



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 25

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

CHANDIGARH

ARDAMAN SINGH

Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF CHANDIGARH

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series Number 25)

Part I	.. General Report	
Part II-A	.. General Population Tables	} Combined Volume ..
Part II-B	.. Economic Tables	
Part II-C (i) and (ii)	.. Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables	} Combined Volume ..
Part V-A	.. Special Tables on Scheduled Castes	
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Part IV	.. Housing Report and Tables	.. Published
Part VI-A	.. Town Directory (Please see X-A Part)	
Part VI-B	.. Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns	
Part VIII-A	.. Administration Report on Enumeration	.. Published (for official use)
Part IX	.. Census Atlas (Present Volume)	
*Part X	.. Part X-A Village and Town Directory	} .. Published
	.. Part X-B Village/Urban Blockwise Primary Census Abstract	
	.. Part X-C District Census Tables, Tables on Village Directory and Primary Census Abstract Data and Administrative Welfare and Developmental Statistics.	

*A Publication of the Chandigarh Administration.

- Note.*—(1) The maps included in this Atlas are based upon the survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
- (2) The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line (applicable to India Map).
- (3) The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified (applicable to India Map).
- © Government of India copyright 1977 Boundaries are correct upto 1971.

The history of Chandigarh, the city beautiful, begins with the partition of the Indian Sub-Continent. Lahore, the historic capital of undivided Punjab, having gone to Pakistan the need for a new capital for East Punjab arose. For a while the Government of East Punjab functioned at Jullundur. Thereafter as a make shift arrangement Simla became the Seat of Government. However, these places were not found suitable for a permanent Seat of Government. Several claims were put and finally the present site was chosen for the capital city due to its natural surroundings, viz. Patiali Rao on the west, Sukhna Choe on the east, the monsoon rivers and Shivalik Hills on the north-east, which make for a check on the haphazard growth of the city. The other reasons for selecting this site were healthy climate, fertile land for growing trees, fruits and vegetables, plentiful supply of water and availability of building materials like stone, sand and cement. The city was named after 'Chandi', the Goddess of Chivalry. The holy shrine of Goddess 'Chandi' is located on Chandigarh-Kalka Road at a distance of about 12 kilometers in the State of Haryana.

2. Initially the plan of Chandigarh was entrusted to Mr. Albert Mayar and Whittlesey of New York, Architects and Planners. At a later stage Monsieur Le Corbusier, a Swiss born French Architect of world fame and the chief collaborator of U.N. Buildings at New York, was associated in this work along with Monsicur Pierre Jeannert, his close associate in many of his great works of Architecture and Planning, Mr. Maxwell Fry, the acknowledged leader of modern Architecture in England and Miss Jane B. Drew, the best known woman Architect in England. The present master plan of Chandigarh in execution is the outcome of the combined efforts of these experts.

3. The city has received wide acclaim as it represents the first major attempt at planning of a complete city which will function as a self-sufficient community. The basic planning unit of the city is the Sector. Each Sector is planned to be a self-contained unit providing for residential accommodation, a shopping centre, educational and medical facilities, place of worship, open space etc. The industrial area is to the east while the capitol complex is to the north.

4. The city was formally declared open by the First President of India, Dr. Rajindra Prasad on the 7th October, 1953.

FOREWORD

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian census that a Census of India Atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and number of states and union territories. Those atlases received wide recognition. During 1973-74, the Indian Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the congress. The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations World Population Conference (1974) in Bucharest.

Maps from the tahsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 census taking, jurisdictional maps (basic census map documents) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census handbooks, the town directories and other census publications. The jurisdictional maps at taluka/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each state with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 census of India atlas series projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 Atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969-70. A national conference was organised in April, 1970 in the office of the Registrar General in which scholars like Prof. G.S. Gosal, Prof. V.L.S.P. Rao, Prof. Mansoor Alam, Dr. M.P. Thakore, Dr. L.S. Bhatt and Mr. H.M. Jones participated. It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in 1971 atlas. This scheme was sent to a large number of universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof. O.H.K. Spate, Prof. John. E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickay, Prof. R.M. Prothero and Prof. B.J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of directors of census operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1972).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of states and union territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of states and union territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport and communications, trade and commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been slight deviation in the all-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain inset are added to provide more information on the subject. Diagrams, graphs, and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present all-India atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the sections on demographic structure and trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physiogeographical regions of India has been included to enable the users to co-ordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U.N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map Division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R.R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map Division in our Delhi Office and the members of map units in the office of the directors of census operations of states/union territories on their excellent team work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

New Delhi ;
Gandhi Jayanti ;
2nd October, 1977

R. B. CHARI
Registrar General, India,
Ex-officio Census Commissioner, India.

PREFACE

Besides the Survey of India and Geological Survey, the Census of India, at present, is perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian Sub-continent. A series of Census Atlas was brought out for the first time in 1961 Census. Keeping in view the utility of this project, it was continued in 1971 Census also. Shri R. B. Chari, the ex-Registrar General, India has depicted in great detail the picture of this project in his 'Foreword' to this edition.

I have great pleasure in publishing this Atlas containing most useful information on the socio-economic conditions and demographic set-up of the newly constituted Union Territory of Chandigarh for which it is the first Atlas. Most of the cartographic presentation going in this work had been planned and executed under the able guidance of Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General, India, who was holding additional charge of the office of the Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, during his tenure for which I am grateful to him.

This Atlas aims at depicting through maps the demographic, social, cultural and economic trends recorded at the time of 1971 Census. Explanatory notes specifying the purpose and methodology are printed facing the maps enabling the reader to understand the cartographic presentation. Unlike other States, Chandigarh is a small territory comprising one district, two towns and twenty six inhabited villages and eight uninhabited villages restricting the scope for preparation and printing of a good number of maps on all India pattern. Due to these limitations 38 plates have been printed in this volume; three of these deal with orientation; two with physical features; seventeen with demographic structure and trends; seven with economic aspects and nine with socio-cultural aspects of this Union Territory.

I am greatly indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General India whose keen interest in bringing out this Atlas for a small unit like Chandigarh had been a great inspiration for me. I must also express my gratitude to Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (map) and Dr. R. R. Tripathi, Map Officer, whose technical guidance throughout have helped us in a great measure in accomplishing this work.

In my own office Shri B. D. Sharma, Assistant Director was of great help in getting through the maps and preparing explanatory notes included in this Atlas. He was ably assisted by Shri M. L. Sharma, Investigator and Shri Devinder Singh Sulhen, Draftsman for preparing the maps besides looking after the printing. All other members of staff in this directorate were associated in one way or the other in preparation of this volume. Mention may also be made of Sarveshri Raj Kumar and Yog Raj Grover, Statistical Assistants, Smt. Kamlesh Gupta, Manjit Singh Bhatnagar and Attar Singh Thakur, Computer who made significant contribution in data processing and proof reading. Apart from this we are thankful to Shri S. R. Puri, Cartographer in the sister organisation of Haryana, for giving able guidance to the Draftsman in preparing various maps as and when requested by him.

My thanks are also due to Shri R. S. Nilkar, Controller; Shri P. Oommen, Deputy Controller; Shri Amir Chand, Assistant Controller and Shri Devinder Dutt Sharma Offset Overseer of the U. T. Administration Press, Chandigarh and their staff for arranging printing of this Atlas excellently in shortest possible time.

ARDAMAN SINGH

Director of Census Operations,
Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Chandigarh,
March 26, 1979.

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ORIENTATION

MAP 1
POSITION OF CHANDIGARH IN INDIA, 1971

The map shows the geographical position of Chandigarh Union Territory in India.

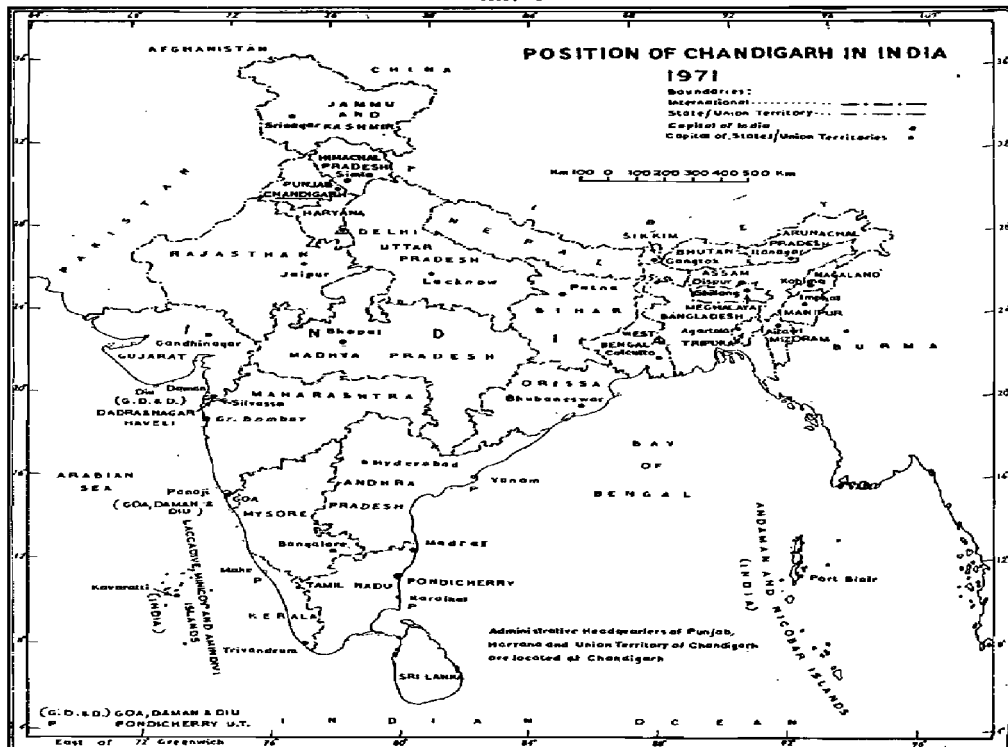
In a base map of India showing State/Union Territory boundaries the names of all the States and Union Territories as also their capitals are written on the map. The Union Territory of Chandigarh being very small in area its location is shown by a dot and the word 'Chandigarh' has been underlined.

Chandigarh emerged as a Union Territory as a result of reorganisation of erstwhile Punjab State with effect from 1st November, 1966 under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. It is bounded by Punjab on three sides and by Haryana in the east. A hundred and sixty miles north of New Delhi at the foot of the Shiwalik range, overlooked by the magni-

ficient Himalayan mountains stands Chandigarh, the new capital of Punjab and Haryana besides being the seat of the Union Territory Administration. It is now linked with Ambala, Patiala, Kalka, Simla, Nangal, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Dehra Dun, Hardwar etc, by all weather roads and with Ambala Cantonment and Kalka also by rail. Regular air service has been established between Chandigarh and Delhi and Jammu-Srinagar.

The total area of the Union Territory is 114 Km² which occupies the twenty-ninth position in area as compared with other States/Union Territories. The territory with a population of 257,251 persons forms 0.05 per cent of India's population, and ranks twenty-sixth in population size among the States/Union Territories of India.

MAP I



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The boundaries of States shown on this map is in accordance from the North-Eastern Area (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971

The map delineates the administrative set up of the Union Territory Chandigarh.

Chandigarh comprises only one district and one tahsil. It has two urban units of Chandigarh City and Mani Majra town. The rural area comprises 34 villages of which 8 are uninhabited. The boundary of the Union Territory which coincides with the jurisdictions of the district and the tahsil is marked with dash-dot lines. Boundaries of towns (urban units) are marked in thick dash-dot lines, whereas the village boundaries are similarly shown in comparatively thin dash-dot lines.

For Chandigarh City, sector boundaries with number are given as shown in the legend. The names of villages are given inside the village boundaries.

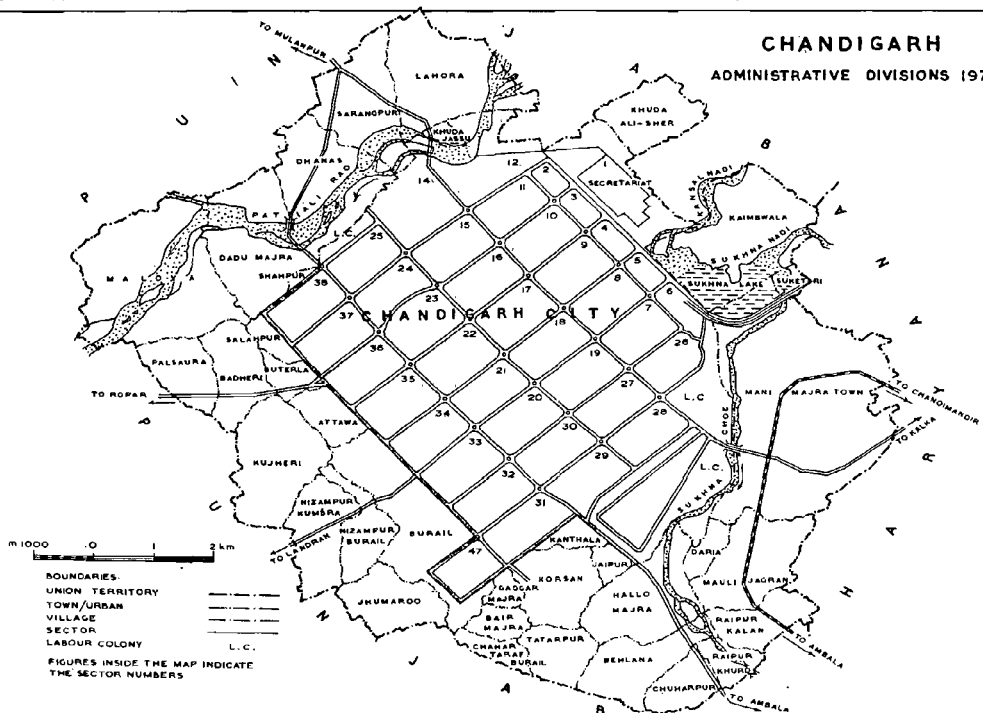
The civic administration of Chandigarh city is with the Estate office, whereas Gram Panchayat looks after the civic administration of Mani Majra town. Rural area is, however, under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. The area and population for rural and urban area of Chandigarh are given below :—

Union Territory/District	Persons, Males, Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh (i) Population	P.	257,251	24,311	232,940
	M.	147,080	14,444	132,636
	F.	110,171	9,867	100,304
(ii) Area in Km ²		114.0	56.4	57.6

MAP 2

CHANDIGARH

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971



MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961-71

The map is intended to show the changes in administrative boundaries of rural and urban areas during the decade 1961-71.

Chandigarh is a newly formed Union Territory. It was carved out of erstwhile composite state of Punjab comprising a portion of Kharar

tahsil of Ambala District (34 villages and towns of Chandigarh and Mani Majra) with an area of 114 Km² on, 1st November, 1966.

However, during the decade 1961-71 an area of 25.2 Km² was transferred from Chandigarh rural to Chandigarh urban viz., Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town. These changes in area are shown as under :-

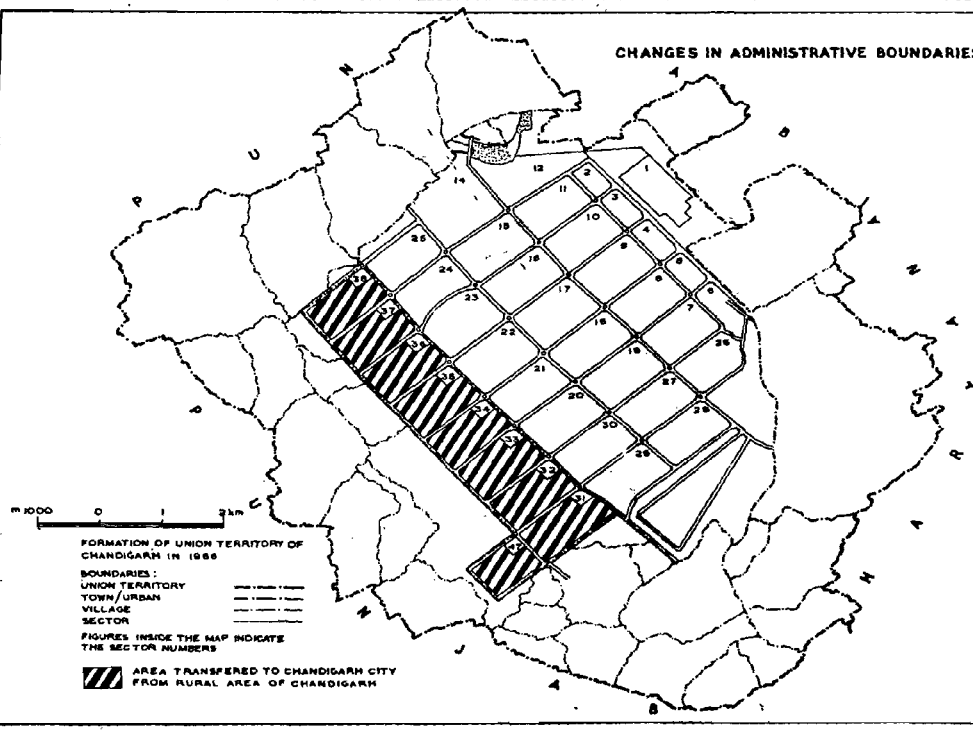
Union Territory/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km. ²		Area transferred in Km. ²
		1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh City	T	114.0	114.0	
	R	81.6	56.4	(-)25.2
	U	32.4	57.6	(+)25.2
Chandigarh City	U	31.68	46.67	(+)14.99
Mani Majra Town	U	0.72	10.93	(+)10.21

Rural areas measuring 14.99 Km² transferred to Chandigarh city were split up into nine new sectors added to the city. These are shown in hatching on the map.

Mani Majra town gained in area of 10.21 Km². At the 1961

Census a portion of revenue estate (village) of Mani Majra was treated as town. The remaining rural portion outside the town boundaries had no population. In 1971 Census the entire revenue estate has been treated as town.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961-71



PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP 4

DRAINAGE

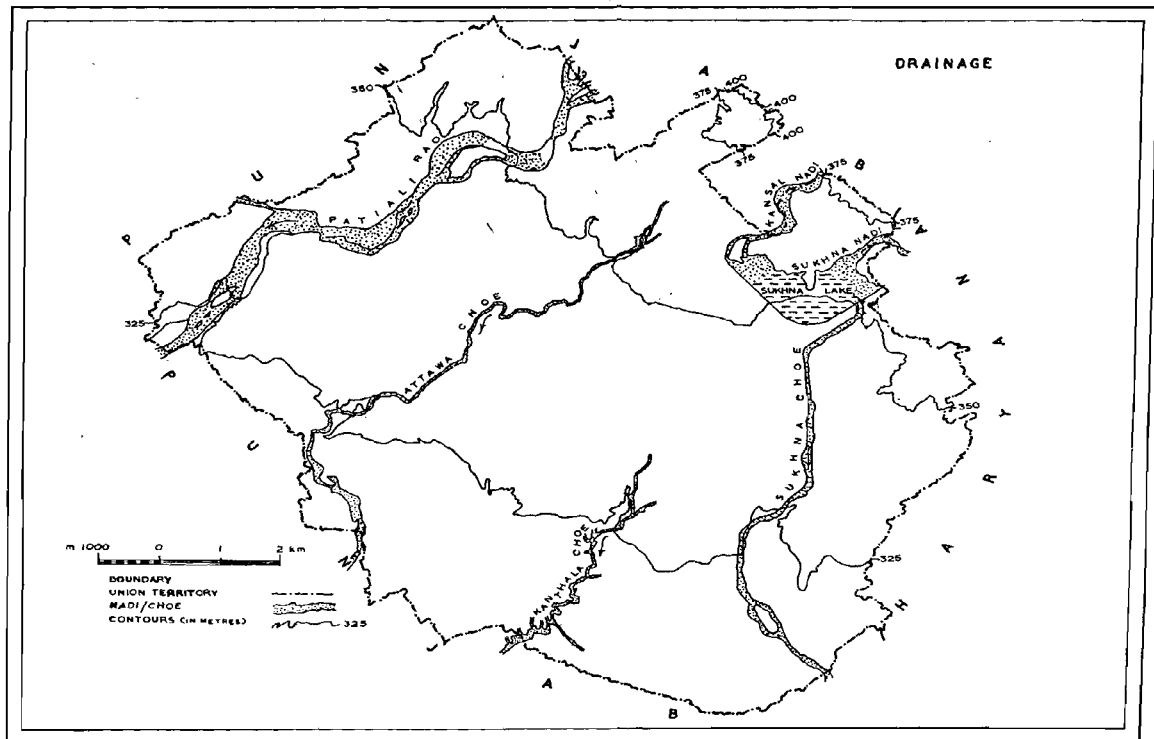
The map depicts the physiographic patterns of the Union Territory.

The variations in altitude are shown by contours on the map signifying altitudes ranging below 325, 325-350, 350-375, 375-400 and above 400 metres. The important 'choes' are marked suitably on the map.

Barring some offshoots of Shiwalik range system touching the fringe areas on the north-east boundary, Chandigarh Union Territory represents a plain area. The two seasonal streams of Sukhna Choe and Patiali Rao as well as some of the minor hill torrents which run through the union territory, serve as natural drainage system.

MAP 4

DRAINAGE



MAP 5

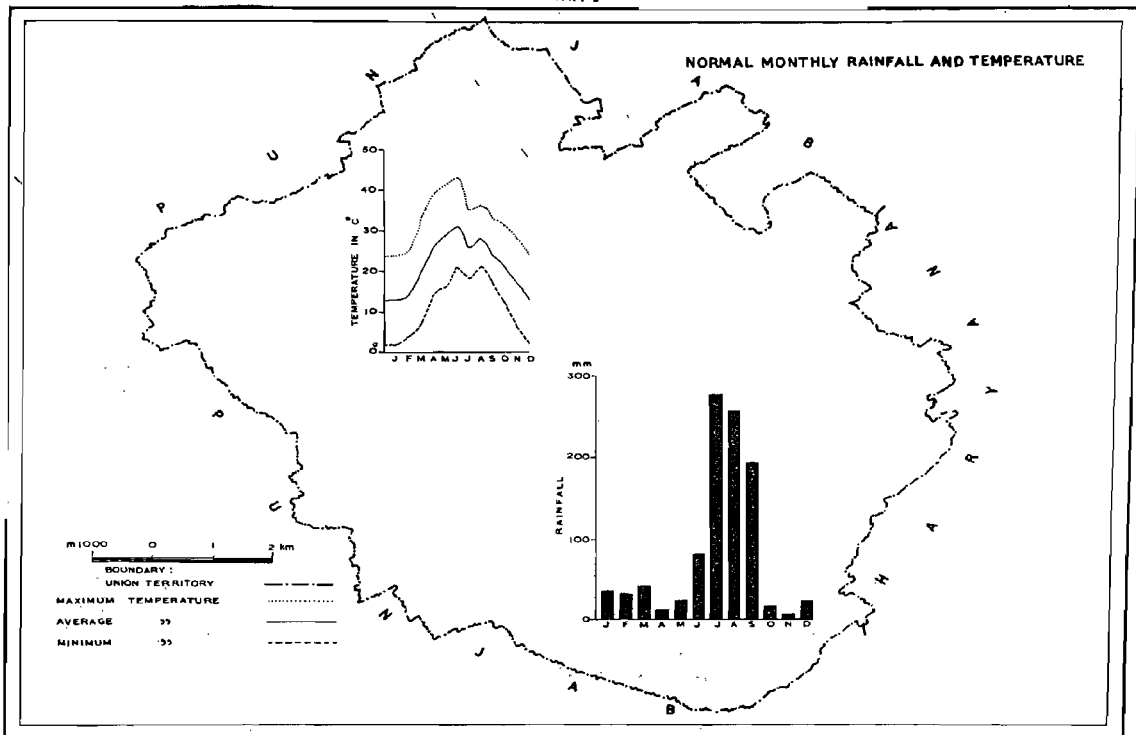
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

The normal monthly rainfall data are drawn in bars for each month in a year. A large part of the annual rainfall in Chandigarh comes during July to September. The other period of rainfall is in winter months from December to March which is scanty. There is little or negligible rainfall during four months of April, May, October and November. The summer rainfall which is caused by the south-western monsoon is spread from July to September and is beneficial for Kharif crops. The winter rainfall caused by western depression lasts from December to March which is significant for Rabi crops.

The other graph in the map relating to temperature depicts the maximum temperature, average temperature and minimum temperature. The graph shows monthly variations in normal temperature.

January and June are the two months recording lowest and highest temperature respectively. With the onset of monsoons in July, the temperatures start declining. The statement below shows the distribution of normal monthly rainfall data as well as normal highest/lowest/average temperature data of Chandigarh Union Territory :—

Rainfall/Temperature	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Rainfall in mm (1961—71)	36.13	31.8	42.16	12.0	24.18	81.15	273.49	256.83	192.56	16.62	7.37	22.78
Temperature in C°												
Highest	24.18	25.39	33.37	39.37	41.6	43.0	35.27	36.5	32.59	31.3	27.57	23.59
Lowest	2.23	4.12	7.6	13.84	16.8	20.69	18.48	21.18	16.71	12.0	6.39	2.48
Average	13.2	14.8	20.2	26.6	29.2	31.8	26.8	28.9	24.7	21.7	17.0	13.1



DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 6

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

The map depicts a picture of distribution pattern of rural and urban population of Chandigarh for 1971.

The rural population has been indicated by dots, each representing 100 persons while the extent of urban population is shown by circles proportionate to the population of Mani Majra town and Chandigarh city.

The factors explaining the distributional pattern of rural population relate mostly to the productivity of soil, availability of irrigation facilities and drinking water and other amenities like transport, communications and proximity to urban centres. The Shiwalik range hillocks in the north

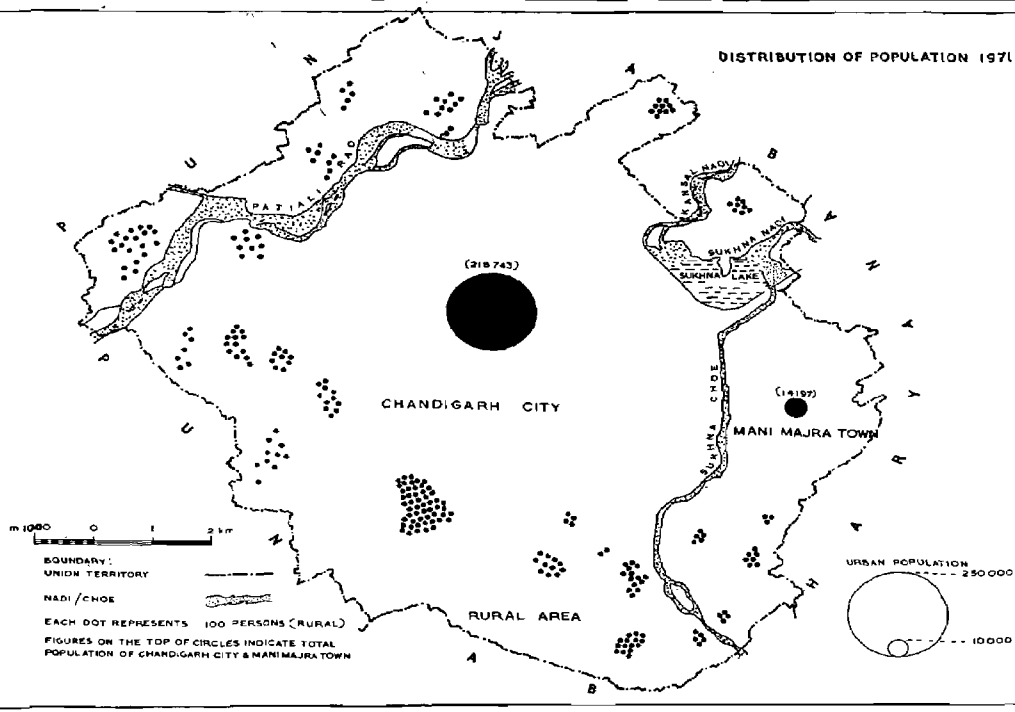
east constitute a zone of sparse population. A close examination of the map would reveal the villages lying in the south west belt of rural area are comparatively thickly populated than the north eastern parts where soil texture and undulating physiography combine to impede the habitation and cultivation.

The urban population is distributed among the two units namely Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town forming urban agglomeration of Chandigarh. The urban areas of the Union Territory claim 90.55 per cent of its total population. The Union Territory as a whole supports a population in its rural and urban areas to the extent indicated as under :—

Union Territory/ District/Town	Population 1971		No. of inhabited villages/ towns		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Villages	Towns
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh ..	257,251	24,311	232,940	26	2
Chandigarh City ..	218,743	..	218,743	..	1
Mani Majra Town ..	14,197	..	14,197	..	1

MAP 6

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971



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

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MAP 7

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

This map is intended to show variations in density of population per square kilometre in the Union Territory in 1971.

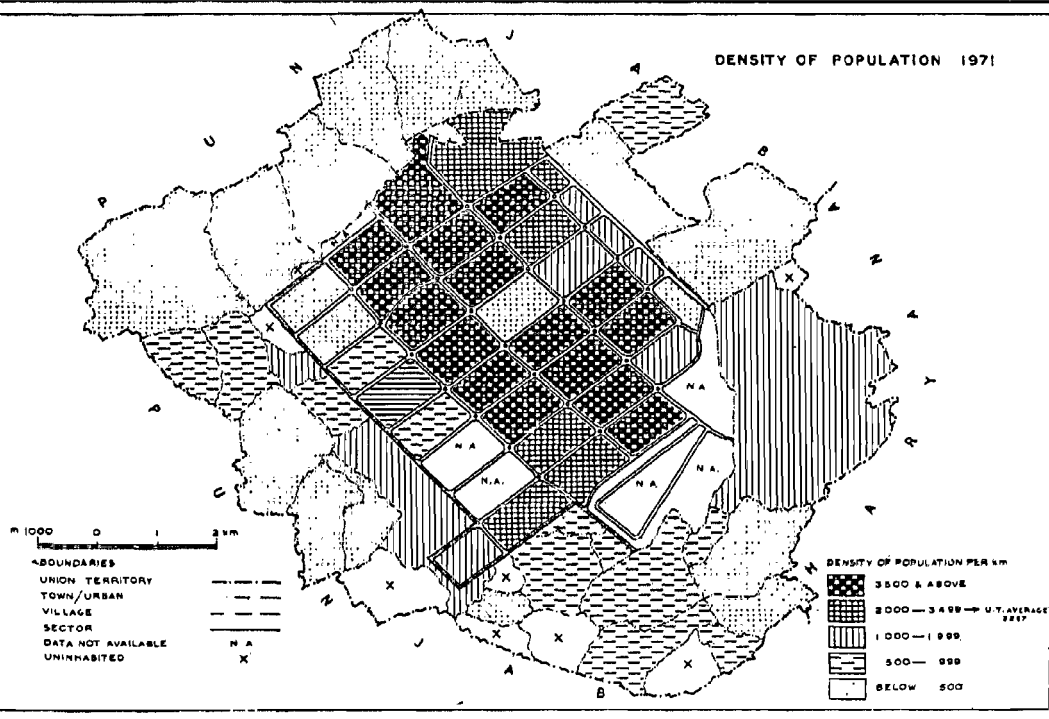
Density is calculated for each village in rural areas, townwise in Mani Majra town and sectorwise in the Chandigarh city and also the average density for Union Territory of Chandigarh as a whole. The values have been grouped as shown in the legend on the map. The areas are hatched according to the groupings from dark to light indicating high to low density.

With 2257 persons per square kilometre Chandigarh ranks second among the States and Union Territories of India in respect of density

of population. Delhi has recorded the highest density (2,738). The urban areas of Chandigarh claim 90.55 per cent of its total population which is responsible for its high density. Urban density is as high as 4,044 against the rural density of 431.

This brings out significant sectoral and regional variations in density. Within the city area the density of less than half the number of its sectors is 3500 and above. In more than two sectors the density is below 500. Villages in the north east and north west are sparsely populated and their density is very low.

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971



MAP 8

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-71

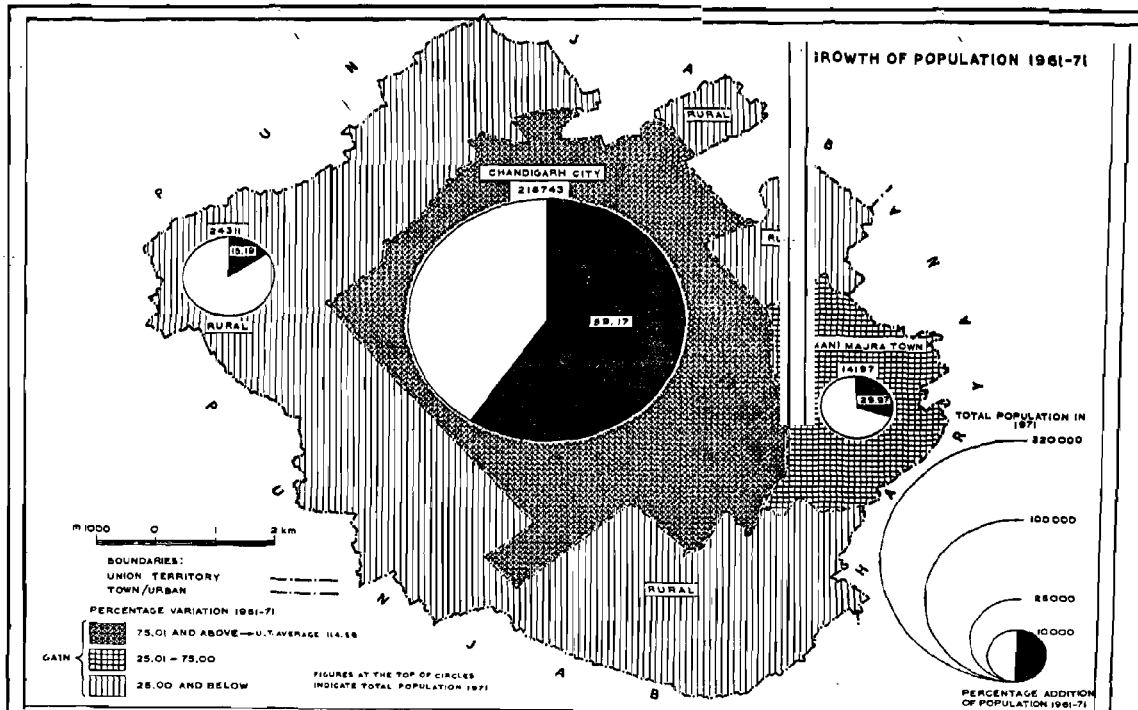
The map depicts the inter-censal growth rate of population in different areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh as well as the pressure which the newly added population exerts on the existing population.

The increase in population is depicted by circles drawn proportionate to total population for each of the two urban areas viz., Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town and rural areas of the Union Territory. The percentage figures inside the circle represent the inter-censal increase over 1961 population as percentage of 1971 population. Figures at the

top of circles indicate population in 1971. Percentage variation (gain or loss) during 1961-71 as percentage of 1961 population is shown by different hatchings in the background of the respective unit in accordance with the ranges indicated in the legend on the map.

During 1961-71, population of Chandigarh has increased from 119,881 to 257,251 indicating an absolute increase of 137,370 persons and a percentage increase of 114.59. Growth rate in urban area is recorded as +134.67; while it is +17.91 for rural area during the same period.

MAP B



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

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MAP 9
SEX RATIO 1971

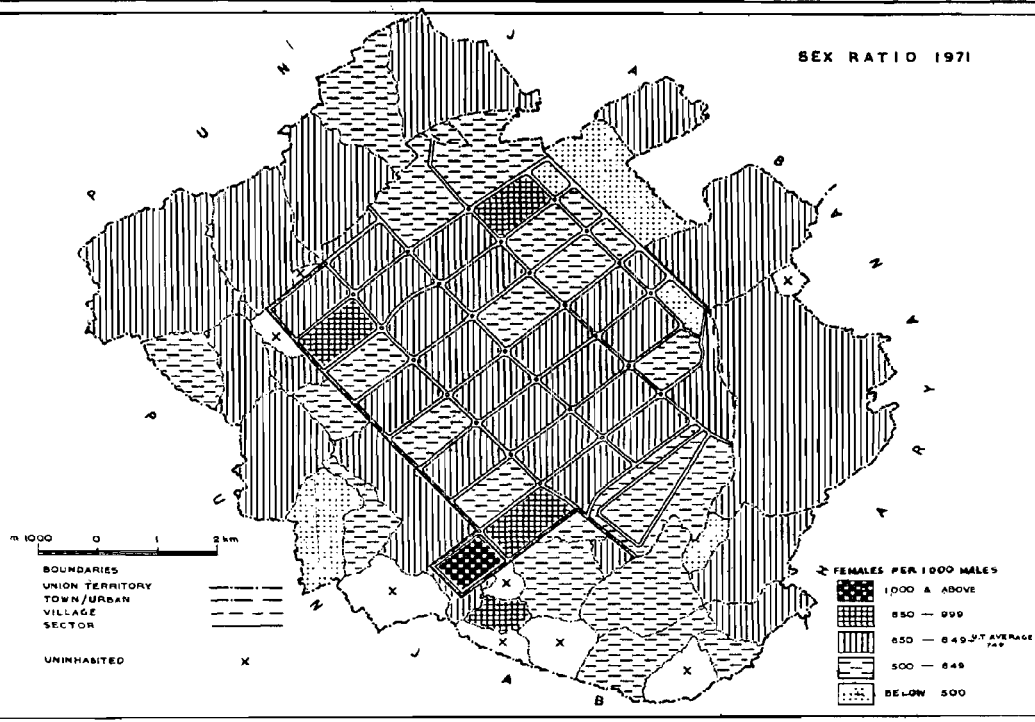
The map depicts the regional disparity in sex ratio in 1971. The sex ratio which is represented as the number of females per 1,000 males, is calculated for each village in rural areas, sectorwise in Chandigarh city and town as a whole for Mani Majra. These are grouped into five ranges and plotted by different hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The Union Territory of Chandigarh has a deficiency of females. This fact is corroborated by the 1971 Census results that the sex ratio in Chandigarh is 749, whereas for India, it is 930. Low sex ratio is mainly due to its mono functional character, i.e. services. Since Chandigarh is joint capital of Punjab and Haryana and Administrative

headquarters of Union Territory of Chandigarh, most of its employees are males and belong to Punjab and Haryana. High cost of living in Chandigarh and joint family system in the native place also to some extent encourage male selective migrations to Chandigarh. In urban areas generally higher sex ratio is found. Atleast in two of the sectors the sex ratio is found to be 1,000 and above. In one case this is due to location of labour colony in Sector 26 where women labourers and workers outnumber the males. In another case, sector 47 is mostly populated by service personnel, who bring their families alongwith them and the women folk outnumber the other sex resulting in a high sex ratio. Most of the remaining sectors have shown sex ratio ranging between 850-999. Among villages only Dair Majra has recorded sex ratio of 857 in this range which is the highest for rural areas.

MAP 9

SEX RATIO 1971



MAP 10

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map brings out the proportion of males and females in broad age groups showing marital status for rural and urban areas of the Union Territory as revealed by the 1971 Census.

Two age pyramids are drawn—the upper one relating to urban areas and the lower one representing rural areas—with horizontal bars proportionate to the male and female population on left and right sides of the central axis on different quinquennial age-groups. Male and female population are categorised according to the age groups as infants (0-4 years), boys and girls (5-14 years), youngmen and women (15-34 years) middle aged men and women (35-59 years) and old men and women (60+ years) and are shaded with different hatchings of pink colour. Marital status of both the sexes has been shown by black i.e. age group bars are cut proportionate to never married, married, widowed and others (divorced or separated and unspecified status) in the particular age group. The horizontal bars of the pyramids are hatched according to the legend in five patterns to represent the various sections of the population from infants to old persons. The age groups are given on the left side of the pyramids as shown in the map.

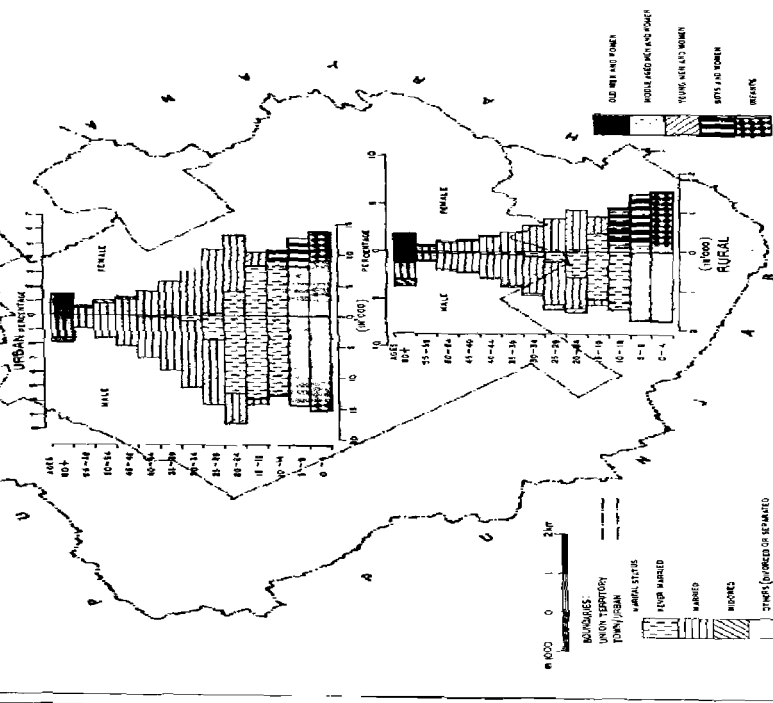
Each sector of rural and urban components shows characteristic pattern of the sex and age structure of its population. The broad base of each pyramid reveals the youthfulness of the territory's population. There is a gradual decrease of population from younger age to older age for both males and females. This signifies a high birth rate vis-à-vis the immigration of larger number of workers and students for higher technical/scientific education in the younger age groups to this area. The pyramids become almost pointed towards the end upto 55-59 age group and thence these have a little broader top in the age group 60+ years. Broader top in the age group 60+ is though due to grouping of all age groups above 59, yet is an indication of a good proportion of population surviving after 59 years of age. Pointed pyramid towards the end upto 55-59 age group is probably due to outmigration of persons in this age group after retirement.

The males are more than females in all age groups due to immigration of workers in working age groups and students in younger age groups which consists of a bulk of males. Greater number of male children as compared to female children in age group 0-4 can not be attributed to higher mortality rate of females above in a socially, culturally and economically advanced area like, Chandigarh U.T. The proportion of population of age group 0-14 is about ten times the size of population of old age group (above 60 years). The infants of age group 0-4 account for 12.60 per cent of the total population whereas the boys and girls of age group 5-14 are 22.17 per cent. The population in the age group 15-34 is 42.53 per cent in the Union Territory. The middle age men and women in the age group 35-59 account for 19.04 per cent of the total population while the old men and women (age group 60+) are less than 4 per cent.

Because of 34.77 per cent of the population being below 15 years of age in Chandigarh, the proportion of never married persons is very high as expected. More than 50 per cent of the population is never married. The total number of widowers is about one half of the strength of the widows; while in marriageable age groups below 35 years there are lesser widows as compared with widowers. But in older age groups the trend is just the reverse. There being no social restriction on widow's re-marriage in this Union Territory, most of the widows in younger age groups are able to get married while some of the widowers even in marriageable ages are not able to get married again due to lower sex ratio number in childbearing age groups. Higher number of widows in age group 35+ may be due to lower mortality rate amongst females as compared with males in age group 35+ or due to remarriage of widowers in older age groups as no one is ready to marry widows in older age group. In urban areas, however, the proportion of this marital status is almost equal for males and females on account of better amenities and medical care. Mainly it is the rural area which makes the difference as in villages widows are almost double the number of widowers.

MAP 10

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971



BASED UPON DATA OF INDIA CENSUS, THE POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERY

MAP 11

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971

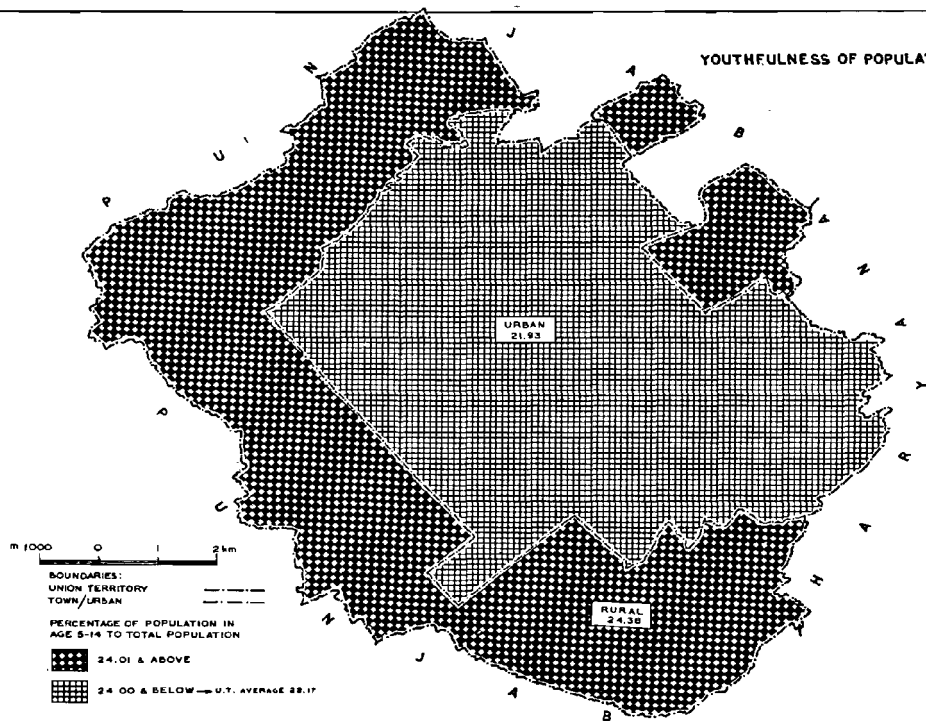
The map is drawn to depict percentage ranges of population in age group 5-14 in rural/urban areas of Chandigarh as per 1971 Census.

For rural and urban areas youthfulness of population is measured by the ratio expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the age group 5-14 to total population.

In 1971, out of 257,251 persons in the Union Territory, 22.17 per cent (57,020 persons) are in the age group 5-14 counting approximately

more than one fourth of the population in the territory. The respective percentages for rural and urban areas are 24.38 and 21.93. In 1961 these proportions were 25.73 and 22.10 for rural and urban areas. A little fall in these percentages is due to more in-migration of persons in working age group. In spite of fall in the percentage as compared with 1961 Census the population of this age group in general population is quite high as returned in 1971.

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971



MAP 12

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map exhibits the proportion of males in the working age group 15-59 to the total male population in each of the towns and all the rural areas of Chandigarh in 1971 into three ranges as shown in the map.

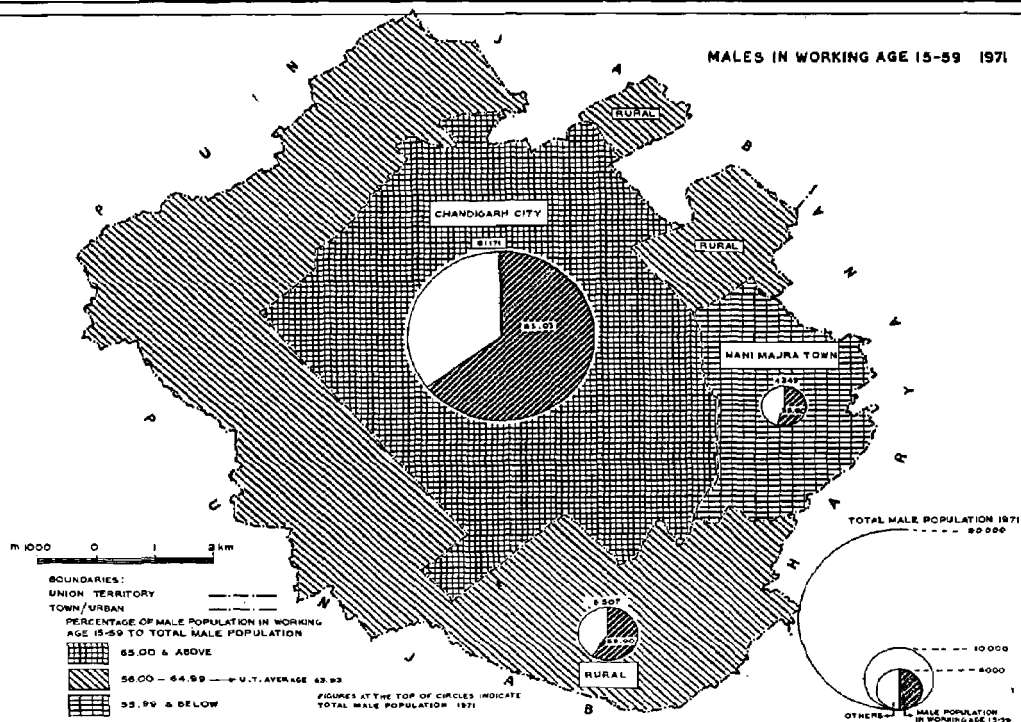
The circles are drawn proportionate to total male population of each unit and the shaded sectors therein show the percentage of male population of that unit in age group 15-59. The total male population figures are given at the top of each circle.

In Chandigarh as a whole, the proportion of males within the working

age group 15-59 is 63.93 per cent of the total male population of the Union Territory. Such percentage varies between 65.03 in Chandigarh city, 55.60 in Mani Majra town and 58.90 in rural areas. In Chandigarh City the proportion of males in age group 15-59 to total males of the city is above the Union Territory average. The high proportion of males in age group 15-59 to total males in Chandigarh city is characterised by industrial development, urbanisation and in migration of large number of workers and students for higher technical/scientific education in the younger age groups to this area.

MAP 13

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971



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

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MAP 13

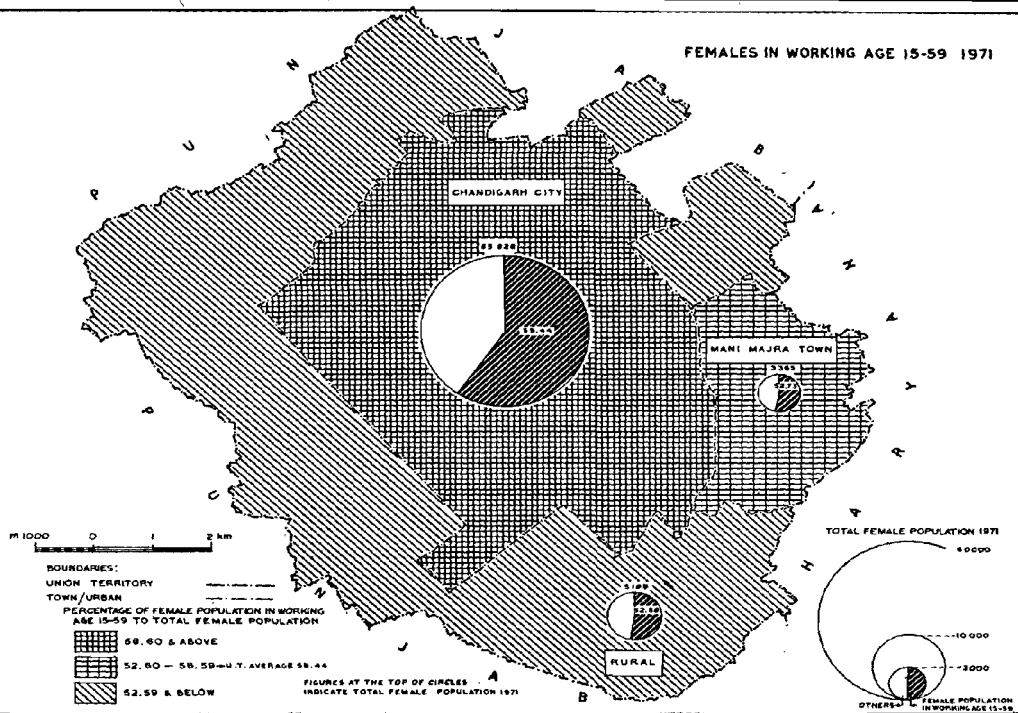
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

The map is drawn to show the proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 to total female population in each of the towns and all the rural areas of Chandigarh in 1971 into three ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of a total of 110,171 females in the Union Territory 58.44

per cent are in working age-group. 15-59. The proportion of female population in age-group 15-59 to total females is quite high (59.44 per cent) in Chandigarh city. For Mani Majra town and rural areas the respective proportions are 52.73 and 52.58 per cent which are almost equal, but less than the U.T. average (58.44 per cent).

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971



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

MAP 14

URBAN POPULATION, 1971

The map is drawn to depict the distribution of urban population of the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Population proportionate to total urban population in each sector for Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town as a whole is plotted in the map in six different percentage ranges in descending order as

shown in the legend. Chandigarh rural is shown blank.

There are two towns namely Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town. Their population figures along with percentage share to urban population are given as under.

Percentage range	No. of sectors in the population percentage range	Population of sectors in the percentage range
1	2	3
Below 0.25	8	2,509
0.25—0.49	5	3,706
0.50—0.99	4	7,078
1.00—1.99	9	30,760
2.00—5.99	11	93,756
6.00 and Above	5	95,131
		232,940

Out of a total population of 257,251 as many as 232,940 or 90.55 per cent reside in urban areas and remaining 9.45 per cent live in rural

areas. Chandigarh City is a class I town (100,000+) and Mani Majra falls in the category of class IV towns (10,000—19,999).

MAP 14

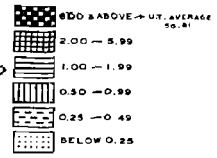
URBAN POPULATION 1971



BOUNDARIES:
 UNION TERRITORY
 TOWN/URBAN
 SECTOR
 CHANDIGARH RURAL

— — — — —
 C.R.

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
 TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION



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

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MAP 15
RURAL POPULATION, 1971

The map exhibits the distribution of rural population of Union Territory, Chandigarh in 1971.

Population proportionate to total rural population in each village constituting rural component of Chandigarh is plotted by hatching in six different percentage ranges as shown in the legend on the map.

Urban component is left blank.

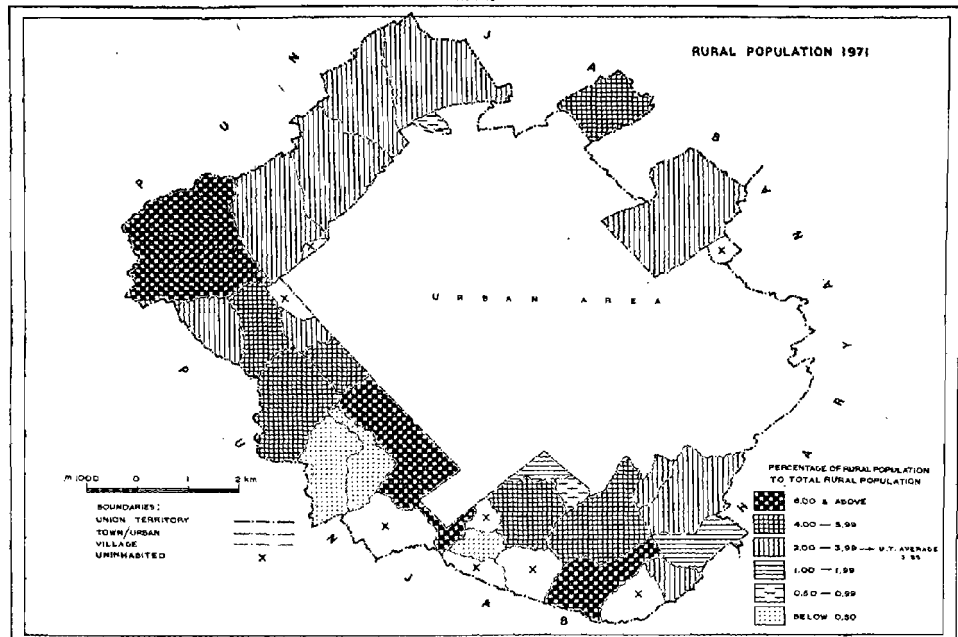
Rural area of Chandigarh comprises 34 villages. Out of these 8 are uninhabited. Population of 26 inhabited villages together with percentage to rural population are given as under :—

Percentage range	No. of Villages in the percentage range	Population of villages in the percentage range
1	2	3
Below 0.50	3	55
0.50—0.99	2	424
1.00—1.99	2	765
2.00—3.99	10	7,532
4.00—5.99	6	6,909
6.00 & Above	3	8,626
		24,311

The total rural population (24,311) which is merely 9.45 per cent of the population in the Union Territory is distributed in 26 villages. The villages are small both in area and population. There is only one

village named Barail which has recorded a population of 5,255 accounting for 21.62 per cent of the rural population. The population of all other villages is less than 2,000.

MAP 15



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

MAP 16

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES, 1971

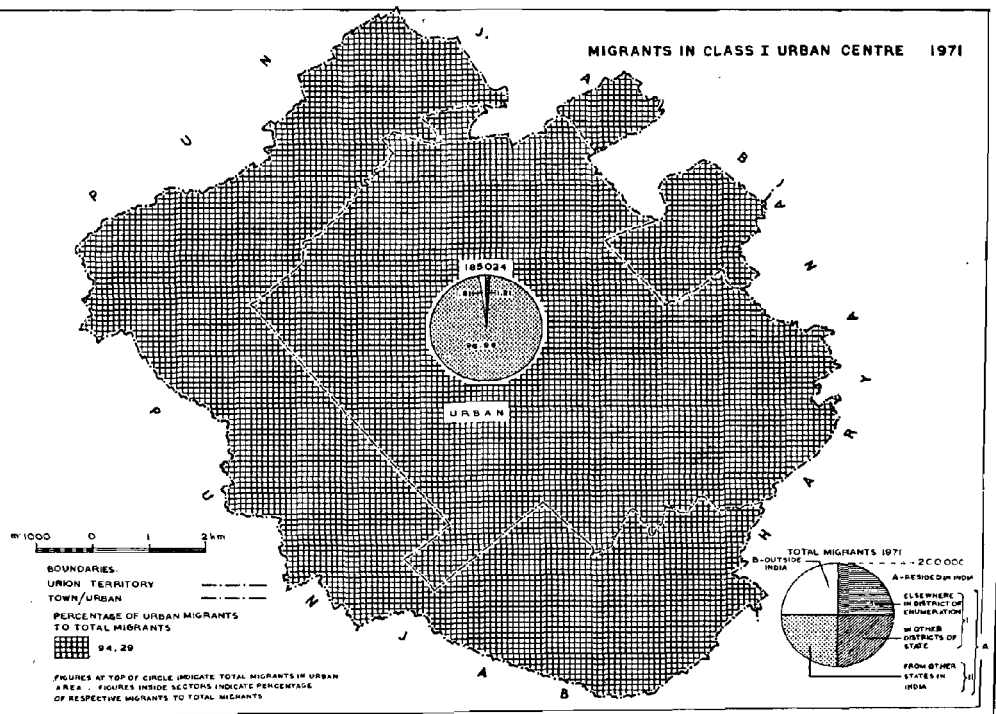
The map shows percentages of urban migrants to total migrants in Chandigarh urban agglomeration comprising the city of Chandigarh and Mani Majra town, the only class I urban centre, according to the place of last residence as recorded in 1971 Census.

A circle is drawn to show the percentage distribution of the total migrants to class I urban centre (population 100,000 and above). The circle is divided into sectors representing migrants whose last residence was : (A) in India—elsewhere in district of enumeration and other states in India beyond the state of enumeration; and (B)

outside India. There is 94.29 per cent urban migration to the total migration in the union territory which is plotted in the background and shaded as per symbol on the map.

Figures at the top of the circle indicate total migrants in the urban centre while figures inside sectors indicate percentage of respective migrants to total migrants. Migrants from other states in India are as many as 96.98 per cent as against only 1.21 per cent from elsewhere in district of enumeration and 1.81 per cent from outside India.

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRE 1971



MAP 17

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971

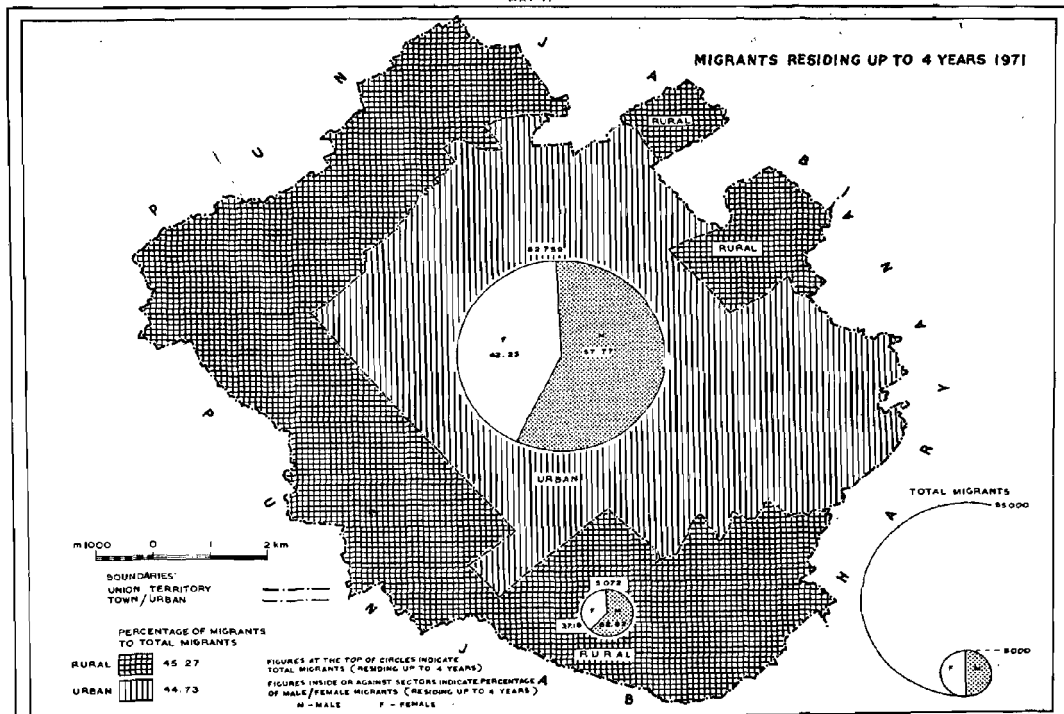
The map shows migrants by place of last residence with duration of residence upto 4 years and percentage of migrants (residing upto 4 years) to total migrants separately for rural and urban areas.

The circles are drawn proportionate to total migrants residing upto 4 years in rural and urban areas. The circles are then divided proportionate to the male and female migrants. The rural and urban sectors have been shaded to distinguish one sector from the other. The percentages of migrants (residing upto 4 years) to total migrants in rural and urban sectors are calculated and grouped into two ranges as shown in the index from high to low values.

Migrants with duration of residence upto 4 years are predominant in urban areas where their strength is 82,759 as against rural migrants of only 5,072 persons. Among migrants males are more than females both in rural and urban areas. In urban areas there are 57.77 per cent male migrants and 42.23 per cent female migrants residing upto 4 years. In rural areas the proportionate variation of males is still wider as there are 62.82 per cent males against 37.18 per cent females among rural migrants.

MAP 17

MIGRANTS RESIDING UP TO 4 YEARS 1971



MAP 18

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

This map indicates migrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 5 to 9 years and percentage of migrants (residing 5 to 9 years) to total migrants in the union territory as per method applied for map number 17.

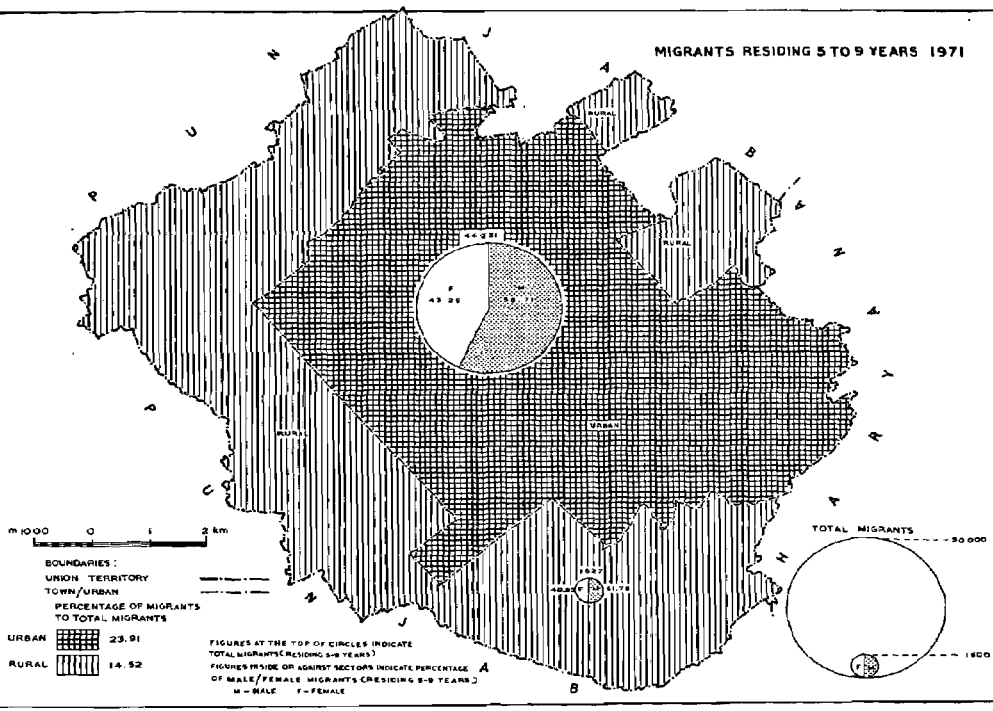
Migrants with duration of residence 5 to 9 years are greater in number in urban areas (44,231) than in rural areas (1,627). A similar trend is evident in case of migrants with duration of residence upto 4 years. Again the number of female migrants with duration of residence 5 to 9 years is less than male migrants both in rural and urban areas.

In terms of percentage of sexwise migrants (residing 5-9 years) to total migrants by rural and urban areas, there is very small variation in the former case while urban sector indicates wide variation in such proportions. For rural areas, male and female percentages are 51.75 and 48.25 respectively; whereas for urban areas these are 56.71 and 43.29. Among females only the rural sector has claimed a greater percentage as compared to urban sector.

Similar to previous map, the maximum number of migrants (residing 5-9 years) were those who moved from urban to urban areas whereas the migrants from urban to rural areas were least.

MAP 18

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971



MAP 19

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

This map shows the migrants by place of last residence with duration of residence upto 10 years and above and percentage of migrants (residing 10 years and above) to total migrants in the union territory as per method applied for map number 17.

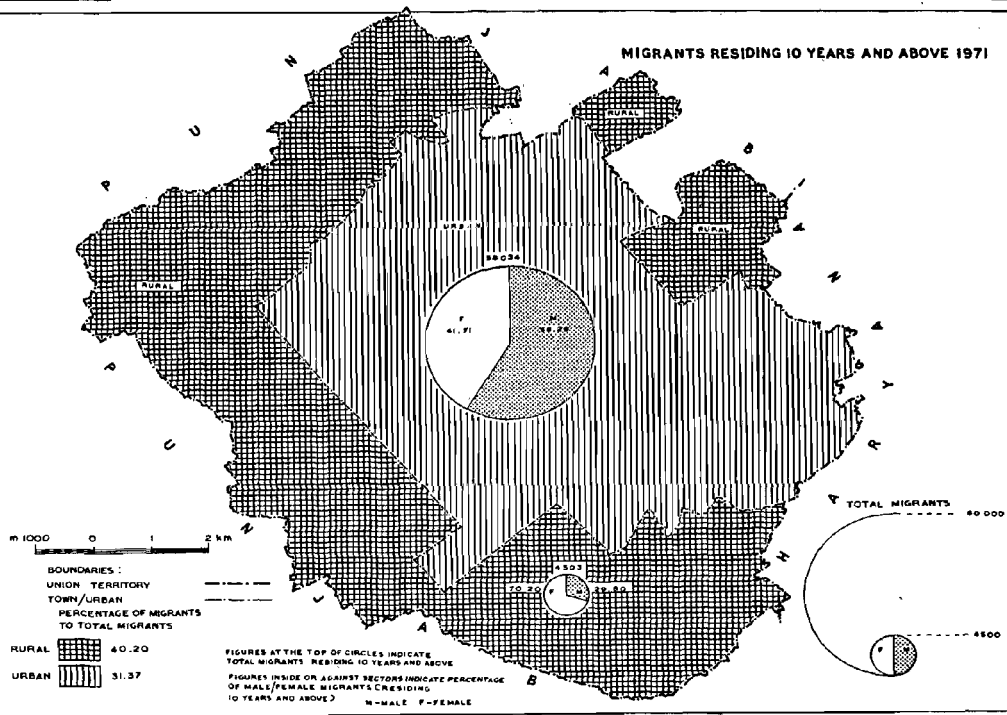
Urban migrants with duration of residence 10 years and above account for 58,034 persons as against only 4,503 rural migrants. Among urban migrants, females are less than males, but in rural areas their number is far greater than males.

The percentage of migrants (residing 10 years and above) to total migrants is 40-20 for rural areas and 31-37 for urban areas.

As in previous two maps, the maximum number of migrants (residing 10 years and above) were those who moved from urban to urban areas whereas the migrants from urban to rural areas were least.

MAP 19

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971



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

MAP 20

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES, 1971

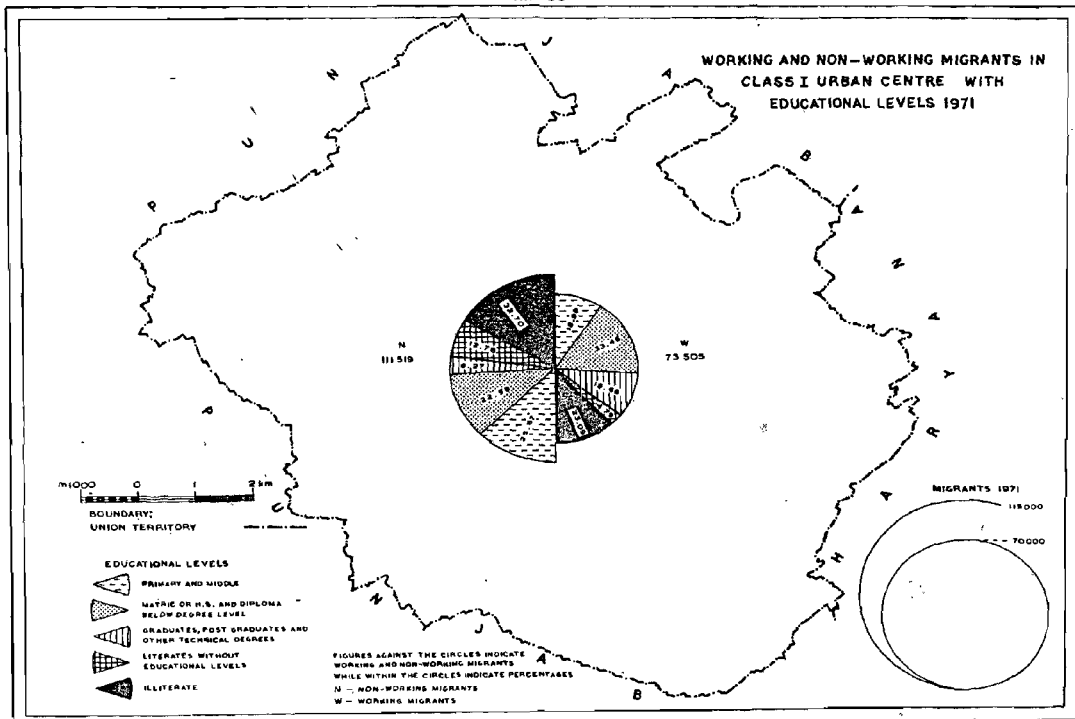
The map shows working and non-working migrants based on place of last residence in Chandigarh Urban agglomeration (class I urban centre) classified by educational levels.

Half circles joining each other are drawn proportionate to total migrants to class I urban centre. The percentages of working and non-working migrants in different educational levels as given in the map are shown within the respective sectors indicated in the half circles in each case. The respective sectors indicating the five broad educational levels are shaded with distinctive hatching. Total working and non-working migrants are shown outside the relevant circles.

In the entire urban centre there are 60.27 per cent non-working migrants as against 39.73 per cent working migrants. Among working migrants, the highest percentage of 33.46 have educational level of Matric or Higher Secondary and Diploma below Degree level followed by illiterates with 23.09 per cent and graduates, post graduates and technical degree holders rank third with 19.68 per cent. Migrant workers with educational level of Primary and Middle are 18.98 per cent, while literates without educational level are the least with 4.79 per cent.

Non-working migrants are mostly illiterate (32.70 per cent) or primary and middle (25.67 per cent) mainly constituting females who had little opportunities of schooling.

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN
CLASS I URBAN CENTRE WITH
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1971



MAP 21

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

The map shows the industrial classification of working migrants based on place of last residence in 1971.

Pyramids are drawn separately for rural and urban sectors to show the size of migrants engaged in the nine industrial categories (I-IX) of workers. Horizontal bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male working migrants, while bars on the right indicate the number of female working migrants engaged in the various industrial categories. Percentage and absolute scales are drawn. Three different hatchings are used to differentiate industrial activities under 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' sectors which are as follows :—

Cultivators (category I), agricultural labourers (category II), those working in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities (category III) and those engaged in mining and quarrying (category IV) are under the 'primary' sector.

Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry and (b) other than household industry (category V) and construction (category VI) are included under secondary sector.

Trade and commerce (category VII), transport, storage and communications (category VIII) and other services (category IX) are included in the 'tertiary' sector.

The diagrams depicted in this map bring out the following salient features :—

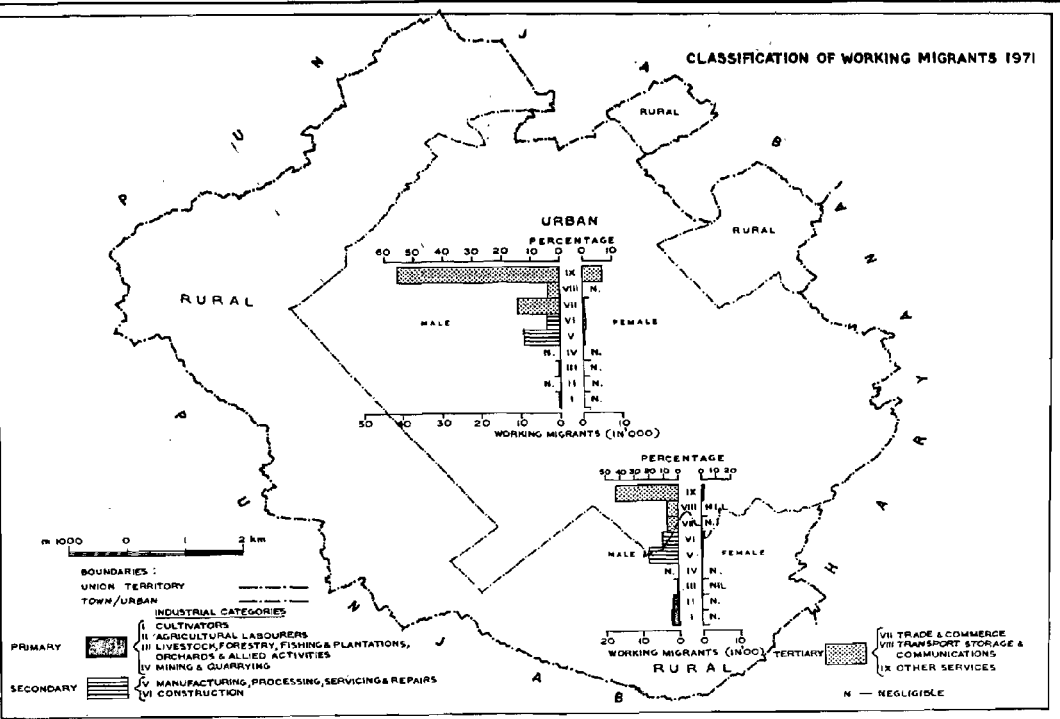
The participation of female working migrants in all the three major industrial sectors is negligible compared to the participation rate of male working migrants in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. However, in urban areas female working migrants have made some contribution under tertiary sector.

Secondary and tertiary sectors are mainly absorbing the working migrants in rural and urban parts of the U.T.

The primary activities are comparatively less important in the territory and are mainly attracting the male working migrants.

Working migrants whose last residence was in rural areas are mainly engaged in primary activities while those who migrated from urban areas have mainly adopted tertiary activities.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971



MAP 22

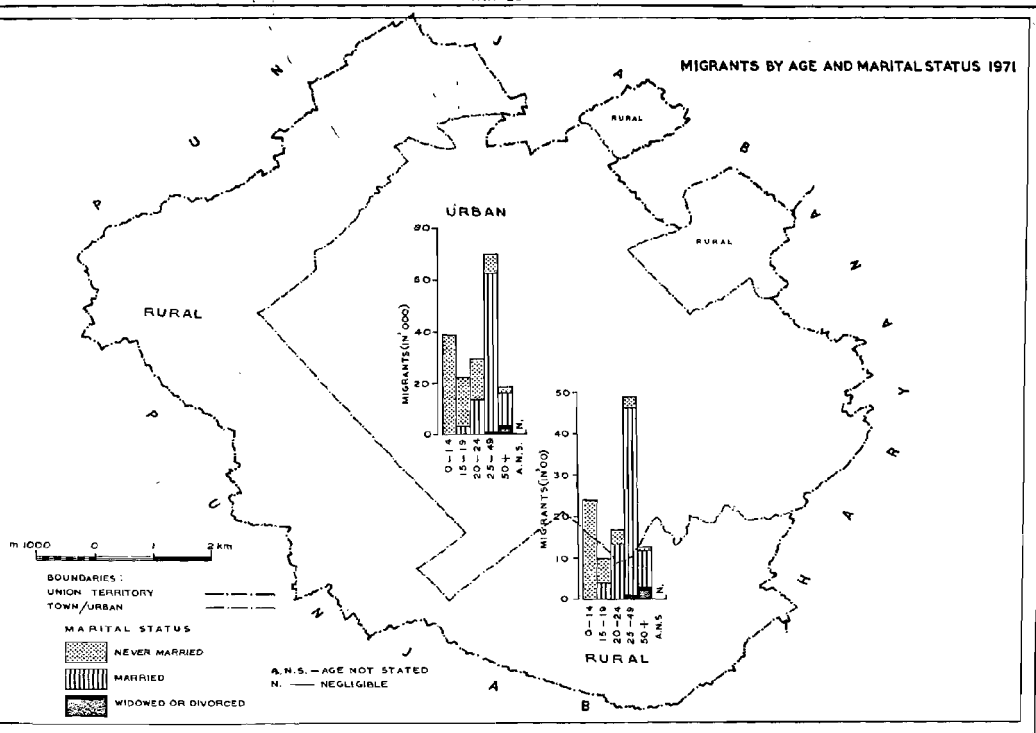
MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map depicts the migrants classified by age and marital status based on the place of last residence for each of the rural and urban sectors of the union territory as revealed by the 1971 Census.

Five vertical bars proportionate to the total migrants (all durations) in each age-group are shown to scales. Each bar has been cut out into sectors proportionate to migrants 'Never Married', 'Married', and 'Widowed & Divorced' in each age-group. The sectors have been shaded by different hatchings as explained in the index of the map.

As is evident from the map, most of the migrants at the time of 1971 census were Married followed by 'Never Married' and 'Widowed and Divorced' migrants. It is interesting to note that 'Never Married' migrants have been recorded in each age-group in varying numbers. They are highest in age-group 0-14 and go on decreasing in higher age-groups. Married migrants are also recorded in the lowest age-group 0-14, but being small in number they could not be represented in that age-group. Migrants whose place of last residence was in urban areas are more in number in each marital status than those whose place of last residence was in rural areas.

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971



ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 23

LAND UTILIZATION, 1970-71

The map reveals the pattern of land use in the Union Territory of Chandigarh as in 1970-71.

The land use pattern is grouped into three major types :—

- (A) Actually farmed lands
- (B) Non-farming lands
- (C) Forests

Actually farmed lands are further classified according to uses, such as (i) net area sown and (ii) current fallows. Net area sown represents land sown with crops and current fallow indicates arable land kept fallow upto one year.

Non-farming lands are sub-divided into three types : (i) area not available for cultivation, (ii) permanent pastures and other grazing lands and (iii) land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves. Area not available for cultivation represents land which is barren or unculti-

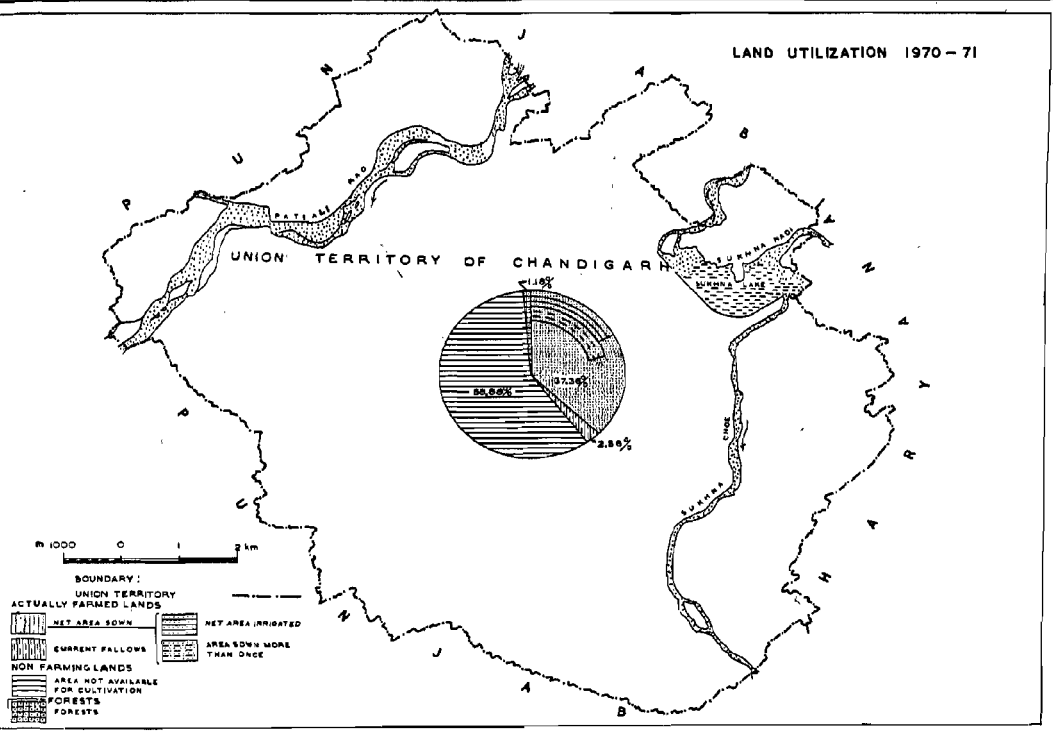
vable or covered by buildings, water, roads, railways, mountains, deserts or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes. No area is reported under types (ii) and (iii) given above.

Forests include all the actually forested areas or the lands classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests whether state owned or private.

Sectors representing 'net area sown', 'current fallows', 'area not available for cultivation' and 'forest' are shown in a circle drawn on the map proportionate to total reported area of the union territory according to village papers. The sector showing 'net area sown' is further divided under 'net area irrigated' and 'area sown more than once'. The sectors are shaded with appropriate hatchings as explained in the index of the map.

For the union territory as a whole 39.94 per cent of the reported area is under 'actually farmed lands', while 'non-farming lands' occupy 58.88 per cent. The remaining 1.18 per cent of the total area is under 'forest'.

LAND UTILIZATION 1970-71



MAP 24
PRINCIPAL CROPS 1970-71

The map depicts distribution of area under principal crops—rice, wheat, millets, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane in Chandigarh Union Territory during 1970-71.

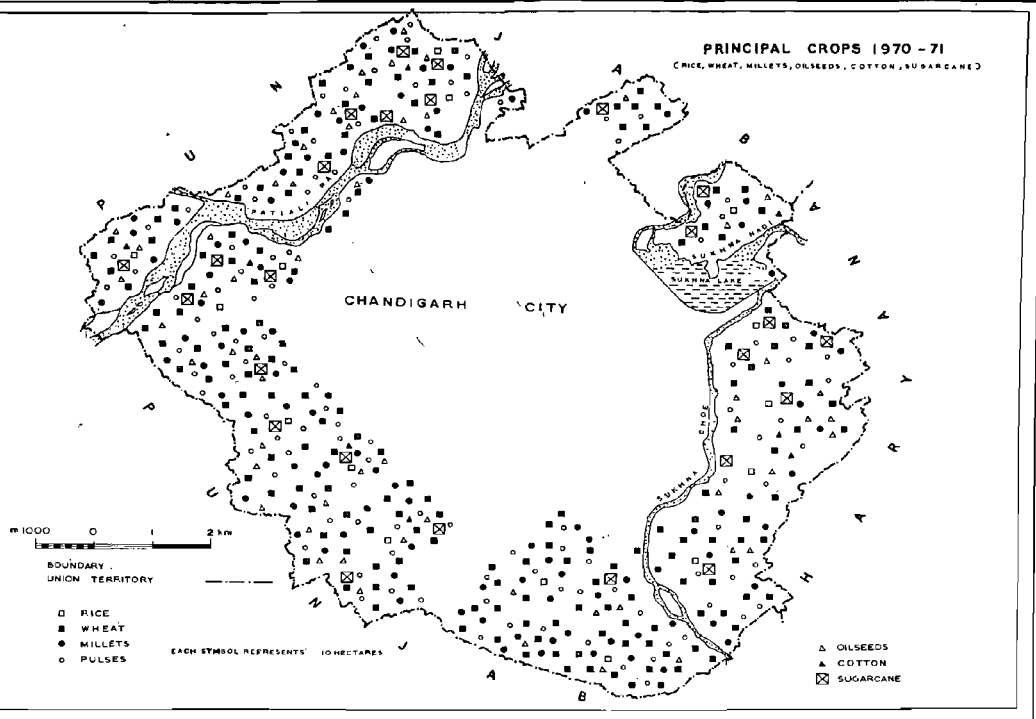
The area under various crops is shown by dots of seven different types as explained in the index of the map. Each symbol represents 10 hectares of land under cultivation.

The map reveals that wheat is grown predominantly in all villages of the Union Territory while the next important crops are pulses and millets.

Fourth place in terms of area under cultivation is occupied by oilseeds followed by sugarcane, rice and cotton. The Union Territory has a total area of 1687.13 hectares under wheat, which represents about 34.53 per cent of the total area under all crops. Pulses are grown alongwith other crops by inter-culture techniques. These techniques not only provide a second crop simultaneously with another, but also help in maintaining the fertility of land by adding humus and mixing nitrogen to the soil. Rice and cotton crops have comparatively insignificant areas under cultivation.

PRINCIPAL CROPS 1970-71

RICE, WHEAT, MILLETS, OILSEEDS, COTTON, SUGARCANE



MAP 25

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

The map depicts the proportion of male and female workers to total working population in the industrial categories (I—IX) in each urban area—Chandigarh city and Mani Majra town and for rural areas together.

The industrial structure in each unit is represented by a pyramid. Horizontal bars are drawn for each industrial category proportionate to the percentage of that category to the total workers. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male workers and those on the right hand side the number of female workers engaged in various industrial categories. The absolute and percentage scales are drawn above and below the diagram respectively, to indicate the share of male and female workers in the various industrial categories. The nine industrial categories are further grouped into three sectors as follows :—

Primary :—I Cultivators, II Agricultural Labourers, III Livestock, Forestry, Orchards and Allied activities.

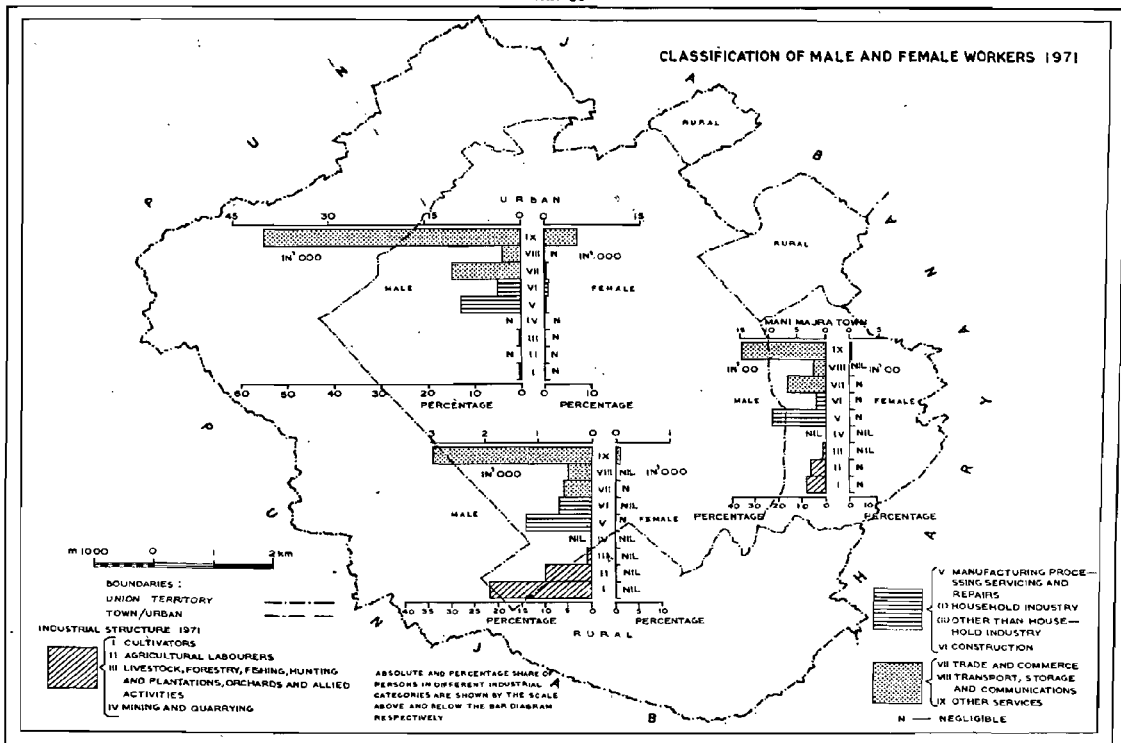
Secondary :—IV Mining and Quarrying, V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs, (a) Household industry, (b) other than Household industry and VI Construction.

Tertiary :—VII Trade and Commerce, VIII Transport, Storage and Communications and IX Other Services.

Under each sector, the industrial categories are differentiated by hatchings as shown in the index of the map.

The map brings out two important features regarding industrial structure: (1) it is primarily non-agricultural economy as 95.59 per cent of the total workers are engaged under tertiary activities, especially in other services and (2) the female participation rate in all the sectors of economy is very low.

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971



MAP 26

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

The map displays distribution of eight types of household industries by rural and urban according to their size of employment in 1971.

In each case for rural and urban areas, vertical bars proportionate to the number of workers employed in eight types of household industries are arranged in order of their size of employment from high to low. Absolute and percentage scales are drawn on left and right sides of the bar diagrams respectively. The different shades inside the bars and Roman numerals indicated below them along the horizontal axis depicts the types of household industries as given in the legend of the map.

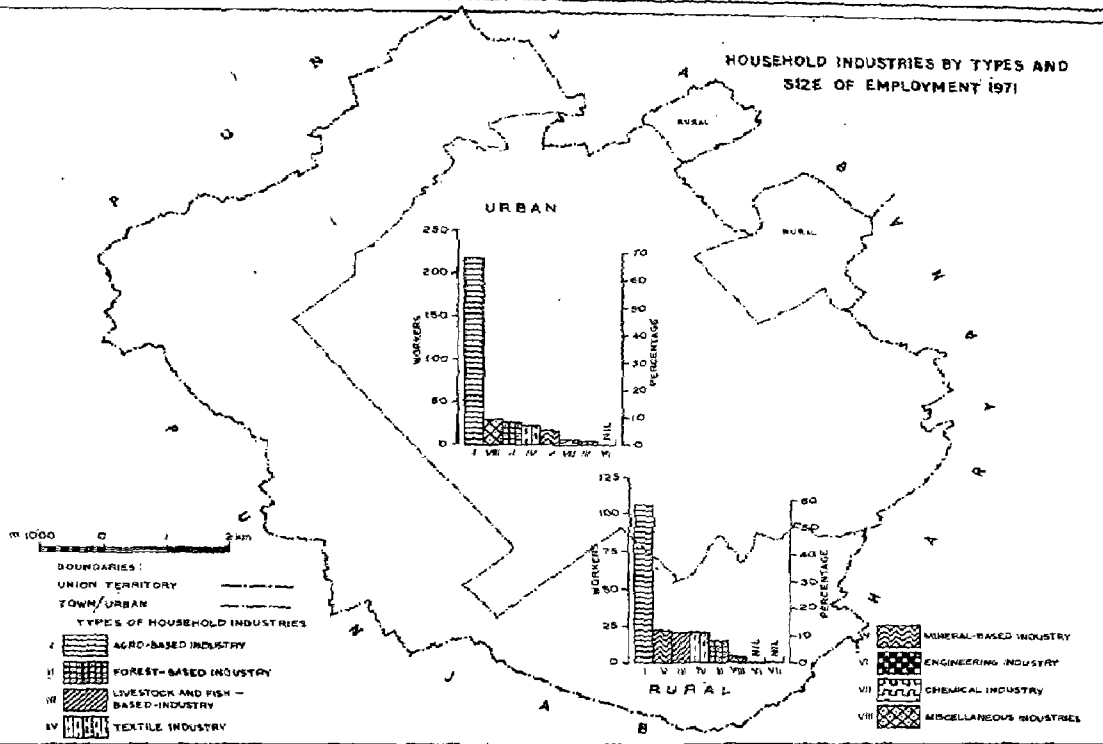
In Chandigarh, both rural and urban areas employ a considerable proportion of the workers in household agro based industries viz., manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products. About 57.75 per cent of total of workers in household industries in rural areas are engaged in agro based industries, while a still higher percentage of 67.70 is recorded for urban areas.

In rural areas the other important industries are mineral based which employ 11.23 per cent of the total workers in household industries

followed by livestock and fish based and textile industry each absorbing 10.70 per cent of the total workers. Forest based industries are less developed and employ 7.49 per cent of the workers in household industries. Other manufacturing industries and repairs grouped into miscellaneous industries are the least developed and employ only 2.13 per cent of the total workers in household industries.

But it is worth while to note that in urban areas miscellaneous industries (type VIII) occupy second position next only to agro based industries (type I) absorbing 9.32 per cent of the total workers in household industries. In this case, forest based industries (type II) claim third position employing 7.76 per cent workers while textile industry (type IV) ranks fourth with 6.52 per cent workers. The other important industries are mineral based (type V), chemical (type VII) and livestock and fish based (type III) in which 5.28, 2.17 and 1.24 per cent of total workers in household industries are engaged, respectively.

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971



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

MAP 27

(i) FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

(ii) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

The first map at the left hand side displays distribution of eight types of factories in the Union Territory according to their size of employment in 1971.

Vertical bars proportionate to the number of workers employed in eight types of factory industries are arranged in order of their size of employment from high to low. Absolute and percentage scales are drawn on left and right side of the bar diagrams respectively. The total number of workers employed in each type of factory industry is given on the top of the bar for specific industry. The different shades inside the bars and the Roman numerals indicated below them along the horizontal axis depict the type of factory industry as shown in the legend of the map.

In 1971 about 66.87 per cent of the total workers in factory industries are engaged in forest based, miscellaneous and agro based industries. Among them, forest based factories absorb 28.11 per cent of total workers in factories which are first ranking industries in the union territory. The second ranking factories are other miscellaneous industries employing 20.31 per cent of total workers in factories. Agro based factories are third ranking with 18.45 per cent workers.

All other types of factory industries absorb 33.13 per cent of total workers in factories. Among them, mineral based industries are im-

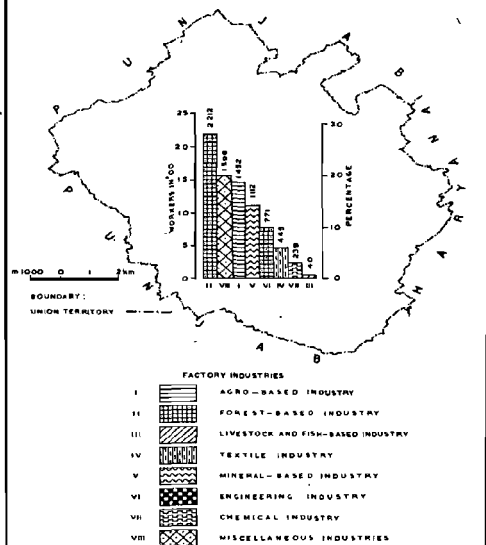
portant as these employ a greater proportion of workers viz., 14.13 per cent while in the remaining types of factories the percentage of workers in each case is below 10.

The other map on the right hand side in this plate brings out the distribution of factories and workshops in Chandigarh by size of employment in 1971.

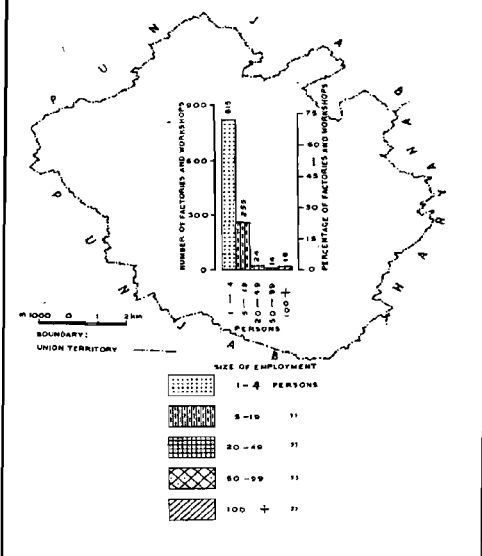
The factories and workshops are grouped into five categories: 1-4; 5-19; 20-49; 50-99 and 100+ according to their employment strength. Vertical bars are drawn proportionate to the number of factories and workshops of each category above the base line. Absolute and percentage scales are given on left and right sides of the bar diagrams respectively. While the sizes of factories and workshops are given below the base line, their absolute figures are indicated at the top of each bar. The scheme of hatchings is shown in the legend of the map.

The map reveals that, in all, there are about 1,126 factories and workshops in the Union Territory of which about 72.38 per cent are very small units employing 1-4 persons. Factories and workshops with employment strength 5-19 persons account for 22.65 per cent; with 20-49 persons for 2.13 per cent; with 50-99 persons for 1.24 per cent and with 100+ persons for 1.60 per cent.

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971



FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971



MAP 28

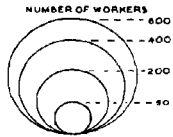
DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES 1971

The map shows distribution of eight important industries by size of employment in Chandigarh Union Territory for the year 1970-71.

The industries are : (1) Rice and flour mills, (2) Oil mills, (3) Bakery and confectionery factories, (4) Dairy industry, (5) Soft drinks and carbonated water industries, (6) Wool industries, (7) Saw mills and (8) Paper and pulp products. Circles drawn proportionate to the total workers employed in each type of industry are arranged in descending order of their size of employment. Existing number of industries of each type are shown within the respective circles while different hatchings for various industries are given in the legend of the map.

The maximum number of workers viz., 598 are engaged by two factories of soft drinks and carbonated water industries closely followed by three units of wool industries employing 596 persons. Third and fourth ranking industries are one unit of dairy industry with 154 workers and three oil mills with 106 employees respectively. The rest of the industries arranged in descending order of size of employment are : one factory of paper and pulp products (100), three rice and flour mills (86), one bakery and confectionery factory (80) and 24 saw mills (78).

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES 1971



BOUNDARY :
 UNION TERRITORY
 ROADS
 RAILWAYS

- RICE AND FLOUR MILLS
- OIL MILLS
- BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES

FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES
 INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES

- DAIRY INDUSTRY
- SOFT DRINKS AND CARBONATED WATER INDUSTRIES
- WOOL INDUSTRIES
- SAW MILLS
- PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS

MAP 29

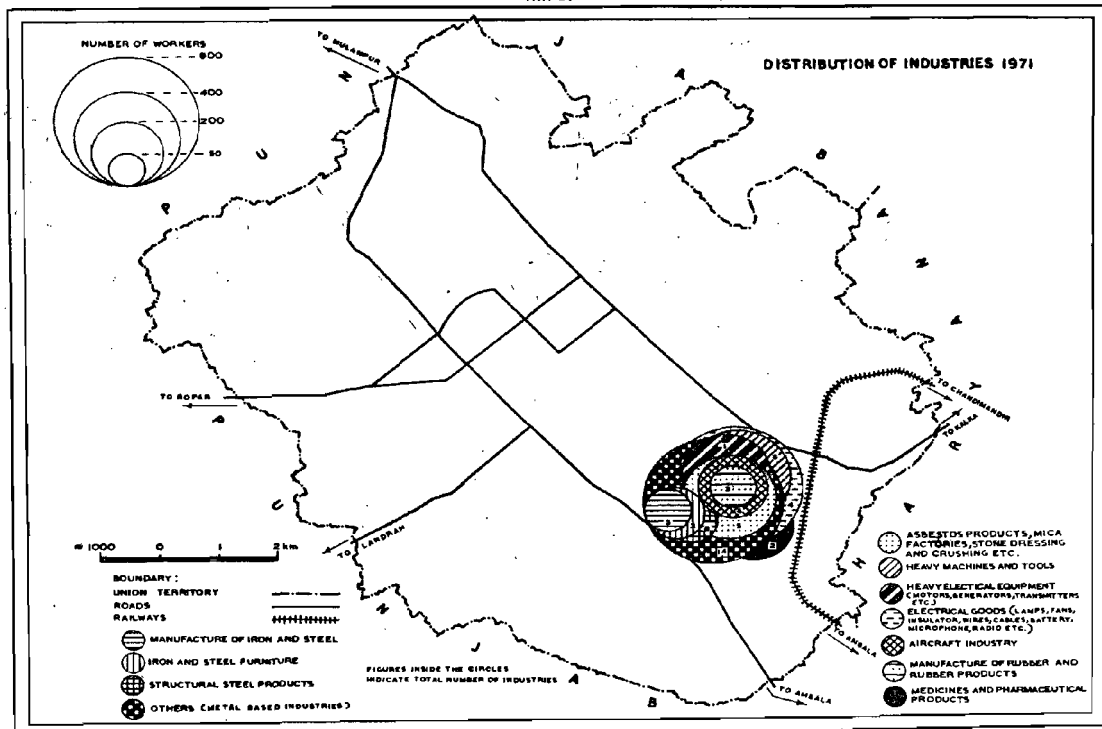
DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES 1971

This map shows distribution of eleven important industries on the same pattern of map number 28.

Details of particular group of industries shown in the respective circles with different hatchings are given in the legend of the map. All the metal based industries are grouped into 'other' and are predominant in numerical strength (14 units) as well as size of employment (789 persons). Factories manufacturing 'electrical goods' such as lamps, fans, insulator, wires, cables, battery, microphone and radio etc., also form an important group of industries in Chandigarh. There are four units of

such industries employing 687 persons. The third ranking important industries are five units of 'heavy machines and tools' which have absorbed 412 workers. Next in importance by size of employment are five units engaged in 'asbestos products, mica factories, stone dressing and crushing etc.,' employing 329 persons. The only unit manufacturing 'heavy electrical equipment (motors, generators, transmitters etc.,)' affords employment to as many as 294 workers. There are two units of 'medicines and pharmaceutical products' with 214 workers. Rest of the five groups of industries employ less than 200 workers each.

MAP 29



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

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SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 36

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

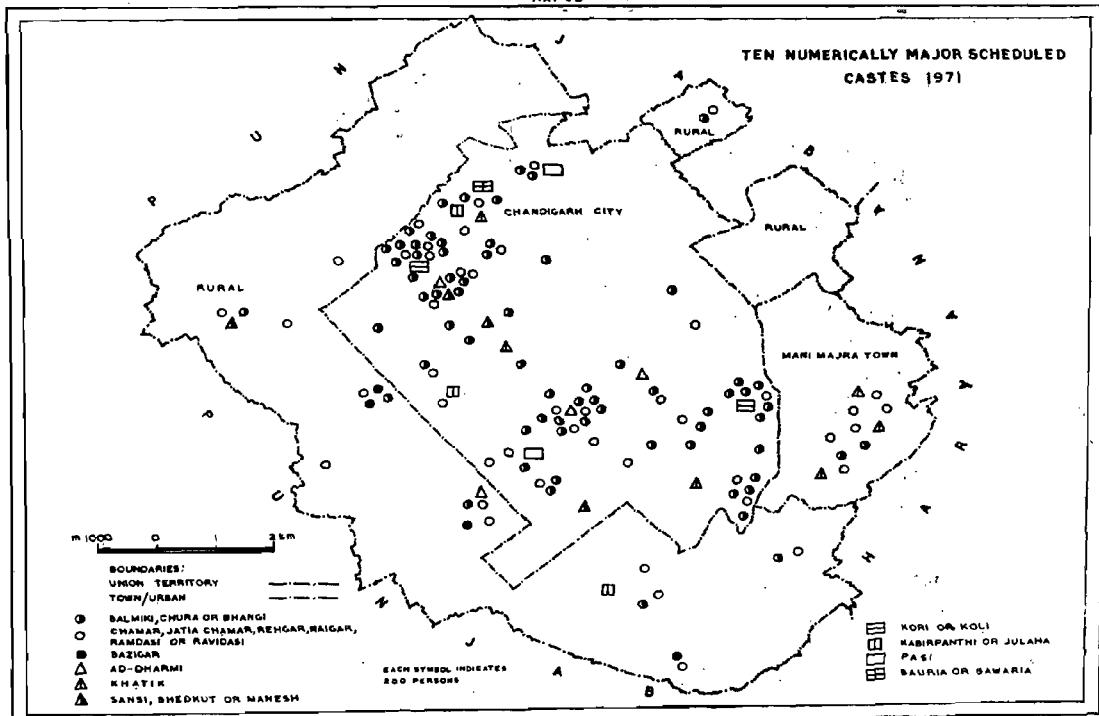
The map shows the distribution of first ten numerically major scheduled castes in the Union Territory of Chandigarh in 1971.

The first ten major scheduled castes are shown in the map by different symbols, each representing 200 persons. The map is prepared at the rural/urban (townwise) level.

The first ten major scheduled castes form 88.32 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the union territory. Among these ten major scheduled castes Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi occupy the first rank forming 45.94 per cent of the total scheduled castes in the U.T. The other dominant scheduled castes are Chamars, also known as Jatia Chamars, Rehgars, Raigars, Ramdasias or Ravidasias. They are 26.22 per cent of the total scheduled castes in the U.T. Bazigars are

among the ten major scheduled castes forming merely 2.88 per cent of the total scheduled caste population. Sansis, also known as Bhedkut or Manesh are 4th ranking scheduled castes constituting only 2.73 per cent of the total scheduled castes. Ad Dharmis rank 5th among the scheduled castes accounting for 2.49 per cent of the total scheduled castes in the U. T. Khatiks are the next among scheduled castes having recorded 2.21 per cent of their population. Kabirpanthis also known as Julahas and Koris or Kolis rank 7th and 8th and constitute 1.88 and 1.85 per cent of the total scheduled caste population. Pasis and Baurias or Sawarias rank 9th and 10th constituting 1.10 per cent and 1.02 per cent of the total scheduled castes respectively. The bulk of the scheduled caste population is concentrated in the urban areas.

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES [1971]



MAP 31
MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

The map shows the percentage of population belonging to four major religions of Chandigarh Union Territory, Hinduism, Sikhism, Islam and Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, other religions and persuasions and religions not stated are clubbed together and shown separately in the map under 'Others'.

Squares proportionate to total population of rural and urban areas are drawn and divided into 100 equal parts (small squares) by drawing lines parallel to the sides of the squares. Each such small square, therefore, represents 1 per cent of the population of each district. The percentages of different religions are indicated by shading the appropriate number of small squares by different colours, viz., red for 'Hindus', yellow for 'Sikhs', green for 'Muslims', orange for 'Christians' and deep green for 'Others'.

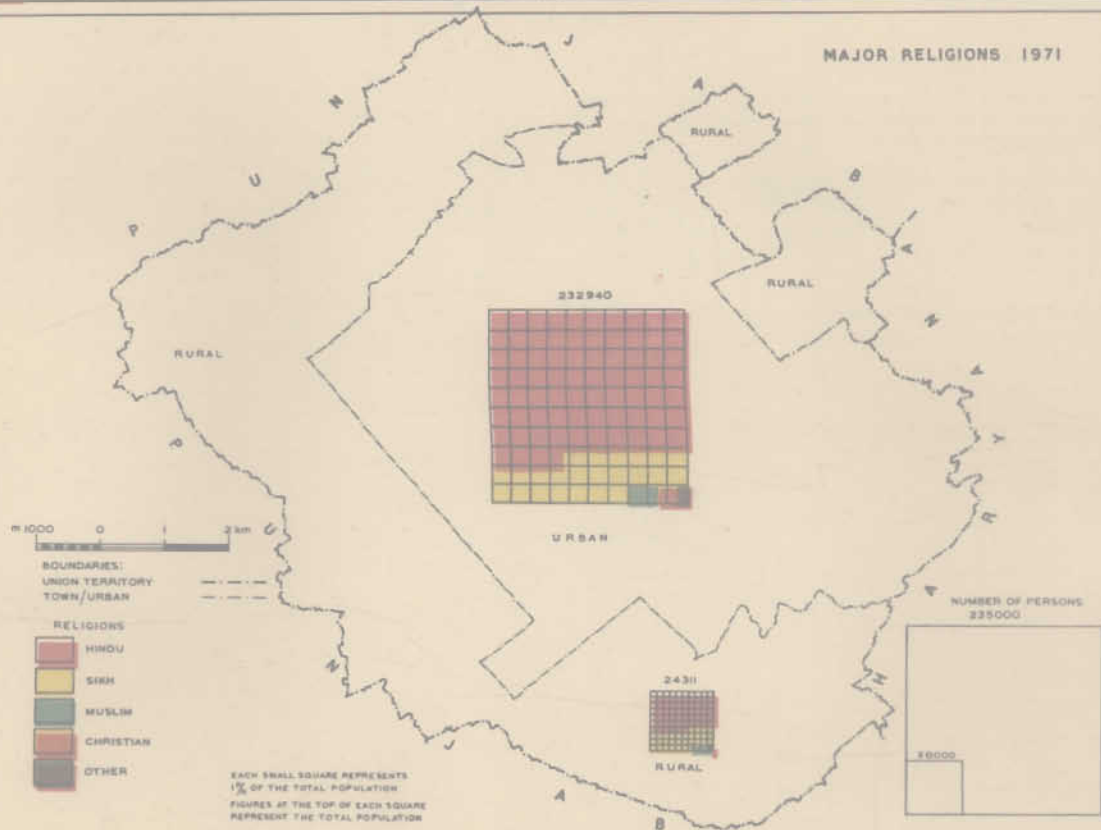
Among the six major religions, Hinduism is the most predominant religion (71.68 per cent) in the union territory of Chandigarh, followed

by Sikhism (25.45 per cent), Islam (1.45 per cent), Christianity (0.97 per cent), Jainism (0.39 per cent) and Buddhism (0.04 per cent). People belonging to 'other religions and persuasions' and 'religions not stated', are only 0.02 per cent. The first three religions are well distributed in the territory.

Hindus are in overwhelming majority both in rural and urban areas with 55.04 per cent and 73.42 per cent of the total rural and urban population respectively. Sikhs are the second ranking with 41.82 per cent and 23.74 per cent of the rural and urban population respectively. Muslims are only 2.73 per cent and 1.31 per cent while Christians are 0.41 per cent and 1.03 per cent of the rural and urban population.

Buddhists, Jains, other religions and persuasions and religions not stated, are returned in urban areas only. They altogether account for about 0.50 per cent of the urban population.

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971



MAP 32
LITERACY 1971

This map shows the proportion of literates to total population excluding children in the age-group 0-4 for rural and urban areas of Chandigarh Union Territory, in 1971.

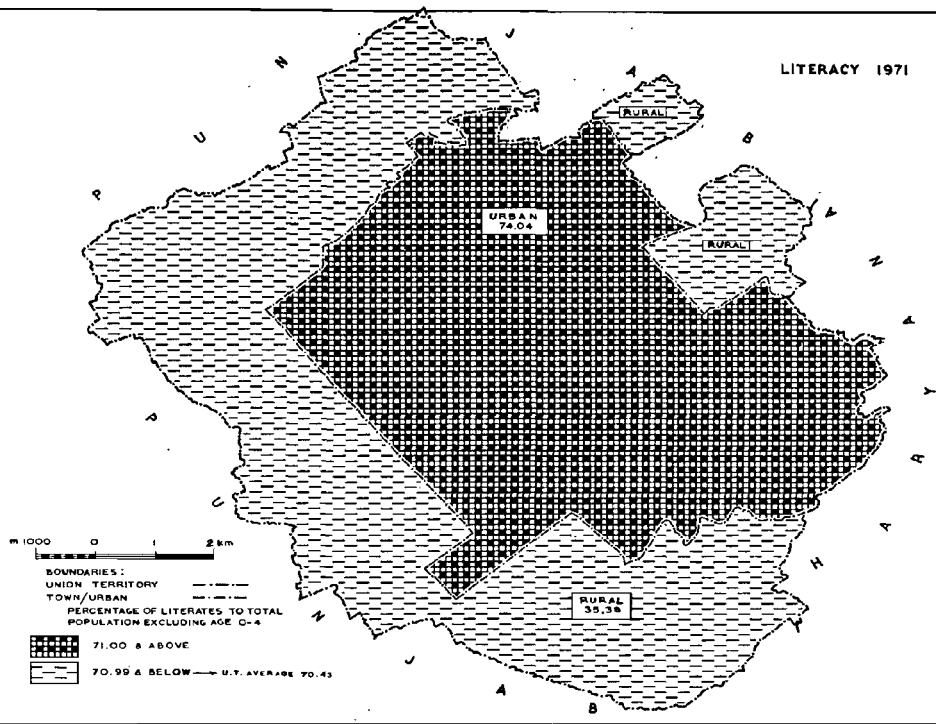
The rural and urban percentages of literates to total population (excluding age-group 0-4) are calculated and grouped into two ranges one above and the other below the Union Territory average. Rural and urban areas are hatched in accordance with the percentages as depicted in the index.

The test for literacy is satisfied if a person can both read and write with understanding in any language. The U.T. average literacy rate is

70.43 per cent, the highest in the country. The rate for urban areas is still higher, being 74.04 per cent. Although the literacy rate of 35.38 per cent for rural areas is nearly half the Union Territory average, yet it is higher than the national literacy rate of 34.45 per cent. One of the main reasons for higher literacy rate of Chandigarh Union Territory is its being the headquarters of three State/Union Territory governments viz., Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh coupled with the location of a number of Central Government offices. Moreover, the urban population which takes advantage of numerous educational facilities constitutes 90.55 per cent of the total population. The large student population in various university departments and other technical and professional institutions also inflate the literacy figures quite appreciably.

MAP 32

LITERACY 1971



MAP 33

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71

The map depicts decadal variations in rural and urban literacy rates during 1961-71 in the Union Territory.

The percentages of literates to the total population (excluding 0-4 age group) in 1961 and 1971 are calculated separately for rural and urban areas. The intercensal change in literacy rates is derived by subtracting the percentages of 1961 from those of 1971. These rural and urban changes are depicted in the map by grouping them into two ranges as given in the legend and the map is prepared by choropleth method.

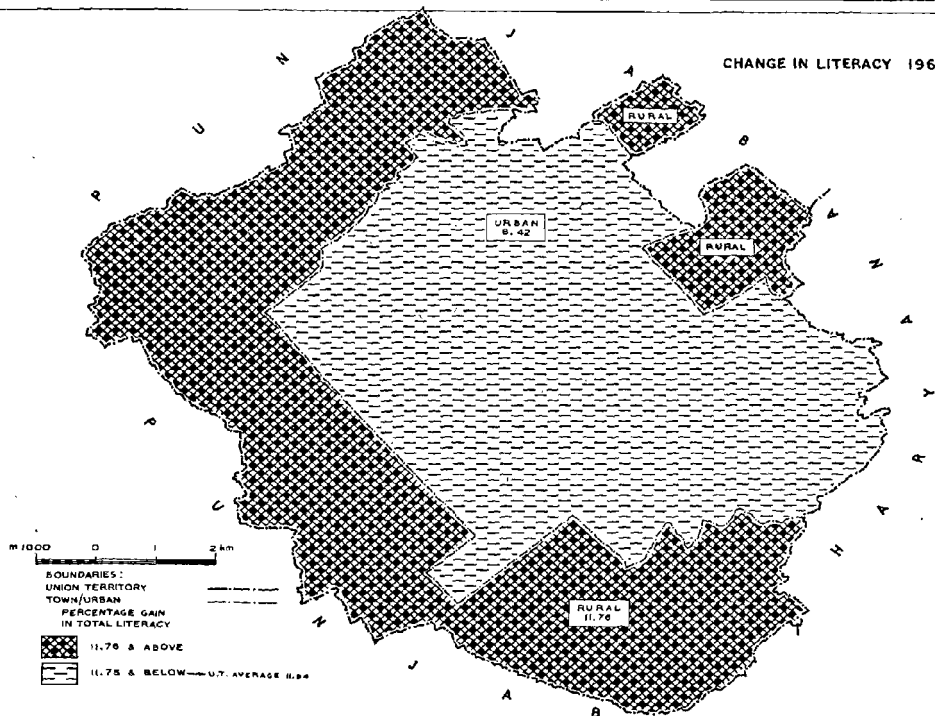
According to 1961 Census, the total population excluding age group 0-4 in the U.T. was 104,650 of which 61,210 persons or 58.49 per cent were literates. The population excluding age group 0-4 has increased to 224,849 persons in 1971 of which 158,371 persons or 70.43 per cent are literates. Within a span of ten years, the literacy rate has increased by 11.94 per cent points in the U.T. The literacy rate in rural areas has recorded more increase than in urban areas during the same period. During the

decade the increase in literacy rate for rural areas is 11.76 per cent points while it is 8.42 per cent points for urban areas.

Growth of literacy during the decade 1961-71 in rural and urban areas of the U.T. is given as under :—

	Percentage literacy rate in 1961		Percentage literacy rate in 1971		Percentage gain in literacy during the decade 1961—71	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Union Territory	58.49	23.62	65.62	70.43	35.38	74.04
Chandigarh	11.94	11.76	8.42			

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71



MAP 34

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1971

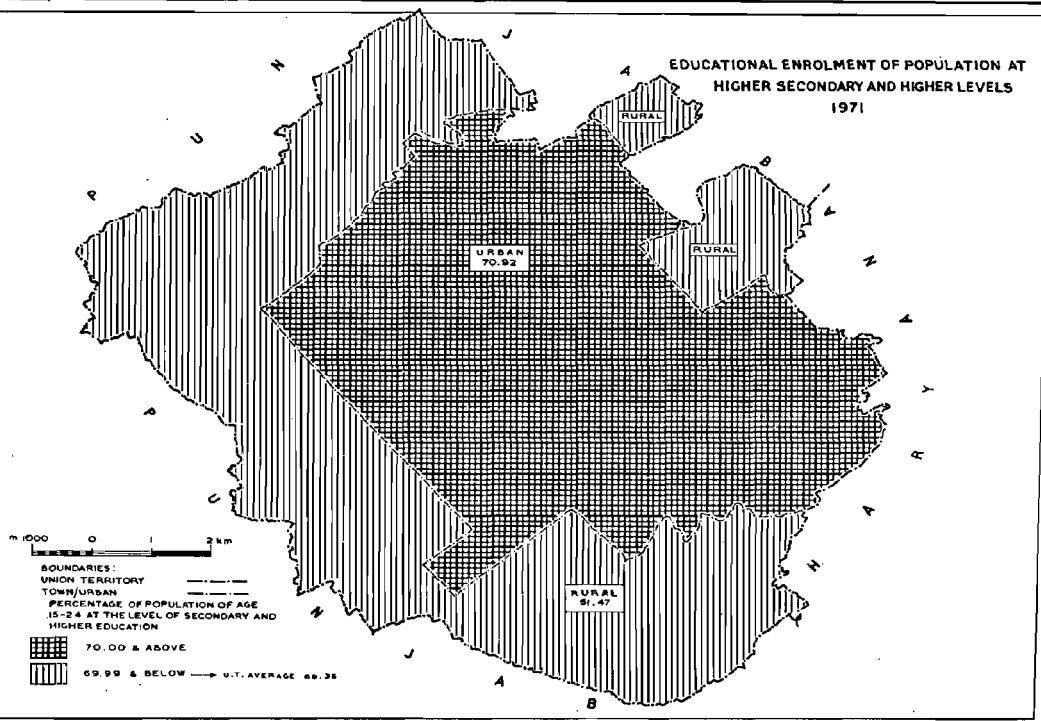
The map shows the percentage of population in age-group 15-24 at the level of secondary and higher education for rural and urban areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh in 1971.

The percentages of population in age-group 15-24 at the level of secondary and higher education to total population of age-group 15-24 are calculated for rural and urban areas of the U.T. The percentages thus obtained are grouped into two ranges, (i) 69.99 and below and (ii) 70.00 and above as shown in the legend. Choropleth technique has been used to represent the data in the map.

Students enrolled at the secondary and higher educational level in the U.T. as a whole constitute 69.35 per cent of the population in age-group 15-24. The corresponding proportions for rural and urban areas are 51.47 and 70.92 per cent respectively. Higher percentage of enrolment in urban areas is due to existence of large number of educational institutions and also advantage of evening classes being taken by service based population in this age group. The percentage of enrolment in rural areas is also quite high and may be attributed to the nearness to the centre of education (Chandigarh city).

MAP 34

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT
HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS
1971



MAP 35

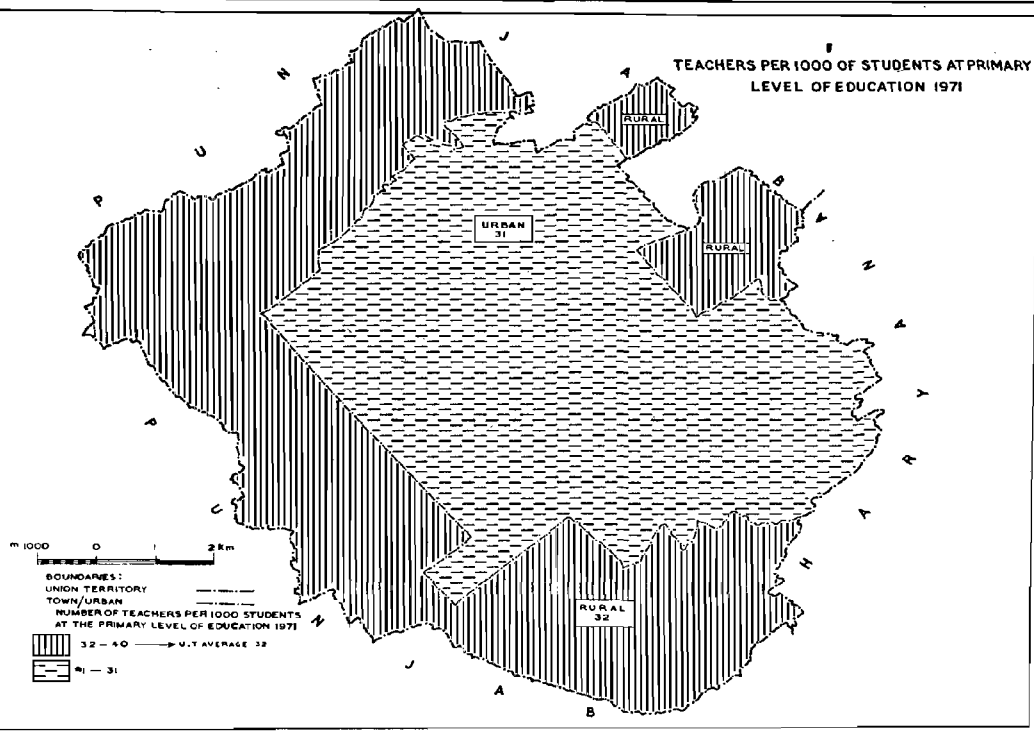
TEACHERS PER 1,000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1971

This map shows the number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level of education for rural and urban areas of the union territory of Chandigarh in 1971.

The proportions of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education are calculated for the rural and urban areas. These proportions are grouped into two ranges viz., (i) 1-31 and (ii) 32-40 as shown in the legend and depicted by choropleth technique on the map.

The number of teachers per 1,000 of students at the primary level of education work out to 32 for rural areas, 31 for urban areas and 32 for the U.T. as a whole. Higher ratio of teachers per 1000 of students at the primary level of education in rural areas as compared to urban areas may be attributed to lesser enrolment in rural compared to urban areas.

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY
LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971



MAP 36

TEACHERS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION 1971

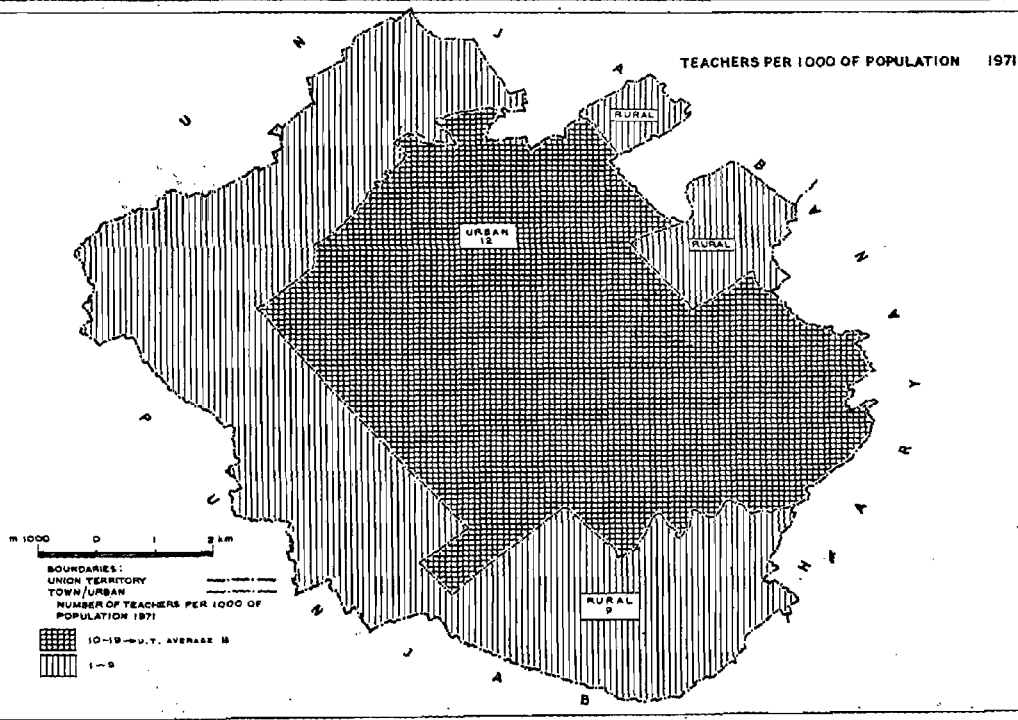
The map depicts the availability of teachers per 1,000 of population in rural and urban areas of union territory of Chandigarh in 1971.

and (ii) 10-19. Choropleth method is used to depict the proportions for rural and urban areas.

The proportions of teachers per 1,000 of population for the rural and urban areas are calculated and grouped into two ranges, viz., (i) 1-9

The average for the union territory as a whole comes to 11 teachers per 1,000 of population. The number of teachers per 1,000 of population is only 9 for rural areas as compared to 12 in urban areas of the U.T.

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION 1971



MAP 37

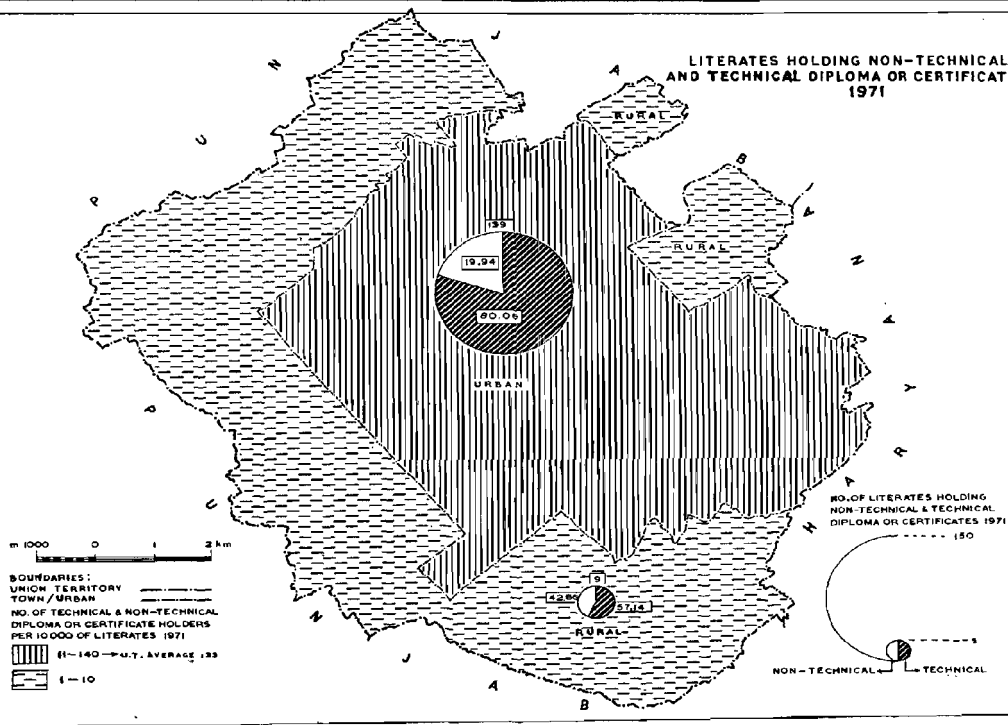
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE 1971

The map represents rural and urban proportions of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders per 10,000 of literates in the union territory of Chandigarh in 1971.

Circles are drawn proportionate to total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree for rural and urban areas of the U.T. The circles are further cut into two sectors namely (i) technical and (ii) non-technical. The sector representing the proportion of technical diploma or certificate holders has been shaded by thick slanting lines and the percentage figures are given for each sector.

The proportions of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders per 10,000 of total literates have been worked out for rural and urban areas and grouped

into two ranges viz., (i) 1-10 and (ii) 11-140 as given in the legend. These proportions work out to 133 for the union territory as a whole, 139 for urban areas and only 9 for rural areas. Areas outside the circles have been hatched according to these ranges. Considerably high proportion in urban areas is due to location of several central and state government offices employing highly educated scientific and technical as well as non-technical personnel and the existence of large number of technical and professional institutions turning out such technocrats and other trained (non-technical) personnel who have ample opportunities of service and self employment avenues here. The percentages of technical diploma or certificate holders are higher both in rural and urban areas of the U. T. These are 80.06 for urban areas. As for non-technical diploma or certificate holders, their percentage in rural areas is more than double (42.86) as compared to urban areas (19.94).

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL
AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES
1971

MAP 38

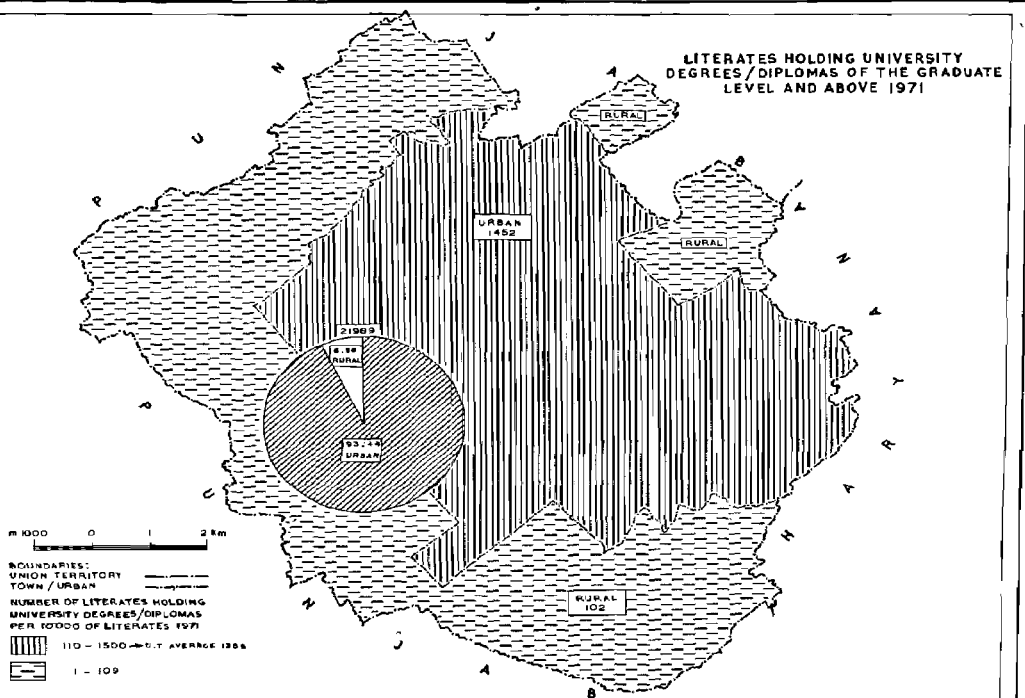
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

The map shows the proportions of literates holding university degree diplomas of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates in the U.T. in 1971.

One circle has been drawn in the map proportionate to total number of literates holding university degrees/ diplomas in the Union Territory. The circle has been cut into two sectors urban and rural. The portion representing urban sector has been shaded by thin slanting lines and rural/ urban percentages of university degree/diploma holders are shown in the respective sectors.

The proportions of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates are calculated for rural and urban areas and grouped into two ranges as shown in the legend. The rural and urban areas are hatched accordingly in the map. There are 102 literates in rural areas, 1452 in urban areas and 1,388 in the union territory as a whole, holding university degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 of total literates.

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971



LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents	Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	1	2	3
AGRA--			BALLABGARH--		
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)	39	One Trade Well, Unthanganj Gate.	(Rest.)
2	Wedya & Co. 45, Civil Lines.	(Reg.)	BALDEOGHAR--		
3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Kaim.	(Rest.)	40	Bansari Brothers, S.B. Roy Road.	(Rest.)
4	Aga Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bugh Muzaffarpur.	(Rest.)	BANGALORE--		
5	Jeevan Book Depot., Raja Mandi.	(Rest.)	41	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O. B. No. 1307.	(Reg.)
AHMEDABAD--			42	International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
6	Balgovind Book Sellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)	43	M. P. F. House, 87 1st Cross, Chanchinagar.	(Reg.)
7	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163.	(Reg.)	44	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura	(Rest.)
8	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge.	(Reg.)	45	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanuman Nagar.	(Reg.)
9	Sattu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Baiting Kove Relief Road.	(Rest.)	46	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
10	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath.	(Rest.)	47	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet.	(Reg.)
11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashraam Road, Navrangpura.	(Rest.)	48	Alauq Stores, Sh. Cross Malleshwaram.	(Rest.)
12	Hamasahu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, near Gujarat College	(Rest.)	49	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore.	(Rest.)
13	Academic Book Centre, Biskar Cafe.	(Rest.)	BANSERDONT--		
14	Dinesh Book House, Madhapur.	(Rest.)	50	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-26, Nirvanjan Pally, 24 Pargana	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR--			BARCELONA--		
15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)	51	Agerwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
AJMER--			52	Padmak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park.	(Rest.)
16	Book Land, 667, Madar Gate.	(Reg.)	BARODA--		
17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)	53	New Medical Book House, 540, Madanzangam Road.	(Rest.)
ALIGARH--			54	Chandrabanti Mohan Lal Shah Sachi, Ambegonkars Wada, Ranapura	(Rest.)
18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda.	(Rest.)
19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market.	(Rest.)	56	Herdlip Agencies, Madazangam Road.	(Rest.)
20	Shalig Ram & Sons., 12, Motfer Gate.	(Rest.)	BELGHARIA--		
ALLAHABAD--			57	Grantsloka, 5/1, Ambika Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
21	Kirtabstan, 17-A, Kama Nehru Road.	(Reg.)	BHAGALPUR--		
22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B.-4.	(Reg.)	58	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 1-A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)	BHAYTANAGAR--		
24	Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)	59	Shah Parotam Dass Gidubhai, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
25	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.	(Reg.)	BHOPAL--		
26	Rhant Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)	60	Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din. Bldg. Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
27	Chandaklock Prakashan, 73, Derbhanga Colony.	(Rest.)	61	Bhonal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lal-mahal Press Road.	(Rest.)
28	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A Katra Road.	(Rest.)	BHUBANESHWAR--		
29	S/S A.H. Wheeler & Co. Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop.	(Reg.)	62	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneswar Mazg.	(Reg.)
30	New Book House, 32, Tashkent Road.	(Reg.)	BIDAPUR--		
31	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)	63	Sd. D. V. Deshpande Recognised Law Book Sellers Prop : Vinod Book Depot. Near Shiralsetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.--			BIKANER--		
32	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)	64	Bhadani Bros., Goga Gajp.	(Rest.)
AMRITSAR--			65	Udodra Pustak Bhandar, Foc Bazar.	(Rest.)
33	Amar Nath & Sons., Near P.O. Majith Mandi.	(Reg.)	BOLPUR--		
34	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Puliagar.	(Reg.)	66	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabinidra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
35	The Book Lovers Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)	BOMBAY--		
ANAND--			67	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
36	Vijaya Stores, Station Road.	(Rest.)	68	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar.	(Reg.)
ANANTPUR--					
37	Sh. Veni Stores, Kerala Nagar.	(Rest.)			
AURANGABAD--					
38	Masthwaqa Book Distributors, Aurangabad.	(Rest.)			

Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents	Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	1	2	3
BOMBAY—contd					
69	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)	110	Modern Book Depot. 78 Chowringhee Centres.	(Reg.)
70	Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)	111	New Script. 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
71	C. Jammaldas & Co., Book sellers, 146-C, Princess Street.	(Reg.)	112	Mukerjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
72	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)	113	S. Bhattacharyya & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Rest.)
73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)	114	Scientific Book Agency, 103 Netaji Subhash Road.	(Rest.)
74	Lakshmi Book Depot. Girgaum.	(Reg.)	115	P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Reg.)
75	Minerva Book Shop 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk.	(Reg.)	116	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
76	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street.	(Reg.)	117	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co P. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
77	Lok Vang Maya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road.	(Reg.)	118	Mainisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Hanank Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road.	(Rest.)	119	Sushanta Kumar De. 32/C, Gopal Boral Street.	(Reg.)
79	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	(Rest.)	120	K. P. Bagchi, 286, B. B. Ganguli Street.	(Rest.)
80	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.R. 6007.	(Rest.)	121	Overseas Publications, 14 Hare Street.	(Rest.)
81	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bhari Building.	(Reg.)	122	A. G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gepe Lane.	(Rest.)
82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)	123	Dast Book Agency, 4, Seth Gagan Road.	(Rest.)
83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street.	(Reg.)	124	Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	(Rest.)
84	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.	(Reg.)	CALCUTTA—		
85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalhadevi Road.	(Reg.)	125	Touring Book Stall, Court Road.	(Rest.)
86	Amsalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street.	(Reg.)	CHANDIGARH—		
87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabelle P. M. 1505.	(Rest.)	126	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D	(Reg.)
88	Secretary, Salestax Practitioners' Association, Room No. 8, Falton Road.	(Rest.)	127	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B.	(Reg.)
89	Usha Book Depot. 585, Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)	128	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22.	(Reg.)
90	S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhulla Bhai Desai Road.	(Rest.)	129	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
91	Indian Book House, Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Road.	(Reg.)	130	English Book Shop 14, Sector 22-D.	(Reg.)
92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)	131	Jain General House, 4, 12-77(2), Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
93	International Publications, P.B. 7170, Kuria	(Reg.)	132	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C.	(Reg.)
94	International Book Links, Marine Lines.	(Reg.)	133	Manik Book Shop, 70/72, Sec. 17-D.	(Reg.)
95	Bhayani Book Depot. 150, Princess Street.	(Reg.)	134	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D.	(Rest.)
96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Conditioned Market.	(Reg.)	135	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B.	(Rest.)
97	Universal Book Corps., Dhobi Talao.	(Rest.)	COIMBATORE—		
98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street.	(Reg.)	136	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street.	(Reg.)
CALCUTTA					
99	Current Literature Co., 206, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)	137	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road.	(Reg.)
100	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/2, College Street.	(Reg.)	138	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar.	(Rest.)
101	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Bachharam Akur Lane.	(Reg.)	139	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)
102	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.	(Reg.)	CUTTACK—		
103	R. Chambray & Co. Ltd., Kant House, F-33 Mission Row, Extension.	(Reg.)	140	Cuttack Law Times.	(Reg.)
104	S. C. Sarkar & Sons, P. Ltd., I.C. College Street.	(Reg.)	141	D. P. Soor & Sons., Mangalbad.	(Reg.)
105	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)	142	New Students Store.	(Rest.)
106	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 2 Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)	DEHRADUN—		
107	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)	143	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
108	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210	(Rest.)	144	Jugul Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.	(Reg.)
			146	Sant Singh & sons., 28, Rama Market.	(Rest.)
			147	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
			148	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
			DELHI—		
			149	Atma Ram & Sons., Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)

Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents	Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	1	2	3
DEHLI—Contd.			192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
150	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Banglow Marg, Delhi	(Reg.)
151	Bawa Harikshan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General) Agency D elhi Ahata Koclara Chamellin Road	(Reg.)	194	Delhi Law House, 715 Hazari Court, Civil Wings.	(Reg.)
152	Bookwells, 85, Sansi Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110069	(Reg.)	195	Capital Law House, Vishvas Nagar, Shashtra.	(Rest.)
153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)	DEORIA—		
154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmir Gate.	(Reg.)	196	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	(Rest.)
155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)	DHANBAD—		
156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)	197	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
157	J. M. Jain and Bros., Mori Gate.	(Reg.)	DHARWAR—		
158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)	198	Bharat Book Depot & Parkashan, Subhash Road.	(Rest.)
159	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial and Technical Books, Shanti-nagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)	199	Akalwadi Book Depot., Vijay Nagar Road.	(Rest.)
160	Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)	ERNAREULAM—		
161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)	200	Pai & Co., Broadways.	(Rest.)
162	Sat Narain and Sons., 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road. New Delhi.	(Reg.)	ERODE—		
163	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg	(Reg.)	201	Kumarank Book Depot.	(Rest.)
164	Universal Book Traders, 30, Gokhale Market.	(Reg.)	FEROZPUR CANTT—		
165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)	202	English Book Depot., 78, Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
166	Amar Hindi Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)	GUARHATI—		
167	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)	203	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
168	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar).	(Rest.)	204	Ashok Publishing House, Murlihar Sharma Road.	(Rest.)
169	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)	GAYA—		
170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)	205	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg.	(Regular)
171	Law Literature House, 2646, Balambran.	(Rest.)	206	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road.	(Rest.)
172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book Sellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)	GAZIABAD—		
173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)	207	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Gajn-110006	(Reg.)	208	S. Gupta 342, Ram Nagar.	(Reg.)
175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)	GOA—		
176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmiri Gate.	(Rest.)	209	Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church .	(Rest.)
177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj.	(Reg.)	GURGAON—		
178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)	210	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi.	(Rest.)
179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)	GUNTUR—		
180	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines.	(Rest.)	211	Book Lovers P. Ltd, Arundelpet Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
181	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road. Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)	OWALIOR—		
182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)	212	Loyal Book Depot., Patankar Bazar, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
183	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Koop Nagar.	(Reg.)	213	Titer Bros., Sarafa.	(Rest.)
184	Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamia Nagar.	(Reg.)	214	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar.	(Regular)
185	D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar.	(Reg.)	215	M.C. Dafari, Prop. -M.B. Jain & Bros, Booksellers, Sarafa Lashkar.	(Rest.)
186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)	216	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court, Gali.	(Rest.)
187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)	217	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
188	Krishna Law House, 715 Hazari.	(Regular)	218	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26 Bhatu Ka Bazar.	(Regular)
189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri.	(Reg.)	HARDWAR—		
190	Indian Documentation Services, Ansari Road	(Rest.)	219	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bara Hampuri.	(Rest.)
191	Kaushik Stationery, Padm Nagar.	(Rest.)	HATHERAS—		
			220	Jain Book Depot., Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road	(Rest.)
			221	Shri Ram Parkash Sharma, Hathras.	(Rest.)
			HUBLI—		
			222	Pervaji's Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)

Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents	Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	1	2	3
HYDERABAD—			JODHPUR—		
221	The Swaraj Book Depot., Lakdikapul.	(Reg.)	258	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar.	(Reg.)
222	Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69, Gharkaman.	(Rest.)	259	Dwarka Dass Rathni, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)
225	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank.	(Reg.)	260	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.	(Reg.)
226	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar.	(Reg.)	261	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Reg.)
227	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court.	(Regular)	JULLUNDUR—		
228	Book Links Corporation, Narayangoda.	(Reg.)	262	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate.	(Rest.)
INDORE—			JULLUNDUR CITY—		
229	Wadhwa & Co. 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)	263	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura.	(Rest.)	264	Law Book Depot., Adda Basti, G.T. Road	(Rest.)
231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.	(Reg.)	KANPUR—		
232	Swarup Bros., Khajuribazar.	(Reg.)	265	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.	(Reg.)
233	Vinay Pustak Bhandar.	(Rest.)	266	Sahitya Niketan, Shardhanand Park.	(Reg.)
JABAL PUR —			267	Universal Book Stall, Tje Mail.	(Reg.)
234	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.	(Reg.)	268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines.	(Reg.)
235	Popular Law House, Nr. Omiti P.O.	(Rest.)	269	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
236	Paras Book Depot., 129, Canit.	(Rest.)	KAPSAN—		
JAIPUR—			270	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas, Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
237	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza.	(Rest.)	KHURDA—		
238	Dominion Law Depot., Shah Bldg., S. M. Highway, P.B No. 23.	(Rest.)	271	Kitab Mahal, Khurda (Distt. Pur).	(Rest.)
239	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta	(Rest.)	KOLHAPUR—		
240	University Book House, Choura Rasta.	(Rest.)	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY—			KUMTA—		
241	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Parkash Cinema	(Reg.)	273	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Rest.)
242	Popular Book Depot. Chaura Rasta.	(Reg.)	KURSEONG—		
243	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway.	(Reg.)	274	Asoka Brothers, Darjeeling	(Reg.)
244	Raj Book & Suls. Agency 15, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)	LUCKNOW—		
245	Krishna Book Depot., Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)	275	Balkrishna Book Co., B. 12-A. Nriala Nagar.	(Reg.)
246	Best Book Co., S.M.S. Highway.	(Rest.)	276	British Book Depot., 84, Hazaratganj.	(Reg.)
247	Kishore Book Depot., Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)	277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road.	(Reg.)
248	Rastogi Brothers., Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	(Reg.)	278	Ram Advani, Hazratganj. P.B. 154.	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI—			279	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizahad Road.	(Rest.)
249	Raines News Agency, Dak Bungalow.	(Reg.)	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores., 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR—			LUDHIANA		
250	Swadeshi Vestu Bhandar, Katsnabai Masjid Road.	(Rest.)	281	Yash Book Depot., Chaura Bazar.	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR—			282	Mohindra Bros., Katchehri Road.	(Rest.)
251	Ainar Kitab Ghar, Digoal Road P.B. No. 78.	(Reg.)	283	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.	(Rest.)
252	Gupta Stores, Distt. Hq.	(Reg.)	284	The Pharmacy News Pindi Street.	(Reg.)
253	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road.	(Rest.)	MADRAS—		
254	Sokhey Trading Co. Diagonal Road.	(Rest.)	285	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmmoregore	(Reg.)
JEYPURE—			286	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Bg. Street, Triplicane.	(Reg.)
255	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road.	(Rest.)	287	K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384.	(Reg.)
JHANSI—			288	P. Vadachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.	(Reg.)
256	Universal Law House, 186, Chander Shekhar Azad.	(Rest.)	289	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road.	(Reg.)
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)—			290	M. Satchalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chetty Street.	(Rest.)
257	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandre.	(Reg.)	291	Madras Book Agency, 42, Triumangan Road.	(Rest.)
			292	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street.	(Rest.)

Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents	Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	1	2	3
293	Mohan. Pathippagam & Book Depot., 3, Pycrafts, Triplicane.	(Rest.)	322	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Cannaught Place.	(Reg.)
294	Swamy Publishers, P.B. No. 2468.	(Rest.)	323	Jayana Book Depot., P. B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
295	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore.	(Rest.)	324	Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Jagpath, P.O. Box No. 553.	(Reg.)
296	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.C. Street.	(Rest.)	325	Mehra Bros., 40-C3, Kalkaji New Delhi-19.	(Reg.)
MADURAI					
297	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road.	(Rest.)	326	Navyug Traders, Dosh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.	(Reg.)
MANDASAU—					
298	Nahata Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)	327	New Book Depot., Latest Books Periodicals sty., P. B. No., 96 Cannaught Place	(Reg.)
MANGLORE—					
299	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)	328	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.	(Reg.)
MANIPUR—					
300	P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal	(Rest.)	329	People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
MEERUT—					
301	Loyal Book Depot., Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)	330	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B Cannaught Place.	(Reg.)
302	Parkash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar	(Reg.)	331	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
303	Bhazat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)	332	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.	(Reg.)
304	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market.	(Rest.)	333	The Secretary, Indian Met Society, Lodi Road.	(Reg.)
MHOW CANTT—					
305	Oxford Book Depot., Main Street.	(Rest.)	334	Sumeja Book Centre, 24/90, Cannaught Place	(Reg.)
MORADABAD—					
306	Rama Book Depot. Main Street.	(Rest.)	335	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
MUSSOURI—					
307	Hind Traders N.A.A., Centre, Dick Road.	(Rest.)	336	Hindi Book House, 82, Jagpath.	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR—					
308	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.	(Reg.)	337	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
309	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market.	(Rest.)	338	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR—					
310	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.	(Rest.)	339	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar.	(Rest.)
MYSORE—					
311	H. Vankatramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendras Circle.	(Reg.)	340	Sart Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony.	(Rest.)
312	People Book House, Opp. : Jagan Mohan Palace.	(Reg.)	341	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Sindivaspuri.	(Rest.)
313	Goeta Book House, New State Circle.	(Reg.)	342	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.	(Rest.)
NADIAD—					
314	R. S. Desai, Station Road.	(Rest.)	343	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhash Nagar	(Rest.)
NAGPUR—					
315	Western Book Depot. Residency Road	(Reg.)	344	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Cannaught Circus.	(Rest.)
316	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)	345	Narayan R.B.-7, Inderpuri	(Rest.)
NAINITAL—					
317	Consel Book Depot., Bara Bazar.	(Rest.)	346	Commercial Contacts India Subhash Nagar.	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI—					
318	Amrit Book Co., Cannaught Circus.	(Reg.)	347	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan	(Rest.)
319	Bhawani & Sons., 8F, Cannaught Circus	(Reg.)	348	Books India Corporation New Rohtak Road.	(Regular)
320	Central News Agency, 23/90 Cannaught Circus.	(Reg.)	349	S. Chand & Co., P. Ltd., Ram Nagar.	(Rest.)
321	English Book Stores, 7-L., Cannaught Circus. P.B. No. 328.	(Reg.)	350	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamudin East.	(Reg.)
			351	Scientific Instrument stores, A-355 New Rajindra Nagar	(Rest.)
			352	Jain Map & Books Agency, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
			353	Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar.	(Rest.)
			354	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5/B, Asaf Ali Road.	(Rest.)
			355	Indian Publications, Trading Corporation, A-7, Nazamudin East.	(Rest.)
			356	Shel Trading Corporation, 5/577, Sant Nari Dass Marg.	(Reg.)
			357	Supreme Trading Corporation, Heron Chamber	(Rest.)
			358	Jain Brothers, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
			PALGHAT—		
			359	Educational Supplies Depot., Sultanpet	(Rest.)
			PATNA—		
			360	Laxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
			361	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)

Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents	Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	1	2	3
362	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)	SECUNDERABAD—		
363	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)	390	Hindustan Dairy Publishers, Market Street	(Rest.)
364	Books and Books, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)	391	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal.	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY			SEHILONG—		
365	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplex.	(Rest.)	392	Allied Publications 13, Oak lands.	(Rest.)
POONA—			SHGLAPUR—		
366	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)	393	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road.	(Rest.)
367	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)	SILIGURI—		
368	Saraswati, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road.	(Regular)	394	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road.	(Rest.)
369	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)	SIMLA		
370	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawi, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)	395	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall.	(Rest.)
371	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Peth.	(Rest.)	SIVAKASI—		
372	Secy., Bharat Itihasa Samshodhana Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth.	(Rest.)	396	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street.	(Rest.)
373	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shaawat Peth	(Rest.)	SOLAN—		
PRAYAG—			397	Jain Magazine Agencies, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road.	(Regular)
374	Om Publishing House, 842, Duraganj.	(Rest.)	SURAT—		
PUDUCCOTTAI—			398	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya Tower Road.	(Reg.)
375	Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street.	(Rest.)	399	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg. Atwa Lines.	(Rest.)
376	P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road.	(Reg.)	400	B.P. Tradors, Bhaska Building.	(Rest.)
PUNALUR—			TEZPUR—		
377	M. I. Abraham (Kerala).	(Rest.)	401	Jyoti Parkashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam.	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY—			TRIPURATI		
378	Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate.	(Rest.)	402	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony.	(Rest.)
RAJKOT—			TRICHINOPOLI—		
379	Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent.	(Reg.)	403	S. Krishnaswami & Co. 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road.	(Regular)
380	Bhupatral Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street.	(Rest.)	TRICHURAPPALLY—		
381	Vinay Book Depot, Govt Qr. No. 1 behind S. B. L.	(Rest.)	404	Sri Vidya.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR—			TRIPURA—		
382	Pustak Pratihshan, Sati Daraz.	(Rest.)	405	G.R. Dutta & Co. Scientific Equipment Suppliers	(Rest.)
RANCHI—			TRIVANDRUM—		
383	Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar.	(Reg.)	406	International Book Depot, Main Road.	(Rest.)
ROHTAK—			407	Reddler Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4.	(Rest.)
384	Tika Ram Singh Lal.	(Rest.)	408	Bhagya Enterprises, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
ROORKEE—			409	Sree Devi Book House, Chenhatta, Trivandrum.	(Rest.)
385	National Book House, Civil Road.	(Rest.)	TUTICORIN—		
SANGRUR—			410	K. Thagarranjan 51, Fresh Chapai Road.	(Rest.)
386	Yashpal and Brothers, Station Road.	(Reg.)	411	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road.	(Rest.)
387	Punjab Educational Eporium, Dhuri Gate.	(Rest.)	UDAIPUR—		
388	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Ph.)	(Rest.)	412	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College.	(Rest.)
SAUGAR—			413	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
389	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers.	(Rest.)	UJJAIN—		
			414	Rama Bros., 41, Maliputa.	(Rest.)
			ULHASNAGAR—		
			415	Raj Book Service.	(Rest.)

Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agent	Station Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agent
1	2	3	1	2	3
VARANASI—			VIJAYWADA—		
416	Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane. P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)	422	Visalandhra Publishing House.	(Rest.)
417	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.	(Reg.)	VIZAGAPATAM—		
418	Viswavidyalaya Parkashan, Chowk.	(Reg.)	423	Gupta Bros. (Books), Vizia Building Main Road.	(Rest.)
419	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University.	(Rest.)	424	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co. Op. Stores.	(Rest.)
420	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk.	(Rest.)	WARDHA—		
VELLORE—			425	Swarajya Bhandar, Rathi Market.	(Reg.)
421	A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers.	(Reg.)			

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

FOR LOCAL SALES

- 1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone 343708).
 - 2 Govt. of India Book Dept., 8 Ka. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813).
 - 3 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. (Phone No. 372081).
 - 4 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi.
 - 5 Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building Marine Lines, Bombay-20.
- S & R AGENTS
- 1 The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhili Road, Dhanbad.
 - 2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
 - 3 The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
 - 4 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).
 - 5 The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No.1 Jodhpur
 - 6 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadlad (Guj.).
 - 7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
 - 8 The Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
 - 9 The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.
 - 10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
 - 11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhe, Surat.
 - 12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
 - 13 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan, Morena.
 - 14 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jabua.
 - 15 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
 - 16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
 - 17 The Officer-in-charge, Assam Govt. B.D. Gauhati.
 - 18 The Officer-in-charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Mazaffarpur.
 - 19 The Officer-in-charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
 - 20 The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
 - 21 The Officer-in-charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
 - 22 The Officer-in-charge, S.I.S.I. Harba, Tabaluru, 24 Parganas.
 - 23 The Officer-in-charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
 - 24 The Officer-in-charge, S.I.S.I. Chronanning Extension Centre, Tangra. 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
 - 25 The Officer-in-charge, S.I.S.O. Extension Centre (Foot wear). Calcutta-2.
 - 26 The Officer-in-charge, S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Bumrapur, 24 Parganas.
 - 27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
 - 28 The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
 - 29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street. P.B. 1530, Madras.
 - 30 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shilong.
 - 31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
 - 32 The Registrar of Companies 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
 - 33 The Registrar of Companies Everest, 100, Marine Drive. Bombay.
 - 34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.
 - 35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
 - 36 The Registrar of Companies, H No. 3-5-837, Hydrabad, Hyderabad.
 - 37 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
 - 38 The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cctt. Building, P.O. Box 334, Kanpur.
 - 39 The Registrar of Companies, Naryana Bldg., Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
 - 40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack, Chandi, Cuttack.
 - 41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
 - 42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh Link Road, Jullundur City.
 - 43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Parshad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
 - 44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate, Extension, New Delhi.
 - 45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
 - 46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow.
 - 47 Supdt., Bhopendra State Press, Patiala.
 - 48 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
 - 49 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
 - 50 Supdt., Govt. Stationery Stores and Pubs., P.O. Guizarbagh, Patna.
 - 51 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
 - 52 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
 - 53 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab Chandigarh.
 - 54 Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V.P. Rewa.
 - 55 Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
 - 56 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
 - 57 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
 - 58 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
 - 59 Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
 - 60 The Assistant Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore-1
 - 61 Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
 - 62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
 - 63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports Panjim, Goa.
 - 64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop Sidhi (M.P.)).
 - 65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre Alipur, Calcutta.
 - 66 The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
 - 67 The Director of Supplies and Disposals, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
 - 68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.
 - 69 The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
 - 70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I & E Madras Harbour, Madras.
 - 71 The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
 - 72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
 - 73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
 - 74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety Botawalla Chambers, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.
 - 75 Controller of Imports & Exports I.B., 14-P, Pondicherry.
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- 77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.
- 78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Khandla.
- 79 The Deputy Director (S.D.) Esplanade East, Calcutta.
- 80 The Director, Govt. of India S.I.S.I., Ministry of I & S. Industrial Areas-B Ludhiana.
- 81 The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
- 82 The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varanasi.
- 83 The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
- 84 The Asstt. Director (Admn.) Office of the Directorate of Supplies & Disposals, Bombay.
- 85 The Chief Controller of I & B Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
- 86 The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
- 87 The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Deptt., Calcutta.
- 88 The Director, S.I.S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
- 89 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
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- 91 The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T.D. Road, Ernakulam.
- 92 The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery Book Depot, Aurangabad.
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- 94 The Employment Officer, Talchet.
- 95 The Director of Inspection, Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal, I, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
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- 98 The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commission, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
- 99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
- 100 The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
- 101 The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.
- 102 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
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- 104 The Collector of Customs, Madras.
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- 109 The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.
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- 121 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khuro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
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