in 1961. Amongst all the States and Union Territories of India, Delhi tops the list in density in 1961 as it did during the 1951 census. The second place goes to L.M. & A. Islands and the third to Pondicherry. Amongst the states, the highest density rank goes to Kerala with 1,127 persons per square mile, followed next by West Bengal having a density of 1,032 persons per square mile in 1961. The density of population per square mile in India was 312 in 1951 and 370 in 1961. Thus the density of population per square mile in Delhi in 1961 was 12.5 times the corresponding density for India as a whole.

The Pace of Urbanisation

Urban population constituted 82.40 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi in 1951; the corresponding percentage rose to 88.75 in 1961. During the decade 1951-61, the percentage increase of urban population of Delhi was 64.17. It is noteworthy that in the whole of India, Delhi had the highest percentage of urban population both in 1951 as well as 1961. Amongst the states of India, the highest percentage of urban population was found in Maharashtra, which had 28.82 per cent of its total population as urban in 1951 and 28.22 per cent in 1961. In India, the urban population formed 17.35 per cent of its total population in 1951 and 17.97 per cent in 1961. During the decade 1951-61, India recorded an increase of 26.22 per cent in its urban population. While dealing with the urban population of Delhi in the 1961 census, it may be mentioned that 48 villages*, which were treated as such in the 1951 census have since been urbanised and were treated as urbanised areas in the 1961 census.

Migration into the Union Territory of Delhi

The total population of the Union Territory of Delhi, according to the 1961 census, is 2,658,612 out of which 1,638,087 (61.6 per cent) are immigrants *i.e.* those persons whose place of birth is outside the Delhi Territory. Amongst the total immigrants, only 6.3 per cent live in rural Delhi and the remaining 93.7 per cent in urban Delhi. Table 1.2 on the next page gives the duration of residence of the immigrants.

*The urbanised villages in 1961 census are :

1. Oldanpur
2. Khureji Khas
3. Saqdarpur
4. Silampur
5. Karkar Dooman
6. Azadpur
7. Ghondli
8. Shakurpur
9. Basai-Darapur
10. Shadipur
11. Khampur
12. Hauz Khas
13. Humayunpur
14. Mubarakpur Kotla
15. Masjid Moth
16. Sarai Kalekhan
17. Zamrudpur
18. Chirag Delhi
19. Garhi Jharia Meria
20. Khirki
21. Toot Sarai
23. Seikh Sarai
23. Kalu Sarai
24. Shahpur Jat
25. Kharera
26. Begumpur
27. Jia Sarai
28. Adhchini
29. Nangli Razapur
30. Basant Nagar
31. Jogabai
32. Mohd. Pur Munirka
33. Khizarabad
34. Okhla
35. Chack Chilla
36. Kilokri
37. Keshopur
38. Chaukhandi
39. Madipur
40. Khayala
41. Nangli Jalib
42. Tihar
43. Tatarpur
44. Yaqutpur
45. Bahapur
46. Sarai Shahji
47. Asalatpur
48. Posangipur

TABLE 1.2

Immigrants into Delhi classified by duration of residence in place of enumeration, 1961

Name of Tracts	Total In-migrants	Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years					
		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16+ years	Period not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Delhi Total	**1638087 (100·0)**	**212828 (13·0)**	**461263 (28·2)**	**313997 (19·2)**	**427846 (26·1)**	**189653 (11·6)**	**32500 (1·9)**
Delhi Rural	103226 (100·0)	29024 (28·1)	19007 (18·4)	12761 (12·4)	11443 (11·1)	29630 (28·7)	1361 (1·3)
Delhi Urban	1534861 (100·0)	183804 (12·0)	442256 (28·8)	301236 (19·6)	416403 (27·1)	160023 (10·4)	31139 (2·1)
D.M.C. Urban	1306378 (100·0)	150727 (11·5)	363315 (27·8)	258212 (19·8)	373065 (28·5)	135526 (10·4)	25533 (2·0)
New Delhi	199150 (100·0)	23719 (11·9)	67297 (33·8)	40483 (20·3)	40621 (20·4)	22639 (11·4)	4391 (2·2)
Delhi Cantt.	29333 (100·0)	9358 (31·9)	11644 (39·7)	2541 (8·7)	2717 (9·3)	1858 (6·3)	1215 (4·1)

(Figures in brackets show percentages)

During the last inter-censual period, there were 988,088 immigrants out of a total number of 1,638,087 giving roughly an average inflow of 99,000 persons per annum. The origin of the immigrants is given in the table below :

TABLE 1.3

Origin of the In-migrants, 1961

Place of origin	Rural	Urban	Unclassifiable		Total	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
U.P.	280740 (66·6)	138251 (32·8)	2229 (0·6)	(100·0)	421220	(25·7)
Punjab	210892 (61·9)	128182 (37·6)	1530 (0·5)	(100·0)	340604	(20·8)
Rajasthan	73110 (77·0)	21340 (22·5)	452 (0·5)	(100·0)	94902	(5·8)
Pakistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		508414	(31·0)
Others	—	—	—		272947	(16·7)
Total In-migrants					1638087	(100·0)

(Figures in brackets show percentages)
(N.A. denotes 'Not available')

Out of the total number of immigrants, the three states of U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan account for 52.3 per cent and Pakistan alone for 31.0 per cent. An overwhelming majority of the in-migrants are from rural areas, from where they are pushed out in search of avenues of employment. The prospects of earning higher income in Delhi exert a sort of pull to immigrants. According to an estimate of the Town Planning Organization, the per capita annual income in Delhi in 1951 was Rs. 665 as against Rs. 274 for all India.[1]

The pace and pattern of migration into Delhi that emerges from the 1961 census data points to the need for providing housing accommodation to an average of 99,000 in-migrants per annum, majority of whom come from rural surroundings and start residing in urban areas. The rural pattern of life of low-income in-migrants in urban areas gives rise to the worst forms of slum conditions.

Five Year Plans for Housing

There was no regular housing scheme in the Delhi Territory under the First Five-Year Plan though towards the end of the plan period two schemes *viz.*, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme were sponsored by the Government of India as independent schemes. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, State Governments were given loans up to 50 per cent at

1. See table II, Chapter 4, the Economy of Delhi, Vol. two, Master Plan for Delhi, Town Planning Organisation.

4½ per cent interest and subsidy up to 50 per cent of the total cost. Employers were offered 25 per cent of the cost as subsidy and 37½ per cent of the cost as loans. Co-operatives of the industrial workers were offered 50 per cent of the total cost as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy. Subsidy of 50 per cent was found necessary to bring down the economic rent within the paying capacity of average industrial worker. During the period 1952-56, the progress made under the scheme in Delhi was as under :

TABLE 1.4

Progress under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme in Delhi during 1952-56

Agency	Number of Tenements	
	Sanctioned	Completed
Government	1376	—
Employers	100	100
Co-operatives	58	—
TOTAL	1534	100

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme was launched in Delhi towards the close of 1954-55. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 52.97 lakhs was disbursed and 880 houses were completed as against 2,234 houses sanctioned during the First Plan period. Loans to the extent of Rs. 38.80 lakhs were given to the various local bodies for construction of houses. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs was given to the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee for the development of land at Azadpur.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 190 lakhs (11.19 per cent out of the total outlay of Rs. 1,697.35 lakhs) was made for housing. Out of this amount, a provision of Rs. 95 lakhs was made for disbursement of loans to third parties and a sum of Rs. 22.04 lakhs was provided for the acquisition of land. The Third Five-Year Plan Report estimated the total expenditure of the Second Five-Year Plan of Delhi at Rs. 1,142 lakhs, out of which Second Plan estimated expenditure on housing was Rs. 181 lakhs, constituting 25.32 per cent of the total estimated expenditure during the Second Five-Year Plan. The Third Plan allocates Rs. 1,905 lakhs (23.3 per cent) out of the total outlay of Rs. 8,175 lakhs for housing. The progress of housing in Delhi during the Second Five-Year Plan under different schemes is given below :

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme was in continuation of a scheme in the First Five-Year Plan. Aid under the scheme was envisaged primarily for the purpose of housing persons whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 6,000/- and who already did not own a house. During the Second Five-Year Plan, both the fiscal and financial targets were exceeded. 2,132 houses were constructed against the plan target of 1,930 houses. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 124.39 lakhs against the plan target of Rs. 117.04 lakhs. This amount included Rs. 12 lakhs spent on acquisition of 65 acres of land at Najafgarh Road during 1959-60 for development into plots to be allotted under the scheme.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This scheme was sponsored by the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply towards the end of the year 1959-60. Aid under the scheme was envisaged for individuals whose annual income exceeded Rs. 6,000 but did not exceed Rs. 15,000 and who did not already own a house in their own name or in the name of their dependents. Under this scheme 138 houses were constructed and the disbursement of loans amounted to Rs. 27.49 lakhs.

Village Housing Project

This scheme envisaged planned improvement and reconstruction of selected villages. The scheme was taken up during the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 100,000 was disbursed for the construction of 88 houses.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

As already mentioned, this scheme was in continuation of a scheme started under the First Five-Year Plan with a target for construction of 1,380 one-room double storeyed tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 46 lakhs in the industrial area along the Najafgarh road. The construction was started in October 1955. The work was completed in the Second Plan period. In addition, 348 small two-room double storeyed quarters were also constructed. Construction of 936 small two-room double storeyed quarters was also started towards the end of the Second Five-Year Plan and the work is scheduled to be completed in the Third Plan period.

Housing by the Co-operative Societies

In the 'Statistical Statements Relating to the Co-operative Movement in India', the Reserve Bank of India gives useful data about Co-operative Housing. The following table is extracted from the source mentioned above.

TABLE 1.5

Co-operative Housing Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1950-51 *to* 1959-60

Year	Total No. of societies (Ltd. liabilities)	Total No. of members	Independent houses constructed		No. of tenements constructed by societies	Remarks
			by Societies	by Members		
			No.	No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	74	5671	—	—	—	
51-52	82	4771	—	—	—	
52-53	74	8229	—	—	—	
53-54	81	9173	—	—	—	
54-55	86	10299	—	—	—	
55-56	124	11740	—	—	—	
56-57	29	548	—	—	—	
57-58	173	17290	193	213	—	
58-59	222	24138	142	253	—	
59-60	257	28473	1096	277	3	

Information about the number of houses and tenements etc., constructed by the Co-operative Housing Societies was available only from 1957-58 onwards. It may be noted that the number of Co-operative Housing Societies in Delhi rose from 74 in 1950-51 to 124 in 1955-56, registering an increase of 67.6 per cent. The year 1956-57 recorded a sudden decline, but the upward trend continued at a much faster rate afterwards.

Magnitude of the Housing Problem

The magnitude of the housing problem may be studied in two ways. Estimates may, either, be attempted of the number of persons in need of living accommodation or an assessment may be made of the number of houses needed at a point or over a period of time. Brief reference may be made to certain estimates of the magnitude of the housing problem in Delhi.

Estimate of the Improvement Trust Enquirry Committee (1951)

The Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee Report (1951) estimated the figures of the persons in need of living accommodation at 6 lakhs.

Estimate of the Second Five-Year Plan

The Second Five-Year Plan of Delhi assessed the extent of the housing problem in these words :—

"Taking into account the annual increase of population, both due to births and migration of people into Delhi, and also considering the number of houses which have either completed their life or which have otherwise become unfit for habitation it may be safely assumed that (other things being equal) the population in need of housing facilities will be about 11 lakhs by 1961. If from this number, the figure of displaced persons (for whom houses have been built since 1951) is deducted, then the actual number of those in real and immediate need of houses will be obtained. On a very liberal estimate, the number of such displaced persons as have found suitable accommodation can be put at 3 lakhs. The total population, therefore, in need of new accommodation will be 8 lakhs (11 lakhs minus 3 lakhs=8 lakhs)."

"The Delhi Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee thought that a house could accommodate 6 persons, but this basis does not appear to be very correct, since according to the Census Report a family on an average, comprises of 4.71 members. Proceeding on the basis, the total number of houses required would be 1,60,000."*

Programme in the Master Plan for Delhi

The proposed Housing Programme of the Master Plan for Delhi involves an outlay of 195 crores. It envisages housing in the following three major groups :—

(a) Houses to be built by the Government and other public agencies or local bodies for their own employees;

(b) Houses to be built for rehousing and rehabilitation of squatters and slum dwellers, including housing of transit camps types; and

(c) Houses to be built for public by the private sector and co-operative societies.

The distribution of the 'dwelling units'[1] to be constructed in these major groups for each of the five year plan periods till 1981 is presented in table below :—

TABLE 1.6

Proposed Housing Programme 1981—Delhi Urban Area

	Third Five-Year Plan			Fourth Five-Year Plan 1966—1971		Fifth Five-Year Plan 1971—1976		Sixth Five Five-Year Plan 1976—1981		Total Programme 1960—1981 (Cols. 2+4 6+8+10).
	1960-61	1961—1966								
		Rate/per Year	Rate for Plan Period	Rate/per Year	Rate for Plan Period	Rate per Year	Rate for Plan Period	Rate/per Year	Rate for Plan Period	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Govt. Housing ..	8,000	5,000	25,000	6,000	30,000	7,400	37,000	10,000	50,000	150,000
2. Squatters & Low Cost Housing	10,000	5,000	25,000	5,000	25,000	5,000	25,000	5,000	25,000	110,000
3. Private Housing ..	15,000	15,000	75,000	19,000	95,000	25,000	127,500	35,000	175,000	487,500
TOTAL	33,000		125,000		150,000		189,500		250,000	747,500
Per cent increase over the 5-year Plans ..					20%		26%		32%	

(*Source* : Table No. 9, Page No. 24, Chapter Nine, Master Plan for Delhi, Vol. II, Part II).

*Page 249, Sec. 5, Second Five-Year Plan of Delhi Union Territory. The Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi Administration., Delhi.

1. A dwelling unit is here defined as 'a normal living area of one family with one kitchen. A two storeyed house with two kitchens one on each floor, for example, constitutes two dwelling units'.—*See* Chapter 9, Vol. II, Part II, Master Plan for Delhi.

This programme proposes (i) to accelerate the rate of housing construction so as to keep pace with the increasing population, and (ii) substantially to narrow down the huge backlog of housing, if not completely wipe that off. Though greater emphasis has been placed on the low-cost and low-income group housing in this programme, yet it visualises possibility in the near future of upgrading and revising the housing needs for this group, as the economy gets strengthened towards self-generation. The proposed quantitative programme up to 1981 calls for the building of 7.5 lakhs of dwelling units during the next twenty years. A modest programme of construction of 25,000 dwellings was suggested during 1961-66 but this is to be gradually increased through the five year plans to reach 50,000 dwelling units level per year in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The 1961 Census and Housing

The 1961 census has made a significant contribution by collecting a wealth of data about 'census houses'*, a detailed study of which is attempted in the chapters that follow this introduction.

A comprehensive note dealing with the administrative and technical aspects concerning the collection and compilation of housing data in 1961 census is given as Annexure I to this introduction, which may be gone through by the interested readers. An historical perspective of housing in Delhi city will be found as Annexure II. In the following few paragraphs it is proposed to give a glimpse of some aspects of housing in Delhi, as it has emerged from the 1961 census data on housing. For a detailed account of each of the aspects touched upon in the following paragraphs of this Introduction, the relevant chapter may be looked into.

Census Houses and the uses to which they are put

There are 497,528 census houses in the Union Territory of Delhi, out of which nearly 97 per cent were occupied and only 3 per cent were found vacant at the time of census in 1961. Out of the total number of 481,729 occupied census houses, 80.8 per cent are used for residential purposes, either exclusively or combined with other purposes, 8.2 per cent are shops excluding eating houses, 0.3 per cent are used as educational institutions, 1.5 per cent are factories, workshops and worksheds, 1.0 per cent are business houses and offices, 8.2 per cent are in miscellaneous categories, rest of the categories of uses claiming less than 1 per cent each. Out of the total number of occupied census houses, 13.3 per cent are in rural Delhi and 86.7 per cent are in urban Delhi; within urban Delhi, the D.M.C. urban tract has 72.9 per cent, New Delhi 11.8 per cent and Delhi Cantt. 2.0 per cent.

Average number of persons per dwelling works out at 6.8 persons for the Union Territory of Delhi as well as its rural and urban areas, 7.2 for the D.M.C. urban tract, 5.10 persons for New Delhi and 5.03 persons for Delhi Cantt. These figures have been arrived at by dividing the respective population figures of 1961 of each area by the corresponding figures of the total number of dwellings, whether used exclusively or partly for the purpose. Thus, on the average, there are 7 persons per dwelling each in Delhi, rural Delhi, urban Delhi and the D.M.C. urban tract and 5 persons per dwelling each in New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Materials of Walls and Roofs

A large majority (76.2 per cent) of the sampled households[1] in the Union Territory of Delhi live in houses whose walls are built of burnt bricks, out of the remaining, 15.7 per cent of sampled households live in houses whose walls are made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud and unburnt bricks and the rest of the households live in houses whose walls are made of materials like C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement, concrete etc. Out of the total number of sampled households in rural Delhi, 58.8 per cent live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 27.7 per cent in those of mud and 8.5 per cent in those of unburnt bricks; the corresponding percentages for urban Delhi are 78.0, 7.2 and 3.3, respectively.

Amongst the sampled households in Delhi Territory, 40.4 per cent live in houses whose roofs are made of concrete and stone slabs, 24.5 per cent in those having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo, 14.1 per cent reside in houses having roofs of bricks and lime, 13.4 per cent in those whose roofs have corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 2.7 per cent in houses having roofs of tiles, slate and shingle and 2.7 per cent of the households live in houses whose roofs have materials other than those mentioned above. In rural Delhi, amongst the sampled households, 60.4 per cent live in houses having roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo, 19.6 per cent in those having roofs made of bricks and lime and 11.5 per cent in houses having concrete and stone slabs in their roofs. Amongst the sampled households in urban Delhi, 43.5 per cent of the households live in houses having roofs made of concrete and stone slabs, 20.7 per cent in houses having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo, 14.3 per cent in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 13.5 per cent in houses whose roofs are made of bricks and lime.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households

Out of every 10 households in the sample in Delhi Territory, 6 are tenants and 4 are owners. Rural and urban Delhi present extreme contrasts in tenure status; whereas in urban Delhi, out of every 10 households, 7 are tenants and only 3 are owners, in rural Delhi 9 are owners and 1 is a tenant.

*See the definition of a census house in the next chapter.

1. Based on a 20% sample.

Census Houses used as Workshops and Factories

There are 8,414 census houses in the Delhi Territory which are being used as workshops and factories; out of these 6,455 (76.7 per cent) employ less than 10 persons each, 1,574 (18.7 per cent) between 10 to 49 persons each and only 385 (4.6 per cent) employ 50 persons and more each. Nearly 2.6 per cent of these workshops and factories do not use power. Electricity as a source of power is used by 52.2 per cent of the total workshops and factories, liquid fuel by 3.5 per cent, coal, wood and bagasse by 15.9 per cent and other sources of power by 2.5 per cent.

The number of Members in the Sampled Households and the number of Rooms Occupied by Them

Nearly 60 per cent of the sampled households and nearly 50 per cent of the total members thereof in the Union Territory of Delhi are in the category of occupants of one room only; the corresponding percentages of households and members in this category are 35.6 and 25.4 in rural Delhi and 63.0 and 53.2 in urban Delhi, respectively.

Out of the total number of 158,761 rooms occupied by the sampled households in Delhi Territory, 18,016 (11.3 per cent) are with households having 5 rooms or more; 25.0 per cent of the total number of rooms in rural Delhi and 9.2 per cent of those in urban Delhi are with households in this category.

Introducing the Census Tracts and Zones

A frequent reference is made to the **Census Tracts** and **Zones** in each of the following chapters; so it would not be out of place to introduce the reader with the Census Tracts and Zones of the 1961 Census.

For the purpose of enumeration, Delhi Territory was divided into four main tracts as follows :

1. **Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural) :** Comprising 300 villages. Of these 300 villages, 24 were recorded in the 1961 census as uninhabited.
2. **Delhi Municipal Corporation (D.M.C. Urban) :** This area was divided for 1961 Census purposes into seven well-defined zones as follows ;

Zone I—Shahdara (comprising Old Shahdara City, Gandhi Nagar, Geeta Colony, Krishan Nagar, 31 small colonies and 6 urbanised villages).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj (comprising Walled City, Sadar Bazar, Paharganj and Red Fort).

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar (comprising Karol Bangh, Anand Parbat, Patel Nagar, Kishan Ganj, Daya Basti, the Industrial area of Najafgarh Road, and seven small colonies).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi (comprising Civil Lines, Subzimandi, inclusive of 5 separate areas, Narela, 49 new colonies and 5 urbanised villages).

Zone V—Transferred Area (comprising transferred area of New Delhi Municipal Committee composed of 26 well defined areas like Minto Road Area, Inder Prastha, Purana Qila, Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin, Jangpura, Lajpat Nagar, Defence Colony, Sewa Nagar, Yusuf Sarai, Rajinder Nagar etc.)

Zone VI—South Delhi (comprising Kailash Colony, Kalkaji, Malviya Nagar, Kotla Mubarakpur, Hauz Khas Enclave, Mehrauli, 9 small colonies and 26 urbanised villages.)

Zone VII—West Delhi (comprising Tihar I and II, Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Rajouri Garden, Najafgarh, Central Jail, 43 small colonies and 15 urbanised villages.)

3. **New Delhi :** This tract has almost halved in area from 1951 (32.8 square miles), as some portions of this tract have been transferred to Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban).
4. **Delhi Cantonment :** 2.41 square miles of this tract have been transferred to Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban).

The map on the opposite page shows the above-mentioned 1961 census tracts and zones of Delhi.

ANNEXURE I

A note on the administrative and technical aspects of collection and compilation of housing data in 1961 Census

One of the many innovations introduced during the 1961 Census was the collection of a comprehensive Housing data in the country as a whole as well as in the different States and their cities, towns and villages. The data thus collected was supposed to throw out figures of buildings and houses and the uses to which they were being put and also the number of establishments, workshops and factories in each city, town etc. Furthermore, it was expected to bring out the number of families occupying one room, two rooms and so on and also of families occupying only a part of a room. With that object in view a form known as the **Houselist** was devised in the office of the Registrar General and was put to practical test by means of a "pretest" in each State and Union Territory. After such a pretest, suggestions were invited from all the Superintendents of Census Operations with a view to making improvements in the draft form. The draft form and the various suggestions were then discussed threadbare in the first Conference of Census Superintendents held in September and October 1959, presided over by the Registrar General. The final form as it emerged as a result of the discussion is given at the end.

The project was undertaken on the request of various governmental agencies e.g., the National Buildings Organisation, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry etc. The former agency stood in need of housing data with a view to ascertain the housing needs of the country while the Commerce and Industry Ministry welcomed the idea as the data thus collected was to furnish complete lists of all kinds of establishments, factories and workshops in the country with the number of persons engaged therein. Apart from its usefulness to the various agencies, house numbering and houselists prepared on the eve of the census enumeration of 1961 were bound to be of immense help to those responsible for the Census Operations in carving out the various census units, a task so essential as an undertaking preliminary to the actual census count itself.

The maiden effort had also the blessings of the ECAFE whose members, it is understood, commended the effort in one of their meetings.

Period of Housenumbering and Houselisting

In the Summary of the Proceedings of the Census Conference held in September and October, 1959, the following observations occur :—

"The Superintendents of Census Operations reiterated the views which they had already expressed in their correspondence regarding the period of housenumbering in their respective States. It was accepted that housenumbering should not be undertaken too far in advance of actual enumeration as an inordinately long interval between housenumbering and the final enumeration would upset the momentum of the Census Operations. On the other hand, housenumbering cannot also be very close to the period of enumeration, for in such an event it would be difficult properly to train the enumeration agency. It is essential that at least two training classes should be held to explain the system of housenumbering and houselisting, of which at least one should be a practical demonstration carried out in the village or in the streets of a town. At least six training classes should be held to train enumerators in the work of enumeration. Naturally enough, if houselisting and house numbering were commenced as late as November, the training of enumerators would suffer. It was agreed that housenumbering and houselisting should be completed between April and the middle of November, 1960, except in Kerala or parts of Mysore and Madras or in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and one or two other States where housenumbering and houselisting may commence even in February or March. As Diwali in 1960 falls on the 20th and 21st of October, it should be possible to complete housenumbering by the middle of November. The Registrar General desired that all Superintendents should send him a full calendar of operations, as early as possible, stating the period of housenumbering and houselisting and outlining the training programme both for housenumbering and actual enumeration. His office might be able to help with suggestions and comments on the calendar."

According to the Census Calendar prepared in this office and forwarded to the Registrar General for approval, (appearing in this report at the end) housenumbering and houselisting operations were to commence in the Union Territory of Delhi on the 20th April 1960 and completed by 30th June, 1960. Experience gained during the housenumbering and houselisting operations and also during the actual Census count showed that the dates selected were not happy. Firstly, all the schools were due to close for the summer vacation on the 15th May 1960 and no amount of persuation could keep the school teachers (the chief agency employed) from going to their homes or elsewhere for enjoying the vacation. Only a few of them were prompt enough to complete their work before proceeding on vacation, with the result that the work was interrupted and had to be resumed after the reopening of the schools. As the majority of the workers put

on this job were school teachers, most of the work remained unfinished and could not be completed till as late as August 1960. For obvious reasons, dragging on the work for over four months was not desirable and would in all likelihood have resulted in a slackening of effort on the part of the workers. Not only that; owing to a time lag of almost eight months between houselisting and the actual census count, the same incumbent who did the houselisting and housenumbering could not in all cases be put on the job of actual census count. At the time of the actual census count, there were innumerable requests from the workers that they may be given the same area of operation as was given to them for housenumbering and houselisting. The requests were very genuine because the persons who had done the housenumbering and houselisting knew where to find a particular house or household and would thus have been saved the time and botheration of making a fresh hunt for the areas and houses etc. There is yet another convincing reason for not taking up this work too early. Delhi being a fast-growing territory, hundreds of thousands of houses and shacks are springing up like mushrooms almost overnight, and if the Census Superintendent undertakes the housenumbering operation too far in advance of census enumeration, he is bound to find himself in a soup. I am firmly of the view that these operations should be undertaken as close to the actual census count as is feasible.

Agency Employed

By and large, the personnel for housenumbering and houselisting were drawn from amongst the school teachers employed in the Corporation and Government schools. A few workers were also drawn from the clerical staff of the Delhi Administration, the Deputy Commissioner, the Cantonment Board (for Cantonment area), the New Delhi Municipal Committee (for New Delhi area) and the Malaria Institute. For special areas, the required staff was taken from the authorities concerned *viz.,* the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Delhi University Campus, the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Birla Mills, the Swatantra Bharat Mills and the Northern Railway.

At this stage, it would be helpful if the concepts and definitions of the various terms employed in housenumbering and houselisting are given in brief. The most important terms used in the houselists were building, census house and census household. The instructions on the point were as follows :

Column 2—Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census number if any) :

"This refers to the 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 number."

Column 3—Building No. (col. 3) with sub-numbers for each census house.

"A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc. with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. 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.

If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.* the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in Arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2) etc. A Census house may contain more than one household, in which case each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number."

Column II—Sub-number of each census household with census housenumber.

"A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C) etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(A), 2(B), 2(C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1), 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(1A), 4(1B), 4(1C) and 4(2A) and 4(2B)."

Training

Normally the procedure for training should have been for me to train the Census Officers or at the most the Charge Officers who would then have taken upon themselves to train the Supervisors and Enumerators. But it became clear to me quite early that the Charge Officers (drawn mainly from the gazetted staff of the

local bodies) thought that they had their hands too full with their own work to undertake this extensive training programme. As a matter of practical expediency I did not press the matter further with them and hit upon the idea of asking for the services of a few experienced senior teachers (at least graduates) from Government and Corporation schools to help me in training the Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators. The respective Education Authorities were requested accordingly, and they very kindly placed the services of a few good teachers at my disposal. Those teachers were first thoroughly trained by me in housenumbering and houselisting and then asked to impart the necessary training to the supervisors and enumerators. Each trainee was given a course of two lectures. In the first lecture, copies of "Instructions in Housenumbering and Houselisting" and sample houselist forms were distributed among all of them and they were briefed fully and asked to go to their respective places of residence and try their hands at filling the houselist forms and numbering the houses. The forms duly filled in were examined during the second lecture and the mistakes, if any found, were rectified and explained. Training classes were held in batches of about 50 persons.

Housenumbering and houselisting operations were carried out simultaneously. In the area covered by the erstwhile Municipal Committee of Delhi, all the houses bore numbers fixed on them by the Municipal authorities by means of an enamel plate. In the absence of any other system of numbering, these Municipal numbers were adopted as our Building Nos. (Col. 2). The enumerators were instructed accordingly and were asked to paint census housenumbers and household numbers at appropriate places on all houses. These instructions, however, were not followed by all the workers. Even while I was holding the training classes in housenumbering and houselisting there were loud protests from the trainees that it was against the principles of the Constitution to force them to do this manual work. I have dealt with this aspect of the matter in detail in my Administration Report. Here, it would be sufficient to repeat the suggestion for the consideration of the authorities that the housenumbering and houselisting operations should be done through a paid agency, involving as it does a good deal of manual labour. Permanent housenumbers in Delhi are conspicuous by their absence. The numbering in the unauthorised colonies, wherever it exists, is most haphazard and incomplete. The whole question of permanent housenumbering in the country and its up-to-date maintenance has recently been taken in hand in the office of the Registrar General and it is hoped that by the time of the next Census, something concrete might have been achieved. If so, it will be a big step forward in attaining accuracy in the census figures.

As to the quality of the work done this time, I have already referred to the poor quality of housenumbering in Delhi and the reasons for the same. To a certain extent that quality was reflected in the houselists; it was sometimes not possible to make an on-the-spot verification owing to absence of census house numbers on the buildings. Moreover, in spite of our best efforts, it was sometimes not possible to bring home to the enumerators the fine distinction between a building, a census house and a census household. The remedy would seem to lie in the appointment of paid enumerators for the job. We could then get more intelligent and willing workers ready to devote more time to this work. It must be remembered that the job of housenumbering and houselisting, apart from involving manual labour, is time-consuming and tedious and one cannot expect it to be done satisfactorily without giving some monetary compensation.

Scrutiny of Houselists when received

The houselists were thoroughly checked as soon as these were received from the field and the defective ones were sent back for necessary corrections. From the filled in proformas of the houselists it appeared that the enumerators could not clearly differentiate between a building and a census house. It is, therefore, possible that due to this confusion the figures against the census houses may have had a certain margin of error.

Some of the typical mistakes as observed at the time of tabulation and the way in which these were corrected are discussed below, column by column.

Column 4 :—**Purpose for which Census House is used.**

(i) In certain cases **shop** was written under this column and at the same time population was recorded against columns 15-17. For the purposes of tabulation, this was taken as **shop-cum-dwelling;** if under columns 15-17, the entry was one male only it was assumed that the person to whom this entry related was a chowkidar and as such this entry was taken as a **shop.**

(ii) The same difficulty was observed in the case of **workshop** and **workshop-cum-dwellings** and this was also resolved in the same way as in the case of **shop** and **shop-cum-dwelling.**

(iii) The enumerators could not differentiate properly between a **hotel and a restaurant.** In most of the cases, a restaurant was wrongly classified as hotel. These were checked in the field and necessary corrections were made in the filled-up houselists.

Columns 5-8 :—**If the Census House is used as an Establishment, Workshop or Factory**

The maximum number of mistakes were committed in recording the entries in these columns. These mistakes related primarily to the omissions of the relevant information in the required columns, which were referred back to the field and necessary information filled in.

Column 9 :— **Material of Wall.**

Under this column in addition to the classified materials, *i.e.* grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, timber, mud, unburnt bricks, burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement, concrete and all other material, the following other materials of wall *e.g.* Kaccha mud and bricks, brick and cement, pacca bricks and lime, *bajri* and cement and tent etc. had also been reported. The way in which these additional reported materials of wall were classified under the different heads of the relevant tables will be discussed at a later stage.

Column 10 :—**Material of Roof**

Under this column also in addition to the materials categorised *i.e.,* grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick and lime, concrete and stone slabs and all other materials, the following other materials of roof *e.g.* kacha, Khaprail, mud, wood and tin, cement, bricks and iron sheets, pacca, lanter, R.C.C. *'bajri'*, stones, tent etc. had also been reported. The technique of their classification under different heads will be discussed later.

Column 13 :— **Number of Rooms in Census Households.**

The omissions under this column were got verified and in cases where exact number of rooms could not be ascertained due to the change of occupants etc. these figures were obtained with the help of the neighbours.

Column 14 :— **Does the Household live in Owned or Rented house ?**

In some of the cases, no entry under this column was made and such cases were got verified by referring these sheets back to the field. It may, however, be added that such cases were negligible.

Column 15-17 :—**Number of Persons Residing in Census Household on the Day of Visit.**

No difficulty was observed in these columns.

Tables prepared on full count and sample basis

Two tables *viz.* E-1 "Census houses and the uses to which they are put" and E-III "Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment" have been prepared on full count and the remaining tables have been prepared on the basis of 20% sample of households.

Table E-I :—Census House and the uses to which **they are put.**

For this table, coding and counting was done blockwise. The relevant column for this table was column No. 4 which was coded according to the general instructions except that N, O, P and Q were adopted for Gher (cattle shed), store, others and census houses vacant at the time of houselisting, respectively. In this table figures against others include *baithaks,* milk dairies, temples and religious places, motor garages, waterhuts, tube wells, *Ahattas, Chaupals* and urinals etc.

For the preparation of this table tally marks system was not used due to practical difficulties (discussed under preparation of tables II, IV and V); instead, the process of simple counting was adopted. Entries were then counted separately for each code and totals were written in the abstract given below :—

Abstract to Table E-I

Name of Census Tract.....(Code No.).....
Name of Charge, Ward/Village.....
(Code No.).....
Number of Enumerator's Block.....
(Code No).....

Dwellings	(A)
Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	(B)
Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings	(C)
Hotels, hostels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses.	(D)
Shops excluding eating houses	(E)
Business houses and offices	(F)
Factories registered under Factories Act	(G)
Worksheds and workshops not registered under Factories Act	(H)
Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	(J)
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	(K)
Places of entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	(L)
Public health & medical institutions hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	(M)
Gher	(N)
Store	(O)
Others	(P)
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	(Q)

E-III :—Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment.

This table relates to the classification of the information contained under columns 6, 7, 8 of the houselist. The coding of these columns was done in three stages. Firstly, the coding of column 6, wherein the recorded information was regarding **name of produce, repairs or servicing undertaken** was done

with reference to the three digit code numbers published in the Standard Industrial Classification booklet. This information was coded only for those establishments for which in column 4 the entry was made as workshop, factory, workshop-*cum*-dwelling and factory-*cum*-dwelling. Secondly, after the coding of column 6 of the houselist was completed, entries in column 7 of the houselist were coded which recorded the information regarding the average number of persons employed daily during the last week. The following group code marks were given for coding of entries in column 7.

Average No. of Persons Employed		Code No.
1	person	A
2-5	persons	B
6-9	persons	C
10-19	persons	D
20-49	persons	E
50-99	persons	F
100	persons and above	G

Finally, column 8 of the houselist form, which contained information about **kind of fuel or power** utilized, if machinery is used, was given code numbers as follows :—

Electricity	I
Liquid Fuel	II
Coal, wood and bagasse	III
Other power	IV
No power	V

Abstract.—The abstract given below was prepared separately for each three digit minor industrial code and each type of power or fuel used. There was, therefore, a group combination of minor industrial code with each type of power or fuel used. Separate sheets were used for these combinations of each minor group industrial code and type of power used.

1961 Census—Tabulation

Census Houses as used Factories and Workshops Classified by Industry, Power and no Power used and Size of Employment.

Name of Census Tract..... Charge No.....

Kind of Fuel or Power..... Name of Sorter....

Minor Group .....

Serial No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Prepared by ..... Checked by.....

Dated ..... Dated .....

Sampling

For the purpose of sampling and tabulation, the Union Territory of Delhi was divided into four Tracts viz., (1) D.M.C. (Rural) (2) D.M.C. (Urban) (3) New Delhi (4) Delhi Cantt. D.M.C. (Urban) was further divided into the following seven zones :

I	Shahdara
II	City, Sadar, Paharganj
III	Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar
IV	Civil Lines-Subzimandi
V	Transferred Area
VI	South Delhi
VII	West Delhi

Before marking the sampled households in the houselist, the houselist forms were arranged in the order of location code numbers of villages in the case of D.M.C. (Rural) area and in the case of other three tracts, these houselists were first arranged in order of location code number of blocks within the charges and then charges were arranged serially within the tracts and zones.

For marking sampled households, only those lines were taken where there were figures in at least two of the columns 15-17; thus lines where these columns were blank were not considered for the purpose of marking samples.

The starting number for the marking of samples was taken from the random number table. Separate starting numbers were chosen for all the ten tracts and zones. With the help of these selected numbers first sample was marked among the first five households in the first houselist of the respective tract/zone. After the selection of the first household every fifth household was marked **sample,** ignoring the lines where there were no entries against columns 15-17. The marking of the sample was done continuously without a break until the last line of the tract/zone was exhausted. The sampled households were indicated by the word **sample** with a rubber stamp.

As the reference was required to be made to columns 15-17 of the houselist for marking sampled households, a slight departure from the instructions was made. It was found to be more convenient to mark **sample** on the left side in column 18 of the houselist as close to column 17 as possible, instead of marking it in between columns 11 and 12, as suggested by the Registrar General.

TABLES

Preparation of Tables II, IV and V

For tables II and IV, the coding was done by one person for the entire unit.

In order to provide continuity with the codes used for Table I, the suggested abbreviations for table II were modified in the following manner :—

Dwellings were coded as A instead of D. Shop-*cum*-dwellings were coded as B instead of S. Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings were coded as C instead of W.

Frequency Tables

The use of tally marks was found cumbersome and time-consuming. It was felt that there were greater chances of omission in this method. Moreover, the subsequent verification by the supervising officer would have been a little difficult. Therefore, the tally marks method was not adopted at all; instead the process of sample counting was adopted and the frequency tables were devised accordingly.

Frequency Table II-Tenure status of Sample Census Households living in Census Houses used as Dwelling.

The total number for different codes was written in the respective abstract for both the pages of the sheet at the same time because entries in this form relate only to sampled households whose number was small and cannot exceed eight for any sheet.

Frequency Table 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.

A combined form was used for both columns 9 and 10 of the houselist for the preparation of table IV.

Frequency Table V—Sample Households Classified by number of Members and by number of Rooms occupied

Entries in respect of each sheet were made in columns 2-14 of the form vertically under each head, one line being given for each entry in the houselist. Suppose there were two households with one room, 3 households with three rooms and one with seven rooms, two lines under column 4 and 5, three lines under column 8 and 9 and one line under columns 12-14 were consumed for this sheet and the entries for the next sheet were taken up after writing its sheet number in column 1 on the fourth line of the form. No separate columns were provided for writing the number of households because this could be easily got by counting the number of entries under each column vertically downward.

Coding :—

(A) Abstract II

The following abbreviations were used for the types of households (col. 4).

Dwellings	A
Shop-*cum*-dwellings	B
Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	C
Dwelling with other uses	O

The following abbreviations were used for the tenure status (col. 14).

Own	O
Rented	R

The combined code was written on the right hand side of column 14.

(B) Abstract IV.

The following abbreviations were used for the material of wall (col. 9).

1. Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo
2. Timber
3. Mud
4. Unburnt bricks
5. Burnt bricks
6. C. I. or other metal sheets
7. Stone
8. Cement, concrete
9. All other materials

The following abbreviations were used for the material of roof (col. 10).

A Grass, leaves, reeds. thatch, wood or bamboo.
B Tiles, slates, shingle.
C Corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets.
D Asbestos cement sheets
E Brick and lime
F Concrete and Stone slabs.
G All other materials

In addition to the above materials, the following other materials were also reported :

e.g. in col. 9 under the material of wall :

Kaccha, mud and bricks, brick and lime, pacca, brick and cement, *bajri* and cement and tent etc.

In col. 10 under the material of roof :

Kaccha, *khaprail,* mud, wood and tin, cement, brick and iron sheets, pacca, lanter, R.C.C., *bajri,* stone and tent etc.

These materials were included in the suggested codes as follows :

Under Col. 9 :	
Kaccha	3 along with mud
Mud and bricks	4 along with unburnt bricks
Brick and lime *pacca*, brick and cement	5 along with burnt bricks
Tent	9 along with all other material
Under col. 10 :	
Kaccha, *khaprail*, mud.	'A' along with grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo etc.
Wood and tin, brick and iron sheet	'C' along with corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets.
Pacca	'E' along with brick and lime
Lanter, R.C.C. cement *bajri* and stoned	'F' along with concrete and slabs.
Tents	'G' along with all other materials.

Frequency Tables used

Frequency tables used for abstract II, IV and V were as follows:

(A) **1961 Census—Tabulation**

Abstract II

"Tenure status of sample Census households living in census houses used as dwellings."

"Frequency Table"

Name of the Census Tract.....

Number and Name of Zone.....

Sl. No.	A. O.	B. O.	C. O.	O. O.	A. R.	B. R.	C. R.	O. R.
TOTAL :								

Prepared by.....Checked by.....

(B) **1961 Census—Tabulation**

Abstract—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"

"Frequency Table"

Name of the Census Tract.....

Number and Name of Zone.....

Sl. No.	Column—9									Column—10					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	A	B	C	D	E	F
TOTAL															

Prepared by.....Checked by.....

(C) 1961 Census—Tabulation

Abstract V

"Sample Households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied"

"Frequency Table"

Name of the Census Tract.....

Name and Number of Zone .....

Sl. No.	Households with												
	0 Room		1 Room		2 Rooms		3 Rooms		4 Rooms		5 Rooms & above		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	No. of rooms	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TOTAL :													

Prepared by.....Checked by.....

ANNEXURE II

HOUSING IN DELHI CITY—AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

A study of housing in Delhi will not be complete without dealing with the housing conditions as they existed and developed during the various periods of history. Such a study will give the reader an insight into the reasons for the existence of overcrowding, slums, high density of population in one area and low density in others, and also into the prevailing housing conditions in general in the various parts of Delhi. An attempt has, therefore, been made to trace the history of Delhi through the various stages of its development, with special reference to housing.

The earliest history of this city can be traced to the 1st century B.C. when Raja Dillu of the Mauryan Dynasty founded a new city near about the site where the Qutb Minar stands today. It is believed that he named the city after his own name and all the other names viz., Delhi, Dehli, Dilli etc. follow from the original name given to the city by Raja Dillu.

Again, no records of the history of Delhi were available until about the middle of the 11th century when Anangpal, a Rajput King, founded another city on the old ruins of the city of Raja Dillu. Under his reign, and under the other Rajput Kings that ruled for over a century, several tombs and tanks were constructed for providing adequate water supply to the city. The well-known Qilla Rai Pithora was built according to the Rajput style of architecture. With the defeat of Prithvi Raj Chouhan, the last of the Rajput Kings, at the end of the 12th century, Delhi passed into the hands of Muslim invaders.

For the next three centuries (from early 13th century to early 16th century), various Sultans ruled Delhi and developed their capitals at several places in the vicinity of the Qutb Minar. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, the founder of the Slave Dynasty, established his capital towards the end of the 12th century on the same site from where the Rajput Kings ruled. He gave India the famous Qutb Minar, a 238 feet high tower from the top of which can be viewed the entire landscape of Delhi. This tower stands on one side of the mosque which was later enlarged to twice its original size by Alla-ud-Din Khalji in the 13th century.

Another important capital stood further north-east of the Qutb Minar on the site of the present ruined ramparts of Siri. This capital city was built at the end of the 13th century. The village of Shahpur Jat is inside the fortification of these ruins.

During the reign of Alla-ud-Din Khalji, Delhi is said to have become very important, being both a political capital and a commercial and cultural centre.

When the Tughlak Dynasty seized power, the founder King Mohd. Tughlak built his new capital in 1320 A. D. 5 miles east of the old city and gave it a new name, Tughlakabad. This new city, however, had to be abandoned because of scarcity of water. The seat of the Government was, therefore, moved back to the old city near Qutb Minar by the succeeding Tughlak who extended the city further north-east, built new fortifications around it and gave it a new name, Jahanpanah, in 1330 A.D.

The last Tughlak ruler, Firoz Shah Tughlak, abandoned this site altogether and in 1354 A.D. moved his capital further north near the ancient site of Indraprastha and founded a new city named Firozabad. It is said that under the reign of Mohd. Tughlak poets sang of Delhi as a **twin sister of Heaven, a very paradise on earth.** It combined strength with beauty and elegance with comfort.

With the shifting of the capital from Delhi to Agra, Delhi received a temporary set-back, until the year 1648 A.D. when Shahjahan, the 5th Moghal ruler, returned to this ancient city and undertook the construction of an altogether new capital north of Firozabad. He built an entirely new city on the banks of Yamuna and named it as **Shahjahanabad.** He also built a massive fortification around it and the city was approached by seven gateways from north, west and south. The east side touched the waters of the Yamuna. He also built his Royal Palace, called the **Red Fort,** to the north-east, inside this walled city. In Chandni Chowk, where motor cars and tongas ply today, used to flow a beautiful canal ending against the eastern entrance of Fatehpuri Mosque. Shahjahan also built the great Jama Masjid. These buildings have given Delhi a majestic dignity which it has since retained.

This Moghal Emperor who gave the world the **Taj Mahal** was a great architect and planner. His design of the city as he laid it then, had wide roads, gracious parks and houses of nobles with the large courtyards. The city was planned to meet the community requirements of the times. Public residential streets were kept narrow to protect the people on the streets from the scorching summer sun and biting winds of the winter. The city hummed with activity. Business flourished and travellers from far and wide came not only to see the Moghal splendour but also to partake of the rich cultural life of this city.

It is said that during the reign of Shahjahan the population of Delhi rose to a lakh and a half.

The city of Shahjahanabad was inhabited mainly by rich landlords having large estates and therefore needing extra protection. Today the same area, having grown in population over the past three centuries within the precincts of its fortifications, presents a dismal picture of sub-human existence in its narrow and rather dark lanes flanked by two and three storeyed buildings, its exposed sullage and storm water drains running on both sides of dead-end streets.

The British conquered Delhi in 1803 A.D. At this time, except for parts of Shahjahanabad, Delhi was nothing but a large grave. In 1829, the British constituted the District of Delhi including two Parganas in the south and the north of Shahjahanabad as the centre. At the time, the settlement near Indraprastha was no more than a small suburb and the city near Qutb Minar had declined to nothing more than a country-town.

In the initial stages, the new masters settled within the walled city in Kashmere Gate area, but later on as conditions improved, they crossed the fortifications to the north and established an entirely new settlement, now known as the Civil Lines. This new settlement had informal planning with large and spacious residential plots. An extensive park area between the walled city of Shahjahanabad and the new settlement of Civil Lines was created to act as a buffer between the rulers and the ruled. The present Nicholson Park, Qudsia Garden etc., form part of this buffer area. In the initial stages, the new settlement was confined to the area east of the northern range of the Aravalis but as time passed and the British consolidated their power, the city continued to flourish, new *abadies* developed towards the west of the ridge as well. A small shopping centre (Exchange Stores and Service Station) was built for their daily needs in the Civil Lines area, whereas the major and fashionable shopping centre, having facilities like restaurants, theatres, cinemas, dance-halls etc., was built in the Kashmere Gate area. A church and a college were also built in this area.

After the 1857 disturbances, Delhi started growing faster. In the latter half of the 19th century, it saw the coming of the Railways and Postal Services. Metalled roads were built to link various parts of the city. Some industries came to be located. Commerce also developed; goods and commodities started coming in from distant places and Delhi, once again, became one of the largest commercial and cultural centres of north and north-eastern India.

At the historic Delhi Darbar in 1911, the visiting King George V announced the shifting of the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi. Following this announcement, the old secretariat was built in Civil Lines. The Viceroy's Place or Viceregal Lodge was built on the western slopes of the ridge where a separate residential colony was also developed for the Viceregal staff.

Along with this proclamation, King George V also announced that an entirely new city would be built as the capital of British India. This new city was located at Raisina, south of Shahjahanabad and east of the ancient city of Indraprastha. The plan of New Delhi followed the garden city pattern, with wide avenues having double rows of trees on either side, creating vistas, and connecting various points of interest. Almost every major road has a specific focal point closing the vista so that no avenue is lost in the horizon. Besides the diagonal road pattern, the most prominent feature of the entire plan is the Central Vista Park starting from the National Stadium in the east through the Memorial Arch, the Central Secretariat and culminating in the west at the Rashtrapati Bhawan against the slopes of the Aravalis. The two secretariat blocks and the President's House (now known as Rashtrapati Bhawan) are some of the very finest contributions combining Roman classic architecture with Indian architectural details. The Council Chamber (Parliament House) was built to the north-east of the North Block of the Secretariat.

The Central Park divided the new city into two parts. Towards the northern end was located the fashionable shopping centre, called Connaught Place, designed around the circular park. To the west of this shopping centre were located the residences of the lower and middle income employees whereas to the east and the south, but still north of the Central vista, larger houses were built to accommodate senior Indian officials. The southern portion of the city was reserved for very senior officials of the Government who were almost all British. Each such bungalow had plots of four to five acres with dozens of servant quarters in the back of the estate. Adequate parks and play-grounds were provided in the plan for meeting the needs of the new town. Clerks' quarters were laid out around large open squares, so as to provide plenty of play area in the immediate vicinity of the houses where the children could play and be still under the eyes of their mothers. Gole Market a local shopping centre, was provided to meet their daily needs. No shopping centre was provided in the southern side of the vista since only very senior Government officials lived there who could easily drive to the main commercial and retail business centre, the Connaught Place, located in the north. Three large hospitals were also built to provide medical facilities to the residents. A race-course and golf-course were developed in the southern portion to provide additional sports facilities for the senior Government officials. The total plan area covered about 3,200 acres and was planned for a projected population of about 65,000.

Paharganj, which was originally included in the proposed plan area along with New Delhi was later on excluded because of the alleged high cost of acquisition. Paharganj then had only a few hundred houses.

But with the growth of the new city and the ideal location of Paharganj between the old and the new city, the pressure on Paharganj grew more and more with the result that it has now become one of the most thickly populated areas.

With the decision to build a new capital city south of Shahajahanabad, it was felt that the Cantonment, then located to the north-west of the Viceregal Lodge in the Civil Lines should also be moved somewhere in the south, not too far from the new city. Thus about 10,000 acres were notified and acquired towards the south-west of the new capital. The site lies between the Delhi-Jaipur Railway line and the Western slopes of the ridge. It is directly linked with Delhi by the Delhi-Gurgaon Road. To the north of this site was developed a large farm covering about 1,000 acres for facilities in agricultural research. It was named the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, which after 1947 became the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. It now also houses the National Physical Laboratory.

The Second World War had a great impact on the entire pattern of the city. Industry grew wherever it could find place to locate itself. This sporadic industrial growth and increase in commercial activities attracted more and more people from the neighbouring areas.

During the war years, substantial migration took place from the adjoining towns and villages to meet the increasing labour requirements. Population grew very rapidly and assumed enormous proportions. From 3,48,000 in 1931, it went up to 5,22,000 in 1941. The city assumed altogether new dimensions.

As a result of the war, government activities increased rapidly. New areas had to be developed to house this additional population. Lodi Colony with two storeyed apartments on grid-iron pattern was developed during this period of emergency. The Lodi estate bungalows, west of the golf course and partly wedged on the east side of the Lodi garden, were built for senior officials. For military personnel additional accommodation was built in the new cantonment to the south-west of this new city.

Hundreds of single and two storeyed temporary hutments were built around the secretariat blocks to provide additional office accommodation to meet the war needs. In addition to these hutments barracks were built in the vacant plots around the Hexagon, which had originally been allotted to the Princely states (Gwalior House, Jodhpur House, Bundi House, Bikaner House etc.). Most of these barracks still stand today even though they have outlived their lives.

When the War was over in 1945, question of Independence for India was energetically taken up. The British Government ultimately agreed to transfer power to India in August 1947. Along with this new era also came the partition of the sub-continent into two independent dominions of India and Pakistan. Communal riots broke out on the eve of independence and there was mass movement of population across the borders. Refugees from West Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and North-West-Frontier-Province started coming to Delhi and within a period of two months Delhi had to accept about five lakhs of additional refugee population. These were the uprooted families who sought shelter in the lap of Free India. There were, however, some Muslim families who had left Delhi and gone to Pakistan.

Delhi was not at all prepared for this sudden and unprecedented influx. Government, however, rose to the occasion and immediately set up numerous camps to house these families. The immediate problem was shelter, and for this purpose nothing could be faster than pitching of tents in all available open spaces. This had to be done in sufficiently large concentrations to give these families a sense of security, besides providing immediate shelter from the monsoons. The camp at Kingsway was the largest in Delhi, having some three lakhs of people. Other camps were established at Tibbia College in Karol bagh and at Shahdara.

Along with this programme of providing immediate and temporary shelter, the Rehabilitation Ministry, which was constituted along with the formation of the new Government, also started preparing long-term programmes for the permanent rehabilitation of these families. Consequently, agricultural lands were acquired all around Delhi wherever immediately available. First preference was given to evacuees' agricultural property. Construction of *pucca* houses was undertaken in south and west Delhi where land was cleared, developed, and roads were laid out. As a result, a number of townships sprang up all around the city except in the north where land was subject to floods almost every year. Nizamuddin, Jangpura, Bhogal, Lajpat Nagar, Kalkaji and Malviya Nagar were built in the south. The two Rajendra Nagars, the three Patel Nagars, Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Tihar I and II were built in West Delhi. The District Jail located opposite to the Kotla grounds or Mathura Road was shifted to a new spacious building in West Delhi. The Old District Jail building has now been converted into a Medical College and Hostel. In the north, the Kingsway camp was developed as a permanent rehabilitation colony. Gandhi Nagar was built in Shahdara.

As these various colonies were nearing completion, people from these camps were moved into these areas for permanent rehabilitation. Some of the land occupied by these colonies was already under the control of the Government, which helped to a great extent in speeding up the construction work. In each of these colonies provision was made for some shops, schools, clinics, post offices etc. though on very marginal standards. These were emergency projects and no time was available for formulating or following planning

standards. It was a national emergency and had to be met with immediate action. This situation was, however, most unfortunate, since it resulted in a legacy of large areas having developed at sub-standard levels.

With the formation of the national government, new responsibilities were added and expansion of Governmental activity became essential. The existing two secretariat blocks were no longer sufficient to accommodate the new offices. The temporary barracks and hutments built during the war around the secretariat blocks and around the Hexagon came handy and new offices were located in them on a temporary basis until permanent accommodation could be found or built. As the activities of the various Ministries of the Union Government expanded, more staff had to be recruited and more accommodation provided for the staff. Krishi Bhawan and Udyog Bhawan were built on both sides of the Central Vista to accommodate the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. Rail Bhawan was built to accommodate the Railway Board and Vayu Bhawan for the Air Headquarters. A new building was also constructed on Janpath to house the National Museum which was being temporarily housed in the Rashtrapati Bhawan. Vigiyan Bhawan was built on the Maulana Azad Road to provide a venue for big national and international conferences and meetings.

Along with this addition in governmental activity, there was need for providing residential accommodation for these new employees. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, therefore, undertook the construction of the three Vinay Nagars, Shan Nagar, Man Nagar, Kaka Nagar, Moti Bagh and Ramakrishnapuram in the south-west. They also developed Sunder Nagar, Golf Links, Jorbagh and Krishan Nagar and sold the developed plots for private construction. Diplomatic Enclave (Chanakya Puri) was developed mainly to house the various Embassies, but a good number of plots were auctioned to private individuals also. The Ministry of Railway undertook construction of houses for their own employees on the Kitchner Road, next to the Diplomatic Enclave. Private colonisers came in the market and started buying land and developed it for sale to the general public. Hauz Khas Enclave, Green Park, New Delhi South Extension, Model Town, are only a few instances of private enterprise. The Defence Ministry allotted developed plots at fairly cheap rates to their defence personnel in 'Defence Colony' situated on both sides of the Ring Road near Lajpat Nagar.

All these activities helped a great deal to overcome the acute shortage in housing. New Commercial areas were also developed and new industries started taking shape in the west and in the south. The Najafgarh Road Industrial Estate and the Okhla Industrial Estate are two examples of industrial growth in Delhi.

Apart from these authorised colonies, hundreds of unauthorised colonies grew up like mushrooms all over Delhi. A good many unauthorised *bastis* (clusters of huts) also sprang up at many open spaces with construction of small thatched huts by the labour class themselves. Quite a few *katras*—a group usually of single-room tenements, constructed normally in rows within a compound or an enclosure and having a single common entrance—which were formerly the palatial residence of Moghul noblemen, were now being occupied by the labour class of Delhi. All these three types of areas—the unauthorised colonies, the bastis and the katras now form the worst kinds of slums in Delhi.

Thus Delhi started expanding in all directions after Independence. This process of expansion goes on with the march of time. It is for the future historians to review the pace and pattern of this process of expansion of the city of Delhi.

CHAPTER II

USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Definition of a Census House in the 1961 Census

"A census house is a structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc. with separate entrance. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and independent of each other, giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses." A census house may be the whole building, or a part of a building, but in the latter case, it must have a distinct entity in the form of a separate entrance.

Instructions to the Enumerators for Recording the Purpose for which a Census House was Used

Column 4 of the Houselist sought information regarding the purpose for which a census house was used *e.g.* dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution; jail, hostel, hotel, etc.

The enumerators were instructed to write in this column the actual use to which a census house was put.

"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 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 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 dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, **vacant.**"

Vacant versus Occupied Census Houses

An uninhabited census house not put to any use at the time of houselisting has been classed as a vacant census house. The distribution of the toal census houses into **occupied** and **vacant** census houses is given below :

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of total Census Houses in Delhi into occupied and vacant ones, 1961.

Tract/Zone	Census Houses			
	Total	Occupied	Vacant	(4) as a percentage to (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Delhi Total	**497528**	**481729**	**15799**	**3·2**
Rural	67278	63917	3361	5·0
Urban	430250	417812	12438	2·9
D.M.C. Urban	359889	351022	8867	2·5
Zone I—Shahdara ..	19097	18395	702	3·7
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	122635	120465	2170	1·8
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	60044	58563	1481	2·5
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	61602	59956	1646	2·7
Zone V—Transferred Area	45005	43866	1139	2·5
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	21013	19891	1122	5·3
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	30493	29886	607	2·0
New Delhi	59994	57135	2859	4·8
Delhi Cantt.	10367	9655	712	6·9

It will be seen that rural Delhi has a higher percentage of vacant houses compared to urban Delhi. The percentage of vacant houses in Delhi Cantt. (6.9 per cent) is the highest. Within the D.M.C. Urban Tract, Zone VI—South Delhi has 5.3 per cent of the total number of census houses in it as vacant; the corresponding percentage of vacant houses in Zone I—Shahdara being 3.7.

In Zone VI—South Delhi, Mehrauli has 135 vacant census houses out of a total number of 1,827 census houses, Kalkaji has 128 out of 2,252, Malviya Nagar 56 out of 1,995, Kotla Mubarakpur 66 out of 3,435, Hauz Khas Enclave 15 out of 378 and Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar only 7 out of 392.

Within Zone I—Shahdara, there are 294 vacant census houses out of a total number of 8,036 (3.6 per cent) in old Shahdara city, 63 out of 2,996 in Gandhi Nagar, 51 out of 3,420 in Geeta Colony and only 9 out of 1,321 in Krishan Nagar.

Within Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, there are 1,224 (1.7 per cent) vacant census houses out of a total number of 68,707 census houses in the walled area of the city, 518 (1.9 per cent) out of 26,908 in Sadar

Bazar, 377 out of 23,957 in Paharganj and 51 out of 3,763 in Red Fort.

Amongst the areas constituting Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, there are 747 (2.02 per cent) vacant houses out of a total number of 36,808 in Karol Bagh, 286 out of 7,405 in Patel Nagar, 100 out of 2,696 in Anand Parbat, 88 out of 5,222 in Kishan Ganj, 39 out of 234 in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony and only 8 in the Industrial area of Najafgarh including Swatantra Bharat Mills.

In Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, there are 410 (1.6 per cent) vacant census houses out of a total number of 24,866 in Subzimandi area including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, 517 (2.9 per cent) out of 17,644 in Civil Lines and 281 out of 2,864 in Narela.

Amongst some of the selected localities in Zone V—Transferred area, Sunder Nagar has 2.0 per cent of its total census houses as vacant; the corresponding percentages of vacant houses to total census houses in each of the localities like Nizammudin, Jangpura Bhogal and Amar Colony are, respectively, 5.06 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 2.7 per cent.

Within Zone VII—West Delhi, Ramesh Nagar has 168 (5.06 per cent) vacant census houses out of a total of 3,315, Tihar I and II has 13 (2.7 per cent) out of 4,965, Moti Nagar 89 out of 3,039, Tilak Nagar 51 out of 2,608, Rajouri Garden, 63 out of 1,287 and Najafgarh 94 out of 1,602.

The uses to which occupied Census Houses are put

Categories of uses

An occupied census house may be put to use for residential, commercial, educational, industrial or any other purpose. The uses of the occupied census houses have been categorised as below :—

(a) dwellings;
(b) shop-*cum*-dwellings;
(c) workshop-*cum*-dwellings;
(d) hotels, *sarais, dharmshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses;
(e) shops excluding eating houses;
(f) business houses and offices;
(g) factories and workshops;
(h) schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes;
(i) restaurant, sweetmeat shops and eating places;
(j) places of entertainment and community gathering (*panchayat ghar*)
(k) public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.
(l) others.

Explanation of Categories

Dwellings refer to those occupied census houses which are used purely for residential purposes. A census house used partly for residential and partly for shop purposes has been put as shop-*cum*-dwelling and the one which combines residence with workshop has been categorised as workshop-*cum*-dwelling. An occupied census house categorised as a factory refers to 'any premises including the precincts thereof (i) where 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) where twenty 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 carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.' The last category viz., 'others' covers census houses used as *'ghers',* stores, *baithaks,* etc.

Each of these categories of census houses are studied below one by one.

Census Houses used purely for Residential Purposes (Dwellings)

TABLE 2.2

Occupied Census Houses used purely as dwellings in Delhi, 1961.

Name of Tract and Zone	No. of dwellings	Percentage to total dwellings	Dwelling as a percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**379445**	**100·0**	**76·3**
Delhi Rural	43552	11·5	68·1
Delhi Urban	335893	88·5	78·0
D.M.C. Urban	278478	73·4	77·4
Zone I—Shahdara	14760	3·0	77·3
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	80216	21·1	66·5
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	50434	13·3	86·1
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	51457	13·6	85·8
Zone V—Transferred Area	39105	10·3	89·1
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	16697	4·4	83·9
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	25809	6·8	86·4
New Delhi	50415	13·3	88·2
Delhi Cantt.	7000	1·8	72·5

There are 379,445 occupied census houses in the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi which are used purely for residential purposes. Out of the total number of dwellings, 11.5 per cent are located in rural Delhi and 88.5 per cent in urban Delhi; out of the

latter, 73.4 per cent are in the D.M.C. Urban tract, 13.3 per cent are in New Delhi and only 1.8 per cent are in Delhi Cantt.

The Union Territory of Delhi has 76.3 per cent of its total occupied census houses used as pure dwellings; the corresponding percentages for rural and urban Delhi being 68.1 and 78.0, respectively. It may be noted that whereas the D.M.C. urban tract has 77.4 per cent of its occupied houses as pure dwellings, the corresponding percentages for New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. are 88.2 and 72.5, respectively. New Delhi has thus the highest percentage of its occupied census houses used purely for residential purposes in the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Amongst different zones of the D.M.C. urban tract, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has the lowest percentage (66.5 per cent) of its total occupied houses used purely for residential purposes and Zone V—Transferred Area has the highest percentage (89.1 per cent). Within the former zone, Paharganj has 74.9 per cent of the total occupied census houses used as pure dwellings, Sadar Bazar has 68.1 per cent, City walled area has 62.9 per cent and Red Fort has 56.5 per cent.

In Zone I—Shahdara, Geeta Colony has 93.2 per cent of its total occupied houses being used for purely residential purposes. The corresponding percentages for Gandhi Nagar, Old Shahdara city and Krishan Nagar in this zone are 83.5, 79.4 and 68.1, respectively.

Amongst different areas in zone III—Karol Bagh Patel Nager, 90.2 per cent of the occupied houses in Kishan Ganj, 88.2 per cent in Patel Nagar, 84.8 per cent in Karol Bagh, 82.7 per cent in Anand Parbat, 80.0 per cent in the Industrial area of Najafgarh including Swatantra Bharat Mills and 92.5 per cent in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, are purely residential ones.

In Zone IV, Civil Lines area has 91.6 per cent of the total occupied houses as purely residential. The corresponding percentage of such houses in Subzimandi including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar, and Nawab Ganj is 81.0. Narela has 71.0 per cent of its total occupied census houses as pure dwellings.

Amongst some of the selected localities in Zone V, Sunder Nagar has 85.3 per cent of its total occupied houses being used as pure dwellings, the corresponding percentages are 89.8, 91.7 and 91.6 in Nizammudin, Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar and Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony, respectively.

In South Delhi, Kalkaji has 92.3 per cent of its total occupied houses as purely residential, Malviya Nagar has 91.2 per cent, Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar has 89.4 per cent, Hauz Khas Enclave 88.7 per cent, Kotla Mubarakpur 83.8 per cent and Mehrauli has 64.8 per cent as pure dwellings.

Within West Delhi, out of the total number of occupied houses in Tihar I and II, 94.9 per cent are used for purely residential purposes; Ramesh Nagar has 93.0 per cent, Tilak Nagar 89.1 per cent, Moti Nagar 84.7 per cent, Rajouri Garden 78.3 per cent and Najafgarh has 62.3 per cent of its occupied houses which are purely residential.

Shop-cum-dwellings

Table 2.3 shows distribution of the occupied census houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings alongwith their percentages to total occupied houses in Delhi and its various tracts and zones.

TABLE 2.3

Shop-cum-dwellings in Delhi, 1961

Name of the Tract/Zone	Number of shop-*cum*-dwellings	Percentage to total	Shop-*cum* dwellings as a percentage of total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**8558**	**100·0**	**1·8**
Delhi Rural	495	5·8	0·8
Delhi Urban	8063	94·2	1·9
D.M.C. Urban	7091	82·8	2·02
Zone I—Shahdara	577	6·8	3·1
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	1830	21·3	1·5
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	1502	17·6	2·5
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	1369	16·0	2·2
Zone V—Transferred Area	569	6·6	1·3
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	453	5·3	2·2
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	791	9·2	2·6
New Delhi	804	9·4	1·4
Delhi Cantt.	168	2·0	1·7

There are 8,558 census houses being used for residential-*cum*-commercial purposes in the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi. Out of this total, Rural Delhi has 5.8 per cent and urban Delhi 94.2 per cent of this category of census houses. Within urban Delhi, the D.M.C. Urban Tract has 82.8 per cent, New Delhi 9.4 per cent and Delhi Cantt. 2.0 per cent. Amongst the various Zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has the highest percentage of houses used for the mixed purposes of residence and trade.

Shop-*cum*-dwellings as a percentage to total occupied houses constitute 1.8 per cent for the Union Territory of Delhi, 0.8 per cent for rural Delhi and 1.9 per cent for urban Delhi. The corresponding percentages of such houses to total occupied houses are 2.02 per cent in the D.M.C. Urban Tract, 1.4 per cent in New Delhi and 1.7 per cent in Delhi Cantt. Amongst

different zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract, Zone I—Shahdara has the highest figure of 3.1 per cent of its total occupied houses being used for the mixed purposes of residence and trade.

Within Zone I, Krishan Nagar has 4.0 per cent of its total occupied houses being used as shop-*cum*-dwellings, Gandhi Nagar has 2.4 per cent, Old Shahdara city 2.0 per cent and Geeta Colony has 2.1 per cent.

Paharganj, falling in Zone II, has 1.8 per cent of its total occupied houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings, the corresponding percentages of such houses being used for residential-*cum*-trade purposes in Sadar Bazar, the Walled area of the city and Red Fort are 1.5, 1.4 and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

In Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony has 2.5 per cent of its occupied houses as shop-*cum*-dwellings; Industrial area of Najafgarh, including Swatantra Bharat Mills has 8.1 per cent, Patel Nagar has 3.2 per cent, Anand Parbat 2.7 per cent, Karol Bagh 2.4 per cent and Kishan Ganj has 0.9 per cent of its occupied houses as shop-*cum*-dwellings.

Narela in Zone IV has 2.5 per cent of its total occupied houses being used for residential-*cum*-trade purposes. The corresponding percentages of such houses in 'Subzimandi including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, and Civil Lines are 2.1 and 1.3, respectively.

In Zone V—Transferred Area, only 1.3 per cent of the total occupied houses are used as shop-*cum*-dwellings.

Amongst some of the selected localities in Zone V—Transferred Area, Sunder Nagar has 4.6 per cent of its total occupied houses being used as shop-*cum*-dwellings; the corresponding percentages are 0.5, 2.2 and 2.1, respectively, in Nizamuddin, 'Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar' and 'Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony'.

Within South Delhi, 6.3 per cent of the total occupied census houses in Hauz Khas Enclave are used both for residential-*cum*-shop purposes; the corresponding percentages of such houses are 3.2 in Kalkaji, 3.0 in Malviya Nagar, 2.3 in Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, 1.7 in Kotla Mubarakpur and 1.5 in Mehrauli.

Amongst the colonies of West Delhi, Moti Nagar has 3.7 per cent of its total occupied census houses as shop-*cum*-dwellings, Rajouri Garden has 3.3 per cent, Tihar I and II 2.4 per cent and Ramesh Nagar has 2.3 per cent; Tilak Nagar has 2.1 per cent and Industrial area of Najafgarh has 1.1 per cent of its total occupied census houses as shop-*cum*-dwellings in Zone VII.

Workshop-*cum*-dwellings :

The data about the census houses being used for residential-*cum*-workshop purposes is provided in the table below :

TABLE 2.4

Workshop-cum-dwellings in Delhi, 1961

Names of Tracts and Zones	No. of workshops *cum*-dwellings	Percentage to total	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings as a percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**1271**	**100·0**	**0·26**
Delhi Rural	88	7·0	0·13
Delhi Urban	1183	93·0	0·28
D.M.C. Urban .. .	1143	90·0	0·33
Zone I—Shahdara	75	6·0	0·41
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	595	47·0	0·49
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	185	14·5	0·31
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	161	12·6	0·26
Zone V—Transferred Area	48	3·7	0·10
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	38	3·0	0·19
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	41	3·2	0·13
New Delhi	31	2·4	0·05
Delhi Cantt.	9	0·6	0·093

In the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi, 1271 census houses are being used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings, constituting only 0.26 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. 93 per cent of the total workshop-*cum*-dwellings in the Delhi territory are located in urban Delhi and the remaining 7 per cent are found in the rural areas of Delhi. The D.M.C. urban tract alone has 1143 workshop-*cum*-dwellings and within it, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has 595.

Workshop-*cum*-dwellings constitute 0.13 per cent of the total occupied houses in rural Delhi and 0.28 per cent of those in urban Delhi. Out of the total number of occupied census houses in the D.M.C. urban tract, 0.33 per cent constitute workshop-*cum*-dwellings.

Amongst different zones of the D.M.C Urban tract, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has 0.49% of its occupied houses as workshop-*cum*-dwellings, which is the highest percentage amongst all the zones. Within

this census zone, the Walled Area of the City, Sadar Bazar and Paharganj have 0.5% of the total occupied houses in each as workshop-*cum*-dwellings, the corresponding percentage being nil in Red Fort area.

Zone I—Shahdara has 0.41% of its total occupied houses as workshop-*cum*-dwellings which comes next to Zone II. Within this zone, Krishan Nagar has 0.6 per cent of its total occupied houses being used for the dual purposes of residence-*cum*-workshop, the corresponding figures for Old Shahdara city, Geeta Colony and Gandhi Nagar being 0.5, 0.4 and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

In Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony has 0.4 per cent of its total occupied houses in this category, Karol Bagh has 0.4 per cent, Anand Parbat 0.3 per cent, the Industrial area of Najafgarh including Swatantra Bharat Mills 0.3 per cent, Patel Nagar 0.2 per cent and Kishan Ganj 0.1 per cent.

Within Zone IV—Civil Lines. Subzimandi, Subzimandi including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 0.4 per cent of its total occupied houses as shop-*cum*-dwellings, Narela has 0.1 per cent and the corresponding percentage in Civil Lines is insignificant.

In Zone V—Transferred area, 0.10 per cent of the total occupied houses are used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings.

Amongst some of the selected localities in Zone V —Transferred area, Sunder Nagar has 0.5 per cent of its total occupied houses being used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings; the corresponding percentages are 0.4, 0.3 and 0.2, respectively, in Nizamuddin, 'Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar' and 'Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony'.

In South Delhi, the percentages of houeholds being used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total occupied houses are nil in Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, and Hauz Khas Enclave. The corresponding percentages for Mehrauli, Kalkaji, Malviya Nagar and Kotla Mubarakpur are 0.5, 0.3, 0.1 and 0.1, respectively.

In West Delhi, Tihar I and II has 0.4 per cent of its total occupied houses as workshop-*cum*-dwellings, Moti Nagar and Rajouri Garden have 0.1 per cent each and Najafgarh has zero per cent.

Census Houses Used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings

The three categories of pure dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings have been studied one by one in the preceding pages. Table 2.5 gives a combined picture of the three categories put together.

TABLE 2.5

Occupied Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings, Delhi, 1961.

Name of Tract and Zones	No. of dwellings	Percentage to total	All categories of dwellings as a percentage to total occupied houses	Population	No. of persons per dwelling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Delhi Total ..	**389274**	**100·0**	**80·0**	**2658612**	**6·8**
Delhi Rural ..	44135	11·3	69·05	299204	6·8
Delhi Urban ..	345139	88·7	92·60	2359408	6·8
D.M.C. Urban ..	286712	73·7	81·08	2061758	7·2
Zone I—Shahdara	15412	4·0	83·78	150674	9·8
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	82641	21·2	68·60	715564	8·6
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar ..	52121	13·4	88·99	32331	6·2
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	52987	13·6	88·37	362176	6·8
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	39722	10·2	90·55	222860	5·6
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	17188	4·4	86·41	115577	6·7
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	26641	6·9	89·14	171596	6·4
New Delhi ..	51250	13·2	89·69	261545	5·1
Delhi Cantt. ..	7177	1·8	74·33	36105	5·03

The total number of houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in the Union Territory of Delhi is 389,274, out of these 11.3 per cent are in rural Delhi and 88.7 per cent in urban Delhi. The census houses in this category constitute 80.8 per cent of the total occupied houses in Delhi, 69.05 per cent of those in rural Delhi and 82.6 per cent of those in urban Delhi. The number of persons per dwelling comes to 6.8 for the Union Territory of Delhi. The D.M.C. Urban tract has 7.2 persons per dwelling.

Amongst different zones of the D.M.C. Urban tract, Zone I—Shahdara has the highest number of 9.8 persons per dwelling and Zone V—Tansferred area has the least number of 5.6 persons per dwelling.

The analysis of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in some of the selected localities in each zone is attempted below.

ZONE I—SHAHDARA

Old Shahdara City

It has 6,338 census houses which are being used wholly or partly as dwellings. This number constitutes 81.9 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. The population of Old Shahdara city, according to

1961 census, is 45,355 persons, thus giving an average of 7.15 persons per dwelling.

Gandhi Nagar

The number of dwellings, whether pure or mixed with other uses, in Gandhi Nagar is 2,524, constituting 86.1 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. The population of Gandhi Nagar, according to 1961 census, is 27,646 persons, which gives an average of 10.95 persons per dwelling.

Geeta Colony

It has 3,223 census houses, constituting 95.7 per cent of the total occupied houses, being used wholly or partly as dwellings. The total population of this colony, according to 1961 census is 19,902 persons, which gives an average of 6.2 persons per dwelling.

Krishan Nagar

The total number of dwellings of all categories in Krishan Nagar is 95.4, constituting 72.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. It has a population of 11,583 persons, according to 1961 census; the average number of persons per dwelling in Krishan Nagar thus works out to 12.14.

ZONE II—CITY, SADAR, PAHARGANJ

The Walled Area of the City

It has 43,772 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings and a population of 407,570 persons according to the 1961 census. The percentage of dwellings of all categories to total occupied houses in this area works out to 64.8 and the average number of persons per dwelling comes to 9.31.

Sadar Bazar

The total number of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in Sadar Bazar is 18,531, constituting 70.1 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. It has a population of 155,390 persons, thus giving an average of 8.38 persons per dwelling.

Paharganj

The total number of dwellings of all categories in Paharganj is 18,190, which constitutes 77.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. With a total population of 190,438 persons, the average number of persons per dwelling in Paharganj comes to 7.72.

Red Fort

This area has 2,148 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings, constituting 57.9 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. With a total population of 12,166 persons in this area, the average number of persons per dwelling comes to 5.66.

ZONE III—KAROL BAGH, PATEL NAGAR

Karol Bagh

There are 31,585 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings in Karol Bagh, forming 87.6 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. With a population of 191,914 persons, the average number of persons per dwelling in Karol Bagh comes to 6.07.

Anand Parbat

There are 2227 dwellings of all categories and 22,781 persons in Anand Parbat. The census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings constitute 85.7 per cent and the average number of persons per dwelling works out to 10.22.

Patel Nagar

It has 40,999 persons and 6,521 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings. The percentage of dwellings of all categories to total occupied houses in Patel Nagar is 91.6 and the average number of persons per dwelling is 5.28.

Kishan Ganj

There are 4,683 dwellings of all categories and a population of 29,633 persons in Kishan Ganj. The percentage of dwellings to total occupied houses in it is 91.2 and the average number of persons per dwelling is 6.32.

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony

It has 758 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings by a population of 7,338 persons thus giving a figure of 9.7 persons per dwelling. The percentage of dwellings of all categories to total occupied houses in it is 95.4.

Industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills

There are 1,405 census houses in this category and a population of 8,375 persons, giving an average of 5.96 persons per dwelling in this area. The percentage of dwellings of all categories to total occupied houses in this area comes to 88.3.

ZONE IV—CIVIL LINES, SUBZIMANDI

Civil Lines

There are 15,927 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings and 83,860 persons in it, giving an average of 5.26 persons per dwelling. The percentage of dwellings of all categories to total occupied houses in Civil Lines comes to 93.0.

Subzimandi including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar, Nawab Ganj area

This area has a population of 165,343 persons and 20,402 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings. The percentage of dwellings of total

occupied houses in it is 83.4 and the average number of persons per dwelling is 8.10.

Narela

It has 12,674 persons and 1,900 houses beings used wholly or partly as dwellings, showing thus an average of 6.67 persons per dwelling. The percentage of census houses used as dwellings of all categories to total occupied houses in Narela comes to 73.5.

ZONE V—TRANSFERRED AREA

Amongst some of the selected localities in Zone V—Transferred area, Sunder Nagar has 90.4 per cent of its total occupied houses being used as dwellings, both pure as well as mixed with other uses; the corresponding percentages in this category are 90.7, 94.2 and 93.9 respectively, in Nizamuddin, Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar and 'Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony'.

The average number of persons per dwelling works out to 7.0 in Sunder Nagar, 7.8 in Nizammudin and 6.0 in Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony.

ZONE VI—SOUTH DELHI

Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar

There are 353 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings in this colony, constituting 91.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. It has a population of 1,903 persons, the average number of persons per dwelling thus comes to 5.39.

Kalkaji

The total number of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in Kalkaji is 2,036, constituting 95.8 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. It has a population of 11,347 persons, the average number of persons per dwelling being 5.57.

Malviya Nagar

It has 1,829 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings and a population of 11,092 persons. The average number of persons per dwelling comes to 6.06 and the percentage of dwellings to total occupied houses in Malviya Nagar comes to 94.3.

Kotla Mubarakpur

There are 2,885 census houses being used wholly or party as dwellings, constituting 85.6 per cent of the total occupied houses in Kotla Mubarakpur. The total population of this locality is 20,090 persons and the average number of persons per dwelling comes to 6.96

Hauz Khas Enclave

It has 345 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings, constituting 95.0 per cent of the total occupied houses. Its population is 1,853 persons and the average number of persons per dwelling comes to 5.37.

Mehrauli

It has 1,191 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings, constituting 70.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. Its population is 9,772 persons, showing an average of 8.20 persons per dwelling.

ZONE VII—WEST DELHI

Tihar I and II

There are 4,716 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings, constituting 97.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in Tihar I and II. Its total population is 29,222 persons, giving an average of 6.19 persons per dwelling.

Moti Nagar

The total number of dwellings of all categories in Moti Nagar is 2,611, constituting 88.5 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. There are 15,792 persons in this locality, giving an average of 6.04 persons per dwelling.

Tilak Nagar

There are 2,336 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings in Tilak Nagar, accounting for 91.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. With a population of 12,788 persons, the average number of persons per dwelling comes to 5.47.

Ramesh Nagar

It has 2,999 census houses being used as dwellings of all categories, constituting 95.3 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. With a population of 17,741 persons, the average number of persons per dwelling comes to 5.91.

Rajouri Garden

There are 1,000 census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings in Rajouri Garden, constituting 81.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. Its population is 7,747 persons, giving an average of 7.74 persons per dwelling.

Najafgarh

It has 956 census houses being used as dwellings of all categories, constituting 63.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. With a population of 6,753 persons, the average number of persons per dwelling comes to 7.06.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses

Table 2.6, on the next page, gives information about the number of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses and their percentages to total occupied houses in Delhi and its census tracts and zones.

TABLE 2.6

No. of Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses and their percentages to total occupied houses in Delhi, its census tracts and zones, 1961.

Name of Tracts/Zones	No. of Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	No. of occupied houses	Percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**1394**	**476195**	**0·3**
Delhi Rural	126	63917	0·2
Delhi Urban	1268	412278	0·3
D.M.C. Urban	1009	345488	0·32
Zone I—Shahdara	32	12861	0·24
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	488	120465	0·4
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	261	58563	0·4
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	111	59956	0·18
Zone V—Transferred Area	46	43866	0·1
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	42	19891	0·2
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	29	29886	0·09
New Delhi	133	57135	0·2
Delhi Cantt.	126	9655	1·3

It may be seen from the table that in the Delhi Territory as a whole, there are 1,394 census houses which are being put to use as hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses, out of which only 126 (9 per cent) are in rural Delhi and the remaining 1,268 (91.0 per cent) are in urban Delhi. It may be mentioned that according to the 1961 Census, rural Delhi has 11.3 per cent and urban Delhi 88.7 per cent of the total population of the Delhi Territory. Thus the percentage of hotels, *sarats* etc. in urban Delhi is higher than the percentage of its population. Per one hotel or *sarai* etc. there are 1907 persons in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 1,861 persons in urban Delhi and 2,375 in rural Delhi.

Within urban Delhi, the D.M.C. Urban tract has 72.4 per cent of the total number of hotels, *sarais* etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole, New Delhi 9.5 per cent and Delhi Cantt. 9.0 per cent. The percentages of population to the total population of Delhi Territory in the D.M.C. Urban tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. are 77.6, 9.8 and 1.3, respectively. It may be observed that the percentage of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses in the military areas of Delhi Cantt. (9.0 per cent) is much higher than the percentage of its population (1.3 per cent). The importance of hotels, *sarais,* inspection houses etc. in Delhi Cantt. is also brought out by looking at the figures in column 4 of table No. 2.6. The percentages of hotels, *sarais* etc. to total occupied houses are 0.3 in Delhi, 0.2 in rural Delhi, 0.3 in urban Delhi, 0.3 in the D.M.C. Urban Tract, 0.2 in New Delhi and 1.3 in Delhi Cantt. Delhi Cantt. has thus the highest percentage of census houses used as hotels, *sarais,* inspection houses etc. to total occupied houses in it.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses in different Zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract

Zone I—Shahdara

This census zone has 32 hotels, *sarais* etc. constituting 0.24 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. The total population of this Zone is 150,674 persons, the number of persons per hotel or *sarai* etc. in this zone thus works out to 4,708.

Out of the total number of hotels, *sarais* etc. in this zone, Old Shahdara city alone has 25, Gandhi Nagar 4 and Krishan Nagar 2. Geeta colony has no census house in this category. The hotels, *sarais* etc. as a percentage to total occupied houses constitute 0.32 per cent in the Old Shahdara city, 0.14 per cent in Gandhi Nagar and 0.15 per cent in Krishan Nagar. Dividing the total population of each locality by the total number of hotels, *sarais* etc. in each, one finds that for every hotel or *sarai,* there are 1,1814 persons in the old Shahdara city, 6,911 in Gandhi Nagar and 5,792 in Krishan Nagar.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

It has 488 hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc., which constitute 35.0 per cent of the total number of hotels, *sarais* etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole. The houses in this category in this census zone constitute 0.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. With a population of 715,564 persons, the average number of persons per hotel or *sarai* works out to 1,466.

Out of the total number of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc. in this census zone, the Walled area of the City has 331, Sadar Bazar 105, Paharganj 36 and Red Fort 16. The percentages of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc. to total occupied houses in each of these localities are 0.5, 0.4, 0.15 and 0.4, respectively. For every hotel, *sarai* etc. there are 1,231 persons in the Walled area of the city, 1,480 in Sadar Bazar, 3,901 in Paharganj and 760 in Red Fort area.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

This zone has 261 hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses, constituting 0.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it and 18.7 per cent of the total hotels, *sarais* etc. in Delhi Territory as a whole.

The total population of this zone is 323,311 persons; thus one hotel, *sarai* etc., on an average, covers a population of 1,238 persons.

Amongst the selected areas in this zone, Karol Bagh has 55 hotels, *sarais* etc., which constitutes 0.15 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, there is one hotel, *sarai* etc. for every 3,489 persons in Karol Bagh.

Anand Parbat has only 7 hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc., constituting 0.03 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, there is one hotel, *sarai* etc. for every 3,254 persons in Anand Parbat.

Patel Nagar has 5 hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc., constituting 0.07 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. For every 8,200 persons on an average in Patel Nagar, there is one hotel, *sarai* etc.

Kishan Ganj has 2 hotels, *sarais* etc., Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony has 1 and the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 2.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 111 hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc., in this zone, constituting 0.18 per cent of the total number of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc. in the Delhi territory as a whole. With a total population of 362,176 persons, this zone has for every 3,263 persons, one hotel, *sarai* etc.

Within this zone, the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, has 59 census houses being used as hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas*. tourist houses and inspection houses; these constitute 0.24 per cent of the total occupied houses in this area. The population of this area is 165,343 persons; so on an average, for every 2,802 persons in this area, there is one hotel, *sarai* etc.

The total number of census houses in this category in Civil Lines is 30, constituting 0.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. Civil lines area has a population of 83,860 persons. Thus, on an average, for every 2,795 persons in Civil Lines, there is one census house in the category of hotel, *sarai, dharamshala,* tourist house or inspection house etc.

Narela has 22 census houses being used as hotels, *sarais* etc., constituting 0.8 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, there is one hotel, *sarai* etc. for every 576 persons in Narela.

Zone V—Transferred Area

This zone has 46 census houses in the category of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses, constituting 0.1 per cent of the total occupied houses in it and 3.3 per cent of the hotels, *sarais* etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole.

Amongst some of the localities in this zone, there are only 2 census houses in this category in Sunder Nagar, 3 in Nizammudin, 2 in Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar and 2 in Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony put together.

Zone VI—South Delhi

It has 42 census houses being used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist houses and inspection houses, constituting 0.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in this zone and 3.0 per cent of the total number of hotels, *sarais* etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole. As the total population of this zone is 115,577 persons, on an average, for every 2,752 persons there is one hotel, *sarai* etc. in this zone.

There are no census houses in this category in Kailash Colony, Kalkaji and Malviya Nagar. The number of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* tourist houses and inspection houses is 13 in Kotla Mubarakpur, 3 in Hauz Khas Enclave and 13 in Mehrauli, constituting 0.4 per cent, 0.8 per cent and 0.76 per cent of the total occupied houses in each locality, respectively. For every 1,545 persons in Kotla Mubarakpur, 618 persons in Hauz Khas Enclave and 752 persons in Mehrauli, there is one hotel, *sarai* etc. each.

Zone VII—West Delhi

There are 29 census houses being used as hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses in West Delhi; these constitute 0.09 per cent of the total occupied houses in this zone and 2.1 per cent of the total number of hotels *sarais* etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Within West Delhi Zone, Tihar I and II and Tilak Nagar do not have any hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas* etc., Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar and Rajouri Garden have 1 each. Najafgarh has 6 census houses in this category, constituting 0.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. As the total population of Najafgarh is 6,753 persons, one hotel, *sarai* etc., on an average, covers nearly 1,126 persons in it.

Shops Excluding Eating Houses

Table 2.7 gives the number of census houses used as shops excluding eating houses and their percentages to the total occupied houses in Delhi, its census tracts and zones.

TABLE 2.7

Number of shops excluding eating houses and their percentage to total occupied houses in Delhi, its census tracts and zones, 1961

Name of Tract/Zone	No. of shops excluding eating houses	No. of occupied houses	Percentages to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**39654**	**481729**	**8·2**
Delhi Rural	1065	63917	1·7
Delhi Urban	38589	417812	9·2
D.M.C. Urban	36497	351022	10·4
Zone I—Shahdara	1642	18395	8·9
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	22678	120465	18·8
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	3716	58563	6·3
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	3743	59956	6·2
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	1933	43866	4·4
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	994	19891	5·0
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	1791	29886	6·0
New Delhi	1903	57135	3·3
Delhi Cantt.	189	9655	1·95

There are 39,654 census houses in the whole of the Delhi Territory which are being used as shops excluding eating houses; out of these, rural Delhi has 1,065 (2.7 per cent) and urban Delhi 38,589 (97.3 per cent). The census houses in this category constitute 8.2 per cent of total occupied houses in the Delhi Territory, 1.7 per cent of those in rural Delhi and 9.2 per cent of those in urban Delhi. Dividing the figures of population by the figures of the number of shops excluding eating houses, it is found that, on an average, one shop serves a population of 67 persons in the whole of the Delhi Territory, 61 persons in urban Delhi and 281 persons in rural Delhi. Thus a rural shop serves 4.6 times the number of persons an urban shop does.

Within urban Delhi, there are 36,497 shops excluding eating houses in the Urban Tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 1,903 in New Delhi and 189 in Delhi Cantt., constituting 92.0 per cent, 4.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively, of the total number of shops in the Delhi Territory as a whole and 10.4 per cent, 3.3 per cent and 1.95 per cent of the total occupied houses in each, respectively. On an average, one shop serves a population of 56 persons in the D.M.C. Urban Tract, 137 persons in New Delhi and 191 persons in Delhi Cantt.

A study of the number of shops excluding eating houses in different census zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract is attempted in the paragraphs that follow.

Zone I—Shahdara

The total number of shops excluding eating houses in this zone is 1,642, constituting 8.9 per cent of the total occupied houses in it and 4.1 per cent of the total shops in the Delhi Territory as a whole. On an average, one shop in this zone serves a population of 92 persons.

Within this zone, there are 698 shops excluding eating houses in the Old Shahdara city, constituting 9.0 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in the Old Shahdara city, on an average, serves a population of 65 persons.

Gandhi Nagar has 317 census houses being used as shops excluding eating houses, constituting 10.8 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Gandhi Nagar serves, on an average, a population of 87 persons.

There are 80 shops excluding eating houses in Geeta Colony, constituting 2.4 per cent of the total occupied houses and covering, on an average, a population of 249 persons in it.

In Krishan Nagar, there are 274 shops excluding eating houses, constituting 20.9 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Krishan Nagar, on an average, serves a population of 42 persons.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

This zone has 22,678 shops excluding eating houses, constituting 57.2 per cent of the total number of shops in the whole of the Delhi Territory and 18.8 per cent of the total number of occupied census houses in it; both these percentages are the highest as compared to the corresponding percentages in all other census zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract. On an average, a shop in this zone serves a population of 32 persons only, which is the lowest figure as compared to the corresponding figures in all other zones.

Within this zone, the Walled area of the city has 13,921 census houses being used as shops excluding eating houses, constituting 20.6 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in the Walled area of the city serves, on an average, a population of 29 persons.

Sadar Bazar has 4,586 shops excluding eating houses which account for 17.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Sadar Bazar serves, on an average, a population of 34 persons only.

There are 2,885 census houses being used as shops excluding eating houses in Paharganj; these constitute 12.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Paharganj serves, on an average, a population of 49 persons.

Red Fort area has 1,286 shops, constituting 34.6 per cent of the total occupied houses in it and serving, on an average, a population of 9 persons in it.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

There are 3,716 shops excluding eating houses in this zone; this constitutes 6.3 per cent of the total occupied houses in it and 9.4 per cent of the total number of shops excluding eating houses in the Delhi Territory as a whole. A shop in this zone serves, on an average, a population of 87 persons.

Amongst some of the selected localities in this zone, there are 2,864 census houses in the category of shops excluding eating houses in Karol Bagh, constituting 7.9 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Karol Bagh, on an average, serves a population of 67 persons.

Anand Parbat has 120 shops excluding eating houses, constituting 4.6 per cent of the total occupied houses in it; a shop in it serving, on an average, a population of 190 persons.

There are 370 shops excluding eating houses in Patel Nagar which constitute 5.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Patel Nagar, on an average, covers a population of 111 persons.

Kishan Ganj has 319 shops excluding eating houses, constituting 6.2 per cent of the total occupied houses. A shop in Kishan Ganj serves, on an average, a population of 93 persons.

There are 11 shops excluding eating houses in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, constituting 1.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it; a shop, on an average, serving a population of 667 persons.

The industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 11 shops excluding eating houses, constituting 0.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in this area serves, on an average, a population of 761 persons.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 3,743 census houses in the category of shops excluding eating houses in this census zone. This zone has 9.4 per cent of the total shops in the Delhi territory as a whole. The percentage of shops to total occupied houses in this zone is 6.2. A shop in this zone serves, on an average, 87 persons.

There are 2399 census houses in the category of shops excluding eating houses, constituting 9.8 per cent of the total occupied houses in the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area. A shop in this area serves, on an average, a population of 69 persons.

Civil Lines has 347 shops, constituting 2.0 per cent of the total occupied houses in it; a shop serving, on an average, a population of 242 persons.

There are 212 shops in Narela, constituting 8.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in it; a shop serving, on an average, a population of 60 persons.

Zone V—Transferred Area

It has 1,933 shops excluding eating houses, constituting 4.9 per cent of the total number of shops in Delhi Territory as a whole and 4.4 per cent of the total number of occupied census houses in this zone. On an average, there is one shop for every 115 persons in it.

Amongst some of the localities in this zone, Sunder Nagar has 10 shops excluding eating houses, constituting 2.5 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Sunder Nagar covers, on an average, a population of 248 persons.

There are 75 census houses used as shops excluding eating houses in Nizammudin; these constitute 7.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, for every 92 persons in Nizammudin, there is one shop.

The number of census houses in this category is 46, constituting 2.9 per cent of the total occupied houses in Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar. A shop serves, on an average, a population of 536 persons.

There are 189 shops excluding eating houses in Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony; these constitute 2.5 per cent of the total number of occupied houses in them, there being, on an average, one shop for every 221 persons.

Zone VI—South Delhi

It has 994 shops excluding eating houses in it; these constitute 2.5 per cent of the total number of shops in the Delhi Territory as a whole and nearly 5.0 per cent of the total number of occupied houses in this zone. A shop in this zone serves, on an average, a population of 116 persons.

Amongst some of the localities in this zone, there are 5 shops in Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, 48 in Kalkaji, 68 in Malviya Nagar, 326 in Kotla Mubarakpur, 6 in Hauz Khas Enclave and 258 in Mehrauli; the percentages of shops to total occupied houses in each of these localities are 1.3, 2.2, 3.5, 9.7, 1.7 and 15.2, respectively. A shop serves, on an average, a population of 381 persons in Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, 236 in Kalkaji, 163 in Malviya Nagar, 62 in Kotla Mubarakpur, 309 in Hauz Khas Enclave and 38 in Mehrauli.

Zone VII—West Delhi

West Delhi Zone has 1,791 census houses in the category of shops excluding eating houses; these constitute 4.5 per cent of the total number of shops in the Delhi Territory and nearly 6.0 per cent of the total number of occupied houses in this zone. On an average, there is one shop for every 96 persons in this zone.

Amongst the localities in West Delhi, Tihar I and II has 83 shops, constituting 1.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. It has, on an average, one shop for every 352 persons.

There are 266 shops excluding eating houses in Moti Nagar, accounting for 9.1 per cent of the total number of occupied houses in it. A shop in Moti Nagar covers, on an average, a population of 59 persons.

Tilak Nagar has 165 shops, which constitute 6.5 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Tilak Nagar covers, on an average, a population of 78 persons.

There are 73 shops excluding eating houses in Ramesh Nagar which constitute 2.3 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Ramesh Nagar covers, on an average, a population of 243 persons.

Rajouri Garden has 133 shops, accounting for 10.9 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Rajouri Garden covers, on an average, a population of 58 persons.

There are 327 census houses in the category of shops excluding eating houses in Najafgarh, constituting 21.7 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. A shop in Najafgarh covers, on an average, a population of 21 persons.

Business Houses and Offices

Table 2.8 on the next page gives the number of business houses and offices in Delhi and their percentages to the total occupied houses.

TABLE 2.8

Business Houses and offices in Delhi, its census traets and zones, 1961.

Name of Tract/Zone	Business houses and offices	Total No. of occupied houses	Percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**4587**	**48179**	**1·0**
Delhi Rural	138	63917	0·2
Delhi Urban	4449	417812	1·0
D.M.C. Urban	2959	351022	0·8
Zone I—Shahdara	75	18395	0·4
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	1638	120465	1·4
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	216	58563	0·4
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	226	59956	0·37
Zone V—Transferred Area	651	43866	1·5
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	73	19891	0·36
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	80	29886	0·26
New Delhi	1121	57135	1·96
Delhi Cantt.	369	9655	3·8

There are 4,587 business houses and offices in the Delhi Territory, out of which 138 (3.0%) are in rural Delhi and 4,449 (97.0%) in urban Delhi; amongst the urban areas of Delhi, 64.5% are in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 24.4% in New Delhi and 8.1% in Delhi Cantt. Business houses and and offices account for 1.0% of the total occupied houses in Delhi, 0.2% of those in its rural areas and 1.06% of those in urban areas; the corresponding percentages being 0.8 in the D.M.C. Urban Tract, 1.96 in New Delhi and 3.8 in Delhi Cantt. It may be seen that the percentage of business houses and offices to the total occupied houses is the highest in Delhi Cantt., followed next by that of New Delhi.

The ubran tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has 2,959 business houses and offices, constituting 0.8 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. The distribution of the business houses and offices in different census zones of this tract is given in the paragraphs that follow :

Zone I—Shahdara

It has 75 business houses and offices, constituting 1.6% of the total number of business houses and offices in the whole of the Delhi Territory and 0.4% of the total occupied houses in this zone.

Amongst different localities in this zone, there are 54 business houses and offices in the Old Shahdara city, 4 in Gandhi Nagar, 2 in Geeta Colony and 5 in Krishan Nagar.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

There are 1,638 business houses and offices in this zone, constituting 1.4% of the total occupied houses in it and 35.7% of the total business houses and offices in the whole of the Delhi Territory. Amongst all the census zones of the D.M.C. urban tract, this zone has the largest number of business houses and offices.

Out of the total number of 1,638 business houses and offices in this zone, the Walled area of the city has 1,241 (75.8%), Sadar Bazar 284 (17.3%), Paharganj 97 (5.9%) and Red Fort 16 (0.9%). The percentages of business houses and offices to total occupied houses in each of these localities are 1.8, 1.1, 0.4 and 0.4, respectively.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar ..

This zone has 216 business houses and offices which constitute 0.4% of the total occupied houses in it and 4.7% of the total number of business houses and offices in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Out of the total number of business houses and offices in this zone, 112 (51.8%) are in Karol Bagh, 43 (19.9%) in Kishan Ganj, 22 (10.2%) in Anand Parbat, 21 (9.7%) in Patel Nagar, 4 in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony and 6 in the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 226 census houses being used as business houses and offices in this zone, accounting for 0.37% of the total occupied houses in it and 5.0% of the total business houses and offices in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Out of the total number of business houses and offices in this zone, the Subzimandi area including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 127 (56.2%), Civil Lines 86 (38.1%) and Narela 3.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 651 business houses and offices in this zone, constituting 1.5% of the total occupied houses in it and 14.2% of the total business houses and office in the whole of the Delhi Territory.

Sunder Nagar has 15 business houses and offices, Nizammudin 7, Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar 5 and Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony put together 6.

Zone VI—South Delhi

There are 73 business houses and offices in South Delhi, constituting 0.36% of the total occupied houses in it and 1.6% of the total business houses and offices in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Amongst some of the localities in South Delhi there are 7 business houses and offices in Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, 6 in Kalkaji, 3 in Malviya Nagar, 6 in Kotla Mubarakpur, 2 in Hauz Khas Enclave and 18 in Mehrauli.

Zone VII—West Delhi

West Delhi has 80 business houses and offices, which account for 0.26% of the total occupied houses in it and 1.7% of the total business houses and offices in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Amongst some of the selected localities in West Delhi, there is just 1 business house or office in Tihar I and II, 6 in Moti Nagar, 3 in Tilak Nagar, 9 in Ramesh Nagar, 4 in Rajouri Garden and 18 in Najafgarh.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

Table 2.9 gives information about the census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds.

TABLE 2.9

Number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds as a percentage to total occupied houses in Delhi, its census tracts and zones, 1961

Name of Tracts/Zones	Census houses used as Factories, workshops, & worksheds	Total No. of occupied houses	Percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**7143**	**481729**	**1·5**
Delhi Rural	143	63917	0·2
Delhi Urban	7000	417812	1·6
D.M.C. Urban	6790	351022	2·0
Zone I—Shahdra	329	18395	1·8
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	4499	120465	3·7
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	824	58563	1·4
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	565	59956	0·9
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	218	43866	0·5
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	210	19891	1·05
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	145	29886	0·5
New Delhi	147	57135	0·3
Delhi Cantt.	63	9655	0·7

There are 7,143 occupied census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the Union Territory of Delhi; out of these, only 2.0 per cent are in rural Delhi and 98.0 per cent in urban Delhi. 95 per cent of the total number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Delhi Territory are in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 2.1 per cent in New Delhi and 0.9 per cent in Delhi Cantt.

In the D. M. C. Urban Tract, 2.0% of the total occupied houses are used as factories, workshops and worksheds against the corresponding percentage of 1.5 for the Delhi Territory as a whole, 0.2 for rural Delhi and 1.6 for urban Delhi. The distribution of the total number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the D. M. C. Urban Tract amongst different census zones is discussed below.

Zone I—Shahdara

This zone has 329 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds, constituting 1.8 per cent of the total number of occupied houses in this zone, and 4.6% of the total number of factories workshops and worksheds in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole.

Within this zone, Old Shahdara city has 204 factories, workshops and worksheds, Gandhi Nagar has 29, Geeta Colony 8 and Krishan Nagar 42, constituting, respectively, 0.3%, 1.0% 0.2% and 3.2% of the total occupied houses in each of these localities.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Amongst all the zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract, this zone has the largest number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, which is 4,499, constituting 3.7% of the total occupied houses in this census zone and 63.0% of the total number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole.

Out of the total number of 4,499 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds in this census zone, 2,568 (57.0%) are to be found in the Walled area of the city, 1,074 (23.9%) in Sadar Bazar, 816 (18.1%) in Paharganj and 41 (0.9%) in Red Fort; the census houses in this category as percentage to total occupied houses in each of these areas respecively, constitute 3.8%, 4.1%, 3.6% and 1.1%.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

The total number of census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, is 824, constituting 1.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in this zone and 11.5 per cent of the total number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole.

Within this zone, Karol Bagh has 462 census houses used as factories workshops and worksheds, Anand Parbat 149 and the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills 136; each of these areas has, respectively, 1.3%, 5.8% and 8.5% of the total occupied houses in it as factories and workshops etc. Amongst some of the other selected localities in this zone, there are 40 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Patel Nagar, 23 in Kishan Ganj and 11 in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, constituting 0.6%, 0.4% and 1.4% of the total occupied houses in each, respectively.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

This zone has 565 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds which form 0.9% of the total occupied houses in it and 8.0% of the total number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Within this census zone, the Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 440 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds, which constitute 1.8% of total occupied houses in this area. There are 105 census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Civil Lines and 17 in Narela, constituting 0.6% each of the total occupied houses in the former as well as in the latter locality.

Zone V—Transferred Area

This zone has 218 census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, constituting 0.5% of the total occupied houses in it and 3.0% of the total number of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Delhi Territory as a whole.

Within this zone, Sunder Nagar has 4 census houses being put to use as factories, workshops and worksheds, Nizammudin has none, Jangpura Bhogal which includes Pant Nagar also has 4 and Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony put together have 4.

Amongst some of the other localities and areas in this zone, Minto Road area has 80 census houses used as factories and workshops constituting 2.5 of the total number of 3,140 occupied census houses in it. There are 45 census houses used as factories and workshops, constituting 2.9% of the total number of 1,563 occupied census houses in the Chitra Gupta Road area. Rajendra Nagar including New Rajendra Nagar has 15 census houses used as factories and workshops which constitute 0.3% of the total number of 5,905 occupied census houses in it. Pusa Institute has 5 census houses used as factories and workshops, constituting 0.4% of the total number of 1,321 occupied houses in it. Yusuf Sarai has 11 census houses used as factories and workshops, constituting 1.9% of the total number of 593 occupied houses in it.

Zone VI—South Delhi

South Delhi has 210 census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, constituting 1.05 per cent of the total number of occupied houses in it and 2.9 per cent of the total number of factories, workshops and worksheds in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Within South Delhi, Kotla Mubarakpur has 54 census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds and Mehrauli has 28; these constitute 1.6% of the total occupied houses in each locality, respectively. Kailash Colony includnig Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar has 2 census houses used as factories, workshops etc., Kalkaji 3, Malviya Nagar 2 and Hauz Khas Enclave 3.

Amongst some of the other localities in this zone, there are 3 (0.6%) census houses used as factories and workshops out of a total number of 541 occupied houses in Jiwan Nagar, 53 (4.7%) out of 1,116 occupied houses in Bharat Nagar, 9 (0.9%) out of 911 occupied houses in Hari Nagar Ashram, 5 (0.8%) out of 648 occupied houses in Okhla and 9 (1.7%) of 521 occupied houses in Krishana Nagar.

Zone VII—West Delhi

There are 145 census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds in this zone, constituting 0.5 per cent of the total occupied houses in it and 2.0 per cent of the total number of census houses used as factories and workshops in Delhi.

Within West Delhi, Tihar I and II, Moti Nagar and Tilak Nagar have each four census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, Ramesh Nagar and Najafgarh have 9 each and Rajouri Garden has 5.

Amongst some of the other localities in this zone, there are 12 (5.3%) census houses used as factories and workshops out of a total number of 228 occupied house in Santpura Uggarsain, 8 (0.5%) of 1,495 occupied houses in Bindra Market and Meenakshi Garden, 7 (1.2%) in Ratan Park, Ram Garh, and Sundershan Park out of 575 occupied houses, and 66 (8.4%) out of 787 occupied houses in Kirti Nagar and Industrial area.

Number of Schools and other Educational Institutions including Training Classes, Coaching Shops and Classes

Table 2.10 gives information regarding the sub-head, for Delhi, its census tracts and zones.

TABLE 2.10

Number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes in Delhi, its census tracts and zones, 1961

Name of Tract and Zone	Schools & other educational institutions including training, classes, coaching & shop classes	Total No. of occupied houses	Percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**1406**	**481729**	**0·3**
Delhi Rural	242	63917	0·4
Delhi Urban	1164	417812	0·3
D.M.C. Urban	1012	351022	0·3
Zone I—Shahdara	81	18395	0·4
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	380	120465	0·3
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	153	58563	0·2
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	175	59956	0·3
Zone V—Transferred Area	101	43866	0·2
Zone VI—South Delhi	57	19891	0·3
Zone VII—West Delhi	65	29886	0·2
New Delhi	98	57135	0·2
Delhi Cantt.	54	9655	0·6

Out of a total number of 1,406 census houses used as schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shops classes in the Union Territory of Delhi, 17.2% are found in rural Delhi and 82.8% in urban Delhi. Census houses used as educational institutions constitute 0.3% of the total occupied houses in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 0.4% of those in rural Delhi and 0.3% of those in urban Delhi. One educational institution, on an average, serves roughly a population of 1,900 persons in the Delhi Territory as a whole, 1,200 in rural Delhi and 2,000 in urban Delhi*.

Within rural Delhi, the D.M.C. Urban Tract has 72.0% of the total number of educational institutions etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole, New Delhi has 7.0% and Delhi Cantt. 3.8%.

The percentage of educational institutions etc. to total occupied houses in Delhi Cantt. is 0.6 as against the corresponding percentage of 0.2 for New Delhi and 0.3 for the D.M.C. Urban Tract. It is noteworthy that Delhi Cantt. has for every 700 persons one educational institution etc. as against the corresponding figures of 2,700 for New Delhi and 2,000 for the D.M.C. Urban Tract.

The distribution of the census houses used as schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and classes etc. in different zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract may be looked into, one by one.

Zone I—Shahdara

Shahdara zone has 81 educational institutions etc. constituting 0.4% of the total occupied houses in this zone and accounting for 5.8% of the total number of such institutions etc. in the Union Territory as a whole.

Amongst some of the selected localities in this zone, the old Shahdara city has 40 census houses being used as educational institutions etc., constituting 0.5% of the total occupied houses in it. An educational institution, on an average, roughly serves a population of 1,100 persons in this locality.

There are 17 schools and other educational institutions etc. in Gandhi Nagar, constituting 0.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, there is one educational institution for every 2,000 persons living in Gandhi Nagar.

Geeta Colony in this census zone has 2 schools etc. and Krishan Nagar has 5.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Total number of schools and other educational institutions etc. in census Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj is 380, forming 0.3% of the total number of such institutions in the Delhi Territory as a whole. This zone has the highest percentage of census houses used as schools and educational institutions etc., amongst all the zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract. There is one educational institution per 1,900 persons, on an average, in this zone.

Within this census zone, the Walled area of the city has 260 schools and other educational institutions etc., which constitute 0.4 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. An educational institution in the Walled area of the city roughly serves, on an average, a population of 1,600 persons.

There are 69 schools and other educational institutions etc. in Sadar Bazar, accounting for 0.2% of the total occupied houses in it; an educational institution etc. in Sadar Bazar serves, on an areage, roughly 2,300 persons.

Paharganj has 42 census houses being used as schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and classes etc. which constitute 0.2% of the total occupied houses in it. Roughly, there is one school etc. for every 3,300 persons in Paharganj.

Red Fort area has 9 schools and other educational institutions etc., constituting 0.2% of the total occupied houses in it, an educational institution serving, on an average, a population of nearly 1,400 persons.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

This census zone has 153 schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and classes; these constitute 11.0% of the total number of such educational institutions etc., in the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi and 0.2% of the total number of occupied census houses in this zone. For every 2,100 persons within this zone, on an average, there is one such institution.

Within this zone, Karol Bagh has 113 schools and other educational institutions etc., constituting 0.3% of the total occupied houses in this locality. An educational institution in this category in Karol Bagh serves, on an average, a population of nearly 1,700 persons.

Anand Parbat has 5 schools and other educational institutions etc., which constitute 0.2% of the total occupied houses in it. For every 4,600 persons, on an average, there is one school etc. in this locality.

In Patel Nagar, there are 25 schools and other educational institutions etc., constituting 0.4% of the total number of occupied census houses in it. One educational institution serves, on an average, a population of nearly 1,600 persons in Patel Nagar.

Amongst some of the other selected localities in this zone, Kishan Ganj has 1 educational institution in this category, Daya Basti including Subhdra Colony has 1 and the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 2.

*figures of average number of persons per educational institution here and in the ensuing paragraphs have been rounded off to the nearest 100.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 175 census houses in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, being used as schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and classes; these form 12.4% of the total number of such institutions in the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi and 0.3% of the total number of occupied census houses within this zone. One school etc. in this zones serves, on an average, a population of nearly 2,100 persons.

Within this zone, the Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 93 schools and other educational institutions etc., constituting 0.4% of the total number of occupied census houses in this area. On an average, for every 1,800 persons in this area, there is one such educational institution.

Zone V—Transferred Area

This census zone has 101 census houses being used as schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and classes; these account for 7.2% of the total number of such educational institutions in the Union Territory of Delhi and form 0.2% of the total number of occupied census houses in this zone.

Within this zone, there are 19 schools and educational institutions etc. in Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony, constituting 0.3% of the total occupied houses in these. An educational institution in Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony serves, on an average, a population of nearly 2,200 persons.

Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar has 4 such institutions, forming 0.3% of the total occupied houses in it. There is, on an average, one school etc. per 6,200 persons in Jangpura Bhogal.

Nizammudin has 1 such educational institution, Sunder Nagar has reported none.

Zone VI—South Delhi

South Delhi zone has 57 census houses being used as schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and houses, constituting 4.0% of the total number of such educational institutions in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole and 0.3% of the total number of occupied census houses within this zone. On an average, there is one educational institution for every 2,600 persons in this zone.

Kotla Mubarakpur in this zone has 12 schools and other educational institutions etc., constituting 0.4% of the total occupied houses in it. For every 1,700 persons in Kotla Mubarakpur, there is one such institution.

There are 8 schools and other educational institutions etc. in Mehrauli, constituting 0.5% of the total occupied houses in it. There is one educational institution per 1,200 persons in Mehrauli.

Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar has 2 schools etc., constituting 0.5% of the total occupied houses in it. There is one school etc. per 1,000 persons in this Colony.

Zone VII—West Delhi

West Delhi census zone has 65 census houses being used as schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and classes; these constitute 4.6% of the total number of such educational institutions etc. in Delhi Territory as a whole and 0.2% of the total number of occupied census houses within this zone.

Amongst some of the selected localities in West Delhi, there are 2 schools etc. in Tihar I and II, 5 in Moti Nagar, 5 in Tilak Nagar, 10 in Ramesh Nagar, 7 in Rajouri Garden and 6 in Najafgarh; the average number of persons per educational institution in each of these localities being 14,600, 3,200, 2,600, 1,800, 1,100 and 1,100, respectively.

Number of Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places

Table 2.11 gives data about the distribution of census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in Delhi, its census tracts and zones.

TABLE 2.11

Number of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in Delhi, its census tracts and zones, 1961.

Names of Tracts/Zones	No. of restaurants sweetmeat shops & eating places	Total No. of occupied houses	Percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**1722**	**481729**	**0·4**
Delhi Rural	4	63917	0·006
Delhi Urban	1718	417812	0·4
D.M.C. Urban	1427	351022	0·4
Zone I—Shahdara	53	18395	0·3
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	828	120465	0·7
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	174	58563	0·3
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	192	59956	0·3
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	73	43866	0·2
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	46	19891	0·2
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	61	29886	0·2
New Delhi	178	57135	0·3
Delhi Cantt.	113	9655	1·2

It is interesting to observe from the table that out of a total number of 1,722 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in Delhi, 1,718 (99.8%) are in urban Delhi and only 4 (0.2%) in rural Delhi. This ridiculously low figure for rural Delhi, may be due to the enumerators having put figures for this column under the category of 'shops'.

Within urban Delhi, the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has 82.9% of the total number of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole; the corresponding percentages for New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., are 10.3 and 6.6, respectively.

Amongst all the census zones of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has the highest percentage of sweetmeat shops etc. followed by Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, the former having 48.1% and the latter 11.1 per cent of the total number of shops under this category in the Delhi Territory as a whole. A detailed study of the distribution of census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in each census zone and some of the selected localities thereof is attempted in the following paragraphs.

Zone I—Shahdara

Census Zone I—Shahdara has 53 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places which constitute 3.1% of the total number of such shops etc. in the Delhi Territory and 0.3% of the total number of occupied houses within this zone.

The Old Shahdara city in this zone has 24 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, constituting 0.3% of the total occupied houses in it.

There are 10 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in Gandhi Nagar, 8 in Geeta Colony and 6 in Krishan Nagar, accounting for 0.3%, 0.2% and 0.4% of the total occupied houses in each of the respective localities of this zone.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Census Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, has 828 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, constituting 0.7% of the total occupied houses in this zone and 48.1% of the total number of restaurants etc. in Delhi Territory as a whole.

The Walled area of the city has 485 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places which constitute 0.7% of the total occupied houses in it.

There are 189 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in Sadar Bazar, 95 in Paharganj and 59 in Red Fort, forming 0.7%, 0.4% and 1.6% of the total occupied houses in each locality, respectively.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

In Census Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, there are 174 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places; these form 0.3% of the total occupied houses in this zone and 10.1% of the total number of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Amongst some of the selected localities in this zone, there are 110 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in Karol Bagh, 15 in Anand Parbat, 11 in Patel Nagar, 25 in Kishan Ganj, 1 in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony and 11 in the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills, constituting 0.3%, 0.6%, 0.2%, 0.5%, 0.1% and 0.7% of the total occupied houses in each locality, respectively.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi has 192 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places; these form 0.3% of the total occupied houses in it and account for 11.1% of the total number of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Within this census zone, the Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 123 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places which constitute 0.5% of the total occupied houses in it. Civil Lines has 39 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, which form 0.2% of the total occupied houses in it. Narela has 10 shops in this category which form 0.4% of the total occupied houses in it.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 73 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in census Zone V—Transferred area, constituting 0.2% of the total occupied houses in it and accounting for 4.2% of the total number of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar in this zone has 7 census houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places and Lajpat Nagar including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony has 12, the former locality having 0.4% of the total occupied houses in it and the latter having 0.2%.

Zone VI—South Delhi

South Delhi has 46 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places which constitute 2.7% of the total number of restaurants etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole and account for 0.2% of the total occupied houses in this zone.

Amongst some of the selected localities in South Delhi, Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar has 2 shops in this category, Kotla Mubarakpur has 13 and Mehrauli 12; these constitute 0.5%, 0.4% and 0.7% of the total number of occupied houses in each of these localities, respectively.

Zone VII—West Delhi

West Delhi census zone has 61 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places which constitute 0.2% of the total number of occupied houses in this zone and

account for 3.6% of the total number of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the whole of the Delhi Territory.

Amongst the selected localities in West Delhi, Tihar I and II has 5 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, Moti Nagar has 2, Ramesh Nagar 3, Rajouri Garden 8 and Najafgarh 13.

Number of Census Houses used as Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering

Table 2.12 gives the information about the subhead above.

TABLE 2.12

Census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering as a percentage to total occupied houses in Delhi, its census tracts and zones

Names of Tracts/Zones	Places of entertainment & community gathering	No. of occupied houses	Percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	**812**	**481729**	**0·2**
Delhi Rural	488	63917	0·7
Delhi Urban	324	417812	0·08
D.M.C. Urban	236	351022	0·07
Zone I—Shahdara	10	18395	0·05
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	72	120465	0·06
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	8	58563	0·01
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	38	59956	0·06
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	16	43866	0·03
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	61	19891	0·3
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	31	29886	0·1
New Delhi	34	57135	0·06
Delhi Cantt.	54	9655	0·5

Out of a total number of 812 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering in the Union Territory of Delhi, 60 per cent are located in the rural areas of Delhi and the remaining 40 per cent in its urban areas. The urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has twenty nine per cent of the total number of places of entertainment and community gathering in the Delhi Territory; Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj in this tract has 8.9%, followed by Zone VI—South Delhi which has 7.5%. New Delhi has 4.3 per cent of the total number of census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering in the Delhi Territory and Delhi Cantt. has 6.7%

The zone-wise distribution of census houses in this category may now be looked into.

Zone I—Shahdara

It has 10 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering, forming only 0.05% of the total number of occupied census houses in this zone and 1.2% of total number of census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering in the Delhi Territory as a whole. Within this zone, the Old Shahdara city has 7 census houses in this category. There are no such places in localities like Gandhi Nagar, Geeta Colony and Krishan Nagar.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

This zone has 72 census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering etc. forming 0.06% of the total occupied houses in it. Amongst all the zones, this zone has the largest number of such places.

Within this census zone, the Walled area of the city has 36 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering, Sadar Bazar has 16, Paharganj 18 and Red Fort 2.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

This census zone has 8 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering etc., these constitute 1.0% of the total number of such places in Delhi Territory.

There are 5 census houses in this category in Karol Bagh and 2 in the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills. No such houses have been reported in Anand Parbat, Patel Nagar, Kishan Ganj and Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, lying in this census zone.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Census Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi has 38 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering, constituting 4.6% of the total number of such places in the Delhi Territory.

Amongst some of the selected localities in this zone, the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, has 13 census houses in this category; Civil Lines has 5 and Narela 10.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 16 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering, constituting 2.0% of the total number of such places in Delhi Territory in this zone.

Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin and Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar, in this zone, have not reported any such place; Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony put together have reported 3 census houses in this category.

Zone VI—South Delhi

South Delhi has 61 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering, constituting 0.3% of the total occupied houses in it and 7.5% of the total number of places of entertainment and community gathering in Delhi Territory.

Within this zone, there are 10 census houses in this category in Mehrauli, 8 in Kotla Mubarakpur and 1

in Kalkaji. Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, Malviya Nagar and Hauz Khas Enclave have not reported any census house in this category.

Zone VII—West Delhi

West Delhi has 31 census houses being used as places of entertainment and community gathering, constituting 0.1 per cent of the total number of occupied houses in this zone and 3.8 per cent of the total number of such places in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Najafgarh has reported 6 census houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering; other localities in this zone like Tihar I and II, Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Ramesh Nagar and Rajouri Garden have not reported any census house in this category.

Census Houses used as Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors' Clinics and Dispensaries

Table 2.13 gives information about the census houses used as hospitals, dispensaries etc. in Delhi and its census tracts and zones.

TABLE 2.13

Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries as a percentage to total occupied houses in Delhi, its census tracts and zones, 1961

Names of tracts/zones	Public health and medical institutions hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	Total No. of occupied houses	Percentage to Total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	1235	481729	0·3
Delhi Rural	34	63917	0·05
Delhi Urban	1201	417812	0·3
D.M.C. Urban	1000	351022	0·3
Zone I—Shahdara	56	18395	0·3
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	436	120465	0·4
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	125	58563	0·2
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	243	59956	0·4
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	79	43866	0·2
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	27	19891	0·1
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	34	29886	0·1
New Delhi	162	57135	0·3
Delhi Cantt.	39	9655	0·4

In the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi, 1,235 census houses have been reported as being used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries; out of these only 2.8 per cent are located in rural Delhi. A hospital or dispensary etc. serves, on an average, a population of nearly 2,200 persons in the Delhi Territory as a whole. The contrast between rural Delhi and urban Delhi in regard to the availability of medical facilities is noteworthy in as much as there is one hospital or dispensary etc. for every 2,000 persons in urban Delhi and for every 8,800 persons in rural Delhi. Rural Delhi has only 0.05% of its total occupied houses being used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, dispensaries etc. as compared to the corresponding percentage of 0.3 in urban Delhi and the same percentage in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

81 per cent of the total number of medical institutions, hospitals, dispensaries etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi are located in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 13.1% in New Delhi and 3.1% in Delhi Cantt. There is one hospital or dispensary etc. for every 2,100 persons in the D.M.C. urban tract, 1,600 persons in New Delhi and only 900 persons in Delhi Cantt.

The distribution of the total number of census houses used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics and dispensaries etc. in the D.M.C. urban tract amongst different census zones is studied below, one by one.

Zone I—Shahdara

There are 56 hospitals, dispensaries and doctors' clinics etc. in Zone I—Shahdara; these constitute 4.5% of the total number of hospitals, dispensaries etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole and 0.3% of the total number of occupied houses within this zone. A hospital or dispensary etc. in this zone serves, on an average, a population of nearly 2,700 persons.

The Old Shahdara city in this census zone has 30 census houses being used as hospitals, dispensaries etc., constituting 0.4% of the total occupied houses in it. There is one hospital or dispensary etc. for every 1,500 persons in Old Sahadara city.

In Geeta Colony, there are 10 census houses being used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc., these constitute 0.3% of the total occupied houses in this colony. There is one hospital or dispensary etc. for every 2,000 persons in Geeta Colony.

Krishan Nagar has 9 hospitals, dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc., constituting 0.7% of the total occupied houses in it. For every 1,300 persons, on an average, there is one medical institution etc. in Krishan Nagar.

NOTE :—The average number of persons served per hospital etc, has been rounded off to the nearest 100 in the whole of this analysis

Gandhi Nagar has reported 1 census house in this category.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

This zone has 436 census houses used as hospitals, dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc. which constitute 0.4% of the total occupied houses in this zone and 35.3% of the total number of such medical institutions etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole. Amongst all the zones, the City, Sadar, Paharganj zone has the highest percentage of census houses being used in this category. There is one hospital, dispensary or doctors' clinic for every 1,600 persons in this zone.

Within this census zone, the Walled area of the city has 251 census houses being used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc. which account for 0.4% of the total occupied houses in the Walled area. There is one hospital, dispensary or doctors' clinic etc. for every 1,600 persons in the walled area of the city.

Sadar Bazar has 105 census houses used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, doctors' clinics and dispensaries etc; these account for 0.4% of the total occupied houses in it. A hospital, doctors' clinic or dispensary etc. in Sadar Bazar serves, on an average, a population of nearly 1,500 persons.

In Paharganj, there are 63 census houses being used as hospitals, dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc. constituting 0.3 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. For every 2,200 persons in Paharganj, there is one dispensary or doctors' clinic etc.

Red Fort area has 17 public health and medical institutions etc. which constitute 0.5% of the total occupied houses in it. There is one dispensary, doctors' clinic etc. for every 700 persons in Red Fort area.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar has 125 census houses used as public health and medical institutions etc.; these form 0.2% of the total number of occupied houses within this zone and 10.1% of the total number of census houses used as public health and medical institutions etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Amongst some of the selected localities in this zone, Karol Bagh has 106 census houses in the category of *public health and medical institutions etc. which* account for 0.3% of the total occupied houses in this locality. There is one hospital, dispensary or doctors' clinic etc. for every 1,800 persons in Karol Bagh.

Anand Parbat has 3 dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc., constituting 0.1% of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, there is one such medical institution etc. for every 7,600 persons in this locality.

Patel Nagar has 12 hospitals, dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc., constituting 0.2% of the total occupied houses in it. There is one dispensary or doctors' clinic etc. for every 3,400 persons in this locality.

There is one census house each in this category in Kishan Ganj and Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony. The industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has not reported any census house used as a public health and medical institution etc.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 243 census houses being used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries etc. in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi. These constitute 19.7% of the total number of such institutions etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole and in numerical strength, come next only to those in Zone—I, Shahdara. There is one hospital, doctor's clinic etc. for every 1,500 persons in this census zone.

There are 60 census houses in this category in the Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area; these constitute 0.2 per cent of the total occupied houses in it. There is one hospital, dispensary or doctor's clinic etc. for every 2,800 persons in the Subzimandi area.

Civil Lines has 165 census houses used as public health and medical institutions etc., constituting 0.9% of the total number of occupied houses in it. On an average, for every 500 persons in Civil Lines, there is one dispensary, hospital or doctor's clinic etc.

Narela has 8 census houses used as hospitals, dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc. which account for 0.3% of the total occupied houses in it. There is one dispensary or doctor's clinic etc. for every 1,600 persons in this locality.

Zone V—Transferred Area

Census Zone V—Transferred Area has 79 census houses being used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries etc. These constitute 6.4% of the total number of such medical institutions etc. in the Delhi territory as a whole and 0.2% of the total number of occupied houses in this census zone.

Sunder Nagar has reported 2 public health and medical institutions etc. constituting 0.5% of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, for every 1,200 persons in Sunder Nagar, there is one medical institution etc.

Nizammudin has not reported any census house in this category.

Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar has 2 census houses used as public health and medical institutions etc., forming 0.1% of the total occupied houses in it. For every 12,300 persons in this locality, there is one such institution, on an average.

Lajpat Nagar including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony has 20 census houses used as hospitals, dispensaries or doctors' clinics etc. which constitute 0.3% of the total occupied houses in it. There is one medical institution etc. for every 2,100 persons in Lajpat Nagar, including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony.

Zone VI—South Delhi

South Delhi zone has 27 census houses used as public health and medical institutions etc. constituting 0.1% of the total occupied houses in it and accounting for 2.2% of the total number of such public health and medical institutions etc. in the Delhi territory as a whole. There is one hospital, dispensary etc. for every 4,300 persons in South Delhi.

Kalkaji and Malviya Nagar in South Delhi have reported 1 census house each in this category.

Kotla Mubarakpur has reported 4 dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc., constituting 0.1% of the total occupied houses in it. For every 5,000 persons in Kotla Mubarakpur, there is one medical institution etc.

Mehrauli has 11 hospitals, dispensaries, doctors' clinics etc. which constitute 0.7% of the total occupied houses in it. On an average, there is one dispensary or doctor's clinic etc. for every 900 persons in Mehrauli.

Zone VIII—West Delhi

West Delhi has 34 census houses used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics and dispensaries etc. which constitute 2.8% of the total number of such public health and medical institutions etc. in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

There is one hospital, dispensary or doctors' clinic etc. for every 5,000 persons in West Delhi zone.

Tihar I and II in West Delhi zone has 2 census houses in this category, Moti Nagar has 2, Tilak Nagar 2, Ramesh Nagar 3, Rajouri Garden 4 and Najafgarh 5. On an average, a hospital, dispensary or doctor's clinic etc. serves a population of 14,600, 7,900, 6,400, 5,900, 1,900 and 1,400 persons, respectively, in each of these localities.

Census Houses put to 'Other Uses'

Table 2.14 below throws light on this category

TABLE 2.14

No. of census houses put to 'other uses' as a percentage to total occupied houses in Delhi, its census tracts and zones, 1961

Names of Tracts/Zones	No. of census houses put to 'other uses'	Total No. of occupied houses	Percentage to total occupied houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Total	34502	481729	7·2
Delhi Rural	17542	63917	27·4
Delhi Urban	16960	417812	4·1
D.M.C. Urban	13380	351022	3·8
Zone I—Shahdara	705	18395	3·8
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	6805	120465	5·6
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	965	58563	1·6
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	1676	59956	2·8
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	1027	43866	2·3
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	1193	19891	6·0
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	1009	29886	3·4
New Delhi	2109	57135	3·7
Delhi Cantt.	1471	9655	15·2

There are 34,502 occupied census houses, constituting 7.2% of the total occupied houses which are being put to **other uses** like **ghers, baithaks** and stores etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi. It is to be observed from the table that in rural Delhi 27.4% of the occupied houses and in Delhi Cantt. 15.2% of the occupied houses are being put to **other uses.** Out of the total number of occupied houses being put to 'other uses' in the Delhi Territory, 50.8% are located in rural Delhi and 49.2% in urban Delhi—out of the latter, 38.8% are in the urban tract of the D.M.C., 6.1% in New Delhi and 4.3% in Delhi Cantt.

Amongst different census zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has 19.7% of the total number of occupied census houses in the category of 'other uses' in the Delhi Territory; the corresponding percentages in this category in other zones are :

4.9% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi;

3.4% in Zone VI—South Delhi;

3.0% each in Zone V—Transferred Area and Zone VII—West Delhi;

2.8% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar; and

2.0% in Zone I—Shahdara.

The distribution of occupied census houses being put to 'other uses' in some of the selected localities

in each of these zones may be described below, one by one.

Zone I—Shahdara

There are 322 census houses being put to **other uses** in Old Shahdara city, 30 in Gandhi Nagar, 36 in Geeta Colony and 15 in Krishan Nagar; these constitute 4.2%, 1.02%, 1.1% and 1.1% of the total occupied houses in each of these localities.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

The number of census houses put to 'other uses' is 4,618 in the Walled area of the city, 1,431 in Sadar Bazar, 638 in Paharganj and 118 in Red Fort, constituting, respectively, 6.8%, 5.4%, 2.8% and 3.2% of the total occupied census houses in each of these localities.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Census houses put to 'other uses' number 619 in Karol Bagh, 38 in Anand Parbat, 111 in Patel Nagar, 37 in Kishan Ganj, 7 in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony and 16 in the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills; these constitute 1.7%, 1.5%, 1.6%, 0.7%, 0.9% and 1.0% of the total number of occupied census houses in each of the respective localities.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Subzimandi which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 671 census houses being put to 'other uses', which constitute 2.8% of the total occupied houses in it. Civil Lines has 313 census houses being put to 'other uses' and Narela 392, the former constituting 1.8% and the latter 15.2% of the total occupied houses in the respective localities.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 4 census houses being put to 'other uses' in Sunder Nagar, 4 in Nizammudin, 23 in Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar and 195 in Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony; these constitute 1.0%, 0.4%, 1.4% and 2.6% of the total occupied houses in each of the localities, respectively.

Zone VI—South Delhi

Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar has 14 census houses being put to 'other uses', constituting 3.6% of the total occupied houses in it; the corresponding absolute numbers and percentages are, 27 (1.3%) in Kalkaji, 31 (1.6%) in Malviya Nagar, 48 (1.4%) in Kotla Mubarakpur, 4 (1.1%) in Hauz Khas Enclave and 143 (8.5%) in Mehrauli.

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tihar I and II has 16 census houses being put to 'other uses', which constitute 0.3% of the total occupied houses in it; the corresponding absolute numbers and percentages in other localities are :

53 (1.8%) in Moti Nagar;
42 (1.6%) in Tilak Nagar;
40 (1.3%) in Ramesh Nagar;
62 (5.1%) in Rajouri Garden; and
162 (10.7%) in Najafgarh.

Comparison of Delhi City with Some of the Selected Cities of India

Table 2.15 gives the distribution of the census houses amongst different uses to which these are put in the cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur.

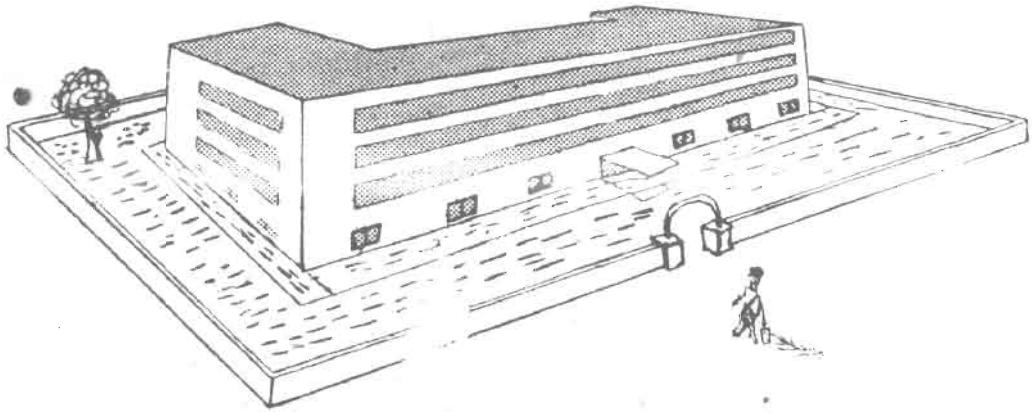
TABLE 2.15

Comparison of the census houses and the uses to which they are put in Delhi city and other selected cities of India

City	Total No. of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Dwellings	Shop *cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels *sarais*, *dharamshalas*, tourist houses & 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	Public health and medical institutions & health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Delhi (towngroup)	430250 (100·0)	12438 (3·0)	335893 (78·1)	8063 (1·9)	1183 (0·3)	1268 (0·3)	38589 (9·0)	4449 (1·0)	7000 (1·6)	1164 ((0·2)	1718 (0·4)	324 (—)	1201 (0·2)	16960 (4·0)
Icutta	766400 (100·0)	31380 (4·1)	557523 (72·7)	25042 (3·3)	13496 (1·8)	2030 (0·3)	41597 (5·4)	21759 (2·8)	23048 (3·0)	2194 (0·3)	5321 (0·7)	1300 (0·1)	4316 (0·5)	37394 (5·0)
Greater Bon ay	929085 (100·0)	22376 (2·4)	711728 (76·6)	12985 (1·4)	5658 (0·6)	1854 (0·1)	43275 (5·0)	19852 (2·1)	20456 (2·2)	2745 (0·3)	5443 (0·5)	4016 (0·4)	3998 (0·4)	74699 (8·0)
Madras (towngroup)	(100·0)	(3·1)	(79·2)	(0·6)	(0·5)	(0·2)	(6·3)	(1·7)	(3·4)	(0·4)	(0·9)	(0·3)	(0·2)	(3·2)
Ahmedabad	279640 (100·0)	11036 (03·9)	220122 (78·7)	1810 (00·7)	946 (00·3)	386 (00·1)	15491 (05·6)	3688 (01·3)	6625 (02·4)	1102 (00·4)	1704 (00·6)	275 (00·1)	1082 (00·4)	15373 (05·5)
Hyderabad	238483 (100·0)	13860 (6·0)	189002 (79·2)	1951 (0·8)	545 (0·2)	558 (0·2)	14171 (6·0)	1473 (0·6)	5126 (2·1)	899 (0·4)	588 (0·2)	2057 (0·8)	664 (0·3)	7589 (3·2)
Kanpur City	211111 (100·0)	7455 (3·5)	173187 (82·0)	1275 (0·6)	469 (0·2)	462 (0·2)	14622 (7·0)	878 (0·4)	4126 (2·0)	483 (0·2)	22 (0·1)	961 (0·4)	606 (0·3)	6565 (3·1)

NOTE: Figures in barackets show percentages; absolute figures for Madras city were not received from the S.C.O Madras

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS COVERED PER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION



DELHI CITY

KANPUR

BOMBAY

HYDRABAD

CALCUTTA

AHMEDABAD

EACH SYMBOL = 100 PERSONS

N.K.GIRDHAR

The total number of census houses in Greater Bombay is 116 per cent more and in Calcutta 78.1 per cent more than their corresponding number in the city of Delhi. The population in Bombay is 76% more and in Calcutta 24% more than that in the city of Delhi. In the cities of Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur, the total number of census houses is less by 35.1%, 44.6% and 51.0%, respectively, as compared to their corresponding number in Delhi city and the total number of persons is less by 48.9%, 47.0% and 58.8%, respectively.

Delhi town group has an average number of 5.5 persons per census house, which is the highest (excluding Madras) amongst all these cities, it being followed by Hyderabad with an average number of 5.2 persons per census house. In the cities of Kanpur, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta, the average number of persons per census house is 4.6, 4.5, 4.3 and 3.8, respectively.

The average number of persons per occupied census house is 5.6 each in the cities of Delhi and Hyderabad; the corresponding figures are 4.8, 4.6, 4.5 and 4.0 for Kanpur, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta, respectively.

Vacant census houses constitute 3.0% of the total census houses in Delhi city; Bombay has 2.4% of its census houses lying vacant. The other cities have higher percentages of vacant houses as compared to that of Delhi; Hyderabad having twice the percentage of vacant census houses.

Number of persons per dwelling in Delhi city is 6.8, being followed by Hyderabad which has 6.5 persons per dwelling. The number of persons per dwelling in Bombay is 5.7 and in Kanpur 5.6. Ahmedabad has an average of 5.4 persons per dwelling, followed by 5.0 persons per dwelling in Calcutta. Delhi city has thus the highest number of persons living per dwelling amongst all these cities. It may be stated that the number of persons per dwelling in a city has been calculated by dividing its population by the number of occupied census houses used in it as dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings, put together.

The overwhelming percentages of the total census houses in all these cities are used as pure dwellings. The percentage of pure dwellings to total census houses in the city of Delhi (78.1%) is higher than the corresponding percentages for the cities of Calcutta and Bombay and lower than the corresponding percentages for the cities of Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur.

Shop-*cum*-dwellings constitute 1.9% of the total number of census houses in the city of Delhi; only Calcutta has a higher percentage of 3.3 in this category, all other cities like Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad and Kanpur have lower corresponding percentages as compared to that of Delhi.

The cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have higher percentages of workshop-*cum* dwellings as compared to the corresponding percentage in the city of Delhi (0.3%). The percentage of workshop-*cum*-dwellings in Ahmedabad is equal to that of Delhi, the corresponding percentages for Hyderabad and Kanpur being lower.

Delhi and Calcutta have equal percentages (0.3% each) of their total census houses in the category of hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas*, tourist houses and inspection houses; the other cities like Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur have lower corresponding percentages as compared to that of Delhi.

Shops excluding eating houses as a percentage to total census houses constitute 9.0% in Delhi city, this being the highest percentage as compared to the corresponding percentages in all other cities. Kanpur which has 7.0% of its total census houses in the category of shops excluding eating houses comes next to Delhi.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Ahmedabad have higher percentages of business houses and offices to total census houses in each as compared to the corresponding percentage in Delhi city (1.0%); only Hyderabad and Kanpur have lower corresponding percentages as compared to Delhi city.

Delhi city has 1.6% of its total census houses being used as factories, workshops and worksheds, which is the lowest as compared to the corresponding percentages in all the cities under study.

Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching shops and classes etc. constitute 0.2% of the total census houses in the city of Delhi. For every 2,027 persons in Delhi city, there is one school or other educational institution etc.; Kanpur has, on an average, one educational institution etc. for every 2,010 persons. There is one school etc. on an average, for every 1513 persons in Bombay, 1,392 persons in Hyderabad, 1,334 persons in Calcutta and 1,094 persons in Ahmedabad.

Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have higher percentage of their total census houses in the category of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places as compared to Delhi; only Hyderabad and Kanpur have lower corresponding percentages.

Places of entertainment and community gathering constitute even less than 0.1% of the total census houses in Delhi; this is the lowest percentage for this category amongst all other cities.

Census houses used as public health and medical institutions etc. form 0.2% of the total census houses in Delhi city. The largest number of persons covered per medical institution etc. is found in Delhi city as compared to all other cities. A hospital, dispensary or doctor's clinic etc. serves, on an average, a population of 1,965 persons in Delhi, 678 persons in Calcutta, 1,039 persons in Bombay, 1,884 persons in Hyderabad, 1,602 persons in Kanpur and 1,115 persons in Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER III

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

Classification of the Tenure Status

The tenure status of a household occupying a census house has been classified into two categories *viz.*, 'owned' and 'rented'. A household falls into the former category if the census house occupied by it belongs to it and in the latter category if the census house occupied by it does not belong to it but has been taken on rent.

Instructions to the Enumerators for Recording the Tenure Status of the Household

Column 14 of the Houselist asked the question "Does the household live in own or rented house ?" The enumerators were instructed to write 'O' if the household lived in owned house and to write 'R' if the household lived in a rented house. In case of public buildings like schools, hospitals etc., or places of worship, the enumerators were instructed to put 'X' in this column.

Relevant Housing Tables giving Information about the Tenure Status

Table E-II is the main table throwing light on the tenure status of sampled census households who live in census houses which are being used either as dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings or with other uses like stores, *ghers, baithaks,* business houses and offices etc. These are further classified by 'owned' or 'rented' categories. This table is based on a 20% sample of the households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings.

Subsidiary table E-II-2 gives the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas of Delhi.

Tenure Status of the total Sampled Households in Delhi and its Tractst

Table 3.1 given below has been prepared on a sample fraction of 20 per cent of households using census houses either purely for residential purposes or combining their residence with some shop, workshop or some other use.

TABLE 3.1

Tenure status of sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in Delhi and its tracts

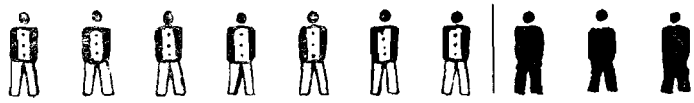
Name of Tracts & Zones	Tenure Status	Total No. of households			Households in census houses used as											
					Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)		
Delhi Total	**Total**	**95440**	**(100·0)**	**(98·3)**	**93804**	**(100·0)**	**(1·0)**	**984**	**(100·0)**	**(0·1)**	**109**	**(100·0)**	**(0·6)**	**543**	**(100·0)**
	Owned	**34738**	**(36·4)**		**34267**	**(36·5)**		**273**	**(27·7)**		**39**	**(35·8)**		**159**	**(29·3)**
	Rented	**60702**	**(63·6)**		**59537**	**(63·5)**		**711**	**(72·3)**		**70**	**(64·2)**		**384**	**(70·7)**
Delhi Rural	Total	9140	(100·0)	(98·4)	8989	(100·0)	(0·8)	73	(100·0)	(0·2)	21	(100·0)	(0·6)	57	(100·0)
	Owned	8486	(92·8)		8380	(93·2)		44	(60·3)		14	(66·7)		48	(84·2)
	Rented	654	(7·2)		609	(6·8)		29	(39·7)		7	(33·3)		9	(15·8)
Delhi Urban	Total	86300	(100·0)	(98·3)	84815	(100·0)	(1·0)	911	(100·0)	(0·1)	88	(100·0)	(0·6)	486	(100·0)
	Owned	26252	(30·4)		25887	(30·5)		229	(25·1)		25	(28·4)		111	(22·8)
	Rented	60048	(69·6)		58928	(69·5)		682	(74·9)		63	(71·6)		375	(77·2)
D.M.C. Urban	Total	73410	(100·0)	(98·4)	72261	(100·0)	(1·0)	713	(100·0)	(0·1)	79	(100·0)	(0·5)	357	(100·0)
	Owned	24607	(33·5)		24291	(33·6)		200	(28·1)		25	(31·6)		91	(25·5)
	Rented	48803	(66·5)		47970	(66·4)		513	(71·9)		54	(68·4)		266	(74·5)
New Delhi	Total	11288	(100·0)	(97·7)	11032	(100·0)	(1·5)	169	(100·0)	(0·1)	7	(100·0)	(0·7)	80	(100·0)
	Owned	1567	(13·9)		1531	(13·9)		28	(16·6)		—	—		8	(10·0)
	Rented	9721	(86·1)		9501	(86·1)		141	(83·4)		7	(100·0)		72	(90·0)
Delhi Cantt.	Total	1602	(100·0)	(95·0)	1522	(100·0)	(1·8)	29	(100·0)	(0·1)	2	(100·0)	(3·1)	49	(100·0)
	Owned	78	(4·9)		65	(4·3)		1	(3·5)		—	—		12	(24·5)
	Rented	1524	(95·1)		1457	(95·7)		28	(96·5)		2	(100·0)		37	(75·5)

(Figures in brackets show percentages)

TENURE STATUS

UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI 

RURAL DELHI 

URBAN DELHI 

TENANT HOUSEHOLDS 

OWNER HOUSEHOLDS 

(DISTRIBUTION PER 10 SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS INTO OWNERS AND TENANTS)

N. K. GIRDHAR

Out of every 10 households in the sample in Delhi Territory, 6 are tenants and 4 are owners. Rural and Urban Delhi present contrasts in tenure status; whereas in urban Delhi, out of every 10 households, 7 are tenants and only 3 are owners, in rural Delhi 9 are owners and 1 is a tenant. In the D.M.C. Urban Tract, only one-third are owners and two-thirds are tenants. New Delhi has 9 tenants and 1 owner out of every 10 households in the sample. In Delhi Cantt. nearly 95 per cent of the households in the sample are tenants and only 5 per cent are owners.

Rural Delhi does not attract immigrants and hence the majority of the 'local' population in rural Delhi 'own' their houses, but urban Delhi has the majority of its population composed of immigrants and hence a very high proportion of tenants. In New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., the Government seems to be the big landlord providing housing accommodation to its employees on rent.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households Occupying Pure Dwellings only, in Delhi and its Tracts

The conclusions reached in the previous paragraphs about the tenancy situation of the total sampled households occupying all categories of dwellings are equally applicable to the tenure status of the sampled households who live in census houses which are being used exclusively for residential purposes.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households Occupying Shop-cum-Dwellings in Delhi and its Tracts

Out of every 10 households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in the Delhi Territory as a whole, nearly 7 are tenants and 3 are owners. In rural Delhi, out of every 10 households in this category, nearly 6 are owners and 4 are tenants. Urban Delhi has nearly 3 owners and 7 tenants out of every 10 households combining their residence with shop; the same being true of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. New Delhi has 8 tenant households and 2 owner households out of every 10 sampled households in this category. In Delhi Cantt. only 3.5 per cent of the sampled households in this category are owners and 96.5 per cent are tenants.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households Occupying Workshop-cum-Dwellings in Delhi and its Tracts

Out of every 10 sampled households combining their residence with workshop in the Delhi Territory, nearly 4 are owners and 6 are tenants. Rural Delhi has, for every 10 sampled households in this category, nearly 7 owners and 3 tenants, whereas urban Delhi has nearly 3 owners and 7 tenants per 10 sampled households in this category. The situation about the tenure status of households in this category as reflected in the urban areas of Delhi as a whole is confirmed in the D.M.C. urban tract also, in which out of every 10 sampled households combining their residence with workshop, nearly 7 are tenants and 3 are owners. Cent per cent of the sampled households occupying workshop-*cum*-dwellings in New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. are tenants, the former having only 7 sampled households and the latter only 2 sampled households in this category.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households Combining Dwellings with Other Uses in Delhi and its Tracts

Out of every 10 sampled households in Delhi Territory who combine their dwellings with other uses, nearly 3 are owners and 7 are tenants. Out of every 10 sampled households in this category in rural Delhi, nearly 8 are owners and 2 are tenants. In urban Delhi the situation is reverse, as out of every 10 sampled households in this category only 2 are owners and 8 are tenants. In the D.M.C. urban tract, out of every 10 households who combine their residence with other uses, nearly 3 are owners and 7 are tenants. New Delhi has 9 tenants and 1 owner per 10 sampled households in this category. Delhi Cantt. has nearly 8 tenants and 2 owners per 10 sampled households who are combining their residence with other uses.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings in the D.M.C. Urban Tract and its different Zones

Table 3.2, on the next page, gives the information as described in the sub-head above.

TABLE 3·2

Tenure status of sampled census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in the D.M.C. urban tract

Name of Tract/Zone	Tenure Status	Total No. of households in the sample	No. of households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings							
			Dwelling		Shop-*cum*-dwelling		Workshop-*cum*-dwelling		Dwelling with other uses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
D.M.C. Urban	**Total**	**73410**	**(100·0)**	**72261**	**(100·0)**	**713**	**(100·0)**	**79**	**(100·0)**	**357**	**(100·0)**
	Owned	**24607**	**(33·5)**	**24291**	**(33·6)**	**200**	**(28·1)**	**25**	**(31·6)**	**92**	**(25·5)**
	Rented	**48803**	**(66·5)**	**47970**	**(66·4)**	**513**	**(71·9)**	**54**	**(68·4)**	**266**	**(74·5)**
Zone I—Shahdara	Total	5318	(100·0)	5227	(100·0)	60	(100·0)	3	(100·0)	28	(100·0)
	Owned	2258	(42·5)	2230	(42·7)	18	(30·0)	2	(66·7)	8	(28·6)
	Rented	3060	(57·5)	2997	(57·3)	42	(70·0)	1	(33·3)	20	(71·4)
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	Total	24781	(100·0)	24296	(100·0)	274	(100·0)	36	(100·0)	175	(100·0)
	Owned	4879	(19·7)	4809	(19·8)	28	(10·2)	8	(22·2)	34	(19·4)
	Rented	19902	(80·3)	19487	(80·2)	246	(89·8)	28	(77·8)	141	(80·6)
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar.	Total	12117	(100·0)	11932	(100·0)	139	(100·0)	17	(100·0)	29	(100·0)
	Owned	4444	(36·7)	4376	(36·7)	56	(40·3)	8	(47·1)	4	(13·8)
	Rented	7673	(63·3)	7556	(63·3)	83	(59·7)	9	(52·9)	25	(86·2)
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	Total	13038	(100·0)	12875	(100·0)	95	(100·0)	14	(100·0)	54	(100·0)
	Owned	4181	(32·1)	4125	(32·0)	35	(36·8)	2	(14·3)	19	(35·2)
	Rented	8857	(67·9)	8750	(68·0)	60	(63·2)	12	(85·7)	35	(64·8)
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	Total	8363	(100·0)	8347	(100·0)	6	(100·0)	—	—	10	(100·0)
	Owned	3275	(39·2)	3265	(39·1)	4	(66·7)	—	—	6	(60·0)
	Rented	5088	(60·8)	5082	(60·9)	2	(33·3)	—	—	4	(40·0)
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	Total	3985	(100·0)	3918	(100·0)	43	(100·0)	3	(100·0)	21	(100·0)
	Owned	2115	(53·1)	2086	(53·2)	23	(53·5)	1	(33·3)	5	(23·8)
	Rented	1870	(46·9)	1832	(46·8)	20	(46·5)	2	(66·7)	16	(76·2)
Zone VII—West Delhi.. ..	Total	5808	(100·0)	5666	(100·0)	96	(100·0)	6	(100·0)	40	(100·0)
	Owned	3455	(59·5)	3400	(60·0)	36	(37·5)	4	(66·7)	15	(37·5)
	Rented	2353	(40·5)	2266	(40·0)	60	(62·5)	2	(33·3)	25	(62·5)

(Figures in brackets denote percentages.)

As noted earlier, out of 73,410 sampled households in the D.M.C. urban tract, nearly two-thirds are tenants and one-third are owners. Amongst the census zones of this tract, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has the lowest percentage (19.7%) of owners and the highest percentage (80.3%) of tenants; there being 4,849 owner households and 19,902 tenant households out of a total sample of 24,781 households in this zone. The tenure situation is reverse in Zone VII—West Delhi, wherein out of 5,808 sampled households, 3,455 (59.5%) are owners and 2,353 (40.5%) are tenants; this zone has thus the highest percentage of owners and the lowest percentage of tenants amongst all the zones.

The tenure status of households occupying different categories of dwellings, whether pure or mixed, in different zones may now be looked into, one by one.

Pure Dwellings

There are 72,261 sampled households in the D.M.C. Urban Tract who are occupying census houses which are being used exclusively as dwellings; the owner households constitute 33.6 per cent and the tenant households account for 66.4 per cent of this total sample. The incidence of tenancy amongst this category of households is the highest in Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj and the lowest in Zone VII—West Delhi; in the former zone, there are 19,487 (80.2%) tenant households and 4,809 (19.8%) owner households out of a total number of 24,296 sampled households, and in the latter zone, there are 2,266 (40.0%) owner and 3,400 (60.0%) tenant households out of a total of 566 households.

Shop-cum-*dwellings*

There are 713 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in the D.M.C. urban tract, out of whom 200 (28.1%) are owner and 513 (71.9%) tenant households. The incidence of tenancy is the highest amongst households in this category in Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, which has 246 (89.8%) tenant and 28 (10.2%) owner households out of 274 sampled households living in shop-*cum*-dwellings. In Zone V—Transferred Area, there are only 6 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings, out of whom 4 are owners and 2 are tenants.

Workshop-cum-*dwellings*

There are 79 households occupying workshop-*cum*-dwellings in the D.M.C. urban tract, out of whom 25 (31.6%) are owners and 54 (68.4%) are tenants. Zone V—Transferred Area has no sampled households in this category. Out of 14 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, only 2 (14.3%) are owners and 12 (85.7%) are tenants.

Dwellings with Other Uses

There are 357 sampled households in the D.M.C. urban tract who combine their dwellings with other uses like stores, *ghers, baithaks,* business houses and offices etc. Tenants constitute 74.5% and owners 25.5% of this number. Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar has the highest percentage (86.2%) of tenant and the lowest percentage (13.8%) of owner households, as 25 out of 29 households in this category in this zone are tenants.

Tenure Status of all the Sampled Households Occupying Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings in some of the Localities of Delhi

Within Zone I—Shahdara, Geeta Colony is a colony of owners, wherein 81.9 per cent of the sampled households are owners and 18.1 per cent are tenants. Amongst Old Shahdara city, Gandhi Nagar and Krishan Nagar, the impact of tenancy is the highest in Gandhi Nagar, wherein 72.0% of the households are tenants and 28.0 per cent are owners; in Old Shahdara city, 33.2 per cent of the households are owners and 66.8 per cent are tenants and in Krishan Nagar 38.5% are owners and 61.5% are tenants.

In Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, Red Fort area, by virtue of its having 64.2% of the sampled households as owners, may be called an 'ownership area'. Amongst the Walled area of the city, Sadar Bazar and Paharganj, the impact of tenancy is the highest within the Walled area of the city which has only 16.1% of the sampled households as owners and 83.9% as tenants. In Sadar Bazar and Paharganj, the percentages of owner households are 21.0 and 23.0, respectively and those of tenant households are 79.0 and 77.0, respectively.

Within Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, Patel Nagar has the majority of owners who constitute 61.5% of the sampled households. The industrial area of Najafgarh including Swatantra Bharat Mills has the highest percentage of 90.6 of its sampled households who are tenants. The tenements in the Industrial area have been built by the State and let out to the industrial workers, which accounts for the highest percentage of tenancy in this area. In Kishan Ganj, 85.0% of the sampled households are tenants and 15.0% are owners. The Railway Colony, Kishanganj belongs to the Railway and all the Railway employees living in it are its tenants. Karol Bagh has 36.6% of the sampled households as owners and 63.4 per cent as tenants. The percentages of the owner and the tenant households are 36.6 and 63.4, respectively, in Karol Bagh and 42.0 and 58.0, respectively, in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony.

Narela, within Zone IV, is the ownership area having 76.8% of the sampled households as owners and 23.2% as tenants. Tenant households constitute 79.2% of the total number of sampled households in Subzimandi area including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area. Civil Lines has 31.3% of the sampled households as owners and 68.7% as tenants.

Within Zone V—Transferred area, there are 98 sampled households in Sunder Nagar, out of which 17 (17.3%) are owners and 81 (82.7%) are tenants. Out of 202 sampled households in Nizammudin, 73 (36.1%) are owners and 129 (63.9%) are tenants. In Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar, out of 323 sampled households, 200 (61.9%) are owners and 123 (38.1%) are tenants. In Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony, out of 1,381 sampled households, 810 (58.7%) are owners and 571 (41.3%) are tenants.

It may thus be seen that in Sunder Nagar and Nizammudin, tenancy is predominant and in localities like Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar and Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony, ownership is more prevalent.

Zone VI—South Delhi, has in it Kotla Mubarakpur as a 'tenancy area' with 59.6 per cent of its sampled households as tenants. In Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, 28.5 per cent of the sampled households are tenants and 71.5 per cent are owners. Kalkajee has 68.1% of the sampled households as owners, Malviya Nagar 78.3%, Hauz Khas Enclave 63.8% and Mehrauli 54.0%.

In Zone VII—West Delhi, in each of the areas like Tihar I and II, Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Rajouri Garden and Najafgarh, ownership is predominant. Impact of tenancy is the least in Tihar I and II, wherein 83.6 per cent of the sampled households are owners and 16.4 per cent are tenants. Owners constitute 72.6% of the sampled households in Moti Nagar, 68.1% of those in Tilak Nagar, 66.0% of those in Ramesh Nagar, 59.9% of those in Rajouri Garden and 64.9% of those in Najafgarh.

Analysis of the Tenure Status of Sampled Households for Each Catagory of Dwellings

The previous section has dealt with the tenure status of all the sampled households occupying census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in some of the selected localities of Delhi. In the sections that follow, it is proposed to analyse the tenure status of the sampled households for each of the categories of dwellings, whether pure or mixed, one by one.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households living in Census Houses used as pure Dwellings in some of the Selected Localities of Delhi

Zone I—Shahdara

The percentages of owner households occupying pure dwellings in Old Shahdara city, Gandhi Nagar, Geeta Colony and Krishan Nagar in this zone are 33.3, 28.0, 82.0 and 38.4, respectively. Geeta Colony is composed of one-room tenements built by the Rehabilitation Department for use of the refugees and there is not much scope for letting or subletting premises in this colony, hence the large proportion of owner households in this colony. The other colonies have private individual constructions where subletting is always possible and is generally resorted to.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Amongst the Walled area of the City, Sadar Bazar, Paharganj and Red Fort, the last has 64.6 per cent owner occupiers of pure dwellings; amongst the remaining three localities, the percentages of tenant households occupying pure dwellings are predominant; the Walled area of the City having 83.7%, Sadar Bazar 79.0% and Paharganj 76.8%. The percentages indicate the extent to which tenancy has made inroads into the tenure status.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Amongst the selected localities under review in this zone, Patel Nagar has 38.2% of tenant households and 61.8 per cent of owner households occupying pure dwellings. In the rest of the localities, tenancy is predominant and is most marked in the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills, which has 90.6% of its households occupying pure dwellings as tenants. Tenements in the Industrial area of Najafgarh and residential houses in the Swatantra Bharat Mills belong respectively to the Government and the Mills and the residents are all tenants, without exception. This accounts for the high percentage of tenants in this area. Amongst the households occupying pure dwellings, tenants constitute 63.5 per cent in Karol Bagh, 58.9% in Anand Parbat, 85.0 per cent in Kishan Ganj and 57.5 per cent in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony. The remarks made above about the Industrial area of Najafgarh apply to the Kishan Ganj Colony which is inhabited exclusively by railway employees living as tenants of the Northern Railways.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Out of the total number of sampled households who live in pure dwellings in Narela in this zone, 78.6% are owners and 21.4% are tenants. Civil Lines has 69.0% of its sampled households who are occupants of pure dwellings as tenants; the corresponding percentage of tenants occupying pure dwellings in the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj atea is 79.2.

Zone V—Transferred Area

The percentages of owner and tenant households in each of the selected localities of transferred area are exactly the same for the total number of sampled households as well as for those who live in pure dwellings only, barring Jangpura Bhogal (including Pant Nagar), in which out of 319 sampled households occupying pure dwellings, 199 (62.4%) are owners and 120 (37.6%) are tenants.

Zone VI—South Delhi

Amongst the selected localities in this Zone, tenancy is predominant only in Kotla Mubarakpur which has 59.4% of its sampled households occupying pure dwellings as tenants; ownership being predominant in the rest of the localities. The percentages of owner households occupying pure dwellings are 71.4 in Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, 68.0 in Kalkaji, 78.0 in Malviya Nagar, 63.8 in Hauz Khas Enclave and 54.6 in Mehrauli. Kailash Colony, a D.L.F. enterprise, is still in the early stages of development and only those desirous of living themselves are building houses there. Malviya Nagar, has been developed and built by the Rehabilitation Department and the tenements which are mostly two-roomed, have been allotted to the refugees who by and large are occupying them except in the case of 22% of them who have let out or sublet their premises.

Zone VII—West Delhi

In all of the selected localities in this zone, ownership is predominant amongst the sampled households living in purely residential houses. Tihar I and II has 83.5% of the sampled households occupying pure dwellings as owners; the corresponding percentages of owner households are 72.5 in Moti Nagar, 67.7 in Tilak Nagar, 66.6 in Ramesh Nagar, 65.3 in Rajouri Garden and 65.1 in Najafgarh.

The broad pattern that emerges out of the above statistical data and discussion is that in colonies built on an austerity basis, such as Malviya Nagar, Tihar I and II, Moti Nagar etc. the tenancy tenure status has not been able to penetrate much, there being not much scope for the same, but in the case of colonies built at a higher standard, such, for instance, as Hauz Khas Enclave, Sunder Nagar, Golf Links, the proportion of tenants is comparatively higher, the reason obviously being that most of the houses in these colonies were built with a view to earning income by way of high rents through investment in house building.

Tenure Status of Sampled Households Occupying Shop-cum-Dwellings in Different Colonies and Areas of Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

Old Shahdara City

Out of 18 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Old Shahdara City, 4 are owners and 14 are tenants.

Gandhi Nagar

Out of 7 sampled households in this category, 2 are owners and 5 are tenants.

Geeta Colony

There is 1 sampled household occupying shop-*cum*-dwelling in Geeta Colony, who happens to be an owner.

Krishan Nagar

Out of 7 sampled households in this category in Krishan Nagar, 3 are owners and 4 are tenants.

Zone II-City, Sadar Paharganj

City Walled Area

Out of 154 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in the Walled area of the city, only 8 (5.2%) are owners and 146 (94.8%) are tenants.

Sadar Bazar

Out of 21 sampled households in this category in Sadar Bazar, 8 are owners and 13 are tenants.

Paharganj

Out of 92 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwelling in Paharganj, 10 (10.9%) are owners and 82 (89.1%) are tenants.

Red Fort

Out of 7 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Red Fort, 2 are owners and 5 are tenants.

ZONE III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh

Out of 90 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Karol Bagh, 38 (42.3%) are owners and 52 (57.7%) are tenants.

Anand Parbat

There was no sampled household in this category in Anand Parbat.

Patel Nagar

Out of 13 sampled households in this category in Patel Nagar, 9 are owners and 4 are tenants.

Kishan Ganj

There is only one sampled household occupying shop-*cum*-dwelling in Kishan Ganj, who happens to be a tenant.

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony

Out of 11 sampled households in this category, 3 are owners and 8 are tenants.

Industrial area of Najafgarh including Swatantra Bharat Mills

There are 7 sampled households in this category in the industrial area of Najafgarh; all of them are tenants.

ZONE IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Subzimandi including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area

Out of 14 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in this area, 2 are owners and 12 are tenants.

Civil Lines

Out of 26 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Civil Lines, 18 are owners and 8 are tenants.

Narela

Amongst the 8 sampled households in this category in Narela, owners and tenants are equally distributed, each category of tenure status having 2 households.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There is no household in the sample occupying shop-*cum*-dwelling in each of the localities like Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin, Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar and Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony, in this census zone.

Zone VI—South Delhi

Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar

It has one sampled household in this category who is a tenant.

Kalkaji

Amongst the 9 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Kalkaji, 7 are owners and 2 are tenants.

Malviya Nagar

Out of 12 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Malviya Nagar, 11 are owners and 1 is a tenant.

Kotla Mubarakpur

Out of 4 sampled households in this category in Kotla Mubarakpur, 2 are owners and 2 are tenants.

Hauz Khas Enclave

It has no sampled household in this category.

Mehrauli

There are 2 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Mehrauli, both of whom are tenants.

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tihar I and II

There are 8 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Tihar I and II, all of whom are tenants.

Moti Nagar

It has two sampled households in this category, both of these being owners.

Tilak Nagar

It has six sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings, all of whom are owners.

Ramesh Nagar

Amongst 17 sampled households in this category in Ramesh Nagar, 9 are owners and 8 are tenants.

Rajouri Garden

Out of 20 sampled households occupying shop-*cum*-dwellings in Rajouri Garden, 3 are owners and 17 are tenants.

Najafgarh

There is only one sampled household in this category in Najafgarh, who happens to be a tenant.

Tenure Status of Households occupying Workshop-cum-Dwellings in Different Localities of Delhi:

Zone I—Shahdara

There is one sampled household in Old Shahdara City living in workshop-*cum*-dwelling. This is an owner household.

There is no sampled household in this category either in Gandhi Nagar or Krishan Nagar.

Geeta Colony has 1 sampled household occupying workshop-*cum*-dwelling, who is an owner.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Walled Area of the City

Out of 14 sampled households occupying workshop-*cum*-dwellings in the Walled area of the city, 2 are owners and 12 are tenants.

Sadar Bazar

Amongst the 11 sampled households living in workshop-*cum*-dwellings in Sadar Bazar, only 1 is an owner and 10 are tenants.

Paharganj

Out of 10 sampled households in this category in Paharganj, 4 are owners and 6 are tenants.

Red Fort

It has 1 household in the sample who occupies workshop-*cum*-dwelling; it is an owner household.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

There are 15 sampled households occupying workshop-*cum*-dwellings in Karol Bagh, out of whom 7 are owners and 8 are tenants.

There are no sampled households in this category in Anand Parbat, Patel Nagar, Kishan Ganj, and the industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills in this zone.

In Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, there is 1 sampled household living in workshop-*cum*-dwelling. It is an owner household.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 3 sampled households occupying workshop-*cum*-dwellings in Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area. All these 3 households are tenants.

In Civil Lines, there is only 1 sampled household in this category and it happens to be a tenant.

There is no sampled household occupying workshop-*cum*-dwelling in Narela.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There is no sampled household occupying workshop-*cum*-dwelling in each of the localities like Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin, Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar and Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony, in this zone.

Zone VI—South Delhi

There are no sampled households occupying workshop-*cum*-dwellings in Kailash colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Kotla Mubarakpur and Hauz Khas Enclave amongst the selected localities in South Delhi.

There is 1 sampled household in this category in Kalkaji who is a tenant.

There are 2 sampled households occupying workshop-*cum*-dwellings in Mehrauli, one of whom is an owner and the other a tenant.

Zone VII—West Delhi

There is 1 sampled household occupying workshop-*cum*-dwelling in Tihar I and II. It is a tenant household.

Rajouri Garden has 2 sampled households living in workshop-*cum*-dwellings. Both of these are tenants.

There are no sampled households in this category in Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Ramesh Nagar and Najafgarh within this zone.

Tenure Status of Sampled Households combining Dwelling with other Uses in some of the Selected Localities of Delhi

Households combining 'dwelling with other uses'

This category includes households who combine their residence with other uses like stores, *ghers*, *baithaks*, business houses and offices etc.

Zone I—Shahdara

Old Shahdara City

Out of 19 sampled households who combine their residence with other uses in Old Shahdara City, 5 are owners and 14 are tenants.

Gandhi Nagar

There is 1 sampled household in this category in Gandhi Nagar, who is a tenant.

Geeta Colony

There is 1 sampled household in this category in Geeta Colony. It is a tenant household.

Krishan Nagar

It has no sampled household in this category.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Walled area of the city

Out of 96 sampled households combining their dwelling with other uses in the Walled area of the city, 17 are owners and 79 are tenants.

Sadar Bazar

All the 17 households in the sample who combine their dwellings with other uses in Sadar Bazar are tenants.

Paharganj

There are 61 sampled households in this category in Paharganj, out of whom 16 are owners and 45 are tenants.

Red Fort

It has only 1 sampled household combining residence with other uses which is an owner household.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh

Out of 8 sampled households combining dwelling with other uses in Karol Bagh, 2 are owners and 6 are tenants.

Anand Parbat

There is no sampled household in this category in Anand Parbat.

Patel Nagar

Out of 5 sampled households in this category in Patel Nagar, 1 is an owner and 4 are tenants.

Kishan Ganj

It has 1 sampled household in this category, which is a tenant household.

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony

It has no sampled household in this category.

Industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills

It has 15 sampled households in this category, out of whom 1 is an owner and 14 are tenants.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Subzimandi, including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area

This area has 9 sampled households combining their dwelling with other uses; out of these 5 are owners and 4 are tenants.

Civil Lines

Out of 22 sampled households in this category in Civil Lines, 9 are owners and 13 are tenants.

Narela

It has 9 sampled households in this category, out of whom 2 are owners and 7 are tenants.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are no sampled households in this category in Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin, Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony in this zone, excepting Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar, in which there are 4 sampled households in this category, 1 of these being an owner and the remaining 3 tenants.

Zone VI—South. Delhi

Kailash Colony, including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar

There is no sampled household combining dwelling with other uses in it.

Kalkaji

It has 3 sampled households in this category, 2 of whom are owners and 1 is a tenant.

Malviya Nagar

There is 1 sampled household in this category in Malviya Nagar. It is a tenant household.

Kotla Mubarakpur

It has 6 sampled households in this category, all of these being tenants.

Hauz Khas Enclave

It has no sampled household in this category.

Mehrauli

Out of the 3 sampled households combining their dwelling with other uses in Mehrauli, 1 is a tenant and 2 are owners.

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tihar I and II

It has 2 sampled households combining their 'dwelling with other uses', out of whom 1 is an owner and the other a tenant.

Moti Nagar

It has no sampled household in this category.

Tilak Nagar

It has 3 sampled households in this category, 2 of whom are owners and 1 is a tenant.

Ramesh Nagar

There are 2 sampled households in this category in Ramesh Nagar, both of whom are tenants.

Rajouri Garden

It has 2 sampled households combining 'dwelling with other uses'; both of these are tenant households.

Najafgarh

It has no sampled household in this category.

Tenure Status of the Sampled Households in Delhi City compared with Other Cities

Table 3.3 gives the tenure status of the sampled households living in census houses used as dwellings in the cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur. It is based on a 20% sample.

TABLE 3·3

Tenure Status of the sampled census households living in census houses used as dwellings in Delhi city and other selected cities of India (20% sample)

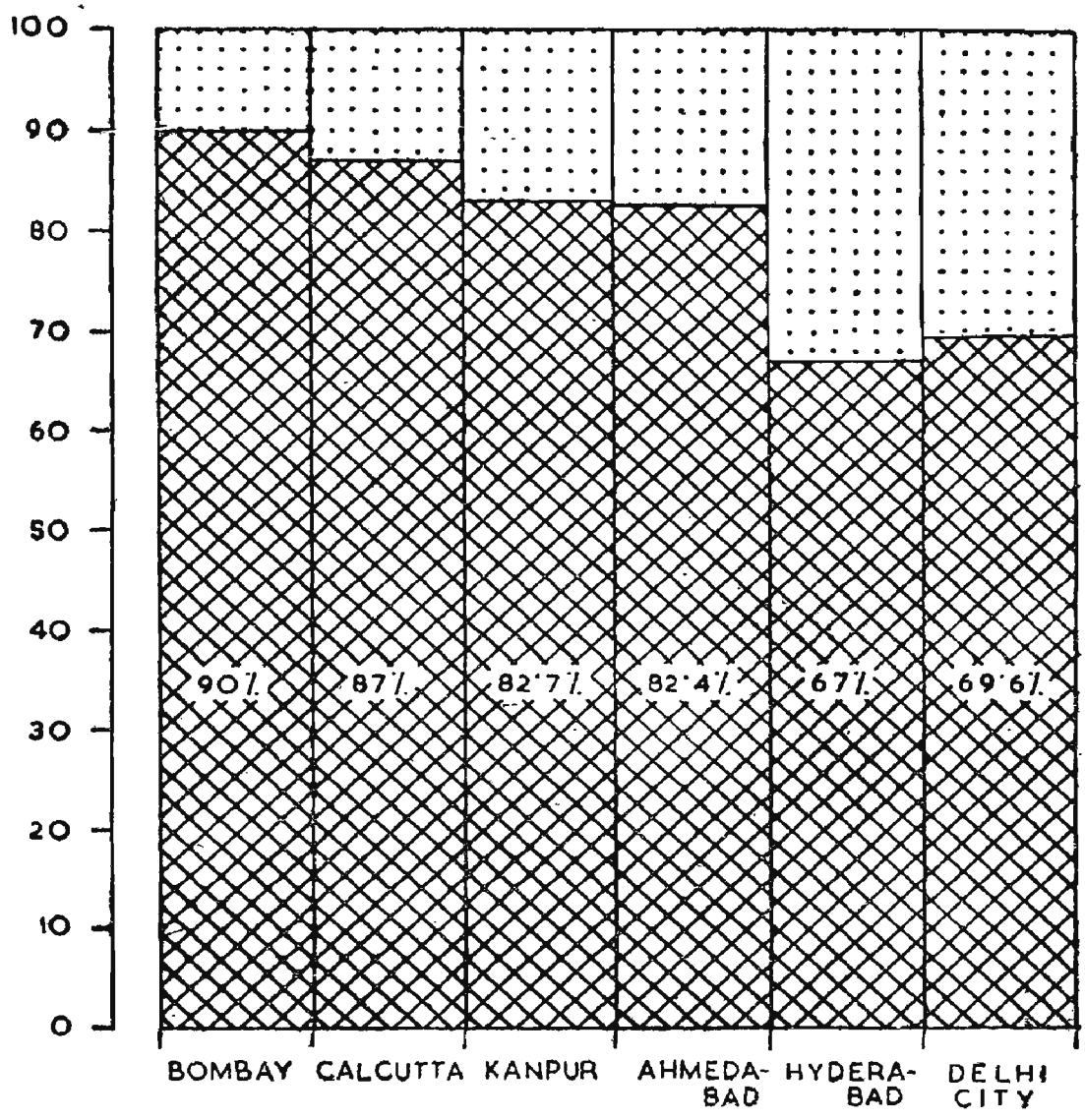
City	Tenure Status	Total No. of households	Households in census houses used as			
			Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Delhi	Total	86300	84815	911	88	486
	Owned	26252	25887	229	25	111
	Rented	60048	58928	682	63	375
Calcutta	Total	119594	111105	5201	1909	1379
	Owned	20673	20185	207	112	169
	Rented	98921	90920	4994	1797	1210
Bombay	Total	148659	143209	2259	1061	2130
	Owned	14872	14494	138	69	171
	Rented	133787	128715	2121	992	1959
Ahmedabad	Total	45210	44520	508	161	221
	Owned	7964	7864	54	12	34
	Rented	37246	36656	254	149	187
Hyderabad	Total	39446	38974	326	96	50
	Owned	13015	12886	85	27	17
	Rented	26431	26088	241	69	33
Kanpur city (Town Group) ..	Total	37785	37725	24	32	4
	Owned	4917	4910	3	—	4
	Rented	32868	32815	21	32	—

Amongst the total number of sampled households who live in census houses used as dwellings, both pure as well as mixed with other uses, in the city of Delhi, 30.4% are owners and 69.6% are tenants. Bombay has 90% of the sampled households as tenants and only 10% as owners. Kanpur follows Bombay in having 87% of the sampled households as tenants and 13.0% as owners. Calcutta has 82.7% of its total sampled households as tenants and 17.3% as owners; the corresponding percentages in Ahmedabad are 82.4 and 17.6, respectively. In Hyderabad, 33.0% of the sampled households are owners and 67.0% are tenants. It may thus be seen that amongst these cities, barring Hyderabad, Delhi city has the lowest percentage of tenant households.

The tenure status of the sampled households who live in census houses used exclusively as dwellings reveals the same pattern as that of total sampled households living in census houses used as dwellings of all categories, whether pure or mixed with other uses. For the category of sampled households living in pure dwellings in these cities, Delhi city has, barring Hyderabad, the lowest percentage of tenant households. Delhi city has 69.5% of the sampled households living in census houses used as pure dwellings as tenants and 30.5% as owners, the corresponding percentages for Hyderabad being 67.0 and 33.0. Bombay has 89.9% of the sampled households living in pure dwellings as tenants and 10.1% as owners, the corresponding percentages in Kanpur being 87.0 and 13.0 respectively. Ahmedabad has 82.3% of the sampled houses in this category as tenants and 17.7% as owners, the corresponding percentages in Calcutta being 81.8 and 18.2, respectively.

The tenure status of the sampled households who combine their residence with shop in these cities shows that Hyderabad has the lowest percentage of tenants (74.0%) and the highest percentage of owners

TENURE STATUS IN DELHI CITY COMPARED WITH OTHER SELECTED CITIES OF INDIA



(PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE-HOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS INTO TENANTS & OWNERS)

OWNER HOUSEHOLD

TENANT HOUSEHOLD

M.G.BHALLA

26.0% in this category, this being followed by Delhi with 74.9% of its sampled households in this category as tenants and 25.1% as owners. Calcutta has 96.0% of the sampled households living in census houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings as tenants and only 4.0% as owners, the corresponding percentages in Bombay being 93.9 and 6.1. In Kanpur, out of the sampled households who combine their residence with shop, 87.5% are tenants and 12.5% are owners; and in Ahmedabad, 82.5% of the sampled households in this category are tenants and 17.5% owners.

Amongst the sampled households who combine their residence with workshop in Delhi, 28.4% are owners and 71.6% are tenants. Kanpur has cent per cent of the sampled households combining their residence with workshop as tenants. Calcutta has 94.1% of its sampled households in the category of occupants of workshop-*cum*-dwelling as tenants and 5.9% as owners, the corresponding percentages for Bombay are 93.5 and 6.5, for Ahmedabad 92.5 and 7.5 and for Hyderabad 71.9 and 28.1, respectively. It may be seen that amongst all these cities, Delhi city has the highest percentage of owner households combining their residence with workshop.

There are 486 sampled households in Delhi city, who combine their residence with other uses like stores, *ghers, baithaks,* business houses and office etc., out of which 22.8% are owners and 77.2% are tenants, Hyderabad has 34.0% of the sampled households in this category as owners and 66.0% as tenants. All other cities have lower percentages of owners in this category as compared to the corresponding percentages of Delhi city.

What rent do the Delhi tenants pay ?

The majority of the households in Delhi are tenants. The amount of rent paid by a tenant household, amongst other things, depends upon its income. The pattern of distribution of income in Delhi, as given in table 3.4 shows that 80 per cent of the households in Delhi earn less than Rs. 250 per month. The average monthly household income for urban Delhi has been estimated at Rs. 187.8 nP., which shows that an average household does not earn enough to pay the *economic rent* of even a single room dwelling unit with a kitchen, verandah and self-contained services. The *economic rent* for a one-room dwelling unit of average standard as calculated by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, is Rs. 28 per month. A two-room dwelling has an economic rent of Rs. 41 per month. Table 3.5 shows that on the whole, 78.3 per cent of the households of urban Delhi pay a rent of less than Rs. 25.0 per month.

The low incomes of the majority of the households and consequently their low rent paying capacity point to the need for massive governmental effort in tackling the housing problem in Delhi.

TABLE 3·4

Percentage distribution of households' family income in Delhi Urban area

Income Groups (In Rs.)	Urban Delhi	D.M.C.	N.D. M.C.	Shahdara	Cumulative percentage for Urban Delhi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Less than 100 ..	43·5	41·7	39·8	63·4	43·5
100—250 ..	38·6	40·6	33·3	30·2	82·1
250—500 ..	12·6	12·9	16·3	4·7	94·7
500—1000 ..	3·8	3·8	6·1	1·7	98·5
1000 & above ..	1·6	1·0	4·5	—	100·0
TOTAL	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	—
Average monthly income (Rs.) ..	187·8	183·3	247·7	137·2	—

Source : Greater Delhi Survey Data, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi.

NOTE : The data relates to the period 1956-57.

TABLE 3.5

Percentage distribution of households by monthly rent

Area	Less than Rs. 5/- per month	Rs. 5-10	Rs. 10-25	Rs. 25-50	Rs. 50 and above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Delhi Urban Area	16·0	22·0	40·3	14·0	7·7	100·0
D.M.C.	19·4	25·4	34·4	12·8	8·0	100·0
N.D.M.C.	8·3	13·4	46·4	20·3	11·6	100·0
W.D.M.C.	7·8	19·6	57·2	11·9	3·5	100·0
S.D.M.C.	9·0	16·3	54·9	14·1	5·6	100·0
Shahdara	13·2	23·8	51·0	10·0	1·8	100·0

(*Source* : Greater Delhi Survey data; Delhi School of Economics, Delhi).

Note : The data relates to the period 1956-57.

Landlord-tenant relations

As has been made clear in the foregoing analysis, tenants predominate in Delhi. As a measure of safeguarding the interests of the tenants, the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 was passed by Parliament. How are landlord-tenant relations in Delhi ? The number of cases instituted by the landlords for the eviction of tenants and the number of cases instituted by the tenants for the fixation of standard rent are important barometers reflecting the situation regarding landlord-tenant relations. This information, as supplied by the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, is given in table 3.6 on the next page.

TABLE 3.6

Eviction cases and cases for fixation of standard rent instituted and decided during the years 1959-1962, *Delhi.*

Year	No. of eviction cases		No. of cases for fixation of standard rent	
	Instituted	Decided	Instituted	Decided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1959	2643	1131	700	247
1960	3935	4193	1198	1059
1961	3419	2491	1237	899
1962	3701	2863	544	640

In all, 13,698 cases for the eviction of tenants were instituted in the Delhi courts during the four years 1959-1962, giving an average of nearly 3,425 cases per annum. If we take the number of eviction cases instituted during the year 1959 as 100, the corresponding indices work out to 148.9 in 1960, 129.4 in 1961 and 140.0 in 1962.

The total number of eviction cases decided during the four years 1959-62 was 10,678, constituting 77.9% of the total number of such cases instituted during this period. The percentages of the number of eviction cases decided to the number of such cases instituted during each of the years 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 work out to 42.8, 106.5, 72.8 and 77.3, respectively.

During the four years' period between 1959-62, during which the Act has been in force, 3,679 cases were instituted for the fixation of standard rent, giving an average of nearly 920 cases of this nature per annum. Taking the number of cases instituted for the fixation of standard rent during the year 1959 as 100, the corresponding indices of such cases work out to 171.1 in 1960, 176.7 in 1961 and 77.7 in 1962.

The total number of cases for the fixation of standard rent decided during the years 1959-62 was 2,845, accounting for 77.3% of the total number of such cases instituted during this period. The percentages of the number of rent fixation cases decided to the number of such cases instituted during each of the years 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962 work out to 35.3, 88.4, 72.6 and 117.6, respectively.

Suggestions for the next Census

The 1961 census of housing does not throw any light on the *nature of tenancy;* for instance, it has collected no data to show whether the tenants are residing in houses of private owners or public agencies. Since, with our goal of establishing a socialist society in India, it is envisaged that the State sector will expand, it may be reasonably assumed that it will extend its activities in providing housing accommodation to the people, particularly in metropolitan areas like Delhi. It is suggested that in the 1971 census, information may be collected and tabulated regarding what may be termed as *public tenants* and *private tenants,* the former being defined as tenants of the public agencies like Government etc. and private tenants as those residing in houses rented from the private owners.

Another important item of information that is missing in the 1961 census is that of rents. The amount of rent paid by tenants, classified in different categories and different areas of the country, will build up a very useful fund of knowledge which can be used both for purposes of academic research and the formulation of useful economic and social policies. It is suggested that in the 1971 census, data about rents paid by the tenants may also be collected.

CHAPTER IV

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

'Factory' and 'Workshop' defined

'Factory', for census purposes, refers to a large factory registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' to 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.

Relevant columns in the Houselist, giving data about Factories and Workshops and the instructions to the enumerators for filling in these columns

Columns 5 to 8 of the Houselist are the relevant columns. The instructions issued to the enumerators for filling in these columns are reproduced below :

"*Columns* 5 to 8.—*If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory.*

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*

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 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 products, repair or servicing undertaken.*

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).*

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.

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.*

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."

Classification of industries into 'Divisions', 'Major groups' and 'Minor groups'.

The 'Standard Industrial Classification' of all economic activity, prepared by the Government of India, has devised code numbers for each industrial group on what is known as the 'digit' system. The system is closely related to international usage as recommended by the I.L.O. The concept of 'industry', according to this classification, connotes that sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged, *e.g.*, textile industry, automobile industry, etc. whereas the 'occupation' describes the exact function that an individual performs in that sector *e.g.* fitter, carpenter, etc.

Construction of Industrial Classification Code

The following system of notation has been adopted in the classification of industries :

Divisions

The whole range of economic activity is divided into nine 'Divisions', and a 'code number' given to each. The first digit of any code number represents the 'Division' under which that activity is classified, *i.e.* the number given to the Manufacturing Division and manufacturing activity of any kind will have code numbers beginning with '2' or '3'.

Major Groups

Each 'Division' is then divided into a number of 'Major Groups' not exceeding ten. The first two digits of any code number together represent the 'Division' and the 'Major group' under which that activity is classified. Thus the number '20' has been given to the 'Production of Foodstuffs'. (Major Group) under 'Manufacturing (Division).

Minor Groups

Each 'Major Group' is again sub-divided 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, *e.g.* '5' under

Major Group (20) relates to production of bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. Thus, if we find code No. (205) we know that it means production of bread, biscuits, cakes etc. (Minor Group) in the 'Foodstuffs Industry' (Major Group) in 'Manufacturing' (Division). Again if we find No. (701), we know that it means "Transporting by tramway, and bus service" (Minor Group) in the 'Transport Industry' (Major Group) in the Transport, Storage and Communication (Division).

Thus, a one-digit code number represents a division, a two-digit code number represents a major group of industries and a three-digit code number represents a minor group of industries. A classification more detailed than the minor groups (3 digit level) has not been made.*

Relevant Housing Tables, concerning this Chapter

The main table E-III and subsidiary tables E-III-1, E-III-2 and E-III-3 are the relevant housing tables for this chapter.

Main table E-III gives the description of census houses used as workshops and factories, classified by industry, power used and size of employment.

Amongst the Subsidiary tables, Subsidiary table E-III-1 shows 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. Subsidiary table E-III-3 gives the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major group and selected Minor groups by kind of fuel or power used.

Spatial distribution of the total number of Factories and Workshops in the Delhi Territory

The total number of factories and workshops in the Union Territory of Delhi has been enumerated as 8,414, out of which only 2.7 per cent are in rural Delhi and the remaining 97.3 per cent are in urban Delhi. Within urban Delhi, the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has 94.3% of the total number of factories and workshops in the Delhi Territory; the corresponding percentages for New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. are 2.1 and 0.9, respectively.

There are 7,933 factories and workshops in the D.M.C. Urban Tract. Census Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj alone has 60.5 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in the Delhi Territory. followed, respectively, by Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar which has 12.0 per cent and Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi which has 8.6% of the total number of factories and workshops in the Delhi Territory. Amongst the rest of the Census Zones, Zone I—Shahdara has 4.8% of the total number of factories and workshops in the Delhi Territory, Zone V—Transferred area has 3.2%, Zone VI—South Delhi 3.0% and Zone VII—West Delhi 2.2%.

Percentage distribution of the factories and workshops into those using different kinds of fuel and those not using any power

Table 4.1 throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 4.1

Percentage distribution of the factories and workshops into those using some kind of fuel and those using no power.

State/Tract	Factories and workshops (percentages)		
		using	
	Total	All fuels	No power
Delhi Total	**100·0**	**74·1**	**25·9**
Rural Delhi	100·0	84·8	15·2
Urban Delhi	100·0	73·8	26·2
D.M.C. Urban	100·0	73·7	26·3
New Delhi	100·0	75·3	24·7
Delhi Cantt.	100·0	86·1	13·9

It is to be seen from the table above that nearly 26 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in the Union Territory of Delhi do not use any fuel at all. The percentage of factories and workshops using one or the other kind of fuel is the highest in Delhi Cantt., followed next by rural Delhi.

Different categories of Fuel used by Factories and Workshops

Table 4.2 gives the percentage distribution of factories and workshops using some kind of fuel, according to different categories of fuel.

TABLE 4.2

State/Tract	Factories and workshops using some kind of fuel (percentages)				
	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power
Delhi Total ..	**100·0**	**70·4**	**4·7**	**21·4**	**3·5**
Rural Delhi ..	100·0	10·2	34·2	54·6	1·0
Urban Delhi ..	100·0	72·4	3·7	20·3	3·6
D.M.C. Urban ..	100·0	72·0	3·8	20·6	3·6
New Delhi ..	100·0	81·3	1·5	16·4	0·8
Delhi Cantt. ..	100·0	95·2	3·2	1·6	Nil

Factories and workshops using electricity have the lowest percentage in rural Delhi and the highest in Delhi Cantt. Coal, wood and bagasse etc. and liquid fuel like oil, petrol, etc., are the most important fuels in rural Delhi.

**Source :* A Standard Industrial Classification, adopted by the Government of India, issued by the Director of Employment Exchanges, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, New Delhi, December, 1960.

Percentage distribution of the number of Factories and Workshops by size of employment

Table: 4.3 gives the information about this sub-head.

TABLE 4.3

Percentage distribution of the total number of factories and workshops by size of employment, Delhi Territory and its Census Tracts.

State/ Tract	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment (percentages)							
	Total	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100+ Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Delhi Total	100·0	10·4	47·9	18·5	11·2	7·5	2·5	2·1
Rural	100·0	13·8	42·8	5·2	3·9	6·1	8·7	19·5
Urban Delhi	100·0	10·2	48·0	19·0	11·3	7·6	2·3	1·6
D.M.C. Urban	100·0	10·4	52·3	15·2	11·3	7·1	2·3	1·4
New Delhi	100·0	5·6	43·1	12·5	12·4	18·0	2·8	5·6
Delhi Cantt.	100·0	5·6	13·5	15·7	19·4	27·8	8·3	9·7

The largest percentage of factories and workshops in the Union Territory of Delhi employ between 2—5 persons. This phenomenon prevails not only in the Delhi Territory as a whole, but also in its rural and urban areas like the D.M.C. urban tract and New Delhi excepting Delhi Cantt. in which the largest percentage of factories and workshops employ between 20—49 persons. The size of employment category 6—9 persons is the second most important in the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole, urban Delhi as a whole, the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Cantt.; however, in rural Delhi the second most important category of the size of employment is '100 persons and above' and in New Delhi, it is that of '20—49 persons'.

Let us call the sum of columns 3, 4 and 5 as Category I, the sum of columns 6 and 7 as Category II and the sum of columns 8 and 9 as Category III. Category I connotes the number of factories and workshops employing less than 10 persons. Category II stands for factories and workshops employing between 10 and 49 persons. Category III gives the number of factories and workshops employing 50 persons and above.

In the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole, 76.8% of the total number of factories and workshops fall under category I, 18.7% under Category II and 4.6% under Category III. The corresponding percentages under each of the categories in rural Delhi are 61.8, 10.0 and 28.2, respectively, and in urban Delhi 77.2, 18.9 and 3.9, respectively. Out of the total number of factories and workshops in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 77.9% are in category I, 18.4% are in category II and 3.7% in category III. The corresponding percentages under each of these catagories in New Delhi are 61.2, 30.4 and 8.4, respectively, and in Delhi Cantt. 34.8, 47.2 and 18.0, respectively.

Percentage distribution of Factories and Workshops using some kind of Fuel etc. and those not using any Fuel etc., classified by three categories of employment.

Table 4.4 gives information regarding the sub-head.

TABLE 4.4

State/Tracts	No. of Factories and Workshops (percentages)							
	Using fuel (of any variety)				Using no fuel			
	Size of Employment				Size of Employment			
	Category I— less than 10 persons	Category II—10 & less than 50 persons	Category III—50 persons and above	Category I+II+III (Total)	Category I— less than 10 persons	Category II—10 & less than 50 persons	Category III—50 persons and above	Category I+II+III (Total)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Delhi Total	73·3	20·9	5·8	100·0	86·1	12·3	1·6	100·0
Delhi Rural	56·6	10·2	33·2	100·0	82·8	17·2	—	100·0
Delhi Urban	73·9	21·3	4·8	100·0	86·1	12·4	1·5	100·0
D.M.C. Urban	74·8	20·7	4·5	100·0	86·4	12·1	1·5	100·0
New Delhi	57·4	32·1	10·5	100·0	72·7	25.0	2·3	100·0
Delhi Cantt.	30·6	50·0	19·4	100·0	60·0	30·0	10·0	100·0

It will be seen that the percentages of factories and workshops which do not use any fuel and employ less than 10 persons are higher than the percentages of factories and workshops using some kind of fuel and employing less than 10 persons; this holds true of the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole, its rural and urban areas as well as its census tracts. On the other hand, the percentages of factories and workshops, not using any kind of fuel etc. and falling in category II (employing between 10-49 persons) and III (employing 50 persons and above) are lower than the percentages of factories and workshops using fuel in the corresponding categories; this generalisation again applies to Delhi Territory as a whole, its rural and urban area, the D.M.C. Urban Tract, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Distribution of number of Factories and Workshops into different zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation into different size groups of employment and sources of power used.

Zone I—Shahdara

There are 404 factories and workshops in census zone I—Shahdara, out of which 41.6 per cent employ each between 2-5 persons, 16.6 per cent between 6-9 persons, 13.9 per cent just 1 person, 12.6 per cent between 20-49 persons, 8.6 per cent between 10-19 persons, 3.5 per cent 100 persons and above and 3.2 per cent fall in the size of employment category of 50-99 persons. Thus, 72.1 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this census zone fall under the employment categories of less than 10 persons, 21.2 per cent employ between 10-49 persons and only 6.7 per cent employ 50 persons and above.

Out of the total number of 404 factories and workshops in this zone, 114 (28.2%) do not use any power and 290 (71.8%) use some kind of fuel etc.; amongst the latter, 148 use electricity, 25 liquid fuel, 85 coal, wood and bagasse and 32 use other power.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

The total number of factories and workshops in census zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj is 5,094. As regards their distribution according to different categories of the size of employment, 49.2 per cent fall in the category of each employing 2-5 persons, 20.7 per cent 6-9 persons, 11.3 per cent 10-19 persons, 10.3 per cent 1 person, 6.2 per cent 20-49 persons, 2.1 per cent 50-99 persons and 0.2 per cent fall in the uppermost category of those employing 100 persons and more. It will thus be noted that 80.2 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in census zone II (City, Sadar, Paharganj) employ less than 10 persons each, 17.5 per cent between 10-49 persons and only 2.3 per cent employ 50 persons and above.

Out of the total number of 5094 factories and workshops in this census zone, 3,758 (73.8%) use some kind of fuel etc. and 1,336 (26.2%) do not use any power etc.; out of the former category, 2,722 use electricity, 819 coal, wood and bagasse, 126 other power and 91 use liquid fuel.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

The total number of factories and workshops in census zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar is 1,009. Their distribution amongst different categories of the size of employment shows that a large majority (48.8%) fall in the employment group of 2-5 persons, 15 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone employ between 6-9 persons, another 12.6 per cent falling in the employment group 10-19 persons. The number of factories and workshops which employ 1 person each constitute 8.8% of the total number of such factories etc. in this zone. The size group 20-49 persons accounts for 8.2% of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone; 3.3 per cent employ 50-99 persons each and an equal percentage are found in the employment category of 100 persons and above. It will thus be noted that 72.5% of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone are found in categories employing less than 10 persons, 20.8% employ between 10-49 persons and 6.6 per cent employ 50 persons and above.

Out of the total number of 1,009 factories and workshops in this zone, 294 (29.1%) are run without any power etc. and 715 (70.9%) use different categories of fuel; amongst the latter, 560 use electricity, 31 are run by liquid fuel, 95 use coal, wood and bagasse and another 29 use other sources of power.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

In Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, there are 726 factories and workshops. As regards their distribution into different categories of size of employment, the largest percentage (52.2 per cent) are found to be employing between 2-5 persons each, followed next by 19.8 per cent employing between 6-9 persons and 10.7 per cent falling in the category of employing between 10-19 persons. Factories and workshops employing 1 person each constitute 7.6 per cent of the total number of these factories etc. in this zone. The size of employment category 20-44 persons accounts for 6.5 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone, the next category of 50-99 persons for 1.7 per cent and the uppermost category 100 persons and above for 1.5 per cent. It is to be noted that 79.6 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone employ less than 10 persons each, 17.2 per cent employ between 10-49 persons each and only 3.2 per cent employ 50 persons and above.

Out of the total number of 726 factories and workshops in this census zone, 161 (22.2 per cent) do not use any kind of power etc. and 565 (77.8 per cent) use some kind of fuel or the other; in the latter category, 431 factories and workshops use electricity, 27 are run by liquid fuel, 99 utilise coal, wood and bagasse and 8 use other sources of power.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 266 factories and workshops in census zone V—Transferred Area. The distribution of these factories and workshops into different categories of the size of employment shows that majority (44.7 per cent) are concentrated in the employment group of 2-5 persons each. Factories and workshops which employ just 1 person each account for 13.5 per cent of the total number in this zone; those employing between 6-9 persons each constitute 12.8 per cent. The category 10-19 persons has 11.0 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone. The size group 20-49 persons accounts for 3.4 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone; 1.1 per cent employ 50-99 persons each and 13.5 per cent are found in the employment category of 100 persons and above. Thus 71.0 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this census zone fall under the employment categories of less than 10 persons, 14.4 per cent between 10-49 persons and 14.6 per cent employ 50 persons and above.

As regards the sources of power used by the factories and workshops, 71 (26.7 per cent) out of a total number of 266 in this zone do not use any power whatsoever, 195 (73.3 per cent) use different categories of fuel; amongst the latter, 142 use electricity, 6 rely on liquid fuel, 38 utilise coal, wood and bagasse and 9 use other sources of power.

Zone VI—South Delhi

There are 248 factories and workshops in zone VI—South Delhi, out of which 41.5 per cent employ between 2-5 persons each and 19.0 per cent just 1 person each. Fifteen per cent of the total number of factories and workshops employ between 20-49 persons each, 10.9 per cent between 6-9 persons each and 8.0 per cent between 10-19 persons each. Another 3.2 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone employ between 50-99 persons each and 2.4 per cent employ 100 persons and above. It will thus be seen that 71.4 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone employ less than 10 persons each, 23.0 per cent between 10-49 persons and only 5.6 per cent employ 50 persons and above.

As regards the sources of power, out of the total number of 248 factories and workshops in this zone, 63 (25.4 per cent) do not use any power etc. at all and 185 (74.6 per cent) use some kind of fuel or the other; amongst the latter category, 111 factories and workshops use electricity, 21 are run by liquid fuel, 48 fall back upon coal, wood and bagasse and 5 use other sources of power.

Zone VII—West Delhi

There are 186 factories and workshops in census zone VII—West Delhi, out of which 40.9 per cent employ between 2-5 persons each, 17.2 per cent between 6-9 persons, 15.6 per cent between 10-19 persons, 12.4 per cent between 20-49 persons and 10.2 per cent employ just 1 person each. Another 2.7 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in this zone employ between 50-99 persons each and 1.0 per cent employ 100 persons and above.

Out of the total number of 186 factories and workshops in this zone, 50 (26.9 per cent) do not use any power and 136 (73.1 per cent) use different types of fuel etc.; out of the latter, 91 use electricity, 21 depend on liquid fuel, 22 utilise coal, wood and bagasse etc. and 2 factories, workshops etc. use other sources of power.

Major Groups of Factories and Workshops

Table 4.5 on the next page, shows the distribution of factories and workshops into Major Groups.

TABLE 4.5

Factories and workshops classified by Major Groups

Major Groups (code)	Description	Delhi Total		Delhi Rural		Delhi Urban		D.M.C. Urban		New Delhi		Delhi Cantt.	
		No. of factories & work-shops	Percent-age to total	No. of factories & work-shops	Percent-age to total	No. of factories & work-shops	Percent-age to total	No. of factories & work-shops	Percent-age to total	No. of factories & work-shops	Percent-age to total	No. of factories & work-shops	Percent-age to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	TOTAL ...	8414	100·0	231	100·0	8183	100·0	7933	100·0	178	100·0	72	100·0
(04)	Livestock and Hunting	1	neg.	—	—	1	neg.	1	neg.	—	—	—	—
(20)	Food stuffs ..	843	10·0	70	30·3	773	9·4	746	9·4	25	14·0	2	2·8
(21)	Beverages ..	107	1·3	1	0·4	106	1·3	102	1·3	3	1·7	1	1·4
(22)	Tobacco products	9	0·1	1	0·4	8	0·1	8	0·1	—	—	—	—
(23)	Textile cotton ..	216	2·6	2	0·8	214	2·6	214	2·7	—	—	—	—
(24)	Textile Jute ..	4	neg.	—	—	4	0·1	4	neg.	—	—	—	—
(25)	Textile wool ..	17	0·2	3	1·3	14	0·2	14	0·2	—	—	—	—
(26)	Textile silk	15	0·4	—	—	15	0·2	15	0·2	—	—	—	—
(27)	Textile miscellaneous	494	5·9	3	1·3	491	6·0	484	6·1	5	2·8	2	2·8
(28)	Manufacture of wood and wooden products ..	523	6·2	1	0·4	522	6·4	495	6·2	23	13·0	4	5·6
(29)	Paper and paper products ..	117	1·4	—	—	117	1·4	116	1·5	1	0·5	—	—
(30)	Printing and publishing ..	865	10·3	—	—	865	10·6	847	10·7	18	10·1	—	—
(31)	Leather & leather products ..	383	4·6	12	5·2	371	4·5	367	4·6	4	2·2	—	—
(32)	Rubber, petroleum and coal products	52	0·6	—	—	52	0·6	50	0·6	—	—	2	2·8
(33)	Chemicals and chemical products ..	431	5·1	6	2·6	425	5·2	424	5·6	—	—	1	1·4
(34) & (35)	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum & coal and manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery	387	4·6	108	46·8	279	3·4	277	3·5	2	1·1	—	—
(36)	Basic metal & their products except machinery & transport equipment ..	1600	19·0	12	5·2	1588	19·4	1580	20·0	7	4·0	1	1·4
(37)	Machinery & Electrical equipment ..	575	6·8	6	2·6	569	7·0	547	6·9	12	6·7	10	13·8
(38)	Transport equipment	760	9·0	1	0·4	759	9·3	682	8·6	61	34·3	16	22·2
(39)	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1015	12·1	5	2·3	1010	12·3	960	12·1	17	9·6	33	45·8

Major groups of Industries in the Union Territory of Delhi

The total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in the Union Territory of Delhi are distributed into 21 Major Groups in the table above. The first rank in regard to numerical strength goes to the group of industries classified as 'basic metal and their products except machinery and transport equipment', which account for 19.0 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in the Delhi Territory. The second place is occupied by the 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' which constitute 12.1 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in the Delhi Territory. 'Printing and publishing' occupy the third place, followed closely by the group of 'food stuffs', the former having 10.3 per cent and the latter 10.0 per cent of the total number of factories etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The fifth place goes to 'transport equipment' and the sixth to 'machinery and electrical equipment', the former constituting 9.0 per cent and the latter 6.8 per cent of the total number of industries in the Delhi Territory. The seventh place is occupied by industries relating to the 'manufacture of wood and wooden products', and the eighth by the group "textile-miscellaneous', the former constituting 6.2 per cent and the latter 5.9 per cent of the total number of industries in the Delhi Territory. The group of 'chemicals and chemical products' having 5.1 per cent of the total number of industries in the Union Territory of Delhi follows next.

Next in numerical importance are the groups of industries relating to 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' and 'paper and paper products', each of these groups occupies 4.6 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Delhi Territory. Other industries in descending order of importance come under groups 'textile-cotton', 'paper and paper products', 'beverages', 'rubber, petroleum and coal products', 'Textile-wool', 'textile-silk', 'tobacco products', 'textile-jute' and 'livestock and hunting', respectively.

Major groups of Industries in rural Delhi

There are 231 factories and workshops in rural Delhi. The two numerically most distinct major groups of industries in rural Delhi are 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal and manufacture of 'earthenware and earthen pottery' and 'food stuffs', which account for 46.8 per cent and 30.3 per cent, respectively, of the total number of factories and workshops in rural Delhi. Major groups 'leather and leather products' and 'basic metal and products except machinery and transport equipment' each account for 5.2 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in rural Delhi.

Textile groups of cotton, wool and miscellaneous put together constitute 3.4 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in rural Delhi. Major groups 'chemicals and chemical products' and 'machinery and electrical equipment' form 2.6 per cent each of the total number of factories and workshops in rural Delhi.

Major groups of Industries in urban Delhi

The total number of factories and workshops in urban Delhi is 8,183, out of which the highest percentage (19.4 per cent) belong to the group of industries relating to 'basic metal and products except machinery and transport equipment', followed by the group of 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' which constitute 12.3 per cent. 'Printing and publishing' constitute 10.6 per cent, 'food stuffs' 9.4 per cent, 'transport equipment' 9.3 per cent and all groups of textile industry 9.1 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in urban Delhi. The other groups that follow in numerical strength are 'machinery and electrical equipment', 'manufacture of wood and wooden products', 'chemicals and chemical products', 'leather and leather products', 'paper and paper products', 'beverages' and others.

Major groups of Industries in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation

The urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has 7,933 factories and workshops, 20 per cent of which belong to the major group 'basic metal and products except machinery and transport equipment', 19.4 per cent to 'food stuffs', 12.1 per cent to 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries', 10.7 per cent to 'printing and publishing', 9.1 per cent to all groups of textile industry, 8.6 per cent to 'transport equipment', 6.9 per cent to 'machinery and electrical equipment' and 6.2 per cent to 'manufacture of wood and wooden products'. The other major groups of industries that follow in order of numerical importance in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation are 'chemicals and chemical products', 'leather and leather products', 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal', 'paper and paper products', 'beverages' and others.

Major groups of Industries in New Delhi

Out of the total number of 178 factories and workshops in New Delhi, 34.3 per cent belong to the group of industries relating to 'transport equipment', 14.0% to 'food-stuffs', 13.0% to 'manufacture of wood and wooden products', 10.1% to 'printing and publishing', 9.6% to 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' and 6.7% to 'machinery and electrical equipment'. The other groups of industries in New Delhi in descending order of numerical strength are 'basic metal and products except machinery and transport equipment', 'textile miscellaneous', 'leather and leather products',

'beverages', 'non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' and 'paper and paper products', respectively.

Major groups of Industries in Delhi Cantt.

There are 72 factories and workshops in Delhi Cantt., out of which the maximum percentage (45.8%) lie in the group of 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries', followed by 22.2% in 'transport equipment', 13.8% in 'machinery and electrical equipment' and 5.6% in the 'manufacture of wood and wooden products' and the remaining in other groups.

Study of a few selected major groups of Industries in the Union Territory of Delhi

In this section it is proposed to deal with some aspects of a few selected major groups of industries in the Delhi Territory, which are important from the point of view of their numerical strength. The aspects studied are :—

(i) the components of the major groups of industry under study;

(ii) its locational aspect;

(iii) distribution into different categories of size of employment;

(iv) sources of energy used by the industry.

The following major groups of industries in the Union Territory of Delhi are studied in the following pages, one by one.

Sl. No.	Major Group code No.	Description
1	(36)	Basic metal and their products except machinery and transport equipment.
2	(39)	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
3	(30)	Printing and publishing
4	(20)	Food stuffs
5	(38)	Transport equipment
6	(37)	Machinery and electrical equipment.
7	(28)	Manufacture of wood and wooden products
8	(27)	Textile—miscellaneous
9	(33)	Chemicals and chemical products.
10	(34) & (35)	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal and manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery.
11	(23)	Textile—cotton
12	(29)	Paper and paper products.
13	(21)	Beverages.

Some aspects of Industries relating to Major Group (36) 'Basic metal and their products except machinery and transport equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

Total number of factories and workshops belonging to the groups of industries classified as 'basic metal and their products except machinery and transport equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi is 1,600, constituting 19.0 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops (8,414) in it, this being the highest percentage amongst the corresponding percentages of all other major groups.

Components of this Major Group

Table 4.6 gives the various components of this Major Group.

TABLE 4.6

Distribution of the total number of factories and workshops in Major Group (36) into minor groups in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Major & Minor Group	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(36)	**Basic metal and their products except machinery and transport equipment**	**1600**	**100·0**
(360)	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes and rods.	413	25·8
(361)	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms.	3	0·2
(362)	Manufacture of armaments	14	0·9
(363)	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet and plate	48	3·0
364)	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture.	34	2·1
(365)	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.	117	7·3
(366)	Manufacture of aluminium products.	13	0·8
(367)	Manufacture of metal products (other than iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin etc.	177	11·1
(368)	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products.	272	17·0
(369)	Manufacture of sundry hard wares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery etc. (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).	509	31·8

The group of industries relating to the 'manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery etc. (*i.e.* minor group 369) is numerically the most important component of this Major Group, followed by minor groups (360), (368), (367), (365) and others, the description of these minor groups being given in table No. 4.6.

Where are the industries covered under this Major Group located ?

Out of the total number of 1,600 factories and workshops under Major Group (36), 99.2% are located in urban Delhi and 0.8% in rural Delhi. The urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation accounts for 98.8% of the total number of factories and workshops in this Group; New Delhi has 0.4% and Delhi Cantt. a negligible percentage.

Within the census zones of the D.M.C. urban tract, 72.1% of the total number of factories and workshops in this Major Group in the Delhi Territory are located in Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, 11.3% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 5.4% in Zone I—Shahdara, 5.2% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 2.0% in Zone V—Transferred area, 1.8% in Zone VII—West Delhi and 1.0% in Zone VI—South Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

Amongst some of the selected localities in census Zone I—Shahdara, the Old Shahdara city has 56 factories and workshops belonging to Major Group (36), out of which 22 factories and workshops belong to Minor group (360), 2 to (264), 1 to (365), 9 to (366), 6 to (368) and 16 to (369).

Gandhi Nagar has 4 factories and workshops in this Major Group, the Minor Group of all these 4 being (369).

In Geeta Colony this Major group has 7 factories and workshops, out of which only 1 belongs to Minor group (367) and 6 to (369).

Krishan Nagar has 5 factories and workshops in this Major group, out of which 2 fall in Minor group (360), 1 in (368) and 2 in (369).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

As pointed out above, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, amongst all the zones, has the highest percentage of factories and workshops in Major Group (36). The walled area of the city has a total number of 640 factories and workshops in Major Group (36), Sadar Bazar 307, Pahar Ganj 203 and Red Fort 3.

The distribution of these in different Minor groups is presented below :—

TABLE 4.7

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor Groups of Major Group (36)								
	(360)	(361)	(362)	(363)	(364)	(365)	(367)	(368)	(369)
Walled area of the city	186	—	3	8	4	70	62	140	167
Sadar Bazar ..	37	2	10	5	1	28	81	54	89
Pahar Ganj	54	—	—	5	9	6	6	19	104
Red Fort ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2

In the Walled area of the city, Minor group (360) is the most important in Major Group (36), this being followed by Minor groups (369), (368) and others, respectively.

The three most important Minor groups of industries belonging to Major group (36) in Sadar Bazar are (369), (367) and (368), respectively.

In Pahar Ganj, the most important Minor group of industries is (369), followed next by (360) and others.

Red Fort area has 2 industries in Minor group (369) and 1 in (365).

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh in census Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, has 81 factories and workshop falling in Major group (36), out of which 18 are in Minor group (360), 1 in (363), 3 in (365), 13 in (367), 10 in (368) and 36 in (369). Thus industries relating to Minor group (369) are the most predominant in Karol Bagh, followed by those in Minor groups (360), (367) and others.

There are 54 factories and workshops in Major group (36) in Anand Parbat, out of which 18 are in Minor group (360), 15 in (368), 8 in (369), 7 in (364), 3 in (367), 2 in (363) and 1 in (366).

Patel Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (36), out of which 1 belongs to Minor group (360) and 1 to (369).

Kishan Ganj has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (36), out of which Minor group (360) has 1, (363) 1 and (369) 1.

There are 4 factories and workshops in Major group (36) in Daya Basti, 2 of which belong to Minor group (360) and 1 each to (363) and (365).

The industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 32 factories and workshops in Major group (36), out of which the largest number of 26 are in Minor group (360), 5 in (369) and 1 in (368).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

The Subzimandi area in this census zone has 54 factories and workshops in Major group (36), out of which the largest number, 29, are in Minor group (369), followed by 19 in (360), 4 in (367) and 1 each in (364) and (365).

Civil Lines has 8 factories and workshops in Major group (36), out of which 5 belong to Minor group (360) and one each to groups like (362), (368) and (369).

Zone V—Transferred Area

Nizamuddin, in census Zone V, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (36), which belongs to Minor group (369).

Jangpura Bhogal has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (36), both of which belong to Minor group (368).

Zone VI—South Delhi

Kotla Mubarakpur within this census zone has one factory etc. in Major group (36) which belongs to Minor group (360).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tihar I and II in this census zone has 11 factories and workshops falling in Major group (36), out of which 7 belong to Minor group (365) and 4 to (369).

Distribution of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (36) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different categories of size of employment.

Table 4.8 throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 4.8

Size of employment (Persons)	No. of factories and workshops in Major group (36)	Percentage to the total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All groups	**1600**	**100·0**
1	116	7·3
2-5	745	46·6
6-9	347	21·7
10-19	177	11·0
20-49	126	7·8
50-99	48	3·0
100 & above ..	41	2·6

The size group 2-5 persons accounts for the highest percentage of factories and workshops in Major group (36) in the Union Territory of Delhi, the corresponding percentages go on decreasing after this size group, with the increase in the size groups. It is to be seen that 75.6 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Major Group (36) employ less than 10 persons each, 18.8 per cent employ between 10-49 persons each and the remaining 5.6 per cent employ 50 persons and above.

Sources of energy used by factories and workshops in Major Group (36) in the Union Territory of Delhi

Out of the total number of 1,600 factories and workshops in Major group (36) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 113 (7.1 per cent) do not use any power or fuel etc. and 1,487 (92.9 per cent) use some kind of power and fuel etc.; amongst the latter category of (1,487 = 100) factories and workshops, 80.7 per cent use electricity, 2.3 per cent use liquid fuel and 17.0 per cent rely on coal, wood and bagasse.

Some aspects of Industries relating to Major group (39) 'Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries' in the Union Territory of Delhi

The total number of factories and workshops belonging to the group of industries classified as 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' in the Union Territory of Delhi is 1,015, which constitutes 12.1% of the total number of factories and workshops in it. This Major group occupies the second place amongst all the Major groups of industries in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Constituents of Major Group (39).

The constituents of Major Group 39 are given in Table 4.9 below :

TABLE 4.9

Distribution of the factories and workshops in Major group (39) 'Miscellaneous manufacturing industries' in the Union Territory of Delhi into Minor groups

Major & Minor Groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(39)	**Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.**	**1015**	**100·0**
(390)	Manufacture of optical industries and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies.	69	6·8
(391)	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies.	25	2·5
(392)	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	24	2·4
(393)	Manufacture of jewellery, silver ware and other precious metals.	298	29·4
(394)	Manufacture of tuning of musical instruments	22	2·2
(395)	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, pen holder and fountain pen.	40	3·9
(396)	Manufacture of sports goods.	34	3·3
(399)	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any group.	503	49·5

It will be observed from the table that slightly less than one-half of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (39) relate to the manufacture and repair work of goods not assigned to any other Minor group in it. The second most important constituent of Major group (39), which accounts for 29.4% of the total number of factories and workshops in this Major group relates to the manufacture of jewellery, silverware and ware using gold and other precious metals. The other minor groups in descending order of their importance are (390), (395), (396),

(391), (392), and (394), respectively. The description of these codes is given in table 4.9.

Location

Out of the total number of 1,015 factories and workshops belonging to the Major Group relating to 'miscellaneous manufacturing industries' in the Union Territory of Delhi, only 0.5% are located in rural Delhi and 99.5% in urban Delhi—of which 94.6% are in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 1.7% in New Delhi and 3.2% in Delhi Cantt.

Within the census zones of the D.M.C. urban tract, 65.8% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (39) in the Delhi Territory are located in zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, 9.2% in zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 8.2% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 5.1% in Zone I—Shahdara, 3.2% in Zone VI—South Delhi, 1.9% in Zone V—Transferred area and 1.3% in Zone VII—West Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

In Zone I—Shahdara, the old city of Shahdara has 34 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which the largest number *viz.* 22 factories and workshops belong to the Minor group (399), 5 to (396), 3 to (390), 2 to (395) and 1 each to (391) and (393).

Gandhi Nagar has 4 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which 3 are in the Minor group (393) and 1 is in (399).

There are 2 factories and workshops in Major group (39) in Geeta Colony, out of which one each belongs to Minor groups (390) and (399).

Krishan Nagar has 7 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which 3 are in Minor group (391), 2 in (393) and one each in (392) and (396).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

The Walled area of the city, in census zone II, has 453 factories and workshops in Major group (39), Sadar Bazar and Paharganj having an equal number of 108 each. Red Fort has no factory or workshop in this Major group.

The distribution of the factories and workshops in Major group (39) in these localities is given below :

TABLE 4.10

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor Groups of Major Group (39)							
	(390)	(391)	(392)	(393)	(394)	(395)	(496)	(399)
City walled area ..	35	6	12	238	4	6	8	144
Sadar Bazar	4	7	2	19	2	11	1	62
Paharganj	2	1	1	9	9	5	2	79

Minor group (393) is the most predominant, followed by (399), in Major group (39) in the walled area of the city. In Sadar Bazar, Minor group (399) is the most important in this Major group, followed by Minor group (393). In Paharganj also, Minor group (399) is numerically the most predominant in this Major group.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh, within this census zone, has 63 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which the highest number of 40 belong to Minor group (399), 9 to (393), 4 each to (390) and (395), 3 to (392), 2 to (391) and 1 to (396).

In Anand Parbat, there are 6 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which 5 are in Minor group (390), and 1 in (392).

In Patel Nagar, there are 3 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which 2 belong to Minor group (395) and 1 to (391).

Kishan Ganj has 1 factory etc. in Major group (39) which happens to lie in Minor group (399).

There are 10 factories and workshops in Major group (39) in the industrial area of Najafgarh, all of which belong to Minor group (396).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

In the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, there are 59 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which the largest number of 46 belongs to the Minor group (399), 4 each to (393) and (395), 2 each to (391) and (396) and 1 to (394).

Civil Lines has 17 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which 13 are in Minor group (399) and 2 each in (396) and (393).

There are 3 factories and workshops in Major group (39) in Narela, 2 of which belong to Minor group (399) and 1 to (390).

Zone V—Transferred area

Sunder Nagar, in census zone V, has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (39), both of which belong to Minor group (394).

Jangpura Bhogal has 1 factory etc. in Major group (39), which belongs to Minor group (392).

Lajpat Nagar including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony has 6 factories and workshops in Major group (39), 3 of which lie in Minor group (390) and 3 in (399).

Zone VI—South Delhi

Mehrauli, in South Delhi Census Zone, has 14 factories and workshops in Major group (39), out of which 6 belong to Minor group (390), 4 to (393), 3 to (399) and 1 to (392).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tilak Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (39), which belongs to Minor group (394).

Ramesh Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (39), which belongs to Minor group (396).

Najafgarh has 1 factory etc. in Major group (39), which belongs to Minor group (396).

Distribution of the total number of factories and workshops in Major Group (39) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different categories of the size of employment

Table 4.11 gives information about this sub-head.

TABLE 4.11

Size of employment (persons)	No. of factories and and workshops in Major group (39)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All groups	**1015**	**100·0**
1	166	16·3
2-5	479	47·2
6-9	153	15·1
10-19	108	10·6
20-49	64	6·3
50-99	25	2·5
100 and above	20	2·0

The size group 2-5 persons accounts for the highest percentage (47.2%) of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (39). The size groups of employment below 10 persons account for 78.6%, those between 10-49 persons for 16.9% and those employing 50 persons and above for 4.5% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (39) in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Sources of energy used by industries in Major Group (39).

Out of the total number of 1,015 factories and workshops in Major Group (39) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 298 (29.3%) do not use any power and 717 (70.7%) use some kind of fuel or power etc.; out of the latter category (=100), 52.6% use electricity, 4.7% use liquid fuel, 38.7% depend on coal, wood and bagasse etc. and 4.0% use other sources of power.

Some aspects of Factories and Workshops devoted to Industries in Major group (30) 'Printing and Publishing' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

The total number of factories and workshops devoted to industries in Major group (30) 'printing and publishing' in the Union Territory of Delhi is 865, which constitutes 10.3% of the total number of factories and workshops in all the Major groups in it. Major group (30) occupies the third place among all the Major groups of industries in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Constituents of industries relating to Major group (30) in Delhi Territory

Table 4.12 is related to this aspect.

TABLE 4.12

Factories and workshops in different Minor groups of industries relating to Major group (30) in Delhi Territory

Major and Minor Groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	percentage to total
(i)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(30)	**Printing and publishing**	**865**	**100·0**
(300)	Printing and publishing of Newspapers and periodicals.	53	6·1
(301)	Printing and publishing of books.	369	42·6
(302)	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry.	276	32·0
(303)	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied works connected with binding industry.	167	19·3

Out of the total number of 865 factories and workshops in Major Group (30) 'printing and publishing of books', (301) occupies the highest percentage of 42.6, followed by Minor groups (302), (303) and (300), respectively, whose description is given in table 4.12.

Location of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (30) 'printing and publishing' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Out of the total number of 865 factories and workshops in Major group (30) in the Union Territory of Delhi, none is to be found in the rural areas of Delhi, cent per cent of these being located in urban Delhi. Within urban Delhi, 98.0% are situated in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and 2.0% in New Delhi.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, in the D.M.C. urban tract, has 84.6 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (30) in the Union Territory of Delhi, followed by corresponding percentages of 4.4 in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 3.7 in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 2.5 in Zone V—Transferred area, 1.5 in Zone I—Shahdara, 0.7 in Zone VII—West Delhi and 0.6 in Zone VI—South Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

The Old Shahdara city, in census zone I, has 11 factories and workshops etc. in Major group (30), out of which 4 belong to Minor group (302), 3 to (303) and 2 each to (300) and (301).

Gandhi Nagar has 2 factories and workshops etc. in Major group (30), both of which are in Minor group (302).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

The total number of factories and workshops etc. in Major group (30) is 556 in the Walled area of the city, 105 in Sadar Bazar, 61 in Paharganj and 10 in Red Fort; the distribution of these into Minor groups is as below :—

TABLE 4.13

Locality	Minor Groups of factories and workshops in Major Group (30)			
	(300)	(301)	(302)	(303)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
City walled area	25	262	137	132
Sadar Bazar . ..	17	42	28	18
Paharganj	4	38	15	4
Red Fort	—	—	10	—

Minor group (301) leads, followed by Minor groups (302) and (303) in the Walled area of the city as well as in Sadar Bazar and Paharganj. Red Fort area has all the factories and workshops etc. in Major group (30) in Minor group (302).

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh has 27 factories and workshops etc. in Major group (30), out of which 14 belong to Minor group (301), 9 to (300) and 4 to (303).

Patel Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (30), whose Minor group is (302).

There are 2 factories and workshops in Major group (30) in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, one of which belongs to Minor group (301) and the other to (302).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandt

The Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 26 factories and workshops etc. in Major group (30), out of which 18 belong to Minor group (302), 3 each to groups (301) and (303) and 2 to (300).

Civil Lines has 11 factories and workshops in Major group (30), out of which 9 fall in Minor group (302) and 2 in (301).

Zone V—Transferred area

In none of the selected localities like Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin, Jangpura and Lajpat Nagar in this zone has any factory or workshop etc. in Major group (30) been reported.

Zone VI—South Delhi

Malviya Nagar, in South Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (30) which belongs to Minor group (300).

Zone VII—West Delhi

In Tihar I and II, in West Delhi, there is 1 factory etc. in Major group (30) which belongs to Minor group (301).

Distribution of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (30) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different categories of the size of employment.

Table 4.14 below throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 4.14

Size group of employment (persons)	No. of factories & workshops in Major Group (30)	Percentages to total in Major Group (30)
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**865**	**100·0**
1	39	4·5
2-5	370	42·8
6-9	228	26·4
10-19	132	15·3
20-49	65	7·5
50-99	24	2·7
100 & above	7	0·8

The size group 2-5 persons accounts for 42.8% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (30), the corresponding percentages after this size group, go on decreasing with the increase in the size group of employment. It is noteworthy that 73.7% of the total number of factories and workshops etc. in Major Group (30) employ less than 10 persons each, 22.8% between 10-49 persons each and the remaining 3.5% employ 50 persons and more each.

Fuels and Power used by factories and workshops in Major group (30) in the Union Territory of Delhi

Out of the total number of 865 factories and workshops in Major group (30) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 128 (14.8%) do not use any power and 735 (85.2%) use some kind of power etc. Out of the latter group (=100), 696 (=94.4%) use electricity, 7 (=0.9%) use liquid fuel and 34 (=47%) rely on coal, wood and bagasse etc.

Some aspects of industries relating to Major Group (20) 'Food stuffs' in the Union Territory of Delhi

The total number of factories and workshops devoted to industries which relate to Major group (20) 'Food stuffs' in the Union Territory of Delhi is 843, covering 10.0% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in it. This Major group occupies the fourth place amongst all other Major groups of industries located in the Union Territory of Delhi.

What industries constitute Major group (20) ?

Table 4.15 gives Minor groups of industries in Major group (20).

TABLE 4.15

Major/ Minor Groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops in Major group (20)	Percentages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(20)	Food-stuffs	843	100·0
(200)	Production of rice, *atta*, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains.	404	48·0
(201)	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills.	2	0·2
(202)	Production of indigeneous sugar, *gur* from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy.	1	0·1
(203)	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits.	19	2·2
(205)	Production of bread, biscuits, cakes and other bakery products.	112	13·3
(206)	Production of butter, *ghee*, cheese and other dairy products.	30	3·5
(207)	Production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oils.	53	6·3
(208)	Production of hydrogenated oils (vanaspati).	4	0·5
(209)	Production of other food products, such as sweet-meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge.	218	25·9

As high as 48.0% of the 843 factories and workshops relating to Major group (20) in the Union Territory of Delhi belong to Minor group (200) of industries relating to the 'production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains'. The second most important Minor group is (209), relating to industries devoted to the 'production of other food products such as sweet-meat and condiments etc. etc.'. The third place in this Major group is occupied by factories and workshops in Minor group (205), relating to 'production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products', which account for 13.3% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (20). The other Minor groups of industries in the descending order of their importance are (207), (206), (203), (208), (201), and (202), respectively.

Location of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (20) *in the Union Territory of Delhi*

Out of the total number of 843 factories and workshops relating to Major group (20) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 8.3% are located in rural Delhi and 91.7% in urban Delhi; out of the latter, 88.5% are in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 3.0% are in New Delhi and 0.2% in Delhi Cantt.

Amongst the different census zones of the D.M.C. urban tract, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has 48.9% of the total number of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (20) in the Union Territory of Delhi; this is followed by the corresponding percentages of 11.9 in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 9.7 in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 6.2 in Zone VI—South Delhi, 5.2 in Zone V—Transferred area, 3.9 in Zone I—Shahdara and 2.7 in Zone VII—West Delhi, respectively.

Zone I—Shahdara

In this census zone, the Old Shahdara city has 22 factories and workshops in Major group (20), out of which 7 belong to Minor group (209), 6 to (200), 5 to (207), 3 to (203) and 1 to (208).

Gandhi Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (20), which belongs to Minor group (209).

Geeta Colony has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (20), one of which belongs to Minor group (205) and the other to (209).

Krishan Nagar has 6 factories and workshops in Major Group (20), out of which 3 belong to Minor group (200), 2 to (205) and 1 to (209).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

There are 213 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (20) in the Walled area of the city, 91 in Sadar Bazar, 96 in Paharganj and 11 in Red Fort area; their distribution into Minor groups is given below :

TABLE 4.16

Locality	No. of factories and workshops relating to industries in Minor groups of Major Group (20)							
	(200)	(201)	(202)	(203)	(205)	(206)	(207)	(209)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
City Walled area	65	1	—	3	31	13	14	86
Sadar Bazar	52	—	—	—	11	5	9	14
Paharganj	41	—	1	3	19	2	2	28
Red Fort	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—

In the Walled area of the city, Minor group (209) is numerically the most predominant, followed by Minor groups (200), (205) and others. In both Sadar Bazar and Paharganj, however, Minor group (200) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (20) followed by Minor group (209). In the Red Fort area, Minor group (205) is the most important.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

There are 74 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (20) in Karol Bagh, out of which the largest number of 44 belongs to Minor group (200), 11 to (209), 8 to (205), 6 to (207), 3 to (206) and 1 to (208).

Anand Parbat has 2 factories and workshops falling in Major group (20), out of which 1 belongs to Minor group (200) and the other to (209).

Out of the 7 factories and workshops in Major group (20) in Patel Nagar, 4 are in Minor group (200) and 3 in (209).

Kishan Ganj has 2 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (20), one of which belongs to Minor group (200) and the other to (207).

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony has 1 factory etc. in Major group (20), which belongs to Minor group (200).

In the industrial area of Najafgarh, which includes the Swatantra Bharat Mills, there are 13 factories and workshops related to industries in Major group (20), out of which 10 fall in Minor group (200), 2 in (207) and 1 in (209).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 59 factories and workshops related to industries in Major group (20) in the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamala Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area. Out of these, 34 lie in Minor group (200), 10 in (209), 6 in (207), 4 in (205), 3 in (203) and 1 each in (206) and (208).

Civil Lines has 9 factories and workshops devoted to industries in Major group (20), out of which Minor groups (200) and (209) account for 3 each, 2 are in Minor group (205) and 1 falls in Minor group (201).

Zone V—Transferred area

Sunder Nagar, in this census zone, has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (20), both of which belong to Minor group (205).

Nizammudin has 1 factory etc. in Major group (20), which falls in Minor group (205).

Jangpura Bhogal has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (20), both of which fall in Minor group (209).

Lajpat Nagar including Amar Colony and Nehru Nagar has 7 factories and workshops in Major group (20), 4 of which are in Minor group (209), 2 in (205) and 1 in (200).

Zone VI—South Delhi

Kalkaji has 1 factory etc. in Major group (20), whose Minor group is (200).

Malviya Nagar has two factories and workshops in Major group (20), both of which belong to Minor group (200).

There are 27 factories and workshops in Major group (20) in Kotla Mubarakpur, out of which 15 belong to Minor group (200), 10 to (209), and 1 each to Minor groups (205) and (206).

Mehrauli has 5 factories and workshops in Major group (20), out of which 3 belong to Minor group (200) and 2 to (209).

Zone VII—West Delhi

In Tihar I and II, there is one factory etc. in Major group (20), which falls in Minor group (209).

Moti Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (20), both of which belong to Minor group (205).

Tilak Nagar has 4 factories and workshops in Major group (20), out of which 3 fall in Minor group (203) and 1 in (200).

Rajouri Garden has 1 factory etc. in Major group (20), which belongs to Minor group (206).

Najafgarh has 5 factories and workshops in Major group (20), all of which belong to Minor group (200).

Distribution of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (20) in the Union Territory of Delhi according to different categories of the size of employment

The following table is relevant.

TABLE 4.17

Size group of employment (persons)	No. of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (20)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**843**	**100·0**
1	119	14·1
2-5	537	63·7
6-9	88	10·4
10-19	47	5·6
20-49	35	4·2
50-99	10	1·2
100 & above	7	0·8

The size group 2-5 persons has 63.7% of the total number of factories and workshops relating to Major group (20) in the Union Territory of Delhi. After this size group, the corresponding percentages go on decreasing with the increase in the size group of employment. Thus, 88.2% of the total number of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (20) employ less than 10 persons each, 9.8% between 10-49 persons each and 2.0% employ 50 persons and above.

Fuels and power used by factories and workshops in Major group (20) in the Union Territory of Delhi

Out of the total number of 843 factories and workshops in this Major group, 17 (2.0%) do not use any power and 826 (98.0%) use some category of fuel or power etc. Out of the latter category (=100), 384 (=46.6%) use electricity, 98 (=11.8%) use liquid fuel, 342 (=41.4%) rely on coal, wood and bagasse etc. and only 2 (=0.2%) depend on other sources of power.

Some aspects of industries in Major group (38) relating to 'transport equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

The total number of factories and workshops in Major group (38) relating to industries concerning 'transport equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi is 760, which constitutes 9.0% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all the Major groups in it. This Major group occupies the fifth place amongst all other Major groups of industries located in the Territory of Delhi.

What constitutes Major group (38) in the Union Territory of Delhi?

Table 4.18 below gives the number of factories and workshops in different Minor groups of Major group (38) which relates to 'transport equipment' industries in the Union Territory of Delhi.

TABLE 4.18

Distribution of Factories and Workshops in Major group (38) 'Transport equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi into Minor groups

Major Group 38 and Minor Groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(38)	**Transport Equipment**	**760**	**100·0**
(380)	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives.	5	0·7
(381)	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail-road equipment other than covered by Cdoe No. 363.	2	0·3
(382)	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types.	13	1·7
(383)	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engines' parts and accessories.	115	15·2
(384)	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	298	39·2
(385)	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear.	139	18·3
(386)	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines.	1	0·1
(387)	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines.	4	0·5
(388)	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	163	21·4
(389)	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles.	20	2·6

industries relating to 'repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (Minor group 384) constitute the biggest segment of industries in Major group (38) 'transport equipment', as these alone account for 39.2% of the total number of factories and workshops in this Major group in the Union Territory of Delhi. The second place in Major group (38) is occupied by Minor group (388), relating to 'repairing of bicycles and tricycles', which covers 21.4% of total factories and workshops in this Major group in the Delhi Territory. The third place is held by industries relating to the 'manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear, [Minor group (385)] which have a corresponding percentage of 18.3; and the fourth place goes to Minor group (383), covering industries related to the manufacture of motor vehicles, engine parts and accessories and having a corresponding percentage of 15.2. These four Minor groups *i.e.* (384), (388), (385) and (383) put together thus constitute 94.1% of the total number of 760 factories and workshops in Major group (38) in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Location of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (38) 'transport equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi

There are 760 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (38) 'Transport equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi, out of which 0.1% are located in rural Delhi and 99.9% in urban Delhi; within urban Delhi, 89.7% are in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 8.0% in New Delhi and 2.2% in Delhi Cantt.

Amongst the census zones of the D.M.C. urban tract, 37.8% of the total number of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (38) in the Delhi Territory are located in Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, followed by the corresponding figures of 19.6% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 12.8% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 7.7% in Zone V—Transferred area, 6.0% in Zone I—Shahdara, 3.6% in Zone VI—South Delhi and 2.2% in Zone VII—West Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

The Old Shahdara city, in census zone I, has 25 factories and workshops related to industries in Major group (38), out of which 10 belong to Minor group (388), 6 each to Minor groups (383) and (385) and 3 to Minor group (389).

There are 7 factories and workshops in Major group (38) in Gandhi Nagar, out of which 4 are in Minor group (388) and 1 each in (382), (384) and (385).

Geeta Colony has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (38), both of which belong to Minor group (385).

In Krishan Nagar, there are 3 factories and workshops in Major group (38), 2 of which belong to Minor group (385) and 1 to (388).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Within this zone, there are 146 factories and workshops in Major group (38) in the Walled area of the city, 58 in Sadar Bazar and 83 in Paharganj. These are distributed into different Minor groups as below :—

TABLE 4.19

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor groups of Major Group (38)								
	(381)	(382)	(383)	(384)	(385)	(386)	(387)	(388)	(389)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Walled area of the city	—	6	21	50	31	—	2	32	4
Sadar Bazar ..	2	—	22	12	6	—	—	16	—
Pahafganj ..	—	—	20	28	4	1	—	21	9

In the Walled area of the city, Minor group (384) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (38); this is followed by Minor groups (388), (385), (383) and others, respectively.

In Sadar Bazar, Minor group (383) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (38), followed by Minor groups (388), (384) and others.

In Paharganj, Minor group (384) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (38), followed next by Minor groups (388), (383) and others.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh, in census zone III, has 66 factories and workshops concerning industries in Major group (38), out of which the largest contingent of 41 belongs to Minor group (384), 13 to (388), 8 to (383) and 1 each to Minor groups (382), (385), (387) and (389), respectively.

In Anand Parbat, there are 45 factories and workshops in Major group (38), out of which the largest number of 23 belong to Minor group (385), 10 each to Minor groups (383) and (388) and 2 to (384). Out of the 14 factories and workshops in Major group (38) in Patel Nagar, 10 belong to Minor group (385), 3 to (383) and 1 to (388).

Kishan Ganj has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (38), 2 of which belong to Minor group (383) and 1 to (385).

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony has 1 factory etc. in Major group (38), whose Minor group is (385).

Out of the 19 factories and workshops in Major group (38) in the industrial area of Najafgarh, which includes the Swatantra Bharat Mills, 11 fall in Minor group (385), 5 in (384), 2 in (388) and 1 in (383).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

There are 74 factories and workshops in Major group (38) in the Subzimandi area, including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area; out of these, 41 are placed in Minor group (384), 17 in (385), 5 each in (383) and (388), 4 in (380) and 2 in (382).

Civil Lines has 20 factories and workshops in Major group (38), out of which 9 belong to Minor group (384), 6 to (383), 3 to (388) and 2 to (389).

Out of the 2 factories and workshops in Major group (38) in Narela, 1 each belongs to Minor group (380) and (388).

Zone V—Transferred Area

Nizammudin has 1 factory etc. in Major group (38), whose Minor group is also (384).

In Jangpura also, there is 1 factory etc. in Major group (38), whose Minor group is also (384).

Lajpat Nagar, including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (38), whose Minor group is (388).

Zone VI—South Delhi

In South Delhi, Kailash Colony (including Baikunth colony and Sant Nagar) has 1 factory etc. in Major group (38), whose Minor group is (384).

Malviya Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (38), one of which falls in Minor group (385) and the other in (388).

Kotla Mubarakpur has 5 factories and workshops in Major group (38), out of which 4 belong to Minor group (383) and 1 to (384).

Hauz Khas Enclave has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (38), whose Minor group is (383).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tilak Nagar, in West Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (38), whose Minor group is (388).

Rajouri Garden has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (38), whose Minor group is (384).

Distribution of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (38) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different size groups of employment

Table 4.20 gives this information.

TABLE 4.20

Size group of employment (persons)	Factories and Workshops in Major group (38)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**760**	**100·0**
1	99	13·0
2-5	366	48·2
6-9	112	14·7
10-19	78	10·3
20-49	75	9·9
50-99	19	2·5
100 & above	11	1·4

The size group of employment 2–5 persons has the highest figure (48.2%) of the total number of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (38) in the Union Territory of Delhi; after this size group, the percentages of factories and workshops in Major group (38) go on decreasing with the increase in the size group of employment. Out of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (38) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 75.9% employ less than 10 persons each, 20.2% between 10–49 persons each and 3.9% employ 50 persons and above, each.

Distribution of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (38), according to different sources of energy used

Out of the total number of 760 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (38) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 193 (25.4%) do not use any power and 567 (74.6%) use different categories of power and fuel etc.; in the latter group (=100), 503 (=88.7%) use electricity, 31 (=5.5%) use liquid fuel and 33 (=5.8%) utilise coal, wood and baggasse etc.

Some aspects of factories and workshops concerning industries in Major group (37) 'Machinery and Electrical equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 575 factories and workshops of industries related to 'Machinery and electrical equipment' [Major group (37)] in the Union Territory of Delhi; these constitute 6.8% of the total number of factories and workshops in all the Major groups of industries in the Delhi Territory as a whole. This Major group of industries occupies the sixth place amongst all the Major groups in the Union Territory of Delhi.

What are the industries which constitute Major group (37) 'Machinery and electrical equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi?

Table 4.21 gives the distribution of 575 factories and workshops in Major group (37) 'Machinery and electrical equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi into its Minor groups.

TABLE 4.21

Distribution of the Factories and Workshops in Major group (37) in the Union Territory of Delhi into Minor groups

Major group (37) & Minor groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(37)	**Machinery and electrical equipment.**	**575**	**100·0**
(370)	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery.	23	4·0
(371)	Manufacture and assembling of primemovers and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors.	24	4·2
(372)	Manufacture of machine tools.	102	17·7
(373)	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories.	5	0·9
(374)	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers.	43	7·4
(375)	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans.	35	6·2
(376)	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.	48	8·3
(377)	Manufacture of all kinds of battery.	23	4·0
(378)	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone.	105	18·2
(379)	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above.	167	29·0

It will be noted that the largest percentage (29.0%) of the total number of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (37) fall in the group of industries relating to the manufacture of electric machinery and appliances, not specified in any of the Minor groups between (370) to (378). Next to it, is the group of industries concerning the manufacture of electric equipment such as radio, microphone, which accounts for 18.2% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (37) in the Union Territory of Delhi, this being followed by the corresponding percentage of 17.7 in machine tools manufacturing industries.

The other Minor groups which follow in descending order of their numerical importance are (376), (374), (375), (371), (370), (377) and (373), respectively; the description of these groups is given in table No. 4.21 above.

Location of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (37) 'Machinery and electrical equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi

There are 575 factories and workshops relating to ndustries in Major group (37) 'Machinery and electrical equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi, out of which 1.0% are in rural Delhi and 99.0% in urban Delhi; within urban Delhi, the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has 95.1%, New Delhi 2.1% and Delhi Cantt. 1.8%.

Amongst different census zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 48.5% of the otal number of factories and workshops lie in Zone I—City, Sadar, Paharganj, 15.5% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 10.4% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 8.7% in Zone I—Shahdara, 6.2% in Zone VI—South Delhi, 4.0% in Zone V—Transferred area, and 3.8% in Zone VII—West Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

The Old Shahdara city, in census Zone I—Shahdara, has 30 factories and workshops of industries in Major group (37), out of which 9 belong to Minor group (370), 7 to (372), 5 to (375), 3 to (376), 2 each to (371) and (378) and 1 each to (374) and (377).

Gandhi Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (37), which belongs to Minor group (379).

Out of the seven factories and workshops in Major group (37) in Geeta Colony, 3 belong to Minor group (378) and 1 each to Minor groups (370), (375), (376) and (379).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

In Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, the walled area of the city has 188 factories and workshops related to industries in Major group (37), Sadar Bazar has 50, Paharganj has 40 and Red Fort 1. The distribution of these into Minor groups is as below :

TABLE 4.22

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor Groups of Major Group (37)									
	(370)	(371)	(372)	(373)	(374)	(375)	(376)	(377)	(378)	(379)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
City walled area	6	9	38	1	5	16	18	9	27	59
Sadar Bazar	5	5	5	1	3	2	7	—	6	16
Paharganj	1	2	8	—	4	2	—	—	6	17
Red Fort	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

In the walled area of the city, Minor group (379) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (37), followed by Minor groups (372), (378), (376), (375) and others.

In Sadar Bazar also, Minor group (379) is the most predominant and the same is the case in Paharganj.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Out of the total number of 37 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (37) in Karol Bagh, the largest number of 18 is found in Minor group (379), followed by 9 factories and workshops in Minor group (378), 4 in (372) and 2 each in Minor groups (373), (376) and (377).

In Anand Parbat, there are 10 factories and workshops in Major group (37), out of which 4 belong to Minor group (372), 3 to (379), 2 to (376) and 1 to (378).

Patel Nagar has 17 factories and workshops in Major group (37), out of which 10 belong to Minor group (374), 5 to (378) and 1 each to (377) and (379).

Kishan Ganj has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (37), out of which 1 belongs to Minor group (374) and the other to (375).

The industrial area of Najafgarh which includes the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 23 factories and workshops in Major group (37), out of which 7 fall in Minor group (376), 6 in (379), 4 in (378), 3 in (374), 2 in (371) and 1 in (377).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

In Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, out of the total number of 45 factories and workshops in Major group (37), 25 belong to Minor group (378), 8 to (379), 6 to (372), 2 each to (375) and (376) and 1 each to Minor groups (371) and (377).

Civil Lines has 8 factories and workshops in Major group (37), out of which 4 belong to Minor group (372), 3 to (379) and 1 to (374).

Narela has 1 factory etc. in Major group (37) which belongs to Minor group (374).

Zone V—Transferred Area

In none of the selected localities like Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin, Jangpura and Lajpat Nagar there has been reported any factory and workshop in Major group (37), even though this census zone as a whole has 4% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (37) in the Delhi Territory as a whole.

Zone VI—South Delhi

Kalkaji, in South Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (37), whose Minor group is (374).

Kotla Mubarakpur also has 1 factory etc. in Major group (37), whose Minor group is also (374).

Mehrauli has 1 factory etc. in Major group (37) whose Minor group is (375).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Out of the total number of 3 factories and workshops in Major group (37) in Tihar I and II, in West Delhi, 2 belong to Minor group (378) and 1 to (375).

Moti Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (37) which belongs to Minor group (371).

Tilak Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (37) which belongs to Minor group (372).

Distribution of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (37) 'Machinery and electrical equipment' in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different size groups of employment

This information is given in Table 4.23 below :

TABLE 4.23

Size group of employment (persons)	Factories and workshops in Major Group (37)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**575** ..	**100·0**
1	50	8·7
2-5	198	34·3
6-9	124	21·6
10-19	81	14·0
20-49	80	14·0
50-99	21	3·7
100 & above	21	3·7

The size group of employment 2–5 persons has the highest percentage of factories and workshops in Major group (37), followed next by the size group 6–9 persons. It is to be observed that the percentages of factories and workshops in this Major group are equal in size groups 10-19 persons and 20-49 persons; again, in size groups 50–99 persons and 100 persons and above, the percentages in each size group are equal. Out of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (3) in Delhi Territory, 64.6% employ less than 10 persons each, 28.0% employ between 10–49 persons each and 7.4% employ 50 persons and above, each.

Sources of energy used by factories and workshops devoted to industries in Major group (37) in the Union Territory of Delhi

Out of the total number of 575 factories and workshops devoted to industries in Major group (37) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 42 (7.3%) do not use any power and 533 (92.7%) use some kind of power or fuel etc.; in the latter category (=100), 443 (=83.1%) use electricity, 13 (=2.4%) use liquid fuel, 31 (=5.9%) depend on coal, wood and 46 (=8.6%) use other sources of power.

Some aspects of industries covered by Major group (28) 'Manufacture of wood and wooden products' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 523 factories and workshops in Major group (28) related to industries involving the 'manufacture of wood and wooden products' in the Union Territory of Delhi. These constitute 6.2% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all Major groups in the Delhi Territory. This Major group occupies the seventh place amongst all the Major groups of industries in the Delhi Territory when arranged in descending order of numerical strength.

Constituents of Major group (28) 'Manufacture of wood and wooden products' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Table 4.24 gives the distribution of 523 industries covered by Major group (28) 'manufacture of wood and wooden products' in the Union Territory of Delhi, into different Minor groups.

TABLE 4.24

Distribution of the total number of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (28) 'Manufacture of wood and wooden products' in the Delhi Territory into Minor groups

Major Group (28) & Minor groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(28)	**Manufacture of wood and wooden products.**	**523**	**100·0**
(280)	Sawing and planing of wood	62	11·9
(281)	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	223	42·6
(282)	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows.	15	2·9
(283)	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures.	25	4·8
(284)	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares.	43	8·2
(285)	Manufacture of veneer and plywood.	4	0·8
(286)	Manufacture of plywood products as tea, chest.	4	0·8
(287)	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.	45	8·6
(288)	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	5	0·9
(289)	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above.	97	18·5

The group of industries relating to the manufacture of wooden furnitures and fixtures has the highest percentage (42.6%) of factories and workshops in Major group (28) in the Union Territory of Delhi. The second place goes to Minor group (289) of industries concerning the manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered in any of the Minor

groups between (280) to (288). Minor group (289) has 18.5% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (28) in the Union Territory of Delhi. Industries related to the sawing and planing of wood hold the third place and those covering the manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood have the fourth place in Major group (28). The fifth place is that of industries related to the manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artware. The other Minor groups in descending order of their numerical strength in Major group (28) are (283), (282), (285) and (286), respectively, the description of which is given in Table No. 4.24 on page 72.

Location

Out of a total number of 523 factories and workshops in Major group (28) which relate to industries involving the manufacture of wood and wooden products' in the Union Territory of Delhi, only 0.2% are located in rural Delhi and 99.8% in urban Delhi; out of the latter, 94.6% are found in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 4.4% in New Delhi and 0.8% in Delhi Cantt.

Amongst different zones of the census tract D.M.C. Urban, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has 63.0% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (28) in the Delhi Territory, which happens to be the highest percentage; the corresponding percentages are :

10.0% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi;
8.0% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar;
4.4% in Zone V—Transferred area;
4.2% in Zone I—Shahdara;
3.4% in Zone VII—West Delhi; and
1.7% in Zone VI—South Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdra

There are 7 factories and workshops in Major group (28) in Old Shahdara city, out of which 3 belong to Minor group (280), 3 to (284) and 1 to (289).

In Gandhi Nagar, there are 2 factories and workshops in Major group (28), out of which one falls in Minor group (281) and the other in (287).

Geeta Colony has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (28), both of which belong to Minor group (287).

Out of the 8 factories and workshops in Major group (28) in Krishan Nagar, 7 belong to Minor group (281) and 1 to (285).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Major group (28) has 112 factories and workshops in the Walled area of the city, 44 in Sadar Bazar, 172 in Paharganj and 1 in Red Fort. The Minor group of the one factory in this Major group in Red Fort is (284), the Minor groups of this Major group in other areas of this zone are given in Table 4.25.

TABLE 4.25

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor groups of Major group (28)									
	(280)	(281)	(282)	(283)	(284)	(285)	(286)	(287)	(288)	(289)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
City walled area	6	8	11	3	17	1	3	26	1	36
Sadar Bazar	—	4	2	1	13	—	—	8	1	15
Paharganj	33	120	—	2	4	—	—	3	—	10

In the Walled area of the city, Minor group (289) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (28), followed by Minor groups (287), (284), (282) and others.

Sadar Bazar has the largest number of factories and workshops in Minor group (289), followed by Minor groups (284), (287) and others.

The largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (28) in Paharganj is found in Minor group (281), this being followed by Minor groups (280), (289) and others.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh has 30 factories and workshops in Major group (28), out of which 12 belong to the Minor group (281), 5 to (280), 4 each to (283) and (289), 3 to (284) and 1 each to (287) and (288).

In Anand Parbat, there are 2 factories and workshops in Major group (28), one of which belongs to Minor group (281) and the other to (289).

Patel Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (28), one of which belongs to Minor group (281) and the other to (89).

Daya Basti including Subhadra colony has 1 factory etc. in Major group (28), whose Minor group is (289).

The industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 5 factories and workshops in Major group (28), out of which 1 belongs to Minor group (280) and 2 each to Minor groups (281) and (289).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

The Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, has 38 factories and workshops in Major group (28), out of which 24 belong to Minor group (281), 6 to (283), 5 to (280), 2 to (289) and 1 to (284).

Civil Lines has 11 factories and workshops in Major group (28), out of which 5 belong to Minor group (289) and 3 each to Minor groups (281) and (287).

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 2 factories and workshops in Major group (28) in Jangpura, including Bhogal, out of

which one belongs to Minor group (281) and the other to (283).

Zone VI—South Delhi

Kalkaji has 1 factory etc. in Major group (28), which belongs to Minor group (281).

Mehrauli has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (28), both of which belong to Minor group (289).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tihar I and II has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (28), out of which one belongs to Minor group (284) and the other to (289).

Moti Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (28), which belongs to Minor group (283).

Najafgarh has 1 factory etc. in Major group (28), whose Minor group is (280).

Distribution of factories and workshops in Major Group (28) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different size groups of employment.

Table 4.26 throws light on the employment aspect.

TABLE 4.26

Size group of employment (persons)	Number of factories & workshops in Major group (28)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**523**	**100·0**
1	63	12·0
2-5	288	55·1
6-9	84	16·1
10-19	54	10·3
20-49	26	5·0
50-99	8	1·5
100 & above	—	—

The size group of employment 2-5 persons has the highest percentage (55.1%) of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (28) in the Union Territory of Delhi. After the employment group 2–5 persons, the percentages of factories and workshops go on decreasing with the increase in the size group of employment, the highest group 100 persons and above having zero corresponding percentage, because of the non-existence of any factories and workshops in this group. It is to be observed that out of the total number of 523 factories and workshops in Major group (28) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 83.2% employ less than 10 persons each, 15.3% between 10–49 persons each and 1.5% employ 50 persons and more, each.

Sources of power used by factories and workshops in Major group (28) in the Union Territory of Delhi

Out of the total number of 523 factories and workshops in Major group (28) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 387 (74.0%) do not use any power etc. and only 136 (26.0%) use some kind of power or fuel etc.; out of the latter group (=100), 104 (=76.5%) use electricity, 2 (=1.5%) use liquid fuel, 28 (=20.5%) utilise coal, wood or bagasse etc. and 2 (=1.5%) use other sources of power.

Some aspects of industries in Major group (27) 'Textile—Miscellaneous' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 494 factories and workshops in Major group (27) relating to industries in 'textile—miscellaneous' in the Union Territory of Delhi. These constitute 5.9% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all the Major groups in Delhi Territory.

What constitutes Major group (27) 'Textile—miscellaneous in the Union Territory of Delhi?

The distribution of 494 factories and workshops covered by Major group (27) 'Textile—miscellaneous' in the Union Territory of Delhi, into different Minor groups is given by the following Table :

TABLE 4.27

Distribution of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (27) 'Textile—miscellaneous' in the Union Territory of Delhi into Minor groups.

Major group (27) & Minor Groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(27)	**Textile—miscellaneous**	**494**	**100·0**
(270)	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar types of textile products.	8	1·6
(271)	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments.	150	30·4
(272)	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes.	56	11·3
(273)	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.	237	48·0
(274)	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, matress, textile bags.	5	1·0
(275)	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin.	5	1·0
(276)	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling.	4	0·8
(277)	Manufacture of coir and coir products.	1	0·2
(278)	Manufacture of umbrellas.	7	1·4
(279)	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above.	21	4·3

The biggest group of industries covered by Major group (27) 'textile—miscellaneous' in the Union Territory of Delhi relates to the manufacture of textile garments including rain coats and head gear, which accounts for 48.0% of the total number of 494 factories and workshops in this Major group in the Delhi Territory. The second important group of industries in Major group (27) consists of industries related to the manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments and has 30.4% of the total number of factories and workshops in this Major group in the Union Territory of Delhi. Thus the above two Minor groups put together account for 78.4% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (27), in the Union Territory of Delhi. The other Minor groups in Major group (27) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to the descending order of their numerical strength are (272), (279), (270), (278), (274), (275), (276) and (277), respectively; the description of which is given in Table No. 4.27.

Location

Out of the total number of 494 factories and workshops in Major group (27) 'Textile—miscellaneous' in the Union Territory of Delhi, 0.6% are located in rural Delhi and 99.4% in urban Delhi; out of the latter, 98.0% are located in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 1.0% in New Delhi and 0.4% in Delhi Cantt.

Amongst different census zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, census zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has the largest percentage (72.7%) of total number of factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Union Territory of Delhi; this being followed by the corresponding figures of 8.3 per cent in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 8.2 per cent in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 3.4 per cent in Zone VI—South Delhi, 2.8 per cent in Zone V—Transferred area, 1.4 per cent in Zone I—Shahdara, and 1.2 per cent in Zone VII—West Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

There are 2 factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Old Shahdara city, out of which one belongs to Minor group (273) and the other to (275)

Gandhi Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (27), which belongs to Minor group (273).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

There are 116 factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Walled area of the city, 46 in Sadar Bazar, 25 in Pahar Ganj and 9 in Red Fort. The Minor group of all the factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Red Fort area is (273); the Minor groups in other areas of this census zone are given below :—

TABLE 4.28

Locality	Number of factories and workshops in Minor groups of Major group (27)								
	(270)	(271)	(272)	(273)	(274)	(276)	(277)	(278)	(279)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
The walled area of the city	1	37	41	98	2	4	-	-	12
Sadar Bazar ..	3	60	9	36	—	—	1	5	4
Paharganj ..	1	7	4	23	—	—	—	1	1

In the Walled area of the city, Minor group (273) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (27), followed by Minor groups (272), (271) and others. Manufacture of sola hats and other kinds of felt hats is very common in the Chandni Chowk area which accounts for the highest percentage in Minor group (293).

In Sadar Bazar, Minor group (271) in Major group (27) is the most important group, followed by Minor group (273) and others.

Minor group (273) in Major group (27) has the largest number of factories and workshops in Paharganj.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

There are 31 factories and workshops in Major group (27) in Karol Bagh, out of which 16 belong to Minor group (273), 11 to (271) and 1 each to (270), (274), (275) and (279).

Patel Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (27), whose Minor group is (272).

The industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 8 factories and workshops in Major group (27), out of which 5 belong to Minor group (273) and 3 to (271).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

The Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, has 33 factories and workshops in Major group (27), out of which 20 fall in Minor group (271), 11 in (273) and 1 each in (270) and (275).

Civil Lines has 6 factories and workshops in Major group (27), out of which 3 belong to Minor group (271) and 1 each to (273), (278) and (279).

Zone V—Transferred Area

Sunder Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (27), whose Minor group is (273).

Lajpat Nagar, including Nehru Nagar has 4 factories and workshops in Major group (27), whose Minor group is (273).

Zone VI—South Delhi

Kalkaji has 4 factories and workshops in Major group (27), whose Minor group is (271).

There are 12 factories and workshops in Major group (27) in Kotla Mubarakpur, all of which belong to Minor group (273).

Zone VII—West Delhi

There are 2 factories and workshops in Major group (27) in Tihar I and II, out of which one belongs to Minor group (271) and the other to (273).

Out of 2 factories and workshops in Ramesh Nagar, one lies in Minor group (271) and the other in (273).

Distribution of factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Delhi Territory, according to different size groups of employment.

Table 4.29 shows the required distribution.

TABLE 4.29

Size group of employment (persons)	Number of factories and workshops in Major Group (27)	Percentage to the total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**494**	**100·0**
1	58	11·7
2-5	250	50·6
6-9	96	19·4
10-19	54	11·0
20-49	28	5·7
50-99	5	1·0
100 & above	3	0·6

The highest percentage of 50.6% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Union Territory of Delhi employ between 2-5 persons each. After this size group, the percentages of factories and workshops in Major group (27) go on decreasing with the increase in the size group of employment. Out of the total number of 494 factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 81.7% employ less than 10 persons each, 16.7% between 10-49 persons each and only 1.6% employ 50 persons and more, each.

Source of power etc. used by factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Union Territory of Delhi

Out of 494 factories and workshops in Major group (27) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 348 (70.4%) do not use any power and only 146 (29.6%) use different categories of fuel and power etc.; amongst the latter group (=100), 129 (=88.4%) use electricity, 5 (=3.4%) use liquid fuel, 10 (=6.8%) utilise coal, wood and bagasse etc. and only 2 (=1.4%) use other sources of power.

Some aspect of industries in Major group (31) relating to 'Leather and leather products', in the Union Territory Delhi

Number

The total number of factories and workshops in Major group (31) relating to industries connected with 'leather and leather products' in the Union Territory of Delhi is 383, constituting 4.6% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all the Major groups in the Delhi Territory.

What constitutes Major group (31) covering industries relating to 'leather and leather products'?

The distribution of 383 factories and workshops in Major group (31) of industries concerning 'leather and leather products' in the Delhi Territory into Minor groups in given below :

TABLE 4.30

Minor groups of Major group (31) in the Delhi Territory

Major group (31) & Minor groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(31)	**Leather and leather products.**	**383**	**100·0**
(310)	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.	23	6·1
(311)	Manufcture of shoes and other leather footwear.	244	63·7
(312)	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur.	—	—
(313)	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.	99	25·8
(314)	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear.	17	4·4
(315)	Repair of all other leather products except footwear.	—	—

Minor group (311) covering industries relating to the 'manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear' is the largest group in Major group (31) and constitutes 63.7% of the total number of factories and workshops related to 'leather and leather products' in the Union Territory of Delhi. The second largest Minor group in Major group (31) relates to industries concerning the manufacture of leather products such as upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles and accounts for 25.8% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (31) in the Delhi Territory. The other two Minor groups that follow are (310) and (314), whose description is given in table No. 4.30 on page 76.

Location

Out of 383 factories and workshops in Major group (31) relating to industries concerning 'leather and leather products' in the Union Territory of Delhi, 3.1% are located in rural Delhi and 96.9% in urban Delhi—out of the latter, 95.8% are located in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and 1.1% in New Delhi.

Among different census zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 58.2% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (31) in the Union Territory of Delhi are located in Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, 28.0% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 3.4% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 2.1% in Zone I—Shahdara, 2.0% in Zone VI—South Delhi, 1.6% in Zone V—Transferred area and 0.5% in Zone VII—West Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

There is one factory etc. in Major group (31) in Old Shahdara city, whose Minor group is (311).

Out of 4 factories and workshops in Major group (31) in Gandhi Nagar, 3 belong to Minor group (311) and 1 to (313).

Krishan Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (31), whose Minor group is (311).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

There are 97 factories and workshops in Major group (31) in the Walled area of the city, out of which 59 belong to Minor group (311), 33 to (313), 4 to (315) and 1 to (314).

Sadar Bazar has 76 factories and workshops in Major group (31), out of which 36 fall in Minor group (311), 29 in (313), 6 in (315), 4 in (310) and 1 in (314).

In Paharganj, there are 48 factories and workshops in Major group (31), out of which 20 belong to Minor group (311), 15 to (313) and 13 to (310).

Red Fort has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (31), both of which belong to Minor group (310).

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

There are 99 factories and workshops in Major group (31), out of which 85 are in Minor group (311), 11 in (313), 2 in (310) and 1 in (315).

There is one factory etc. in Anand Parbat in Major group (31), whose Minor group is (311).

Patel Nagar has 4 factories and workshops in Major group (31), out of which 3 belong to Minor group (311) and 1 to (315).

Kishan Ganj has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (31), out of which 1 belongs to Minor group (310) and the other to (313).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Subzimandi area including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 11 factories and workshops in Major group (31), out of which 6 belong to Minor group (311), 4 to (313) and 1 to (315).

Civil Lines has 1 factory etc. in Major group (31), whose Minor group is (311).

Zone V—Transferred Area

Jangpura including Bhogal has 1 factory etc. in Major group (31), whose Minor group is (311).

Lajpat Nagar including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony has 1 factory etc. in Major group (31) whose Minor group too, is (311).

Zone VI—South Delhi

There are 3 factories and workshops in Major group (31), whose Minor group is (311).

Mehrauli has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (31), one of which belongs to Minor group (311) and the other to (314).

Zone VII—West Delhi

No factory and workshop in Major group (31) has been reported in any of the localities like Tihar I and II, Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Rajouri Garden and Najafgarh, in West Delhi census zone.

Employment

The total number of 383 factories and workshops in Major group (31) are distributed into different categories of the size of employment as below :

TABLE 4.31

Size group of employment (persons)	Number of Factories & Workshops in Major Group (31)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	383	100·0
1	63	16·4
2-5	207	54·0
6-9	52	13·6
10-19	27	7·1
20-49	28	7·3
50-99	4	1·1
100 & above	2	0·5

54 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (31) in the Union Territory of Delhi employ between 2-5 persons each. 84 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (31) employ less than 10 persons each, 14.4% between 10—49 persons each and 1.6% employ 50 persons and more, each.

Sources of power used

Out of the total number of 383 factories and workshops in Major group (31) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 32 (8.4%) use different categories of fuel and power etc. while 351 (91.6%) do not use any power; out of the former, 21 use electricity, 4 use liquid fuel and 7 utilise coal, wood and begasse, etc.

Some aspects of factories and workshops relating to industries covered by Major group (33) 'Chemicals and chemical products' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 431 factories and workshops in Major group (33) 'Chemicals and chemical products' in the Union Territory of Delhi, which constitute 5.1% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all the Major groups in it.

Constituents of Major group (33) covering industries relating to 'Chemicals and chemical products'.

Table 4.32 below indicates that industries relating to the manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds hold the first place and those concerning the manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber) occupy the second place in Major group (33) 'Chemicals and chemical products' in the Delhi Territory. The third place in Major group (33) goes to the group of industries concerning the manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations, except soap, and the fourth to industries engaged in the manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes. These four Minor groups of industries put together account for 83.5% of the total number of 431 factories and workshops in Major group (33) 'Chemicals and chemical products' in the Delhi Territory.

TABLE 4.32

Distribution of total No. of factories and workshops in Major group (33) into Minor groups in the Union Territory of Delhi

Major group (33) and Minor groups	Description	No. of factories and workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(33)	**Chemicals and chemical products.**	**431**	**100·0**
(330)	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified.	24	5·6
(331)	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, and varnishes.	54	12·5
(332)	Manufacture of fertilizers.	1	0·2
(333)	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works.	—	—
(334)	Manufacture of matches.	2	0·5
(335)	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preprations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap.	65	15·1
(336)	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds.	128	29·7
(337)	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber).	113	26·2
(338)	Manufacture of common salt.	7	1·6
(339)	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats).	37	8·6

Location

Out of 431 factories and workshops in Major group (33), covering industries concerning 'Chemicals and chemical products' in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1.4% are located in rural Delhi and 98.6% in urban Delhi; out of the latter, 98.4% are located in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and 0.2% in Delhi Cantt.

Amongst different zones of the D.M.C. urban tract, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, has the highest percentage (50.0%) of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (33) in the Delhi Terri-

tory; the corresponding percentage figures for other zones are :—

17.4% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi;

14.6% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar;

9.5% in Zone I—Shahdara;

3.2% in Zone VII—West Delhi;

2.1% in Zone V—Transferred Area; and

1.6% in Zone VI—South Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

There are 24 factories and workshops in Major group (33) in Old Shahdara city, out of which 7 belong to Minor group (335), 6 each to Minor groups (330) and (331), 3 to (337) and 2 to (339).

Out of 7 factories and workshops in Major group (33) in Gandhi Nagar, 4 belong to Minor group (336), 2 to (331) and 1 to (339).

There is one factory etc. in Geeta colony in Major group (33) whose Minor group is (331).

Krishan Nagar has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which Minor groups (331), (336) and (337) have 1 each.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

There are 85 factories and workshops in Major group (33) in the walled area of the city, 92 in Sadar Bazar, 35 in Paharganj and 3 in Red Fort. Out of the 3 factories and workshops in Major group (33) in Red Fort, 2 belong to Minor group (335) and 1 to (336); the Minor groups in other localities are as below :

TABLE 4.33

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor groups of Major group (33)							
	(330)	(331)	(334)	(335)	(336)	(337)	(338)	(339)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Walled area of the City	5	8	—	21	27	19	1	4
Sadar Bazar	—	81	1	11	25	32	—	15
Paharganj	—	2	—	3	14	10	2	3

Within the walled area of the city, in Major group (33), Minor group (336) has the largest number of factories and workshops, followed by Minor groups (335), (337) and others.

In Sadar Bazar, Minor group (337) in Major group (33) has the largest number of factories and workshops, followed by Minor groups (336), (339), (335) and others.

In Paharganj, Minor group (336), in Major group (33) has the largest number of factories and workshops, followed by Minor group (337) and others.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh has 43 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 13 belong to Minor group (336), 11 to (337), 7 to (331), 6 to (335), 5 to (339) and 1 to (330).

Anand Parbat has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 2 belong to Minor group (337) and 1 to (332).

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 2 belong to Minor group (336) and 1 to (337).

The industrial area of Najafgarh, including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 12 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 5 belong to Minor group (330), 3 to (335), 2 to (337) and 1 each to (331) and (336).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

The Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area has 66 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 24 belong to Minor group (337), 23 to (336), 8 to (331), 6 to (335), 3 to (339) and 2 to (338).

Civil Lines has 5 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 3 belong to Minor group (336) and 1 each to Minor groups (331) and (335).

Narela has 1 factory etc. in Major group (33), whose Minor group is (336).

Zone V—Transferred Area

Jangpura including Bhogal has 1 factory etc. in Major group (33), whose Minor group is (335).

Lajpat Nagar including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 1 belongs to Minor group (335) and the other to (336).

Zone II—South Delhi

Mehrauli, in South Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (33), whose Minor group is (335).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Rajouri Garden, in West Delhi, has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (33), out of which 2 belong to Minor group (331) and 1 to (337).

Size groups of employment

The distribution of 431 factories and workshops in Major group (33) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different size groups of employment is given in Table 4.34 below :

TABLE 4.34

Size group of employment (persons)	No. of factories & workshops in Major group (33)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**431**	**100·0**
1	29	6·7
2-5	209	48·5
6-9	104	24·1
10-19	52	12·1
20-49	24	5·6
50-99	4	0·9
100 & above	9	2·1

Size group of employment 2—5 persons accounts for the highest percentage of factories and workshops in Major group (33), this being followed by the size group 6—9 persons. Out of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (33) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 79.3% employ less than 10 persons each, 17.7% between 10—49 persons each and 3.0% employ 50 persons and more, each.

Sources of power used

Out of 430 factories and workshops in Major group (33) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 1 does not use any power and 430 use different categories of fuel and power etc; out of the latter group (=100) 158 (=36.7%) use electricity, 29 (=6.8%) use liquid fuel, 152 (=35.3%) depend on coal, wood and bagasse etc. and 91 (=21.2%) utilise other sources of power.

Some aspects of factories and workshops relating to industries covered by Major group (34) and (35) 'Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' and 'Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 387 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) relating to 'Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' and 'manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery' in the Union Territory of Delhi; these constitute 4.6% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all the Major groups in Delhi Territory.

Constituents of Major groups (34) and (35) in the Delhi Territory

Table 4.35 below is relevant.

TABLE 4.35

Distribution of No. of Factories and Workshops of Major groups (34) and (35) into Minor groups in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Major group (34), (35) and Minor groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & Workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(34) & (35)	**'Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal' and 'manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.'**	**387**	**100·0**
(340)	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles.	106	27·4
(341)	Manufacture of cement and cement products.	12	3·1
(342)	Manufacture of lime	10	2·6
(343)	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.	38	9·8
(344)	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images.	1	0·3
(345)	Manufacture of stone images.	1	0·3
(346)	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products.	11	2·6
(350)	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	88	22·7
(351)	Manufacture of chinawares and crockery.	21	5·4
(352)	Manufacture of porcelain and its products.	1	0·3
(353)	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads.	2	0·5
(354)	Manufacture of glass apparatus.	14	3·6
(355)	Manufacture of earthen images, busts, statues.	1	0·3
(356)	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by (355).	10	2·6
(357)	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above.	58	15·0
(359)	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified.	13	3·5

The three most important Minor groups, in the descending order of their numerical strength, are related to the 'manufacture of structural clay products, such as bricks, tiles' (340), 'manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery (350)', and 'manufacture of glass and glass products (357)'; these three Minor groups put together account for 65.1% of the total number of 387 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Delhi Territory. The other constituent Minor groups may be looked into table No. 4.35 above.

Location

Out of 387 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 28.0% are located in rural Delhi and 72.0% in urban Delhi; amongst the latter, 71.6% are located in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and 0.4% in New Delhi.

Amongst all the census zones within the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, census zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has the highest percentage (28.0%) of the total number of factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Union Territory of Delhi; the corresponding percentages in other zones are :—

17.8% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar;
10.3% in Zone VI—South Delhi;
8.8% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi;
3.4% in Zone I—Shahdara;
1.8% in Zone VII—West Delhi; and
1.5% in Zone V—Transferred Area.

Zone I—Shahdara

Out of 7 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Old Shahdara city, 6 belong to Minor group (359) and 1 to (351).

Krishan Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), both of which belong to Minor group (341).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

The walled area of the city, in census Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, has 60 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), Sadar Bazar has 33 factories and workshops in these Major groups and Paharganj has 15. Distribution of factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in these localities into Minor groups is given below :—

TABLE 4.36

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor groups of Major groups (34) and (35)									
	(340)	(342)	(343)	(346)	(350)	(353)	(354)	(356)	(357)	(359)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Walled area of the city	5	—	4	2	3	1	8	4	33	—
Sadar Bazar	2	—	3	5	—	—	3	6	14	—
Paharganj	1	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	4

Amongst Major groups (34) and (35), Minor group (357) is the most important both in the walled area of the city and Sadar Bazar and Minor group (343) in Paharganj.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

There are 32 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in Karol Bagh, out of which 18 belong to Minor group (350), 8 to (340) and 1 each to Minor groups (343), (344) and (359).

Anand Parbat has 26 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), out of which 22 belong to Minor group (343) and 2 each to Minor groups (341) and (342).

Patel Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), out of which 1 each belongs to Minor groups (354) and (357).

Kishan Ganj has 3 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), all of which belong to Minor group (342).

Daya Basti including Subhadra colony has 4 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), out of which 1 each falls in Minor groups (341), (342), (346) and (353).

There are 2 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the industrial area of Najafgarh, both of which fall in Minor group (341).

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 30 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area; out of which 22 fall in Minor group (350), 5 in (357) and 1 each in (342), (346) and (355).

Zone V—Transferred Area

Lajpat Nagar including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony has 2 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), both of which belong to Minor Group (342).

Kotla Mubarakpur in South Delhi has 2 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35), both of which belong to Minor group (350).

Mehrauli has 1 factory etc. in Major group (35), whose Minor group is (350).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Moti Nagar, in West Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (34), whose Minor group is (346).

Size groups of employment

The distribution of 387 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different size groups of employment, is given below :

TABLE 4.37

Size groups of employment (persons)	No. of factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**387**	**100·0**
1	21	5·4
2-5	156	40·3
6-9	78	20·2
10-19	31	8·0
20-49	26	6·7
50-99	26	6·7
100 & above	49	12·7

Out of the total number of 387 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Union Territory of Delhi, the highest percentages are found employing between 2-5 persons each, followed by those employing between 6-9 persons each. It will be observed that 65.9% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) employ less than 10 persons each, 14.7% between 10-49 persons each and 19.4% employ 50 persons and more, each.

Sources of power used

Out of a total number of 387 factories and workshops in Major groups (34) and (35) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 66 (17.0%) do not use any power and 321 (83.0%) use some kind of fuel or power etc; out of the latter group (=100), 151 (=47.0%) use electricity, 26 (=8.1%) utilise liquid fuel and 144 (44.9%) depend on coal, wood and bagasse etc.

Some aspects of Industries in Major group (29) 'Paper and paper products' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 117 factories and workshops in Major group (29) 'Paper and paper products' in the Union Territory of Delhi, constituting 1.4% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all Major groups in it.

What constitutes Major group (29)?

TABLE 4.38

Distribution of the total number of factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (29) 'Paper and paper products' in the Union Territory of Delhi into Minor groups.

Major Group (29) & Minor Groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(29)	**paper and paper products**	**117**	**100·0**
(290)	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill.	20	17·1
(291)	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board hand made.	5	4·3
(292)	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes, and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp.	92	78·6

Industries relating to the manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, etc. [Minor group (292)] constitute the largest single block of industries in Major group (29). Minor group (292) is followed by Minor groups (290) and (291), respectively; the description of these Minor groups may be noted from table No. 4.38 above.

Location

Cent per cent of the 117 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (29) 'Paper and paper products' in the Union Territory of Delhi are located in urban Delhi, rural Delhi having no industry in this Major group. The urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has 99.1% and New Delhi the remaining 0.9% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (29) in the Delhi Territory; Delhi Cantt. has no industry in this Major group.

Amongst different census zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, has 90.6% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (29) in the Delhi Territory, followed by corresponding percentages of 4.3% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 1.7% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 0.9% in Zone I—Shahdara, 0.8% each in Zone VI—South Delhi and Zone VII—West Delhi and zero per cent in Zone V—Transferred Area.

Zone I—Shahdara

The Old Shahdara city, in census zone I—Shahdara, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (29), whose Minor group is (292).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

In this zone, the Walled area of the city has 59 factories and workshops relating to industries in Major group (29), out of which 40 belong to Minor group (292), 14 to (290) and 5 to (291).

Out of 41 factories and workshops in Major group (29) in Sadar Bazar, 37 belong to Minor group (292) and 4 to (290).

All the 5 factories and workshops in Major group (29) in Paharganj belong to Minor group (292).

Red Fort has 1 factory etc. in Major group (29), which belongs to Minor group (292).

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh has 1 factory etc. in Major group (29), which belongs to Minor group (290).

The industrial area of Najafgarh has 1 factory etc. in Major group (29), which also belongs to Minor group (292).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

The Subzimandi area has 1 factory etc. in Major group (29), whose Minor group is (292).

Civil Lines has 4 factories and workshops etc. in Major group (29), whose Minor group is (292).

Zone V—Transferred Area

Major group (29) has no factory and workshop in Sunder Nagar, Nizammudin, Jangpura and Lajpat Nagar.

Zone VI—South Delhi

Mehrauli, in South Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (29), whose Minor group is (290).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tihar I and II, in West Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (29), whose Minor group is (292).

Employment

The distribution of the total number of 117 factories and workshops in Major group (29) 'Paper and paper products' in the Union Territory of Delhi, according to different size groups of employment is given in the table below :

TABLE 4.39

Size group of employment (persons)	No. of factories and workshops in Major Group (29)	Percentage to the total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**117**	**100·0**
1	10	8·5
2-5	55	47·0
6-9	21	18·0
10-19	18	15·4
20-49	8	6·8
50-99	5	4·3
100 & above	—	—

There are no factories and workshops in Major group (29) in the Union Territory of Delhi, which employ 100 persons or more. 47 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (29) in the Delhi Territory employ between 2-5 persons each; after this age group, the corresponding percentages go on decreasing with the increase in the size group of employment. Out of the total number of 117 factories and workshops in Major group (29) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 73.5% employ less than 10 persons each, 22.2% between 10-49 persons each and 4.3% employ 50 persons and more, each.

Sources of Power

Out of the total number of 117 factories and workshops in Major group (29) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 71 (60.7%) do not use any power and 46 use different categories of power and fuel etc; out of the latter group, 31 use electricity, 1 utilises liquid fuel and 14 use other sources of power.

Some aspects of Industries in Major group (21) relating to 'Beverages', in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 107 factories and workshops under Major group (21), covering industries relating to *beverages* in the Union Territory of Delhi, constituting 1.3% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops under all the Major groups in the Delhi Territory.

Constituents of Major group (21) 'Beverages'

Table 4.40 throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 4.40

Distribution of factories & workshops in Major group (21) 'Beverages' in the Union Territory of Delhi, into Minor Groups.

Major group and Minor group (codes)	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(21)	**Beverages.**	**107**	**100·0**
(211)	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcholic malts, fruits and malts in distillery.	1	0·9
(213)	Production of other liquors not covered above.	1	0·9
(214)	Production of aerated and mineral water.	50	46·7
(215)	Production of ice.	30	28·0
(216)	Production of ice cream.	23	21·5
(217)	Processing of tea in factories.	2	2·0

Out of 107 factories and workshops covering industries in Major group (21) 'beverages', in the Union Territory of Delhi, 46.7% relate to the production of aerated and mineral water, 28.0% to the production of ice and 21.5% to the production of ice cream; these three groups put together, thus, account for 96.2% of the total number of factories and workshops under Major group (21) in the Delhi Territory. The other Minor groups in this Major group are (217), (211) and (213), which are described in the table above.

Location

99 per cent of the total number of 107 factories and workshops covered by Major group (21) 'beverages' in the Delhi Territory are located in urban Delhi and only one per cent in rural Delhi; amongst the former, the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has 95.3%, New Delhi 2.8%, and Delhi Cantt. 0.9%.

Amongst different zones of the census tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj has the highest percentage (54.2%) of the

total number of factories and workshops in Major group (21) in the Delhi Territory, followed by the corresponding percentages of 20.6 in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, 10.3 in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, 6.5 in Zone I—Shahdara, 1.9 in Zone V—Transferred area and 0.9 each in Zone VI—South Delhi and Zone VII—West Delhi.

Zone I—Shahdara

There are 4 factories and workshops in Major group (21); 2 of which belong to Minor group (214) and 2 to (215).

Gandhi Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (21), out of which one belongs to Minor group (213) and the other to (214).

Krishan Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (21), whose Minor group is (216).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

In the Walled area of the city in census Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, there are 37 factories and workshops in Major group (21), out of which 18 belong to Minor group (214), 12 to (215), 6 to (216) and 1 to (211).

Sadar Bazar has 11 factories and workshops in Major group (21), out of which 6 belong to Minor group (214), 3 to (216) and 1 each to (215) and (217).

Paharganj has 10 factories and workshops in Major group (21), 7 of which are in Minor group (214), 2 in (215) and 1 in (216).

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh has 8 factories and workshops in Major group (21), out of which Minor groups (214) and (216) have 3 each and Minor groups (215) and (217) have 1 each.

There is 1 factory etc. in Major group (21) in Patel Nagar which belongs to Minor group (216).

Kishan Ganj has 1 factory etc. in Major group (21), which also belongs to Minor group (216).

There is 1 factory in Major group (21), belonging to Minor group (214) in the industrial area of Najafgarh, including the Swatantra Bharat Mills.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

In the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, there are 11 factories and workshops in Major group (21), out of which 4 each belong to Minor groups (214) and (216) and 3 to (215).

Civil Lines has 9 factories and workshops in Major group (21), out of which 4 belong to Minor group (214) and 5 to (215).

Zone V—Transferred Area

There is 1 factory etc. in Major group (21) which falls in Minor group (215) in Lajpat Nagar, which includes Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony.

Zone VI—South Delhi

No factory and workshop has been reported to be falling in Major group (21) in Kailash Colony, Kalkaji, Malviya Nagar, Kotla Mubarakpur, Hauz Khas Enclave and Mehrauli, which are some of the selected localities of South Delhi.

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tilak Nagar, in West Delhi, has 1 factory etc. in Major group (21), whose Minor group is (216).

Size groups of employment

Table 4.41 gives the distribution of 107 factories and workshops in Major group (21) in Delhi Territory into different categories of the size of employment.

TABLE 4.41

Size groups of employment (persons)	No. of factories & workshops in Major group (21)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**107**	**100·0**
1	11	10·3
2-5	45	42·1
6-9	13	12·1
10-19	19	17·8
20-49	16	15·0
50-99	2	1·8
100 & above	1	0·9

More than 42 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (21) in the Delhi Territory employ between 2-5 persons, each. The lower three size groups of employment (below 10 persons) account for 64.5% of the total number of factories and workshops in this Major group in Delhi Territory, the middle size groups between 10—49 persons for 32.8% and the upper size group of 50 persons and above for 2.7%.

Sources of power used

Out of a total number of 107 factories and workshops in Major group (21) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 30 (28.0%) do not use any power and 77 (72.0%) use different kinds of fuel and power etc; out of the latter, 67 use electricity, 3 use liquid fuel and 7 utilise coal, wood and bagasse etc.

Some aspects of Industries covered by Major group (23) 'Textile—Cotton' in the Union Territory of Delhi

Number

There are 216 factories and workshops relating to cotton textile industries [Major group (23)] in the Union Territory of Delhi, which constitute 2.6% of the total number of 8,414 factories and workshops in all the Major groups in Delhi Territory.

Constituents of Major group (23) 'Textile—cotton'

Table 4.42 gives the distribution of 216 factories and workshops in Major group (23) 'Textile—cotton' in the Union Territory of Delhi into different Minor groups.

TABLE 4.42

Distribution of factories and workshops in Major group (23) 'Textile—cotton' into Minor groups in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Major group (23) and Minor groups	Description	No. of factories & workshops	Percentage to total No. of factories & workshops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(23)	**Textile—cotton**	**216**	**100·0**
230)	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	11	5·1
231)	Cotton spinning (other than in mills).	11	5·1
232)	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills.	17	7·9
233)	Cotton dyeing, bleaching.	40	18·5
234)	Cotton weaving in power looms.	8	3·7
(235)	Cotton weaving in handlooms.	44	20·4
(236)	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms.	2	0·9
(237)	Printing of cotton textile	26	12·0
(238)	Manufacturing of cotton nets	2	0·9
(239)	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine.	55	25·5

First three important Minor groups in Major group (23) 'Textile—Cotton', in the descending order of their numbers are 'manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine', 'cotton weaving in handlooms' and 'cotton dyeing, bleaching', respectively, which together account for 64.2% of the total number of 216 factories and workshops in this Major group. The group of industries devoted to the printing of cotton textile gets the fourth place amongst the Minor groups. The other Minor groups are (232), (230), (231), (234), (236) and (238), these being described in table No. 4.42 above.

Location

Urban Delhi has 99.1% and rural Delhi only 0.9% of the total number of 216 factories and workshops in Major group (23) in the Delhi Territory; within the former, all the factories and workshops in this Major group are located in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and none in New Delhi and Delhi Cantt.

Amongst different zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Zone II—City, Sadar Paharganj has the highest percentage (68.2%) of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (23) in Delhi Territory; the corresponding percentages for other zones are :

12.0% in Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi;

7.9% in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar;

7.9% in Zone VII—West Delhi;

5.6% in Zone I—Shahdara;

3.2% in Zone VI—South Delhi; and

2.3% in Zone V—Transferred Area.

Zone I—Shahdara

Amongst some of the selected localities in Census Zone I—Shahdara, there are 8 factories and workshops in Major group (23) in the Old Shahdara city; out of these, 5 belong to Minor group (235), 2 to (230) and 1 to (237).

Krishan Nagar has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (23), out of which one falls in Minor group (230) and the other in (237).

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

Major group (23) has 44 factories and workshops in the Walled area of the city, 68 in Sadar Bazar, 16 in Paharganj and 1 in Red Fort. The Minor group of 1 factory etc. in Red Fort is (232). Minor groups of factories and workshops in Major group (23) in other localities are as below :—

TABLE 4.43

Locality	No. of factories and workshops in Minor groups of Major group (23)									
	(230)	(231)	(232)	(233)	(234)	(235)	(236)	(237)	(238)	(239)
Walled Area of city	2	3	1	6	2	3	1	9	4	16
Sadar Bazar	1		1	6	2	11	—	12	—	31
Paharganj	3	—	3	6	—	1	—	—	1	2

In the Walled area of the city, the largest number of factories and workshops in Major group (23) fall in Minor group (239), followed by Minor groups (237), (233) and others.

In Sadar Bazar, within Major group (23), the largest number of factories and workshops belong to Minor group (239), followed by Minor groups (237), (235) and others.

Minor group (233) has the largest number of factories and workshops within Major group (23) in Paharganj.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Karol Bagh has 3 factories and workshops, out of which 1 each belongs to Minor groups (231), (232) and (233).

Patel Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (23), whose Minor group is (232).

There are 8 factories and workshops in Major group (23) in Kishan Ganj, out of which 2 each belong to Minor groups (232), (233), (234) and (235).

The industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills has 3 factories and workshops in Major group (23), out of which 2 belong to Minor group (230) and 1 to (237).

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

In Subzimandi including Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, there are 16 factories and workshops in Major group (23), out of which 7 belong to Minor group (235), 4 to (233), 2 each to (232) and (239) and 1 to (234).

Civil Lines has 5 factories and workshops in Major group (23), out of which Minor groups (232) and (235) have 2 each and Minor group (239) has 1.

Narela has 1 factory etc. in Major group (23), whose Minor group is (233).

Zone V—Transferred Area

In none of the selected localities like Sunder Nagar, Nizamuddin, Jangpura and Lajpat Nagar in Census Zone V, has there been reported any factory and workshops in Major group (23).

Zone VI—South Delhi

There are 3 factories and workshops in Major Group (23) in Kotla Mubarakpur in South Delhi, whose Minor group is (233).

Zone VII—West Delhi

Tihar I and II, in West Delhi, has 2 factories and workshops in Major group (23), one of which belongs to Minor group (233) and the other to (236).

Ramesh Nagar has 1 factory etc. in Major group (23), whose Minor group is (232).

Najafgarh has 1 factory etc. in Major group (23), whose Minor group is (234).

Size distribution of employment

The distribution of 216 factories and workshops in Major group (23) in the Union Territory of Delhi into different size groups of employment is given below :

TABLE 4.44

Size group of employment (persons)	No. of factories and workshops in Major group (23)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
All size groups	**216**	**100·0**
1	20	9·3
2-5	88	40·7
6-9	41	19·0
10-19	45	20·8
20-49	17	7·9
50-99	3	1·4
100 & above	2	0·9

Size group 2-5 persons covers 40.7% of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (23) in Delhi Territory. The second place goes to size group 10-19 persons and the third to the group 6-9 persons. 69 per cent of the total number of factories and workshops in Major group (31) in the Union Territory of Delhi employ less than 10 persons each, 28.7% between 10-49 persons each and only 2.3% employ 50 persons and more, each.

Sources of power

Out of 216 factories and workshops in Major group (23) in the Union Territory of Delhi, 102 (47.2%) do not use any power and 114 (52.8%) use different categories of fuel and power etc., out of the latter 100), 84 (73.4%) use electricity, 1 (0.9%) uses liquid fuel, 12 (=10.6%) depend on coal, wood and bagasse etc. and 17 (=15.1%) use other sources of power.

CHAPTER V

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

Relevant housing tables giving data for this chapter

Table E-IV is the primary table and E-IV-1 and E-IV-2 are the subsidiary tables relevant to this Chapter. Table E-IV shows the distribution of sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof in Delhi, its census tracts and zones. Subsidiary table E-IV-1 gives the distribution of 1,000 sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall in Delhi and its census tracts and zones. Subsidiary table E-IV-2 gives the distribution of 1,000 sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof in Delhi and its census tracts and zones.

Instructions to the enumerators for recording the material of wall

Column 9 of the Houselist sought information regarding the material of wall. The following instructions were issued to the enumerators for filling in this column.

"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, 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."

Tabulation of the different categories of material of wall

For the purposes of tabulation of the data collected in column 9 of the Houselist, the material of wall has been categorised as below :—

(*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*) stone;
(*viii*) cement, concrete;
(*ix*) all other material.

The last category includes materials like tent, cloth etc.

'Poor structures' of walls defined

The following categories of materials of wall have been taken as constituting 'poor structures' :

(*a*) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo;
(*b*) timber;
(*c*) mud; and
(*d*) unburnt bricks.

This definition of the 'poor structures' of walls will be adhered to throughout this chapter.

The distribution of the sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in Delhi and its census tracts, according to different categories of the predominant material of wall

Table 5.1 below gives the information contained in the sub-head above.

TABLE 5.1

Distribution of Sampled Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall in Delhi and its Census Tracts

Name of Census Tract	Total No. of census households	No. of households having material of wall								
		Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Urburnt 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)	(11)
Delhi Total	95440 (100·0)	867 (0·9)	1714 (1·8)	8786 (9·2)	3624 (3·8)	72719 (76·2)	136 (0·1)	1781 (1·9)	4238 (4·4)	1575 (1·7)
Delhi Rural	9140 (100·0)	46 (0·5)	12 (0·1)	2528 (27·7)	773 (8·5)	5375 (58·8)	— (0·0)	329 (3·6)	21 (0·2)	56 (0·6)
Delhi Urban	86300 (100·0)	821 (0·9)	1702 (2·0)	6258 (7·2)	2851 (3·3)	67344 (78·0)	136 (0·2)	1452 (1·7)	4217 (4·9)	1519 (1·8)
D.M.C. Urban ..	73410 (100·0)	779 (1·1)	1638 (2·2)	5492 (7·5)	2220 (3·0)	57534 (78·4)	94 (0·1)	1233 (1·7)	3152 (4·3)	1268 (1·7)
New Delhi	11288 (100·0)	42 (0·4)	61 (0·5)	594 (5·3)	628 (5·6)	8558 (75·8)	22 (0·2)	170 (1·5)	1057 (9·3)	156 (1·4)
Delhi Cantt.	1602 (100·0)	— —	3 (0·2)	172 (10·7)	3 (0·2)	1252 (78·2)	20 (1·2)	49 (3·1)	8 (0·5)	95 (5·9)

(Note : Figures in brackets show percentages.)

Out of 95,440 sampled households residing in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in the Union Territory of Delhi, 76.2% live in houses whose walls are built of burnt bricks; out of the remaining, 15.7% of the sampled households live in houses whose walls are made of 'poor structures' like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud and unburnt bricks and the rest of the households live in houses whose walls are made of materials like C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement and concrete etc. Out of the total number of sampled households in rural Delhi, 58.8 per cent live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 27.7 per cent in those of mud and 8.5% in those of unburnt bricks; the corresponding percentages for urban Delhi are 78.0, 7.2 and 3.3, respectively. It is noteworthy that whereas in urban Delhi 13.4% of the sampled households live in houses whose walls have 'poor structures', the corresponding percentage of households living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls in rural Delhi is 36.8. A detailed note on the pattern of housing in Rural Delhi is given as an Annexure to this Chapter.

Amongst the urban areas of Delhi, the D.M.C. urban tract has 78.4% of its sampled households living in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 4.3% in those of cement and concrete, 1.7% in those of stone, 0.1% in those of C.I. sheets and other metal sheets, 13.8% in those having walls of 'poor structures' and 1.7% residing in houses having walls made of all other materials. Amongst the sampled households living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls in the D.M.C. urban tract, the majority reside in houses having mud walls, followed next by those living in houses having walls of unburnt bricks, timber and grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo etc., respectively.

Out of the total number of sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in New Delhi, 75.8% live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, followed by 9.3% of those in houses having walls of cement and concrete. The percentage of households living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls in New Delhi is 11.8, out of which 4.6% are in houses with walls of unburnt bricks and 5.3% in those having mud walls.

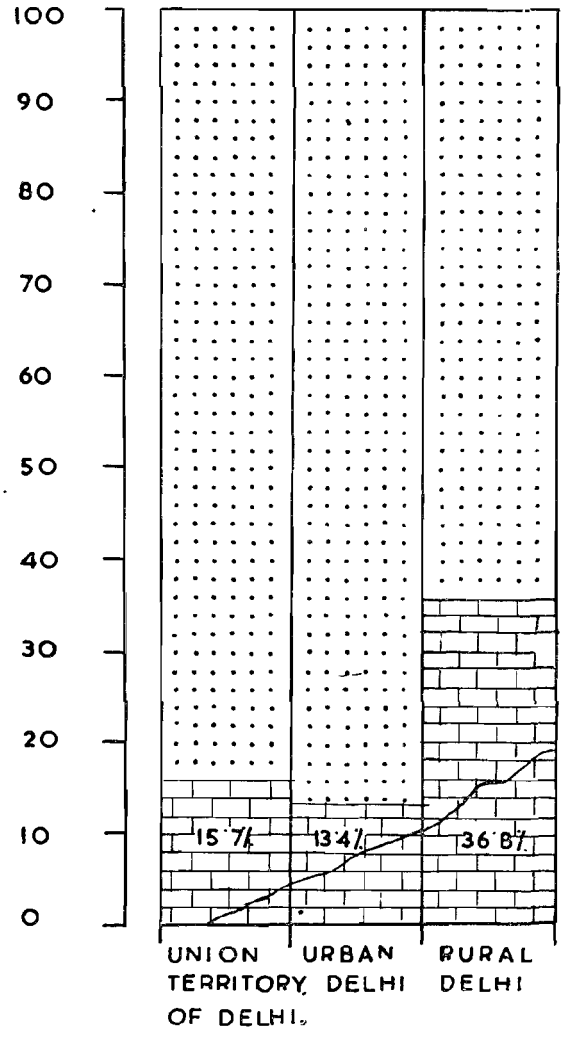
Out of 1,602 sampled households in Delhi Cantt. 78.2% live in houses having walls of burnt bricks and 11.1% in those having 'poor structures' of walls; amongst the latter category, 10.7% of the households live in houses having walls made of mud.

Material of wall of the sampled households residing in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in the D.M.C. Urban Tract and its zones :

TABLE 5.2

Distribution of sampled households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (Based on 20% sample) in different zones of the D. M. C. Urban Tract

Name of Tracts/Zones	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census households in the sample	No. of households having material of wall								
			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)	(11)	(12)
D.M.C. Urban	Urban	73410	779	1638	5492	2220	57534	94	1233	3152	1268
Zone I—Shahdara	Urban	5318	29	75	290	76	4744	1	1	91	11
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	Urban	24781	408	949	1573	444	18885	34	266	1502	720
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	Urban	12117	97	540	1046	267	9388	44	428	210	97
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	Urban	13038	165	44	1422	830	9635	1	207	485	249
Zone V—Transferred Area	Urban	8363	32	26	528	555	6625	12	120	341	124
Zone VI—South Delhi	Urban	3985	43	1	347	2	3269	1	142	146	34
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	Urban	5808	5	3	286	46	4988	1	69	377	33



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS HAVING 'POOR STRUCTURES' OF WALLS

HOUSEHOLDS WITH 'POOR STRUCTURES' OF WALLS

OTHERS

N.K.GIRDHAR

D.M.C. Urban

Out of 73,410 sampled households occupying census houses being used wholly or partly as dwellings in the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 78.4% live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 13.8% in those having walls of 'poor structures', 4.3% in houses having walls of cement and concrete, 1.7% in those with walls of stone, 0.1% in houses with walls made of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 1.7% in houses whose walls are made of all other materials —not included in any of the categories. Amongst the households who live in houses with walls of poor structures, 7.5% live in houses having mud walls, 3.0% reside in those with walls made of unburnt bricks, 2.2% in houses having walls made of timber and 1.1% in houses having walls made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Zone I—Shahdara

Out of 5,318 sampled households residing in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in this zone, 89.2% reside in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 8.9% in those having walls of 'poor structures', negligible percentages of those in houses with walls of C.I. sheets, or other metal sheets and stone, 1.7% of those in houses having walls constructed with cement and concrete and 0.2% in houses whose walls are made of all other materials. Amongst the households residing in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, 5.5% are in houses having mud walls, 1.4% in houses having walls of unburnt bricks, 1.4% in those having walls of timber and 0.6% in those whose walls are made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Within Zone I—Shahdara, out of the total number of sampled households living in Old Shahdara city, 86.3% live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks; out of the remaining, 2.9% live in houses whose walls are made of cement and concrete, 8.2% in those having walls of mud, 1.8% in those having walls of unburnt bricks, 0.5% in those having walls of timber and 0.3% reside in houses whose walls are made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Thus, in the Old Shahdara city, 10.8% of the households live in houses whose walls have 'poor structures', the majority in this category reside in houses having walls of mud.

Gandhi Nagar, in this zone, has 91.4% of its households living in houses having walls of burnt bricks and 0.3% in those having walls of cement and concrete. The percentage of sampled households living in houses having walls of 'poor structures' in Gandhi Nagar is 8.3, out of which the majority (5.1%) reside in houses having walls of timber, 2.1% live in houses having walls of unburnt bricks, 0.8% in those having walls of mud and 0.2% are in houses for whose wall materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo have been used.

As high as 98.4% of the sampled households in Geeta Colony in this zone live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks; out of the remaining 1.6% living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, 1.2% live in houses having walls made of timber and 0.4% in those whose walls are built out of mud.

In Krishan Nagar, 95.2% of the sampled households live in houses which have burnt bricks as the material of their walls, 0.3% reside in houses whose walls are made of cement and concrete and the remaining 1.8% live in houses whose walls are 'poor structures', being made of mud.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

It has 24,781 sampled households who reside in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings. Out of these, 76.2% live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 13.6% in houses having walls of 'poor structures', 6.1% in those with walls of cement and concrete, 1.1% in houses having stone walls, 0.1% in houses having walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 2.9% reside in houses whose walls are made of 'all other materials'. Amongst the households who live in houses whose walls have 'poor structures', 6.4% live in houses having walls of mud, 3.8% in those with walls of timber, 1.8% in houses having walls of unburnt bricks and 1.6% in houses whose walls are made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Within Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, in the walled area of the city, 80.9% of the households live in houses whose walls are constructed out of burnt bricks, 7.1% in those having walls built of cement and concrete, 4.2% in houses having walls using 'all other materials' not specified in any of the categories, 0.6% in houses having walls of stone, 0.2% in houses having walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, and the remaining 7.0% of the households reside in houses whose walls have 'poor structures'; amongst these 7%, 2.8% reside in houses having walls made of mud, 2.5% in houses having walls of unburnt bricks, 1.3% in houses having walls of timber and 0.4% reside in houses whose walls have materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Sadar Bazar—Out of the total number of sampled households in Sadar Bazar, 81.9% live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 7.1% in those having walls of cement and concrete, 1.7% in those having walls of stone, 1.0% in those having walls of 'all other materials', 0.1% in houses having walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 8.2% live in houses whose walls have 'poor structures'. Amongst the households residing in houses having walls of 'poor structures' in Sadar Bazar, the majority (5.6%) live in houses whose walls are made of mud, 1.5% live in houses having walls made of timber, 0.6% in houses having walls of unburnt bricks, and 0.5% in houses whose walls use materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Paharganj has 27.9% of its sampled households living in houses whose walls have 'poor structures', out of these, 14.1% live in houses having walls of mud, 11.3% in those having walls of timber, 1.4% in houses having walls made of unburnt bricks and 1.1% live in houses whose walls use grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as their materials. Again, in Paharganj, 65.9% of the sampled households live in houses having walls constructed out of burnt bricks, 2.7% reside in houses with walls made of cement and concrete, 1.8% are in houses whose walls use 'all other materials', 1.6% are in houses having walls made of stone and 0.1% live in houses whose walls are made of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets.

The 'poor structures' are overwhelmingly predominant in the Red Fort area, inasmuch as 73.2% of the 422 sampled households in it reside in houses whose walls are made out of materials put under this category. In this area, 63.0% of the households live in houses having walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 9.2% in those having walls made of mud and 1.2% in houses having walls made of unburnt bricks. The percentages of sampled households in Red Fort area living in houses having walls of burnt bricks, cement and concrete and all other materials are 14.4, 8.8 and 3.6, respectively.

The reason for the large number of 'poor structures' in Red Fort area appears to be that all around the Red Fort proper, unauthorised hutments have sprung up which are nothing but thatched huts improvised with grass, leaves, tin sheets etc.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

Out of 12,117 sampled households in this zone, 77.5% live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks, 16.1% in those having walls of 'poor structures', 3.5% in houses having walls made of stone, 1.7% in houses having walls of cement and concrete, 0.4% in houses with walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 0.8 per cent in houses whose walls are made of 'all other materials'. Amongst the households who reside in houses whose walls are made of 'poor structures', 8.6% live in houses with walls of mud, 4.4% in those with walls of timber, 2.3% in those having walls of unburnt bricks and 0.8% in houses whose walls are made of materials like grass, leaves, wood or bamboo.

Within Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar, out of 7,280 sampled households in Karol Bagh, 71.7% live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 4.5% reside in houses having walls of stone, 1.9% in those having walls of cement and concrete, 0.5% in those having walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, 0.4% in houses having walls made of all other materials and the remaining 21.0% live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls; out of these, 10.0 per cent of the sampled households are living in houses having mud walls, 6.7% are in those having timber walls, 3.2% live in houses whose walls are made of unburnt bricks and 1.1% reside in houses having walls constructed out of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

In Anand Parbat, out of 771 sampled households 89.9% live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 0.5% in houses having stone walls, an equal percentage (0.5%) in houses having walls of all other materials and 9.1% in houses having 'poor structures' of walls. Amongst the households having 'poor structures' of walls, 7.8% of the total sampled households live in houses having walls made of mud, 0.8% live in houses having walls made of timber and 0.5% are in houses having walls using materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Patel Nagar has just 5 households out of a total sample of 1,378 households living in houses whose walls have 'poor structures'; 4 of such households are in houses having mud walls and 1 in a house having timber walls; amongst the rest, 95.7% of the total households in the sample live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 3.4% reside in houses having stone walls, 0.1% in those having walls of cement and concrete and 0.4% live in houses having walls made of 'all other materials', not specified in any of the categories.

In Kishan Ganj, 7.9% of the sampled households live in houses having walls of 'poor structure'; out of these 5.5% are in houses having walls of mud, 1.4% in houses having walls of timber, 0.8% in houses having walls of unburnt bricks and 0.2% in houses having materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in their walls. Amongst the other households, 83.5% live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 1.3% in those having stone walls, 4.9% in those having walls made of cement and concrete and 2.4% in those whose walls are made of 'all other materials'.

Out of 212 sampled households in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, 22 households (10.4%) live in houses having mud walls, 1 in that having timber walls, 147 (69.3%) in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 11 (5.2%) in houses with walls of cement and concrete and 31 households (14.6%) are in houses whose walls are made of all other materials.

In the industrial area of Najafgarh, 80.7% of the sampled households reside in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks and the remaining 19.3% live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls; in the latter category, 18.2% live in houses having mud walls, 0.8% in those having walls of unburnt bricks and 0.3% in those having walls using raw materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

Out of 13,038 sampled households in this zone, 73.9% live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 18.8% in houses having walls of 'poor structures', 3.7% in houses having walls of cement and concrete,

1.6% in houses with walls of stone, negligible percentage of those with walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 2.0% of those having walls of 'all other materials'. Amongst the households having 'poor structures' of walls, 11.0% live in houses whose walls are made of mud, 6.4% in those having walls of unburnt bricks, 1.3% in houses with walls having materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and 0.1% live in houses whose walls are made of timber.

Within Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, out of 5,697 sampled households in the Subzimandi area, which includes Kamla Nagar, Roop Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, 80.3% of the households live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks, 0.9% in those having stone walls, 1.9% in houses having walls made of cement and concrete, 2.2% in houses having walls of all other materials and 14.7% of the households live in houses whose walls have 'poor structures'. The households living in houses having mud walls constitute 9.1% of the total sampled households in this area, those living in houses having walls of unburnt bricks account for 4.1%, those residing in houses having walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo cover 1.1% and those in houses having walls of timber account for 0.4% of the sampled households in this area.

In the Civil Lines area, the percentage of sampled households living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls is 22.0, out of which 10.8% live in houses having walls of mud, 8.9% in those having walls of unburnt bricks, 2.0% in those having walls using grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and 0.3% live in houses having walls of timber. Out of the remaining sampled households in this area, 68.0% of the total households in the sample live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 4.7% in those having stone walls, 2.2% in those having walls of cement and concrete and 3.1% live in houses having walls made of all other material.

In Narela, out of 410 sampled households, 77.8% live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks, 0.5% in those having walls made of cement and concrete and the remaining 21.7% live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls. Amongst the households in the latter category, 17.8% live in houses having mud walls and 3.9% in those having walls made of unburnt bricks.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 8,363 sampled households in this census zone being used wholly or partly as dwellings. Out of these, 79.2% live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks, 13.6% reside in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, 4.1% in houses with walls of cement and concrete, 1.4% in those having stone walls, 0.2% in those with walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 1.5% in houses having walls of 'all other materials'. Amongst the households living in houses with 'poor structures' of walls, 6.6% are in houses having walls of unburnt bricks, 6.3% in those having mud walls, 0.4% in houses having walls made out of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and 0.3% in those having walls of timber.

Sunder Nagar

It has 98 sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings; out of these 90 (19.8%) live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 3 (3.9%) using materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and 5 households (5.1%) live in houses having walls made of all other materials.

Nizamuddin

Out of 202 sampled households in this category in Nizamuddin, 178 (88.1%) reside in houses having walls of burnt bricks and the remaining 24 (11.9%) are in houses having walls of 'poor structures'; in the latter category, 5 (2.5%) live in houses having mud walls and 19 (9.4%) in houses having walls of unburnt bricks.

Jangpura, Bhogal, including Pant Nagar

Out of 323 sampled households, 316 (97.8%) live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 4 (1.2%) reside in houses having 'poor structures' of walls made of mud and 3 (1.0%) are in houses with walls of cement and concrete.

Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony

Out of 1,381 sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in these localities, 1,317 (95.4%) reside in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 40 (3.0%) in those with walls of cement and concrete, 17 (1.1%) in houses having 'poor structures' and 7 (0.5%) in houses with walls of 'all other materials'. Amongst the households living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, 14 (1.0%) are in houses with walls of unburnt bricks and 3 (0.1%) in those having mud walls.

Zone VI—South Delhi

Out of 3,985 sampled households in South Delhi, 82.0% live in houses with walls made of burnt bricks, 9.9% in houses having 'poor structure' of walls, 3.7% in those with walls of cement and concrete, 3.6% in houses with stone walls, negligible percentage of houses with walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 0.8% of houses with walls made of all other materials. Amongst the households who live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, 8.7% are in houses having mud walls, 1.1% in those having walls made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and 0.1% live in houses having walls made of unburnt bricks.

Within Zone VI—South Delhi, cent per-cent of the sampled households in Kailash Colony, which includes Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar, live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks.

Out of 407 sampled households in Kalkaji, 83.3% live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 12.0% in houses having walls made of cement and concrete, 0.3% in those having walls using 'all other materials' and the remaining 4.4% live in houses whose walls are made of mud.

In Malviya Nagar, out of 378 sampled households, 137 (36.2%) live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, which are constructed with the use of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and the remaining 241 (63.8%) reside in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks.

Kotla Mubarkpur has 79.0% of its 768 sampled households living in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, 12.5% in those having walls made of cement and concrete, 0.6% in those having walls made of all other materials and the remaining 4.6% of the households residing in houses having 'poor structures' of walls using materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo.

Cent per cent of the sampled households in Hauz Khas Enclave live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks.

Out of 278 sampled households in Mehrauli, 59.0% live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 34.9% in those having stone walls, 1.0% in those having walls made of 'all other materials' and the remaining 5.1% live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, out of whom 4.7% are in houses having walls made of mud and 0.4% in those having walls of timber. Use of stone as a raw material in the construction of the walls of the houses comes out as a special characteristic of Mehrauli.

Zone VII—West Delhi

Out of the total number of 5,808 sampled households in West Delhi, 85.9% live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks, 5.8% are in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, 6.5% in those having walls of cement and concrete, 1.2% in houses having stone walls, negligible percentage of those having walls of C.I. sheets or other metal sheets and 0.6% live in houses whose walls are made of 'all other materials', not included in any other category. Amongst the households who live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, 4.9% are in houses having walls of mud, 0.8% in those with walls of unburnt bricks, 0.1% in houses with walls of materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and a negligible percentage of households live in houses having walls made of timber.

Within Zone VII—West Delhi, 93.8% of the sampled households in Tihar I and II live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 6.0% in those having walls made of cement and concrete and only 0.2% live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, being made of unburnt bricks.

Moti Nagar has 3.0% of its households living in houses whose walls have poor structures; out of these 2.8% of the households live in houses having walls of mud and 0.2% of those having walls of timber. Amongst the remaining 97% of the sampled households in Moti Nagar, 88.2% live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks, 6.5% reside in houses having walls of cement and concrete and 2.3% live in houses having walls of stone.

In Tilak Nagar, 4.5% of the sampled households live in houses having 'poor structures' of walls which are made of mud; 69.8% of the households are in houses having walls made of burnt bricks and 25.7% of the households live in houses whose walls are made of cement and concrete.

None of the total number of 650 sampled households in Ramesh Nagar has been reported as living in houses whose walls have 'poor structures'; 94.0% of the households live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks and the remaining 6.0% reside in houses whose walls use cement and concrete as raw materials.

Rajouri Garden has 1.68% of its sampled households living in houses whose walls have 'poor structures', 0.84% of them reside in houses having walls made of mud and an equal percentage live in houses whose walls use grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as materials. Out of the total sampled houses in Rajouri Garden, those who live in houses having walls of burnt bricks constitute 83.12%, the corresponding percentages of households having walls of 'concrete and cement' and 'all other materials' being 5.10 and 10.10, respectively.

In Najafgarh, out of 222 sampled households, 12.7% live in houses whose walls have 'poor structures'; 10.4% of these living in houses having walls made of mud and 2.3% in those having walls of unburnt bricks. Amongst the remaining households, 85.6% live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, 1.3% in those having walls made of cement and concrete and other materials.

(Inter-Zonal Comparison)—Broad Conclusions

It is to be seen from the previous paragraphs, that a vast majority of sampled households (nearly 74.0% and upwards) in all the zones of the D.M.C. Urban tract live in houses whose walls are made of burnt bricks, commonly known as pucca bricks, the highest percentage of such households (89.2%) being in Zone I—Shahdara, and the lowest (73.9%) in Zone IV —Civil Lines, Subzimandi.

Looking into the percentages of sampled households living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls, it is to be found that Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, has the highest percentage (18.8%) of its sampled households in this category, followed by Zone III—

Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar (16.1%) and next by Zone II —City, Sadar, Paharganj and Zone V—Transferred Area, each of which has 13.6% of its respective sampled households living in houses having 'poor structures' of walls. The highest percentage of sampled households living in houses having mud walls (11.0%) is in Zone III—Civil Lines, Subzimandi area. Zone V —Transferred Area has the highest percentage (6.6%) of households living in houses having walls of unburnt bricks, followed by Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi, which has the corresponding percentage of 6.4. The maximum percentage (4.4%) of households living in houses having walls of timber is in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar and of those in houses having walls of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1.6%) in Zone II —City, Sadar, Paharganj.

The highest percentage of households living in houses having stone walls (3.6%) is found in Zone VI—South Delhi, followed by the nearly equal corresponding percentage (3.5%) in Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar. Zone VII—West Delhi has the highest percentage (6.5%) of its sampled households who live in houses having walls of cement and concrete, followed by Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj, which has 6.1% of its households in this category.

Material of wall used in Delhi City compared with other selected cities of India

Table 5.3 gives the distribution of the sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by the predominant material of wall in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur.

TABLE 5.3

Distribution of Sampled Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall—Comparison of Delhi city with other cities of India

City	Total No. of census households in the sample	No. of households having material of wall								
		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets & other sheets	Stone	Cement, concrete	All other materials
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Delhi	86300	821	1702	6258	2851	67344	136	1452	4217	1519
Bombay	148659	9611	5491	1878	10	87801	19397	1516	21488	1467
Madras . ..	(100·0)	(1·1)	(Nil)	(25·5)	(2·8)	(67·5)	(0·4)	(1·0)	(1·1)	(0·6)
Ahmedabad . ..	45210	161	1011	1566	35	41346	819	83	145	44
Hyderabad	39446	216	19	11676	26493*		36	886	98	22
Kanpur City (town group)	37785	54	59	2709	999	32995	—	425	515	29

NOTE : Figures for Madras show percentages only.

*Separate figures for Columns 6 and 7 were not available for Hyderabad.

The table does not give the figures for Calcutta, as the comparable figures for this city were not available. In the case of Hyderabad, the break-up of figures under the columns 'unburnt bricks' and 'burnt bricks', respectively, was not available.

Out of the total number of sampled households in Delhi city, 13.4% live in houses having walls of 'poor structures' like grass leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud and unburnt bricks. The situation in regard to structures of walls seem to be worst, amongst all the cities, in Hyderabad, which has 30.2% of its total sampled households having for their structures of walls materials like grass, leaves, reeds, or bamboo, timber and mud alone; this percentage does not include the percentage of households living in houses with walls made of unburnt bricks, as separate figures for this category are not available. In Bombay, 11.5% of the sampled households live in houses whose walls have 'poor structures'; thus the percentage of households living in houses with walls of 'poor structures' in Delhi city is higher by 1.9% as compared to that of Bombay. Ahmedabad has 6.2% of its sampled households living in census houses with walls of 'poor structures', the corresponding percentage of such households being 10.1 for Kanpur. The percentage of households living in houses with 'poor structures' of walls in Delhi city is more by 7.2% as compared to Ahmedabad and by 3.3% as compared to Kanpur.

Materials like grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are used in the construction of walls of houses, inhabited by 0.9% of the sampled households in Delhi city; this percentage being higher than the corresponding percentages in this category in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Kanpur and lower than the corresponding percentage in Bombay.

In Delhi city, 2.0% of the sampled households live in houses with walls made of timber; the corresponding percentages in this category in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad are higher than those of Delhi city and lower than those of Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras.

Hyderabad and Madras have 29.6% and 25.5% of their sampled households, respectively, residing in houses, having mud walls; these are followed by Delhi city and Kanpur, each of which has 7.2% of its respective sampled households in this category. Bombay and Ahmedabad have lower percentages of households living in houses with mud walls as compared to that of Delhi city.

Excluding Hyderabad, for which separate figures are not available, amongst all the remaining cities under study, Delhi city has the highest percentage (3.3%) of its sampled households living in houses with walls made of unburnt bricks.

78 per cent of the sampled households in Delhi city live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, this being more by 18.9% than the corresponding percentage in Bombay and by 10.5% than the corresponding percentage in Madras. Ahmedabad and Kanpur have higher percentages of households living in houses with walls of burnt bricks as compared to Delhi.

Bombay has 13.0% of its sampled households living in houses having walls of C.I. sheets or other sheets; Kanpur has nil corresponding percentage. Delhi has just 0.2% of its sampled households in this category, it being higher than the corresponding percentage of Hyderabad and lower than those of Bombay, Madras and Ahmedabad.

Hyderabad has 2.2% of its households living in census houses whose walls are made of stone; Delhi comes next with a corresponding percentage of 1.7% which is higher than the corresponding percentages of Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad and Kanpur.

The percentage of sampled households living in census houses having walls made of cement and concrete is 14.4 in Bombay; the corresponding percentage for Delhi (4.9%) comes next to it, all other cities have lower corresponding percentages in this category.

Out of the total number of sampled households in Delhi city, 1.8% live in houses whose walls are made of all other materials, not specified in any of these categories discussed above; this percentage for Delhi city is the highest as compared to the corresponding percentages in this category for all other cities under discussion.

MATERIAL OF ROOF

Instructions to the Enumerators for recording the Material of Roof

Column 10 of the Houselist relates to the material of roof. The following instructions were issued to the enumerators for filling in this column :—

"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 a multi-storeyed building, the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor."

Tabulation of the different categories of Material of Roof

The following categories of material of roof have been tabulated :—

(*i*) grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo;
(*ii*) tiles, slates, shingle;
(*iii*) corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets;
(*iv*) asbestos cement sheets;
(*v*) bricks and lime;
(*vi*) concrete and stone slabs;
(*vii*) all other material.

The last category includes in it materials like tent, cloth, bagasse etc.

Distribution of the Sampled Households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of Roof in Delhi and its Census Tracts

Table 5.4 on next page, gives the data as described in the sub-head above.

TABLE 5.4

Distribution of sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof, in Delhi and its census tracts

Name of tract	Total No. of census house-holds in the sample	Number of households having material of roof						
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood and bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corruga-ted iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Delhi Total	**95440 (100·0)**	**23360 (24·5)**	**2586 (2·7)**	**12844 (13·4)**	**2136 (2·2)**	**13414 (14·1)**	**38545 (40·4)**	**2555 (2·7)**
Delhi Rural	9140 (100·0)	5520 (60·4)	53 (0·6)	503 (5·5)	31 (0·3)	1792 (19·6)	1046 (11·5)	195 (2·1)
Delhi Urban	86300 (100·0)	17840 (20·7)	2533 (2·9)	12341 (14·3)	2105 (2·4)	11622 (13·5)	37499 (43·5)	2360 (2·7)
D.M.C. Urban	73410 (100·0)	15839 (21·6)	2340 (3·2)	11804 (16·1)	1856 (2·5)	10531 (14·4)	29023 (39·5)	2017 (2·7)
New Delhi	11288 (100·0)	1834 (16·2)	103 (0·9)	386 (3·4)	30 (0·3)	880 (7·8)	7812 (69·2)	243 (2·2)
Delhi Cantt.	1602 (100·0)	167 (10·4)	909 (5·6)	151 (9·4)	219 (13·7)	211 (13·2)	664 (41·5)	100 (6·2)

NOTE : Figures in brackets show percentages.

Out of the total number of 95,440 sampled households in Delhi Territory, 40.4% live in houses whose roofs are made of concrete and stone slabs, 24.5% in those having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo, 14.1 per cent reside in houses having roofs of bricks and lime, 13.4 per cent in those whose roofs have corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 2.7 per cent in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle and an equal percentage ot the households live in houses whose roofs have materials other than those mentioned above.

In rural Delhi, amongst the sampled households, 60.4% live in houses having roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bomboo, 19.6 per cent in those having roofs made of bricks and lime and 11.5 per cent in houses having concrete and stone slabs in their roofs. Amongst the sampled households in urban Delhi, 43.5 per cent of the households live in houses having roofs made of concrete and stone slabs, 20.7 per cent in houses having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo, 14.3 per cent in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 13.5 per cent in houses whose roofs are made of bricks and lime.

Amongst the urban areas of the Union Territory of Delhi, out of 73,410 sampled households in the D.M.C. urban tract, the majority (39.5%) live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, followed, respectively, by 21.6% living in houses with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 16.1% in those with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 14.4% in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. Another 3.2% of the sampled households in this tract live in houses having roof of tiles, slate and shingle, 2.5% in those with roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 2.7% in houses having their roofs made of all other materials, not included in any of the categories.

Out of 11,288 sampled households in New Delhi, 69.2% live in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 16.2% in those with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 7.8% in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. Amongst the rest of the households, 3.4% live in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 0.9% in those with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 0.3% in those having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 2.2% in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not included in any of the categories.

Out of 1,602 sampled households in Delhi Cantt., 41.5% live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 13.7% in those with roofs of asbestos cement sheets, 13.2% in those having roofs of bricks and lime and 10.4% in houses having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. Amongst the rest, 9.4% reside in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or metal sheets, 5.6% in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle and 6.2% in houses having roofs of all other materials.

Distribution of the sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of roof in the D.M.C. Urban tract and its different zones

Table 5.5 on page 96, gives the data as suggested in the sub-head above.

TABLE 5.5

Distribution of sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof, (based on 20% Sample), in different zones of D. M. C. Urban Tract

Name of Tract/Zone	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census house-holds in the sample	No. of households having material of roof						
			Grass, reeds, thatch, wood and bamboo	Tiles, slates, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete, stone slabs	All other material
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
D.M.C. Urban	**Urban**	**73410**	**15839**	**2340**	**11804**	**1856**	**10531**	**29023**	**2017**
Zone I—Shahdara	Urban	5318	2025	596	676	222	430	1367	2
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	Urban	24781	5001	445	4462	17	5030	9029	797
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	Urban	12117	2305	422	2951	71	1363	4850	155
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	Urban	13038	3098	342	1760	315	1586	5646	291
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	Urban	8363	1237	107	1180	996	605	3646	592
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	Urban	3985	907	247	407	175	816	1303	130
Zone VII—West Delhi ..	Urban	5808	1266	181	368	60	701	3182	50

D.M.C. Urban Tract

As noted earlier, 39.5% of the sampled households in the D.M.C. urban tract reside in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs; 21.6% in those whose roofs are made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 16.1% in those with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 14.4% in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. Amongst the remaining categories, 3.2% of the sampled households reside in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 2.5% in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and another 2.7% of the households are in houses whose roofs are made of 'all other materials', not specified in any of the categories.

Zone I—Shahdara

Majority of the sampled households (38.1%) in this zone are living in houses whose roofs are made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, followed by 25.7% of the households residing in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs. The households in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets constitute 12.7%, those in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle account for 11.2% and those in houses having roofs of bricks and lime form 8.1% of the total sample. Another 4.2% of the sampled households in this zone live in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and a negligible percentage of households have roofs made of 'all other materials'.

Old Shahdara City

The majority of the sampled households in Old Shahdara city (57.5%) live in houses whose roofs are made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. Next in numerical importance are households (21.8%) who are living in houses with roofs made of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. The households living in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs constitute 10.7% and those living in houses having roofs of bricks and lime constitute 9.4% of the sampled households. The households living in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle constitute 0.3% and those living in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets constitute an equal percentage of the sampled households in old Shahdara city.

Gandhi Nagar

The households who live in houses having roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo constitute 33.2% and those residing in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs constitute 33.0% of the total sampled households in Gandhi Nagar. Another 15.9% of the sampled households are living in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 13.7% are in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle. The households who live in houses having roofs of brick and lime constitute 4.1% and those living in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets constitute 0.1% of the total sampled households.

Geeta Colony

Out of the total number of sampled households in Geeta Colony, the highest percentage (29.8) are residing in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, followed by 28.1 per cent of the households residing in houses whose roofs are made of bricks and lime. Another 21.2 per cent of the households in it live in houses whose roofs are made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 20.0 per cent reside in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs. Only 0.9 per cent of the households live in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.

Krishan Nagar

The percentage of sampled households living in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs in Krishan Nagar is 58.4. The households living in houses having their roofs made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo constitute 16.7% and those residing in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets constitute 13.2% of the sampled households in it. Amongst the remaining households in the sample, 8.1% of the households live in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 3.3% reside in those having roofs of bricks and lime and 0.3% in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

The households living in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs have the highest percentage (36.4%) of the sampled households in this zone, followed by households (20.3%) residing in houses with roofs of bricks and lime and those (20.2%) in houses having their roofs made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. The households residing in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets constitute 18.0%, those in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle form 1.8%, those in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets 0.1% and the remaining 3.2% are in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials not included in any of the categories.

The Walled Area of the City

Out of the total number of sampled households in the Walled area of the city, 45.2% of the households live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 15.6% in those having roofs of bricks and lime, 20.3% in those having roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 13.4% in those having roofs using corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. Amongst the remaining households in the sample in the walled area of the city, 1.3% live in houses having roofs made of tiles, slates and shingle, 0.1% in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 4.1% in those having roofs using all other materials, not classified in any of these categories.

Sadar Bazar

In Sadar Bazar, 37.7% of the sampled households live in houses having roofs made of concrete and stone slabs, 25.6% reside in those having roofs of bricks and lime, 17.8% are found in those having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 16.0% live in houses having roofs made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. Amongst the rest of the sampled households in Sadar Bazar, 1.9 per cent live in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle and 1.0% reside in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories. The percentage of households living in houses whose roofs are made of asbestos cement sheets is negligible in Sadar Bazar.

Paharganj

The highest percentage (28.4%) of sampled households in Paharganj lives in houses whose roofs are made of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, followed by 26.5 per cent of the households living in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. The next numerically important category, constituting 20.1% of the sample, living in houses having roofs made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, after which comes the category of households living in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, constituting 18.8% of the sample. The percentage of households living in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle is 2.9, of those residing in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets is 0.1 and of those living in houses having roofs of all other material, not specified in any of the categories, is 3.2.

Red Fort

Out of the total number of sampled households in the Red Fort area, 69.0% live in houses whose roofs are made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 7.1% in those having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 8.1% in those having roofs of bricks and lime, 12.3% in those having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, and the remaining 3.5% live in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

The highest percentage (40.0%) of the sampled households in this zone lives in houses whose roofs are made of concrete and stone slabs, followed by households (24.4%) living in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and by those (19.0%) in houses whose roofs are made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. Amongst the remaining categories, 11.2% reside in houses with roofs of bricks and lime, 3.5% in those with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 0.6% in those with roofs of asbestos cement sheets and another 1.3% live in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not included in any of the categories.

Karol Bagh

Out of the total number of sampled households in Karol Bagh, 46.0% live in houses with roofs made of concrete and stone slabs, 21.8% in those having roofs of materials like grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 19.6% in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and 9.4% of the households reside in houses whose roofs are made of bricks and lime. Amongst the remaining households in the sample, 2.2% live in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 0.2% in those having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and the remaining 0.8% of the households are in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Anand Parbat

The largest number (30.9%) of sampled households in Anand Parbat live in houses whose roofs are made of bricks and lime, followed next by households (24.8%) residing in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. The percentage of households with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo is 18.3 and of those with roofs of concrete and stone slabs is 17.1. Amongst the rest of the households in the sample, 5.8% live in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 1.8% in those with roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 1.3% in those having roofs of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Patel Nagar

Amongst the sampled households in Patel Nagar, 57.5% live in houses whose roofs are made of concrete and stone slabs and 3.9% in those with roofs of bricks and lime. The percentage of households living in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets is 30.9, and of those whose roofs are made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo is 6.0. The households living in houses having roofs of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories, constitute 1.7% of the sampled households.

Kishan Ganj

Kishan Ganj has 38.7% of its sampled households living in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs and 21.4% in those with roofs of bricks and lime. The households residing in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets constitute 18.5%, and those in houses with roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo constitute 10.4% of the sampled households. Out of the remaining sampled households in Kishan Ganj, 40.0% live in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 2.5% in those with roofs of asbestos cement sheets and the remaining 4.5% reside in houses having roofs of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony

Out of the total number of sampled households in Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony, 33.0% live in houses whose roofs are made of concrete and stone slabs and 10.4% in those having roofs of bricks and lime. The percentage of households residing in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets is 21.7 and of those in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle is 18.4. Amongst the remaining households in the sample, 10.8 per cent live in houses having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 5.7% reside in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Industrial Area of Najafgarh including Swatantra Bharat Mills

The percentage of sampled households living in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (47.6) is the highest in the industrial area of Najafgarh including Swatantra Bharat Mills. The households who live in houses having roofs of bricks and lime constitute 17.9 per cent and those in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs account for 14.4 per cent of the sampled households. Amongst the remaining households in the sample, 16.0 per cent live in houses having roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 3.8 per cent in those having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 0.3 per cent in houses having roofs of all other materials.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

The households residing in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs constitute 43.3% and those in houses with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo account for 23.8% of the total sampled households in this zone. Next in numerical importance are households (13.5%) living in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and those (12.2%) who reside in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. Amongst the remaining sampled households in this zone, 2.6% are in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 2.4% in those with roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 2.2% in houses having roofs of all other materials.

Subzimandi including Kamla Nagar, Roop Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area

Out of the total number of sampled households in this area, those living in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs constitute 56.4 per cent and those in houses having roofs of bricks and lime account for 14.5 per cent of the sample. The households who live in houses with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo constitute 17.8% and those living in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle account for 2.2%. The percentage of households having houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets is 6.0; of those in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets is 0.3 and of the remaining households living in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials is 2.8.

Civil Lines

In this area, the households living in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets predominate, constituting 35.3% of the sampled households. The households in this category are followed by those residing in houses having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, constituting 23.8% and next by those living in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs, these accounting for

23.3%. The percentage of sampled households residing in houses having roofs of bricks and lime is 8.7, of those in houses with roofs of asbestos cement sheets is 3.7, of those in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle is 2.1 and of those households who live in houses having roofs of all other materials, the corresponding percentage is 3.1.

Narela

The majority of the sampled households in Narela (57.6%) live in houses having roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo; next in numerical strength (32.7%) are households living in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. The households who live in houses with roofs of asbestos cement sheets constitute 4.6% and those who live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs account for 2.9 per cent of the sample. The percentage of households residing in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle is 1.5 and of those in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets is 0.7.

Zone V—Transferred Area

Out of the total sampled households in this zone, 43.6% are in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 14.8% in those with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 14.1% in those with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 11.9% in houses with roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 7.2% in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. Amongst the remaining households, 1.3% are in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle and 7.1% are in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials.

Sunder Nagar

Out of the total number of 98 sampled households in it, 78 (79.6%) live in houses with roofs made of concrete and stone slabs, 9 (9.2%) in those having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 6 (6.1%) in those with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets and the remaining 6 (6.1%) in houses having roofs of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Nizammudin

Out of 202 sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in Nizammudin, 91 (45.0%) reside in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 84 (41.6%) in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 23 (11.4%) in houses having roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 4 (2.0%) households live in houses having roofs of timber, slates and shingle.

Jangpura Bhogal including Pant Nagar

There are 323 sampled households in Jangpura Bhogal, including Pant Nagar in this category; out of which 197 (61.0%) live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 86 (26.6%) are in those with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 15 (4.7%) in those with roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 14 (4.5%) in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle and 11 (3.4%) in houses having roofs of bricks and lime.

Lajpat Nagar, Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony

There are 1,381 sampled households in this category in these localities; out of which 615 (44.5%) live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 455 (33.2%) in those with roofs of asbestos cement sheets, 191 (14.0%) in those having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 27 (2.0%) in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 26 (1.8%) in those with roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 6 (0.4%) in houses having roofs of bricks and lime and the remaining 57 (4.1%) households in houses having roofs of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Zone VI—South Delhi

It has 32.6% of its sampled households living in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 22.8% in those with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 20.5% in houses having roofs of bricks and lime. Amongst the remaining households in the sample in South Delhi, 10.2% live in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 6.2% in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 4.4% in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 3.3% are in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not included in any of the categories.

Kailash Colony including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar

Out of the total number of sampled households in Kailash Colony, 39.4% live in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 31.0% in those with roofs of bricks and lime, 25.4% in houses having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and the remaining 4.2% of the sampled households reside in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.

Kalkaji

The households living in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs are predominant in Kalkaji and account for 63.4% of the sample; the next numerically important category is that of households living in houses with roofs of bricks and lime, constituting 29.5% of the sampled households. Another 3.2% of the households in it live in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 0.32% in those having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 0.5% in those having tiles, slates and shingle and 0.2% in houses having roofs of all other materials.

Malviya Nagar

Out of the total number of sampled households in Malviya Nagar, those living in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs and those putting up in houses with roofs of asbestos cement sheets are nearly equally distributed, the former category accounting for 41.3% and the latter for 41.0% of the sample. Amongst the other categories, 10.0% of the sampled households live in houses with roofs of bricks and lime and 7.7% in those with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.

Kotla Mubarakpur

The largest single category of households in Kotla Mubarakpur constituting 37.4% of the sample, consists of households living in houses with roofs made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, followed by 23.8% and 15.2% of the sampled households residing in houses whose roofs are made of concrete and stone slabs, and those in houses with roofs of bricks and lime, respectively. Households residing in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle constitute 10.8% and those in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets account for 6.1% of the total sample. Amongst the remaining sampled households in Kotala Mubarakpur, 1.6 per cent live in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and another 5.1% are in houses with roofs made of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Hauz Khas Enclave

Two-thirds of the sampled households in Hauz Khas Enclave live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs and one-third reside in houses with roofs made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

Mehrauli

Out of the total number of sampled households in Mehrauli, 26.3% live in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 22.7% in those with roofs of bricks and lime and 23.0% in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. Amongst the remaining households in the sample, 5.7% live in houses having roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 0.7% in those with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle and the remaining 21.6% in those with roofs of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Zone VII—West Delhi

Amongst the sampled households in West Delhi, 54.8% live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, 21.8% in those having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 12.1% in houses having roofs of bricks and lime and 6.3% in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. Out of the remaining households in the sample in this zone, 3.1% reside in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle, 1.0% in houses with roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 0.9% in those having roofs of all other materials, not included in any of the categories.

Tihar I and II

The largest number of sampled households in Tihar I and II, constituting 59.6 per cent of the sample, live in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs; amongst the remaining households in the sample, 28.8% reside in houses having roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, 11.3% in houses with roofs of bricks and lime and only 0.3 per cent in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.

Moti Nagar

As high as 97.0% of the sampled households in Moti Nagar live in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs; amongst the remaining 3.0% of the households, 2.3% live in houses whose roofs are made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 0.7% in those with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets.

Tilak Nagar

Out of the total number of sampled households in Tilak Nagar, 86.42 per cent live in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, followed by 12.50 per cent of the households who live in houses with roofs of asbestos cement sheets. The households living in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle and those in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets constitute 0.43 per cent each; the corresponding percentage of households in houses with roofs of grass, leaves, thatch, wood or bamboo is 0.1.

Ramesh Nagar

The households living in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs constitute 51.5% of the total sample in Ramesh Nagar; this category is followed by 17.1% of the households who live in houses having roofs made of bricks and lime. The percentage of households living in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets is 11.7 and of those residing in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle is 11.1. The households who live in houses having roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo constitute 7.2 per cent and those using all other materials constitute 1.4 per cent of the total sample.

Rajouri Garden

Rajouri Garden has 81.4 per cent of its sampled households in houses with roofs of concrete and stone slabs and 4.2 per cent in those with roofs of bricks and lime. Amongst the rest of the sampled households, 1.7% live in houses with roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, 1.3 per cent in those

with roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and 11.4 per cent are in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials, not specified in any of the categories.

Najafgarh

The percentage of households living in houses with roofs of concrete and stone in Najafgarh is 31.1 and of those residing in houses of bricks and lime is 20.3. The households living in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets constitute 29.7%, those in houses with roofs of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo form 14.9% and those in houses with roofs of tiles, slates and shingle account for 0.4% of the sample. Amongst the rest of the sampled households, 0.9% live in houses having roofs of asbestos cement sheets and 2.7% reside in houses whose roofs are made of all other materials.

Summing up

The category of households residing in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs is numerically the most predominant in all the census zones of the urban tract of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, barring only Zone I—Shahdara, which has the highest percentage (38.1%) of sampled households living in houses having roofs made of materials like grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. West Delhi has the highest percentage (54.8%) of its sampled households residing in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs. South Delhi has the highest percentage (20.5%) of households living in houses having roofs of bricks and lime, followed by the corresponding percentage of 20.3 in Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj. Amongst all the zones, Transferred Area has the highest percentage (11.9%) of its sampled households who live in houses having roofs made of asbestos cement sheets. Civil lines, Subzi-Mandi area, amongst all other zones, has the highest percentage (24.4%) of its sampled households living in houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets. Amongst different zones, Shahdara has the highest percentage (11.2%) of households living in houses having roofs of tiles, slates and shingle followed by South Delhi which has the corresponding percentage of 6.2.

Material of Room of Census Houses used by Sampled Households in Delhi city compared with that of other selected Cities of India

Table 5.6 below gives the distribution of the sampled households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur.

TABLE 5.6

Distribution of Sampled Households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof—Comparison of Delhi city with other cities of India

Name of City	Total No. of census house-holds in the sample	No. of households having material of roof						
		Grass, leaves, thatch, wood & bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugatd iron zinc & other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other materials
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Delhi	**86300**	**17840**	**2533**	**12341**	**2105**	**11622**	**37499**	**2360**
Bombay	148659	10790	49964	17110	3940	10309	53800	2746
Madras	(100·0)	(31·0)	(39·0)	(1·9)	(0·9)	(17·2)	(9·5)	(0·5)
Ahmedabad	45210	6274	6519	20132	412	21	11806	46
Hyderabad	39446	3603	19958	2678	382	8189	4293	343
Kanpur City (Town Group)	37785	454	7381	534	98	9690	16237	3391

NOTE : Figures for Madras show percentages & for other cities absolute figures are given.

Judged by the percentage distribution of households who live in census houses having different categories of materials of roof, it is found that concrete and stone slabs are the most predominant materials of roof in Delhi city, followed by materials like grass, leaves, thatch, wood or bamboo. In Bombay, also, concrete and stone slabs are the most important materials used for roof construction, but the second place in this city is held by materials like tiles, slates and shingle. In Madras, however, tiles, slates and shingle occupy the top place in the construction of roofs, followed next by materials like grass, leaves, thatch, wood and bamboo. In Ahmedabad, corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets are the most predominant materials used for the construction of roofs, the next in importance being concrete and stone slabs. In Hyderabad, tiles, slates and shingle are the most predominant materials, followed next by bricks and lime. In Kanpur city, concrete

and stone slabs occupy the first place as materials used in the construction of roofs, followed next by materials like bricks and lime.

Out of the total number of sampled households in Delhi city, 20.7% live in houses whose roofs are made of materials like grass, leaves, thatch, wood or bamboo. Amongst the cities under comparison, only Madras city has a higher corresponding percentage of 31.0 in this category, all other cities have lower percentage of sampled houses in this category as compared to Delhi.

Only 2.9% of the sampled houses in Delhi city live in houses whose roofs are constructed out of materials like tiles, slates and shingle. All other cities have much higher corresponding percentages in this category, Delhi city having the lowest percentage of households in this category.

The category of households who live in census houses whose roofs are made of materials like corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets accounts for 14.3% of the total sampled households in Delhi city, which comes next only to the corresponding percentage of 44.5 in Ahmedabad; all other cities having lower corresponding percentages of households in this category as compared to Delhi.

Asbestos cement sheets are used as materials in the construction of roofs of census houses occupied by 2.4% of the total sampled households in Delhi city; only Bombay has a higher corresponding percentage of 2.7 in this category, all other cities having lower corresponding percentages as compared to Delhi.

The cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad have lower percentages of their sampled households living in houses with roofs made of bricks and lime as compared to 13.5% of such households in this category in Delhi; the other cities like Madras, Hyderabad and Kanpur having higher corresponding percentages.

Out of the total number of sampled households in Delhi city, 43.5% live in houses having roofs made of concrete and stone slabs; this being the highest amongst the corresponding percentages in this category in all the cities under comparison.

ANNEXURE

HOUSING PATTERN OF RURAL DELHI

By and large, the housing pattern of rural Delhi is conditioned by the economic resources of the individual householder and the availability of the building material in and around the villages. In the same village one finds beautiful double-storeyed houses with excellent designs of stone-carvings on the front walls or the entrance gates, and also poorly built mud huts with thatch roofs. The former category of houses belongs to the higher castes like Baniyas, Jats and Brahmins, and the latter to the lower castes *viz.*, the Kumhars, the Julahas, the Chamars and the Bhangis. The prosperity of the rich land-owning class is visible from the fact that some of them have built houses of the most modern type—the type one will find, say, in Rajendra Nagar, Western Extension Area in Urban Delhi. The housing pattern in the Mehrauli Block is somewhat different from the pattern obtaining in the other rural Blocks. It is proposed first to deal with the pattern obtaining in the Najafgarh, Nangloi, Alipur and Shahdara blocks. This will be followed by a study of the Mehrauli Block.

At the end of the Report, three illustrative photographs among others are given. Photograph No. 1 is that of a *pucca* Baniya house, built about 50 years ago. Photograph No. 2 is that of a *kaccha* Kumhar house and photograph No. 3 is that of a Jat zamindar house built very recently according to modern architectural design.

The walls of the Baniya house are of burnt bricks. The inner side of the walls is generally plastered with cement, but the outer side is either left as it is or only the open spaces between the bricks are lined with cement. The entrance door is generally made of very heavy *shisham* wood and is fitted with strong door latches. All this is done for considerations of safety and it is due to this reason that there are no windows or ventilators in the lower storey, although they are provided in the upper storey. The construction of the roof is something like this

Either one or two wooden rafters (शहतीर) or only one iron rafter, depending upon the size of the room, are placed on the walls which support them. On these rafters placed wooden joists (कड़ियाँ) at a distance of 9 inches each. The space between the joists is filled by bricks. Over these joists are placed bricks or tiles so as to cover the joists completely. Over these bricks or tiles, earth is put so as to give the required elasticity to the joists, for they generally expand in the first rainy season when wet. This helps them to take their proper position because of the flexibility of the earth. On the other hand, if cement plaster is done at the very outset, then it does not allow the joists to adjust themselves when they expand in the rainy season. This results in cracking of the roof. Thus cement plaster is done only after one rainy season. After cement plaster, the roof is complete. The construction work is generally done by the village mason and carpenter, without any help from the family members.

The construction of the lower caste hut is a simple affair. No outside labour is engaged because almost all the members of the lower caste family—men, women and children—contribute their labour in the construction of the house. This is necessary for economic reasons. The walls are generally made of *kaccha* mud bricks which are invariably made by the members of the households themselves. A wooden frame—the only tool required for the manufacture of these bricks —can be had from the village carpenter for approximately Rs. 2. The mud required for making the bricks is available in plenty from the village pond (*johr*). This is generally procured at the time when the *johr* is not dry and does not contain water, *i.e.*, it is just moist. The wet mud is brought from the *johr* by the members of the family and bricks are made by putting the required amount of it into the wooden frame. The bricks are then left to dry up and stored away for use according to necessity. The dimensions of the mud bricks are generally 10 inches x 6 inches x 4 inches.

The first stage in the construction of the mud walls is to raise the wall by placing *kaccha* mud bricks. one over the other. In between the bricks, mud is put and when the wall is complete, it is given two plasters, first with black mud taken from the *johr* and, secondly with a mixture of clay and straw (prepared by male members of the family).

The poorer sections of the village population adopt a still simpler method. Instead of undergoing the botheration of making bricks with a frame, they make mis-shapen bricks by digging into the *johr* with a spade and taking out blocks of clay of the required dimensions (approximate) called (चट्टा) which they use in place of the bricks made out of the frame. The technique that follows is the same as described above.

The material which goes into the construction of roof for the mud huts generally consists of joists without shape, so called (गोला or डाँडा) taken from *jamun*, guava or *neem* trees, wheat stalks and thick rope, and, of course, clay and straw. The joists (कड़ियाँ)

are first of all placed on the walls and supported by them. On these joists are placed long pieces of wheat straws mixed with long grass called (*dabbh* डाभ or *kans* काँश *panhi* पानही). These pieces before being placed over the joists are knit together by means of thick ropes so as to form a sort of matting. After placing this matting over the joists, mud (having more water known as *gileva* (गिलेवा) is pasted on this matting so as to fill the gaps in the wheat stalks and long grass (डाभ or काँश or पानही) especially used for this purpose. This also helps in soaking the earth which is put after this on the chick. Lastly, this roof, like the *kaccha* walls, is given two plasters, firstly, with black mud taken from the *johr* and, secondly, with a mixture of clay and straw. This is done with a view to prevent the roof from leaking during the rains.

For ventilation, two methods are used. In some cases (mostly in case of *Kumhars'* households), a small circular part of the mouth of a broken pitcher is placed in a hole provided in the roof. This serves as a ventilator. It generally remains covered during rainy season with a circular part of a broken pitcher. However, a few households also keep small holes in the wall itself, either in the front or in the back. Apart from these, there is no proper ventilation in these huts. A strong rope suspended in the middle of the room by means of two nails fixed into opposite walls serves as the wardrobe where all the surplus clothing are stored. Depending on the availability of space, the kitchen is housed in a small low-roofed shed outside the living room in the courtyard. In a *Kumhar's* house, all available space in the house (except perhaps the living room) is utilized for storing earthenwares and the clay and other material required for manufacturing the same.

In certain areas like Alipur, and Najafgarh blocks where reeds (सरे or बीड) are easily available, they take the place of wheat stalks, the remaining material being all the same. In these cases, the chicks to be spread over the joists are made from reeds instead of wheat stalks.

The third type of house, namely, the modern type is built entirely with burnt bricks, cement and *saria* (iron bars), that is, while the walls are made of burnt bricks and cement, the roofs are of cement bricks and iron bars. This type of house has proper ventilation, a separate kitchen, a separate bathroom and a separate lavatory. The kitchen is suitably provided with chimneys for the outlet of smoke. Proper drainage arrangements exist for the outlet of water from the kitchen and bathroom.

As observed earlier, the housing pattern in the Mehrauli Block is different from the other four blocks. Due to the abundance of stone in this block, most of the structures are made of stone. Here we shall try to analyse the nature of construction and the material used in two types of houses *viz., pucca* and *kuccha-pucca* (mixed), the types found most commonly in this Block.

The nature of construction of a *pucca* house may be described as rubble masonry. The rocky ridges surrounding the village provide the stone required for the construction of walls and roofs. The skill, material and labour required are locally available. A mason charges Rs. 5 per day, a male labourer Rs. 2.50 nP. per day and a female labourer Rs. 1.75 nP. per day. The clayey lime (argellaceous), locally known as *kankar,* is available in the neighbourhood in nodular form in the ridge-beds, troughs or at the banks of streamlets. The process of preparing lime-mortar from this land is like this :

In the first place, clayey lime stones are burnt in a pit, locally known as *bhatti* (भट्टा). At the bottom of the *bhatti* a fuel bed consisting of cowdung cakes (*upley*), coal or wood is placed. Over this *bhatti* a few layers of lime-stone and fuel are placed alternatively. Finally, the pit is covered with mud, leaving a hole for firing the fuel. This *bhatti* is kept burning for about two to three months.

At the time of house construction, a mortar mill is set up for preparing the lime mortar from the burnt lime-stones (*kankar*). The mortar mill consists of a circular trench of about 20 to 30 feet diameter and 15 inches depth. It is exclusively made of stones and the width of the trench is kept from 10 to 14 inches so that the grinding stone could move freely. A horizontal wooden shaft is used for driving the grinding stone. The latter is normally kept free to rotate. The wooden shaft is driven by a pair of bullocks or a camel.

The paste formed as a result of grinding the burnt clayey lime-stones in the mill after mixing the required quantity of water and gravels, provides the cementing as well as plastering material used in the construction of roofs, walls and floors. However, the mortar lime prepared for the roofs is slightly different from the one prepared for the walls, the difference being that in case of the roofs molasses (राला), barley flour and in some cases *bailgiri* (बैलगिरी) are mixed with the limestone. This is done with a view to making the roof stronger and water-proof.

The first stage for the construction of the *pucca* wall is to raise the wall by placing the stones one over the other. In-between the stones, mortar lime is put and thus the wall is complete. In the majority of cases, the walls are not given the lime plaster either from outside or from inside and only the open spaces or pores between the stones are lined with mortar lime. This is called *teep* (टीपकरना) in local dialect. In some other cases, however, the outer walls are lined with mortar lime and the inner walls are given two coats of mud plaster—the first with thick black mud (काली मिट्टी) taken from the *johr* and mixed with small pieces of wheat stems, and the second a thick coat of mud mixed with cowdung.

The roofs of the *pucca* houses are of two types *i.e.* (a) roofs of joists and red stone slabs (कड़ी और सिल्ली की छत) and (b) *ladda* roof (arched roof). The arched roofs are again of two types (i) simple *ladda* and (ii) *pulia ladda* or *"dat or pullia ki chatt"* (roof consisting of a number of arches.

(a) *Roof of Joists & Slabs*

In this type of roof, wooden beams (joists) are placed horizontally 1 to 1½ feet apart so as to provide support to the red stone slabs placed on them. Holes in-between the slabs are filled up with lime mortar and over the slabs a thick lime concrete of 3" thickness is plastered. Thus the slabs are not visible from the roof, but they are visible from the ceiling.

(b) *Ladda Roof*

(i) *Simple Ladda (Arched Roof)* :—The construction of *'ladda roof'* is like this : in the first place, along with walls, a wooden support is prepared. On this support, with the help of mud, clay and wheat straws, a temporary *kaccha* arch-like frame is prepared. This arch-like frame is covered with a coat of about 3 inches of lime mortar. Over this coat, pebbles mixed with lime mortar are spread so as to make the roof stronger and give it a horizontal shape. Finally, mortar lime is put. The wooden support and the temporary *kaccha* arch structure are removed when the mortar-lime has dried up and got fixed up.

(ii) *Pullia Ladda* :—In this kind of roof, joists are put on the walls of the room and a similar wooden support is erected. On this support, with the help of mud, clay and wheat straws, a temporary frame for supporting the arches is prepared. The rest of the process of roofing is the same as in the case of *ladda ki chhat*, described above. This type of roof also looks horizontal from above, but from the ceiling a number of arches, supported by wooden joists, are clearly visible.

(iii) *Kaccha-pucca (Mixed)* :—In this type of house, while the walls are mostly *pucca*, i.e. made of stone and mud, the roof is generally *kaccha*, i.e. made of wheat stalks and joists without shape (locally called *danda*).

Chapter VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

(ITS COMPOSITION AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY IT)

Sources of data for this Chapter

Housing table E-V and the two subsidiary tables E-V-1 and E-V-2 based on it, are the relevant sources of data for this chapter. Table E-V gives the classification of the sampled households by the number of members and by the number of rooms occupied. This table and the two subsidiary tables are based on a 20% sample of the households. Subsidiary table E-V-I shows the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied. Subsidiary table E-V-2 gives the number of persons, males and females, per room and persons per household in each category of household. The data in all these tables relates to the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole, its rural and urban areas, the D.M.C. urban tract and its census zones, New Delhi, and Delhi Cantt.

Definition of the term 'Household' in 1961 Census

A 'household' in 1961 census, refers to the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group has been regarded as a separate household.

Instructions to the enumerators for recording the number of rooms in Census Household

Column 13 of the Houselist sought information regarding the number of rooms in Census Household. The following instructions were issued to the enumerators as to the way the relevant entry in this column was to be made and the manner in which the term 'room' was to be understood :—

"If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple."

"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."

"A room should usually have four walls with a doorway 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, cattle-shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room."

The number of members in the sampled households and the number of rooms occupied by them

TABLE 6.1

Sampled Households in the Union Territory of Delhi and its Census Tracts, classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied (Based on 20% sample)

Name of Tracts	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house holds	Total No. of members	Total No. of rooms	Households with No regular room		Households with One room		Households with Two rooms		Households with Three rooms		Households with Four rooms		Households with five or more rooms		
					No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of rooms	No. of members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Delhi ..	Total	95440 (100·0)	484128 100·0	158761 [100·0]	661 (0·7)	3054 0·6	57645 (60·4)	241511 49·9	22842 (23·9)	131307 27·1	7508 (7·9)	50585 10·5	3723 (3·9)	28459 5·9	3061 (3·2)	18016 11·3]	29212 6·9
	Rural	9140 (100·0)	57043 100·0	21996 [100·0]	55 (0·6)	264 0·4	3256 (35·6)	14469 25·4	2536 (27·7)	15289 26·8	1559 (17·1)	10876 19·1	874 (9·6)	7030 12·3	860 (9·4)	5495 [25·0]	9120 16·0
	Urban	86300 (100·0)	427080 100·0	136765 [100·0]	606 (0·7)	2790 0·6	54389 (63·0)	227042 53·2	20306 (23·5)	116018 27·2	5949 (7·0)	39709 9·3	2849 (3·3)	21429 5·0	2201 (2·5)	12521 [9·2]	20092 4·7
D.M.C. .	Urban	73410 (100·0)	367537 100·0	115685 [100·0]	376 (0·5)	1966 0·5	46544 (63·4)	196240 53·4	17402 (23·7)	100509 27·4	4980 (6·8)	34255 9·3	2406 (3·3)	18482 (5·0)	1702 (2·3)	9773 [8·4]	16085 4·4
New Delhi	Urban	11288 (100·0)	50368 100·0	18057 [100·0]	162 (1·4)	600 1·2	7037 (62·4)	27220 54·0	2486 (22·0)	13214 26·2	853 (7·6)	4718 9·4	353 (3·1)	2003 4·0	397 (3·5)	2077 [11·5]	2613 5·2
Delhi Cantt.	Urban	1602 (100·0)	9175 100·0	3023 [100·0]	68 (4·3)	224 2·4	808 (50·4)	3582 39·1	418 (26·1)	2295 25·0	116 (7·2)	736 8·0	90 (5·6)	944 10·3	102 (6·4)	571 [22·2]	1394 15·2

(Note :— the figures marked with the following show percentages)
1. Brackets, ()
2. Underlined, —
3. [ ]

Table 6.1 is based on a 20 per cent sample. There are 95,440 sampled households consisting of a total number of 4,84,128 persons who live in 1,58,761 rooms in the Union Territory of Delhi. The average number of persons per sampled household in the Delhi Territory thus works out to 5.1, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.0. In the rural areas of Delhi, the average number of persons per sampled household comes to 6.2, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 2.4 and the average number of persons per room to 2.6. The average number of persons per sampled household in urban Delhi works out to 5.0, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.1. Amongst different tracts of urban Delhi, the average number of persons per sampled household in the D.M.C. urban tract is 5.0, the average number of rooms per sampled household is 1.5 and the average number of persons per room is 3.2. In New Delhi, there are, on an average, 4.4 persons per sampled household, 1.6 rooms per sampled household and 2.8 persons per room. Delhi Cantt. has an average of 5.7 persons per sampled household, 1.9 rooms per sampled household and 3.0 persons per room.

It is noteworthy that nearly 60 per cent of the sampled households and nearly 50 per cent of the total members thereof in the Union Territory of Delhi are in the category of occupants of one room only; the corresponding percentages of households and members in this category are 35.6 and 25.4 in rural Delhi and 63.0 and 53.2 in urban Delhi, respectively.

The category of households with two rooms each accounts for 23.9% of the total sampled households in the Delhi Territory and covers 27.1% of the total persons in the sample. Rural Delhi has a higher percentage of its sampled households in this category as compared to the corresponding percentage of such households in urban Delhi, but in spite of it, the percentage of total sampled persons covered by this category is higher in urban Delhi as compared to that of rural Delhi. The percentage of sampled households having two rooms each in Delhi Cantt. is 26.1 which is next only to the corresponding percentage of 27.7 in this category for rural Delhi.

The category of households with three rooms each has a higher percentage of sampled households in rural Delhi (17.1) as compared to the corresponding percentage of 7.9 in the Delhi Territory and 7.0 in urban Delhi. Within urban Delhi, New Delhi, has the highest percentage (7.6%) of sampled households in the category of those with three rooms each.

Rural Delhi has 9.6% of its sampled households in the category of those with four rooms each as compared to the corresponding percentage of 3.9 for Delhi Territory as a whole and 3.3 for urban Delhi. Amongst the census tracts of urban Delhi, Delhi Cantt. has the highest percentage (5.6%) of sampled households in this category.

The category of households with five or more rooms each has 9.4% of its sampled households in rural Delhi as compared to the corresponding percentage of 2.5 in urban Delhi and 3.2 in Delhi Territory as a whole. Within urban Delhi, Delhi Cantt. has the maximum percentage of 6.4% of its sampled households in this category. It may be noted that 25.0% of the total rooms occupied by the sampled households in rural Delhi and 22.2% of those in Delhi Cantt. are covered by this category.

The category of households having no regular room to live in covers 0.7% of the total sampled households and 0.6% of the total persons in the sample both in the Delhi Territory as a whole as well as its urban areas. Rural Delhi has 0.6% of its sampled households and 0.4% of the total persons thereof in this category. Amongst the census tracts of urban Delhi, Delhi Cantt. has the highest percentage of sampled households (4.3%) and persons (2.4%) in it.

Number of members in the sampled households and the number of rooms occupied by them in different zones of the D.M.C. Urban Tract.

Table 6.2 gives the required information.

TABLE 6.2

Sampled households classified by number of Members and by number of Rooms occupied in different zones of the DMC urban tract (based on 20% sample)

Name of Zones	Total No. of households	Total No. of members	Total No. of rooms	Households with no regular room		Households with one room		Households with two rooms		Households with three rooms		Households with four rooms		Households with five or more rooms	
				No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Zone I—Shahdara	5318	24484	7825	3	13	3680	14459	1130	6343	304	1963	127	982	74	724
Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	24781	128218	37270	178	1107	16657	71854	5135	32837	1568	11056	644	5164	599	6200
Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	12117	58022	19575	36	138	7461	29801	2986	15151	906	6861	440	3327	288	2744
Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzi-mandi..	13038	65735	20135	96	463	8558	37513	2896	16825	801	5478	361	2963	326	2493
Zone V—Transferred Area ..	8363	41274	14243	38	155	4661	19763	2506	13642	592	3502	417	2895	149	1317
Zone VI—South Delhi ..	3985	20847	7433	6	39	2017	8173	1263	7225	350	2276	222	1685	127	1449
Zone VII—West Delhi	5808	28957	9204	19	51	3510	14677	1486	8486	459	3119	195	1466	139	1158

Zone I—Shahdara

This zone has 5,318 sampled households consisting of 24,484 persons, living in 7,825 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Shahdara Zone thus works out to 4.6, the average number of rooms per household to 1.5 and the average number of persons per room to 3.1.

The category of households with one room each has the highest percentage of total sampled households in this zone and covers the maximum percentage of total persons thereof, followed next by the category of households with two rooms each. The former category has 69.2% of the total sampled households in this zone and covers 59.0% of the total persons, while the latter category accounts for 21.2% of the total sampled households and 26.0% of the total persons. Households with three rooms each constitute 5.7% of the total sampled households in this zone and account for 8.0% of the total persons thereof; those with four rooms each have 2.4% of the total sampled households and 4.0% of the total persons. The category of households with five rooms each forms 1.4% of the total sampled households in this zone, having 3.0% of the total persons thereof. Another 0.1% of the total sampled households in this zone have been reported to be those with no regular rooms, these households cover a negligible percentage of the total persons.

Old Shahdara City

It has 1,547 sampled households, constituting 5,392 persons living in 2,536 rooms. The average number of persons per room in this locality works out to 2.1, the average number of persons per household to 3.5 and the average number of rooms per household to 1.6.

There are 3 households consisting of 11 members who have no regular room. A large majority of the households (60.1%) and persons (46.5%) live in one room, followed by 27.0% of the households and 30.3% of the members with 2 rooms each. The households with three rooms each constitute 8.2% of the total members, whereas the households with 4 rooms each form 3.0% of the sampled households and have 5.6% of the total members in it. Only 1.5% of the total sampled households and 5.9% of the members in old Shahdara fall in the category of those with 5 rooms or more.

Gandhi Nagar

It has 893 sampled households, consisting of 1,178 members who reside in 1,178 rooms. The average number of persons per room in Gandhi Nagar works out to 1.0, the average number of persons per household to 1.3 and the average number of rooms per household to 1.3.

All the sampled households and members thereof have been reported occupying some regular room or the other. The highest percentage of households (76.7%) and members (65.3%) are in the category of those with 1 room only. The category of households with 2 rooms constitutes 17.4% of the total households and 15.1% of the total members in the sample in Gandhi Nagar. The households occupying 3 rooms each, constitute 3.2% of the total households and 2.6% of the total members and those with four rooms each account for 2.1% of the total households and 13.6% of the total members. There are 5 households (0.6%) and 40 members (3.4%) in the category of households occupying 5 rooms or more each.

Geeta Colony

It has 759 sampled households, consisting of 897 members, with a total number of 967 rooms. The average number of persons per room in Geeta Colony works out to 0.9, the average number of persons per household to 1.2 and the average number of rooms per household to 1.2.

The households with 1 room each constitute 79.0% of the total sampled households and account for 80.0% of the total members thereof, and those with 2 rooms each account for 16.3% of the total households and 14.0% of the total members. The households occupying 3 rooms each constitute 3.7% of the total households and an equal percentage of the total members, and those with 4 rooms each account for 0.6% of the total households and 1.3% of the total members. Only 0.4% of the total households and 1.0% of the total members are in the category of occupants of 5 rooms or more each.

Krishan Nagar

It has 395 sampled households, constituting 528 persons, living in 658 rooms. The average number of persons per room in Krishan Nagar works out to 0.8, the average number of persons per household to 1.3 and the average number of rooms per household to 1.6.

A large majority of the households (55.0%) and persons (45.0%) in Krishan Nagar are occupants of one room each, followed by 30.6% of the households and 23.0% of the members with two rooms each. The households with three rooms each constitute 9.1% of the sampled households and account for 10.6% of the total members, whereas the households with 4 rooms each form 3.8% of the sampled households and have 17.8% of the total members in it. Only 1.5% of the total sampled households and 3.6% of the members in Krishan Nagar fall in the category of those with 5 rooms or more.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

There are 24,781 sampled households, consisting of 1,28,218 persons who live in 37,270 rooms in this census zone. The average number of persons per sampled household in this zone thus works out to 5.17, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.5 and the average number of persons per room to 3.41.

The category of households with 1 room each is numerically the most predominant in this zone, followed by that of households with 2 rooms each; the former

constitutes 67.2% of the total sampled households and covers 56.0% of the total persons thereof and the latter accounts for 20.8% of the total sampled households in this zone and 25.7% of the total members. Households with 3 rooms each constitute 6.3% of the total sampled households and 8.6% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each form 2.6% of the total sampled households and 4.0% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 or more rooms each in this zone covers 2.4% of the total sampled households and 4.8% of the total persons. 0.7% of the total sampled households in this zone covering 0.9% of the total persons have been reported to be without some regular room.

The Walled Area of the City

In the walled city area, there are 12,980 sampled households, having a total number of 74,083 members living in 21,664 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this area thus works out to 5.7, the average number of rooms per household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.4.

There are 69 sampled households consisting of 371 members who have been reported as occupying no regular room. The highest percentage of households (59.1%) and persons (48.6%) fall in the category of those occupying one room each, followed by 24.6% of the households falling in the category of those with 2 rooms each who account for 28.0% of the members. The category of houseoulds with 3 rooms each covers 8.5% of the total sampled households and 11.0% of the total members, followed by the category of households with 4 rooms each accounting for 3.6% of the total sampled households and 5.2% of the total members. Households with 5 rooms or more constitute 3.7% of the total sampled households and 6.7% of the total members thereof in the walled area of the city.

Sadar Bazar

Sadar Bazar has 5,191 households in the sample; these consist of 29,307 members living in 7,201 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this area thus works out to 5.6, the average number of rooms per household to 1.4 and the average number of persons per room to 4.06.

Out of the total number of sampled households and members thereof, 28 households consisting of 115 members have been reported to be in the category of those with no regular room. The households with 1 room each constitute 73.2% of the total sampled households and 65.7% of the total members; those with 2 rooms each account for 18.6% of the total sampled households and 21.8% of the total members. Another 4.3% of the total sampled households come under the category of those with 3 rooms each and account for 6.1% of the total members, followed next by 1.7% of the total households and 2.9% of the total members falling in the category of those with 4 rooms each. The category of households with 5 rooms or more accounts for 1.7% of the total sampled households and has in it 3.1% of the total members.

Paharganj

The total number of sampled households in Paharganj is 6,188; these consist of 23,021 members living in 8,014 rooms. The average number of members per household in this locality works out to 3.7, the average number of rooms per household to 1.3 and the average number of persons per room to 2.9.

There are 46 households, constituting 0.7% of the total sampled households and 444 members thereof, accounting for 2.0% of the total members, who have been reported as occupying no regular room in Paharganj. A large majority of the households (77.7%) and persons (65.0%) are covered under the category of those with 1 room each, followed by 15.8% of the total households and 24.7% of the total persons having 2 rooms each. The category of households with 3 rooms each accounts for 4.0% of the total sampled households and 4.9% of the total persons and the next category of households with 4 rooms each covers 1.3% of the total sampled households and 1.8% of the total persons. The households with 5 rooms or more form 0.5% of the total sampled households and 1.6% of the total persons in Paharganj.

Red Fort

There are 422 sampled households, consisting of 1,807 members, residing in 391 rooms in the Red Fort area. The average number of members per household in it works out to 4.3, the average number of rooms per household to 0.9 and the average number of persons per room to 4.6.

There are 35 households, accounting for 8.3% of the total sampled households, and 177 members, constituting 9.8% of the total members, who have been reported as having no regular room in the Red Fort area. Out of the total sampled households and total members thereof, 90.8% of the households and 89.2% of the total members are in the category of those with 1 room each, followed by 0.9% of the sampled households and 1.0% of the total members who fall in the category of the occupants of 2 rooms each. No households in this area have been reported as falling in the categories of those with 3, 4 or 5 rooms or more.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

There are 12,117 sampled households consisting of 58,022 persons and living in 19,575 rooms in census Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar. The average number of rooms per sampled household in this zone works out to 4.8, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.0.

The category of households with one room each which accounts for 61.6% of the total sampled households in this zone and covers 51.4% of the total persons thereof is numerically the most predominant; this is followed by that of households with 2 rooms each, constituting 24.6% of the total sampled households

and covering 26.1% of the total persons. Households with three rooms each form 7.5% of the total sampled households and have 11.8% of the total persons; those with four rooms each have 3.6% of the total sampled households and cover 5.7% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 rooms each in this zone accounts for 2.4% of the total sampled households and has 4.7% of the total persons. Another 0.3% of the total sampled households in this zone have no regular room and account for 0.3% of the total persons in it.

Karol Bagh

There are 7,280 sampled households consisting of 37,489 persons who live in 12,227 rooms in Karol Bagh. The average number of persons per household in this locality thus works out to 5.1, the average number of rooms per household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.1.

Nineteen households consisting of 79 members, constituting 0.3% of the total sampled households and 0.2% of the total persons amongst them, have been reported as having no regular room in Karol Bagh. The majority of the sampled households (60.5%) live in 1 room each and account for 51.5% of the total persons; followed next by 23.2% of the households who have 2 rooms each and cover 25.0% of the total persons. Households with three rooms each constitute 9.2% of the total sampled households and account for 12.3% of the total persons; the next category of households with 4 rooms each accounts for 3.8% of the total sampled households and covers 5.6% of the total persons. There are 215 households consisting of 2,043 persons, accounting for 3.0% of the total sampled households and 5.4% of the total persons, who are in the category of those with 5 rooms or more.

Anand Parbat

It has 771 sampled households with 3,439 persons living in 1,094 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Anand Parbat thus works out to 4.5, the average number of rooms per household to 1.4 and the average number of persons per room to 3.1.

The highest percentages of households (74.4%) and persons (61.8%) are in the category of those with 1 room, followed by 15.8% of the sampled households in the category of those with 2 rooms each and accounting for 20.3% of the total members. Households with 3 rooms each constitute 6.0% of the total sampled households and account for 9.2% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each constitute 1.6% of the total sampled households and cover 3.0% of the total persons. Households with 5 rooms each or more constitute 2.1% of the total sampled households and cover 5.6% of the total persons. One household consisting of 2 persons has been reported to be occupying no regular room in Anand Parbat.

Patel Nagar

In Patel Nagar, there are 1,378 sampled households who consist of 7,418 persons and live in 2,780 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this locality thus works out to 5.4, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 2.0 and the average number of persons per room to 2.7.

8 households having 32 members, constituting 0.6% of the total sampled households and 0.4% of the total members thereof, have been reported as occupying no regular room in Patel Nagar. Numerically most predominant is the category of households with 1 room each which accounts for 44.7% of the total households and 43.1% of the total persons, followed in the second place by the category of households with 2 rooms each which covers 32.6% of the total sampled households and 29.1% of the total members. Households with 3 rooms each account for 10.9% of the total sampled households covering 11.4% of the total persons and those with four rooms each form 9.2% of the total sampled households and 10.4% of the total members. There are 31 households with 416 persons, constituting 2.2% of the total sampled households and 5.6% of the total persons who are in the category of those having 5 rooms each or more.

Kishan Ganj

Kishan Ganj has 1,082 sampled households, with 3,847 members, who live in 1,337 rooms. The average number of persons per household in this colony works out to 3.5, the average number of rooms per household to 1.2 and the average number of persons per room to 2.9.

78 per cent of the total sampled households in Kishan Ganj are in the category of those with 1 room each and cover 61.2% of the total persons; this category is followed by that of households with 2 rooms each, accounting for 19.7% of the total sampled households and 34.0% of the total members. Households with 3 rooms each constitute 1.2% of the total sampled households, having 2.8% of the total persons. The next category of households with 4 rooms each accounts for 0.6% of the total sampled households and 1.6% of the total persons. There are no sampled households occupying 5 rooms each or more. This locality has reported 5 households with 17 members occupying no regular room.

Daya Basti including Subhadra Colony

This locality has 212 sampled households with 1,037 members, living in 345 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in it works out to 4.9, the average number of rooms per household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.0.

Households with 1 room each constitute 50.5% of the total sampled households and account for 50.3% of the total persons, those with 2 rooms each form 43.8% of the total sampled households and cover 40.6% of the total persons. The category of households with 3 rooms each forms 1.4% of the total sampled households and 3.6% of the total persons. Another 2.4% of the sampled households are in the category of those with 5 rooms each or more and cover 3.5% of the total persons. No sampled house-

hold in this locality has been reported as being without some regular room.

Industrial area of Najafgarh including the Swatantra Bharat Mills

In this area, there are 374 sampled households, who have 1,531 members living in 471 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in it thus works out to 4.1 the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.3 and the average number of persons per room to 3.2

81 per cent of the sampled households in the industrial area of Najafgarh (including the Swatantra Bharat Mills), are in the category of households with three rooms each constitute 1.1% of the total persons in it; these are followed by 16% of the sampled households residing in two rooms each and accounting for 19.0% of the total persons. Households with three rooms each constitute 1.1% of the total sampled households with 1.6% of the total per- the corresponding percentages of households and persons being exactly the same in the next category of households with four rooms each. Another 0.3% of the total sampled households in it are in the category of those with five rooms each or more and account for 1.6% of the total persons. 2 households having 3 members have been reported as being without any regular room in this area.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

This census zone has 13,038 sampled households consisting of 65,735 persons who live in 20,135 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household works out to 5.0, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.5 and the average number of persons per room to 3.2.

The majority of households in this zone occupy one room each, these being followed by those with two rooms each. The former constitute 65.6% of the total sampled households and account for 57.0% of the total persons thereof and the latter form 22.2% of the total sampled households and cover 25.5% of the total persons. The category of households with three rooms each has 6.2% of the total sampled households and 8.3% of the total persons, that of households with four rooms each has 2.8% of the total sampled households and 4.5% of the total persons. Households with five rooms each have 2.5% of the total sampled households and consist of 4.0% of the total persons. This census zone has reported another 0.7% of the total sampled households and 0.7% of the total persons who do not have any regular room.

Subzimandi Area

Subzimandi area which includes Kamla Nagar, Roop Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Shakti Nagar and Nawab Ganj area, has in it 5,697 sampled households consisting of 31,804 persons living in 8,843 rooms. The average number of persons per household in this area thus works out to 5.6, the average number of rooms per household to 1.5 and the average number of persons per room to 3.6.

Twenty-five sampled households with 91 members in Subzimandi area have been reported to be having no regular rooms. The category of households with one room each accounts for 65.6% of the total sampled households and covers 55.6% of the total persons in it; the next category of households with two rooms each constitutes 22.1% of the total sampled households and accounts for 27.0% of the total persons. Households with three rooms each form 7.0% of the total sampled households and have in them 9.0% of the total persons; those with four rooms each constitute 2.7% of the total sampled households and cover 4.4% of the total persons. This area has 126 households in the category of those having five rooms each or more, with 1,186 persons, forming 2.2% of the total sampled households and 3.7% of the total persons.

Civil Lines

In Civil Lines, there are 3,325 sampled households, consisting of 16,598 persons who live in 6,120 rooms. The average number of persons per household in Civil Lines thus comes to 5.0, the average number of rooms per household to 1.8 and the average number of persons per room to 2.7.

Households with 1 room each constitute 69.5% of the total sampled households and cover 62.0% of the total persons; those with 2 rooms each form 20.8% of the total members. The category of households with 3 rooms each covers 3.3% of the total sampled households and 5.7% of the total persons; the next category of those with 4 rooms each has 1.7% of the total sampled households and 2.3% of the total persons. Households with 5 rooms each or more constitute 2.6% of the total sampled households and account for 4.0% of the total persons. 70 households consisting of 357 persons, constituting 2.1% of the total sampled households and 2.2% of the total persons, have been reported as having no regular rooms in Civil Lines.

Narela

In Narela, there are 410 sampled households consisting of 2,419 members and residing in 1,137 rooms. The average number of persons per household comes to 5.9, the average number of rooms per household to 2.8 and the average number of persons per room to 2.1.

Narela strikes a differert note, as the majority of sampled households (38.8%) in it are in the category of those with 2 rooms each and account for 35.0% of the total persons. The category of households with 1 room each covers 21.7% of the total sampled households and has 16.4% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each form 16.6% of the total sampled households and cover 17.4% of the total persons; those with four rooms each account for 8.5% of the total households and 11.5% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 rooms each or more has 14.2% of the total sampled households and 19.6% of the total persons. 1 household consisting of 1 person has been reported to be having no regular room in Narela.

Zone V—Transferred Area

There are 8,363 sampled households, consisting of 41,274 persons who live in 14,243 rooms in Zone V—Transferred Area of the D.M.C. urban tract. The average number of persons per sampled household in this zone works out to 5.0, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.7 and the average number of persons per room to 2.9.

The category of households with 1 room each has 55.7% of the total sampled households and covers 47.9% of the total persons; that of households with 2 rooms each has 30.0% of the total sampled households and accounts for 33.0% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each form 7.1% of the total sampled households and have 8.5% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each constitute 5.0% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 rooms each has 1.8% of the total sampled households and 3.2% of the total persons. Another 0.4% of the total sampled households and 0.4% of total persons have been reported to be without some regular room in this zone.

Sunder Nagar

Sunder Nagar has 98 sampled households consisting of 426 persons who live in 274 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Sunder Nagar thus works out to 4.3, the average number of rooms per household to 2.8 and the average number of persons per room to 1.5.

Households with 1 room each in Sunder Nagar constitute 34.7% of the total sampled households in it and account for 28.0% of the total persons; those with 2 rooms each form 27.6% of the total sampled households and cover 33.5% of the total persons. The category of households with 3 rooms each accounts for 3.1% of the total sampled households having 3.8% of the total persons, and that of households with 4 rooms each has 12.2% of the total sampled households and 9.8% of the total persons. This locality has 22.4% of its sampled households in the category of those having 5 or more rooms each, covering 24.9% of its total persons. No sampled household in Sunder Nagar has been reported to be without some regular room.

The distinction of Sunder Nagar, as brought out by the figures above, lies in the fact that unlike other localities, it has quite a sizeable proportion of its sampled households and persons in the uppermost category of households having 5 rooms or more.

Nizammudin

It has 202 sampled households consisting of 1,108 members, living in 573 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Nizammudin thus works out to 5.5, the average number of rooms per household to 2.8 and the average number of persons per room to 1.9.

In Nizammudin, the category of households with 3 rooms each is numerically the most predominant, followed by the category of households with 1 room each and of those with 2 rooms each, respectively. Households with 3 rooms each form 28.7% of the total sampled households and 30.7% of the total persons; those with 1 room each cover 26.2% of the total sampled households and 22.1% of the total persons, and those with 2 rooms each account for 21.3% of the total sampled households and 20.3% of the total members. The category of households with 4 rooms each has 14.4% of the total sampled households, constituting 15.3% of the total persons. Another 9.4% of the total sampled households are in the category of those having 5 or more rooms each and [illegible] of the total persons. No sampled household in Nizamuddin has been reported as being without some regular room.

Jangpura including Pant Nagar

Jangpura (which includes Pant Nagar), has 323 sampled households with 1,827 persons residing in 645 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this locality thus works out to 5.6, the average number of rooms per household to 2.0 and the average number of persons per room to 2.8.

Households with 1 room each in Jangpura constitute 50.2% of the total sampled households and account for 44.5% of the total persons; this category is followed by that of households with 2 rooms each, having in it 24.7% of the total households and covering 26.9% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each form 12.1% of the total sampled households and have 12.4% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each constitute 9.0% of the total sampled households, having 11.00% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 or more rooms each forms 4.0% of the total households and 5.2% of the total persons. No sampled household in this locality has been reported as being without some regular room.

Lajpat Nagar including NehruNagar and Amar Colony

In Lajpat Nagar, which includes Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony, there are 1,381 sampled households consisting of 7,546 persons who live in 2,501 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this locality thus works out to 5.5. the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.8 and the average number of persons per room to 3.0.

The category of households with 1 room each in Lajpat Nagar (including Nehru Nagar and Amar Colony) constitutes 43.0% of the total sampled households having 36.4% of the total persons; the next category of households with 2 rooms each having 42.4% of the total sampled households with 44.0% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each have 5.6% of the total sampled households and cover 6.6% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each forming 7.3% of the total sampled households and accounting for 11.3% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 or more rooms each has 1.2% of the total sampled households who cover 1.4% of the total persons. 7 households consisting of 30 persons, accounting for 0.5% of the total sampled households and 0.3% of the total persons, have been reported to be without some regular room in this locality.

Zone VI—South Delhi

This zone has 3,985 sampled households having 20,847 persons who live in 7,433 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this zone works out to 5.23, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.9 and the average number of persons per room to 2.80.

The category of households with 1 room each has 50.6% of the total sampled households in this zone and 39.2% of the total persons thereof; that of households with 2 rooms each has 31.7% of the total sampled households and 34.6% of the total persons. Households with three rooms each constitute 8.8% of the total sampled households and 11.0% of the total persons thereof; those with 4 rooms each form 5.6% of the total sampled households and 8.0% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 rooms each accounts for 3.2% of the total sampled households and has in it 7.0% of the total persons. Another 0.1% of the total sampled households in this zone who cover 0.2% of the total persons thereof have been reported to be without some regular room.

Kailash Colony, including Baikunth Colony and Sant Nagar

In this colony, there are 71 sampled households consisting of 356 persons, who live in 145 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household thus works out to 5.0, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 2.4 and the average number of persons per room to 2.5.

No sampled household in this locality has been reported to be without some regular room. Households with 1 room each form 45.1% of the total sampled households and cover 30.9% of the total persons; those with 2 rooms each have 28.1% of the total sampled households consisting of 27.6% of the total persons. The category of households with 3 rooms each has 17.0% of the total sampled households and accounts for 20.5% of the total persons. 7 per cent of the sampled households come under the category of those with 4 rooms each and cover 14.0% of the total persons. Only two sampled households, constituting 2.8% of the total sampled households are in the category of those with 5 or more rooms each and cover 25 persons, forming 7.0% of the total persons.

Kalkaji

In Kalkaji, there are 407 sampled households, having 2,100 members, living in 814 rooms. The average number of persons per household in Kalkaji works out to 5.1, the average number of rooms per household to 2.0 and the average number of persons per room to 2.6.

The category of households with 2 rooms each is numerically the most predominant category in Kalkaji; 52.3% of the total sampled households in this locality belong to this category and account for 53.0% of the total persons. Households with 1 room each constitute 28.5% of the total sampled households who have 24.3% of the total persons; those with 3 rooms each form 10.8% of the total sampled households, having 12.8% of the total persons. The category of households with four rooms each accounts for 7.4% of the total sampled households and covers 8.7% of the total persons and that of households with 5 or more rooms each has 1.0% of the total sampled households with 1.2% of the total persons. No sampled households in Kalkaji have been reported to be without some regular room.

Malviya Nagar

In Malviya Nagar, there are 407 sampled households consisting of 2,144 persons, living in 862 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this locality works out to 5.3, the average number of rooms per household to 2.1 and the average number of persons per room to 2.5.

Households with 2 rooms each, are the most predominant in Malviya Nagar, these being followed by those with 1 room each. The category of households with two rooms each has 67.6% of the total sampled households and accounts for 68.6% of the total persons; that of households with 1 room each has 15.2% of the total sampled households and 11.8% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each constitute 8.1% of the total sampled households and 8.2% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each form 8.6% of the total sampled households and 10.8% of the total persons. Another 0.5% of the total sampled households having 0.6% of the total persons are covered by the category of households with 5 or more rooms each. Malviya Nagar has reported no household without some regular room.

Kotla Mubarakpur

Kotla Mubarakpur has 768 sampled households with 3,706 persons, living in 1,224 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Kotla Mubarakpur thus works out to 4.8, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.0.

The category of households with 1 room each is numerically the most predominant in Kotla Mubarakpur, this being followed by that of households with 1 room each. The former category has 61.0% of the total sampled households covering 51.1% of the total persons and the latter accounts for 26.7% of the total sampled households and 30.1% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each constitute 6.5% of the total sampled households and 9.6% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each account for 3.0% of the total sampled households and cover 4.8% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 or more rooms has 2.1% of the total sampled households and 3.7% of the total persons. Another 0.7% of the total sampled households covering 0.7% of the total persons thereof in this locality have been reported to be without some regular rooms.

Hauz Khas Enclave

In Hauz Khas Enclave, there are 69 sampled households, consisting of 316 persons who live in 157 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Hauz Khas Enclave thus works out to 4.6, the average number of rooms per sampled household to

2.3 and the average number of persons per room to 2.0.

The number of persons belonging to the sampled households in category of households with 1 room each and of those with 2 rooms each in Hauz Khas Enclave are equally distributed, even though the percentage of sampled households in the former category is higher than the corresponding percentage in the latter. Whereas the households with one room each in Hauz Khas Enclave constitute 29.1% of the total sampled households and cover 25.6% of the total persons thereof, those with 2 rooms each account for 24.6% of the total sampled households and 25.6% of the total persons. The category of households with 3 rooms each has 16.0% of the total sampled households and 19.3% of the total persons; that of households with 4 rooms each accounts for 14.5% of the total sampled households and covers 22.2% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 rooms each has 5.8% of the total sampled households and 7.3% of the total persons. No sampled household in Hauz Khas Enclave has been reported to be without some regular room.

Mehrauli

In Mehrauli, there are 278 sampled households consisting of 1,731 persons who live in 582 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Mehrauli thus works out to 6.2, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 2.1 and the average number of persons per room to 3.0.

The category of households with 1 room each is numerically the most predominant in Mehrauli and is followed by that of households with 2 rooms each; the former category covers 41.3% of the total sampled households and 31.0% of the total persons and the latter accounts for 34.2% of the total sampled households and 39.0% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each constitute 10.8% of the total sampled households with 11.7% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each form 7.2% of the total sampled households and 10.7% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 or more rooms each has 6.5% of the total sampled households and 7.6% of the total sampled persons. No sampled household in Mehrauli has been reported to be without some regular room.

Zone VII—West Delhi

This census zone has 5,808 sampled households, consisting of 28,957 persons, who live in 9,204 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in it thus comes to 5.0, the average number of rooms per household to 1.6 and the average number of persons per room to 3.1.

The category of households with 1 room each has 60.4% of the total sampled households in this zone and covers 50.6% of the total persons; that of households with 2 rooms each has 25.6% of the total sampled households and 29.3% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each have 7.9% of the total sampled households and 10.8% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each have 3.4% of the total sampled households and 5.1% of the total persons. Households with 5 rooms each constitute 2.4% of the total sampled households and account for 4.0% of the total persons. Another 0.3% of the total sampled households, having 0.2% of the total persons thereof, have been reported to be without some regular room.

Tihar I and II

In Tihar I and II, there are 975 sampled households, consisting of 5,079 persons having 1,339 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Tihar I and II works out to 5.2, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.4 and the average number of persons per room to 3.8.

The highest percentage of sampled households and persons in Tihar I and II are found in the category of households with 1 room each, followed by that of households with 2 rooms each and other categories. Households with 1 room each constitute 70.7% of the total sampled households and cover 63.3% of the total persons thereof; those with 2 rooms each form 22.9% of the total sampled households and 28.5% of the total persons. The category of households with 3 rooms each claims 5.4% of the total sampled households and covers 6.5% of the total persons; that of households with 4 rooms each has 0.7% of the total households and 1.1% of the total persons. Households with 5 or more rooms each form 0.3% of the total sampled households and 0.6% of the total persons. There are no sampled households in Tihar I and II who don't have some regular room.

Moti Nagar

Moti Nagar has 532 sampled households; these have 2,918 persons living in 742 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Moti Nagar comes to 5.5, the average number of rooms per household to 1.4 and the average number of persons per room to 4.0.

The category of households with 1 room each in Moti Nagar accounts for the highest percentage of sampled households in it, followed by that of households with 2 rooms each; the former category has 76.9% of the total sampled households and covers 71.3% of the total persons thereof and the latter category accounts for 14.8% of the total sampled households having 15.9% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each form 1.7% of the total sampled households and have 2.2% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each constitute 5.5% of the total sampled households and cover 9.0% of the total persons. Another 1.1% of the total sampled households who account for 1.6% of the total persons are in the category of those having 5 or more rooms each. No sampled household in Moti Nagar has been reported as being without some regular room.

Tilak Nagar

Tilak Nagar has 464 sampled households consisting of 2,632 persons, living in 801 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in it comes

to 5.7, the average number of rooms per household to 1.7 and the average number of persons per room to 3.3.

The highest percentage of sampled households in Tilak Nagar falls in the category of households with 1 room each, while the category of households with 2 rooms each covers the highest percentage of total persons; the former category covers 45.4% of the total sampled households and 39.5% of the total persons thereof and the latter category accounts for 43.1% of the total sampled households and 45.3% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each claim 6% of the total sampled households with 7.0% of the total persons; those with 4 rooms each have 4.7% of the total sampled households and 6.9% of the total persons. Another 0.4% of the total sampled households and 0.8% of the total persons thereof are in the category of households with 5 or more rooms each. This locality has reported 2 households consisting of 14 persons being without some regular room.

Ramesh Nagar

There are 650 sampled households, consisting of 3,576 persons and living in 1,100 rooms in Ramesh Nagar. The average number of persons per sampled household in this locality works out to 5.5, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 1.7 and the average number of persons per room to 3.2.

The category of households with 2 rooms each is numerically the most predominant category in Ramesh Nagar, as it covers 49.2% of the total sampled households and 53.4% of the total persons thereof. This category is followed by that of households with 2 rooms each which claims 41.9% of the total sampled households and 34.9% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each account for 7.7% of the total sampled households and 9.9% of the total persons thereof; those with 4 rooms each form, 0.9% of the total sampled households and cover 1.4% of the total persons. Households with 5 or more rooms each constitute 0.3% of the total sampled households and cover 0.4% of the total persons. Ramesh Nagar has not reported any households which do not have any regular room.

Rajouri Garden

In Rajouri Garden, there are 237 sampled households consisting of 1,303 persons, who live in 639 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in this locality works out to 5.5, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 2.7, and the average number of persons per room to 2.0.

The category of households with 1 room each covers the highest percentage of sampled households in Rajouri Garden, but the highest percentage of total persons thereof is found in the category of households with 3 rooms each. Households with 1 room each constitute 29.5% of the total sampled households covering 19.3% of the total persons, while those with 3 rooms each form 26.2% of the total sampled households and 31.2% of the total persons thereof. The category of households with 2 rooms each accounts for 23.2% of the total sampled households and has 21.9% of the total persons; that of households with 4 rooms each has 6.3% of the total sampled households and 7.6% of the total persons. Households with 5 or more rooms each account for 13.9% of the total sampled households in Rajouri Garden and have 19.5% of the total persons thereof. This locality has reported 2 households consisting of 7 persons who do not have some regular rooms.

Najafgarh

Najafgarh has 222 sampled households consisting of 1,279 persons, living in 483 rooms. The average number of persons per sampled household in Najafgarh comes to 5.8, the average number of rooms per sampled household to 2.2 and the average number of persons per room to 2.6.

The category of households with 1 room each has the highest percentage of total sampled households in Najafgarh and that of households with 2 rooms each covers the highest percentage of total persons; the former category has 37.4% of the total sampled households with 31.6% of the total persons and the latter one forms 34.2% of the total sampled households covering 36.9% of the total persons. Households with 3 rooms each constitute 14.4% of the total sampled households and cover 15.1% of the total persons : those with 4 rooms each form 6.8% of the total sampled households and 7.6% of the total persons. The category of households with 5 or more rooms each has 6.8% of the total sampled households covering 8.7% of the total persons. One household consisting of 1 person has been reported to be without some regular room in Najafgarh.

Number of Members in the Sampled Households and the number of Rooms occupied by them in Delhi city compared with other selected Cities of India

Table 6.3 on Page 116 gives the distribution of the sampled households (based on a 20% sample) classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied in Delhi city and other selected cities of India. Absolute figures for Madras city were not made available, hence only partial entries for this city are inserted.

The average number of persons per sampled household in Delhi city is 5.0, Ahmedabad having the same corresponding figure. Calcutta has 4.9 persons per sampled household, and Kanpur 4.5. Hyderabad has 5.5 persons per sampled household and Bombay's corresponding figure is 5.3. Thus Bombay and Ahmedabad have higher figures for average number of persons per sampled household as compared to that of Delhi city. It may here be stated that the average number of persons per sampled household in a city has been computed by dividing the total number of persons belonging to the sampled households by the total number of sampled households in it.

The average number of rooms per sampled household in the cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Kanpur is 1.6 each, the corresponding figure for Bombay is 1.4 and for Hyderabad 2.3. The average number of rooms per sampled household in a city has been arrived at by dividing the total number of rooms

TABLE 6.3

Sampled households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied in Delhi city and other selected cities of India (based on 20% sample)

Name of City	Total No. of house-holds	Total No. of persons	Total No. of rooms	Households with no regular room		Households with one room		Households with two rooms		Households with three rooms		Households with four roons		Households with five rooms and more		
				No. of house-holds	No. of persons	No. of house-holds	No. of persons	No. of house-holds	No. of persons	No. of house-holds	No. of persons	No. of house-holds	No. of persons	No. of house holds	No. of Persons	No. of rooms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Delhi	**86300** (100·0)	**427080** (100·0)	**136765** (100·0)	**606** (0·7)	**2790** (0·6)	**54389** (63·0)	**227042** (53·2)	**20306** (23·5)	**116018** (27·2)	**5949** (6·9)	**39709** (9·3)	**2849** (3·3)	**21429** (5·0)	**2201** (2·6)	**20092** (4·7)	**12521** (9·1)
Calcutta	119595 (100·0)	584051 (100·0)	192828 (100·0)	505 (0·4)	1609 (0·3)	85940 (71·9)	330030 (56·5)	15848 (13·2)	98176 (16·8)	8014 (6·7)	59172 (10·1)	4306 (3·6)	36560 (6·3)	4981 (4·2)	58504 (10·0)	33926 (17·6)
Bombay	148659 (100·0)	783733 (100·0)	206667 (100·0)	3591 (2·4)	15373 (2·0)	107512 (72·3)	534525 (68·2)	24488 (16·5)	139612 (17·8)	7488 (5·0)	47569 (6·1)	3141 (2·1)	21920 (2·8)	2439 (1·7)	24734 (3·1)	15151 (7·3)
Madras	(100·0)	—	—	(0·3)	—	(67·5)	—	(17·1)	—	(7·2)	—	(3·7)	—	(4·2)	—	—
Ahmedabad	45210 (100·0)	224942 (100·0)	72253 (100·0)	76 (0·2)	175 (0·1)	29548 (65·3)	128574 (57·2)	10379 (23·0)	59694 (26·5)	2494 (5·5)	15365 (6·8)	1255 (2·8)	8711 (3·9)	1458 (3·2)	12423 (5·5)	9445 (13·1)
Hyderabad	39446 (100·0)	215121 (100·0)	89267 (100·0)	—	—	18055 (45·8)	74524 (34·7)	10635 (26·9)	58377 (27·1)	5001 (12·7)	32646 (15·2)	2875 (7·3)	21759 (10·1)	2880 (7·3)	27815 (12·9)	—
Kanpur City (Town Group).	37785 (100·0)	168483 (100·0)	61045 (100·0)	375 (1·0)	1576 (0·9)	23562 (62·3)	88573 (52·6)	8983 (23·8)	44992 (26·7)	2633 (7·0)	16353 (9·7)	1179 (3·1)	8124 (4·8)	1053 (2·8)	8865 (5·3)	6902 (11·3)

(Figures in brackets shows percentages

occupied by the total number of sampled households in it.

The average number of persons per room in Delhi city and Ahmedabad is 3.1 each, only Bombay having a higher figure of 3.8 persons per room. Calcutta has an average number of 3 persons per room, the corresponding figure for Kanpur being 2.8, and for Hyderabad 2.4. The average number of persons per room in a city has been calculated by dividing the total number of persons belonging to the sampled households by the total number of rooms occupied by them. It is of interest to observe that the category of households with 5 rooms and more accounts for 9.1% of the total number of rooms occupied by the sampled households in Delhi city, the corresponding percentages in this category for Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Kanpur being 17.6, 7.3, 13.1 and 11.3.

The category of households with 1 room each accounts for the highest percentage of total sampled households and total members thereof in all the cities under comparison, it being followed next by the category of households with 2 rooms each. These 2 categories put together account for 86.5% of the total sampled households and 80.4% of the total members thereof in the city of Delhi, 85.1% of the total sampled households and 73.3% of the total members thereof in Calcutta, 88.8% of the total sampled households and 86.0% of the total members thereof in Bombay and 84.6% of the total sampled households in Madras city. The corresponding percentages of sampled households and members thereof in these two categories are 88.3 and 83.7 in Ahmedabad, 72.7 and 61.8 in Hyderabad and 86.1 and 79.3 in Kanpur, respectively. Thus the percentage of sampled households in these two categories put together in the city of Delhi is lower than the corresponding percentages in Bombay and Ahmedabad and higher than the corresponding percentages in cities like Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Kanpur.

The categories of households with 3 and 4 rooms each put together account for 10.2% of the total sampled households and 14.3% of the total persons thereof in the city of Delhi, 10.3% of the total sampled households and 16.4% of the persons thereof in Calcutta, 7.1% of the sampled households and 8.9% of the total persons thereof in Bombay and 10.9% of the total sampled households in Madras. The corresponding percentages of sampled households and persons thereof respectively are 8.3 and 10.7 in Ahmedabad, 20.0 and 25.3 in Hyderabad and 10.1 and 14.5 in Kanpur. It may be observed that amongst all these cities, the percentage of sampled households and persons thereof in these two categories put together is the highest in Hyderabad. The percentage of sampled households having 3 and 4 rooms each put together in Delhi city is lower than the corresponding percentages in Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad and higher than the corresponding percentages in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Kanpur.

The category of households with 5 rooms each has, amongst all the cities under discussion, the lowest percentage (1.7%) of its sampled households in Bombay, the percentage of total sampled households in this category in Delhi city is higher than that of Bombay alone and is lower than the corresponding percentages in all other cities like Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur.

The category of households with no regular room has, amongst all the cities under discussion, the highest percentage of sampled households and persons thereof in Bombay. The percentage of sampled households having no regular room in Delhi city is lower than the corresponding percentages in Bombay and Kanpur and higher than the corresponding percentages in Calcutta, Madras and Ahmedabad. As is pointed out in Table No. 6.3 page 116, this category was not recognised in Andhra Pradesh, hence no figures for this category are available for Hyderabad.

PICTORIAL GLIMPSES

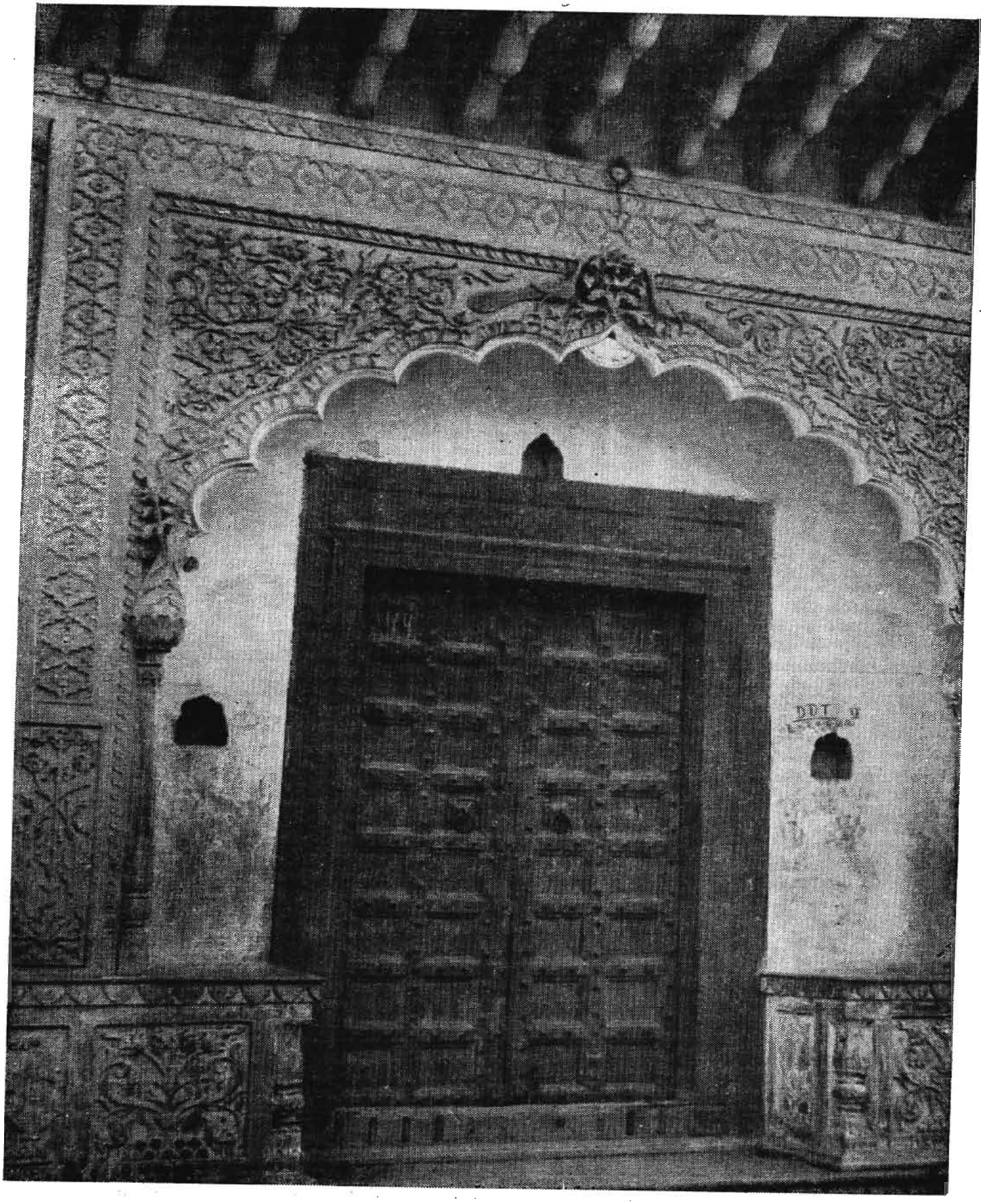
OF

HOUSING

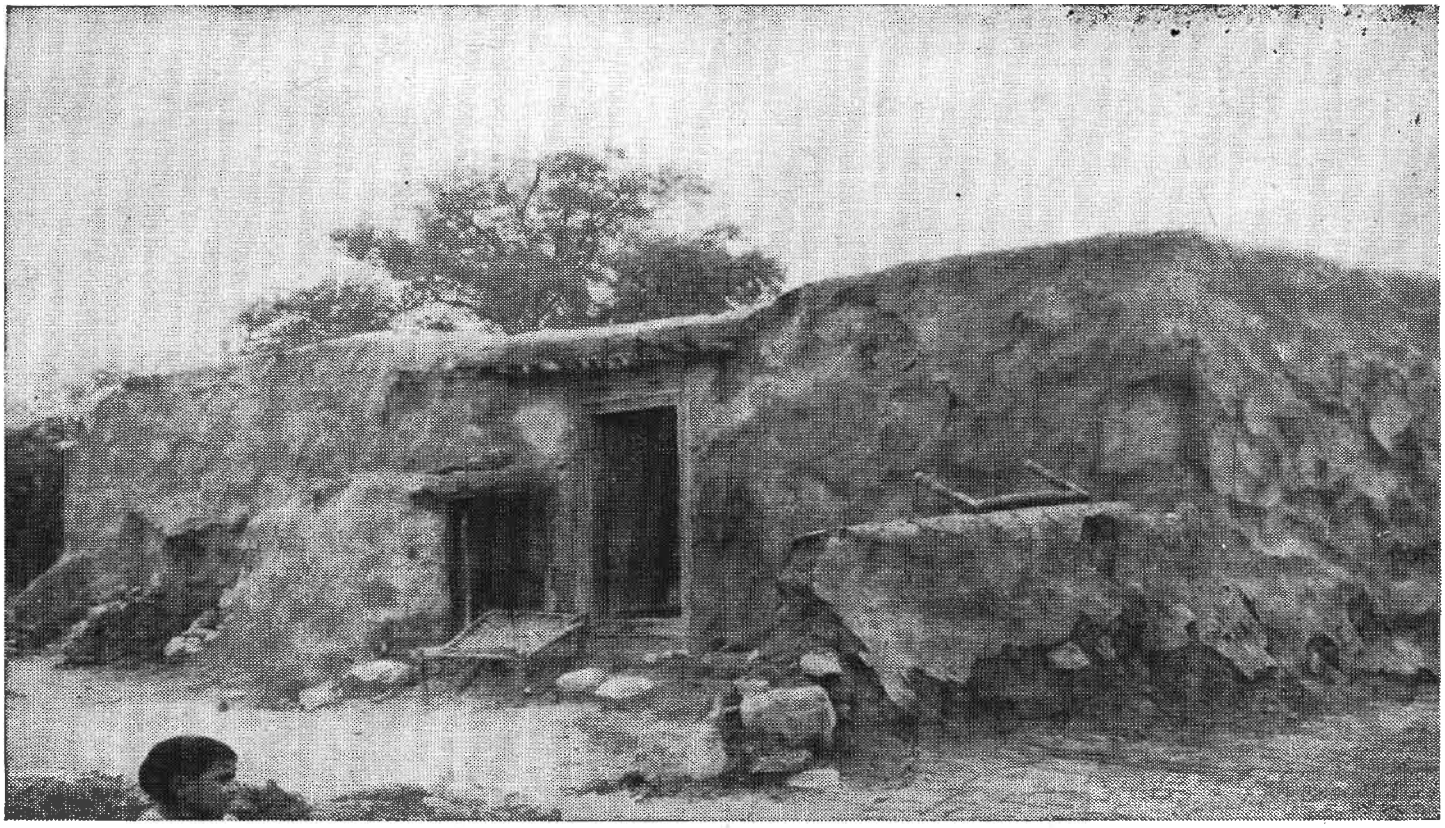
IN

DELHI

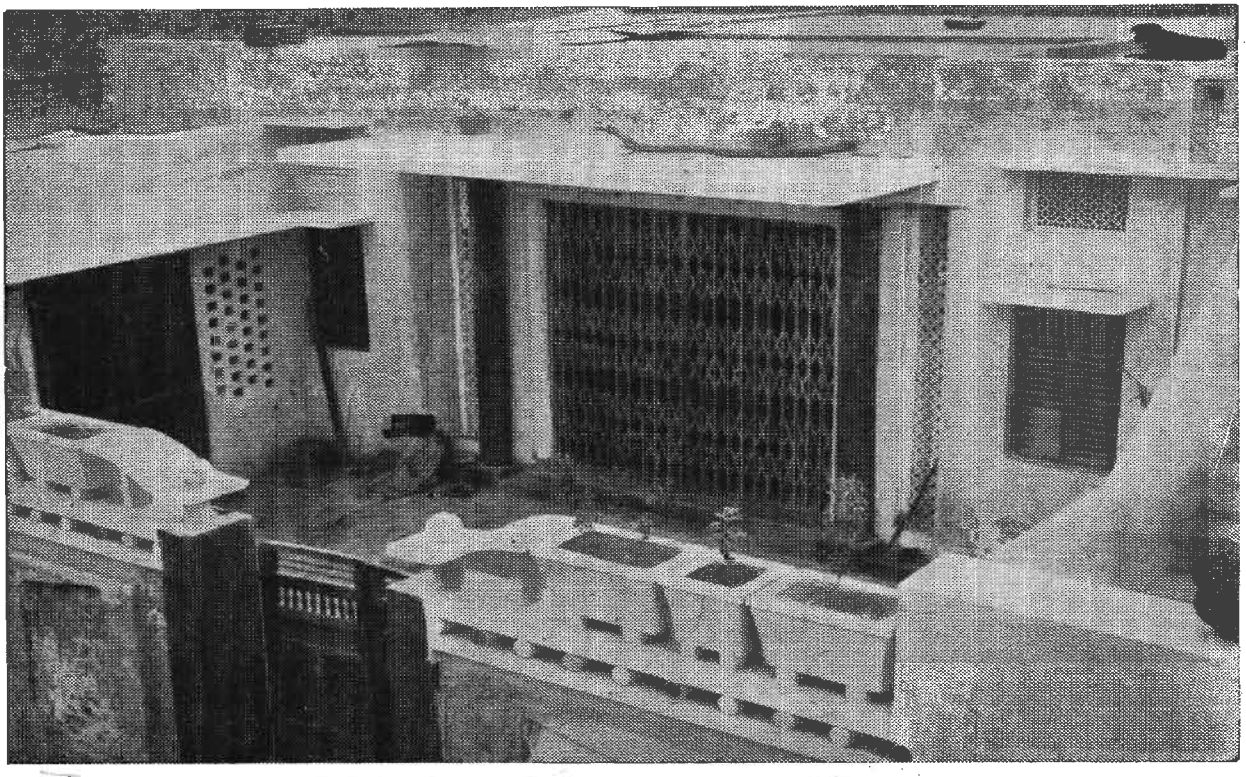
(A) HOUSES IN DELHI VILLAGES



The entrance door of a *Baniya* house in a Delhi village, built 50 years ago, fitted with strong door latches.



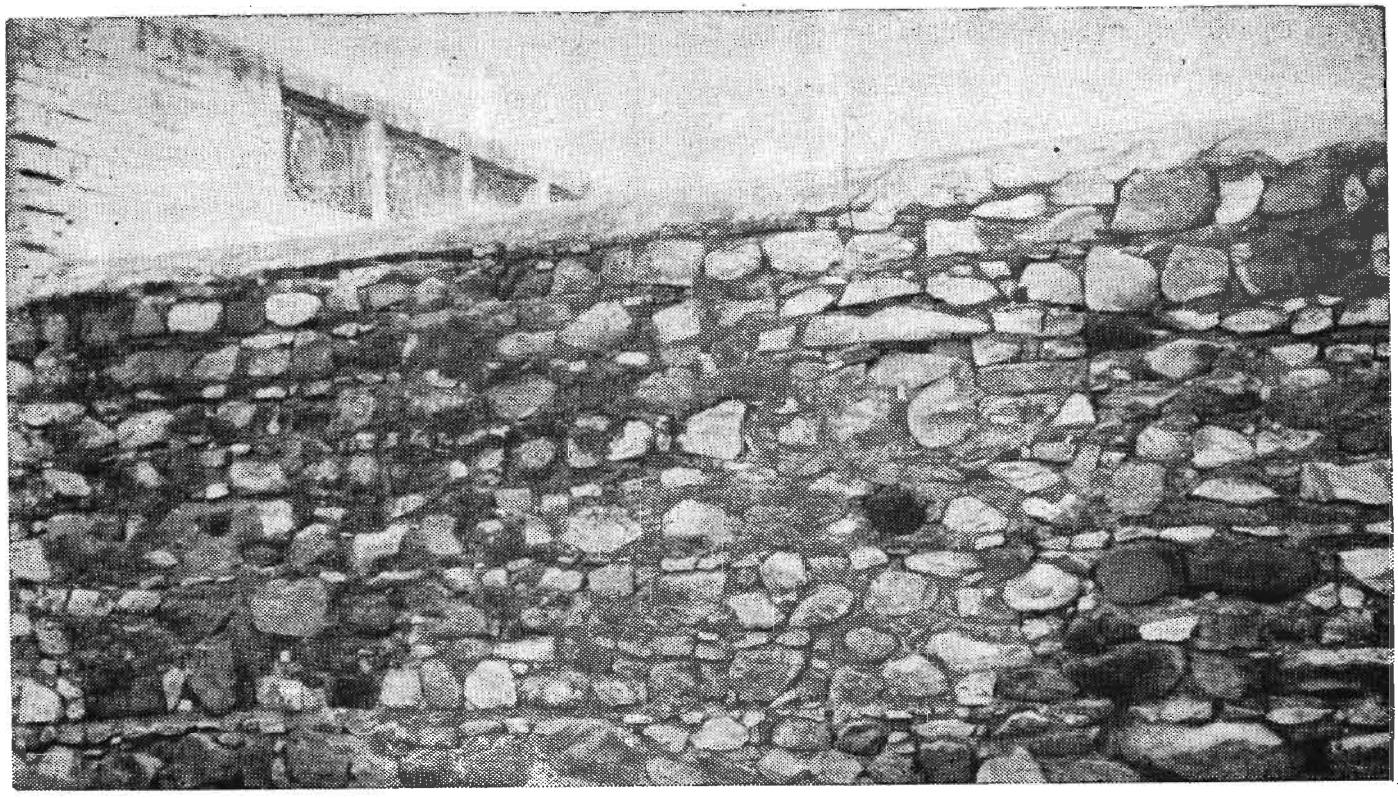
A kutcha *kumhar* house in a Delhi village.



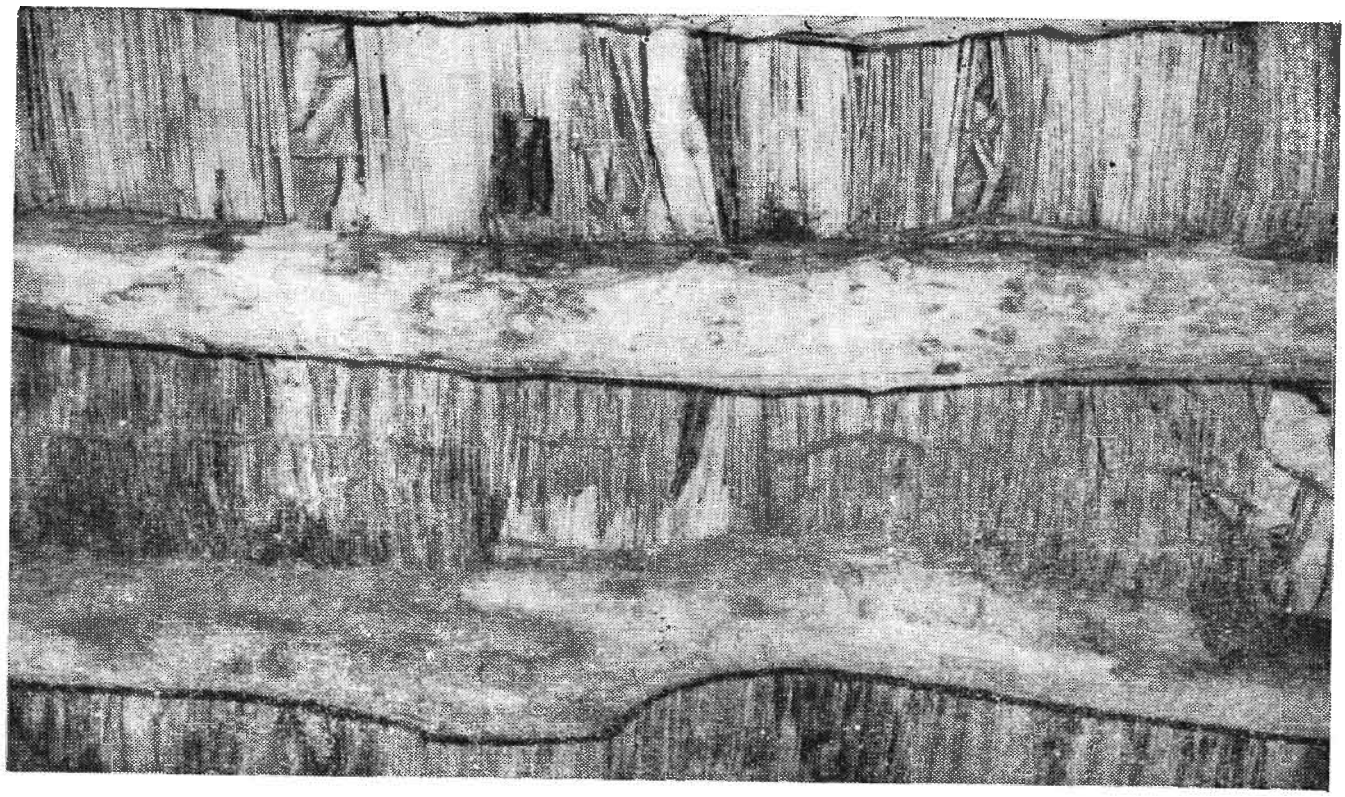
A Jat Zamindar house in a Delhi village, built according to modern architectural design.



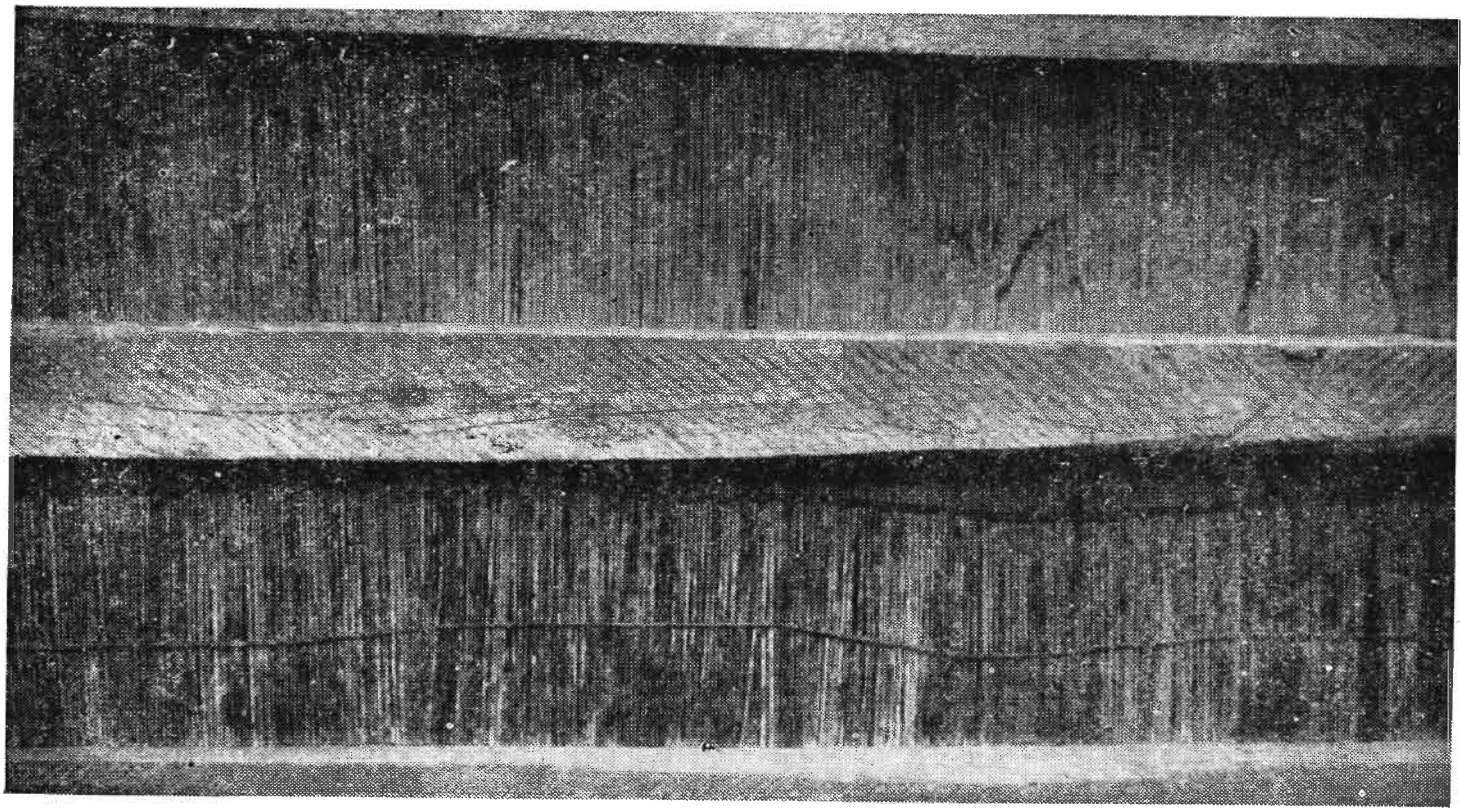
A rubble masonry house in village Yahya Nagar in Mehrauli Block, Delhi.



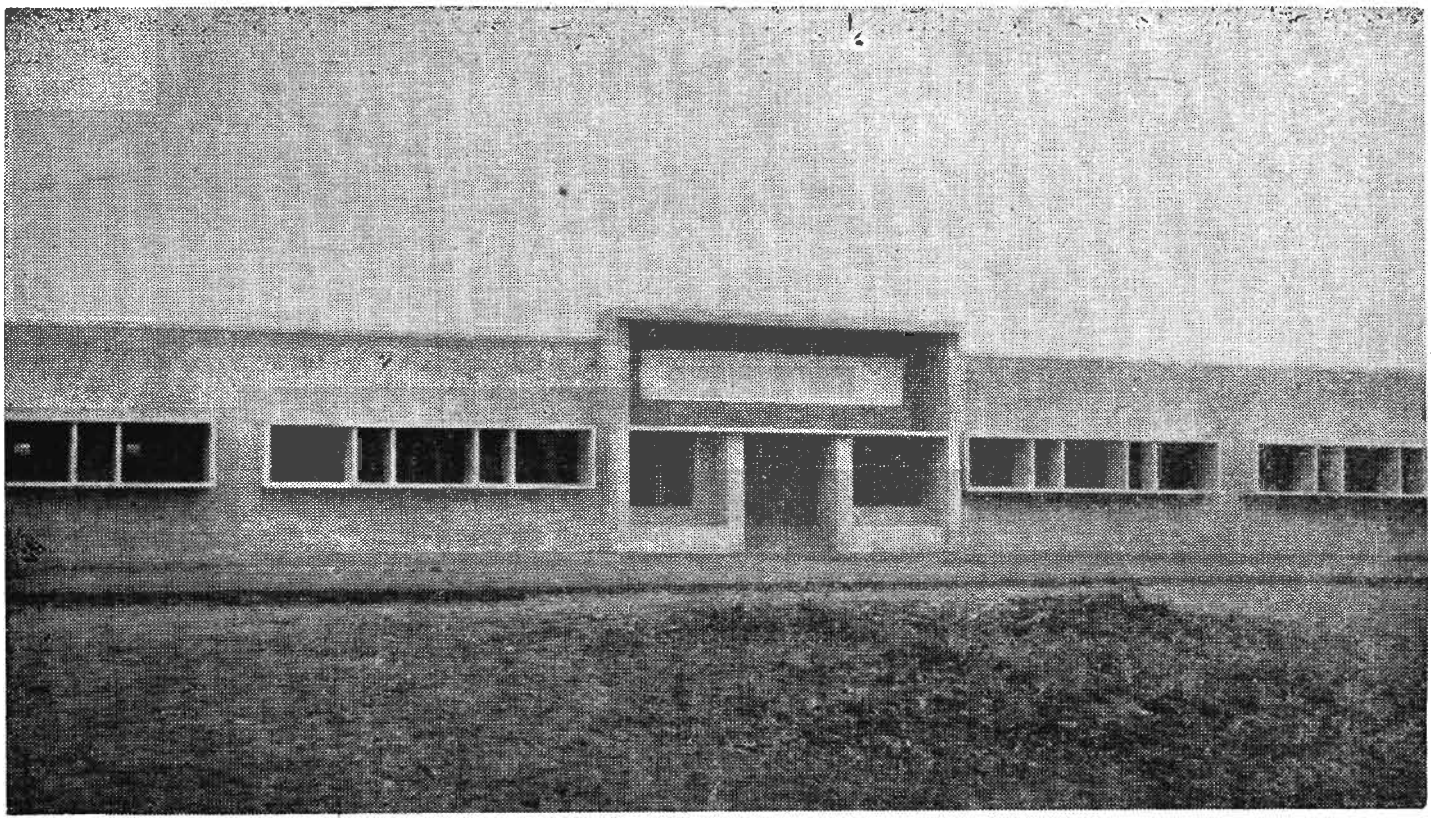
Stone wall of a house in a village in Mehrauli Block, Delhi.



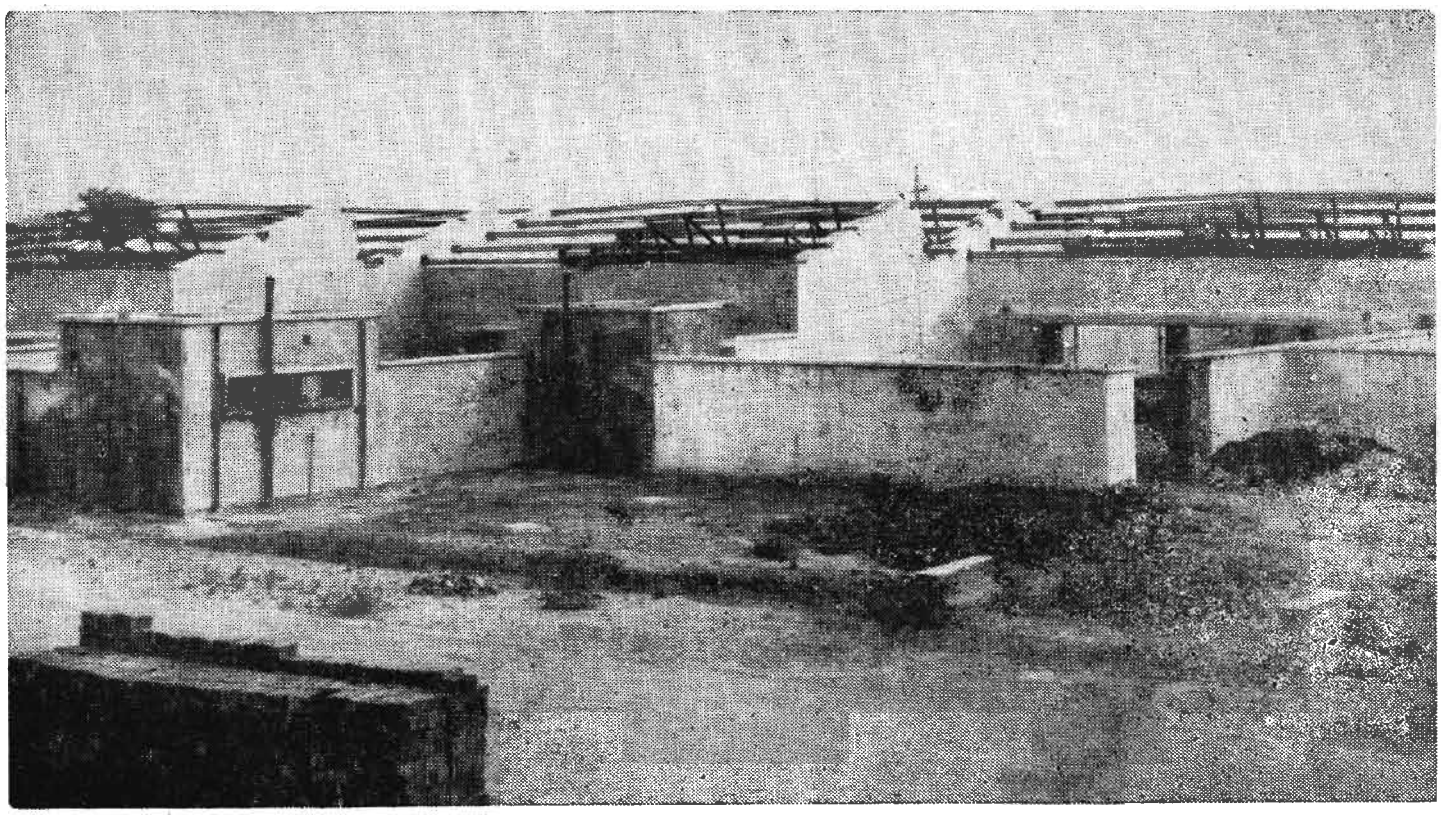
The roof of a mud hut made of joists of '*neem*' trees, wheat stalks and thin rope in a Delhi village.



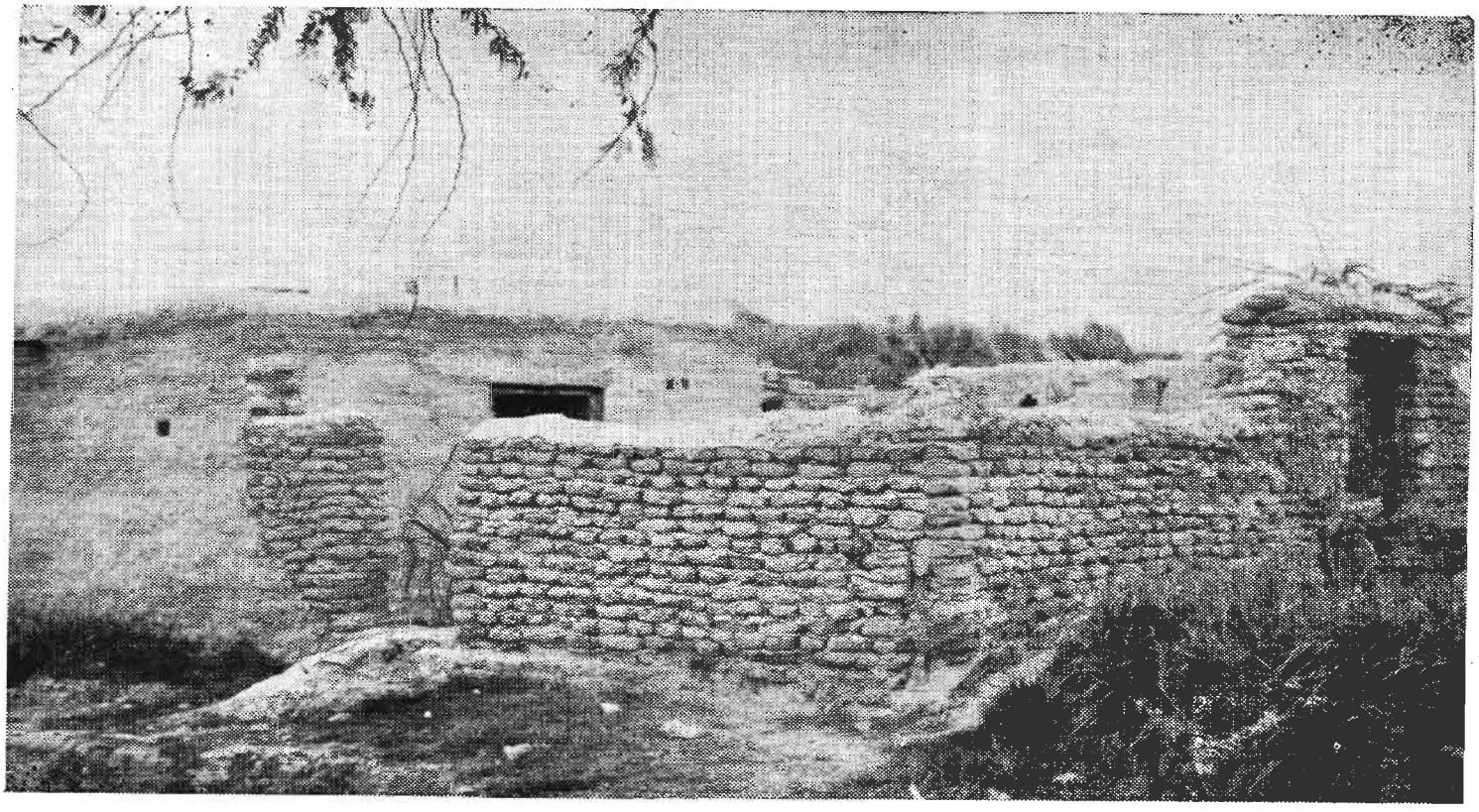
Roof with chicks made of reeds.



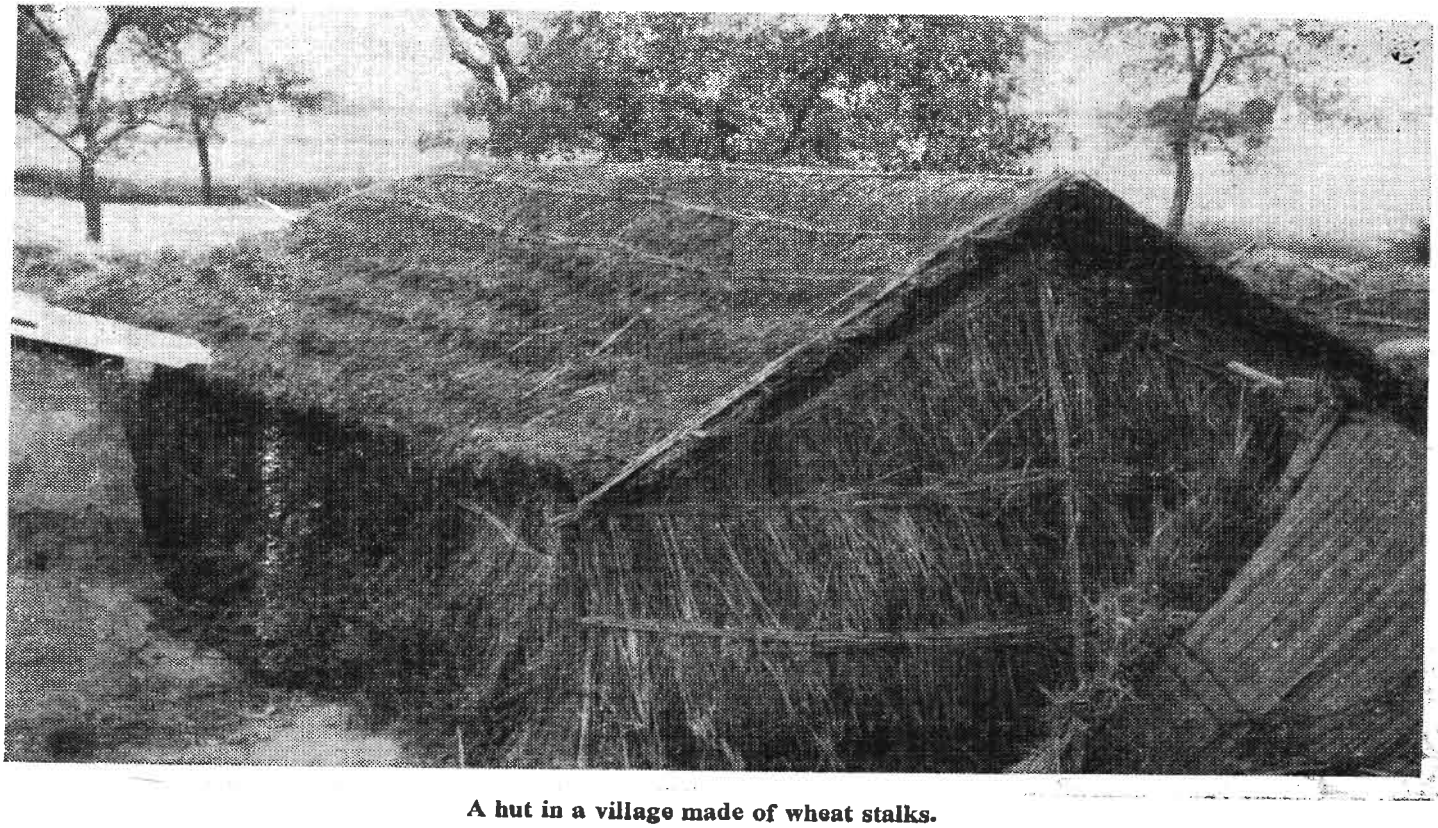
A modern school recently built in a Delhi village.



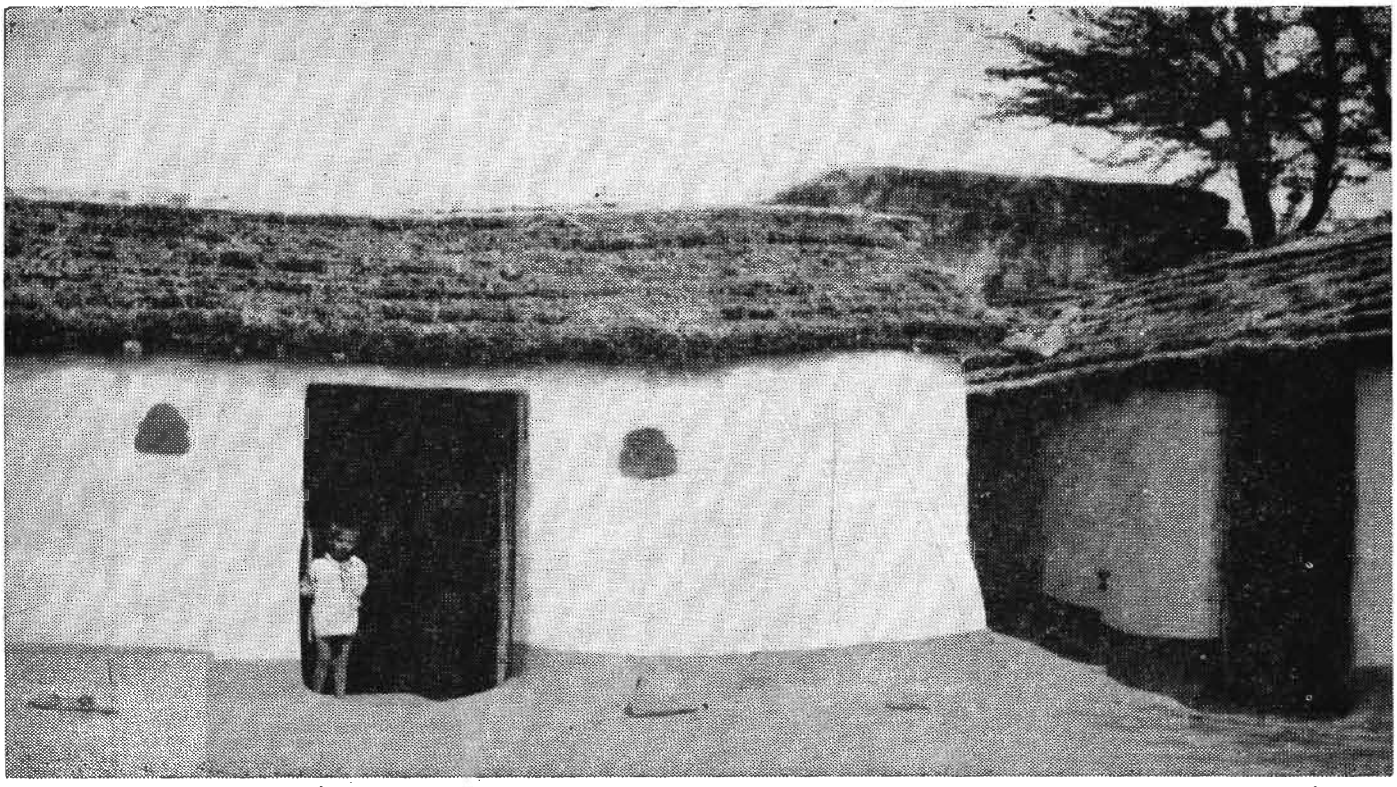
The building of a modern factory coming up near Badli village.



Partly built house with mud bricks.



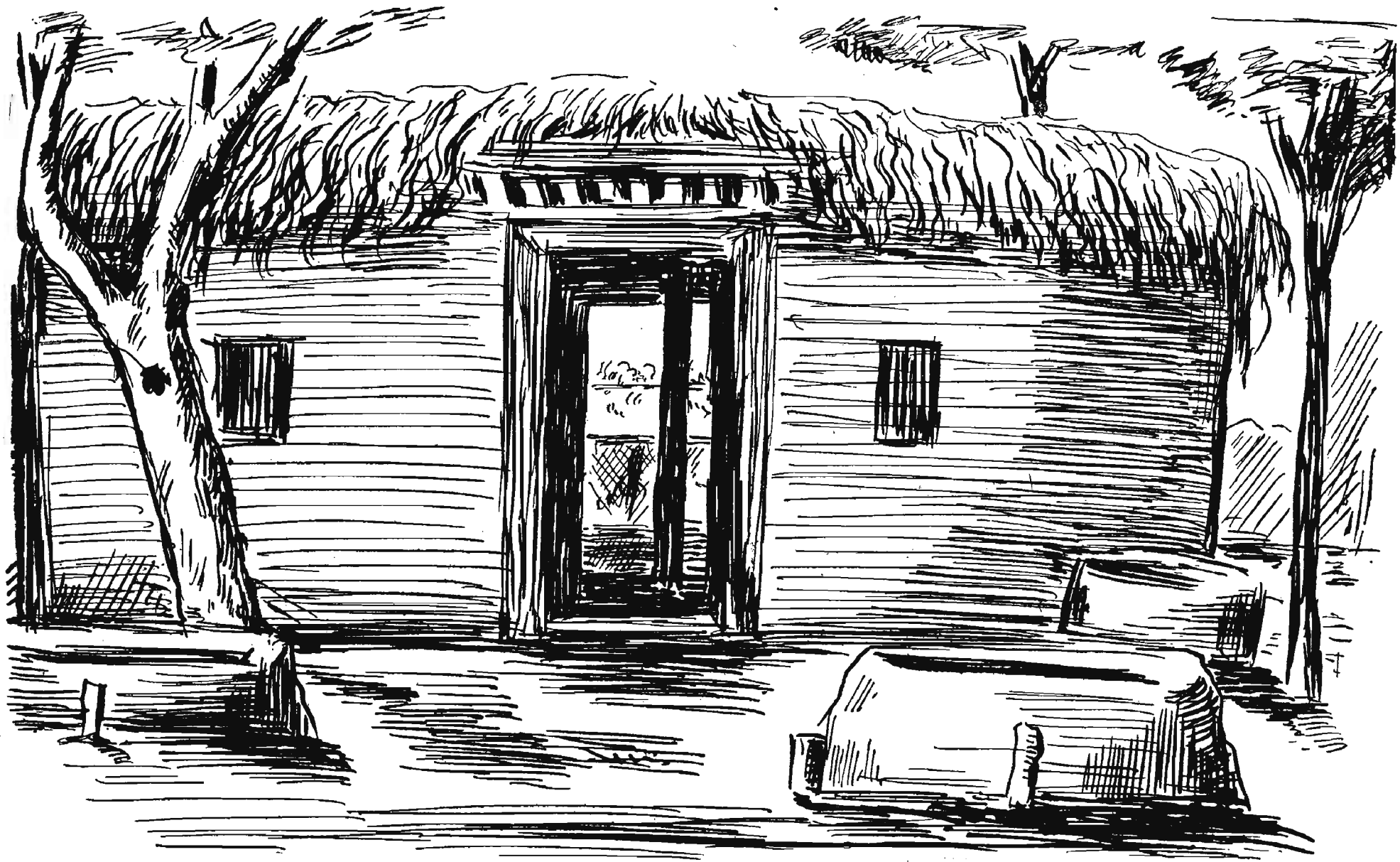
A hut in a village made of wheat stalks.



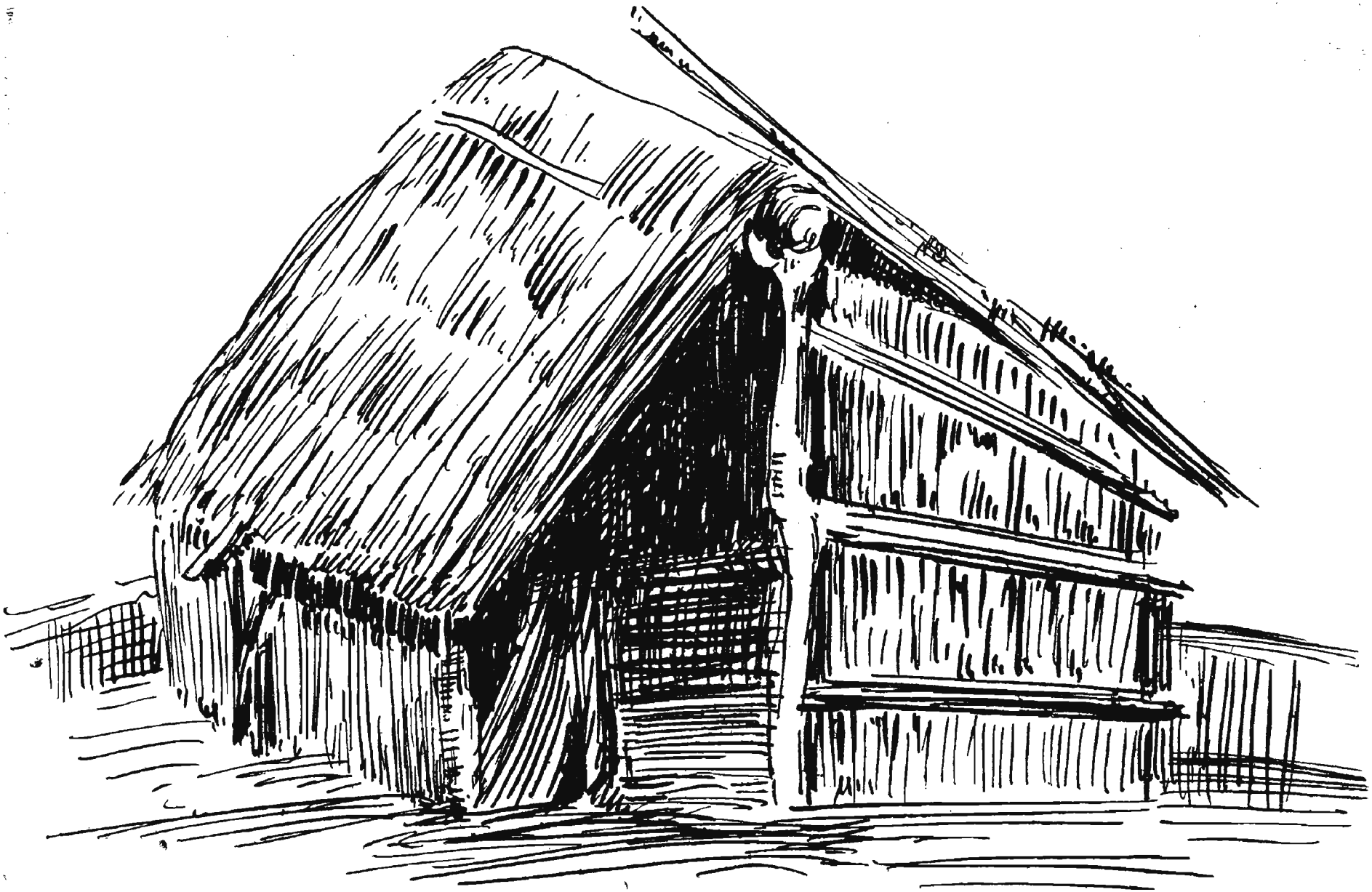
A '*bhangi*' house built of kachha walls and thatched roof in a Delhi village.



Village women collecting mud pieces from the village tank. The mud pieces will be used for constructing walls of *Kachha* house.

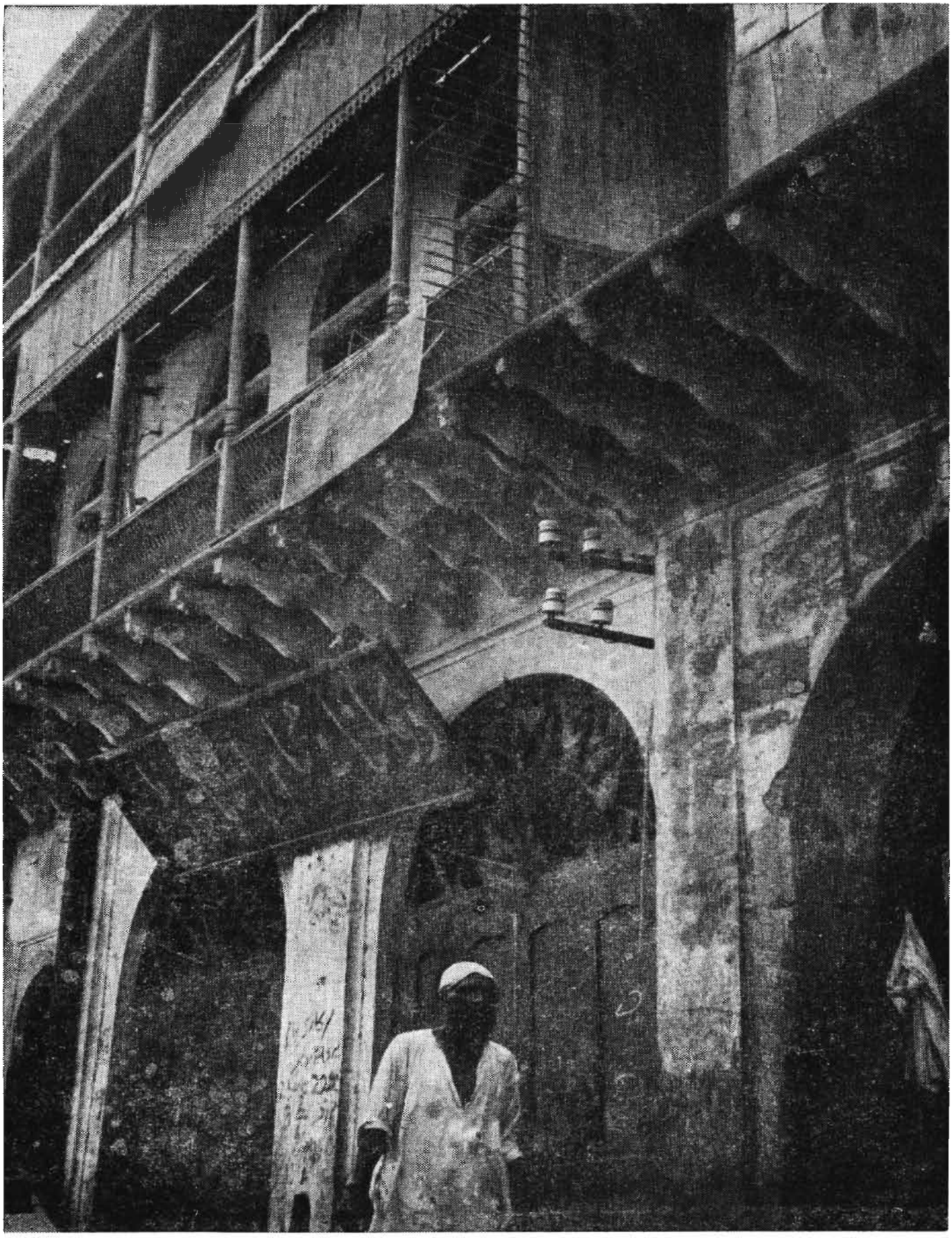


Sketch of a typical mud hut in a village.



Sketch of a typical straw hut in a village.

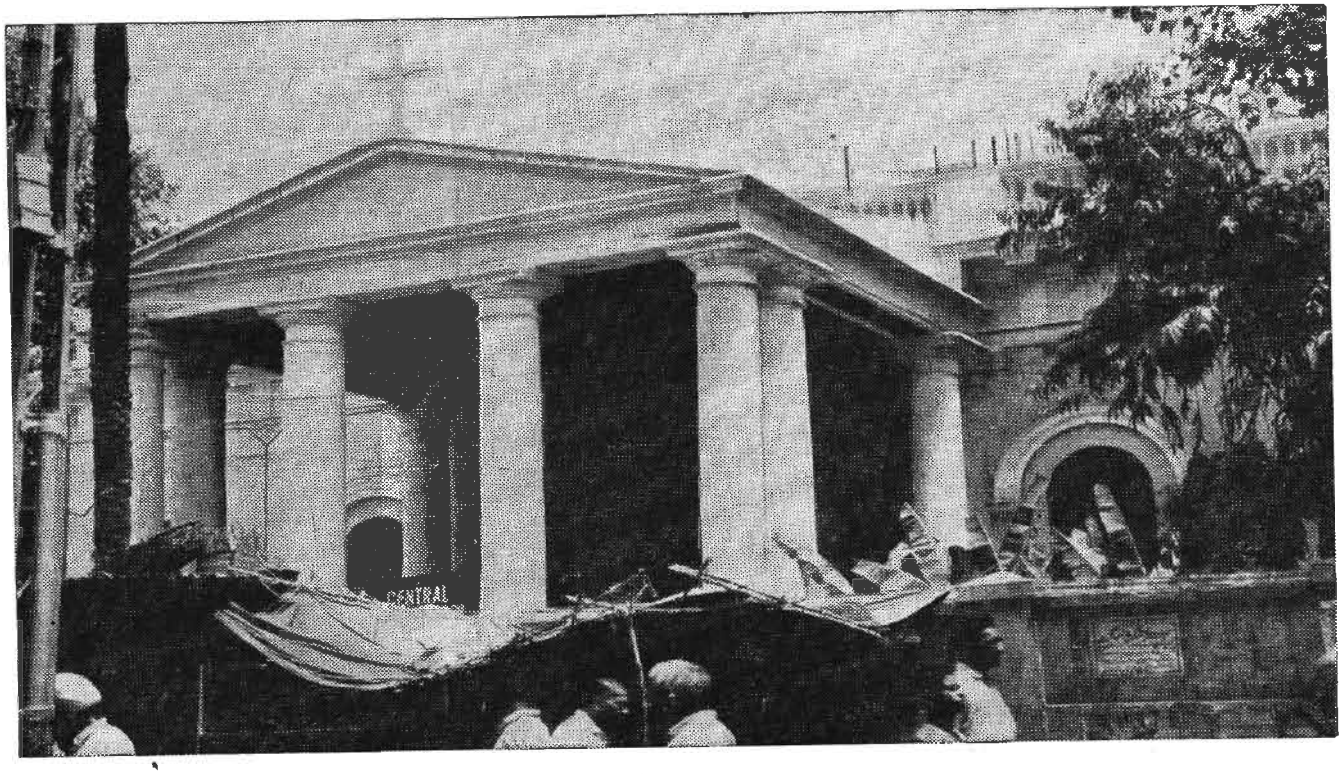
(B) HOUSES IN URBAN DELHI



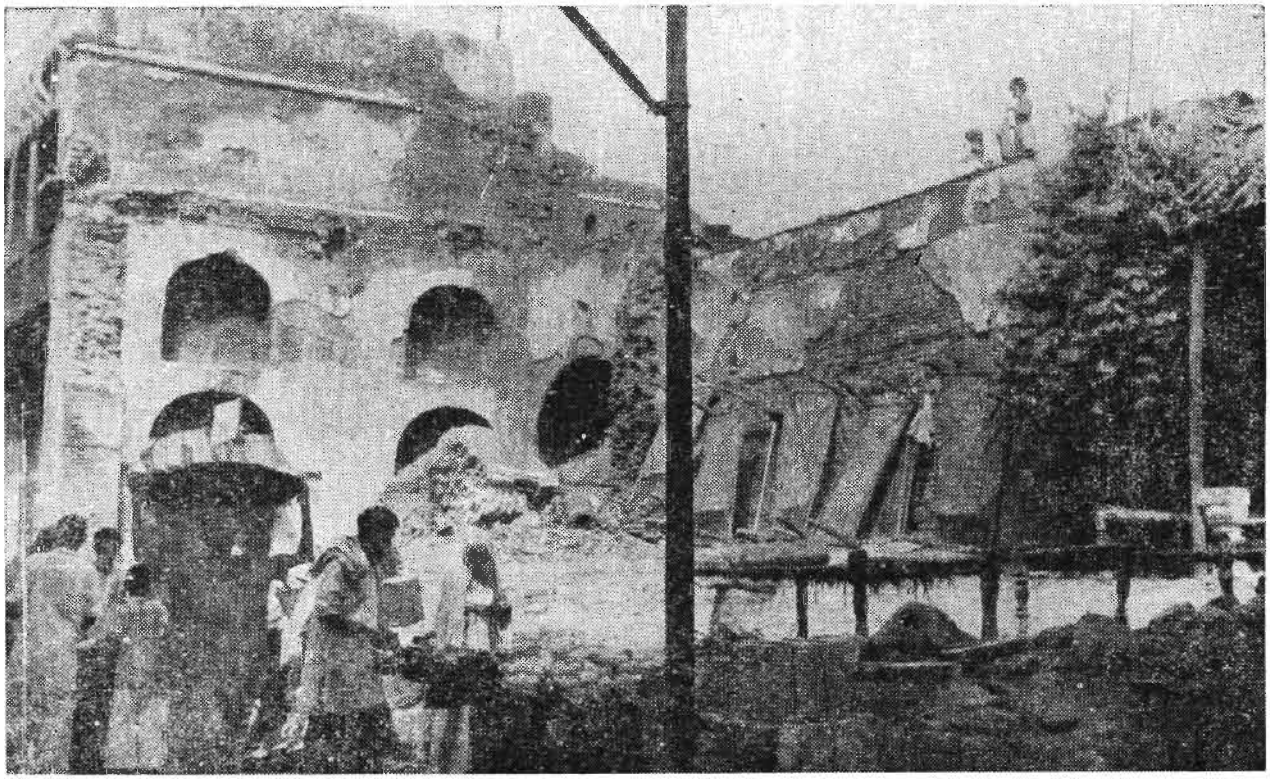
The house in which MIRZA GHALIB, the renowned Urdu poet, used to reside. (GALI KASIM JAN) (Note—The upper storey was constructed later on, after the death of the poet. At the moment it is in possession of the descendants of Hakim Ajmal Khan, the well known nationalist leader of the 1930's).



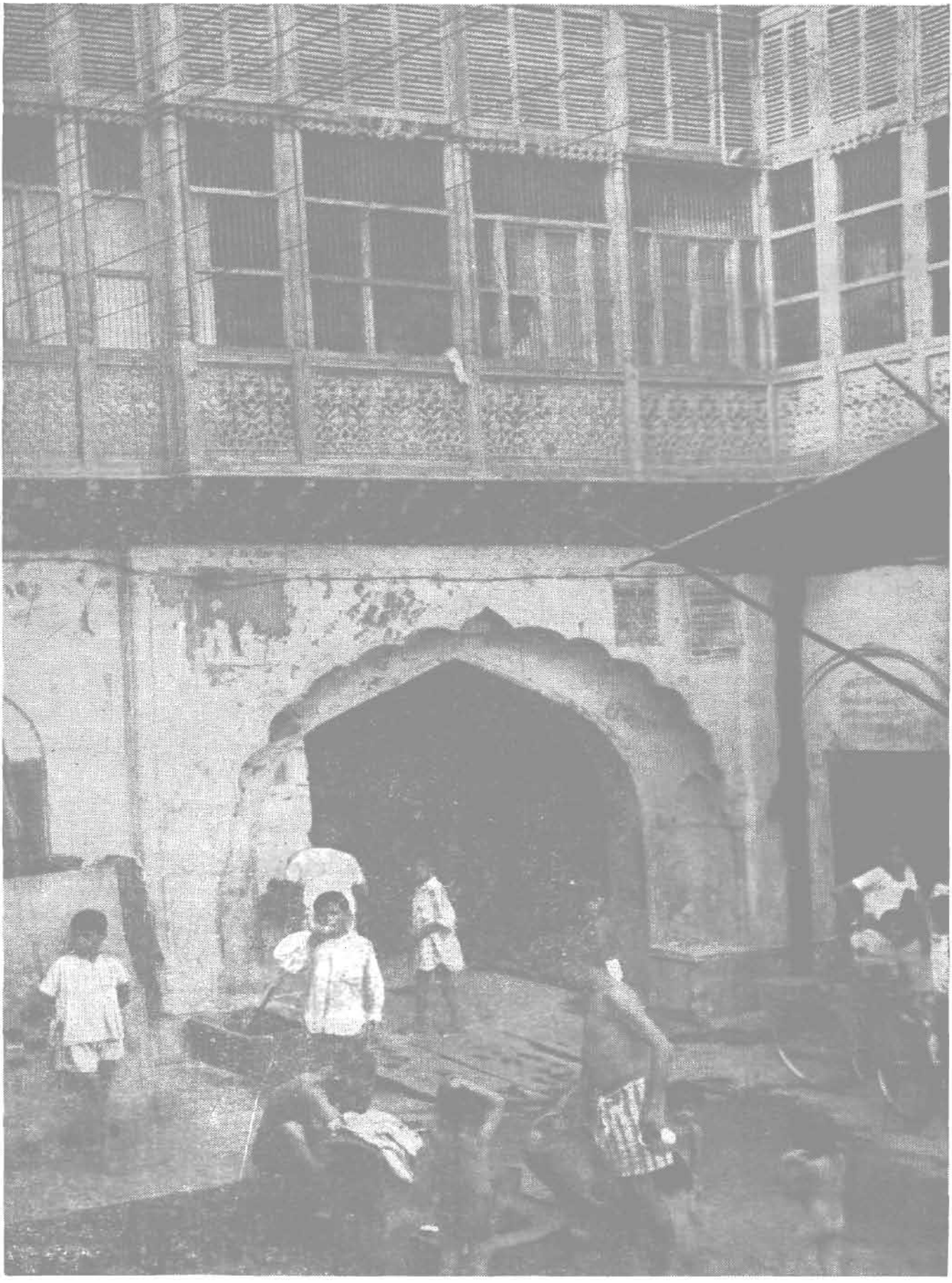
BHAGIRATH PALACE—Constructed before 1857 by Lala Bhagirath Mal. At the moment the building houses offices and wholesale electric and chemists' shops. (BAGH BEGUM SAMRU)



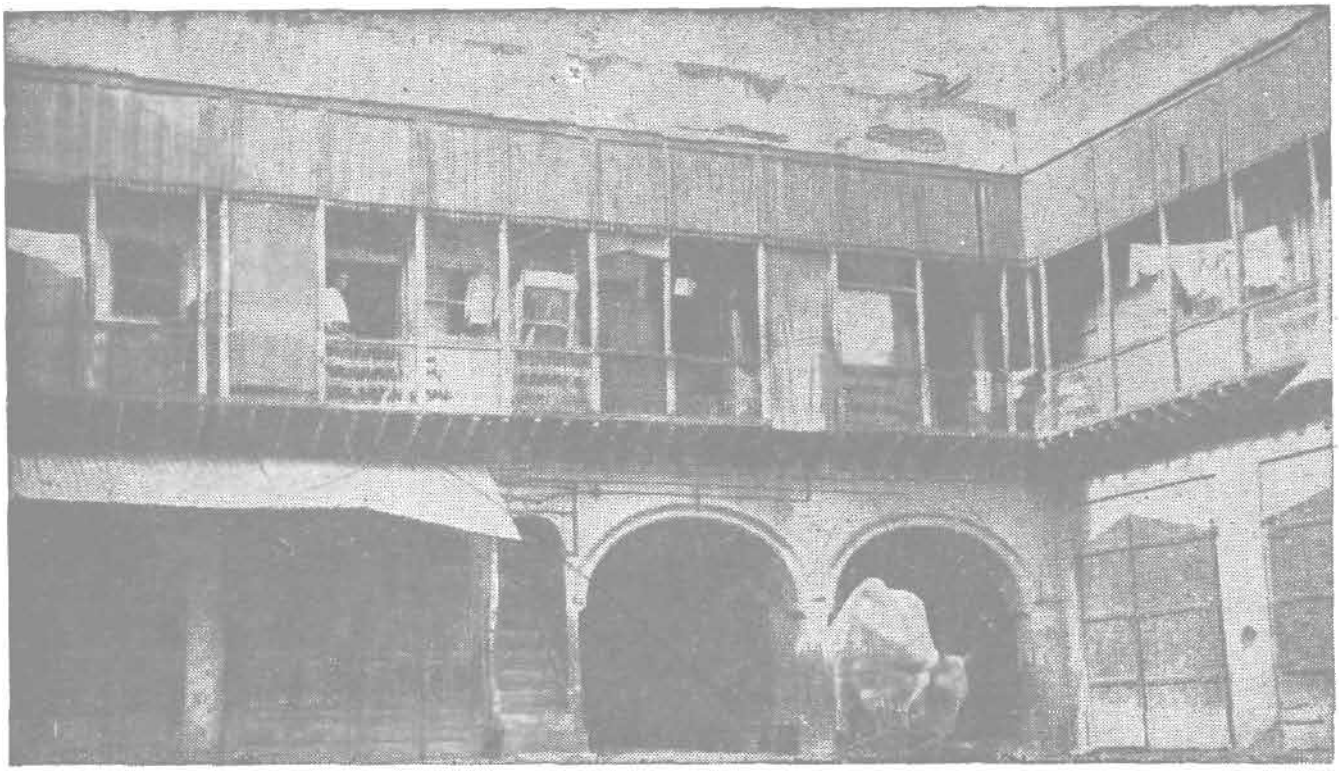
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—An early British period construction. (BAGH BEGUM SAMRU)



IMAM BARA—The ruins of Imam Bara, believed to have been constructed in the late 18th century, houses TAZIAS which used to be taken out in procession during Muharram. (Opposite BARA DARI)



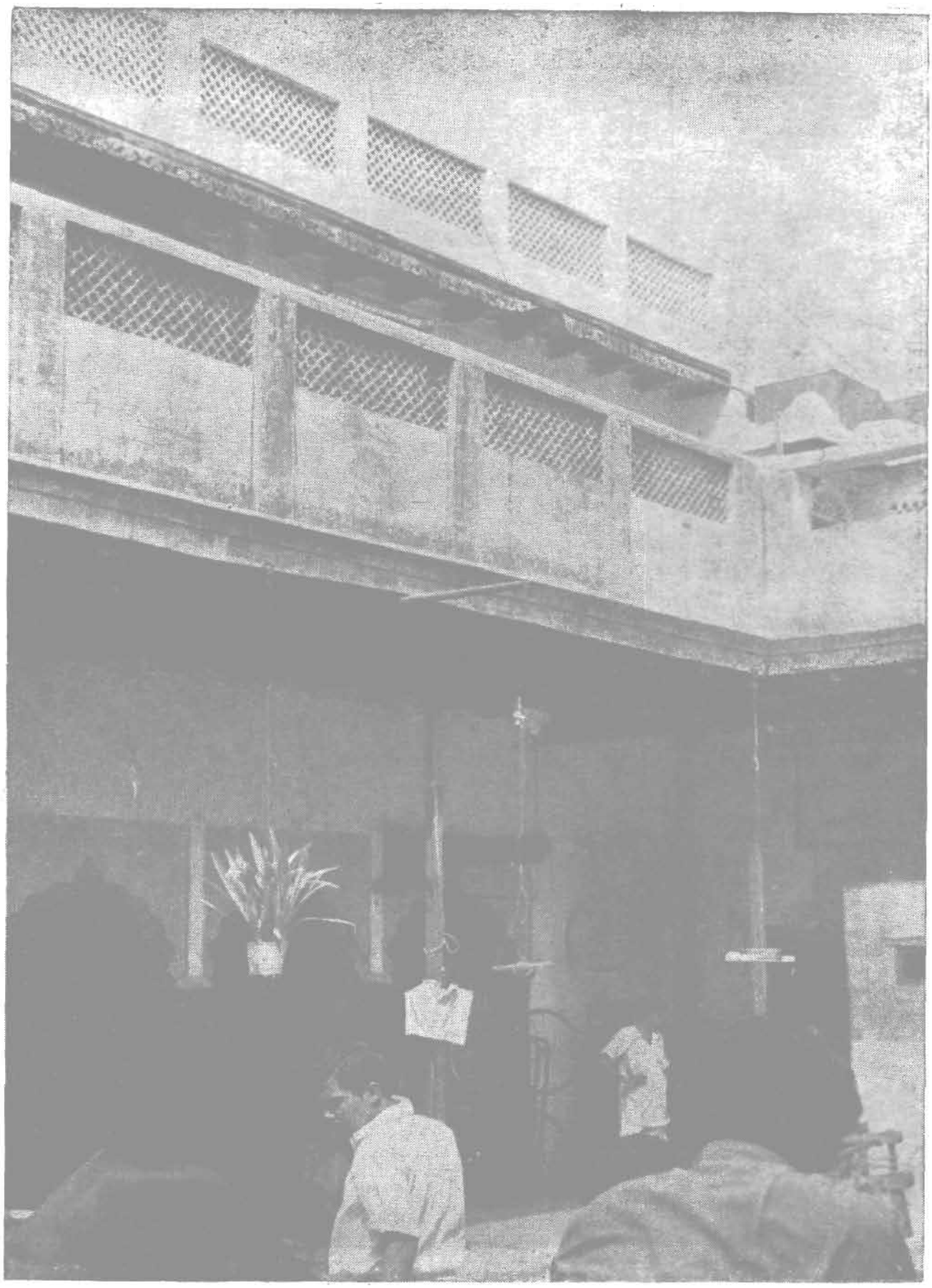
A MUGHAL PERIOD TABELA—The carts and the bullocks of the visitors to the Mughal Emperors used to be housed in this building. The upper storey was added much later around 1920's. (HAVELI HAIDER KULI)



Interior of the TABELA.

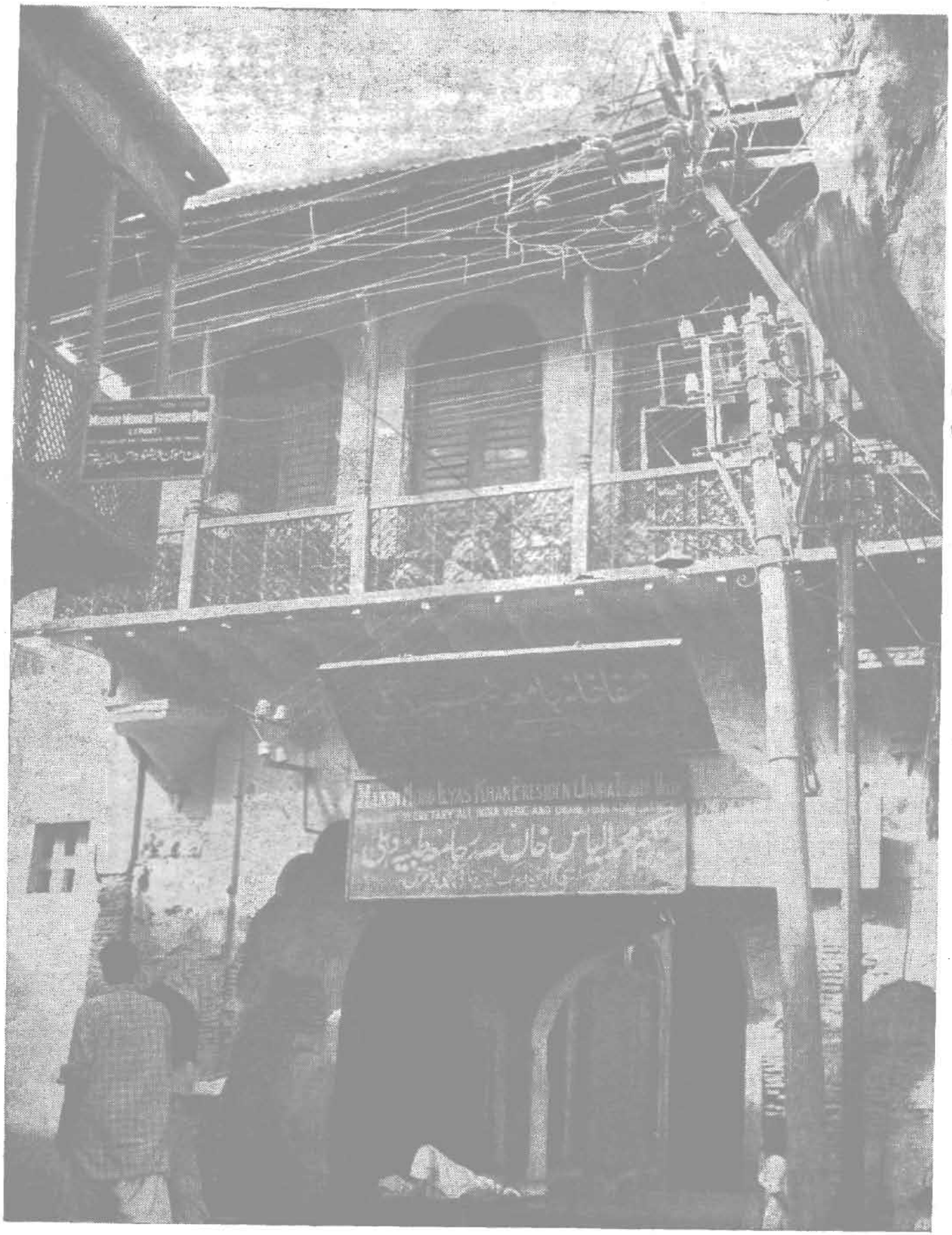


A small one-roomed house believed to have been constructed over a hundred years back. It is said that such houses were typical at that time. (GALI KHIRKI WALI)



NAGINA MAHAL

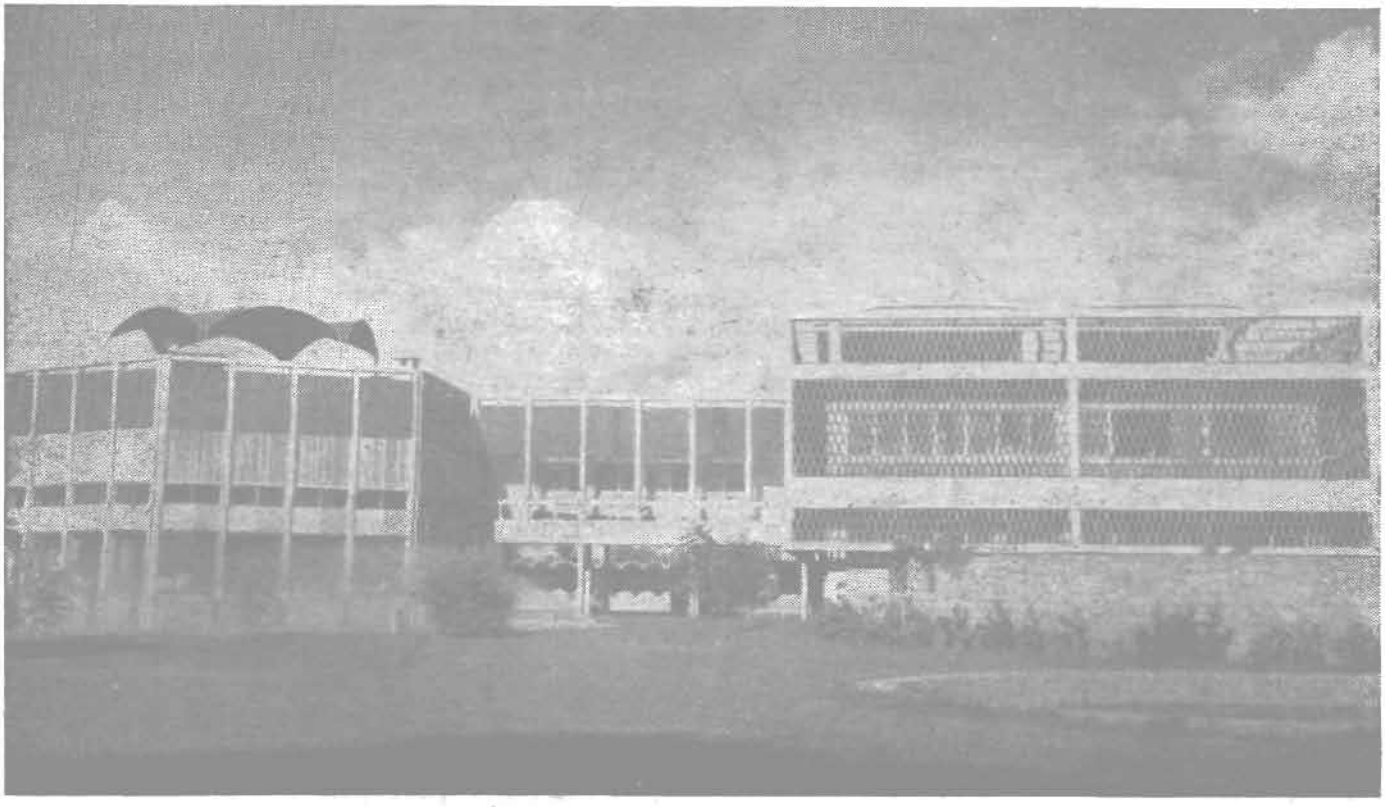
A view of the interior of Nagina Mahal constructed during the Mughal period. It used to house the keeps of the Nawabs and princes. The structure is closed from all the sides (except for one small door through which the visitors could come in). It has a spacious underground hall, too, where all sorts of merry making used to go on. Upper storey was constructed later on around 1940's. At the moment it is Custodian's property and houses about 30 poor families. (FARRASH KHANA)



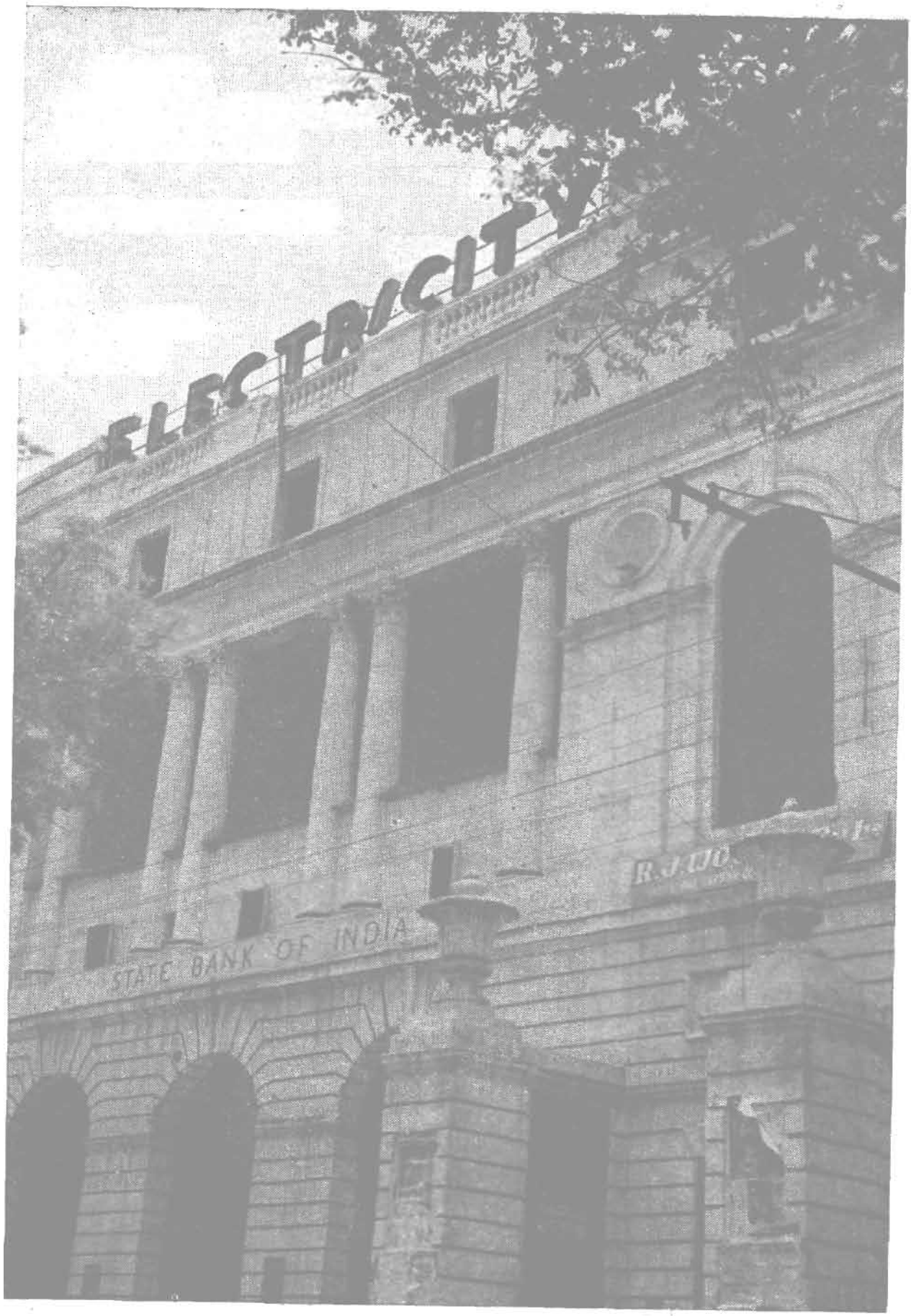
An old building in Balli Maran believed to have been constructed over 90 years back. The building houses a Medical School.



Interior of the Building, where the residential students of the institute stay.



A view of the India International Centre Building.
Besides arranging academic and cultural programmes, the Centre provides residential and recreational facilities for its members. (The building is completely air-conditioned and was constructed in 1961 at a site adjoining the Lodi Gardens, New Delh.).

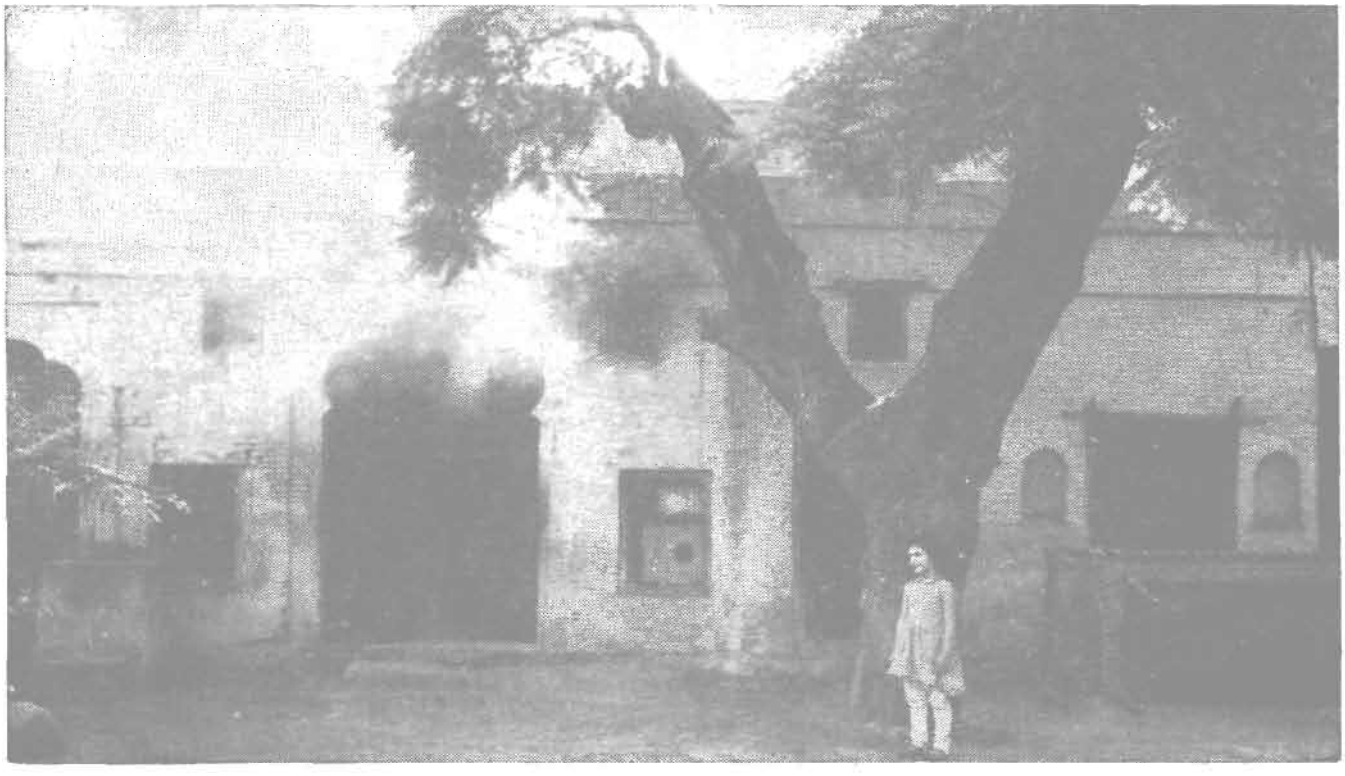


A typical early British construction. The office of the Delhi Electric Supply undertaking and the State Bank of India are at the moment housed in it.

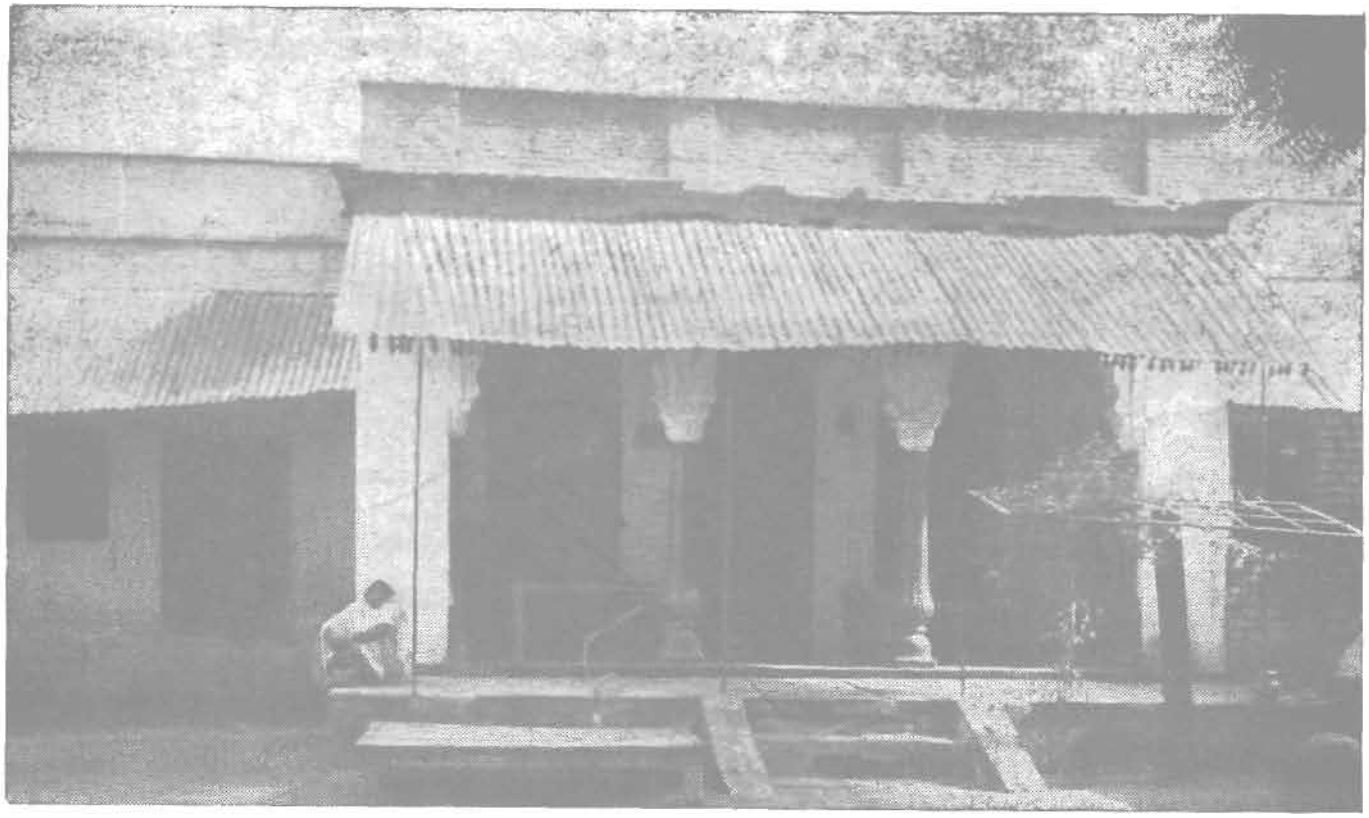
The following photographs of different portions of a house give an idea of how a typical residential structure of the well-to-do of the late Moghul period used to be, for the building has not undergone any major changes and has basically remained what it was over a hundred years back.



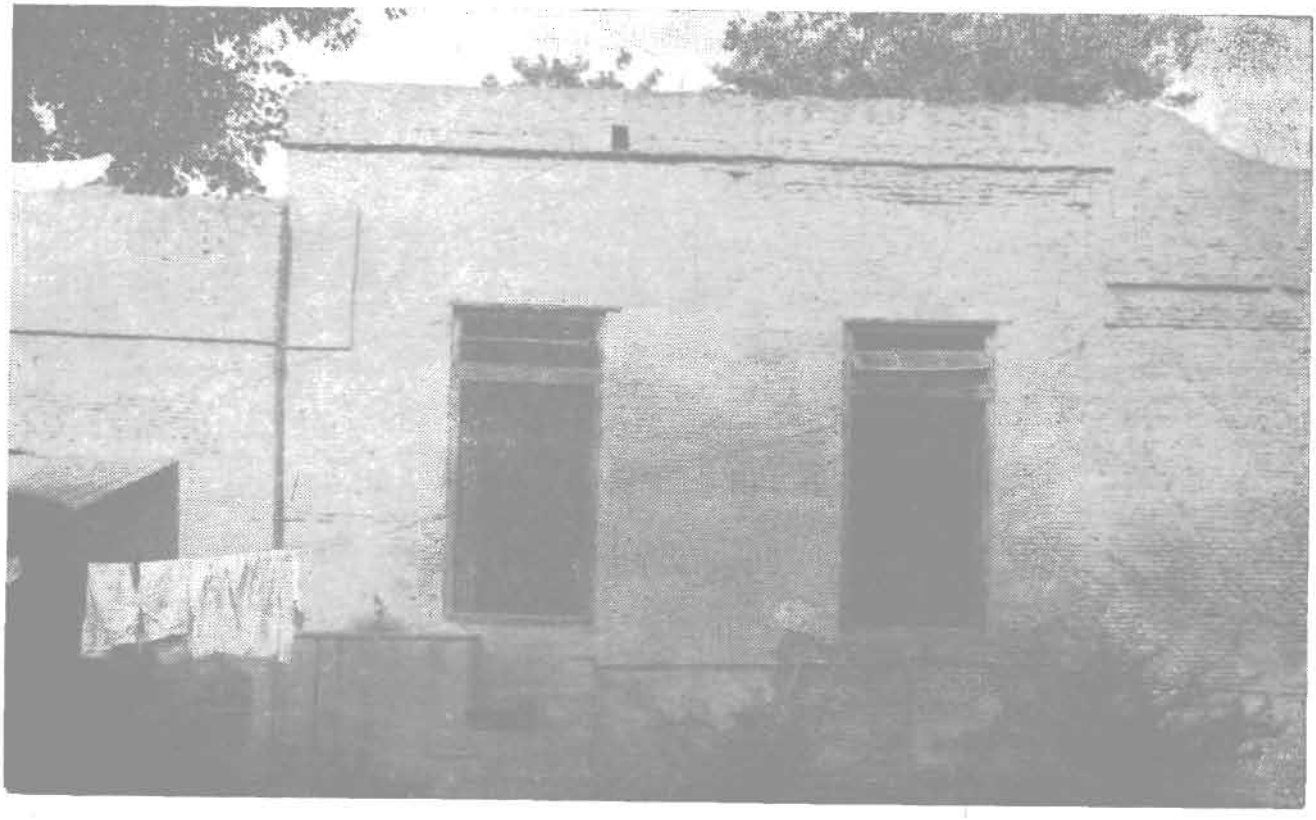
(*a*) The courtyard of the house. There used to be a well in the courtyard which has since been covered up. The main hall to the east of the courtyard flanked by rooms is in the back- ground.



(*b*) Kitchen, store-room etc., in the north of the courtyard. Smoke is coming out of the Kitchen.



(*c*) A sort of guest-house to the west of the courtyard.



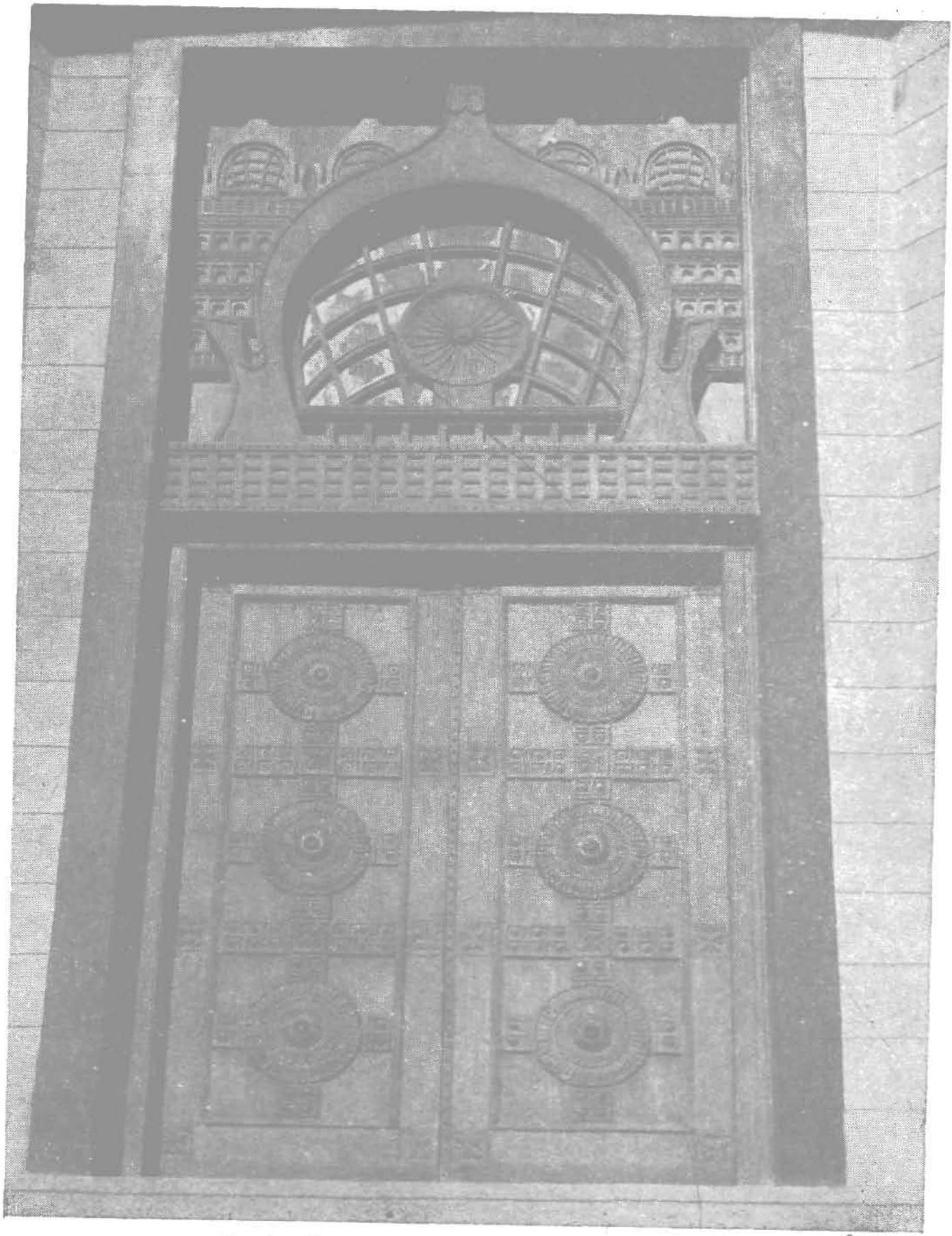
(*d*) The rooms in the south are being used as office by the present occupant.



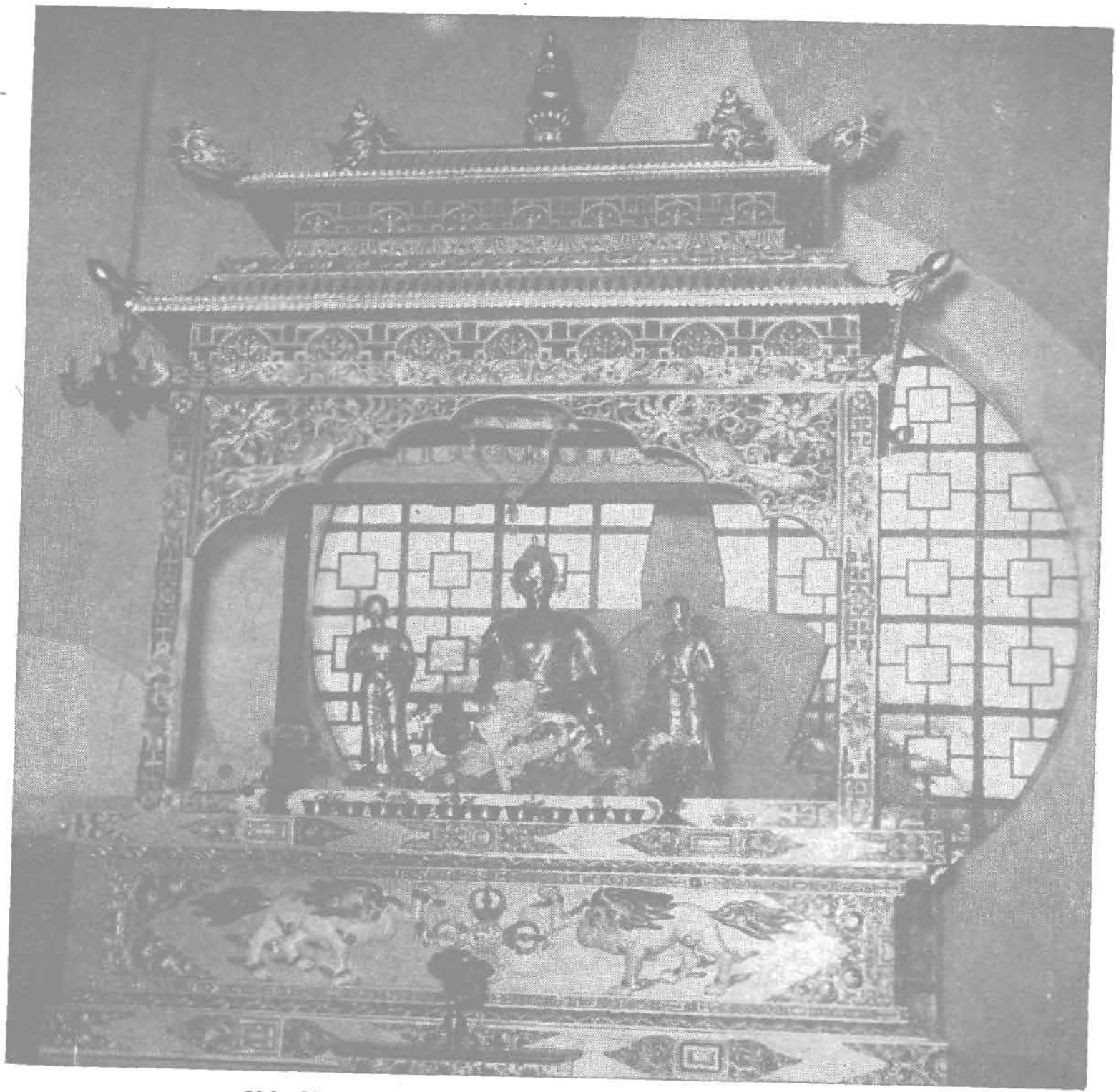
(e) A detailed photograph of the main hall of the building. The house is believed to have been constructed sometime in 1840's by Nawab Safdar Ali, a courtier of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, who was later on deported by the British for having taken active part in the First Independence Struggle, 1857. At the moment, it is occupied by the grandson of the late Nawab. (BALLI MARAN)



LADAKHI BUDH VIHARA
(Bela Road, Delhi)
The building shows the happy outcome of the mixture of Buddhist and modern architecture



The beautiful gate of the Ladakhi Budh Vihara Temple

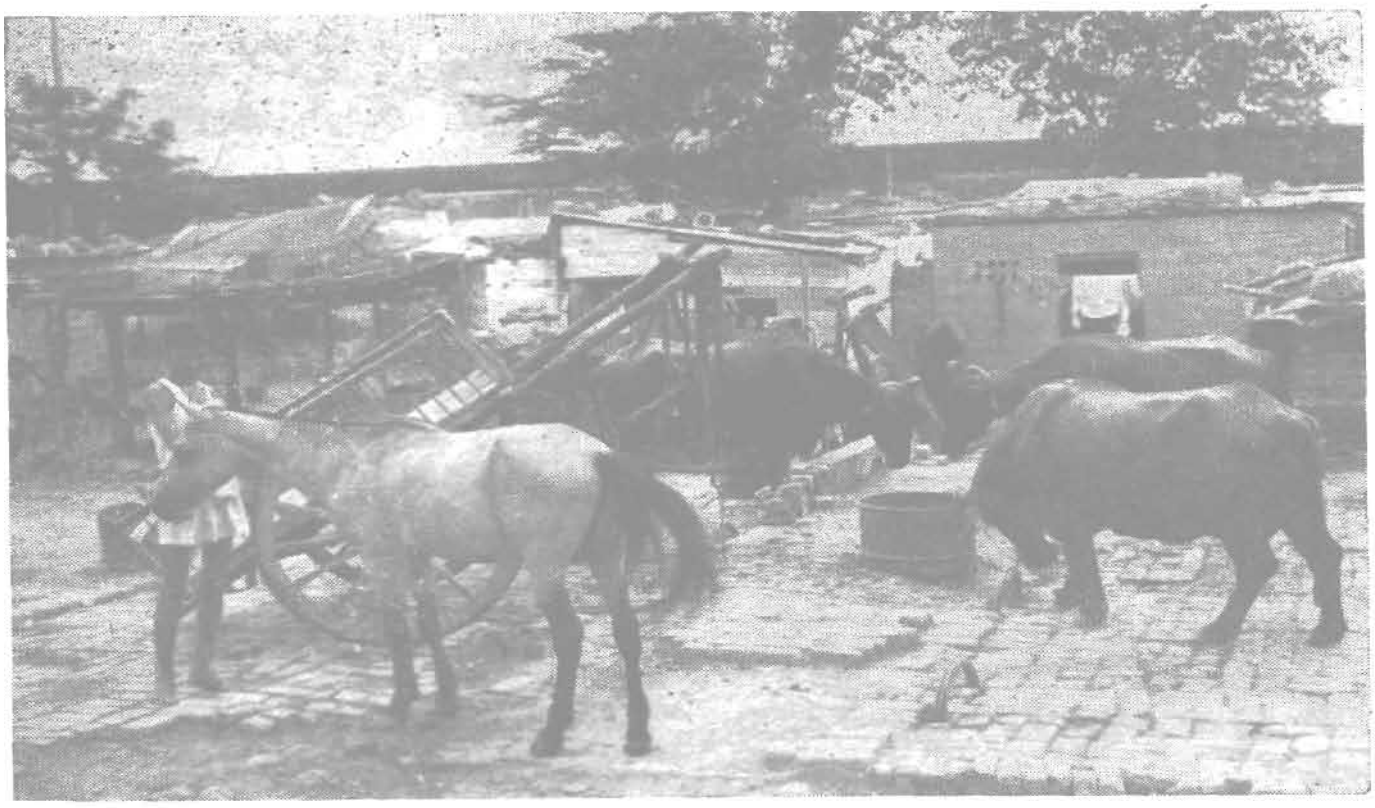


Idols of Lord Budha and two of his disciples installed in the Budha Vihara temple.

(C) SLUMS OF DELHI



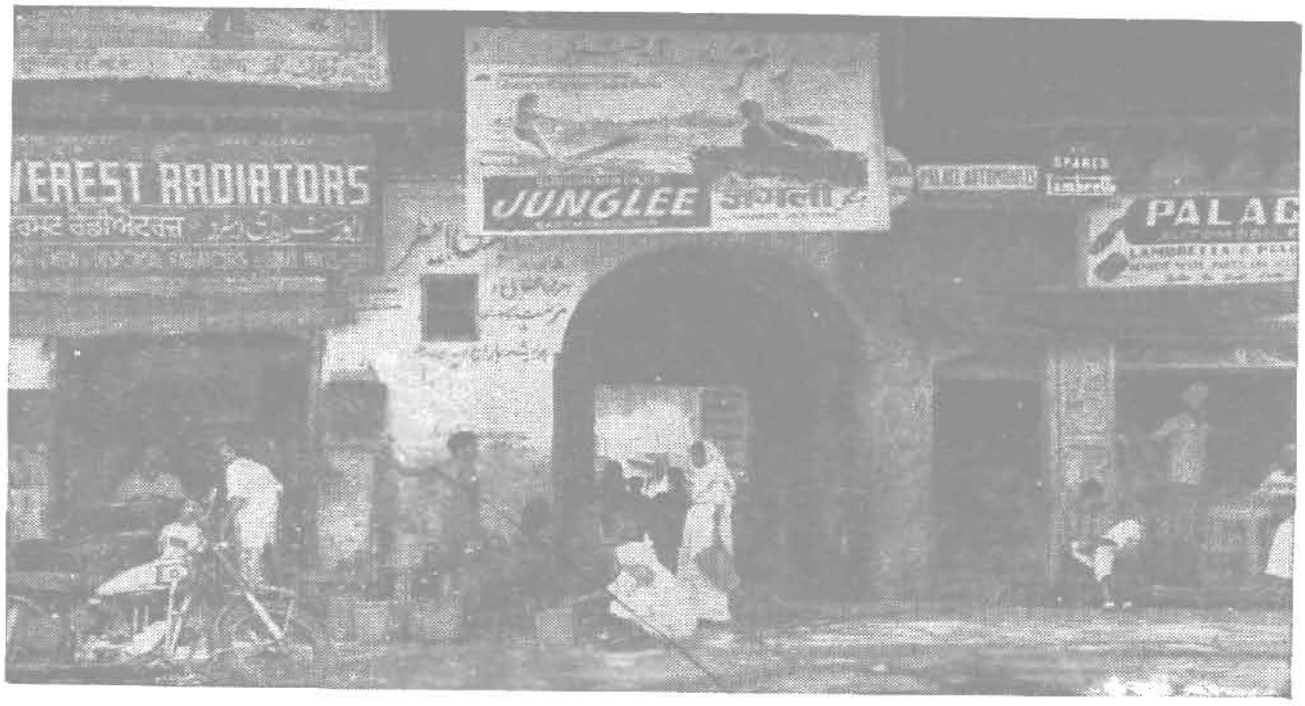
An aerial view of a *Basti* (Rohtak Road, New Delhi).



The coexistence of men and animals in the *Basti*.



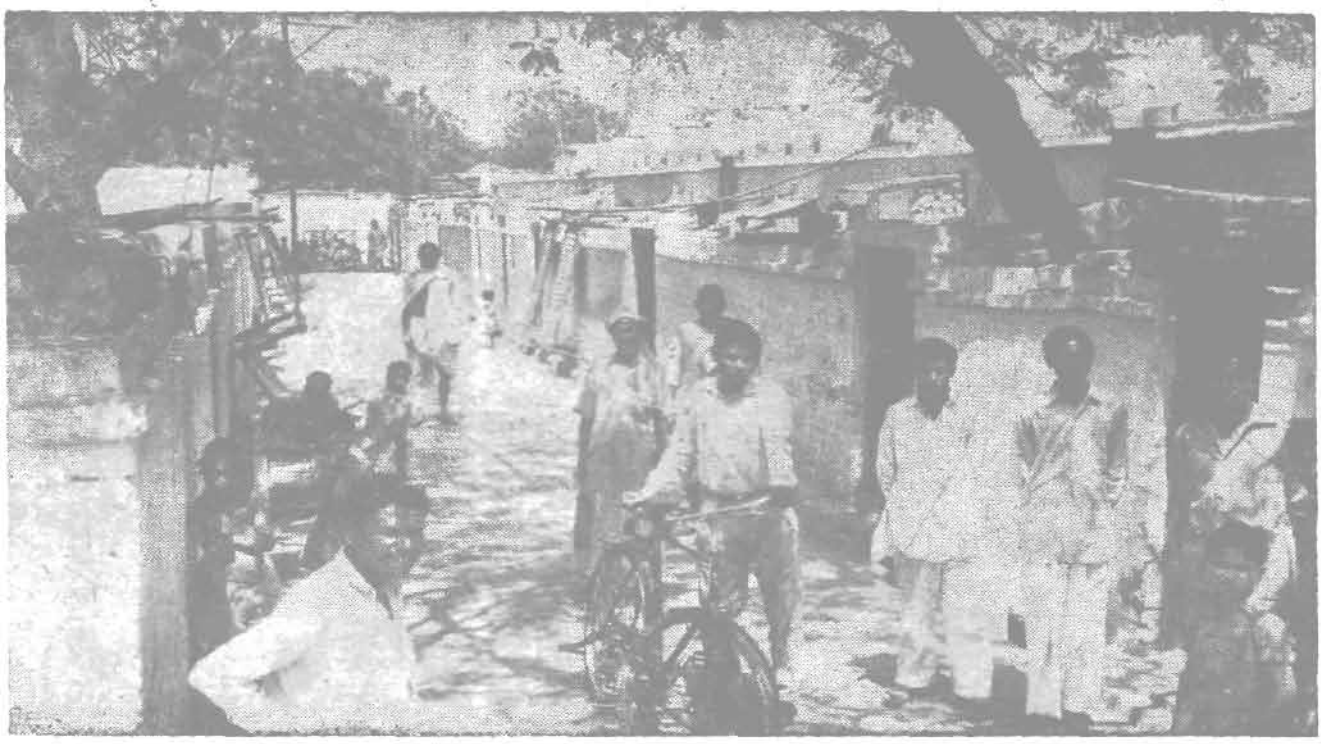
The small huts in the *Basti* are overcrowded.



The entrance to a *Katra* (Roshanara Road).



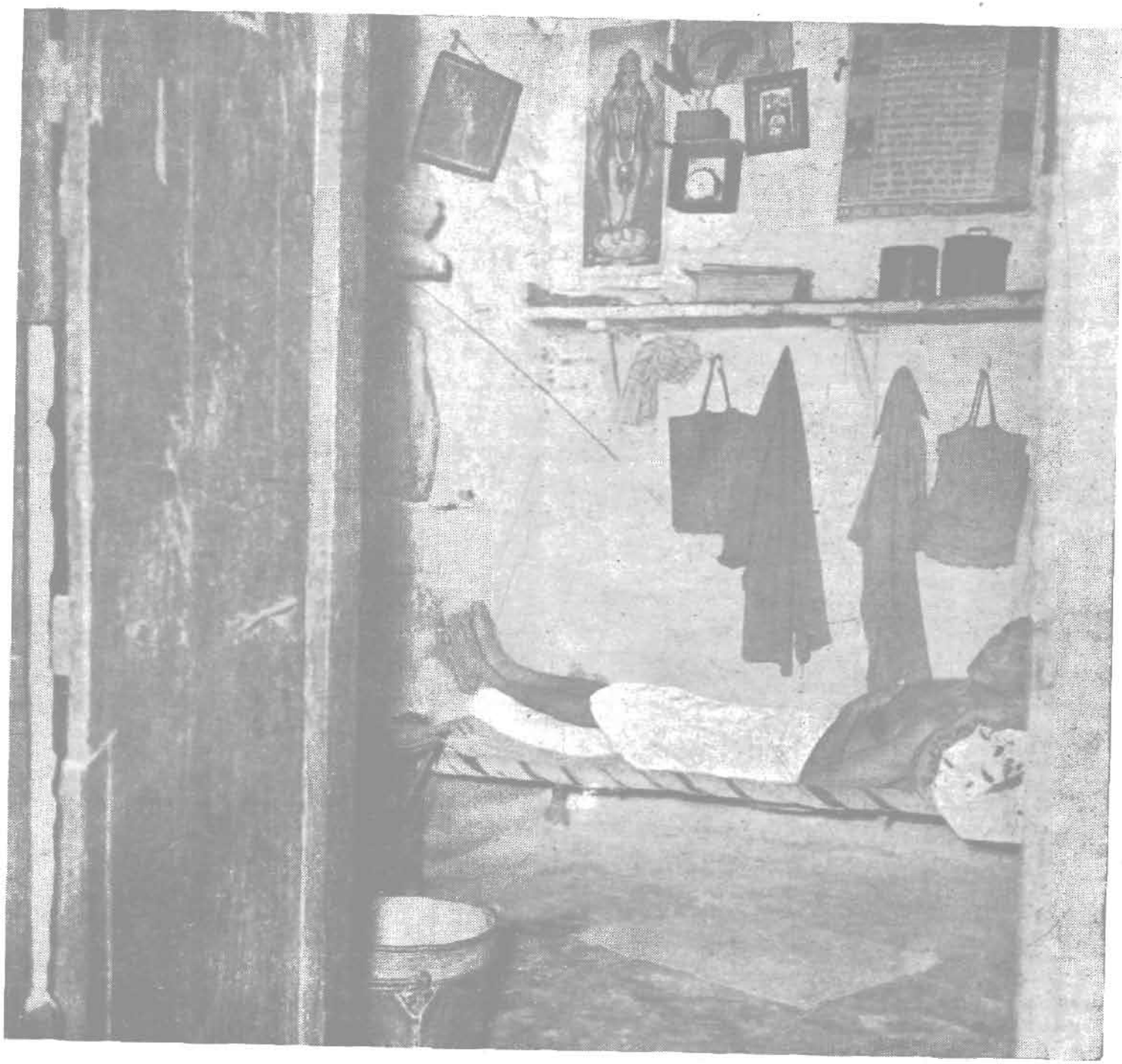
The interior of the *Katra*.



Another street of the *Katra*.



The domestic and the professional chores carried out in the same room in the *Katra*



A living quarter in the *Katra*.

APPENDIX I

The Census of Squatters on Government and Public Lands in Delhi—June-July 1960

At the instance of the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi appointed the Superintendent of Census Operations Delhi on 6th May, 1960 as an Officer on Special Duty, to conduct a census of the unauthorised squatters on government and public lands. This arrangement was approved by the Registrar General, India.

The Co-operating Agencies

A vast majority of these unauthorised squatters have constructed **Jhuggies** and **Jhonpries** *i.e.* temporary huts and structures of mud, reeds and thatches etc. on Government and public lands There are two main agencies *viz.* the Land and Development Office (L. & D.O.) Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority (D.D.A.) whose lands have been squatted upon by the squatters. Both the bodies supplied lists of squatters on their lands in different localities along with a map. Other local bodies and Government departments were also requested to send such lists of squatters occupying their lands. Accordingly, some areas were pointed out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipality and the Department of Railways. To carry out the census of squatters for the areas belonging to the Railways, a team of supervisors and enumerators from the same department headed by a Tehsildar was engaged. The other local bodies were also requested to depute their representatives to guide the enumerators. Patwaris from the D.D.A. and Overseers from the L. & D. O. and the New Delhi Municipality co-operated with the enumerators for locating the sites belonging to their respective departments.

The Period of Reference

In connection with the census of squatters, every unauthorised structure was to be numbered and then enumerated. The work of numbering the Jhuggis and structures etc. was started on 9th June, 1960. The census was finally completed by the first week of August, 1960. Tabulation of the data was completed by the end of September 1960.

Schedule used in conducting the Census of Squatters, 1960

The following is the specimen of the Schedule used in conducting the Census of Squatters, 1960.

ORIGINAL

BOOK NO :

CENSUS OF SQUATTERS

1. Zone, Sector and Block No. (In code)
2. Locality
3. No. of Jhuggi/Structure
4. Name of head of family
5. Father's/Husband's Name
6. Occupation/Profession of Head of family
7. Income of the family
8. Use to which Jhuggi/Structure is put
9. Number of the Inmates
10. DATE OF OCCUPATION

Signature of Enumerator — Signature of Supervisor

Local Witness — Signature of Head of family or any other member of family.

NOTE.—1. One diagonal line will be drawn in the square Block provided on the right hand top corner of the form to indicate that the occupant occupied the Jhuggi/Structure on or before 15-8-50.

2. Two diagonal lines (making a cross) will show that the occupant is not a displaced person.

Number

In the aforesaid Census of Squatters on Government and Public Lands in urban Delhi, 42978 households of squatters were enumerated. The number of *Jhuggies* and *Jhonpries* was equal to the number of households of squatters. Apart from these, there were 879 *Jhuggies* and *Jhonpries* etc. which were numbered but about which particulars could not be gathered and slips could not be issued because the enumerators, in spite of repeated visits to these, found them locked. The grand total thus came to 43857. The data about the number of occupants of these *Jhuggies* and structures was also collected, but was, unfortunately, left out in the tabulation scheme. Hence it is not possible to give the accurate number of occupants of these *Jhoggies* and structures. The date about the occupational structure of these unauthorised dwellers of Jhuggies and structures has also, unluckily, met the same fate because of its exclusion from the tabulation scheme.

Uses to which Jhuggies and Structures are put

Out of the total number of 42978 Jhuggies and structures enumerated in the 1960 census of squatters, 87.2% were purely residential units, 8.9% of units were used for purposes of trade and industry, 1.0% were used as dairies, 1.8% were used as residential units-*cum*-shops or dairies and 1.1% for 'other' purposes such as temples, schools, buffalo or cow-sheds and offices etc. It may, however, be mentioned that according to the information available in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, almost all the units used for purposes of trade or industry or as dairies, shown in columns 8 and 9 of table SLM:1 were also used for residential purposes. Thus, broadly speaking, out of every 10 Jhuggies or structures, nearly 9 were used exclusively for residential purposes and 1 for mixed purposes.

Income-Structure of the Squatters

Out of the total number of 42978 slum families enumerated in the 1960 Census of Squatters, 84.6% fell within the income range of less than Rs. 100 per month, 11.1% earned from Rs. 101 to 250 per month, 1.7% earned Rs. 251 per month and more and 2.6% have not given their incomes. Thus the vast majority of slum families earn less than Rs. 100 per month. This fact has always to be borne in mind while preparing and executing all schemes concerning the slum dwellers.

Displaced Squatters

The term 'displaced' refers to Refugees from Pakistan. Out of the total number of 42978 squatter families on Government and public lands, 13484 (31.4%) were displaced families who squatted on these lands between 1947 to 1950.

Distribution of the Families of unauthorised squatters in different Localities of Delhi

In the following sections, three categories of localities have been discussed one by one. These have been classified as follows :

(*a*) Localities which had below 500 families of squatters.

(*b*) Localities which had between 500 and 1000 families of squatters.

(*c*) Localities which had 1000 and more families of squatters

(a) Localities which had below 500 families of squatters :

Zone I—Shahdara

(*i*) Jhil Khuranja (*ii*) G.T.Road Shahdara (*iii*) Rohtas Nagar (*iv*) Salimpur village.

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

(i) Ajmeri Gate (ii) Ara-Kashan (iii) Aram Nagar (iv) Baghichi Allaudin (v) Baghichi Madho Dass (vi) Chamelian Road (vii) Darya Ganj (viii) Doriwalan (ix) Hamilton Road (x) Hathi Khana (xi) Lakar Mandi (xii) Loha Mandi (xiii) Lahori Gate (xiv) Multani Dhanda (xv) Mundhewalan Road (xvi) Near Tamela (xvii) Paharganj (xviii) Qasabpura (xix) Ram Bagh Road (xx) Sangtarashan (xxi) Urdu Park (xxii) Katra Taildar Khan.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

(i) Bagh Kare Khan (ii) Basti Tant Wali (iii) Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road (iv) Parshad Nagar (v) Rehgarpura (vi) Shadipur Depot (vii) Shadipur Colony (viii) Southern ridge.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

(i) Andha Mughal (ii) Boulivard Road (iii) Mori Gate (iv) Nehru Kutia (v) Opp. Roshanara Garden (vi) Roshanara Extension Scheme (vii) Shakti Nagar.

Zone V—Transferred Area

(i) Barron Road (ii) Behind Old Distt. Jail (iii) Behind Power Station (iv) Gandhi Sanghralya (v) Indra Prastha (vi) Jangpura-Bhogal (vii) Lajpat Nagar (viii) Labour Camp Chaunsath Khamba (ix) Old Link Road (x) Pusa Gate Camp (xi) Between Railway Line and Rouse Avenue (xii) Ambedkar Nagar.

Zone VI—South Delhi

(i) Nangli Azadpur.

New Delhi

(i) Behind Block No. 22, Lodhi Colony (ii) Dhobi Ghat Mahadev Road (iii) Dhobi Ghat Old Mill Road (iv) Kushak Nala (v) Kidwai Nagar (vi) Madrasi Camp (vii) Medical Enclave (viii) Shershah Road (ix) Sikandra Road (x) Talkatora Garden.

(b) Localities which had between 500 and less than 1,000 Families of Squatters

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj,

(i) Ahata Kidara (ii) Bela Road (iii) Qila Qadam Sharif (iv) Ram Nagar.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

(i) Amrit Kaur Puri

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

(i) Malka Ganj—Graveyard.

Zone V—Transferred Area

(i) Sunehra Pul

New Delhi

(i) Behind Oberoi Hotel, Lodhi Estate (ii) Moti Bagh (iii) Vinay Marg.

(c) Localities which had 1000 and more families of Squattres

Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj

(i) Dairy Kishan Chand, (ii) Idgah/Motia Khan (iii) Jamna Bazar, (iv) Nabi Karim.

Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar

(i) Jhandewalan (ii) Karol Bagh (iii) Motia Nagar.

Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi

(i) Timar Pur

Zone V—Transferred Area

(i) Sewa Nagar.

New Delhi

(i) Niti Marg (ii) Reading Road (iii) Vinay Nagar.

Railway Area

Some Aspects of a few Selected localities of Squatters in Delhi.

In the following pages, the families of squatters in each of the localities classified under category (c) have been studied one by one, with respect to their income-structure, the pattern of use of Jhuggies etc. occupied by them and the extent of refugees amongst them.

Dairy Kishan Chand

It is situated in Census Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj—near Raj Ghat. The total number of unauthorised families of squatters in this locality is 1270. Out of these, 1140 (90·5%) families earn less than 100 rupees per month, 84 (6·6%) are in the income bracket of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, 4 (0·3%) earn Rs. 251 and more per month and 33 (2·6%) families are such whose income is not given.

As regards the pattern of use of the Jhuggies and structures in Dairy Kishan Chand, out of a total number of 1270 units, 1161 (91·4%) are used exclusively for residential purposes, 47 (3·7%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 36 (2·8%) are dairies, 8 (0·6%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 18(1·4%) are used for other purposes, such as temples, schools, bufflalo sheds and offices etc. etc.

There are 162 families, constituting 12·8% of the total, who are displaced ones. These families squatted on Govt. and public lands in this locality between 1947 and 1950.

Idgah/Motia Khan

This area is situated between Paharganj and Sadar Bazar, The total number of unauthorised families of squatters on Government and public lands in this area is 2780. Out of these, 1796 (64·6%) families earn less than 100 rupees per month, 564 (20·3%) families are in the income group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, 244 (8·8%) families earn Rs. 251 and more per month and 176 (6·3%) families are such whose income is not given .

As regards the use of Jhuggies and structures in this area, out of a total number of 2780 units, 1788 (64·3%) are used exclusively for residential purposes, 899 (32·3%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 4 are dairies, 55 (2·0%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 34 (1·2%) are used for 'other' purposes such as temples, schools, buffalo-sheds and offices etc.

There are 1,174 families of displaced persons, constituting 41·3% of the total, who squatted on Government and public lands in this area, between 1947 to 1950.

Jamuna Bazar

It is situated on the bank of River Jamuna, from the extension of the city wall to the Railway Bridge. The total number of unauthorised families of squatters on Government and Public lands in this area is 2305. Out of these, 1979 (85·9%) families earn less than Rs. 100 per month, 182 (7·9%) families are in the income bracket of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, 16 (0·7%) earn Rs. 251 and more, 128 (5·6%) famlilies are such whose income is not given.

As regards the pattern of use of the structures in this area, out of a total number of 2305 units, 2018 (87·5%) are used only for residential purposes, 128 (5·6%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 18 (0·3%) are dairies, 106 (4·6%) are residential *cum*-shops or dairies and 35 (1·5%) are used for other purposes such as temples and schools etc.

There are 731 families of displaced persons, constituting 31·7% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in this area between 1947 and 1950.

Nabi Karim

This locality is situated near Qila, Qadam Sharif in Census Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj. The total number of unauthorised families of squatters on Government and public lands in this locality is 1913; out of these, 1621 (84·7%) families earn less than Rs. 100 per month, 218 (11·4%) families are in the income range of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, 12 (0·6%) families earn Rs. 251 and more, 62 (3·2%) are such whose income is not given.

As regards the use of the structures in this locality, out of a total number of 1913 units, 1738 (90·9%) are used only for residential purposes, 95 (5·0%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 35 (1·8%) are dairies, 32 (1·7%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 13 (0·7%) are used for 'other' purposes such as temples, schools and buffalo-sheds etc.

There are 590 families of 'displaced' persons, constituting 30·8% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in this area, between 1947 and 1950.

Jhandewalan

It is situated between Rani Jhansi Road and Faiz Road in the Karol Bagh area of Census Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar. The total number of unauthorised families of squatters on government and public lands in this area is 3975, which is the largest number amongst all the localities covered in the census of squatters, 1960.

Out of the total number of families of squatters in Jhandewalan, 3154 (79·3%) families earn less than Rs. 100 per month, 619 (15·6%) families are in the income group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, 60 (1·5%) families earn Rs. 251 and more and 142 (3·6%) families are such whose income is not given.

The pattern of use of the structures in Jhandewalan shows that out of a total number of 3975 units, 3565 (89·7%) are used exclusively for residential purposes; 225 (5·7%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 23 (0·6%) are dairies, 103 (2·6%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 59 (1·5%) are used for other purposes such as temples, schools, buffalo-sheds and offices etc.

There are 1,774 families of displaced persons constituting 44·6% of the total, who squatted upon Government and Public land in this locality between 1947 and 1950.

This locailty offers a good deal of scope for research and investigation into organised social vices.

Karol Bagh

The unauthorised squatters on Government and Public lands in Karol Bagh area are scattered. The total number of such families in this area is 2444, out of whom 1919 (78·5%) families earn less than Rs. 100 per month, 415 (17·0%) families are in the income group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, 52 (2·1%) families earn Rs. 251 and more per month and 58 (2·4%) families are such whose income is not given.

As regards the use of Jhuggies and structures in this area, out of a total number of 2444 units, 2105 (86·1%) are used for residential purposes, 216 (8·8%), are used for purposes of trade or industry, 27 (1·5%) are dairies, 63 (2·6%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 23 (0·9%) are used for other purposes such as temples, schools, buffalo sheds and offices etc.

There are 1240 families of displaced persons constituting 50·7% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in this area between 1947 and 1950.

Motia Nagar

It is situated between New Pusa Road and Old Pusa Road, near East Patel Nagar. The total number of unauthorised families of squatters on Government and public lands in this locality is 1720; out of whom, 1565 (19·0%) earn less than Rs. 100/- per month, 125 (7·3%) families are in the income group of Rs. 101/- to Rs. 250/- per month, 8 (0·5%) families earn Rs. 251/- and more per month and 22 (1·3%) families are such whose income is not given.

As regards the use of these jhuggies and Jhonpries in this locality, out of a total number of 1720 units, 1562 (90·8%) are used exclusively for residential purposes, 75 (4.4%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 14 (0·8%) are dairies, 54 (3·1%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 15 (0·9%) are used for other purposes such as temples, schools, buffalo-sheds and offices etc.

There are 1456 families of displaced persons constituting 84·7% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in this locality, between 1947 to 1950.

Timarpur

The cluster of squatters in this area is located between Timarpur and river Jamuna, in the Civil Lines area of census zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi. The total number of unauthorised families of squatters on Government and Public lands in this area is 1229. Out of these, 1157 (94·1%) families earn less than 100 rupees per month, 43 (3·5%) families are in the income group of Rs. 101/- to Rs. 250/- per month, 29 (2·4%) families are such whose income is not given. It is interesting to note that there is not even a single family who may be earning Rs. 251 and more per month, in this locality.

As regards the use of the Jhuggies and structures in this area, out of a total number of 1229 units, 1187 (96·6%) are used exclusively for residential purposes. 27 (2·2%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 6 (0·5%) are residential-*cum*-shops, or dairies and 9 (0·7%) are used for 'other' purposes, such as temples, schools, buffalo-sheds etc.

There are 119 families of displaced persons constituting 9·7% of the total; who squatted on Government and Public lands in this area, between 1947 and 1950.

Sewa Nagar

The clusters of squatters in Sewa Nagar are along the railway tracks of Ring Railway, stretching over Defence Colony, Sewa Nagar and I.N.A. Colony. The total number of families of squatters in these clusters is 1636; out of these, 1501 (91·7%) families earn less than Rs. 100 per month, 118 (7·7%) families fall in the income group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, 3 (0·2%) families earn Rs. 251 and more per month and 14 (0·9%) families are such whose income is not given.

As regards the use of these Jhuggies and structures, out of a total number of 1636 units, 1489 (91·0%) are used exclusively for residential purposes, 122 (7·5%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 21 (1·3%) are dairies, 2 (0·1%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 2 (0·1%) are used for other purposes.

There are 21 families of displaced persons, constituting 1·3% of the total, who squatted on government and public lands in these clusters between 1947 and 1950.

Niti Marg

Niti Marg is near Ashoka Hotel, which is covered by the New Delhi Census Tract. The total number of unauthorised families of squatters on Government and Public lands in this cluster is 1012; out of whom, 962 (95·1%) families earn less than Rs. 100 per month, 43 families (4·2%) are in the income group of Rs. 101 to 250 per month, the number of families earning Rs. 251 and more per month is nil and 7 (0·7%) families are such whose income is not given.

As regards the use of the Jhuggies in this cluster, out of a total number of 1012 units, 994 (98·2%) are used exclusively for residential purposes, 12 (1·2%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 4 (0·4%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 2 (0·2%) are used for other purposes.

There are 28 families of displaced persons, constituting 2·8% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in this locality between 1947 and 1950.

Reading Road

The cluster of unauthorised squatters on Government and Public lands of Reading Road lies behind the police station of Reading Road, New Delhi.

The total number of unauthorised families of squatters in this cluster is 1166; out of whom, 1138 (97·6%) families earn less than Rs. 100 per month, 19 (1·6%) are in the income group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, only 1 (0·1%) family falls in the income range of Rs. 250 and more per month and 8 (0·7%) families are such whose income is not given.

There are 137 families of displaced persons, constituting 11·7% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in this cluster between 1947 and 1950.

Vinay Nagar

The unauthorised squatters on Government and Public lands in Vinay Nagar, East, West and Main, are scattered in different clusters. The total number of such families in these clusters is 2234; out of whom, 2097 (93·9%) families earn less than rupees one hundred per month, 112 (5·0%) families are in the income group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month, the number of families earning Rs. 251 and more per month is nil, and 25 (1·1%) families are such whose income is not given.

As regards the pattern of use of the structures in this area, out of a total number of 2234 units, 1925 (86·2%) are used exclusively for residential purposes, 198 (8·9%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 15 (0·7%) are dairies, 89 (4·0%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 7 (0·3%) are used for other purposes.

There are 108 families of displaced persons, constituting 4·8% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in these areas between 1947 and 1950.

Railway Area

There are quite a large number of places under the jurisdiction of the Railway Authorities in the whole of Delhi, which have been squatted upon by the slum dwellers, in an unauthorised manner. These clusters are situated all along the railway tracks. The data of such squatters has been pooled.

The total number of families of squatters in the railway areas is 2750; out of whom 2611 (94·9%) families earn less than Rs.100 per month, 109 (4·0%) families are in the income group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 per month and only 1 (0·04%) family has been reported as earning Rs. 251 or more per month, while 29 (1·1%) families are such, whose income is not given.

As regards the use of the Jhuggies and structures in the railway areas, out of a total number of 2750 units, 2706 (98·4%) are used exclusively for residential purposes, 19 (0·7%) are used for purposes of trade or industry, 13 (0·5%) are residential-*cum*-shops or dairies and 12 (0·4%) are used for other purposes.

There are 279 families of displaced persons, constituting 10·1% of the total, who squatted on Government and Public lands in railway areas between 1947 and 1950.

The Decision to hold a Supplementary Census of Squatters

At the time of the Census of Squatters in 1960, the Defences authorities and a few other departments like the Forest Department and the Ministry of Rehabilitation etc. could not furnish to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply or to the Delhi Administration the details of land under their administrative control, on which unauthorised persons were squatting. The Superintendent of Census Operations was, therefore, asked by the said Ministry to carry out a supplementary Census of the areas entirely left out for the aforesaid reason and also to investigate individual cases which had been inadvertently left out during the last Census of Squatters.

The following decisions, amongst others, were taken in the meeting held in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply on 3rd April, 1962,

1. Such clusters of *Jhuggies* which were completely left ou at the time of the 1960 census may be enumerated in the Supplementary Census, provided the residents were able to produce documentary evidence to the effect that they had been residing at that place from a period prior to June 1960 and census slips be issued to them.

2. Such individuals who were left out at the time of census of June-July 1960, even though the cluster in which they were living was enumerated, may be enumerated at the time of the supplementary census and the slips be issued to them provided they were able to produce documentary evidence to the effect that they were actually living at that place from a date prior to June 1960

Difficulties of the Supplementary Census

The Superintendent of Census Operations had practical and inherent difficulties facing him in the conduct of the Supplementary Census. He had no staff of his own, exclusively for this purpose. The 1960 census of Jhuggies and Jhonpries was conducted by him by recruiting, among others, school teachers, who were free because of the school vacation and who conducted the census in their spare hours. The S.C.O. was really finding it impossible to find 10 men who should work continuously for two or three months on a whole time basis.

Another difficulty that the S.C.O. Delhi anticipated was that people had got wind of the Supplementary Census and they were preparing, in hundreds, false proofs of their residence in those areas, prior to 1960, because they were looking forward to something concrete in the shape of a developed plot and they were straining every nerve to make themselves eligible, by hook or by crook, for a plot.

Moreover, the preliminary enquiries had anyhow got to be conducted by a separate department dealing with *Jhuggies* and *Jhonpries* in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The issuing of the census slip to the unauthorised squatters in the Supplementary Census involved, in case of difference of opinion in a few cases, as it were, sitting in judgment over the enquiries conducted by that Department, such a situation being quite unpalatable.

In spite of all these difficulties, the Superintendent of Census Operations accepted the responsibility of undertaking the Supplementary Census also. The first Supplementary Census was undertaken in the month of February, 1962 and continued upto September 1963, when this report was drafted.

Criteria of Issuing the Census Slip at the time of the Supplementary Census

According to the instructions of the Government of India, the enumeration was restricted to the families who produced satisfactory evidence to the effect that they squatted on Government land prior to June-July 1960. Such evidence included voters' list, receipts issued by the land owning authority regarding recovery of damages, rents etc. and letters received with postal stamps. Enquiries were also invariably made to find out whether or not a family had already secured alternative allotment, but since none admitted having secured some allotment, enquiries had to be made from persons who might be residing in the area and had sufficient knowledge of the residents of the locality.

Data Collected in the Supplementary Census of Squatters

Table SLM : II on page 124 presents the data collected in the Supplementary Census between February 1962 to July 1963, in the localities mentioned in column I of the said table. Census slips to 1553 families of squatters were issued in 19 localities during this period. The details about the income structure, the pattern of use of the Jhuggies etc. of the families to whom census slips were issued, after thorough screening, can be looked into the table. It may be mentioned that this time, no data was collected regarding the number of displaced families who squatted on Government and Public lands, between 1947 and 1950.

TABLE SLM-I

Zone-wise and Locality-wise Abstract of the Particulars Extracted from the Enumeration Slips Completed after a Census of Squatters on Government and Public Lands in Delhi during June-July 1960

Zone and Localities	No. of slum families with income less than Rs. 100/-p.m.	No. of slum families with income between Rs. 100/- to Rs. 250/ p.m.	No. of slum families with income Rs. 251/- p.m. & above	No. of slum families whose income is not given	Total of columns 2,3,4, & 5	No. of residential units	No. of units belonging to Trade or Industry	No. of Dairies	Residential-*cum* shops or dairies	Others	Total of columns 7,8,9,10 and 11	No. of displaced families who squatted on Govt. & Public Lands between 1947 to 1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Grand Total ..	36,350	4,776	744	1,108	42,978	37,492	3,831	438	765	452	42,978	13,484
ZONE I—SHAHDRA	242	27	1	2	272	208	61	—	3	—	272	88
1. Jhil Khuranja	103	19	—	1	123	60	61	—	2	—	123	54
2. G. T. Road Shahdara ..	46	6	1	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	53	20
3. Rohtas Nagar	68	2	—	1	71	70	—	—	1	—	71	12
4. Silampur Village	25	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	25	2
ZONE II—CITY SADAR, PAHARGANJ ..	10,704	2,434	572	574	14,284	11,387	2,187	159	320	231	14,284	5,500
1. Ahata Kidara	322	195	24	34	575	487	59	7	5	17	575	521
2. Ajmeri Gate	9	3	—	7	19	3	10	—	—	6	19	4
3. Ara-Kashan	405	51	5	17	478	440	24	4	3	7	478	137
4. Aram Nagar	93	25	6	7	131	101	13	5	10	2	131	47
5. Baghichi Allauddin ..	384	86	2	19	491	447	30	4	7	3	491	201
6. Baghichi Madho Dass ..	181	13	—	3	197	184	9	—	2	2	197	45
7. Bela Road	510	34	2	4	550	530	10	—	9	1	550	13
8. Chamelian Road	63	25	7	7	102	64	28	4	4	2	102	55
9. Dairy Kishan Chand ..	1,149	84	4	33	1,270	1,161	47	36	8	18	1,270	162
10. Darya Ganj..	78	17	7	4	106	66	31	—	5	4	106	43
11. Doriwalan	23	1	1	7	32	23	7	—	1	1	32	26
12. Hamilton Road	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
13. Hathi Khana	68	13	1	3	85	36	29	6	1	13	85	51
14. Idgah/Motia Khan ..	1,796	564	244	176	2,780	1,788	899	4	55	34	2,780	1,147
15. Jamuna Bazar	1,979	182	16	128	2,305	2,018	128	18	106	35	2,305	731
16. Lakar Mandi	124	86	43	3	256	174	74	—	7	1	256	93
17. Loha Mandi	31	32	40	3	106	17	87	—	2	—	106	80
18. Lahori Gate	30	51	34	2	117	2	112	—	—	3	117	40
19. Multani Dhanda	196	103	28	5	332	240	69	5	10	8	332	192
20. Mundhewalan Road ..	17	15	4	—	36	6	30	—	—	—	36	15
21. Near Tamela	22	16	3	1	42	12	27	2	1	—	42	4
22. Nabi Karim	1,621	218	12	62	1,913	1,738	95	35	32	13	1,913	590
23. Pahar Ganj	188	66	30	8	292	193	84	7	3	5	292	120
24. Qasab Pura	4	2	3	—	9	2	3	—	1	3	9	2
25. Qila Qadam Sharif ..	385	234	14	10	643	593	27	4	12	7	643	539
26. Ram Bagh Road	4	2	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	3	6	2
27. Ram Nagar	671	133	10	24	838	753	35	12	19	19	838	354
28. Sangtarashan	125	108	20	5	258	213	34	—	9	2	258	229
29. Urdu Park	104	38	3	—	145	—	128	—	—	17	145	3
30. Katra Jaildar Khan ..	122	36	9	2	169	93	57	6	8	5	169	54
ZONE III—KAROL BAGH, PATEL NAGAR ..	8,271	1,418	141	266	10,096	8,817	697	169	268	145	10,096	5,564
1. Amritkaur Puri	829	68	1	10	908	856	34	1	1	2	908	486
2. Bagh Kare Khan ..	87	22	3	4	116	98	8	4		4	116	16
3. Basti Tant Wali	146	103	15	—	264	92	83	82		3	264	216
4. Industrial Area Najafgarh Road	81	3	—	—	84	78	4	—		—	84	3
5. Jhande Walan	3,154	619	60	142	3,975	3,565	225		10	59	3,975	1,774
6. Karol Bagh	1,919	415	52	58	2,444	2,105	216	3	6	23	2,444	1,240
7. Motia Nagar	1,565	125	8	22	1,720	1,562	75	14	5	15	1,720	1,456
8. Parshad Nagar	97	9	—	21	127	101	25		—	—	127	78
9. Rehgarpura	266	49	2	9	326	270	17	7		7	326	212
10. Shadipur Depot.	45	3	—	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	48	21
11. Shadipur Colony	6	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—		6	—
12. Southern Ridge	76	2	—	—	78	37	10	—	—		78	62

TABLE SLM I—*contd.*

Zone-wise and Lacality-wise Abstract of the Particulars Extracted from the Enumeration Slips Completed after a Census of Squatters on Government and Public Lands in Delhi during June-July 1960

Zone and Localities	No. of slum families with income less than Rs. 100/- p.m.	No. of slum families with income Rs. 100/- to Rs. 250/- p.m.	No. of slum families with income Rs. 251/- p.m. & above	No. of slum families whose income is not given	Total of columns 2,3,4,& 5	No. of residential units	No. of units belongings to Trade or Industry	No. of Dairies	Residential-*cum* shops or dairies	Others	Total of columns 7,8,9,10 and 11	No. of displaced families who squatted on Govt. & Public Lands between 1947 to 1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ZONE IV—CIVIL LINES												
SUBZIMANDI	3,149	179	5	65	3,398	3,209	109	27	31	22	3,398	459
1. Andha Mughal	63	14	—	5	82	56	10	13	2	1	82	18
2. Boulivard Road	121	2	—	4	127	123	—	—	1	3	127	3
3. Malkaganj Graveyard ..	577	50	3	11	641	613	16	—	10	2	641	185
4. Morigate	291	2	—	—	293	293	—	—	—	—	293	2
5. Nehru Kutia	186	7	1	3	197	184	11	—	2	—	197	—
6. Opp. Roshanara Garden	176	12	—	5	193	170	18	1	1	3	193	26
7. Roshanara Ext. Scheme ..	200	30	1	6	237	204	14	13	6	—	237	102
8. Shakti Nagar	378	19	—	2	399	379	13	—	3	4	399	4
9. Timarpur	1,157	43	—	29	1,229	1,187	27	—	6	9	1,229	119
ZONE V—TRANSFERRED												
AREA ..	4,110	282	16	82	4,490	4,195	249	25	11	10	4,490	1,019
1. Barron Road	92	6	—	1	99	98	1	—	—	—	99	92
2. Behind Old Dist. Jail ..	42	—	—	—	42	42	—	—	—	—	42	7
3. Behind Power Station ..	48	—	—	—	48	44	4	—	—	—	48	—
4. Gandhi Sangharalya ..	279	29	—	1	309	307	1	—	1	—	309	146
5. Indraprastha	420	7	—	12	439	431	5	1	1	1	439	376
6. Jangpura-Bhogal	80	4	—	15	99	95	1	1	—	2	99	—
7. Lajpat Nagar	283	9	—	—	292	292	—	—	—	—	292	—
8. Labour Camp Chaunsath Khamba	91	1	—	8	100	100	—	—	—	—	100	57
9. Old Link Road	141	15	6	7	169	59	110	—	—	—	169	86
10. Pusa Gate Camp	180	—	—	—	180	174	—	—	6	—	180	18
11. Between Railway Line and Rouse Avenue ..	230	49	1	12	292	290	—	—	1	1	292	206
12. Sewa Nagar	1,501	118	3	14	1,636	1,489	122	21	2	2	1,636	21
13. Sunehra Pul	639	38	—	9	686	680	5	—	—	1	686	1
14. Ambedkar Nagar	84	6	6	3	99	94	—	2	—	3	99	9
ZONE VI—SOUTH												
DELHI	78	1	—	2	81	76	1	2	—	2	81	2
1. Nangli Raza Pur	78	1	—	2	81	76	1	2	—	2	81	2
NEW DELHI ..	7,185	326	8	88	7,607	6,894	508	56	119	30	7,607	573
1. Behind Oberoi Hotel, Lodi Estate	535	9	2	13	559	546	8	—	2	3	559	122
2. Behind Block No. 22 Lodi Colony	151	7	—	2	160	160	—	—	—	—	160	—
3. Dhobi Ghat Mahadev Road	97	3	—	—	100	99	1	—	—	—	100	37
4. Dhobi Ghat Old Mill Road	27	1	—	—	28	25	1	—	2	—	28	3
5. Kushak Nala	89	9	—	—	98	94	2	—	1	1	98	3
6. Kidwai Nagar	51	6	1	13	71	30	7	29	1	4	71	2
7. Madrasi Camp	393	4	—	1	398	387	6	1	—	4	398	10
8. Medical Enclave	195	—	—	—	195	193	—	—	2	—	195	1
9. Moti Bagh	587	72	2	11	672	420	228	9	11	4	672	7
10. Niti Marg	962	43	—	7	1,012	994	12	—	4	2	1,012	28
11. Reading Road	1,138	19	1	8	1,166	1,153	8	—	2	3	1,166	137
12. Shershah Road	68	4	1	1	74	64	10	—	—	—	74	—
13. Sikandra Road	9	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	—
14. Talkatora Garden	137	3	—	—	140	139	—	1	—	—	140	89
15. Vinay Marg	649	34	1	7	691	656	27	1	5	2	691	26
16. Vinay Nagar	2,097	112	—	25	2,234	1,925	198	15	89	7	2,234	108
RAILWAY AREA ..	2,611	109	1	29	2,750	2,706	19	—	13	12	2,750	279

*'Others' includes—Temples, Schools, Stables, Buffalo Sheds, Offices etc.

TABLE SLM-II

Extract of data collected during Supplementary Census of Squatters on Government and Public Lands in Delhi

Localities (Where supplementary census was carried out)	Period in which supplementary census carried out	No. of slum families with income less then Rs. 100/- p.m.	No. of slum families with income between Rs. 100/- to Rs. 250 p.m.	No. of slum families with income Rs. 251/- & above	No. of slum families whose income is not given	Total of columns 3,4,5 &6	No. of Residential Units	No. of units belonging to trade or industry	No. of Dairies	Residential *cum* shops or Dairies	Others	Total of columns, 8,9, 10 11 & 12	No. of displaced families who squatted on Govt. & public lands between 1947-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Bharat Nagar	Feb., 1962	33	2	—	—	35	27	8	—	—	—	35	—
2. Labour camp near Nariniketan, Magzine Road ..	April, 1962	32	1	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	33	—
3. Anarkali, Gulabi Bagh, Andha Mughal	June, 62	180	22	—	4	206	202	1	—	3	—	206	—
4. Dhobighat, Mahabat Khan Road	July, 62	30	2	—	—	32	31	—	—	1	—	32	—
5. Tonga Basti, Dairy Pt. Kishan Chand	Aug, 62	80	17	—	—	97	95	—	—	2	—	97	—
6. Purana Qila Huts ..	June-July, 62	173	111	6	9	299	293	4	—	1	1	299	—
7. Balmiki Camp behind Refugee Market, Lodi Colony	Sep.-Oct-Nov., 62	11	12	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	23	—
8. Tihar Village	Dec., 62	20	16	1	1	38	34	3	—	1	—	38	—
9. Prasad Nagar opp. Block 49, E. Patel Nagar	Dec., 62	15	8	—	—	23	20	—	—	3	—	23	—
10. Prem Nagar	Jan., 63	27	—	—	—	27	10	—	—	3	14	27	—
11. Dhobighat, Lytton Road	Jan., 63	8	3	—	—	11	9	1	—	1	—	11	—
12. Dhobighat, Clive Road ..	Jan.-April, 63	18	3	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	21	—
13. Kirti Nagar (Huts near Rly. Lines)	Jan.-Feb., 63	61	8	—	—	69	66	—	—	3	—	69	—
14. Karam Pura	Jan.-April, 63	18	31	1	—	50	1	21	3	25	—	50	—
15. Huts at the main gate of Central Power House ..	Jan.-March, 63	57	198	—	—	255	253	—	—	2	—	255	—
16. Khaprol Camp opp. Safdarjang Rly. Station ..	Feb.-March, 63	56	20	1	—	77	75	—	—	2	—	77	—
17. Reeds Lines, Kingsway Camp	March-April, 63	63	108	4	—	175	172	—	—	3	—	175	—
18. Pandav Nagar	June, 63	29	14	—	1	44	39	1	—	4	—	44	—
19. I.N.A. Colony ..	March-July, 63	22	13	—	3	38	38	—	—	—	—	38	—
Total		933	589	13	18	1,553	1,442	39	3	54	15	1,553	—

."Others" includes—Temples, Schools, Stables, Buffallo-sheds, Offices etc.

PART-B

TABLES

(Main & Subsidiary)

MAIN TABLES

1961 POPULATION CENSUS
DELHI

TABLE E-I

Census Houses and the uses to which they are put

Name of Tracts/Zones	Total Rural Urban.	Total number of Census houses.	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Houses used as											
				Dwellings	Shops-*cum*-dwellings	Workshops, *cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses.	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & Offices	Factories & other shops 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 & Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DELHI	Total	497,528	15,799	379,445	8,558	1,271	1,394	39,654	4587	7,143	1,406	1,722	812	1,235	34,502
	Rural	67,278	3,361	43,552	495	88	126	10,65	138	143	242	4	488	34	17,542
	Urban	430,250	12,438	335,893	8,063	1,183	1,268	38,589	4,449	7,000	1,164	1,718	324	1201	16,960
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	Rural	67,278	3,361	43,552	495	88	126	1,065	138	143	242	4	488	34	17,542
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	Urban	359,889	8,867	278,478	7,091	1,143	1,009	36,497	2,959	6,790	1,012	1,427	236	1,000	13,380
(*a*) Zone I—Sahahdara	Urban	19,097	702	14,760	577	75	32	1,642	75	329	81	53	10	56	705
(*b*) Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj ..	Urban	122,635	2,170	80,216	1,830	595	488	22,678	1,638	4,499	380	828	72	436	6,805
(*c*) Zone III—Karolbagh Patelnagar ..	Urban	60,044	1,481	50,434	1,502	185	261	3,716	216	824	153	174	8	125	965
(*d*) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	Urban	61,602	1,646	51,457	1,369	161	111	3,743	226	565	175	192	38	243	1,676
(*e*) Zone V—Transferred area ..	Urban	45,005	1,139	39,105	569	48	46	1,933	651	218	101	73	16	79	1,027
(f) Zone VI—South Delhi	Urban	21,013	1,122	16,697	453	38	42	994	73	210	57	46	61	27	1,193
(g) Zone VII—West Delhi	Urban	30,493	607	25,809	791	41	29	1,791	80	145	65	61	31	34	1,009
3. New Delhi	Urban	59,994	2,859	50,415	804	31	133	1,903	1,121	147	98	178	34	162	2,109
4. Delhi Cantt.	Urban	10,367	712	7,000	168	9	126	189	369	63	54	113	54	39	1,471

TABLE E-II

Tenure Status of Sample Census household living in Census houses used as Dwellings (based on 20% sample)

Name of Tracts & Zones	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of House-holds.	Households in Census houses used as			
				Dwelling	Shop-*cum*-Dwelling	Workshop-*cum*-Dwelling	Dwelling with other uses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	Total	Total	95,440	93,804	984	109	543
		Owned	34,738	34,267	273	39	159
		Rented	60,702	59,537	711	70	384
	Rural	Total	9,140	8,989	73	21	57
		Owned	8,486	8,380	44	14	48
		Rented	654	609	29	7	9
	Urban	Total	86,300	84,815	911	88	486
		Owned	26,252	25,887	229	25	111
		Rented	60,048	58,928	682	63	375
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	Rural	Total	9,140	8,989	73	21	57
		Owned	8,486	8,380	44	14	48
		Rented	654	609	29	7	9
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	Urban	Total	73,410	72,261	713	79	357
		Owned	24,607	24,291	200	25	91
		Rented	48,803	47,970	513	54	266
(*a*) Zone I—	Urban	Total	5,318	5,227	60	3	28
Shahdara		Owned	2,258	2,230	18	2	8
		Rented	3,060	2,997	42	1	20
(*b*) Zone II—	Urban	Total	24,781	24,296	274	36	175
City, Sadar, ...		Owned	4,879	4,809	28	8	34
Paharganj		Rented	19,902	19,487	246	28	141
(*c*) Zone III—	Urban	Total	12,117	11,932	139	17	29
Karol Bagh, ...		Owned	4,444	4,376	56	8	4
Patel Nagar		Rented	7,673	7,556	83	9	25
(*d*) Zone IV—	Urban	Total	13,038	12,875	95	14	54
Civil Lines, ...		Owned	4,181	4,125	35	2	19
Subzimandi		Rented	8,857	8,750	60	12	35
(*e*) Zone V—	Urban	Total	8,363	8,347	6	—	10
Transferred Area		Owned	3,275	3,265	4	—	6
		Rented	5,088	5,082	2	—	4
(*f*) Zone VI—	Urban	Total	3,985	3,918	43	3	21
South Delhi		Owned	2,115	2,086	23	1	5
		Rented	1,870	1,832	20	2	16
(*g*) Zone VII—	Urban	Total	5.808	5,666	96	6	40
West *Delhi*		Owned	3,455	3,400	36	4	15
		Rented	2.353	2,266	60	2	25
3. New Delhi	Urban	Total	11,288	11,032	169	7	80
		Owned	1,567	1,531	28	—	8
		Rented	9,721	9,501	141	7	72
4. Delhi Cantt.	Urban	Total	1,602	1,522	29	2	49
		Owned	78	65	1	—	12
		Rented	1,524	1,457	28	2	37

TABLE E-III

Census Houses used as Workshops and Factories classified by Industry, Power used, and size of Employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI—TOTAL										
1.	All Divisions	Total	8,414	872	4,027	1,556	941	633	210	175
		I. All Fuels	6,236	519	2,828	1,233	760	545	184	167
		(a) Electricity	4,393	266	1,862	938	624	455	142	106
		(b) Liquid Fuel	293	37	159	51	22	16	5	3
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1,336	193	705	195	95	61	36	51
		(d) Other power	214	23	102	49	19	13	1	7
		II. No Power	2,178	353	1,199	323	181	88	26	8
2.	Division 0	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Major Group 04	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group 040	II. No Power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Division 2 & 3	Total	8,413	872	4,026	1,556	941	633	210	175
		I. All Fuels	6,236	519	2,828	1,233	760	545	184	167
		(a) Electricity	4,393	266	1,862	938	624	455	142	106
		(b) Liquid Fuel	293	37	159	51	22	16	5	3
		(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1,336	193	705	195	95	61	36	51
		(d) Other Power	214	23	102	49	19	13	1	7
		II. No Power	2,177	353	1,198	323	181	88	26	8
6.	Major Group 20	Total	843	119	537	88	47	35	10	7
		I. All Fuels	826	115	528	84	47	35	10	7
		(a) Electricity	384	42	246	40	23	17	9	7
		(b) Liquid Fuel	98	15	71	9	3	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	342	57	210	35	21	18	1	—
		(d) Other Power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	17	4	9	4	—	—	—	—
7.	Minor Group 200	(a) Electricity	321	33	216	32	20	9	5	6
		(b) Liquid Fuel	78	11	62	5	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
8.	201	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9.	202	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.	203	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	11	—	8	1	2	—	—	—
	203	II. No Power	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
11.	205	(a) Electricity	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	6	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	102	5	69	12	8	7	1	—
12.	206	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	15	5	9	—	1	—	—	—
		II. No Power	11	4	6	1	—	—	—	—
13.	207	(a) Electricity	42	8	23	3	3	3	2	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	7	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
		II. No Power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.	208	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other Power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.	209	(a) Electricity	8	1	3	1	—	2	1	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
	209	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	205	46	122	20	9	8	—	—
16.	Major Group 21	Total	107	11	45	13	19	16	2	1
		I. All Fuels	77	4	27	12	15	16	2	1
		(a) Electricity	67	1	20	12	15	16	2	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	30	7	18	1	4	—	—	—
17.	Minor Group 211	II. No Power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18.	213	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	214	(a) Electricity	20	—	7	4	3	5	—	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal , wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—		—	—	—
		II No Power	26	5	17	—	4	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census Houses used as Workshops and Factories classified by Industry, Power used, and size of Employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.		215	(*a*) Electricity	28	1	5	7	11	3	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
21.		216	(*a*) Electricity	19	—	8	1	1	8	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No Power	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
22.		217	(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Major Group	22	Total	9	2	4	—	2	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			II. No Power	7	2	4	—	1	—	—	—
24.	Minor Group	220	II. No Power	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
25.		222	II. No Power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.		225	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.		226	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No Power	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
28.	Major Group	23	Total	216	20	88	41	45	17	3	2
			I. All Fuels	114	13	45	20	22	10	2	2
			(*a*) Electricity	84	9	31	10	20	10	2	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	12	—	9	2	1	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	17	3	5	8	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	102	7	43	21	23	7	1	—
29.	Minor Group	230	(*a*) Electricity	11	3	6	—	1	—	—	1
30.		231	(*a*) Electricity	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
31.		232	(*a*) Electricity	11	2	4	1	3	1	—	—
			II. No power	6	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
32.		233	(*a*) Electricity	13	—	7	2	2	—	1	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	24	1	16	6	1	—	—	—
33.		234	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	2	1	4	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
34.		235	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
		235	II. No power	32	1	6	7	15	3	—	—
35.		236	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
36.		237	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	17	3	5	8	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
37.		238	(*a*) Electricity	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.		239	(*a*) Electricity	23	1	7	4	5	6	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	31	1	15	7	5	2	1	—
39.	Major Group	24	Total	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Minor Group	243	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
41.		244	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
42.	Major Group	25	Total	17	3	6	2	3	2	1	—
			I. All Fuels	11	3	3	2	1	1	1	—
			(*a*) Electricity	11	3	3	2	1	1	1	—
			II. No power	6	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
43.	Minor Group	250	(*a*) Electricity	5	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
44.		252	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45.		253	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
46.		254	(*a*) Electricity	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
47.		256	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4			—	2	1	—	—
48.	Major Group	26	Total	15		5	—	5	1	1	2
			I. All Fuels	10	—	1	—	5	1	1	2
			(*a*) Electricity	9	—	1	—	5	1	—	2
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Minor Group	260	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census Houses used as Workshops and Factories classified by Industry, Power used, and size of Employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50.		265	(a) Electricity	8	—	1	—	4	1	—	2
			II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
51.		266	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
52.	Major Group	27	Total	494	58	250	96	54	28	5	3
			I. All Fuel	146	2	59	33	30	20	—	2
			(a) Electricity	129	1	51	29	27	19	—	2
			(b) Liquid Fuel	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	10	1	2	4	3	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	348	56	191	63	24	8	5	1
53.	Minor Group	270	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
54.		271	(a) Electricity	85	—	38	20	13	14	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		271	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	61	8	28	17	7	1	—	—
55.		272	(a) Electricity	18	—	5	6	6	—	—	1
			II. No power	38	2	24	10	1	1	—	—
56.		273	(a) Electricity	11	1	5	1	3	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	220	45	122	31	11	5	5	1
57.		274	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
58.		275	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
			(d) Other power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
59.		276	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
60.		277	II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
61.		278	II. No power	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
62.		279	(a) Electricity	7	—	2	1	2	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	13	—	9	1	2	1	—	—
63.	Major Group	28	Total	523	63	288	84	54	26	8	—
			I. All Fuels	136	6	52	35	21	17	5	—
			(a) Electricity	104	1	35	32	16	15	5	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	28	5	16	2	5	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	387	57	236	49	33	9	3	—
64.	Minor Group	280	(a) Electricity	45	—	13	12	6	9	5	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
65.		281	(a) Electricity	13	1	7	1	3	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		281	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	9	1	7	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	200	23	117	29	23	6	2	—
66.		282	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	8	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
67.		283	(a) Electricity	6	—	3	—	1	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	14	1	11	—	2	—	—	—
68.		284	(a) Electricity	19	—	3	10	3	3	—	—
			II. No power	24	3	15	3	2	1	—	—
69.		285	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
70.		286	II. No power	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
71.		287	(a) Electricity	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
		287	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	40	9	28	1	—	1	1	—
72.		288	II. No power	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
73.		289	(a) Electricity	12	—	3	7	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	80	20	43	13	4	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census Houses used as Workshops and Factories classified by Industry, Power used, and size of Employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
74.	Major Group	29	Total	117	10	55	21	18	8	5	—
			I. All Fuels	46	—	16	11	12	6	1	—
			(*a*) Electricity	31	—	8	6	10	6	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	14	—	7	5	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	71	10	39	10	6	2	4	—
75.	Minor Group	290	(*a*) Electricity	9	—	1	2	4	2	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	11	—	6	4	1	—	—	—
76.		291	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
77.		292	(*a*) Electricity	20	—	7	2	6	4	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	71	10	39	10	6	2	4	—
78.	Major Group	30	Total	865	39	370	228	132	65	24	7
			I. All Fuels	737	28	307	196	116	60	24	6
			(*a*) Electricity	696	26	284	189	112	56	23	6
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	7	—	2	1	1	3	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	34	2	21	6	3	1	1	—
			II. No power	128	11	63	32	16	5	—	1
79.	Minor Group	300	(*a*) Electricity	52	5	22	10	3	6	3	3
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
80.		301	(*a*) Electricity	368	11	132	105	76	30	14	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
81.		302	(*a*) Electricity	260	8	126	71	31	15	6	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	8	1	5	1	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
82.		303	(*a*) Electricity	16	2	4	3	2	5	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	24	1	14	5	3	—	1	—
			II. No Power	124	10	61	31	16	5	—	1
83.		31	Total	383	63	207	52	27	28	4	2
			I. All Fuel	32	4	13	9	3	3	—	—
	Major Group	31	(*a*) Electricity	21	2	11	4	1	3	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	1	2	4	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	351	59	194	43	24	25	4	2
84.	Minor Group	310	(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	22	3	17	1	1	—	—	—
85.		311	(*a*) Electricity	11	2	6	1	1	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	227	43	131	23	12	13	3	2
86.		313	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	3	3	—	2	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	88	11	41	17	6	12	1	—
87.		314	II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
88.		315	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	10	1	3	1	5	—	—	—
89.	Major Group	32	Total	52	2	15	12	8	11	4	—
			I. All Fuels	43	2	11	10	6	10	4	—
			(*a*) Electricity	22	2	3	5	4	7	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
			(*d*) Other power	12	—	5	4	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	9	—	4	2	2	1	—	—
90.	Minor Group	320	(*a*) Electricity	13	1	1	2	1	7	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	8	—	4	2	1	1	—	—
91.		322	(*a*) Electricity		1	1	—	—	—	—	—
92.		323	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
		323	(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	12	—	5	4	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
93.		324	(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
94.	Major Group	33	Total	431	29	209	104	52	24	4	9
			I. All fuels	430	29	209	104	52	23	4	9
			(*a*) Electricity	158	7	65	43	23	11	2	7
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	29	3	15	7	3	1	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census Houses used as Workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	152	13	80	35	17	5	1	1
		(d) Other power..	91	6	49	19	9	6	1	1
		II. No power..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
95.	Minor Group 330	(a) Electricity	9	—	2	1	1	3	—	2
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	—	2	1	3	1	—	—
		(d) Other power..	8	2	4	1	—	—	—	1
96.	331	(a) Electricity	19	2	7	6	3	1	—	—
		(b) Liquid fuel	9	—	6	1	2	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
		(d) Other power..	20	—	13	3	3	1	—	—
97.	332	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
98.	334	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
99.	335	(a) Electricity	47	5	19	7	8	5	1	2
		(b) Liquid Fuel	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	12	1	6	2	2	1	—	—
100.	336	(a) Electricity	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	10	2	6	2	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	111	11	59	28	10	1	1	1
101.	337	(a) Electricity	65	—	28	22	9	2	1	3
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other power..	41	3	21	11	5	1	—	—
102.	338	(a) Electricity	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
103.	339	(a) Electricity	5	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	6	—	4	1	—	1	—	—
		(d) Other power..	22	1	11	4	1	4	1	—
104.	Major Groups 34 & 35	Total	387	21	156	78	31	26	26	49
		I. All Fuels	321	16	103	71	30	26	26	49
		(a) Electricity	151	5	58	46	19	13	4	6
		(b) Liquid Fuel	26	2	11	8	1	3	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	144	9	34	17	10	10	21	43
		II. No power..	66	5	53	7	1	—	—	—
105.	Minor Group 340	(a) Electricity	14	—	2	4	3	4	1	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	91	5	13	3	2	10	19	39
106.	341	(a) Electricity	7	—	4	—	1	1	—	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	5	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
107.	342	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	10	—	4	3	2	—	1	—
108.	343	(a) Electricity	25	—	6	13	5	1	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	13	—	7	5	—	—	1	—
109.	344	II. No power..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
110.	345	(a) Electricitye	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
111.	346	(a) Electricity	10	—	1	4	3	1	1	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
112.	350	(a) Electricity	14	—	11	1	—	1	—	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	8	2	5	—	—	—	—	1
		II. No power..	65	5	52	7	1	—	—	—
113.	351	(a) Electricity	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	15	—	8	3	1	—	1	2
114.	352	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
115.	353	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
116.	354	(a) Electricity	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
117.	355	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
118.	356	(a) Electricity	6	—	3	2	—	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
119.	357	(a) Electricity	51	3	21	17	6	2	2	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	—	2	3	1	—	—	1
120.	359	(a) Electricity	8	1	4	1	1	—	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	—		3	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by Industry, power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
121.	Major Group	36	Total	1,600	116	745	347	177	126	48	41
			I. All Fuels	1,487	104	685	325	164	122	47	40
			(*a*) Electricity	1,200	82	528	264	144	104	43	35
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	35	1	15	10	2	4	2	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	252	21	142	51	18	14	2	4
			II. No power	113	12	60	22	13	4	1	1
122.	Minor Group	360	(*a*) Electricity	309	24	142	62	30	27	14	10
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	10	—	4	2	—	1	2	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	94	9	58	16	4	4	—	3
123.		361	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
124.		362	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	12	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
125.		363	(*a*) Electricity	45	—	13	4	5	2	1	20
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
126.		364	(*a*) Electricity	32	4	9	8	6	5	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
127.		365	(*a*) Electricity	91	7	38	24	7	9	6	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	25	1	19	2	1	2	—	—
128.		366	(*a*) Electricity	9	—	1	—	—	4	4	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
129.		367	(*a*) Electricity	54	3	15	10	11	11	3	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	9	1	6	1	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	113	12	60	22	13	4	1	1
130.		368	(*a*) Electricity	226	12	116	58	23	11	5	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	8	1	4	2	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	38	5	21	8	3	1	—	—
131.		369	(*a*) Electricity	429	32	192	97	61	34	10	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	13	—	6	5	1	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	67	4	37	14	5	6	1	—
132.	Major Group	37	Total	575	50	198	124	81	80	21	21
			I. All Fuels	533	47	174	115	78	78	21	20
			(*a*) Electricity	443	33	142	98	69	71	18	12
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	13	1	3	5	3	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	31	6	9	5	3	4	3	1
			(*d*) Other power	46	7	20	7	3	3	—	6
			II. No power	42	3	24	9	3	2	—	1
133.	Minor Group	370	(*a*) Electricity	11	—	6	4	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	11	1	7	3	—	—	—	—
134.		371	(*a*) Electricity	23	1	4	10	4	3	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
135.		372	(*a*) Electricity	93	2	33	21	14	18	2	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	6	2	3	—	—	—	1	—
136.		373	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	2	1	—	2	—	—
137.		374	(*a*) Electricity	34	1	7	6	6	5	4	5
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	1
138.		375	(*a*) Electricity	19	4	11	1	—	2	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	6	—	1	3	—	2	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	10	3	4	1	1	1	—	—
139.		376	(*a*) Electricity	43	1	9	11	12	7	2	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
140.		377	(*a*) Electricity	20	—	8	2	4	6	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
141.		378	(*a*) Electricity	70	6	16	16	14	15	2	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	31	2	17	6	3	2	—	1
142.		379	(*a*) Electricity	125	18	46	26	15	13	6	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	35	4	15	6	2	2	—	

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and Size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
143.	Major Group	38	Total	760	99	366	112	78	75	19	11
			I. All Fuels	567	32	264	104	73	68	16	10
			(*a*) Electricity	503	22	233	94	66	63	16	9
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	31	5	13	6	3	4	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	33	5	18	4	4	1	—	1
			II. No power	193	67	102	8	5	7	3	1
144.	Minor Group	380	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
145.		381	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
146.		82	(*a*) Electricity	12	—	5	3	2	1	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.		383	(*a*) Electricity	102	2	49	20	15	9	6	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	6	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
148.		384	(*a*) Electricity	269	17	133	48	30	30	6	5
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	21	4	11	3	—	3	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
149.		385	(*a*) Electricity	53	1	13	11	12	14	1	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	12	—	5	1	4	1	—	1
			II. No power	71	9	48	7	2	2	2	1
150.		386	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
151.		387	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
152.		388	(*a*) Electricity	36	2	14	5	5	6	2	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	119	58	52	1	3	4	1	—
153.		389	(*a*) Electricity	19	—	12	4	2	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
154.	Major Group	39	Total	1,015	166	479	153	108	64	25	20
			I. All Fuels	717	114	331	101	84	48	20	19
			(*a*) Electricity	377	30	143	63	68	41	15	17
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	34	8	19	3	3	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	278	70	156	29	10	7	5	1
			(*d*) Other power	28	6	13	6	3	—	—	—
			II. No power	298	52	148	52	24	16	5	1
155.	Minor Group	390	(*a*) Electricity	48	2	13	8	18	6	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	17	3	8	4	2	—	—	—
156		391	(*a*) Electricity	12	1	6	1	1	2	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	11	3	5	2	1	—	—	—
157.		392	(*a*) Electricity	10	1	6	1	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	13	6	4	2	1	—	—	—
158.		393	(*a*) Electricity	33	5	15	4	7	2	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	18	7	9	2	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	247	64	136	27	9	6	4	1
159.		394	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	2	1	3	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	12	2	4	2	4	—	—	—
160.		395	(*a*) Electricity	40	1	16	10	7	4	1	1
161.		396	(*a*) Electricity	27	2	10	3	7	5	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
162.		399	(*a*) Electricity	199	18	75	35	23	20	12	16
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	13	1	7	1	3	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	23	4	15	1	1	1	1	—
			I. No power	268	43	139	48	18	14	5	

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI—RURAL										
1.	All Divisions	Totol	231	32	99	12	9	14	20	45
		I. All Fuels	196	21	80	10	8	12	20	45
		(a) Electricity	20	7	6	—	3	—	—	4
		(b) Liquid Fuel	67	8	51	4	3	—	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	107	6	22	6	2	11	20	40
		(d) Other power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	35	11	19	2	1	2	—	—
2.	Division 2 & 3	Total	231	32	99	12	9	14	20	45
		I. All Fuels	196	21	80	10	8	12	20	45
		(a) Electr city	20	7	6	—	3	—	—	4
		(b) Liquid Fuel	67	8	51	4	3	—	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	107	6	22	6	2	11	20	40
		(d) Other power	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
		II No power	35	11	19	2	1	1	—	—
3.	Major Group 20	Total	70	12	53	3	2	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	70	12	53	3	2	—	—	—
		(a) Electricity	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	60	8	48	2	2	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group 200	(a) Electricity	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	56	8	46	2	—	—	—	—
5.	203	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.	205	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
7.	207	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
8.	Major Group 21	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Minor Group 214	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Major Group 22	Total	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Minor Group 220	II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Major Group 23	Total	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
13.	Minor Group 233	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14.	235	II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15.	Major Group 25	Total	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(a) Electricity	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Minor Group 250	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	254	(a) Electricity	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Major Group 27	Total	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(d) Other power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
19.	Minor Group 273	II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	275	(d) Other power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
21.	279	II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
22.	Major Group 28	Total	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
23.	Minor Group 289	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
24.	Major Group 31	Total	12	7	3	1	—	1	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	11	7	3	—	—	1	—	—
25.	Minor Group 310	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.	311	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
27.	313	II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
28.	Major Group 33	Total	6	—	3	1	1	1	—	—
		I. All Fuels	6	—	3	1	1	1	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
		(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Minor Group	330	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.		331	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
31.		336	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
32.		339	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
33.	Major Group	34 & 35	Total	108	4	27	3	2	9	20	43
			I. All Fuels	92	4	11	3	2	9	20	43
			(a) Electricity	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	87	4	10	2	2	9	20	40
			II. No power	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Minor Group	340	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	81	4	8	1	1	9		39
35.		342	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—		—
36.		343	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
37.		350	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
38.		351	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
39.		352	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Major Group	36	Total	12	1	8	1	2	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	12	1	8	1	2	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	8	1	6	1	—	—	—	—
41.	Minor Group	360	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
42.		365	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
43.		369	(a) Electricity	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
44.	Major Group	37	Total	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	2
			I. All Fuels	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	2
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	
45.	Minor Group	372	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
46.		374	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
47.		376	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
48.		378	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
49.		379	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
50.	Major Group	38	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
51.	Minor Group	384	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
52.	Major Group	39	Total	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.	Minor Group	393	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—			
54.		399	(b) Liquid Fue	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II .No power	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshop classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI—URBAN											
1.	All Divisions		Total	8,183	840	3,928	1,544	932	619	190	130
			I. All Fuels	6,040	498	2,748	1,223	752	533	164	122
			(a) Electricity	4,373	259	1,856	938	621	455	142	102
			(b) Liquid Fuel	226	29	108	47	19	16	5	2
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1,229	187	683	189	93	50	16	11
			(d) Other power	212	23	101	49	19	12	1	7
			II. No power	2,143	342	1,180	321	180	86	26	8
2.	Division	0	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Major Group	04	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group	040	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Division No. 2 & 3		Total	8,182	840	3,927	1,544	932	619	190	130
			I. All Fuels	6,040	498	2,748	1,223	752	533	164	122
			(a) Electricity	4,373	259	1,856	938	621	455	142	102
			(b) Liquid Fuel	226	29	108	47	19	16	5	2
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1,229	187	683	189	93	50	16	11
			(d) Other power	212	23	101	49	19	12	1	7
			II. No power	2,142	342	1,179	321	180	86	26	8
6.	Major Group	20	Total	773	107	484	85	45	35	10	7
			I. All Fuels	756	103	475	81	45	35	10	7
			(a) Electricity	376	38	242	40	23	17	9	7
			(b) Liquid Fuel	38	7	23	7	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	340	57	209	34	21	18	1	—
			(d) Other power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	17	4	9	4	—	—	—	—
7.	Minor Group	200	(a) Electricity	314	30	212	32	20	9	5	6
			(b) Liquid Fuel	22	3	16	3	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
8.		201	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9.		202	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.		203	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	11	—	8	1	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
11.		205	(a) Electricity	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	6	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	100	5	68	11	8	7	1	—
12.		206	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	15	5	9	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	11	4	6	1	—	—	—	—
13.		207	(a) Electricity	41	7	23	3	3	3	2	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.		208	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.		209	(a) Electricity	8	1	3	1	—	2	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	205	46	122	20	9	8	—	—
16.	Major Group	21	Total	106	11	44	13	19	16	2	1
			I. All Fuels	76	4	26	12	15	16	2	1
			(a) Electricity	67	1	20	12	15	16	2	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	30	7	18	1	4	—	—	—
17.	Minor Group	211	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18.		213	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.		214	(a) Electricity	20	—	7	4	3	5	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	26	5	17	—	4	—	—	—
20.		215	(a) Electricity	28	1	5	7	11	3	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
21.		216	(a) Electricity	19	—	8	1	1	8	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
22.		217	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Major Group	22	Total	8	1	4	—	2	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			II. No power	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
24.	Minor Group	220	II. No power	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
25.		222	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.		225	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.		226	tricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			er	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Major Group 23	Total	214	20	88	40	44	17	3	2
		I. All Fuels	114	13	45	20	22	10	2	2
		(a) Electricity	84	9	31	10	20	10	2	2
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	12	—	9	2	1	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	17	3	5	8	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	100	7	43	20	22	7	1	—
29.	Minor Group 230	(a) Electricity	11	3	6	—	1	—	—	1
30.	231	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
31.	232	(a) Electricity	11	2	4	1	3	1	—	—
		II. No power	6	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
32.	233	(a) Electricity	13	—	7	2	2	—	1	1
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	23	1	16	5	1	—	—	—
33.	234	(a) Electricity	7	—	2	1	4	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
34.	235	(a) Electricity	7	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	31	1	6	7	14	3	—	—
35.	236	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
36.	237	(a) Electricity	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	17	3	5	8	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
37.	238	(a) Electricity	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	239	(a) Electricity	23	1	7	4	5	6	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	31	1	15	7	5	2	1	—
39.	Major Group 24	Total	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Minor Group 243	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
41.	244	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
42.	Major Group 25	Total	14	—	6	2	3	2	1	—
		I. All Fuels	8	—	3	2	1	1	1	—
		(a) Electricity	8	—	3	2	1	1	1	—
		II. No Power	6	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
43.	Minor Group 250	(a) Electricity	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
44.	252	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45.	253	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
46.	254	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
47.	256	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
48.	Major Group 26	Total	15	1	5	—	5	1	1	2
		I. All Fuels	10	—	1	—	5	1	1	2
		(a) Electricity	9	—	1	—	5	1	—	2
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		II. No power	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Minor Group 260	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
50.	265	(a) Electricity	8	—	1	—	4	1	—	2
		II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
51.	266	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
52.	Major Group 27	Total	491	57	250	96	54	26	5	3
		I. All Fuels	145	2	59	33	30	19	—	2
		(a) Electricity	129	1	51	29	27	19	—	2
		(b) Liquid Fuel	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	10	1	2	4	3	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	346	55	191	63	24	7	5	1
53.	Minor Group 270	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
54.	271	(a) Electricity	85	—	38	20	13	14	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	61	8	28	17	7	1	—	—
55.	272	(a) Electricity	18	—	5	6	6	—	—	1
		II. No power	38	2	24	10	1	1	—	—
56.	273	(a) Electricity	11	1	5	1	3	1	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
		II. No power	219	44	122	31	11	5	5	1

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as and factories workshops classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
57.	Minor group	274	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
58.		275	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
			(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
59.		276	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
60.		277	II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
61.		278	II. No power	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
62.		279	(a) Electricity	7	—	2	1	2	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	12	—	9	1	2	—	—	—
63.	Major Group	28	Total	522	63	288	83	54	26	8	—
			I. All Fuels	136	6	52	35	21	17	5	—
			(a) Electricity	104	1	35	32	16	15	5	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	28	5	16	2	5	—	—	—
			(d) Other Power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	386	57	236	48	33	9	3	—
64.	Minor Group	280	(a) Electricity	45	—	13	12	6	9	5	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel &	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood Bagasse	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
65.		281	(a) Electricity	13	1	7	1	3	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	9	1	7	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	200	23	117	29	23	6	2	—
66.		282	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	8	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
67.		283	(a) Electricity	6	—	3	—	1	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	14	1	11	—	2	—	—	—
68.		284	(a) Electricity	19	—	3	10	3	3	—	—
			II. No power	24	3	15	3	2	1	—	—
69.		285	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
70.		286	II. No power	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
71.		287	(a) Electricity	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	40	9	28	1	—	1	1	—
72.		288	II. No power	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
73.		289	I. Electricity	12	—	3	7	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	79	20	43	12	4	—	—	—
74.	Major Group	29	Total	117	10	55	21	18	8	5	—
			I. All Fuels	46	—	16	11	12	6	1	—
			(a) Electricity	31	—	8	6	10	6	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	14	—	7	5	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	71	10	39	10	6	2	4	—
75.	Minor Group	290	(a) Electricity	9	—	1	2	4	2	—	—
			(d) Other power	11	—	6	4	1	—	—	—
76.		291	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
77		292	(a) Electricity	20	—	7	2	6	4	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	71	10	39	10	6	2	4	—
78.	Major Group	30	Total	865	39	370	228	132	65	24	7
			I. All Fuels	737	28	307	196	116	60	24	6
			(a) Electricity	696	26	284	189	112	56	23	6
			(b) Liquid Fuel	7	—	2	1	1	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	34	2	21	6	3	1	1	—
			II. No power	128	11	63	32	16	5	—	1
79.	Minor Group	300	(a) Electricity	52	5	22	10	3	6	3	3
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
80.		301	(a) Electricity	368	11	132	105	76	30	14	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11.		302	(a) Electricity	260	8	126	71	31	15	6	3
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	8	1	5	1	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
		303	(a) Electricity	16	2	4	3	2	5	—	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	24	1	14	5	3	—	1	—
			II. No power	124	10	61	31	16	5	—	1

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as and factories workshops classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
83.	Major Group	31	Total	371	56	204	51	27	27	4	2
			I. All Fuels	31	4	13	8	3	3	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	21	2	11	4	1	3	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	340	52	191	43	24	24	4	2
84.	Minor Group	310	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	21	3	16	1	1	—	—	—
85.		311	(*a*) Electricity	11	2	6	1	1	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	219	36	130	23	12	13	3	2
86.		313	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	3	3	—	2	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	86	11	40	17	6	11	1	—
87.		314	II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
88.		315	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	10	1	3	1	5	—	—	—
89.	Major Group	32	Total	52	2	15	12	8	11	4	—
			I. All Fuels	43	2	11	10	6	10	4	—
			(*a*) Electricity	22	2	3	5	4	7	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
			(*d*) Other power	12	—	5	4	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	9	—	4	2	2	1	—	—
90.	Minor Group	320	(*a*) Electricity	13	1	1	2	1	7	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	8	—	4	2	1	1	—	—
91.		322	(*a*) Electricity	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
92.		323	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasss	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	12	—	5	4	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
93.		324	(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
94.	Major Group	33	Total	425	29	206	103	51	23	4	9
			I. All Fuels	424	29	206	103	51	22	4	9
			(*a*) Electricity	158	7	65	43	23	11	2	7
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	28	3	15	7	2	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	148	13	78	34	17	4	1	1
			(*d*) Other power	90	6	48	19	9	6	1	1
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
95.	Minor Group	330	(*a*) Electricity	9	—	2	1	1	3	—	2
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	1
96.		331	(*a*) Electricity	19	2	7	6	3	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	8	—	6	1	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	20	—	13	3	3	1	—	—
97.		332	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
98.		334	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
99.		335	(*a*) Electricity	47	5	19	7	8	5	1	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	1	6	2	2	1	—	—
100.		336	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	10	2	6	2	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	110	11	58	28	10	1	1	1
101.		337	(*a*) Electricity	65	—	28	22	9	2	1	3
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	41	3	21	11	5	1	—	—
102.		338	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
103.		339	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	22	1	11	4	1	4	1	—
104.	**Major Group**	**34 & 35**	Total	279	17	129	75	29	17	6	6
			I. All Fuels	229	12	92	68	28	17	6	6
			(*a*) Electricity	148	5	58	46	19	13	4	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	24	2	10	7	1	3	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	57	5	24	15	8	1	1	3
			II. No power	50	5	37	7	1	—	—	—
105.	**Minor Group**	**340**	(*a*) Electricity	14	—	2	4	3	4	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	10	1	5	2	1	1	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
106.	Minor Group	341	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	4	—	1	1	—	1
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	5	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
107.		342	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	9	—	4	3	2	—	—	—
108.		343	(*a*) Electricity	25	—	6	13	5	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	12	—	6	5	—	—	1	—
109.		344	II No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
110.		345	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
111.		346	(*a*) Electricity	10	—	1	4	3	1	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
112.		350	(*a*) Electricity	14	—	11	1	—	1	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	1
			II. No power	49	5	36	7	1	—	—	—
113.		351	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	—	8	2	—	—	1	1
114.		353	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
115.		354	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
116.		355	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
117.		356	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	3	2	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
118.		357	(*a*) Electricity	51	3	21	17	6	2	2	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	2	3	1	—	—	1
119.		359	(*a*) Electricity	8	1	4	1	1	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
120.	Major Group	36	Total	1588	115	737	346	175	126	48	41
			I. All Fuels	1475	103	677	324	162	122	47	40
			(*a*) Electricity	1196	82	526	264	142	104	43	35
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	35	1	15	10	2	4	2	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	244	20	136	50	18	14	2	4
			II. No power	113	12	60	22	13	4	1	1
121.	Minor Group	360	(*a*) Electricity	308	24	142	62	29	27	14	10
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	10	—	4	2	—	1	2	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	92	9	56	16	4	4	—	3
122.		361	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
123.		362	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
124.		363	(*a*) Electricity	45	—	13	4	5	2	1	20
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
125.		364	(*a*) Electricity	32	4	9	8	6	5	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
126.		365	(*a*) Electricity	91	7	38	24	7	9	6	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	24	1	18	2	1	2	—	—
127.		366	(*a*) Electricity	9	—	1	—	—	4	4	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
128.		367	(*a*) Electricity	54	3	15	10	11	11	3	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	9	1	6	1	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	113	12	60	22	13	4	1	1
129.		368	(*a*) Electricity	226	12	116	58	23	11	5	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	8	1	4	2	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	38	5	21	8	3	1	—	—
130.		369	(*a*) Electricity	426	32	190	97	60	34	10	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	13	—	6	5	1	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	62	3	34	13	5	6	1	—
131.	Major Group	37	Total	569	49	197	123	81	79	21	19
			I. All Fuels	527	46	173	114	78	77	21	18
			(*a*) Electricity	442	33	142	98	69	71	18	11
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	11	1	3	4	3	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	28	5	8	5	3	3	3	1
			(*d*) Other powers	46	7	20	7	3	3	—	6
			II. No power	42	3	24	9	3	2	—	1
132.	Minor Group	370	(*a*) Electricity	11	—	6	4	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	11	1	7	3	—	—	—	—
133.		371	(*a*) Electricity	23	1	4	10	4	3	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
134.	Minor Group	372	(*a*) Electricity	93	2	33	21	14	18	2	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
135.		373	(*a*) Electricity		—	2	1	—	2	—	—
136.		374	(*a*) Electricity	33	1	7	6	6	5	4	4
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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—90 Persons	100+ Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
137.	Minor Group 375	(a) Electricity	19	4	11	1	—	2	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	—	1	3	—	2	—	—
		(d) Other power	10	3	4	1	1	1	—	—
138.	376	(a) Electricity	43	1	9	11	12	7	2	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
139.	377	(a) Electricity	20	—	8	2	4	6	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
140.	378	(a) Electricity	70	6	16	16	14	15	2	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	31	2	17	6	3	2	—	1
141.	379	(a) Electricity	125	18	46	26	15	13	6	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	35	4	15	6	2	2	—	6
142.	Major Group 38	Total	759	99	366	112	77	75	19	11
		I. All Fuel	566	32	264	104	72	68	16	10
		(a) Electricity	502	22	233	94	65	63	16	9
		(b) Liquid Fuels	31	5	13	6	3	4	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	33	5	18	4	4	1	—	1
		II. No power	193	67	102	8	5	7	3	1
143.	Minor Group 380	(a) Electricity	5	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
144.	381	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
145.	382	(a) Electricity	12	—	5	3	2	1	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
146.	383	(a) Electricity	102	2	49	20	15	9	6	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	6	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
147.	384	(a) Electricity	268	17	133	48	29	30	6	5
		(b) Liquid Fuel	21	4	11	3	—	3	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
148.	385	(a) Electricity	53	1	13	11	12	14	1	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	—	5	1	4	1	—	1
		II. No power	71	9	48	7	2	2	2	1
149.	386	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
150.	387	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
151.	388	(a) Electricity	36	2	14	5	5	6	2	2
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	119	58	52	1	3	4	1	—
152.	389	(a) Electricity	19	—	12	4	2	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
153.	Major Group 39	Total	1,010	164	476	153	108	64	25	20
		I. All Fuels	714	114	328	101	84	48	20	19
		(a) Electricity	377	30	143	63	68	41	15	17
		(b) Liquid Fuel	33	8	18	3	3	—	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	276	70	154	29	10	7	5	1
		(d) Other power	28	6	13	6	3	—	—	—
		II. No power	296	50	148	52	24	16	5	1
154.	Minor Group 390	(a) Electricity	48	2	13	8	18	6	1	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	17	3	8	4	2	—	—	—
155.	391	(a) Electricity	12	1	6	1	1	2	1	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	11	3	5	2	1	—	—	—
156.	392	(a) Electricity	10	1	6	1	2	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	13	6	4	2	1	—	—	—
157.	393	(a) Electricity	33	5	15	4	7	2	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	18	7	9	2	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	245	64	134	27	9	6	4	1
158.	394	(a) Electricity	8	—	2	1	3	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	12	2	4	2	4	—	—	—
159.	395	(a) Electricity	40	1	16	10	7	4	1	1
160.	396	(a) Electricity	27	2	10	3	7	5	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
161.	399	(a) Electricity	199	18		35	23	20	12	16
		(b) Liquid Fuel	12	1		1	3	—	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	23	4		1	1	1	1	—
		II. No power	266	41		48	12	14	5	1

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by Industry, power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D. M. C.—URBAN											
1.	All Divisions		Total	7,933	826	3,844	1,508	896	567	179	113
			I. All Fuels	5,844	489	2,689	1,195	721	490	154	106
			(*a*) Electricity	4,205	252	1,811	916	590	416	133	87
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	222	29	107	46	19	14	5	2
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1,206	185	670	184	93	49	15	10
			(*d*) Other power	211	23	101	49	19	11	1	7
			II. No power	2,089	337	1,155	313	175	77	25	7
2.	Division	0	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Major Group	04	Total	1	—	1		—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1		—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group	040	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Division	2&3	Total	7,932	826	3,843	1,508	896	567	179	113
			I. All Fuels	5,844	489	2,689	1,195	721	490	154	106
			(*a*) Electricity	4,205	252	1,811	916	590	416	133	87
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	222	29	107	46	19	14	5	2
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1,206	185	670	184	93	49	15	10
			(*d*) Other power	211	23	101	49	19	11	1	7
			II. No power	2,088	337	1,154	313	175	77	25	7
6.	Major Group	20	Total	746	104	468	79	45	34	10	6
			I. All Fuels	729	100	459	75	45	34	10	6
			(*a*) Electricity	370	37	239	39	23	17	9	6
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	38	7	23	7	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	319	55	196	29	21	17	1	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	17	4	9	4	—	—	—	—
7.	Minor Group	200	(*a*) Electricity	309	29	209	31	20	9	5	6
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	22	3	16	3	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
8.		201	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9.		202	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.		203	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	11	—	8	1	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
11.		205	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	6	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	93	5	65	8	8	6	1	—
12.		206	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	13	5	7	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	11	4	6	1	—	—	—	—
13.		207	(*a*) Electricity	41	7	23	3	3	3	2	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.		208	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.		209	(*a*) Electricity	8	1	3	1	—	2	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	193	44	114	18	9	8	—	—
16.	Major Group	21	Total	102	11	42	13	19	14	2	1
			I. All Fuels	73	4	25	12	15	14	2	1
			(*a*) Electricity	64	1	19	12	15	14	2	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	29	7	17	1	4	—	—	—
17.	Minor Group	211	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18.		213	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.		214	(*a*) Electricity	19	—	6	4	3	5	—	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	25	5	16	—	4	—	—	—
20.		215	(*a*) Electricity	27	1	5	7	11	2	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
21.		216	(*a*) Electricity	18	—	8	1	1	7	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
22.		217	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Major Group	22	Total	8	1	4	—	2	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			II. No power	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
24.	Minor Group	220	II. No power	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
25.		222	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.		225	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.		226	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Major Group	23	Total	214	20	88	40	44	17	3	2
			I. All Fuels	114	13	45	20	22	10	2	2
			(a) Electricity	84	9	31	10	20	10	2	2
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	—	9	2	1	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	17	3	5	8	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	100	7	43	20	22	7	1	—
29.	Minor Group	230	(a) Electricity	11	3	6	—	1	—	—	1
30.		231	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
31.		232	(a) Electricity	11	2	4	1	3	1	—	—
			II. No power	6	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
32.		233	(a) Electricity	13	—	7	2	2	—	1	1
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	23	1	16	5	1	—	—	—
33.		234	(a) Electricity	7	—	2	1	4	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
34.		235	(a) Electricity	7	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	31	1	6	7	14	3	—	—
35.		236	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
36.		237	(a) Electricity	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	17	3	5	8	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
37.		238	(a) Electricity	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.		239	(a) Electricity	23	1	7	4	5	6	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood, and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	31	1	15	7	5	2	1	—
39.	Major Group	24	Total	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Minor Group	243	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
41.		244	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
42.	Major Group	25	Total	14	—	6	2	3	2	1	—
			I. All Fuels	8	—	3	2	1	1	1	—
			(a) Electricity	8	—	3	2	1	1	1	—
			II. No power	6	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
43.	Minor Group	250	(a) Electricity	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
44.		252	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45.		253	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
46.		254	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
47.		256	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
48.	Major Group	26	Total	15	1	5	—	5	1	1	2
			I. All Fuels	10	—	1	—	5	1	1	2
			(a) Electricity	9	—	1	—	5	1	—	2
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Minor Group	260	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
50.		265	(a) Electricity	8	—	1	—	4	1	—	2
			II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
51.		266	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
52.	Major Group	27	Total	484	55	247	96	54	24	5	3
			I. All Fuels	143	2	57	33	30	19	—	2
			(a) Electricity	127	1	49	29	27	19	—	2
			(b) Liquid Fuel	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	10	1	2	4	3	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	341	53	190	63	24	5	5	1
53.	Minor Group	270	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
54.		271	(a) Electricity	84	—	37	20	13	14	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	61	8	28	17	7	1	—	—
55.		272	(a) Electricity	18	—	5	6	6	—	—	1
			II. No power	38	2	24	10	1	1	—	—
56.		273	(a) Electricity	10	1	4	1	3	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	214		121	31	11	3	3	1

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshop and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
57.	Minor Group	274	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
58.		275	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
			(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
59		276	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—		—	
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
60.		277	II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
61.		278	II. No power	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
62.		279	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	2	1	2	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	12	—	9	1	2	—	—	—
63.	Major Group	28	Total	495	62	280	78	50	18	7	—
			I. All Fuels	131	6	51	35	21	13	5	—
			(*a*) Electricity	100	1	34	32	16	12	5	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	28	5	16	2	5	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	364	56	229	43	29	5	2	—
64.	Minor Group	280	(*a*) Electricity	42	—	12	12	6	7	5	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
65.		281	(*a*) Electricity	12	1	7	1	3	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	9	1	7	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	193	23	116	27	22	4	1	—
66.		282	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
67.		283	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	3	—	1	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagassee	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	13	1	10	—	2	—	—	—
68.		284	(*a*) Electricity	19	—	3	10	3	3	—	—
			II. No power	23	3	15	3	2	—	—	—
69.		285	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
70.		286	II. No power	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
71.		297	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	40	9	28	1	—	1	1	—
72.		288	II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
73.		289	(*a*) Electricity	12	—	3	7	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	70	19	40	9	2	—	—	—
74.	Major Group	29	Total	116	10	55	21	18	7	5	—
			I. All Fuels	45	—	16	11	12	5	1	—
			(*a*) Electricity	30	—	8	6	10	5	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	14	—	7	5	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	71	10	39	10	6	2	4	—
75.	Minor Group	290	(*a*) Electricity	9	—	1	2	4	2	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	11	—	6	4	1	—	—	—
76.		291	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
77.		292	(*a*) Electricity	19	—	7	2	6	3	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	71	10	39	10	6	2	4	—
78.	Major Group	30	Total	847	38	369	225	128	59	23	5
			I. All Fuels	719	27	306	193	112	54	23	4
			(*a*) Electricity	678	25	283	186	108	50	22	4
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	7	—	2	1	1	3	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	34	2	21	6	3	1	1	—
			II. No power	128	11	63	32	16	5	—	1
79.	Minor Group	300	(*a*) Electricity	50	5	22	10	3	6	3	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
80.		301	(*a*) Electricity	368	11	132	105	76	30	14	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
81.		302	(*a*) Electricity	244	7	125	68	27	9	5	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	8	1	5	1	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
82.		303	(*a*) Electricity	16	2	4	3	2	5	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	24	1	14	5	3	—	1	—
			II. No power	124	10	61	31	16	5	—	1

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshop and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment

Sl No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
83.	Major Group	31	Total	367	56	202	49	27	27	4	2
			I. All Fuels	30	4	13	7	3	3	—	—
			(a) Electricity	20	2	11	3	1	3	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	337	52	189	42	24	24	4	2
84.	Minor Group	310	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	21	3	16	1	1	—	—	—
85.		311	(a) Electricity	11	2	6	1	1	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	217	36	128	23	12	13	3	2
86.		313	(a) Electricity	7	—	3	2	—	2	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	85	11	40	16	6	11	1	—
87.		314	II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
88.		315	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	10	1	3	1	5	—	—	—
89.	Major Group	32	Total	50	1	14	12	8	11	4	—
			I. All Fuels	42	1	11	10	6	10	4	—
			(a) Electricity	21	1	3	5	4	7	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	5	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
			(d) Other power	12	—	5	4	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	8	—	3	2	2	1	—	—
90.	Minor Group	320	(a) Electricity	12	—	1	2	1	7	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	7	—	3	2	1	1	—	—
91.		322	(a) Electricity	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
92.		323	(a) Electricity	7	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
			(c) Coal wood, & bagasse	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
			(d) Other power	12	—	5	4	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
93.		324	(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
94.	Major Group	33	Total	424	29	206	103	50	23	4	9
			I. All Fuels	423	29	206	103	50	22	4	9
			(a) Electricity	157	7	65	43	22	11	2	7
			(b) Liquid Fuel	28	3	15	7	2	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	148	13	78	34	17	4	1	1
			(d) Other power	90	6	48	19	9	6	1	1
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
95.	Minor Group	330	(a) Electricity	9	—	2	1	1	3	—	2
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
			(d) Other power	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	1
96.		331	(a) Electricity	19	2	7	6	3	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	8	—	6	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	20	—	13	3	3	1	—	—
97.		332	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
98.		334	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
99.		335	(a) Electricity	47	5	19	7	8	5	1	2
			(b) Liquid Fuel	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	1	6	2	2	1	—	—
100.		336	(a) Electricity	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	10	2	6	2	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	110	11	58	28	10	1	1	1
101.		337	(a) Electricity	65	—	28	22	9	2	1	3
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	41	3	21	11	5	1	—	—
102.		338	(a) Electricity	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
103.		339	(a) Electricity	5	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	22	1	11	4	1	4	1	—
104.	Major Group	34 & 35	Total	277	17	129	75	29	17	6	4
			I. All Fuels	227	12	92	68	28	17	6	4
			(a) Electricity	147	5	58	46	19	13	4	2
			(b) Liquid Fuel	24	2	10	7	1	3	1	—
			(c) Coal wood & bagasse	56	5	24	15	8	1	1	2
			II. No power	50	5	37	7	1	—	—	—
105.	Minor Group	340	(a) Electricity	14	—	2	4	3	4	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	10	1	5	2	1	1	—	—
106.		341	(a) Electricity	7	—	4	—	1	1	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	5	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
107.		342	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	9	—	4	3	2	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
108.	Minor Group	343	(a) Electricity	25	—	6	13	5	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	12	—	6	5	—	—	1	—
109.		344	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
110.		345	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
111.		346	(a) Electricity	10	—	1	4	3	1	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
112.		350	(a) Electricity	13	—	11	1	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	1
			II. No Power	49	5	36	7	1	—	—	—
113.		351	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse ..	11	—	8	2	—	—	1	—
114.		353	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
115.		354	(a) Electricity	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
116.		355	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
117.		356	(a) Electricity	6	—	3	2	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
118.	Major Group	357	(a) Electricity	51	3	21	17	6	2	2	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	2	3	1	—	—	1
119.		359	(a) Electricity	8	1	4	1	1	—	—	1
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
120		36	Total	1.580	115	733	344	174	125	48	41
			I. All Fuels	1,467	103	673	322	161	121	47	40
			(a) Electricity	1,188	82	522	262	141	103	43	35
			(b) Liquid Fuel	35	1	15	10	2	4	2	1
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	244	20	136	50	18	14	2	4
			II. No power	113	12	60	22	13	4	1	1
121.	Minor Group	360	(a) Electricity	307	24	141	62	29	27	14	10
			(b) Liquid Fuel	10	—	4	2	—	1	2	1
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	92	9	56	16	4	4	—	3
122.		361	(a) Electricity		—	1	1	—	1	—	—
123.		362	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
124.		363	(a) Electricity	43	—	12	4	4	2	1	20
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
125.		364	(a) Electricity	32	4	9	8	6	5	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
126.		365	(a) Electricity	91	7	38	24	7	9	6	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	24	1	18	2	1	2	—	—
127.		366	(a) Electricity	9	—	1	—	—	4	4	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
128.		367	(a) Electricity	54	3	15	10	11	11	3	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	9	1	6	1	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	113	12	60	22	13	4	1	1
129.		368	(a) Electricity	222	12	115	56	23	10	5	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	8	1	4	2	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	38	5	21	8	3	1	—	—
130.		369	(a) Electricity	426	32	190	97	60	34	10	3
			(b) Liquid Fuel	13	—	6	5	1	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	62	3	34	13	5	6	1	—
131	Major Group	37	Total	547	48	187	122	73	77	21	19
			I. All Fuels	505	45	163	113	70	75	21	18
			(a) Electricity	420	32	132	97	61	69	18	11
			(b) Liquid Fuel	11	1	3	4	3	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	28	5	8	5	3	3	3	1
			(d) Other power	46	7	20	7	3	3	—	6
			II. No power	42	3	24	9	3	2	—	1
132.	Minor Group	370	(a) Electricity	11	—	6	4	—	—	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	11		7	3	—	—	—	—
133.		371	(a) Electricity	23	1	4	10	4	3	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
134.		372	(a) Electricity	91	2	31	21	14	18	2	3
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
135.		373	(a) Electricity	5	—	2	1	—	2	—	—
136.		374	(a) Electricity	31	1	7	6	4	5	4	4
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	1
137.		375	(a) Electricity	19	4	11	1	—	2	—	1
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	—	1	3	—	2	—	—
			(d) Other power	10	3	4	1	1	1	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
138.		376	(a) Electricity	43	1	9	11	12	7	2	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
139.		377	(a) Electricity	12	—	5	2	1	4	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
140.		378	(a) Electricity	69	6	15	16	14	15	2	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	31	2	17	6	3	2	—	1
141.		379	(a) Electricity	116	17	42	25	12	13	6	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & baggasse	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	35	4	15	6	2	2	—	6
142.	Major Group	38	Total	682	94	336	100	70	59	16	7
			I. All Fuels	503	29	246	92	65	52	13	6
			(a) Electricity	443	19	216	83	58	49	13	5
			(b) Liquid Fuel	27	5	12	5	3	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	33	5	18	4	4	1	—	1
			II. No power	179	65	90	8	5	7	3	1
143.	Minor Group	380	(a) Electricity	5	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
144.		381	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
145.		382	(a) Electricity	12	—	5	3	2	1	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
146.		383	(a) Electricity	102	2	49	20	15	9	6	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	6	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
147.		384	(a) Electricity	210	14	116	38	22	16	3	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	17	4	10	2	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
148.		385	(a) Electricity	53	1	13	11	12	14	1	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	—	5	1	4	1	—	1
			II. No power	71	9	48	7	2	2	2	1
149.		386	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
150.		387	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
151.		388	(a) Electricity	35	2	14	4	5	6	2	2
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	105	56	40	1	3	4	1	—
152.		389	(a) Electricity	19	—	12	4	2	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
153.	Major Group	39	Total	960	164	469	148	97	51	19	12
			I. All Fuels	672	114	322	98	74	38	14	12
			(a) Electricity	336	30	137	60	58	31	10	10
			(b) Liquid Fuel	33	8	18	3	3	—	—	1
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	275	70	154	29	10	7	4	1
			(d) Other power	28	6	13	6	3	—	—	—
			II. No power	288	50	147	50	23	13	5	—
154.	Minor Group	390	(a) Electricity	44	2	12	8	16	5	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	17	3	8	4	2	—	—	—
155.		391	(a) Electricity	12	1	5	1	1	2	2	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	11	3	5	2	1	—	—	—
156.		392	(a) Electricity	7	1	3	1	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	13	6	4	2	1	—	—	—
157.		393	(a) Electricity	33	5	15	4	7	2	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	18	7	9	2	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	245	64	134	27	9	6	4	1
158.		394	(a) Electricity	6	—	2	1	1	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	12	2	4	2	4	—	—	—
159.		395	(a) Electricity	40	1	16	10	7	4	1	1
160.		396	(a) Electricity	27	2	10	3	7	5	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
161.		399	(a) Electricity	167	18	74	32	17	11	6	9
			(b) Liquid Fuel	12	1	6	1	3	—	—	1
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	22	4	15	1	1	1	—	—
			II. No power	258	41	138	46	17	11	5	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) ZONE I—SHAHDARA										
1.	All Divisions	Total	404	56	168	67	35	51	13	14
		I. All Fuels	290	28	111	53	27	44	13	14
		(*a*) Electricity	148	12	58	24	11	26	8	9
		(*b*) Liquid fuel	25	1	8	6	4	4	2	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	85	12	29	17	10	10	3	4
		(*d*) Other power	32	3	16	6	2	4	—	1
		II. No power	114	28	57	14	8	7	—	—
2.	Division 2 & 3	Total	404	56	168	67	35	51	13	14
		I. All fuels	290	28	111	53	27	44	13	14
		(*a*) Electricity	148	12	58	24	11	26	8	9
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	25	1	8	6	4	4	2	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	85	12	29	17	10	10	3	4
		(*d*) Other power	32	3	16	6	2	4	—	1
		II. No power	114	28	57	14	8	7	—	—
3.	Major Group 20	Total	33	8	19	1	3	1	1	—
		I. All fuels	31	7	18	1	3	1	1	—
		(*a*) Electricity	15	3	8	1	1	1	1	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	16	4	10	—	2	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group 200	(*a*) Electricity	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
5.	203	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
6.	205	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
7.	206	II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	207	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9.	209	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Major Group 21	Total	7	2	2	—	3	—	—	—
		I. All fuels	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Minor Group 213	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	214	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
13.	215	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
14.	216	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15.	Major Group 23	Total	12	2	3	2	4	1	—	—
		I. All fuels	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	7	—	1	1	4	1	—	—
16.	Minor Group 230	I. Electricity	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.	233	(*a*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18.	235	II. No power	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
19.	237	II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
20.	239	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Major Group 26	Total	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Minor Group 265	II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Major Group 27	Total	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
		I. All fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
24.	Minor Group 270	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25.	272	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.	273	II. No power	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	274	II. No power	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
28.	275	(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Major Group 28	Total	22	5	13	3	1	—	—	—
		I. All fuel	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	17	5	8	3	1	—	—	—
30.	Minor Group 280	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
31.	283	II. No power	9	2	4	2	1	—	—	—
32.	284	II. No power	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
33.	285	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
34.	287	II. No power	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35.	289	II. No power	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
36.	Major Group 29	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		I. All fuels	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37.	Minor Group	292	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Major Group	30	Total	13	2	6	3	1	1	—	—
			I. All fuels	9	1	4	2	1	1	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	8	1	3	2	1	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	
39.	Minor Group	300	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
40.		301	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
41.		302	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
42.	Minor Group	303	(*a*) Electricity	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Major Group	31	Total	8	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
			I. All fuels	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	7	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
44.	Minor Group	311	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
45.		313	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
46.	Major Group	32	Total	11	—	2	3	1	4	1	—
			I. All fuel	9	—	1	3	1	3	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	7	—	1	3	1	2	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
47.	Minor Group	320	II. No power	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
48.		323	(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	7	—	1	3	1	2	—	—
49.	Major Group	33	Total	41	5	19	6	5	5	—	1
			I. All fuel	— 41	5	19	6	5	5	—	1
			(*a*) Electricity	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	16	2	6	4	2	2	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	16	2	9	1	1	2	—	1
50.	Minor Group	330	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
51.		331	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
52.		335	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
53.		336	(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	6	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
54.		337	(*d*) Other power	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
55.		339	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
56.	Major Group	34&35	Total	13	—	3	5	3	—	1	1
			I. All fuel	13	—	3	5	3	—	1	1
			(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	1	2	3	—	1	—
57.	Minor Group	341	(*b*) Liquid fuel	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
58.	Minor Group	350	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
59.		351	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
60.		359	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
61.	Major Group	36	Total	86	5	23	17	5	18	7	11
			I. All fuel	86	5	23	17	5	18	7	11
			(*a*) Electricity	58	5	16	10	4	11	5	7
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	7	—	1	2	—	3	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	21	—	6	5	1	4	1	4
62.	Minor Group	360	(*a*) Electricity	16	3	1	1	—	5	—	6
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	1	—	—	3	—	3
63.	Minor Group	363	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
64.		364	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65.		365	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
66.		366	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
67.		367	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
68.		368	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	3	2	3	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
69.		369	(*a*) Electricity	24	2	11	6	1	2	1	1
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
70.	Major Group	37	Total	50	1	20	13	2	11	2	1
			I. All Fuel	37	—	10	12	2	10	2	1
			(*a*) Electricity	22	—	6	5	1	8	1	1
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood of bagasse	7	—	—	4	—	2	1	—
			(*d*) Other power	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	13	1	10	1	—	1	—	—
71.	Minor Group	370	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
72.		371	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
73.		372	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	2	1	1	1	—	1
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
74.		374	(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
75.		375	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	5	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
76.		376	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
77.		377	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
78.		378	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
			II. No power	9	1	4	—	—	1	—	—
79.		379	(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
80.	Major Group	38	Total	45	16	13	4	4	7	1	—
			I. All fuel	23	3	7	3	4	5	1	—
			(*a*) Electricity	14	—	6	3	1	3	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	7	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
			II. No power	22	13	6	1	—	2	—	—
81.	Minor Group	382	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
82.	Minor Group	383	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
83.		384	II. No power	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
84.		385	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	2	1	—	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
		388	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	15	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
86.		389	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
87.	Major Group	39	Total	52	5	34	7	3	3	—	—
			I. All fuel	23	4	15	3	—	1	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	11	1	8	1	—	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	29	1	19	4	3	2	—	—
88.	Minor Group	390	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other Power	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
89.		391	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
90.		392	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.		393	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
92.		395	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
93.		396	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
94.		399	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II No power	24	—	18	4	2	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) ZONE II—CITY, SADAR, PAHARGANJ										
1.	All Divisions	Total	5,094	524	2,507	1,052	578	317	105	11
		I. All Fuels	3,758	338	1,787	826	456	258	85	8
		(a) Electricity	27,22	174	1,195	658	392	217	78	8
		(b) Liquid Fuel	91	19	53	12	5	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	819	132	481	122	46	32	6	—
		(d) Other power	126	13	58	34	13	7	1	—
		II. No power	1,336	186	720	226	122	59	20	3
2.	Division 2&3	Total	5,094	524	2,507	1,052	578	317	105	11
		I. All Fuels	3,758	338	1,787	826	456	258	85	8
		(a) Electricity	2,722	174	1,195	658	392	217	78	8
		(b) Liquid Fuel	91	19	53	12	5	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	819	132	481	122	46	32	6	—
		(d) Other power	126	13	58	34	13	7	1	—
		II. No power	1,336	186	720	226	122	59	20	3
3.	Major Group 20	Total	412	57	248	51	29	22	4	1
		I. All Fuels	402	55	243	48	29	22	4	1
	Major Group 20	(a) Electricity	189	16	119	25	18	7	3	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	16	6	8	2	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	197	33	116	21	11	15	1	—
		II. No power	10	2	5	3	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group 200	(a) Electricity	153	11	102	18	16	2	3	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
5.	201	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.	202	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.	203	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
8.	205	(a) Electricity	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	62	4	41	5	5	6	1	—
9.	Minor Group 206	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	7	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
10.	207	(a) Electricity	22	4	13	2	2	1	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
11.	209	(a) Electricity	5	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	119	24	67	14	6	8	—	—
12.	Major Group 21	Total	58	7	28	8	8	6	1	—
		I. All Fuels	33	1	14	7	4	6	1	—
		(a) Electricity	27	—	9	7	4	6	1	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	25	6	14	1	4	—	—	—
13.	Minor Group 211	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14.	214	(a) Electricity	7	—	2	3	1	1	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		I. No power	22	4	14	—	4	—	—	—
15.	215	(a) Electricity	13	—	4	4	3	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
16.	216	(a) Electricity	7	—	3	—	—	3	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No. power	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	217	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Major Group 22	Total	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
19.	Minor Group 220	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.	226	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
21.	Major Group 23	Total	130	13	59	27	21	8	2	—
		I. All Fuels	74	9	29	15	14	6	1	—
		(a) Electricity	49	6	18	6	12	6	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	9	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	16	3	4	8	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	56	4	30	12	7	2	1	—
22.	Minor Group 230	(a) Electricity	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
23.	231	(a) Electricity	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
24.	232	(a) Electricity	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
25.	233	(a) Electricity	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	14		11	2	1	—	—	—
26.	234	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.		235	(a) Electricity	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	7	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
28.	Minor Group	236	II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.		237	(a) Electricity	2	-	1	-	—		1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3		2			—	-	—
			(d) Other power	16	3	4	8	1	—	—	—
30.		238	(a) Electricity	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.		239	(a) Electricity	19	1	6	3	5	4	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	29	1	13	7	5	2	1	—
32.	Major Group	24	Total	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(a) Electrcity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Minor Group	244	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Major Group	25	Total	11	—	6	2	2	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	6	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	6	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
	Major Group	25	II. No power	5	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
35.	Minor Group	250	(a) Electricity	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
36.		252	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
37.		253	II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
38.		254	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
39.		256	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
40.	Major Group	26	Total	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
41.	Minor Group	265	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
42.		266	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Major Group	27	Total	359	32	190	73	40	18	5	1
			I. All Fuels	109	1	44	27	23	13	—	1
			(a) Electricity	96	1	38	23	20	13	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	9	—	2	4	3	—	—	—
			II. No power	250	31	146	46	17	5	5	—
44.	Minor Group	270	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45.		271	(a) Electricity	62	—	27	16	10	9	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	40	3	21	13	2	1	—	—
46.		272	(a) Electricity	18	—	5	6	6	—	—	1
			II. No power	36	2	23	9	1	1	—	—
47.		273	(a) Electricity	7	1	3	—	2	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	153	25	89	21	10	3	5	—
48.		274	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Minor Group	276	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
50.		277	II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
51.		278	II. No power	6	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
52.		279	(a) Electricity	5	—	2	1	—	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	11	—	8	1	2	—	—	—
53.	Major Group	28	Total	329	46	175	57	31	14	6	—
			I. All Fuels	98	5	33	30	16	10	4	—
			(a) Electricity	78	—	22	28	14	10	4	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	20	5	11	2	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	231	41	142	27	15	4	2	—
54.	Minor Group	280	(a) Electricity	29	—	5	9	5	6	4	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
55.	Minor Group	281	(a) Electricity	10	—	6	1	3	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	8	1	6	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	114	15	69	16	10	3	1	—
56.		282	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
57.		283	(a) Electricity	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
58.		284	(a) Electricity	19	—	3	10	3	3	—	—
			II. No power	15	2	10	1	2	—	—	—
59.		285	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
60.		286	II. No power	3	—		2	1	—	—	—
61.		287	(a) Electricity	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	33	7	23	1	—	1	1	—
62.		288	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
63.		289	(a) Electricity	9	—	2	6	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	49	16	25	7	1	—	—	—
64.	Major Group	29	Total	106	6	52	20	16	7	5	—
			I. All Fuel	40	—	14	10	10	5	1	—
			(a) Electricity	26	—	7	5	8	5	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	13	—	6	5	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	66	6	38	10	6	2	4	—
65.	Minor Group	290	(a) Electricity	3	—	1	2	3	2	—	—
			(l) Other power	10	—	5	4	1	—	—	—
66.		291	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
67.		292	(a) Electricity	16	—	6	1	5	3	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	66	6	38	10	6	2	4	—
68.	Major Group	30	Total	732	35	311	196	119	48	22	1
			I. All Fuels	613	26	253	165	103	43	22	1
			(a) Electricity	579	24	233	158	99	42	22	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	5	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	29	2	18	6	3	—	—	—
			II. No power	119	9	58	31	16	5	—	—
69.	Minor Group	300	(a) Electricity	46	5	21	9	2	5	3	1
70.		301	(a) Electricity	341	11	121	98	71	26	14	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
71.		302	(a) Electricity	181	7	87	49	25	8	5	—
			(b) Liqued fuel	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
72.	Minor Group	303	(a) Electricity	11	1	4	2	1	3	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	21	1	12	5	3	—	—	—
			II. No power	119	9	58	31	16	5	—	—
73.	Major Group	31	Total	223	29	107	36	24	24	1	2
			I. All Fuels	13	1	7	4	—	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	9	—	6	2	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	210	28	100	32	24	23	1	2
74.	Minor Group	310	II. No power	19	2	15	1	1	—	—	—
75.		311	(a) Electricity	5	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	108	15	50	16	12	12	1	2
76.		313	(a) Electricity	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	72	10	32	13	6	11	—	—
77.		314	II. No power	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
78.		315	(c) Coal wood, & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	9	1	2	1	5	—	—	—
79.	Major Group	32	Total	13	1	6	3	1	2	—	—
			I. All Fuel	8	1	4	1	—	2	—	—
			(a) Electricity	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
			(d) Other power	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
80.	Minor Group	320	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
			II. No power	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
81.		322	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
82.		323	(d) Other power	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
83.	Major Group	33	Total	215	14	120	49	21	8	2	1
			I. All Fuel	215	14	120	49	21	8	2	1
			(a) Electricity	77	2	36	21	13	3	1	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	18	2	11	5	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagassee	70	8	47	11	3	1	—	—
			(d) Other power	50	2	26	12	5	4	1	—
84.	Minor Group	330	(a) Electricity	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
			(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
85.		331	(a) Electricity	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	10	—	5	3	2	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Fmployment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
86.		334	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
87.		335	(a) Electricity	24	2	13	2	5	1	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	7	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
88.		336	(a) Electricity	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	9	1	6	2	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	53	7	35	8	2	1	—	—
89.		337	(a) Electricity	32	—	10	15	6	—	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Minor Group	337	(d) Other power	27	2	15	7	2	1	—	—
90.		338	(a) Electricity	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
91.		339	(a) Electricity	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	12	—	5	2	1	3	1	—
92.	Major Group	34-35	Total	108	5	48	36	13	5	1	—
			I. All Fuel	103	5	46	33	13	5	1	—
			(a) Electricity	84	3	35	28	13	4	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	17	2	9	5	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
93.	Minor Group	340	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
94.		342	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
95.		343	(a) Electricity	13	—	3	7	3	—	—	—
96.		346	(a) Electricity	7	—	1	2	3	1	—	—
97.		350	II. No power	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
98.		353	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
99.		354	(a) Electricity	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
100.		356	(a) Electricity	6	—	3	2	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
101.		357	(a) Electricity	42	2	20	11	6	2	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
102.		359	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
103.	Major Group	36	Total	1153	96	572	264	118	74	28	1
		36	I. All Fuel	1057	87	524	243	105	71	27	—
			(a) Electricity	857	67	408	200	92	63	27	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	11	—	7	3	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	189	20	109	40	12	8	—	—
			II. No power	96	9	48	21	13	3	1	1
104.	Minor Group	360	(a) Electricity	207	17	108	47	15	10	10	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	69	9	45	12	2	1	—	—
105.		361	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
106.		362	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	12	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
107.		363	(a) Electricity	16	—	10	2	2	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
108.		364	(a) Electricity	13	2	3	3	2	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
109.		365	(a) Electricity	82	6	33	23	7	8	5	—
		365	(c) Coal wood & bagasse	23	1	17	2	1	2	—	—
110.		367	(a) Electricity	45	3	12	10	11	7	2	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	8	1	5	1	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	96	9	48	21	13	3	1	1
111.		365	(a) Electricity	176	12	92	48	15	5	4	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	34	5	19	7	2	1	—	—
112.		369	(a) Electricity	315	27	149	66	39	28	6	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	7	—	3	3	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	40	3	22	8	3	4	—	—
113.	Major Group	37	Total	279	33	112	75	32	21	6	—
			I. All Fuels	261	31	102	69	32	21	6	—
			(a) Electricity	225	23	86	64	29	18	5	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	11	3	6	—	1	—	1	—
			(d) Other power	25	5	10	5	2	3	—	—
		37	II. No power	18	2	10	6	—	—	—	—
114.	Minor Group	370	(a) Electricity	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and Factories classified by industry, Power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
115.	Minor Group 371	(a) Electricity	16	1	3	8	3	1	—	—
116.	372	(a) Electricity	46	1	24	11	6	4	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
117.	373	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
118.	374	(a) Electricity	11	—	5	4	1	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
119.	375	(a) Electricity	14	4	9	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	5	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
120.	376	(a) Electricity	24	1	5	5	9	3	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
121.	377	(a) Electricity	7	—	2	2	1	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	377	(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
122.	378	(a) Electricity	24	5	5	8	4	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	14	1	9	4	—	—	—	—
123.	379	(a) Electricity	73	11	26	22	5	5	4	—
		(d) Other power	19	3	8	5	1	2	—	—
124.	Major Group 38	Total	287	32	139	52	33	26	5	—
		I. All Fuels	231	14	114	48	29	22	4	—
		(a) Electricity	205	9	97	46	28	21	4	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	11	4	6	—	—	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	15	1	11	2	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	56	18	25	4	4	4	1	—
125.	Minor Group 381	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
126.	382	(a) Electricity	6	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
127.	383	(a) Electricity	58	1	29	12	10	3	3	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
128.	384	(a) Electricity	79	6	39	20	5	9	—	—
	384	(b) Liquid Fuel	11	4	6	—	—	1	—	—
129.	385	(a) Electricity	22	1	5	4	7	4	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	13	2	6	3	1	—	1	—
130.	386	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
131.	387	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
132.	388	(a) Electricity	23	1	13	3	3	3	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	43	16	19	1	3	4	—	—
133.	389	(a) Electricity	12	—	5	4	2	1	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
134.	Major Group 39	Total	668	116	328	102	68	33	17	4
		I. All Fuels	492	88	236	74	55	23	12	4
		(a) Electricity	209	22	77	42	40	16	8	4
		(b) Liquid Fuel	21	7	10	1	3	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	245	56	141	28	9	7	4	—
	39	(d) Other power	17	3	8	3	3	—	—	—
		II. No power	176	28	92	28	13	10	5	—
135.	Minor Group 390	(a) Electricity	30	1	8	6	12	2	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	9	1	4	2	2	—	—	—
136.	391	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	8	2	4	1	1	—	—	—
137.	392	(a) Electricity	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
		(c) Coal wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	9	2	4	2	1	—	—	—
138.	393	(a) Electricity	25	2	13	3	5	2	—	—
		(b) Liquid Fuel	17	7	9	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	224	52	128	26	8	6	4	—
139.	394	(a) Electricity	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Minor Group 394	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	10	1	3	2	4	—	—	—
140.	395	(a) Electricity	22	1	7	7	5	1	—	1
141.	396	(a) Electricity	11	2	1	2	3	3	—	—
142.	399	(a) Electricity	109	15	43	22	12	8	6	3
		(b) Liquid Fuel	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	15	2	10	1	1	1	—	—
		II. No power	157	25	85	24	8	10	5	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(c) Zone III—Karol Bagh Patel Nagar										
1.	All Divisions	Total	1,009	89	492	152	127	83	33	33
		I All Fuels	715	38	308	122	110	79	28	30
		(a) Electricity	560	22	231	90	91	75	25	26
		(b) Liquid Fuel	31	1	13	13	1	2	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	95	12	48	12	15	2	3	3
		(d) Other power	29	3	16	7	3	—	—	—
		II. No power	294	51	184	30	17	4	5	3
2.	Division 2 & 3	Total	1,009	89	492	152	127	83	33	33
		I. All Fuels	715	38	308	122	110	79	28	30
		(a) Electricity	560	22	231	90	91	75	25	26
		(b) Liquid Fuel	31	1	13	13	1	2	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	95	12	48	12	15	2	3	3
		(d) Other power	29	3	16	7	3	—	—	—
		II. No power	294	51	184	30	17	4	5	3
3.	Major Group 20	Total	100	10	62	12	3	7	4	2
		I. All Fuels	97	9	61	11	3	7	4	2
		(a) Electricity	71	6	42	8	2	7	4	2
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	24	3	18	2	1	—	—	—
		(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group 200	(a) Electricity	61	4	36	8	2	7	2	2
5.	203	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.	205	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	8	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
7.	206	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	207	(a) Electricity	9	2	6	—	—	—	1	—
9.	208	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.	209	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	15	3	11	1	—	—	—	—
11.	Major Group 21	Total	11	1	6	—	2	1	—	1
	21	I. All Fuels	10	1	5	—	2	1	—	1
		(a) Electricity	9	—	5	—	2	1	—	1
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Minor Group 214	(a) Electricity	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	1
13.	215	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.	216	(a) Electricity	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.	217	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Major Group 22	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
		II No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Minor Group 220	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Major Group 23	Total	17	2	8	1	3	1	1	1
		I. All Fuel	15	1	7	1	3	1	1	1
		(a) Electricity	14	1	6	1	3	1	1	1
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Minor Group 230	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
20.	231	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
21.	232	(a) Electricity	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
22.	233	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.	234	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
24.										
25.	235	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	237	(a) Electricity	1		—	1	—	—	—	—
26.	Major Group 25	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(II) No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
27.	Minor Group 256	(II) No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
28.	Major Group 26	Total	7	—	—	—	4	—	1	2
		(I) All Fuels	7	—	—	—	4	—	1	2
		(a) Electricity	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29.	Minor Group 260	(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30.	265	(a) Electricity	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
31.	Major Group 27	Total	41	6	17	6	6	4	—	2
		(I) All Fuels	13	—	5	—	3	4	—	1
		(a) Electricity	12	—	4	—	3	4	—	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	28	6	12	6	3	—	—	1

TABLE E-III —*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment.

Sl No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Minor Group 270	(II) No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
33.	271	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
34	272	(II) No power	1	—		1	—		—	—
35.	273	(*a*) Electricity								
		(II) No power	20	6	9	3	1	—	—	—
36.	274	(II) No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
37.	275	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
38.	279	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
39.	Major Group 28	Total	42	3	23	6	8	1	1	—
		(I) All Fuels	12	1	4	2	3	1	1	—
		(*a*) Electricity	10	1	3	2	2	1	1	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
		(II) No power	30	2	19	4	5	—	—	—
40.	Minor Group 280	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
41.	281	(*a*) Electricity	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	15	1	8	3	3	—	—	—
42.	288	(II) No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
43.	283	(II) No power	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
44.	284	(II) No power	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
45.	287	) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
46.	288	(II) No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
47.	289	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Minor Group 289	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
48.	Major Group 29	Total	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		1 All Fuels	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Minor Group 290	(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
50.	292	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
51.	Major Group 30	Total	32	—	17	6	2	3	1	3
		1. All Fuels	30	—	16	6	2	3	1	2
		(*a*) Electricity	28	—	15	6	2	3	—	2
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
		(II) No power	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
52.	Minor Group 301	(*a*) Electricity	10	—	2	4	1	3	—	—
53.	302	(*a*) Electricity	17	—	13	2	—	—	—	2
54.	303	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
		(II) No power	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
55.	Major Group 31	Total	107	19	73	9	—	3	3	—
		1. All Fuels	9	2	4	1	—	2	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	7	1	3	1	—	2	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	98	17	69	8	—	1	3	—
56.	Minor Group 310	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
57.	311	(*a*) Electricity	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	85	15	60	7	—	1	2	—
58.	313	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
		(II) No power	10	1	7	1	—	—	1	—
59.	315	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(II) No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
60.	Major Group 32	Total	14	—	4	3	4	2	1	—
		1. All Fuels	14	—	4	3	4	2	1	—
		(*a*) Electricity	12	—	2	3	4	2	1	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
61.	Minor Group 320	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	1	—	1	2	1	—
62.	322	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Minor Group 323	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
64.	Major Group 33	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	63	6	25	14	9	5	—	4
		I. All Fuels	63	6	25	14	9	5	—	4
		(*a*) Electricity	23	2	8	4	2	4	—	3
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	20	2	8	5	4	—	—	1
		(*d*) Other power	17	2	8	4	3	—	—	—
65.	Minor Group 330	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
		(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(*d*) Other power	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of Employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
66.		331	(*a*) Electricity	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
67.		332	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
68.		335	(*a*) Electricity	8	1	1	—	2	3	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.		336	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	16	1	7	4	3	—	—	1
70.		337	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	4	2	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other Power	7	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
71.		339	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
72.	Major Group	34 & 35	Total	69	2	34	18	9	4	1	1
			I. All Fuels	51	2	16	18	9	4	1	1
			(*a*) Electricity	27	—	8	9	4	4	1	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	11	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	13	2	2	4	5	—	—	—
			II. No power	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
73.	Minor Group	340	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	2	—	1	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
74.		341	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	2	—	1	1	—	1
75.		342	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
76.		343	(*a*) Electricity	12	—	3	6	2	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	11	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
77.		344	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
78.		346	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
79.	Major Group	350	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
80.		353	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81.	Minor Group	354	(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
82.		357	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
83.		359	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	181	6	73	38	32	19	8	5
			I. All Fuels	169	4	65	37	32	18	8	5
84.	Major Group	36	(*a*) Electricity	149	4	55	32	30	16	8	4
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	10	—	3	4	1	1	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	10	—	7	1	1	1	—	—
			I. No power	12	2	8	1	—	1	—	—
85.	Minor Group	360	(*a*) Electricity	59	3	19	10	11	10	4	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
86.		363	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
87.		364	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
88.	Minor Group	365	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
89		366	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
90.		367	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	12	2	8	1	—	1	—	—
91.		368	(*a*) Electricity	24	—	12	5	4	2	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
92.		369	(*a*) Electricity	44	1	15	12	11	2	1	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	6	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
93.	Major Group	37	Total	89	5	25	13	16	18	6	6
			I. All Fuels	86	5	24	12	15	18	6	6
			(*a*) Electricity	76	4	20	11	14	17	5	5
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
			(*d*) Other power	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
94.	Minor Group	371	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
95.		372	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	2	2	1	—	1	2
96.		373	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
97.		374	(*a*) Electricity	11	1	2	1	2	3	1	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
98.		375	(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
99.		376	(*a*) Electricity	11	—	3	2	2	2	1	1
100.		377	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
01.		378	(*a*) Electricity	16	1	2	1	6	4	1	1
			II. No power	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
102.		379	(*a*) Electricity	22	2	8	3	2	6	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
103.	Major Group	38	Total	149	14	87	14	12	10	6	6
			I. All Fuels	91	1	49	12	11	9	4	5
			(*a*) Electricity	84	1	46	10	10	9	4	4
			(*b*) Liquid Fuels	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
			II. No power	58	13	38	2	1	1	2	1
104.	Minor Group	382	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
105.		383	(*a*) Electricity	23	—	12	4	3	2	1	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
106.		384	(*a*) Electricity	45	1	31	4	4	3	1	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—		—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
107.		385	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
			II. No power	41	3	32	2	1	1	1	1
108.		387	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
109.		388	(*a*) Electricity	9	—	—	1	2	2	2	2
			II. No power	17	10	6	—	—	—	1	—
110.	Minor Group	389	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
111.	Major Group	39	Total	83	15	36	11	16	5	—	—
			I. All Fuels	46	6	22	4	10	4	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	31	2	14	2	9	4	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	10	4	5	—	1	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	37	9	14	7	6	1	—	—
112.	Minor Group	390	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
113.		391	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*b*) Other power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
114.		392	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.		393	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	8	4	3	—	1	—	—	—
116.	Minor Group	395	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
117.		396	(*a*) Electricity	10	—	6	—	3	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
118.		399	(*a*) Electricity	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	34	6	14	7	6	1	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(d) ZONE IV—CIVIL LINES, SUBZI MANDI										
1.	All Divisions	Total	726	55	379	144	78	47	12	11
		I. All Fuels	565	35	283	117	65	42	12	11
		(*a*) Electricity	431	24	216	84	53	38	8	8
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	27	3	8	9	5	—	2	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	99	8	53	22	7	4	2	3
		(*d*) Other power	8	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	161	20	96	27	13	5	—	—
2.	Division 2 & 3	Total	726	55	379	144	78	47	12	11
		I. All Fuels	565	35	283	117	65	42	12	11
		(*a*) Electricity	431	24	216	84	53	38	8	8
		(*b*) Liquid fuel	27	3	8	9	5	—	2	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	99	8	53	22	7	4	2	3
		(*d*) Other power	8	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	161	20	96	27	13	5	—	—
3.	Major Group 20	Total	82	11	58	8	2	3	—	—
		I. All fuels	81	11	57	8	2	3	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	47	7	37	2	—	1	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid fuel	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	29	4	18	4	1	2	—	—
		II. No Power	1	—	1	—	—	—		—
4.	Minor Group 200	(*a*) Electricity	40	6	32	2	—	—	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid fuel	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5.	201	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.	203	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.	205	(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
8.	206	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9.	207	(*a*) Electricity	6	1	4	—	—	1	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
10.	Minor Group 208	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	209	(*c*) Coal wood and bagasse	14	3	9	2	—	—	—	—
12.	Major Group 21	Total	22	—	5	4	6	6	1	—
		I. All Fuels	21	—	4	4	6	6	1	—
		(*a*) Electricity	20	—	3	4	6	6	1	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Minor Group 214	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	2	1	—	4	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.	215	(*a*) Electricity	9	—	—	2	6	—	1	—
15.	216	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
16.	Major Group 22	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Minor Group 222	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Major Group 23	Total	26	—	8	3	8	6	—	1
		I. All fuels	8	—	2	1	2	2	—	1
		(*a*) Electricity	8	—	2	1	2	2	—	1
		II. No power	18	—	6	2	6	4	—	—
19.	Minor Group 232	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No Power	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
20.	233	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
		II. No power	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
21.	234	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
22.	235	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		II. No power	9	—	1	1	4	3	—	—
23.	239	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Major Group 24	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Minor Group 243	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Major Group 26	Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		I. All fuels	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.	Minor Group 265	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
28.	Major Group 27	Total	40	4	16	11	7	2	—	—
		I. All fuels	17	1	6	5	3	2	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	16	—	6	5	3	2	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	23	3	10	6	4	—	—	—
29.	Minor Group 270	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
30.	271	(*a*) Electricity	12	—	5	4	2	1	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	10	—	4	2	4	—	—	—
31.	273	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	11	3	4	4	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Minor Group	275	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
33.		278	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
34.		279	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Major Group	28	Total	52	3	39	9	1	—	—	—
			I. All fuels	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power . . .	45	3	34	7	1	—	—	—
36.	Minor Group	280	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
37.		281	II. No power	27	2	20	4	1	—	—	—
38.		283	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
39.		284	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
40.		287	II. No power	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
41.		288	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
42.		289	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
43.	Major Group	29	Total	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Minor Group	292	II. No power	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Major Group	30	Total	38	1	24	7	4	2	—	—
			I. All fuels	35	—	22	7	4	2	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	34	—	22	7	4	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Minor Group	300	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
47.		301	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
48.		302	(*a*) Electricity	26	—	19	5	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
49.		303	II. No power	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
50.	Major Group	31	Total	13	2	6	3	2	—	—	—
			I. All fuels	6	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
51.	Minor Group	311	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
52.	Minor Group	313	(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
53.		314	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
54.		315	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55.	Major Group	32	Total	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
			I. All fuels	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
56.	Minor Group	323	(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
57.		324	(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
58.	Major Group	33	Total	75	1	34	25	8	2	2	3
			I. All fuels	75	1	34	25	8	2	2	3
			(*a*) Electricity	35	1	13	10	5		1	3
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	31	—	15	12	3	—	1	—
			(*d*) Other power	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
59.	Minor Group	331	(*a*) Electricity	6	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
60.		335	(*a*) Electricity	6	1	2	1	1	—	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
61.		336	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	27	—	13	11	2	—	1	—
62.		337	(*a*) Electricity	22	—	11	5	2	1	—	3
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
63.		338	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
64.		339	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
65.	Major Group	34 &35	Total	34	3	21	7	—	1	—	2
			I. All fuels	23	2	13	5	—	1	—	2
			(*a*) Electricity	20	2	12	5	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
			II. No power	11	1	8	2	—	—	—	—
66.	Minor Group	342	(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
67.		346	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
68.	Minor Group	350	(*a*) Electricity	13	—	11	1	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			II. No. power	11	1	8	2	—	—	—	—
69.		355	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
70.		357	(*a*) Electricity	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used, and size of employment.

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used.	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
71.	Major Group.	36	Total	83	4	40	18	10	6	3	2
			I. All fuels	82	4	39	18	10	6	3	2
			(a) Electricity	58	3	26	13	8	5	1	2
			(b) Liquid fuel	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	20	—	12	4	2	1	1	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
72.	Minor Group	360	(a) Electricity	13	1	6	4	1	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	11	—	7	3	1	—	—	—
73.	Minor Group	363	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
74.		364	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75.		365	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
76.		367	(a) Electricity	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
77.	Minor Group	368	(a) Electricity	12	—	6	1	2	3	—	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
78.		369	(a) Electricity	28	2	12	8	5	—	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	7	—	3	1	1	1	1	—
79.	Major Group	37	Total	60	5	17	12	12	11	2	1
			I. All fuels	55	5	15	11	11	10	2	1
			(a) Electricity	49	4	14	9	9	10	2	1
			(b) Liquid fuel	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
80.	Minor Group	371	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81.		372	(a) Electricity	11	1	2	2	3	3	—	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
82.	Minor Group	374	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
83.		375	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
84.		376	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
85.		377	(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
86.		378	(a) Electricity	21	—	7	6	3	5	—	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
87.		379	(a) Electricity	12	3	4	—	3	1	1	—
			(b) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
88.	Major Group	38	Total	97	9	53	18	10	5	2	—
			I. All fuels	87	6	46	18	10	5	2	—
			(a) Electricity	81	5	42	17	10	5	2	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
89.	Minor Group	380	(a) Electricity	5	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
90.		382	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
91.		383	(a) Electricity	10	—	5	2	1	2	—	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
92.		384	(a) Electricity	48	5	25	8	7	1	2	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
93.		385	(a) Electricity	13	—	5	6	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
94.		388	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
95.		389	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
96.	Major Group	39	Total	93	8	54	19	7	2	1	2
97.			I. All fuels	64	4	38	11	6	2	1	2
			(a) Electricity	53	1	33	9	6	2	1	1
			(b) Liquid fuel	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	8	2	5	—	—	—	—	1
			II. No power	29	4	16	8	1	—	—	—
98.	Minor group	390	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
99.		391	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
		393	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & bagasse	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
100.		394	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
101.		395	(a) Electricity	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
102.		396	(a) Electricity	6	—	3	1	1	1	—	—
103.		399	(a) Electricity	39	1	24	8	3	1	1	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood and bagasse	3	—	3		—	—	—	—
			II. No power	29	4	16	8	1	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
[d] ZONE-V TRANSFERRED AREA										
1.	All Divisions	Total	266	36	119	34	29	9	3	36
	I. All fuels		195	17	78	20	23	9	3	35
		(*a*) Electricity	142	7	57	27	13	8	2	28
		(*b*) Liquid fuel	6	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
		(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	38	7	20	2	9	—	—	—
		(0) Other power	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	6
	II. No power		71	19	41	4	6	—	—	1
2.	Division 2-3	Total	266	36	119	34	29	9	3	36
		I. All fuels	196	17	78	30	23	9	3	35
		(*a*) Electricity	142	7	57	27	13	8	2	28
		(*b*) Liquid fuel	6	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
		(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	38	7	20	2	9	—	—	—
		(0) Other Power	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	6
		II. No Power	71	19	41	4	6	—	—	1
	Major Group 20	Total	44	4	30	4	6	—	—	—
3.	I. All fuels	I. All fuels	44	4	30	4	6	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	15	—	13	2	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	29	4	17	2	6	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group 200	(*a*) Electricity	15	—	13	2	—	—	—	—
5.	205	(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	9	1	4	1	3	—	—	—
6.	209	(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	20	3	13	1	3	—	—	—
7.	Major Group 21	Total	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Minor Group 215	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	216	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Major Group 23	Total	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Minor Group 233	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Major Group 27	Total	14	4	8	2	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	14	4	8	2	—	—	—	—
13.	Minor Group 273	II. No power	14	4	8	2	—	—	—	—
14.	Major Group 28	Total	23	3	12	1	6	1	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	22	3	12	1	6	—	—	—
15.	Minor Group 280	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
16.	281	(*b*) Liquid fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	15	2	6	1	6	—	—	—
17.	283	II. No power	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
18.	289	II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Major Group 30	Total	22	—	5	13	2	1	—	1
		I. All Fuels	22	—	5	13	2	1	—	1
		(*a*) Electricity	22	—	5	13	2	1	—	1
20.	Minor Group 301	(*a*) Electricity	7	—	4	1	2	—	—	—
21.	302	(*a*) Electricity	15	—	1	12	—	1	—	1
22.	Major Group 31	Total	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Minor Group 311	II. No power	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Major Group 32	Total	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25.	Minor Group 320	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
26.	Major Group 33	Total	9	2	4	—	3	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	9	2	4	—	3	—	—	—
		(*a*) Electricity	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
		(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
27.	Minor Group 335	(*a*) Electricity	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
28.	336	(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
29.	337	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Major Group 34&35	Total	6	1	2	1	1	—	1	—
		I. All Fuels	6	1	2	1	1	—	1	—
		(*a*) Electricity	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
		(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Minor Group	340	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
32.		341	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
33.		343	(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
34.		354	(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Major Group	36	Total	32	2	8	—	1	—	—	21
			I. All Fuels	28	1	5		1	—	—	21
			(*a*) Electricity	28	1	5	—	1	—	—	21
			II. No power	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Minor Group	360	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
37.		363	(*a*) Electricity	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
38.		368	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.		367	II. No power	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
40.		368	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
41.		369	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
42.	Major Group	37	Total	23	1	4	2	2	3	2	9
			I. All Fuels	22	1	4	2	2	3	2	8
			(*a*) Electricity	15	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
			(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
43.	Minor Group	371	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
44.		372	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45.		374	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
46.		378	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
47.		379	(*a*) Electricity	6	1	3	—	1	1	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
48.	Major Group	38	Total	59	12	30	7	7	3	—	—
			I. All Fuels	41	4	20	7	7	3	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	37	3	19	6	6	3	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	18	8	10	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Minor Group	383	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.		384	(*a*) Electricity	34	1	19	6	6	2	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
51.		385	(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
52.		387	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
53.		388	(*a*) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
54.	Major Group	39	Total	19	5	5	2	1	1	—	5
			I. All Fuels	15	3	4	1	1	1	—	5
			(*a*) Electricity	10	—	3	1	1	1	—	4
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
55.	Minor Group	390	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.		391	(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
57.		393	(*c*) Coal, wood and Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.		394	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
59.		399	(*a*) Electricity	8	—	1	1	1	1	—	4
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			II. No power	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(f) ZONE VI—SOUTH DELHI											
1.	All Divisions		Total	248	47	103	27	20	37	8	6
			I. All Fuels	185	25	68	22	19	37	8	6
			(a) Electricity	111	9	26	16	12	34	8	6
			(b) Liquid Fuel	21	3	12	1	2	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	48	12	27	5	4	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	63	22	35	5	1	—	—	—
2.	Division	2&3	Total	248	47	103	27	20	37	8	6
			I. All Fuels	185	25	68	22	19	37	8	6
			(a) Electricity	111	9	26	16	12	34	8	6
			(b) Liquid Fuel	21	3	12	1	2	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	48	12	27	5	4	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	63	22	35	5	1	—	—	—
3.	Major Group	20	Total	52	14	32	2	2	—	1	1
			I. All Fuels	52	14	32	2	2	—	1	1
			(a) Electricity	27	5	17	1	2	—	1	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	17	7	10	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group	200	(a) Electricity	25	5	16	1	2	—	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
5.		203	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.		206	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
7.		206	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.		208	(d) Other power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.		209	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Major Group	21	Total	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11.	Minor Group	215	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12.	Major Group	22	Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
13.	Minor Group	225	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
14.	Major Group	23	Total	7	1	2	2	1	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
15.	Minor Group	232	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
16.		233	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
17.		235	II. No power	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
18.		237	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
19.	Major Group	27	Total	17	5	11	1	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	16	5	10	1	—	—	—	—
20.	Minor Group	271	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.		273	II. No power	12	1	10	1	—	—	—	—
22.	Major Group	28	Total	9	1	5	—	2	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	5	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Minor Group	281	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
24		283	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
25.		289	(e) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Major Group	29	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
27.	Minor Group	290	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
28.	Major Group	30	Total	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
29.	Minor Group	301	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.		302	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
31.		307	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32.	Major Group	31	Total	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Minor Group	311	II. No power	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
34.		314	II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Major Group	32	Total	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
36.	Minor Group	320	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
37.	Major Group	33	Total	7	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	7	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
38.	Minor Group	330	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood Bagasse	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
39.		331	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
40.		335	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		336	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
41.	Major Group	34&35	Total	40	5	20	5	2	7	1	—
			I. All Fuels	27	2	11	4	2	7	1	—
			(a) Electricity	7	—	—	1	1	4	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	5	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	15	1	11	3	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	13	3	9	1	—	—	—	—
42.	Minor Group	340	(a) Electricity	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
43.		341	(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
44.		345	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45.	Minor Group	350	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	13	3	9	1	—	—	—	—
46.		351	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		351	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	10	—	8	2	—	—	—	—
47.		354	(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.	Major Group	36	Total	16	—	2	2	3	6	2	1
			I. All Fuels	16	—	2	2	3	6	2	1
			(a) Electricity	14	—	—	2	3	6	2	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Minor Group	360	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
50.		361	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
51.		363	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
52.		364	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
53.		365	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
54.		367	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55.		369	(a) Electricity	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	—
56.	Major Group	37	Total	24	2	4	3	2	9	2	2
			I. All Fuels	24	2	4	3	2	9	2	2
			(a) Electricity	16	—	—	3	—	9	2	2
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
57.	Minor Group	372	(a) Electricity	8	—	—	2	—	5	1	—
58.		373	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
59.		374	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
60.		375	(d) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
61.		376	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
62.		378	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
63.		379	(a) Elcectricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
64.	Major Group	38	Total	28	6	9	3	3	4	2	1
			I. All Fuels	18	—	6	2	3	4	2	1
			(a) Electricity	14	—	3	1	3	4	2	1
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	10	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
65.	Minor Group	382	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
66.		383	(a) Electricity	5	—	2	—	—	1	2	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
67.		394	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
68.		385	(a) Electricity	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
			II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III —*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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+ Person
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
69.		388	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
70.	Major Group	39	Total	32	11	8	4	2	6	—	1
			I. All Fuels	25	7	5	4	2	6	—	1
			(*a*) Electricity	18	4	1	4	2	6	—	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
71.	Minor Group	390	(*a*) Electricity	5	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
72.		391	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
73.		392	II. No power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.		393	(*a*) Electricity	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
75.		394	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
76.		395	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
77.		399	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(g) ZONE VII—WEST DELHI										
1.	All Divisions		Total	186	19	76	32	29	23	5	2
			I. All Fuels	136	8	54	25	21	21	5	2
			(*a*) Electricity	91	4	28	17	18	18	4	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	21	1	13	4	1	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	22	2	12	4	2	1	1	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	50	11	22	7	8	2	—	—
2.	Division	0	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Major Group	0	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group	040	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Division	2 & 3	Total	185	19	75	32	29	23	5	2
			I. All Fuels	136	8	54	25	21	21	5	2
			(*a*) Electricity	91	4	28	17	18	18	4	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	21	1	13	4	1	2	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	22	2	12	4	2	1	1	—
			(*d*) Other power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	49	11	21	7	8	2	—	—
6.	Major Group	20	Total	23	—	19	1	—	1	—	2
			I. All Fuels	22	—	18	1	—	1	—	2
			(*a*) Electricity	6	—	3	—	—	1	—	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	9	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Minor Group	200	(*a*) Electricity	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	9	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
8.		203	(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
9.		205	(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10.		206	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11.		209	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Major Group	21	Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
13.	Minor Group	216	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
14.	Major Group	23	Total	16	2	3	4	7	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	6	1	1	1	3	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	10	1	2	3	4	—	—	—
15.	Minor Group	232	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
16.		233	II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
17.		234	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
18.		235	(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	8	1	1	2	4	—	—	—
19.		236	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.		237	(*d*) Other power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21.		239	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
22.	Major Group	25	Total	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
			I. All Fuels	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
			(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
23.	Minor Group	250	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.		253	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25.	Major Group	26	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
26.	Minor Group	260	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
27.	Major Group	27	Total	6	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Minor Group	271	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
29.		273	II. No power	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.		275	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31.	Major Group	28	Total	18	1	13	2	1	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	15	1	11	1	1	1	—	—
	Minor Group	280	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
32.			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.		281	II. No power	10	1	6	1	1	1	—	—
34.		283	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35.		284	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
36.		289	II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Major Group	29	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
38.	Minor Group	292	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
39.	Major Group	30	Total	6	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
			I. All Fuels	6	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
			(a) Electricity	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Minor Group	300	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
41.		301	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
42.		302	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
43.		303	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
44.	Major Group	31	Total	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Minor Group	311	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Major Group	32	Total	7	—	1	1	1	3	1	—
			I. All Fuels	6	—	1	1	—	3	1	—
			(a) Electricity	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
47.	Minor Group	320	(a) Electricity	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
48.		323	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
49.	Major Group	33	Total	14	1	3	6	2	2	—	—
			I. All Fuels	13	1	3	6	2	1	—	—
			(a) Electricity	10	1	2	5	2	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
50.	Minor Group	330	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
51.		331	(a) Electricity	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
52.		334	II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
53.		335	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
54.		336	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
55.		337	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
56.		338	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
57.	Major Group	34-35	Total	7	1	1	3	1	—	1	—
			I. All Fuels	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
			(a) Electricity	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
58.	Minor Group	340	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
59.		346	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
60.	Minor Group	350	II. No power	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
61.		357	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
62.	Major Group	36	Total	29	2	15	5	5	2	—	—
			I. All Fuels	29	2	15	5	5	2	—	—
			(a) Electricity	24	2	12	5	3	2	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
63.	Minor Group	360	(a) Electricity	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
64.		364	(a) Electricity	8	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
65.		365	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
66.		367	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
67.		369	(a) Electricity	7	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
68.	Major Group	37	Total	22	1	5	4	7	4	1	—
			I. All Fuels	20	1	4	4	6	4	1	—
			(a) Electricity	17	—	3	3	6	4	1	—
			(b) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(d) Other power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
69.	Minor Group	371	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
70.		372	(*a*) Electricity	11	—	1	3	3	4	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
71.		374	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
72.		375	(*b*) Other power	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.		376	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	-	1	-	—	—
74.		378	II. No power	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
75.		379	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
76.	Major Group	38	Total	17	5	5	2	1	4	—	—
			I. All Fuels	12	1	4	2	1	4	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	8	1	3	—	—	4	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1			—	—	—
			II. No power	5	4	1					
77.	Minor Group	383	(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
78.		384	(*a*) Electricity	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
79.		385	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
80.		388	II. No power	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
81.		389	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
82.	Major Group	39	Total	13	4	4	3	—		1	—
			I. All Fuels	7	2	2	1	—		1	—
			(*a*) Electricity	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
83.	Minor Group	393	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.		394	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
85.		395	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
86.		399	(*b*) Liquid Fuel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NEW DELHI											
1.	All Divisions		Total	178	10	72	27	22	32	5	10
			I. All Fuels	134	7	49	21	17	26	4	10
			(*a*) Electricity	109	5	35	15	17	25	3	9
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	22	2	13	5	—	—	1	1
			(*d*) Other Power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No Power	44	3	23	6	5	6	1	—
2.	Division	2&3	Total	178	10	72	27	22	32	5	10
			I. All Fuels	134	7	49	21	17	26	4	10
			(*a*) Electricity	109	5	35	15	17	25	3	9
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	22	2	13	5	—	—	1	1
			(*d*) Other Power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No Power	44	3	23	6	5	6	1	—
3.	Major Group	20	Total	25	2	16	6	—	—	—	1
			I. All Fuels	25	2	16	6	—	—	—	1
			(*a*) Electricity	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	20	2	13	5	—	—	—	—
4.	Minor Group	200	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
5.		205	(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
6.		206	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
7.		209	(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	12	2	8	2	—	—	—	—
8.	Major Group	21	Total	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
			I. All Fuels	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
9.	Minor Group	214	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.		215	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
11.		216	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
12.	Major Group	27	Total	5	1	3	—	—	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No Power	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
13.	Minor Group	271	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.		273	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
15.	Major Group	28	Total	23	—	7	4	4	7	1	—
			I. All Fuels	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
			(*d*) Other power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	20	—	7	4	4	4	1	—
16.	Minor Group	280	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.		281	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			II. No power	7	—	1	2	1	2	1	—
18.		282	III. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
19.		283	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.		284	II. No power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
21.		285	(*d*) Other power	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
22.		286	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.		288	II. No power	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
24.		289	II. No power	7	—	3	2	2	—	—	—
25.	Major Group	29	Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26.	Minor Group	292	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.	Major Group	30	Total	18	1	1	3	4	6	1	2
			I. All Fuels	18	1	1	3	4	6	1	2
			(*a*) Electricity	18	1	1	3	4	6	1	2
28.	Minor Group	300	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
29.		302	(*a*) Electricity	16	1	1	3	4	6	1	—
30.	Major Group	31	Total	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
31.	Minor Group	311	II. No power	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
32.		313	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
33.	Major Group	34&35	Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
			I. All Fuels	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
			(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
34.	Minor Group	350	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35		351	(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse		—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE E-III—*contd.*

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Major Group	36	Total	7	—	4	1	1	1	—	—
			I. All Fuels	7	—	4	1	1	1	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	7	—	4	1	1	1	—	—
37.	Minor Group	360	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
38.		362	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
39.		363	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
40.		368	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
41.	Major Group	37	Total	12	1	6	1	4	—	—	—
			I. All Fuels	12	1	6	1	4	—	—	—
			(*a*) Electricity	12	1	6	1	4	—	—	—
42.	Mino Group	372	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
43.		377	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
44.		378	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45.		379	(*a*) Electricity	7	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
46.	Major Group	38	Total	61	5	27	9	3	12	2	3
			I. All Fuels	47	3	15	9	3	12	2	3
			(*a*) Electricity	45	3	14	8	3	12	2	3
			(*b*) Liqued Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	14	2	12	—	—	—	—	—
47.	Minor Group	384	(*a*) Electricity	44	3	14	7	3	12	2	3
			(*b*) Liquid Fuel	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
48.		388	(*a*) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			II. No power	14	2	12	—	—	—	—	—
49.	Major Group	39	Total	17	—	5	1	6	2	1	2
			I. All Fuels	13	—	4	—	5	1	1	2
			(*a*) Electricity	12	—	4	—	5	1	—	2
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	4	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
50.	Minor Group	390	(*a*) Electricity	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
51.		392	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
52.		394	(*a*) Electricity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
53.		399	(*a*) Electricity	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
			(*c*) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			II. No power	4	—	1	1	1	1	—	—

TABLE E-III—*concld.*.

Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power used and size of employment

Sl. No.	Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI-CANTT										
1.	All Division	Total	72	4	12	9	14	20	6	7
		I. All Fuels	62	2	10	7	14	17	6	6
		(a) Electricity	59	2	10	7	14	14	6	6
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	10	2	2	2	—	3	—	1
2.	Division 2 & 3	Total	72	4	12	9	14	20	6	7
		I. All Fuels	62	2	10	7	14	17	6	6
		(a) Electricity	59	2	10	7	14	14	6	6
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	10	2	2	2	—	3	—	1
3.	Major Group 20	Total	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		I. All Fuels	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4.	Minor Group 200	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	205	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
6.	Major Group 21	Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Minor Group 214	II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Major Group 27	Total	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
9.	Minor Group 273	II No power	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
10	Major Group 28	Total	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
		I. All Fuels	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
		(a) Electricity	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
		II. No power	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
11.	Minor Group 280	(a) Electricity	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
12.	289	II. No power	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
13.	Major Group 32	Total	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Minor Group 320	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		II. No power	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Major Group 33	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(a) Electricity	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
16.	Minor Group 338	(a) Electricity	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
17.	Major Group 36	Total	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		I. All Fuels	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18.	Minor Group 368	(a) Electricity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
19.	Major Group 37	Total	10	—	4	—	4	2		—
		I. All Fuels	10	—	4	—	4	2	—	—
		(a) Electricity	10	—	4	—	4	2	—	—
20.	Minor Group 374	(a) Electricity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
21.	377	(a) Electricity	6	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
22.	379	(a) Electricity	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Major Group 38	Total	16	—	3	3	4	4	1	1
		I. All Fuels	16	—	3	3	4	4	1	1
		(a) Electricity	14	—	3	3	4	2	1	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
24.	Minor Group 384	(a) Electricity	14	—	3	3	4	2	1	1
		(b) Liquid Fuel	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
25.	Major Group 39	Total	33	—	2	4	5	11	5	6
		I. All Fuels	29	—	2	3	5	9	5	5
		(a) Electricity	29	—	2	3	5	9	5	5
		II. No power	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
26.	Minor Group 391	(a) Electricity	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
27.	399	(a) Electricity	28	—	1	3	5	9	5	5
		II. No power	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	1

TABLE

Distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly

(Based on

Name of Tracts/Zones	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Households	Predominent				
			Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt Bricks	Burnt Bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	Total	95,440	867	1,714	8,786	3,624	72,719
	Rural	9,140	46	12	2,528	773	5,375
	Urban	86,300	821	1,702	6,258	2,851	67,344
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	Rural	9,140	46	12	2,528	773	5,375
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	Urban	73,410	779	1,638	5,492	2,220	57,534
(*a*) Zone I—Shahdara	Urban	5,318	29	75	290	76	4,744
(*b*) Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	Urban	24,781	408	949	1,573	444	18,885
(*c*) Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar ..	Urban	12,117	97	540	1,046	267	9,388
(*d*) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	Urban	13,038	165	44	1,422	830	9,635
(*e*) Zone V—Transferred area..	Urban	8,363	32	26	528	555	6,625
(*f*) Zone VI—South Delhi	Urban	3,985	43	1	347	2	
(*g*) Zone VII—West Delhi	Urban	5,808	5	3	286	46	4,988
3. New Delhi	Urban	11,288	42	61	594	628	8,55
4. Delhi Cantt.	Urban	1,602	—	3	172	3	1,252

E-IV

as dwelling by predominent material of wall and predominent of roof.

20% Sample)

Material of wall				Predominant material of roof						
C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement, concrete	All other material	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood, or Bamboo	Tiles, Slates, Shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Concrete and Stone slabs	All other material
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
136	1,781	4,238	1,575	23,360	2,586	12,844	2,136	13,414	38,545	2,555
—	329	21	56	5,520	53	503	31	1,792	1,046	195
136	1,452	4,217	1,519	17,840	2,533	12,341	2,105	11,622	37,499	2,360
—	329	21	56	5,520	53	503	31	1,792	1,046	195
94	1,233	3,152	1,268	15,839	2,340	11,804	1,856	10,531	29,023	2,017
1	1	91	11	2,025	596	676	222	430	1,367	2
34	266	1,502	720	5,001	445	4,462	17	5,030	9,029	797
44	428	210	97	2,305	422	2,951	71	1,363	4,850	155
1	207	485	249	3,098	342	1,760	915	1,586	5,646	291
12	120	341	124	1,237	107	1,180	996	605	3,646	592
1	142	146	34	907	247	407	175	816	1,303	130
1	69	377	33	1,266	181	368	60	701	3,182	50
22	170	1,057	156	1,834	103	386	30	880	7,812	243
20	49	8	95	167	90	151	219	211	664	100

TABLE

Sample households classified by number of members

Name of Tracts/Zones	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of House-holds	Total No. of Members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with no regular room		
						No. of Households	No. of Members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI	Total	95,440	264,778	219,350	158,761	661	1,819	1,235
	Rural	9,140	30,750	26,298	21,996	55	162	102
	Urban	86,300	234,028	193,052	136,765	606	1,657	1,133
1. D.M.C. (Rura)	Rural	9,140	30,750	26,298	21,996	55	162	102
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	Urban	73,410	199,557	167,980	115,685	376	1,074	892
(*a*) Zone I—Shahdara	Urban	5,318	13,281	11,203	7,825	3	8	5
(*b*) Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	Urban	24,781	69,705	58,513	37,270	178	528	579
(*c*) Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar *M*	Urban	12,117	30,482	27,540	19,575	36	85	53
(*d*) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	Urban	13,038	36,299	29,436	20,135	96	277	186
(*e*) Zone V—Transferred Area	Urban	8,363	22,350	18,924	14,243	38	113	42
(*f*) Zone VI—South Delhi	Urban	3,985	11,446	9,401	7,433	6	22	17
(*g*) Zone VII—West Delhi	Urban	5,808	15,994	12,963	9,204	19	41	10
3. New Delhi	Urban	11,288	28,187	22,181	18,057	162	461	139
4. Delhi Cantt.	Urban	1,602	6,284	2,891	3,023	68	122	102

E-V

and by number of rooms occupied (Based on 20% Sample)

Households with one room			Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms or more		
No. of Households	Number of Members		No. of Households	Number of Members		No. of Households	Number of Members		No. of Households	Number of Members		No. of Households	Number of Members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
[illegible]	133,194	108,317	22,842	69,989	61,318	[illegible]	27,680	22,905	3,723	15,678	12,781	3,061	16,418	12,794
3,256	8,011	6,458	2,536	8,171	7,118	1,559	5,815	5,061	874	3,718	3,312	860	4,873	4,247
54,389	125,183	101,859	20,306	61,818	54,200	5,949	21,865	17,844	2,849	11,960	9,469	2,201	11,545	8,547
3,256	8,011	6,458	2,536	8,171	7,118	1,559	5,815	5,061	874	3,718	3,312	860	4,873	4,247
46,544	107,385	88,855	17,402	53,107	47,402	4,980	18,862	15,393	2,406	10,122	8,360	1,702	9,007	7,078
3,680	7,945	6,514	1,130	3,352	2,991	304	1,011	952	127	528	454	74	437	287
16,657	38,612	33,242	5,135	18,259	14,578	1,568	6,021	5,035	644	2,802	2,362	599	3,483	2,717
7,461	15,554	14,247	2,986	7,418	7,733	906	4,079	2,782	440	1,856	1,471	288	1,490	1,254
8,558	20,995	16,518	2,896	8,939	7,886	801	3,033	2,445	361	1,681	1,282	326	1,374	1,119
4,661	11,180	8,583	2,506	6,773	6,869	592	1,895	1,607	417	1,587	1,308	149	802	515
2,017	4,683	3,490	1,263	3,859	3,366	350	1,187	1,089	222	902	783	127	793	656
3,510	8,416	6,261	1,486	4,507	3,979	459	1,636	1,483	195	766	700	139	628	530
7,037	15,609	11,611	2,486	7,129	6,085	853	2,501	2,217	353	1,078	925	397	1,409	1,204
808	2,189	1,393	418	1,582	713	116	502	234	90	760	184	102	1,129	265

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses

Name of Tracts/Zones	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses					
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-Dwellings, Workshop *cum*-Dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, & Inspection Houses
					lings	Dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI .. .. Total	32	968	783	763	17	3	3
Rural	50	950	656	648	7	1	2
Urban ..	29	971	802	780	19	3	3
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	50	950	656	648	7	1	2
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	25	975	797	774	20	3	3
(*a*) Zone I—Shahdara	37	963	807	773	30	4	2
(*b*) Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	18	982	674	654	15	5	4
(*c*) Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	25	975	868	840	25	3	4
(*d*) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	27	973	860	835	22	3	2
(*e*) Zone V—Transferred Area	25	975	883	869	13	1	1
(*f*) Zone VI—South-Delhi	53	947	818	795	21	2	2
(*g*) Zone VII—West Delhi	20	980	874	846	26	2	1
3. New Delhi	48	952	854	840	13	1	2
4. Delhi Cantt.	69	931	692	675	16	1	12

TABLES

E—I.1

by vacant and different types of occupied Census Houses

Name of Tracts/Zones	Occupied Census Houses							Others
	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses & Offices	Factories, Workshops & Worksheds	Schools & Other Educational Institutions including Training classes, Coaching & Shop-classes	Restaurants Sweetmeat shops & Eating houses	Places of Entertainment & Community Gathering, Panchayat Ghar.	Public Health & Medical Institutions Hospitals, Health Centres Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries Etc.	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DELHI **Total**	80	9	14	3	3	2	2	69
Rural	16	2	2	3	'N'	7	1	261
Urban	90	10	16	3	4	1	3	39
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	16	2	2	3	'N'	7	1	261
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	101	8	19	3	4	'N'	3	37
(*a*) Zone I—Shahdara	86	4	17	4	3	'N'	3	37
(*b*) Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	185	13	37	3	7	1	3	55
(*c*) Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	62	4	14	2	3	'N'	2	16
(*d*) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	61	3	9	3	3	1	4	27
(*e*) Zone V—Transferred Area ..	43	14	5	2	2	'N'	2	23
(*f*) Zone V—South Delhi	47	3	10	4	2	3	1	57
(*g*) Zone VII—West Delhi	59	2	5	2	2	1	1	33
3. New Delhi	32	19	2	2	3	'N'	3	35
4. Delhi Cantt.	19	36	6	5	11	5	4	141

Note : 'N' stands for negligible.

TABLE E—I. 2.

Proportion of 1,000 Houses in the Rural/Urban Areas to 1,000 Houses in the District/Taluk, Tehsil which are

Name of Fracts/Zones	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
Delhi	213	787	115	885	58	942	66	934

TABLE E—II. 1.

Distribution of 1,000 Census Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by type of Census Houses in Rural Areas.

Name of Tracts/Zones	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
D.M.C. (Rural)	984	8	2	6

TABLE E–II. 2.

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by type of Census Houses and Tenure Status in Urban Areas.

Name of Tracts/Zones	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
Delhi Urban	300	683	3	8	'N'	1	1	4
1. D.M.C. (Urban)	331	653	3	7	'N'	1	1	4
(*a*) Zone I—Shahdara	419	564	3	8	'N'	'N'	2	4
(*b*) Zone II—City, Sadar, Paharganj	194	786	1	10	'N'	1	2	6
(*c*) Zone III—Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	361	623	5	7	1	1	'N'	2
(*d*) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	316	671	3	5	'N'	1	1	3
(*e*) Zone V—Transferred Area ..	390	608	1	'N'	0	0	1	'N'
(*f*) Zone VI—South Delhi	523	460	6	5	'N'	1	1	4
(*g*) Zone VII—West Delhi	586	390	6	10	1	'N'	3	4
2. New Delhi	136	842	2	12	0	1	1	6
3. Delhi Cantt.	41	909	1	17	0	1	8	23

TABLE

Proportion of Workshops and Factories according to Divisions, Major

Name of Tracts/Zones	All Factories and Workshops	Division 0	Maj. Gr. 04	Min. Gr. 040	Division 2 & 3	Maj. Gr. 20	Min. Gr. 200	Min. Gr. 203	Min. Gr. 205	Min. Gr. 207	Min. Gr. 209	Maj. Gr. 21	Min. Gr. 214
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DELHI													
Total ..	1000	N	N	N	1000	380	48	2	13	6	29	13	6
Rural	1000	0	0	0	1000	303	273	4	9	18	0	4	4
Urban	1000	N	N	N	1000	94	42	2	13	6	27	13	6
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	1000	0	0	0	1000	303	273	4	9	17	0	5	5
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	1000	N	N	N	1000	94	43	2	13	6	26	13	6
(*a*) Zone I-Shahdara	1000	0	0	0	1000	82	25	8	10	12	25	17	8
(*b*) Zone II—City,Sadar, Paharganj	1000	0	0	0	1000	81	32	1	14	5	25	11	7
(*c*) Zone III—Karolbagh, Patel Nagar ..	1000	0	0	0	1000	99	60	1	8	9	16	11	4
(*d*) Zone IV—Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	1000	0	0	0	1000	113	62	4	10	14	19	30	12
(*e*) Zone V—Transferred Area	1000	0	0	0	1000	165	56	0	34	0	75	8	0
(*f*) Zone VI—South Delhi	1000	0	0	0	1000	210	129	4	8	0	61	4	0
(*g*) Zone VII—West Delhi	1000	5	5	5	995	124	75	16	11	0	16	4	0
3. New Delhi	1000	0	0	0	1000	140	22	0	34	0	67	17	6
4. Delhi Cantt.	1000	0	0	0	1000	28	14	0	14	0	0	14	14

Name of Tracts/Zones	Min. Gr. 301	Min. Gr. 302	Min. Gr. 303	Maj. Gr. 31	Min. Gr. 311	Min. Gr. 313	Maj. Gr. 32	Min. Gr. 33	Min. Gr. 331	Min. Gr. 335	Min. Gr. 336	Min. Gr. 337	Maj Gr. 343	Min. Gr. 350	Min, Gr. 34&35	Min. Gr. 357	Maj. Gr. 36	Min. Gr. 360	Min. Gr. 363	Min. Gr. 364	Min. Gr-365
1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
DELHI—*Contd.*																					
Total	44	33	20	46	29	12	6	51	6	8	15	14	46	5	10	7	190	49	6	4	14
Rural	0	0	0	52	39	9	0	26	5	0	4	0	467	4	78	0	52	13	0	0	4
Urban	45	34	21	45	29	12	6	52	6	8	16	14	34	5	8	7	194	50	6	4	14
1. D.M.C. (Rural) ..	0	0	0	52	39	9	0	26	5	0	4	0	467	4	78	0	52	13	0	0	4
2. D.M.C. (Urban) ..	47	33	21	46	29	12	6	54	7	18	16	14	35	5	9	7	199	58	6	4	15
(*a*) Zone I	5	15	7	20	17	3	27	102	27	20	18	10	32	0	3	0	213	64	3	5	5
(*b*) Zone II	67	38	30	44	23	15	3	42	3	7	14	12	21	3	1	9	226	54	3	3	21
(*c*) Zone III ..	10	17	5	106	38	13	14	62	9	9	16	15	69	23	18	4	179	65	5	7	5
(*d*) Zone IV ..	8	37	4	18	10	6	4	103	12	10	37	37	47	0	35	8	114	35	1	1	1
(*e*) Zone V	26	56	0	23	23	0	4	34	0	8	19	7	23	4	0	0	120	8	75	0	4
(*f*) Zone VI	4	8	0	30	26	0	4	28	4	8	4	0	161	0	69	0	65	20	4	8	4
(*g*) Zone VII ..	5	16	5	11	11	0	38	75	27	11	11	11	38	0	16	6	156	43	0	43	6
3. New Delhi	0	90	0	23	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	40	6	11	0	0
4. Delhi Cantt. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0

E—III.—*contd.*

groups and selected Minor groups to 1,000 Workshops and Factories

Name of Tracts/Zones	Maj. Gr. 22	Maj. Gr. 23	Min. Gr. 230	Min. Gr. 233	Min. Gr. 235	Min. Gr. 239	Maj. Gr. 24	Maj. Gr. 25	Maj. Gr. 26	Maj. Gr. 27	Min. Gr. 271	Min. Gr. 272	Min. Gr. 273	Maj. Gr. 28	Min. Gr. 280	Min. Gr. 281	Min. Gr. 284	Min. Gr. 287	Maj. Gr. 29	Maj. Gr. 30	Min Gr 300
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DELHI—*Contd.*																					
Total	1	26	2	5	5	7	'N'	2	2	59	18	7	28	62	7	27	5	5	14	103	6
Rural	4	9	0	5	4	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	1	26	1	5	6	7	'N'	2	2	60	19	7	29	64	8	27	5	6	14	106	6
1. D.M.C. (Rural) ..	4	9	0	5	4	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. D.M.C. (Urban) ..	1	27	2	5	6	7	1	2	2	61	18	7	29	62	7	27	5	6	15	107	6
(*a*) **Zone I**	0	30	7	3	12	3	0	0	7	17	0	2	5	55	8	22	8	7	2	32	5
(*b*) **Zone II**	1	25	1	4	3	10	1	2	1	70	20	11	33	65	8	26	7	7	21	144	9
(*c*) Zone III ..	1	17	2	3	2	0	0	1	7	41	14	1	21	41	6	16	3	1	2	32	0
(*d*) Zone IV ..	2	36	0	10	14	6	1	0	1	55	32	0	18	72	7	37	2	6	7	52	3
(*e*) Zone V	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	53	86	4	00	0	0	0	82	0
(*f*) Zone VI	4	28	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	69	20	0	49	36	0	16	0	0	4	16	0
(*g*) Zone VII ..	0	86	0	6	49	5	0	11	6	32	16	0	11	97	22	54	5	0	5	32	6
3. New Delhi ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	6	0	22	129	11	45	6	0	6	101	11
4. Delhi Cantt. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	28	55	28	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Min. Gr. 367	Min. Gr. 368	Min. Gr. 369	Maj. Gr. 37	Min. Gr. 372	Min. Gr. 374	Min. Gr. 376	Min. Gr. 378	Min. Gr. 379	Maj. Gr. 38	Min. Gr. 383	Min. Gr. 384	Min. Gr. 385	Min. Gr. 388	Maj. Gr. 39	Min. Gr. 390	Min. Gr. 393	Min. Gr. 395	Min. Gr. 399
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
DELHI—*Contd.*																			
Total	21	32	60	68	12	5	6	12	20	90	14	35	17	19	121	8	35	5	60
Rural	0	0	35	26	5	4	4	4	9	4	0	4	0	0	22	0	9	0	13
Urban	22	33	61	70	12	5	6	13	20	98	14	36	17	20	123	8	36	5	61
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	0	0	35	26	5	4	4	4	9	4	0	4	0	0	22	0	9	0	13
2. D.M.C (Urban)	22	34	63	69	12	5	6	13	20	86	14	30	17	19	121	8	37	5	58
(*a*) **Zone I**	2	25	79	124	17	3	15	22	7	111	17	7	30	45	129	10	15	5	72
(*b*) **Zone II**	29	42	71	55	10	2	5	8	18	56	12	18	8	14	131	8	52	4	56
(*c*) **Zone III**	17	27	52	88	8	14	11	19	27	148	25	47	47	26	82	9	10	6	40
(*d*) **Zone IV**	6	22	48	83	17	3	3	37	18	134	15	70	24	13	128	1	8	6	101
(*e*) **Zone V**	15	7	11	86	4	15	0	15	15	222	4	135	38	41	71	15	4	0	41
(*f*) **Zone VI**	4	0	20	97	33	20	8	8	20	113	28	12	24	41	129	24	20	16	57
(*g*) **Zone VII**	5	0	59	118	65	11	5	11	16	91	5	22	32	27	70	0	11	11	
3. New Delhi	0	17	0	67	11	0	0	6	39	343	0	259	0	84	96	3	0		4
4. Delhi Cantt.	0	14	0	139	0	28	0	0	28	222	0	222	0	0	458	0	0	0	444

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 Workshops and Factories

Name of Tracts/Zones	Electricity							Liquid Fuel						
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DELHI														
Total	61	424	213	142	104	32	24	126	543	174	75	55	17	10
Rural	350	300	0	150	0	0	200	119	761	60	45	0	0	15
Urban	59	424	215	142	104	33	23	128	478	208	84	71	22	9
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	350	300	0	150	0	0	200	119	761	60	45	0	0	15
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	60	431	218	140	99	31	21	131	482	207	86	63	22	9
(*a*) Zone I.—Shahdara	81	392	162	74	176	54	61	40	320	240	160	160	80	0
(*b*) Zone II.—City, Sadar, Paharganj	64	439	242	144	80	28	3	209	582	132	55	22	0	0
(*c*) Zone III.—Karolbagh,Patel Nagar	39	413	161	162	134	45	46	32	420	419	32	65	0	32
(*d*) Zone IV.—Civil-Lines, Subzimandi	55	501	195	123	88	19	19	111	296	334	185	0	74	0
(*e*) Zone V.—Transferred Area ..	49	402	190	92	56	14	197	167	0	157	167	167	166	166
(*f*) Zone VI.—South Delhi ..	81	234	144	108	307	72	54	143	571	48	95	143	0	0
(*g*) Zone VIII.—West Delhi ..	44	307	187	198	198	44	22	48	619	190	48	95	0	0
3. New Delhi	46	321	138	156	229	27	83	0	500	500	0	0	0	0
2. Delhi Cantt.	34	169	119	237	237	102	102	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	No Power						
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
DELHI—*contd.*							
Total	162	551	148	83	40	12	4
Rural	314	543	57	29	57	0	0
Urban	159	551	150	84	40	12	4
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	314	543	57	29	57	0	0
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	161	553	150	84	37	12	3
(*a*) Zone I.—Shahdara	246	500	123	70	61	0	0
(*b*) Zone II.—City, Sadar, Paharganj	139	539	169	92	44	15	2
(*c*) Zone III.—Karolbagh, Patel Nagar	173	626	102	58	14	17	10
(*d*) Zone IV.—Civil-Lines, Subzimandi	124	596	168	81	31	0	0
(*e*) Zone V.—Transferred Area	268	577	56	85	0	0	14
(*f*) Zone-VI. South Delhi	349	556	79	16	0	0	0
(*g*) Zone-VII. West Delhi	220	440	140	160	40	0	0
4. New Delhi	68	523	136	114	136	23	0
4. Delhi Cantt.	200	200	200	0	300	0	100

E-III. 2.

in each kind of fuel used by size of employment—*contd.*

Name of Tracts/Zones	Coal, Wood & Bagasse							Other Power						
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DELHI—*contd*														
Total	144	526	146	71	46	27	36	107	477	229	89	61	4	33
Rural	**56**	**205**	**56**	**19**	**103**	**187**	**374**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**0**
Urban	**152**	**556**	**154**	**75**	**41**	**13**	**9**	**108**	**476**	**231**	**90**	**57**	**5**	**33**
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	56	205	56	19	103	187	374	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
2. D.M C. (Urban)	153	556	153	77	41	12	8	109	479	232	90	52	5	33
(*a*) Zone I.—Shahdara	141	341	200	118	118	35	47	94	500	188	62	125	0	31
(*b*) Zone II.—City, Sadar, Paharganj	161	587	149	56	39	8	0	103	460	270	103	56	8	0
(*c*) Zone III.—Karolbagh, Patel Nagar	126	505	126	158	21	32	32	104	552	241	103	0	0	0
(*d*) Zone IV.—Civil-Lines, Subzimandi	81	535	222	71	41	20	30	0	750	250	0	0	0	0
(*e*) Zone V.—Transferred Area ..	184	526	53	237	0	0	0	222	111	0	0	0	0	667
(*f*) Zone VI.—South Delhi	250	563	104	83	0	0	0	200	600	0	200	0	0	0
(*g*) Zone VII.—West Delhi	91	546	182	91	45	45	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
3. New Delhi	91	591	227	0	0	46	45	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
4. Delhi Cantt.	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division,

Name of Tracts Zones	Kind of power used	All Divi-sions	Division 0	Major grou 04	Minor group 040	Division 2 & 3	Major group 20	Minor group 200	Minor group 203	Minor group 205	Minor group 207	Minor group 209	Major group 21	Minor group 214	Major group 22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DELHI															
Total	Electricity	522	0	0	0	522	456	795	53	36	792	37	626	400	222
	Liquid Fuel	[illegible]													
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse ..	159	0	0	0	159	406	12	579	911	57	940	66	20	0
	Other Power ..	25	0	0	0	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	259	1000	1000	1000	259	20	0	263	0	19	0	280	520	778
Rural	Electricity ..	87	0	0	0	87	114	111	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	290	0	0	0	290	857	889	1000	0	750	0	1000	1000	0
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse ..	463	0	0	0	463	29	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	151	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 284	Minor group 287	Major group 29	Major group 30	Minor group 300	Minor group 301	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 313
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
DELHI—*contd.*															
Total	Electricity ..	199	726	58	442	89	265	805	981	997	942	96	55	45	81
	Liquid Fuel ..	4	16	5	0	0	8	8	0	0	15	18	11	8	20
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	53	64	40	0	22	0	39	19	3	29	144	18	17	10
	Other Power ..	4	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	740	194	897	558	889	607	148	0	0	14	742	916	930	889
Rural	Electricity ..	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	111	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	889	1000

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 36	Minor group 360	Minor group 363	Minor group 364	Minor group 365	Minor group 367	Minor group 368	Minor group 369	Major group 37	Minor group 372	Minor group 374	Minor group 375	Minor group 378	Minor group 379
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
DELHI—*contd.*															
Total	Electricity ..	750	748	937	941	778	305	831	843	770	912	791	896	667	748
	Liquid Fuel ..	22	24	0	0	8	6	29	25	23	29	70	42	19	18
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	157	228	63	59	214	51	140	132	54	59	139	62	19	24
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	210
	No Power ..	71	0	0	0	0	638	0	0	73	0	0	0	295	0
Rural	Electricity ..	333	333	0	0	0	0	0	375	167	0	1000	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	1000	500
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	667	667	0	0	1000	0	0	625	500	1000	0	1000	0	500
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E--III.-3

Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 23	Minor group 230	Minor group 233	Minor group 235	Minor group 239	Major group 24	Major group 25	Major group 26	Major group 27	Minor group 271	Minor group 272	Minor group 27
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	2
DELHI—*contd.*													
Total	Electricity	389	1000	325	159	418	250	647	600	261	567	321	47
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	55	0	75	91	18	0	0	67	20	20	0	21
	Other Power	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	No Power	472	0	600	727	564	750	353	333	705	407	679	928
Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0
	No Power	1000	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	1000

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 32	Major group 33	Minor group 331	Minor group 335	Minor group 336	Minor group 337	Major group 34 & 35	Minor group 343	Minor group 350	Minor group 357
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
DELHI—*contd.*											
Total	Electricity	423	367	352	723	55	575	390	658	159	879
	Liquid Fuel	77	67	167	92	78	0	67	342	11	0
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	96	353	111	185	867	62	372	0	91	121
	Other Power	231	211	370	0	0	363	0	0	0	1
	No Power	173	2	0	0	0	0	171	0	739	0
Rural	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	167	1000	0	0	0	18	1000	56	0
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	0	667	0	0	1000	0	806	0	55	0
	Other Power	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	889	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 38	Minor group 383	Minor group 384	Minor group 385	Minor group 388	Major group 39	Minor group 390	Minor group 393	Minor group 395	Minor group 39
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
DELHI—*contd.*											
Total	Electricity	662	887	903	381	221	371	696	111	1000	395
	Liquid Fuel	41	52	70	22	6	33	29	60	0	26
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	43	61	17	86	43	274	29	829	0	46
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	28	246	0	0	0
	No Power	254	0	10	511	730	294	0	0	0	533
Rural	Electricity	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	333
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	1000	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	667

TABLE

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

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major group 04	Minor group 040	Division 2&3	Major group 20	Minor group 200	Minor group 203	Minor group 205	Minor group 207	Minor group 209	Major group 21	Minor group 214	Major group 22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Urban	Electricity ..	534	0	0	0	534	486	921	56	36	837	37	632	408	250
	Liquid Fuel ..	28	0	0	0	28	49	64	55	55	82	23	19	41	0
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse	150	0	0	0	150	440	15	611	909	61	940	66	20	0
	Other Power	26	0	0	0	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power ..	262	1000	1000	1000	262	22	0	278	0	20	0	283	531	750
I. D.M.C. (Rural)	Electricity ..	87	0	0	0	87	114	111	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	290	0	0	0	290	857	889	1000	0	750	0	1000	1000	0
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse ..	463	0	0	0	463	29	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	151	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 283	Minor group 287	Major group 29	Major group 30	Minor group 300	Minor group 301	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 313
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Urban	Electricity ..	199	725	58	442	89	265	805	981	997	942	96	57	47	74
	Liquid Fuel ..	4	16	5	0	0	8	8	0	0	15	18	11	8	21
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse ..	54	64	40	0	22	0	39	19	3	29	144	16	13	10
	Other Power ..	4	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	739	194	897	558	889	607	148	0	0	14	742	916	932	895
I. D.M.C. (Rural)	Electricity ..	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	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	0	83	111	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	889	1000

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 36	Minor group 360	Minor group 363	Minor group 364	Minor group 365	Minor group 367	Minor group 368	Minor group 369	Major group 37	Minor group 372	Minor group 374	Minor group 376	Minor group 378	Minor group 379
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Urban	Electricity ..	753	751	937	941	784	305	831	850	777	921	786	915	673	758
	Liquid Fuel ..	22	25	0	0	9	6	29	26	19	30	71	42	10	12
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse ..	154	224	63	59	207	51	140	124	49	49	143	43	9	18
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	212
	No Power ..	71	0	0	0	0	638	0	0	74	0	0	0	298	0
I. D.M.C. (Rural)	Electricity ..	333	333	0	0	0	0	0	375	167	0	1000	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	1000	500
	Coal, Wood and Bagasse ..	667	667	0	0	100	0	0	625	500	1000	0	1000	0	500
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

E-III. 3 *contd.*

Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used contd.

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 23	Minor group 230	Minor group 233	Minor group 235	Minor group 239	Major group 24	Major group 25	Major group 26	Major group 27	Minor group 271	Minor group 272	Minor group 273
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Urban	Electricity	393	1000	333	163	418	250	571	600	263	567	321	47
	Liquid Fuel	5	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	4
	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	56	0	77	93	18	0	0	67	20	20	0	21
	Other Power	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	0	
	No Power	467	0	590	721	564	750	429	333	705	407	679	928
I. D.M.C.(Rural)	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	
	Liquid Fuel	0	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	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0
	No Power	1000	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	1000

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 32	Major group 33	Minor group 331	Minor group 335	Minor group 336	Minor group 337	Major group 34&35	Minor group 343	Minor group 350	Minor group 357
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Urban	Electricity	423	372	359	723	55	575	531	676	200	879
	Liquid	77	66	151	92	79	0	86	324	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	96	348	113	185	866	62	204	0	100	121
	Other Power	231	212	377	0	0	363	0	0	—	0
	No Power	173	2	0	0	0	0	179	0	700	0
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	167	1000	0	0	0	18	1000	56	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	0	667	0	0	1000	0	806	0	55	0
	Other Power	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	889	0

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 38	Minor group 383	Minor group 384	Minor group 385	Minor group 388	Major group 39	Minor group 390	Minor group 393	Minor group 395	Minor group 399
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Urban	Electricity	661	887	902	381	221	373	696	111	1000	398
	Liquid Fuel	41	52	71	22	6	33	29	61	0	24
	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	44	61	17	86	43	273	29	828	0	46
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	28	246	0	0	0
	No Power	254	0	10	511	730	293	0	0	0	532
I. D.M.C. (Rural)	Electricity	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	333
	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	1000	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	667

TABLE

Distribation of 1,000 Workshops and Factories in each Division, Major

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	All Divi-sions	Divi-sion	Major group	Minor group	Divi-sion	Major group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Major group	Minor group	Major group
			0	04	040	2&3	20	200	203	205	207	209	21	214	22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II. D.M.C. (Urban)	Electricity ..	530	0	0	0	530	495	920	56	39	837	39	627	404	250
	Liquid Fuel ..	28	0	0	0	28	51	65	55	58	82	24	20	43	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	152	0	0	0	152	428	15	611	903	61	937	69	21	0
	No Power ..	263	1000	1000	1000	263	23	0	278	0	20	0	284	532	750
(*a*) Zone I.—	Electricity ..	366	0	0	0	366	454	1000	0	0	800	100	571	333	0
Shahdara.	Liquid Fuel ..	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	211	0	0	0	211	485	0	1000	1000	0	900	143	0	0
	Other Power ..	79	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	282	0	0	0	282	61	0	0	0	200	0	286	667	0

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 284	Minor group 287	Major group 29	Major group 30	Minor group 300	Minor group 301	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 313
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
II. D.M.C.(Urban)	Electricity ..	202	724	56	452	89	258	801	980	997	939	96	55	47	74
	Liquid Fuel ..	4	17	4	0	0	9	8	0	0	15	18	11	9	21
	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	57	69	42	0	22	0	40	20	3	31	144	16	13	10
	Other Power	2	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	735	190	898	548	889	612	151	0	0	15	742	918	931	895
a) Zone I.—	Electricity ..	136	1000	0	0	0	1000	615	1000	1000	333	667	125	143	0
Shahdara	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	45	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	333	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	773		1000	1000	1000	0	308	0	0	667	0	875	857	1000

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 36	Minor group 360	Minor group 363	Minor group 364	Minor group 365	Minor group 367	Minor group 368	Minor group 369	Major group 37	Minor group 372	Minor group 374	Minor group 376	Minor group 378	Minor group 379
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
D.M.C. (Urban)	Electricity ..	752	751	935	941	784	305	828	850	768	919	775	914	670	744
	Liquid Fuel ..	22	24	0	0	9	6	30	26	20	30	75	43	10	13
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	154	225	65	59	207	51	142	124	51	51	150	43	19	19
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	22
	No Power ..	72	0	0	0	0	638	0	0	77	0	0	0	301	0
a) Zone—I.	Electiricity ..	675	615	0	500	500	0	800	750	440	857	0	667	333	0
Shahdara	Liquid Fuel ..	81	116	0	0	500	0	0	31	100	143	1000	333	0	334
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	244	269	1000	500	0	1000	200	219	140	0	0	0	0	333
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	333
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	667	

E-III. 3—*contd.*

Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used—*contd.*

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 23	Minor group 230	Minor group 233	Minor group 235	Minor group 239	Major group 24	Major group 25	Major group 26	Major group 27	Minor group 271	Minor group 272	Minor group 273
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
II.D.M.C. (Urban)	Electricity ..	393	1000	333	163	418	250	571	600	262	564	321	44
	Liquid Fuel ..	5	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	4
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	20	0	—	93	0	0	0	0	24	22	0	22
	Other Power ..	79	0	—		0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	No Power	467	0	59	721	564	750	429	333	705	409	679	930
(*a*) Zone I.— Shahdara	Electricity	333	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	84	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0
	No Power ..	583	0	0	1000	;	0	0	1000	857	0	1000	1000

Name of Tracts/ Zones.	Kind of power used	Major group 32	Major group 33	Minor group 331	Minor group 335	Minor group. 336	Minor group 337	Minor group 34&35	Minor Proup 343	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 357
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
II. D.M.C. (Urban)	Electricity	420	370	359	723	55	575	531	676	188	879
	Liquid Fuel	80	66	151	92	79	0	87	324	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	100	349	113	185	866	62	202	0	102	121
	Other Power	240	212	377	0	0	363	0	0	0	0
	No Power	160	3	0	0	0	0	180	0	710	0
Zone I	Electricity	0	98	91	375	0	0	231	0	0	0
Shahdara	Liquid fuel	91	122	273	125	143	0	231	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	91	390	273	500	857	0	538	0	1000	0
	Other Power	636	390	363	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0
	No Power	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 38	Minor group 383	Minor group 384	Minor group 385	Minor group 388	Major group 39	Minor group 390	Minor group 393	Minor group 395	Minor group 399
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
II. D.M.C. (Urban)	Electricity	650	887	894	381	237	350	677	111	1000	365
	Liquid Fuel	40	52	72	22	7	34	31	61	0	26
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	48	61	21	86	47	287	31	828	0	48
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	29	261	0	0	0
	No Power	262	0	13	511	09	300	0	0	0	561
Zone —I.	Electricity	311	714	0	417	0	212	250	333	1000	69
Shahdara	Liquid Fuel	44	286	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	69
..	Coal, wood and bagasse ..	156	0	0	250	167	115	0	667		3
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	77	750	0	0	0
	No Power	489	0	1000	333	833	558	0	0		828

TABLE

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

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major group 04	Minor group 040	Division 2&3	Major group 20	Minor group 200	Minor group 203	Minor group 205	Minor group 207	Minor group 209	Major group 221	Mihor group 214	Major group 22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(*b*) Zone-II. .. City, Sadar, Paharganj ..	Electricity ..	534	0	0	0	534	459	962	143	56	880	39	466	226	200
	Liquid Fuel ..	18	0	0	0	18	39	19	143	71	120	31	34	64	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	161	0	0	0	161	478	19	286	873	0	930	69	0	0
	Other Power ..	25	0	0		25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	262	0	0	0	262	24	0	428	0	0	0	431	710	800
(*c*) Zone—III. .. Karol Bagh,	Electricity ..	555	0	0	0	555	710	1000	0	0	1000	0	818	1000	0
Patel Nagar ..	Liquid Fuel ..	31	0	0	0	31	10	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	94	0	0	0	94	240			1000	0	937	91	0	0
	Other Power ..	29	0	0	0	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	291	0	0	0	291	30	0	1000	0	0	0	91	0	1000

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 284	Minor group 287	Major group 29	Major group 30	Minor group 300	Minor group 301	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 313
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
(*b*) Zone—II .. .. City, Sadar, Paharganj ..	Electricity ..	237	744	76	559	81	245	791	1000	997	953	71	40	44	52
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	10	20	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	61	51	61	0	27	0	40	0	3	37	136	18	17	13
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	702	205	863	441	892	623	162	0	0	0	773	942	939	935
(*c*) Zone—III .. Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar ..	Electricity ..	238	833	118	0	1000	500	875	0	1000	1000	200	266	34	231
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	48	167	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	400	9	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	714	0	882	1000	0	0	63	0	0	0	400	916	955	769

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 36	Minor group 360	Minor group 363	Minor group 364	Minor group 365	Minor group 367	Minor group 368	Minor group 369	Maior group 37	Minor group 372	Minor group 374	Minor group 376	Minor group 378	Minor group 379
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
(*b*) Zone—II. .. City, Sadar, Paharganj ..	Electricity ..	743	747	889	929	781	302	826	870	806	902	917	960	923	793
	Liquid Fuel ..	10	4	0	0	0	0	14	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	164	249	111	71	219	54	160	111	39	98	83	40	77	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	207
	No Power ..	83	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
(*c*) ZoneIII.— .. Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar ..	Electricity ..	823	894	1000	1000	1000	235	889	830	854	1000	786	1000	842	786
	Liquid Fuel ..	55	61	0	0	0	59	74	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	55	45	0	0	0	0	37	113	45	0	214	0	0	36
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	178
	No Power ..	67	0	0	0	0	706	0	0	34	0	0	0	158	0

E-III. 3.—*contd.*

Major Groups and selected Minor groups by kind of Fuel or Powers used—*contd.*

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used.	Major group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Major group	Major group	Major group	Major group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group
		23	230	233	235	239	248	25	26	27	271	272	273
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
(*b*) Zone II—.. .. City, Sadar, Paharganj ..	Electricity ..	377	1000	222	267	388	333	545	333	268	596	333	42
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	6
	Coal, wood & bagasse	69	0	0	266	20	0	0	0	25	19	0	30
	Other power	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power ..	431	0	778	467	592	667	455	667	696	385	667	922
(*c*) Zone III.— .. Karol Bagh	Electricity ..	823	1000	667	1000	0	0	0	857	293	571	0	48
Patel Nagar ..	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	72	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	59	0	333	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0
	..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	118	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	683	357	1000	952

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used.	Major group 32	Major group 33	Minor group 331	Minor group 335	Minor group 336	Minor group 337	Major group 34 & 35	Minor group 343	Minor group 350	Minor group 357
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
(*b*) Zone II.— City, Sadar, Paharganj	Electricity	230	358	167	686	102	516	778	1000	0	894
	Liquid fuel	0	84	111	114	130	0	19	0	0	0
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	0	326	167	200	768	48	157	0	0	106
	Other power	385	232	555	0	0	436	0			0
	No Power	385	0	0	0	0	0	46		000	0
(*c*) Zone III— Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	Electricity	857	365	333	889	0	438	391	522	0	750
	Liquid fuel	0	48	222	0	0	0	160	478	0	
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	143	317	0	111	1000	125	188	0	56	250
	Other Power	0	270	445	0	0	437	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	944	0

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 38	Minor group 383	Minor group 384	Minor group 385	Minor group 388	Major group 39	Minor group 390	Minor group 393	Minor group 395	Minor group 399
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
(*b*) Zone II.— City, Sadar, Paharganj	Electricity	714	921	878	537	333	313	732	94	1000	384
	Liquid Fuel	39	0	122	0	0	31	0	64	0	10
	Coal, wood & bagasse	52	79	0	146	44	367	49	842	0	53
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	25	219	0	0	0
	No Power	195	0	0	317	623	264	0	0	0	553
(*c*) Zone III.— Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	Electricity	564	920	937	85	346	374	556	200	1000	146
	Liquid Fuel	20	40	42	0	0	12	111	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	27	40	21	43	0	120	0	800	0	25
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	48	333	0	0	0
	No Power	389	0	0	872	654	446	0	0	0	829

TABLE

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

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	All Divisions	Division	Major group	Minor group	Division	Major group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Minor group	Major group	Minor group	Major group
			0	04	040	2&3	20	200	203	205	207	209	21	214	22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(*d*) Zone IV.— ..	Electricity ..	594	0	0	0	594	573	889	0	0	600	0	909	778	0
Civil Lines, Subzimandi	Liquid Fuel ..	37	0	0	0	37	61	67	0	143	100	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	136	0	0	0	136	354	44	667	0	300	1000	45	111	0
	Other Power ..	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	857	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	222	0	0	0	222	12	0	333	0	0	0	46	111	1000
(*e*) Zone V.— ..	Electricity ..	534	0	0	0	534	341	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
Transferred Area	Liquid Fuel ..	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	143	0	0	0	143	659	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	34	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	267	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 284	Minor group 287	Major group 29	Major group 30	Minor group 300	Minor group 301	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 313
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
(*d*) Zone IV.— ..	Electricity ..	135	800	0	0	0	167	892	1000	1000	963	0	154	143	0
Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	143	500
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	37	0	77	143	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	865	200	1000	1000	1000	833	81	0	0	0	1000	538	571	500
(*e*) Zone V.— ..	Electricity ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	0
Transferred Area	Liquid Fuel ..	43	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	957	1000	937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 36	Minor group 360	Minor group 363	Minor group 364	Minor group 365	Minor group 367	Minor group 368	Minor group 369	Major group 37	Minor group 372	Minor group 374	Minor group 376	Minor group 378	Minor group 379
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
(*d*) Zone IV.—Civil Lines, Subzimandi	Electricity ..	699	520	1000	1000	0	750	750	800	817	917	500	500	778	923
	Liquid Fuel ..	48	40	0	0	0	0	187	0	50	83	500	0	37	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	241	440	0	0	1000	0	63	200	33	0	0	500	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	77
	No Power ..	12	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	83	0	0	0	185	0
(*e*) Zone V.—Transferred Area ..	Electricity ..	875	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1000	1000	652	1000	1000	0	750	50
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	500
	No Power ..	125	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	43	0	0	0	250	0

Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used—*Contd.*

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 23	Minor group 230	Minor group 233	Minor group 235	Minor group 239	Minor group 24	Major group 25	Major group 26	Major group 27	Minor group 271	Minor group 272	Minor group 273
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
(*d*) Zone IV.— ..	Electricity	308	0	429	100	500	0	0	1000	400	522	0	154
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	43	0	
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	692	0	571	900	500	1000	0	0	575	435	0	846
(*e*) Zone V.—	Electricity	667	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transferred area ..	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	333	0	333		0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000

Name of Tracts/ Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 32	Major group 33	Minor group 331	Minor group 335	Minor group 336	Minor group 337	Major group 34 & 35	Minor group 343	Minor group 350	Minor group 357
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
(*d*) ZoneI V.—											
Civil Lines, Subzimandi	Electricity	0	467	667	857	0	815	588	0	520	833
	Liquid Fuel	1000	27	111	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	413	0	0	1000	74	88	0	40	167
	Other Power	0	93	222	0	0	111	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	0	440	0
(*e*) Zone V.— Transferred Area ..	Electricity	1000	444	0	1000	0	1000	667	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	1000	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	556	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Tracts/ Zones.	Kind of power used.	Major group 38	Major group 383	Minor group 384	Minor group 385	Minor group 388	Minor group 39	Major group 390	Minor group 393	Minor group 395	Minor group 399
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
(*d*) Zone VI.— Civil Lines, Subzimandi	Electricity	835	909	941	765	111	570	1000	0	1000	534
	Liquid Fuel	41	91	39	59	111	32	0	167	0	28
	Coal, wood & bagasse			20	—	0	86	0	833	0	41
	Other Power			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	103			176	778	312	0	0	0	397
(*e*) Zone V.— Transferred Area ..	Electricity	627	1000	944	0	91	526	500	0	0	727
	Liquid Fuel	34	0	28	100	0	53	0	0	0	91
	Coal, wood & bagasse	34	0	28	0	91	53	0	1000	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	158	500	0	0	0
	No Power	305	0	0	900	818	210	0	0	0	182

TABLE

Distribution of 1000 Workshops and Factories in each Division,

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major group 04	Minor group 040	Division 2 & 3	Major group 20	Minor group 200	Minor group 203	Minor group 205	Minor group 207	Minor group 209	Major group 21	Minor group 214	Major group 22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(f) Zone VI.— South Delhi	Electricity	448	0	0	0	448	519	781	0	0	0	67	1000	0	1000
	Liquid Fuel ..	85	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	193	0	0	0	193	327	0	1000	1000	0	933	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	20	0	0	0	20	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	254	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(g) Zone VII.— West Delhi.	Electricity ..	489	0	0	0	492	261	357	0	0	0	333	1000	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	113	0	0	0	113	391	643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	118	0	0	0	119	304	0	1000	1000	0	667	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	269	1000	1000	1000	265	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 284	Minor group 287	Major group 29	Major group 30	Minor group 300	Minor group 301	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 313
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
(f) Zone VI.— South Delhi	Electricity ..	111	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	1000	—	1000	1000	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	445	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	444	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0
(g) Zone VII.— West Delhi	Electricity ..	56	250	0	0	0	1000	500	0	1000	333	1000	500	500	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	56	250	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	667	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & Bagasse ..	55	250	0	0	0	0	167	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	833	250	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 36	Minor group 360	Minor group 363	Minor group 364	Minor group 365	Minor group 367	Minor group 368	Minor group 369	Minor group 37	Minor group 372	Minor group 374	Minor group 376	Minor group 378	Minor group 379
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
(f) Zone VI.— South Delhi	Electricity ..	875	600	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	167	1000	400	1000	1000	200
	Liquid Fuel ..	63	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	200	0	0	200
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	62	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	400	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	600
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(g) Zone VII.— West Delhi	Electricity ..	828	875	0	1000	1000	1000	0	636	773	917	1000	1000	0	667
	Liquid Fuel ..	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	45	83	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	103	125	0	0	0	0	0	182	46	0	0	0	0	333
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	1000	0

E—III. 3—*contd.*

Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used—*contd.*

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 23	Minor group 230	Minor group 233	Minor group 235	Minor group 239	Major group 24	Major group 25	Major group 26	Major group 27	Minor group 271	Minor group 272	Minor group 273
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
(*f*) Zone VI.—South Delhi	Electricity	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	200	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	143	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	714	0	667	1000	0	0	0	0	941	800	0	1000
(*g*) Zone VII.—West Delhi	Electricity	250	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	333	333	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	62	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	625	0	1000	889	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	1000

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 32	Major group 33	Minor group 331	Minor group 335	Minor group 336	Minor group 337	Major group 34&35	Minor group 343	Minor group 350	Minor group 357
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
(*f*) Zone VI.—South Delhi	Electricity	1000	571	1000	1000	0	0	175	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	9	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	429	0	0	1000	0	375	0	235	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	765	0
(*g*) Zone VII.—West Delhi	Electricity	571	714	1000	1000	0	1000	286	0	0	1000
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	286	214	0	0	1000	0	143	0	0	0
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	143	72	0	0	0	0	428	0	1000	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 38	Minor group 383	Minor group 384	Minor group 385	Minor group 388	Major group 39	Minor group 390	Minor group 393	Minor group 395	Minor group 399
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
(*f*) Zone VII.—South Delhi	Electricity	500	714	334	833	1000	562	833	600	1000	286
	Liquid Fuel	71	143	333	0	0	125	167	0	0	214
	Coal, wood & bagasse	72	143	333	0	0	94	0	400	0	71
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	357	0	0	167	900	219	0	0	0	429
(*g*) Zone VII.—West Delhi	Electricity	471	0	750	667	0	308	0	500	1000	0
	Liquid Fuel	106	1000	0	333	0	77	0	0	0	125
	Coal, wood & bagasse	59	0	250	0	0	154	0	500	0	125
	Other Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power	294	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	0	750

TABLE

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division,

(BASED ON 20 per cent SAMPLE)

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	All Divisions	Division 0	Major group 04	Minor group 040	Division 283	Major group 20	Minor group 200	Minor group 203	Minor group 205	Minor group 207	Minor group 209	Major group 210	Minor group 214	Major group 22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
New Delhi	Electricity ..	612	0	0	0	612	200	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	
	Liquid Fuel ..														
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	124	0	0	0	124	800	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	247	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi Cantt.	Electricity ..	819	0	0	0	819	500	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	14	0	0	0	14	500	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	139	0	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 28	Minor group 280	Minor group 281	Minor group 284	Minor group 287	Major group 29	Major group 30	Minor group 300	Minor group 301	Minor group 302	Minor group 303	Major group 31	Minor group 311	Minor group 313
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
New Delhi	Electricity ..	87	500	125	0	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	250	0	500
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	870	500	875	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	1000	500
Delhi Cantt.	Electricity ..	500	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power ..	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 36	Minor group 360	Minor group 363	Minor group 364	Minor group 375	Minor group 367	Minor group 368	Minor group 369	Major group 37	Minor group 372	Minor group 374	Minor group 376	Minor group 378	Minor group 379
1	2	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
3. New Delhi	Electricity ..	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000		0	1000	1000
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Delhi Cantt.	Electricity ..	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	1000
	Liquid Fuel ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No Power ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-III.3.

Major Group and Selected Minor Groups by Kind of Fuel or Power Used

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 23	Minor group 230	Minor group 233	Minor group 235	Minor group 239	Major group 24	Major group 25	Major group 26	Major group 27	Minor group 271	Minor group 272	Minor group 273
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
New Delhi	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	1000	0	250
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	750
Delhi Cantt.	Electricity	0	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 & 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	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 32	Major group 33	Minor group 331	Minor group 335	Minor group 336	Minor group 337	Major group 34 & 35	Minor group 343	Minor group 350	Minor group 357
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
New Delhi	Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	1000	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi Cantt.	Electricity	500	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liquid Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Tracts/Zones	Kind of power used	Major group 38	Minor group 383	Minor group 384	Minor group 385	Minor group 388	Major group 39	Minor group 390	Minor group 393	Minor group 395	Minor group 399
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
New Delhi	Electricity	738	0	957	0	67	706	1000	0	0	375
	Liquid Fuel	33	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	125
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	No power	229	0	0	0	933	235	0	0	0	500
Delhi Cantt.	Electricity	875	0	875	0	0	879	0	0	0	875
	Liquid Fuel	125	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	0	0	0	0	0	121	0			125

TABLE E-IV.1.

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

(BASED on 20 per cent SAMPLE)

Name of Tracts/Zones	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
Delhi Total ..	**9**	**18**	**92**	**39**	**762**	**1**	**19**	**44**	**17**
Rural ..	**5**	**1**	**277**	**85**	**588**	**0**	**36**	**2**	**6**
Urban ..	**9**	**20**	**72**	**35**	**780**	**2**	**17**	**49**	**18**
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	5	2	277	85	588	0	36	2	6
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	11	22	75	30	784	1	17	43	17
(a) Zone I-Shahdara	6	14	55	14	892	'N'	'N'	17	2
(b) Zone II-City, Sadar, Paharganj ..	16	38	64	18	762	1	11	61	29
(c) Zone III-Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar ..	8	45	86	22	775	4	35	17	8
(d) Zone IV-Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	13	3	109	64	739	"N	16	37	19
(e) Zone V-Transferred Area	4	3	63	67	792	1	14	41	15
(f) Zone VI-South Delhi	11	'N'	87	1	820	'N'	36	37	8
(g) Zone VII-West Delhi	1	N	49	8	859	'N'	12	65	5
3. New Delhi	4	5	53	56	758	2	15	93	14
4. Delhi Cantt.	0	2	107	2	782	12	31	5	59

TABLE E-IV.2.

Distribution of 1,000 sample households living in Census Houses and wholly or partly as Dwellings by predominant material of wall.

(BASED on 20 per cent SAMPLE)

Name of Tracts/Zones	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	Tiles, slate, Shingle	*Corrugated* iron, zinc or other Metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks & Limes	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi Total ..	**245**	**27**	**135**	**22**	**140**	**404**	**27**
Rural ..	**604**	**6**	**55**	**3**	**196**	**115**	**21**
Urban ..	**207**	**29**	**143**	**24**	**135**	**435**	**27**
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	604		55	3	196	115	21
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	216	32	161	25	143	395	28
(a) Zone I-Shahdara	381	112	127	42	81	257	'N'
(b) Zone II-City, Sadar, Paharganj	202	18	180	1	203	364	32
(c) Zone III-Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	190	35	244	6	112	400	13
(d) Zone IV-Civil Lines, Subzimandi	238	26	135	24	122	433	22
(e) Zone V-Transferred Area ..	148	13	141	119	72	436	71
(f) Zone VI-South Delhi	227	62	102	44	205	327	33
(g) Zone VII-West Delhi	218	31	63	10	121	548	9
3. New Delhi	162	9	34	3	78	692	22
4. Delhi Cantt.	104	55	94	137	132	415	62

TABLE E-V.1.

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of Rooms Occupied.

(BASED on 20 per cent SAMPLE)

Name of Tracts/Zones	No regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Total	**7**	**604**	**239**	**79**	**39**	**32**
Rural	**6**	**356**	**277**	**171**	**96**	**49**
Urban	7	630	235	69	33	26
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	6	356	277	171	96	94
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	5	634	237	68	33	23
(a) Zone I-Shahdara	1	692	212	57	24	14
(b) Zone II-City, Sadar, Paharganj ..	7	672	208	63	26	24
(c) Zone III-Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar ..	3	616	246	75	36	24
(d) Zone IV-Civil Lines, Subzimandi ..	7	656	222	62	28	25
(e) Zone V-Transferred Area	4	557	300	71	50	18
(f) Zone VI-South Delhi	1	506	317	88	56	32
(g) Zone VII-West Delhi	3	604	256	79	34	24
3. New Delhi	14	624	220	76	31	35
4. Delhi Cantt.	42	504	261	73	56	64

TABLE E-V.2.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household.

(BASED on 20 per cent SAMPLE)

Name of Tracts/Zones	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
Delhi Total	**3·03**	**5·08**	**4·19**	**2·31**	**1·88**	**4·19**	**2·87**	**1·53**	**1·34**	**5·75**
Rural	**2·58**	**6·25**	**4·44**	**2·46**	**1·98**	**4·44**	**3·01**	**1·61**	**1·40**	**6·08**
Urban	**3·10**	**4·95**	**4·17**	**2·30**	**1·87**	**4.17**	**2·86**	**1·52**	**1·34**	**5·71**
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	2·58	6·25	4·44	2·4	1·98	4·44	3·01	1·61	1·40	6·03
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	3·16	5·01	4·22	2·31	1·91	4·22	2·89	1 53	1·36	5·78
(a) Zone I-Shahdara ..	3·13	4·60	3·93	2·16	1·77	3·93	2·81	1·48	1·33	5·61
(b) Zone II-City, Sadar, Paharganj	3·41	5·17	4·31	2·32	1·99	4·31	3·20	1·78	1·42	6·39
(c) Zone III-Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	2·96	4·79	3·99	2·08	1·91	3·99	2·54	1·24	1·30	5·07
(d) Zone IV-Civil Lines, Subzimandi	3·24	5·04	4·38	2·45	1·93	4·38	2·90	1·54	1·36	5·81
(e) Zone V-Transferred Area	2·89	4·94	4·24	2·40	1·84	4·24	2·72	1·35	1·37	5·44
(f) Zone VI-South Delhi ..	2·80	5·23	4·05	2·32	1·73	4·05	2·86	1·53	1·33	5 72
(g) Zone VII-West Delhi ..	3·14	4·99	4·18	2·40	1·78	4·18	2·86	1·52	1·34	5·71
3. New Delhi	2·76	4·4	3·	2·22	1·65	3·87	2·66	1·43	1·23	5 32
4. Delhi Cantt.	2 96	5 84	·4	2 71	1·72	4·43	2·75	1·89	0·86	5·49

TABLE E-V. 2.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household

(BASED on 20 per cent SAMPLE)

Name of Tracts/Zones	3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms and above			
	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of pesons per House-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Total	**2·25**	**1·33**	**1·02**	**6·74**	**1·91**	**1 05**	**0·86**	**7·64**	**1·62**	**0·91**	**0·71**	**9·54**
Rural	**2·33**	**1·25**	**1·08**	**6·98**	**2·01**	**1·06**	**0·95**	**8·04**	**1·66**	**0·89**	**0·77**	**10·60**
Urban	**2·22**	**1·22**	**1·00**	**6·67**	**1·88**	**1·05**	**0·83**	**7·52**	**1·60**	**0·92**	**0·68**	**9·13**
1. D.M.C. (Rural)	2·33	1·25	1·08	6·98	2·01	1·06	0·95	8·04	1·66	0·89	0·77	10·60
2. D.M.C. (Urban)	2·29	1·26	1·03	6·89	1·92	1·05	0·87	7·68	1·65	0·92	0·73	9·45
(a) Zone I-Shahdara ..	2·15	1·11	1·04	6·46	1·93	1·04	0·89	7·73	1·56	0·94	0·62	9·78
(b) Zone II-City, Sadar, Paharganj	2·35	1·28	1·07	7·05	2·00	1·09	0·91	8·02	2·02	1·14	0·88	10·35
(c) Zone III-Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar	2·52	1·50	1·02	7·57	1·89	1·05	0·84	7·56	1·65	0·90	0·75	9·53
(d) Zone IV-Civil Lines, Subzimandi	2·28	1·26	1·02	6·84	2·05	1·16	0·89	8·21	1·29	0·71	0·58	7·65
(e) Zone V-Transferred Area	1·97	1·07	0·90	5·92	1·74	0·95	0·79	6·94	1·17	0·71	0·46	8·8
(f) Zone VI-South Delhi ..	2·17	1·13	1·04	6·50	1·90	1·02	0·88	7·59	1·52	0·83	0·69	11·41
(g) Zone VII-West Delhi ..	2·27	1·19	1·08	6·80	1·88	0·98	0·90	7·52	2·05	1·11	0·94	8·33
3. New Delhi	1·84	0·98	0.86	5·53	1·42	0·76	0·66	5·67	1·26	0·68	0·58	6·58
4. Delhi Cantt.	2·11	1·44	0·67	6·34	2·62	2·11	0·51	10·49	2·08	1·68	0·40	13·67

ANNEXURE I

Schedule of Operations for Housenumbering, House-listing and Enumeration

1. Appointment of Census Officers	by	29-2-60
2. Demarcation of Census Charges, Circles & Blocks	,,	31-3-60
3. Appointment of Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators	,,	31-3-60
4. Checking of Census Circles etc. by Supdt. of Census Operations and Census Officers	,,	4-4-60
5. Training of Charge Supdts., Supervisors and Enumerators including sample numbering and house-listing ..	from	1-4-60 to 19-4-60
6. Reports of practical training along with sample lists from Charge Officers to the Census Officers	by	19-4-60
7. Distribution of House-list and Household abstract forms	from	5-4-60 to 19-4-60
8. Commencement of Housenumbering and House-listing	by	20-4-60
9. Completion of Housenumbering and House-listing operations	,,	30-6-60
10. Return of charge extracts & House-lists by Charge Supdts. to Census Officers		31-7-60
11. Return of Circle extracts and handing over of the house-lists by the Supervisors to Charge Superintendents ..		15-7-60
12. Return of the houselists by Census Officers to Supdt. of Census Operations with a covering report		14-8-60
13. Delimitation of charges, circles and blocks on census maps		30-9-60
14. Revision of House-lists & Housenumbering and Household abstracts		30-10-60
15. Appointment of Enumerators for enumeration of houseless persons		30-10-60

ANNE

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

(Pro

Name of District .

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, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel etc.	If this 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
	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

X U R E II

INDIA 1961

LIST

forma)

Name of Census Tract.....(Code No.)

Name of Zone (Code No.)

Number of Census Charge.....(Code No.)

Number of Enumerator's Block.....(Code No.)

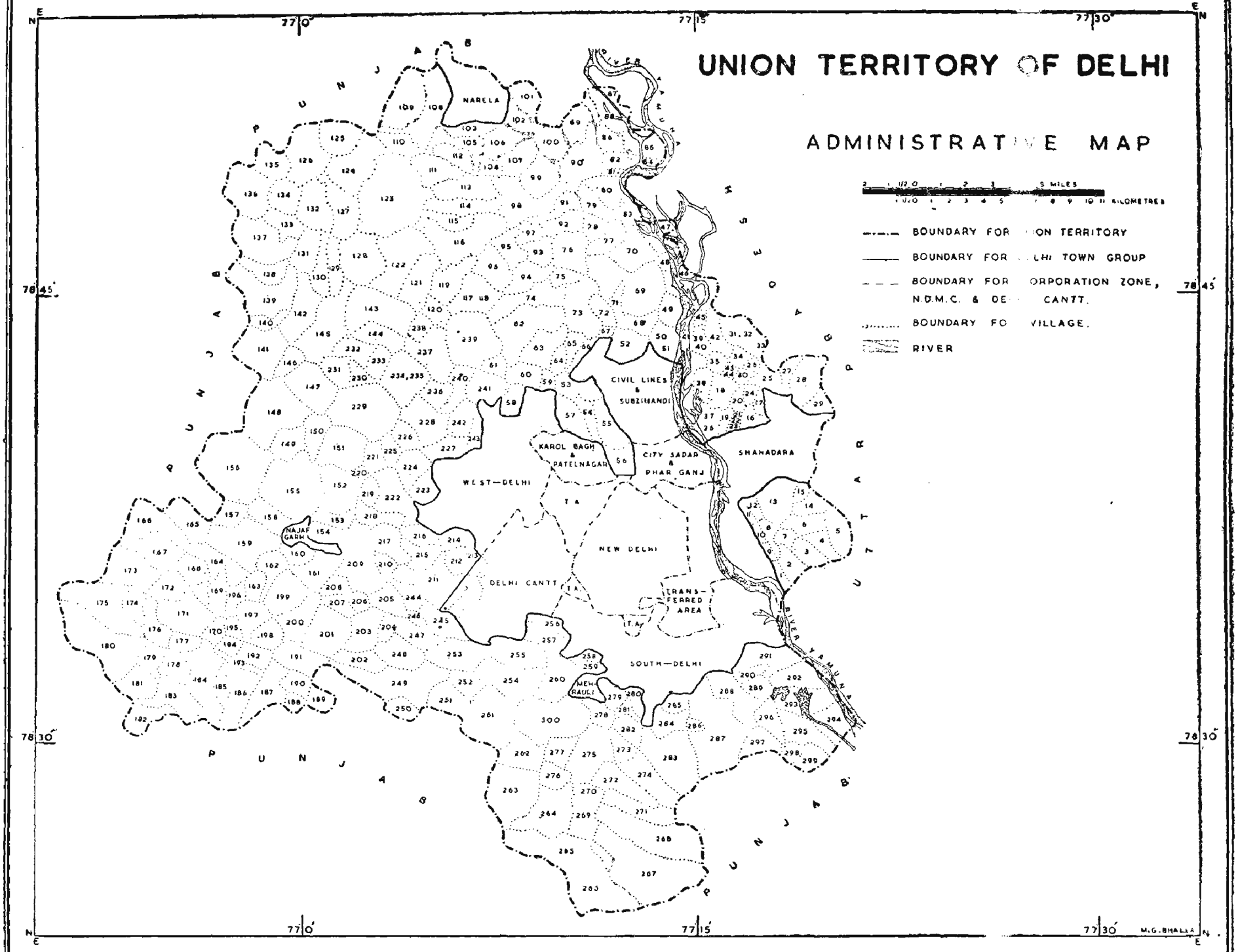
Description of census house		Sub-number of each census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house ? (a) Own(O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit			
Material of wall	Material of roof					Males	Females	Total	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
									0
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
									0
					X				

Date _____ Total for page

ANNEXURE III

Showing names of Villages indicated in the Administrative Map

Sl. No.	*Name of the Village*
1.	Chilla Saroda Khadar
2.	Chilla Saroda Bangar
3.	Dallo Pura
4.	Kondli
5.	Gharoli
6.	Khichripur
7.	Kotla
8.	Gharonda Neemka Bangar *alias* Patpar Ganj
9.	Gharonda Neemka Khadar
10.	Shamaspur
11.	Shakarpur Baramad
12.	Shakarpur Khas
13.	Madaoli Fazalpur
14.	Gazipur
15.	Hasanpur
16.	Jafarabad
17.	Babarpur
18.	Ghonda Chauhan Bangar
19.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar
20.	Ghonda Gurjan Bangar
21.	Ghonda Gurjan Khadar
22.	Ganwari Ghonda
23.	Usmanpur
24.	Maujpur
25.	Gokalpur
26.	Khampur Dhani
27.	Saboli
28.	Mandauli
29.	Jhilmila Tahar Pur
30.	Ziauddinpur
31.	Qarawal Nagar
32.	Dayalpur
33.	Jiwanpur *alias* Johripur
34.	Mustafabad
35.	Khajoori Khas
36.	Chiragah Shimali Kaitwara
37.	Naya Gaon
38.	Garhi Mendu
39.	Saadatpur Gujran
40.	Sherpur
41.	Saadatpur Musalmanan
42.	Biharipur
43.	Mirpur Turk
44.	Tukhmirpur
45.	Baqiabad
46.	Sabapur
47.	Badarpur
48.	Pur
49.	Jagatpur
50.	Wazirabad
51.	Gopalpur
52.	Dahirpur
53.	Wazirpur
54.	Nimri
55.	Sadhora Kalan
56.	Sadhora Khurd
57.	Chaukri Mubarakabad
58.	Salempur Mazra Madipur
59.	Yaqutpur
60.	Pitampura
61.	Naharpur
62.	Badli
63.	Haiderpur
64.	Sahipur
65.	Pipal Thalla
66.	Bharola
67.	Shanjarpur
68.	Jharoda Mazra Burari
69.	Burari
70.	Salempur Mazra Burari
71.	Kamalpur
72.	Mukandpur
73.	Bhalswa Jahangirpur
74.	Shamapur
75.	Libaspur
76.	Qadipur


UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
ADMINISTRATIVE MAP
BOUNDARY FOR UNION TERRITORY
BOUNDARY FOR DELHI TOWN GROUP
BOUNDARY FOR CORPORATION ZONE, N.D.M.C. & DELHI CANTT.
BOUNDARY FOR VILLAGE.
RIVER
KILOMETRES
NARELA
CIVIL LINES & SUBZIMANDI
KAROL BAGH & PATELNAGAR
CITY SADAR & PHAR GANJ
SHAHADARA
WEST—DELHI
NAJAFGARH
NEW DELHI
DELHI CANTT
TRANS-FERRED AREA
SOUTH—DELHI
MEHRAULI
RIVER YAMUNA
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
77°0'
77°15'
77°30'
78°45'
78°30'
M.G.BHALLA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village
77.	Ibrahimpur
78.	Garhi Khasru
79.	Hiranki
80.	Mohammedpur Ramzanpur
81.	Fatehpur Jat
82.	Tigipur
83.	Tehri Daulatpur
84.	Sungerpur
85.	Jhangola
86.	Akbarpur Majra
87.	Qallakpur
88.	Palla
89.	Tajpur Kalan
90.	Bakhtawarpur
91.	Zindpur
92.	Mukhmelpur
93.	Nangli Poona
94.	Siraspur
95.	Khera Kalan
96.	Abadi Khera
97.	Bodhpur Bijapur
98.	Alipur
99.	Bankauli
100.	Hamidpur
101.	Singhu
102.	Sanghola
103.	Kureni
104.	Shahpur Garhi
105.	Bhorgarh
106.	Tikri Khurd
107.	Khampur
108.	Bankner
109.	Lampur
110.	Ghoga
111.	Sanoth
112.	Razapur Kalan
113.	Holambi Kalan
114.	Holambi Khurd
115.	Iradat Nagar *alias* Naya Bans
116.	Khera Khurd
117.	Sahibabad Daulat pur
118.	Kankar Khera
119.	Pehladpur Bnagar
120.	Pansali
121.	Barwala
122.	Pooth Khurd
123.	Bawana
124.	Daryapur Kalan
125.	Hareoli
126.	Ochandi
127.	Nangal Thakran
128.	Sultanpur Dabas
129.	Chandpur
130.	Budhanpur
131.	Salahpur Majra
132.	Bazidpur Thakran
133.	Khor Jat
134.	Katevra
135.	Mungashpur
136.	Qutab Garh
137.	Khor Punjab
138.	Chatesar
139.	Jonti
140.	Garhi Rindhala
141.	Nizampur Rashidpur
142.	Ladpur
143.	Karala
144.	Mohdpur Majri
145.	Kanjhawala
146.	Saoda
147.	Gheora
148.	Tikri Kalan
149.	Neelwal
150.	Jafarpur *alias* Hiran Kudna
151.	Bakarwala
152.	Bapraula
153.	Nagli Sakrawati
154.	Masudabad
155.	Dichaon Kalan
156.	Jharoda Kalan
157.	Surakhpur
158.	Haibatpur

Sl. No.	Name of the Village
159.	Mitraon
160.	Roshanpura *alias* Dichaon Khurd
161.	Dindarpur
162.	Khera
163.	Kharkhari Nahar
164.	Surera
165.	Kair
166.	Mundhela Khurd
167.	Mundhela Kalan
168.	Jafarpur Kalan
169.	Khera Dabar
170.	Sherpur Deri
171.	Ujwa
172.	Shamashpur Khalsa
173.	Baqar Garh
174.	Qazipur
175.	Isapur
176.	Malikpur Zer Najafgarh
177.	Daryapur Khurd
178.	Jhuljhuli
179.	Sarangpur
180.	Dhansa
181.	Ghalibpur
182.	Deorala
183.	Raota
184.	Goman Hera
185.	Zinpur
186.	Shikarpur
187.	Jhatikra
188.	Nanak Heri
189.	Raghupura
190.	Badosra
191.	Kangan Heri
192.	Daulatpur
193.	Asalatpur Khawad
194.	Hasanpur
195.	Kharkhari Rond
196.	Kharkhari Jatmal
197.	Pindwala Kalan
198.	Pindwala Khurd
199.	Paprawat
200.	Rewla Khanpur
201.	Chhawala
202.	Bamnoli
203.	Dhul Siras
204.	Pochanpur
205.	Ambarhai
206.	Qutbapur
207.	Tajpur Khurd
208	Goela Khurd
209.	Kakrola
210.	Lohar Heri
211.	Palam
212.	Nasirpur
213.	Sagarpur
214.	Dabri
215.	Mirzapur
216.	Bindapur
217.	Matola
218.	Nawada Mazra Hastsal
219.	Razapur Khurd
220.	Tilangpur
221.	Ranhola
222.	Hastsal
223.	Budhela
224.	Nilothi
225.	Safipur
226.	Qamruddin Nagar
227.	Nangloi Sayed
228.	Nangloi Jat
229.	Mundka
230.	Rani Khera
231.	Rasoolpur
232.	Madanpur Dabas
233.	Mubarakpur Dabas
234.	Kirari Suleman Nagar
235.	Nithari
236.	Sultanpur Majra
237.	Pooth Kalan
238.	Begumpur
239.	Rithala
240.	Mangholpur Khurd
241.	Mangholpur Kalan
242.	Garhi Piran

Sl. No.	*Name of the village*
243.	Jawala Heri
244.	Toghanpur
245.	Bagrola
246.	Sahupur
247.	Sahababad Mohammedpur
248.	Bhartal
249.	Bijwasan
250.	Salahpur
251.	Kapas Hera
252.	Samhalka
253.	Nangal Devat
254.	Malikpur Kohi *alias* Rangpuri
255.	Mahipalpur
256.	Muradabad Pahari
257.	Kusumpur
258.	Bair Sarai
259.	Katwaria Sarai
260.	Masudpur
261.	Rajokri
262.	Ghitorni
263.	Yahya Nagar
264.	Jona pur
265.	Dera
266.	Mandi
267.	Bhati
268.	Asola
269.	Fatehpur Beri
270.	Chandan Hola
271.	Shahpur
272.	Satberi
273.	Maidan Garhi
274.	Rajpur Khurd
275.	Chhattarpur
276.	Gadaipur
277.	Sultanpur
278.	Ladha Sarai
279.	Lado Sarai
280.	Hauz Rani
281.	Saidul Ajaib
282.	Neb Sarai
283.	Deoli
284.	Khanpur
285.	Madan Gir
286.	Tigri
287.	Tughlakabad
288.	Tikhand
289.	Saidabad
290.	Kotla Mahigiran
291.	Jasola
292.	Madanpur Khadar
293.	Aali
294.	Jaitpur
295.	Molar Band
296.	Badarpur
297.	Pul Pehlad
298.	Tajpur
299.	Mithepur
300.	Kishan Garh *alias* Chhan (Mehrauli)

List of Agents for the Sale of Govt. of India Publications as on 31-12-1962

Agra

National Book House, Jeeni Mandi .. .. .. (Reg.).
Wadhawa & Co. 45 Civil Lines .. .. .. (Reg.).
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra .. .. (Rest).

Ahmedabad

[illegible] (Reg.)
Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora Gandhi Road .. .. (Reg.).
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge. .. .. .. (Reg.).
Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate .. .. .. (Rest.).
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road (Reg.).

Agartala

Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales .. .. .. (Rest.).

Ahmednagar

V. T. rakar, Pr op. Rama General Stores, Navi Patb .. (Rest).

Ajmer

Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate .. .. (Reg.).
Rajputana Book House Station Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata .. .. .. (Rest.).
Vijay Bros, Kutchery Road .. .. (Rest.).
Krishna Bros, Kutchery Road .. .. .. (Rest.).

Aligarh

Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market .. (Reg.).

Allahabad

Supdt. Printing & Stationery, U.P.
Kitabistan 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg P. Box 4 .. .. (Reg.).
Ram Narian Lal Beni Modho 2-A, Katra Road .. .. (Reg.).
Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
The University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road .. Reg.).)
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg .. .. .. (Rest).
Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma G .. .. (Rest.).
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road .. (Rest).

Ambala

English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. .. .. .. (Reg.).
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. .. (Rest.).

Amritsar

The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh .. .. (Reg.).
S. Gupta Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.).
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi .. .. (Reg.).

Anand

Vijaya Stores, Station Road, Anand .. .. .. (Rest).

Bangalore

The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-operative Society Ltd., Bar Association Building .. .. (Reg.)
S. S. Book Emporium 118, Mount Joy Road .. .. (Reg.).
The Bangalore Press, Lake View Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 (Reg.).
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road .. .. (Reg.).
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet .. .. .. (Reg.).
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar .. (Reg.).
Meruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road .. .. .. (Rest.).
International Book House P. Ltd., 4 F, Mahatama Gandhi Road (Reg)
Navakaranataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle .. (Rest.).

Bareilly

Agarwal Brothers, Bala Bazar .. .. (Reg.).

Baroda

Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura .. (Rest.)
Good Companions Booksellers Publishers & Sole Agent (Rest)

Beawar

The Secretary, S. D. College Cooperative Stores Ltd. .. (Rest).

Bhagalpur

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

Bhubaneshwar

[illegible] (Rest).

Bhopal

Sudpt., State Government Press
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road .. (Reg.).
Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies. .. .. .. (Rest.).

Belgaria

Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers, (24 Paraganas) 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road .. .. (Reg.).

Bijapur

Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Pro. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk .. .. (Rest.).

Bikaner

Bhandani Bros .. .. (Rest).

Bilaspur

Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.).

Bombay

Sudpt. Printing & Stationery, Queens Road
Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg.).
Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bg. Dadar (Reg.).
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. (Reg.).
Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor (Reg.)
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road .. (Reg.).
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum .. .. (Reg.).
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi Kalbadevi .. .. (Reg.).
P.P.H Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road .. .. (Reg.).
New Book Co., 188—190, Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road .. (Reg.).
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road. .. .. .. (Reg.).
Sunder Das Gaian Chand, 601 Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street. .. .. (Reg.)
D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road .. .. (Reg.).
Thacker & Co., Ramparti Row... .. .. .. (Reg.).
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd. Princess Street .. .. (Reg.).
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edwad Road .. .. (Reg.).
P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rjaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 .. .. (Rest.).
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St .. (Reg.).
Indo Nath & Co., 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road .. .. (Reg.).
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road .. (Reg.).
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (Rest.).
Dominion Publishers, 23 Beell Building, Sir P.M. Road .. (Rest.).
Dowamadeo & Co., 16 Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (Rest).

Calcutta

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1 Bacharam Chatterjee Lane .. .. (Reg.).
Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street .. .. (Reg.).
Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street .. .. (Reg.).
S.K. Lahiri & Co. Private Ltd., College Street .. .. (Reg.).
M.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee .. (Reg.).
W Newman & Co. Ltd., B, Old Court House (Reg.).
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17 Park Street .. .. (Reg.).
R. Chambray & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension. .. .. (Reg.).
S.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., C C, College Square .. (Reg.).

List of Agents for the Sale of Govt. of India Publications as on 31-12-1962

Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P Ltd., 3, Esplanade Est. .. (Reg.).
Pirma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6 1A Banchha Ram Akrar Lane (Reg.).
K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 .. .. (Rest).
Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street .. .. (Rest).
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street .. .. (Rest).
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringee Centre .. .. (Rest.).
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street .. .. .. (Reg.)
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street .. .. (Rest).
[illegible] (Reg.).
Current Literature Co., 203, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg.).
The Book Depository, 4/1 Madan Street (1st Floor) .. (Rest.).
Scientific Book Agency Netaji Subhas Road .. .. (Rest.).
Reliance Trading Co., 46/A, Netaji Subha Road .. (Rest.).

Chapra
Alok Pustak Sadan .. .. (Rest.).

Chandigarh
Sudpt., Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8., Sector No. 22 .. .. (Reg.).
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 .. .. (Reg.).
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D .. .. (Reg.).
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D .. .. .. (Rest.).
Mehta Bros., 15—Z Sector 22B .. .. .. (Rest.)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 .. .. (Rest.).
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B .. .. .. (Rest.)

Calicut
Touring Book Stall .. .. **(Rest).**

Chhindwara
The Verma Book Depot .. .. (Rest.).

Cochin
Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakava Road .. .. (Reg.).

Cuttack
Press Officer, Orissa Sectt
Cuttack Law Times .. .. (Reg.).
Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P. B. 35 .. .. (Reg.).
D. P. Sure Sons, Mangalabag .. .. (Rest.).
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar .. .. (Rest.).

Dehra Dun
Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.).
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 518 Chukhuwala .. (Reg.).

Delhi
J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate .. .. .. (Reg.).
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate .. .. .. (Reg.).
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmeri Gate. .. .. (Reg.).
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpt Rai Market .. .. .. (Reg.).
Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Delhi Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road .. (Reg.).
Book-well, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9 (Reg.).
Imperial Publishing Co., 3 Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj .. (Reg.).
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar, Delhi .. .. (Reg.).
New Stationery House, Subzimandi .. .. .. (Reg.).
Youngman & Co. Nai Sarak Delhi-6 .. .. .. (Reg.).
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj .. .. .. (Reg.).
All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings Jawahar Nagar .. .. (Rest.).
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market (Rest.
University Book House , 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
Govt. Book Agency, 2646 Balimaran .. .. .. (Rest.)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Line .. .. .. (Rest.).
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg. (Reg.)
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) .. (Rest).
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar .. .. (Reg.).
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhla Market .. .. (Reg.).
Tech. & Commercial Book Co., Gokhale Market .. (Rest.).
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmeri Gate (Rest.).
G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309 Nehra Bazar .. (Rest).
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohs. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate .. (Reg.).
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar .. (Rest.)
[illegible] (R
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P. B. 1165 Nai Sarak .. .. (Rest.).
K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar Ganeshpura .. .. .. (Rest.).

Dhanbad
Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines (Reg.).
New Sketch Press Post Box. 26 .. .. (Rest.).

Dharwar
Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road .. .. .. (Rest.).

Ernakulam
Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road .. .. (Rest.).

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

Gaya
Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg .. .. .. (Reg.).

Goa
Jairam Sagoon Dhoud, Booksellers, Panjim .. .. (Rest.).

Guntur
Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadigada, Chowrasta .. .. (Reg.).

Gorakhpur
Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road .. .. (Rest.).

Gauhati
Mokshada Pustakalaya, Gauhati, Assam .. .. .. (Reg.).

Gwalior
Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.P.
Loyal Book Depot, Patnakar Bazar, Lashkar .. .. (Reg.).
M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Boosellers. Sarafa Lashkar .. .. (Rest.).

Ghaziabad
Jayana Book Agency .. .. (Rest).

Hyderabad
Director, Govt. Press .. .. (Reg.).
TheSwaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul .. .. .. (Reg.).
Book Lovers Private Ltd .. .. (Rest.).
Labour Law Publications, 873 Sultan Bazar .. .. (Rest.

Hubli
Pervaje's Book House, Hoppikar Road .. .. .. (Reg.).

Indore
Wadhwa & Co., 56 M.G. Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.).
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilaya Pura .. .. (Rest.).
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace .. .. .. (Rest.).
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 17, Khajuri Bazar .. .. (Rest.).

Imphal
Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers .. .. (Rest.).

Jaipur City
Govt. Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema .. .. (Reg.).

List ofnts for the Sale of Govt. of India Publications as on 31-12-1962

Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar .. .. (Reg.).
Vani Mandir, Swami Mansingh Highway .. .. .. (Reg.).
Kalyan Mal & Sons. Tripolin Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.).
Popular Book Depot, Chouri Rasta .. .. (Reg.).
Krishna Boak Depot, Chaura Rast .. .. (Rest.).
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 .. (Rest.).

Jawalapur

Sahyog Book Depot .. .. (Rest.)

Jamshedpur

Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78 .. .. .. (Reg.).
Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih .. .. (Reg.).
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (Rest.).

Jamnagar

Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar .. .. (Reg.).

Jodhpur

Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents .. (Reg.).
Kitab-Ghar., Sojati Gate .. .. (Reg.).
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar .. .. (Reg.).

Jubalpur

Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj .. .. .. (Reg.).

Jullundur City

Hazoori a Bros., Mai Hiran Gate .. .. .. (Rest.).
Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala .. .. .. (Reg.).
University Publishers, Railway Road .. .. .. (Rest.).

Kanpur

Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall .. .. .. (Reg.).
Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanauad Park .. .. .. (Reg.).
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall, Kanpur .. .. (Reg.).
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200 Chowk .. .. (Rest.).

Karpur

Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram .. .. .. (Rest.).

Kolhapur

Mahrashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road .. .. (Rest.).

Kolharma

The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumritelaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh (Reg.)

Kumta

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

Lucknow

Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
Balkrishan Book Co. Ltd., Hazaratganj .. .. .. (Reg.).
British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj .. .. .. (Reg.).
Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P. B. 154 .. .. .. (Reg.)
Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazaratganj .. .. .. (Reg.).
Eastern Book Co. Lalbagh Road (Reg.).
Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/Sadar Bazar .. (Rest.).
Acqurium Supply Co., 213 , Faizabad Road .. .. (Rest.).
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park .. .. .. (Rest.).

Ludhiana (E.P.)

Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar .. .. (Reg.).
Mohindra Brothers, Kathceri Road .. .. (Rest.).
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.).
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street .. .. (Rest.).

Madurai

Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street .. .. (Reg.).
Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street .. .. .. (Reg.).

Mathura

Rath & Co. Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat .. .. . (Rest.)

Madras

Sudpt. Govt. Press, Mount Road
Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore .. .. (Reg.).
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5 .. (Reg.).
K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 .. .. (Reg.).
Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pyerafts Road, Triplicane .. (Reg.).
P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Lingni Chetty Street .. .. Reg.).
Palani Prachuram, 3 Tycrofts Road, Triplicane . (Reg.).
South India Traders, Exporters, Importers, Agents and Govt. Booksellers, Rapapettah .. .. (Reg.).
NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road .. .. .. (Rest.).
V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10 Congress Building, 111 Mount Road. .. .. (Rest.).

Mandya

K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons, Sugar Town .. .. (Rest.).

Mangalore

U.R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 .. .. .. (Reg.).

Manjeshwar

Mukenda Krishan Nayak .. .. (Rest.).

Meerut

Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchary Road (Reg.).
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.).
Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank .. .. (Reg.).
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank .. .. .. (Rest.).
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents .. .. (Rest.).

Monghyr

Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building .. .. .. (Rest.).

Mussouri

Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal .. .. (Rest.).
Hind Traders .. .. (Rest.).

Muzaffarnagar

Mittal & Co. 85-C , New Mandi .. .. (Rest.).
B.S. Jain & Co. 71, Abupura .. .. (Rest.).

Muzaffarpur

Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate .. .. (Reg.).
Legal Corner Tikmanis ' House—Amgola Road .. .. (Rest.).

Mysore

H. Venkataramiah ;& Sons New Statue Circle (Reg.).
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace .. .. (Reg.).
Jeevana Pustakalya, 1254/1 Krishnamurthipuram .. .. (Rest.).
Newspaper House, Landsdowne Building . .. .. (Rest.).

Nagpur

Sudpt., Govt. Press & Book Depot
Western Book Depot, Residency Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House .. .. (Rest.).

Nandid

R.S. Desay, Station Road. .. .. (Rest.)

Nanded

Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road. (Rest.)
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 .. .. (Rest.)

New Delhi

Amrit Book Co. Connaught Circus .. .. .. Reg.
Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place .. .. .. Reg.
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus .. .. (Reg.)
Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj .. .. (Reg.)
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. 328 . (Reg.)
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New Delhi-1 . (Reg.)

List of Agents for the Sale of Govt. of India Publications as on 31-12-1962

Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place .. (Reg.).
Oxford Book & Stationery Co. Scindia House .. .. (Reg.).
Ram Krishan & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place .. (Reg.).
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place .. .. (Reg.).
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus .. .. (Reg.).
United Book Agency, 31, Muncipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.).
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparawala Kuan, Karol Bagh .. (Reg.).
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar .. (Reg.).
[illegible] (Rest.).
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road .. .. (Rest.).
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place .. .. (Reg.).
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 .. .. (Reg.).
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath Street .. .. (Rest.).
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath .. .. .. (Rest.).
Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road .. (Reg.).
R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh .. .. (Rest.).
Sharma Bors 17, New Market, Moti Nagar .. .. (Reg.).
Aapki Dukan, 5/577, Dev Nagar .. .. .. (Rest.).
Sarvodaya Service, 66-A1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521 .. (Rest.).
H Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 .. .. (Rest.).
The Secretary Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23—B/2, Rohtak Road .. .. .. (Rest.).
Standard, Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave .. (Rest).
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura. (Rest)

Pathankot

The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.)

Patiala

Sudpt., Bhupendra State Press .. .. (Reg.).
Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.)

Patna

Sudpt., Govt. Printing (Bihar) .. .. (Bihar).
J.N.P. Aggarwal & Co. Padri Ki Haveli Raghu Nath Bhawan (Reg.).
Luxmi Trading Co. Padri-Ki-Haveli .. .. .. (Reg.).
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore .. .. .. (Reg.).
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta .. .. .. (Rest.).

Pithorgarh

Maniram Punetha & Sons. .. .. (Rest.).

Poona

Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana .. .. .. (Reg).
Imperial Book Depot. 266, M.G. Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana. .. .. (Reg.).
Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu s Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowke, Poona-2 .. .. (Reg
Utility Book Depot. 1339, Shivaji Nagar .. .. (Rest.).

Pudukkottai

Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road .. (Rest.).

Rajkot

Mohan Lal Doccabhai Shah, Booksellers and subs-Agents .. (Reg.).

Ranchi

Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.).
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar .. .. (Rest.).

Rourkela

The Rourkela Review .. .. (Rest.).

Rewa

Sudrt Govt State Emporium U P

Saharanpur

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road .. .. (Rest.).

Secenderabad

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street .. .. (Reg.).

Silchar

Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti .. .. (Rest.).

Sinnar

[illegible]

Shillong

The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 .. .. (Rest.).

Sonepat

United Book Agency .. .. (Reg.).

Simla

Sudpt. Himachal Pradesh Govt. .. .. .. (Reg.).
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall .. .. .. (Reg.).
The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall .. .. .. (Reg.).

Srinagar

The Kashmir Bookshop Residency Road .. .. (Reg.).

Surat

Shri Gajanan Pustkalaya, Tower Road .. .. .. (Reg.).

Tuticorin

Shri K. Thiagarajan, 18-C, French Chapal Road .. .. (Rest.).

Trichinopoly

Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur .. .. (Reg.).
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road Palamihappa Bros. .. .. (Rest.).

Trivandrum

International Book Depot, Main Road .. .. .. (Reg.).
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 .. .. (Rest.).

Udaipur

Jagdish & Co. Inside Surajapole .. .. .. (Rest.).

Ujjain

Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate .. .. .. (Rest.).

Varanasi

Students Friends & Co. Lanka .. .. .. (Rest.).
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8 .. .. (Reg.)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka .. .. (Reg.).

Vizianagram

Sarda & Co. .. .. (Rest.).

Vijayawada

The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet .. (Rest.).

Vezegapatam

Gupta Brothers Vizia Building .. .. .. (Reg.).
Book Centre, 11/97 Main Road .. .. .. (Reg.).

Vellore

A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers .. .. .. (Reg.).

Wardha

Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market .. .. .. (Reg.).

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath,
Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
Govt. of India Book Depot. 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
} FOR LOCAL SALE

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

List of Agents for the Sale of Govt. of India Publications as on 31-12-62

RAILWAY BOOK STALL HOLDERS

S/S. A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

Gahlot Bros. K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.

Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd. Mathura Road, New Delhi.

FOREIGN

S/S Education Enterprise Private Ltd. Kathmandu (Nepal).

S/S Aktie bologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgtion-a2 Box 1656, Stockhom-16 (Sweden).

(ON S& R BASIS)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.

The Asstt. Director, Footwea Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1 Jodhpur

The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel & Fuel, Nagpur.

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.

Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.

The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.

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

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 2-Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70, Feet Road, ERNAKULAM.

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City.

Registrar of Companies, Bihar Jammal Road, Patna-1.

Registrar of Companies, Raj-, & Ajmer; Shri Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Stree P.B. 1530, Madras.

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P.B. 334, Kanpur.

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

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

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.

Asstt. Director Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Gandhi, Cuttack.

The Registrar of Compaies, Gujarat State, Gujrat Samachar Building Ahmedabad.

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

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.

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

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

O. I./C, " " Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.

O.C.I/C. S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

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

O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta.

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.).

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I.C./O Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhava.

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