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Part IV

HOUSING REPORT AND TABLES

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Preface

THE PRESENTATION of the Report on Housing and the Tables for West Bengal marks the culmination of what has now become the first of the major decennial census operations, houselisting and housenumbering. In West Bengal, the operations were conducted at a difficult time ; a combination of several factors imposed on the district administration all over the State such stresses that what should have been a fairly routine affair became, in places, an ordeal which sorely tried the patience and the organisational ability of the officers and staff.

The survey was, nevertheless, completed and this volume contains the results. In the report, an attempt has been made to identify the main trends in the State. This is, inevitably, bound to be very general ; the tables provide a wealth of information from which a perceptive reader will find much of value and significance that I may have missed.

I would like to place on record my gratitude to the Registrar General and *ex-officio* Census Commissioner for India, Shri A. Chandra Sekhar for his constant guidance, especially when things looked so bad that the prospect of having to call off the operations frequently became very real, and for encouraging us to look at the data and discover for ourselves the trends and conditions they reflected. My sincere thanks are due to Shri K. D. Ballal, Deputy Registrar General, India, and Shri K. K.

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I would also like to place on record my deep sense of appreciation of the work done by Shri Amiya Kumar Ghosh, Sr. Technical Assistant and Shri Subhendu Das Sarma, Computer, who prepared the statements which appear in this Report with dexterity, notwithstanding the fact that my demands were fairly exacting ; to Shri Kalyan Datta, Shri Bechuram Datta, Shri Udayan Rakshit, Sm. Shila Chatterjee, Sm. Sunity Sharma and Sm. Shikha Mukherjee for typing the manuscript and to Shri R. C. Bhar, Sr. Technical Assistant and Shri Apurba Sen Gupta, Computer and Shri Himangshu Saha Choudhury, Proof Reader for seeing the report through the Press.

I would also like to acknowledge with thanks the hard work done by the team of officials headed by Shri S. Mitra, Deputy Director of Census Operations who prepared the Subsidiary Tables with commendable speed and accuracy.

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Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

Calcutta, February 8, 1972

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REPORT



Introductory

It has now been generally accepted that census data, as a term, includes data on houses, although the operations are mainly concerned with the population. This can be said to be an organic and in some ways a logical, extension of the dimensions of the census. The efforts to systematise the actual taking of the census led previous Registrar General to prescribe a listing of all houses as a necessary precondition to enumeration. Since most people live in some kind of house, a list of houses makes accurate enumeration possible. In this State, as in the rest of the country, most of the houses are really temporary structures of mud and thatch, and with every monsoon several disappear under swollen rivers and water-logged fields, or collapse, and the householders build new huts in slightly different places. There is, therefore, a fairly wide spread locational shift of dwelling places and even places of work. This is true in rural areas only, as one would expect ; in towns and cities a general effort to rebuild or relocate houses occurs, if at all, in the slums or in the fringe areas where the kind of structure is the same as in the villages. But urban areas compensate for this by the generally faster rate of expansion which invariably means new buildings.

If local authorities kept usable records of the houses the physical extent of census work would be less amorphous than it is when it is started. Regrettably, such records do not exist ; where they do, they are outdated, and do not account for all the houses which ought to have been included.

The list of houses becomes, therefore, a major census operation. In 1961 advantage was taken of this operation to collect some data on the houses themselves—how they were used, the number of rooms in each, etc.—which provided some very valuable data on housing conditions, as well as on economic activity. In fact, the houselisting became a kind of housing census.

The houselisting operations which preceded the Census of 1971 were carried out in September-December, 1970. Information was collected on the following characteristics of each house :

- (a) the material used to construct the walls and roof ;
- (b) the purpose for which the house was used ;
- (c) whether the head of the household was a member of a Scheduled Caste or Tribe ;
- (d) the number of living rooms occupied by the household ;

- (e) the tenure status of the household *i.e.*, whether the house was owned or rented by the household ;
- (f) the approximate number of males and females normally residing in the house as a household ;
- (g) whether the household cultivated land or not.

The items were more or less the same as in 1961, except that information on establishments was collected separately in a form called the Establishment Schedule, which made it possible to collect information on a slightly larger number of items. This data collected on establishments have been presented in a separate book.

When the Census of 1971 was being planned the possibility of including some more particulars on housing such as the age of the house, area, certain basic amenities of the house, for example, if it was electrified, the availability of water supply etc. were considered. The testing of the draft schedules in the field showed, however, that the responses to these questions were rather unreliable. This was owing to a number of factors ; for example, the questions themselves were often difficult, and the heads or members of a large number of households had no idea of the age of the house in which they lived. The Planning Commission, which examined the schedules in detail, finally advised that the data to be collected from the house-listing operations should pertain only to the items which have been listed above. The Commission felt that to expand the houselisting to include the extra items would not be very wise, since the accuracy of the data would be called into question ; and also, the time required for such an elaborate survey would be far greater than the census operations could afford. This is indeed true. Although the houselisting is a kind of housing census it is not, in fact, one. It essentially remains an operation preliminary to the enumeration of the population. In fact, for future censuses, it would be more advisable to design a completely separate housing census if the data is considered essential. To attempt to undertake one while one is preparing for a population census is to overload the organisation and to invite inaccuracies not merely in the housing data, but in the population census-which follows.

Permanent Housenumbering

One of the schemes which has been taken up in every State is a pilot project on permanent house numbering. At the moment it has hardly got off the ground in West Bengal. It can be expected, however, that before the next census, permanent house numbering will become an aspect of the work of local authorities. This would simplify census operations to a very large extent. There is no reason why local authorities such as the Zilla Parishad, Anchal Parishad etc. cannot take up a scheme to affix permanent house numbering plates on each house : the fact that houses are built of mud need not be a deterrent, since the assignment of a number would be known to the householder even if his house had collapsed or had been moved.

In West Bengal the fact that the houselisting was done late in 1970 proved ultimately more advantageous. It meant, for one thing, that the houselists were more up-to-date, since houselisting ended only two months before the population was counted. Similarly it familiarized enumerator with certain concepts which they found useful during the enumeration. It has to be admitted, however, that, owing to the fact houselisting was completed only in December, 1970, and compilation of the data and the presentation of this volume took longer than in most other States. But this cannot really be considered a disadvantage, since a difference in time of two months between the publication of reports of other States and the report for West Bengal is hardly something which a person remembers or is interested in later on.

One of the products which will prove to be of lasting value is the set of notional maps of every village and town which were prepared before operations started. Efforts are being made to collect these maps and print them in volumes so that they will be generally available and serve as guides to census personnel in future years.

The houselisting operations were conducted in the districts under the control of the District Magistrate who was designated District Census Officer. The organisation was put together and trained under the close guidance of an officer who was specially appointed to look after the census work for each district. Each Block Development Officer was designated Charge Superintendent and his Development Block was constituted into a census Charge. Within each Charge groups of villages were divided into Circles which were looked after by Circle Supervisors, mostly Anchal Pradhans and Extension Officers, or Gram Sevaks. The villages were constituted into enumeration Blocks. If they exceeded 750 persons, they were sub-divided into Blocks of convenient size. But the identity of each village remained intact and no block consisted of more than one village or a part of a village. Similarly in towns, each of which was constituted into a Charge or more than one Charge, if the population exceeded 80,000 persons, the Wards were taken to be Circles and areas containing roughly 600 persons were constituted into enumeration Blocks. The terms "Enumeration Block" is really more relevant to the population census, but it was used for house numbering and houselisting because it did not really matter what one called the area, while calling it Enumeration Block made it more convenient later on. In some cases, after the houselisting was over, the blocks had to be broken up into more viable units. This was done by the Charge Superintendents and care was taken to see that the additional blocks were carefully outlined. For each block local citizens, usually a primary school teacher, was appointed Enumerator. Often, however, in the urban areas, especially, the Census organisation had to fall back on unemployed young men to do this work as there were very few others who were willing to do it. A sum of Rs. 15 was paid as honorarium to each enumerator for each block of 120 houses in urban areas and 150 houses in rural areas. The training classes for these workers were held as far as possible close to the areas

in which they resided so that they were familiarized with the concepts with reference to the conditions with which they were familiar.

The Census organisation for Calcutta had to be set up by us as a regular field unit, since the Corporation of Calcutta was not in a position to undertake this work. A Deputy Director and an Assistant Director were placed in charge of the Calcutta set up. The city was divided into eight Zones, and to each of these we assigned one of our own men and designated him Zonal Census Officer. Each Zone consisted of a number of Wards and in each Ward we appointed a Census Charge Inspector, designating each Ward a Census Charge. This was a regular organisation which reached out to the people and, from among the leading citizens in each Charge we appointed one Census Charge Superintendent. With the help of the Charge Superintendent an adequate number of Circle Supervisors were recruited on an honorary basis. Using the yard-stick of 650 persons or 120 houses per enumeration block, each Charge was divided into a number of blocks and a group of about 6 blocks was placed under a Circle Supervisor. The house-listing was done in the blocks mainly by unemployed young men, since repeated appeals to the State Government to depute some of their staff for the job proved to be unavailing. The drawing of the notional maps and layout sketches by the Charge Inspectors was completed by August, 1970, and, on the basis of these maps, enumerators were sent into the field. Prior to that, they were trained intensively; a minimum of 4 classes were organised for all Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. At least one of these classes was a practical class which meant a kind of trial houselisting on training forms. It was only after the trainers were satisfied with the ability of the Enumerators to fill up the schedules that they were put into the field.

Concepts

One concept upon which the entire operation rested was the concept of a house. With every census the definition had changed, an attempt being made by the census takers to make the definition correspond with the actual state of affairs in the villages and towns of West Bengal. The definition adopted for 1971 was as follows: "A Census house is a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or a common courtyard or staircase used for passage is recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or uninhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to the main gate they will be considered as separate census houses. If, within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with the separate entrance should be treated as separate census house. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal

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

This definition was evolved after much discussion and thought in the light of the experience of the 1961 census and with the special characteristics in different areas of the country in mind. The stress, as one can notice, is on the singleness of use, *i.e.*, the intention is always to identify the area occupied by a household and to see whether that area is an integral unit or a part of a unit. It would follow, therefore, that, within the same enclosure or compound a household would not occupy more than one census house, since singleness of use was a major consideration. For the first time since census taking begun in this part of the country a definition on which exactly suited local conditions was used. In the villages of West Bengal it is common for a family or a household to live in group of huts surrounding an enclosed space. Each of these huts is a separate structure. But to think of each hut as a separate census house would be a very great mistake, since all the structures are equally used by a single household. To take this point even further, these huts might be jointly used by two households. Even then they constitute a single census house, because they are all used as a part of a single housing unit by both the households. It is not as if one household occupies one hut and another household another. They jointly occupy all the huts, using one as a bedroom, for the children another as store room another as living room-*cum*-bedroom and yet another for kitchen and so on. This is not merely theoretical. Such housing characteristics are very frequent all over the State.

In 1961 it was very unfortunate that the definition of a census house resulted in every single structure in the State being listed as a separate census house. Even an outside latrine was given the status as a census house. The result was that West Bengal showed, in each district, a surplus of over one hundred thousand residential census house over households, which pointed to some very grave distortion in the approach to the operation. How this came to be so has been lucidly set out in the 1961 Report of Housing Establishment by Shri J. C. Sen Gupta. He has compared the definitions used from 1911 down to 1961 and has shown that instead of trying to make the definition correspond to the peculiar housing characteristics in our villages, housing characteristics were made to correspond to the definition, resulting in the extraordinary data that was finally compiled. The 1971 definition of census houses is, on the other hand, not only more realistic but deliberately flexible, so that all the peculiarities of housing in this country could be covered adequately without having to take recourse to such absurdities as regarding a bathroom as a separate census house. This has resulted in a much better picture of the housing situation in West Bengal than before. It has also made the comparison of the 1971 statistics with that of 1961 more difficult, but that is a fact which one has to accept, in the interests of accurate houselisting.

It must be remembered that people do not live to suit definitions but to suit themselves. Living patterns depend upon predilection, economic conditions, existing housing conditions, availability of rooms and so on. These factors cannot naturally be brought within the compass of one single definition, which will not only be universally applicable but also be simple enough to be easily understood by the army of enumerators who have to do the enumeration. Thus it has happened that in some congested cities what would, in fact, have been a simple census house with several rooms opening on to a courtyard or on to a common passage had become the residences of several independent households and thus each of these rooms had to be considered as a separate census house. To this extent, therefore, one cannot use these figures by themselves to determine the lack of housing, but they are certainly very good pointers.

Perhaps it is not possible really to go very much further than the definition adopted in 1971. Beyond a certain limit flexibility means a lack of uniformity, and this might become so great that a house would mean something in one district and something else in another. It might even defy any kind of formalisation. The right balance between flexibility and a basic uniformity cannot be anything other than the definition adopted in 1971.

Along with the census house, a necessary related concept is that of a building, this was defined as "a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence) or establishment such as, shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns stores, cattlesheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a

continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number”.

This definition was comparatively easier to get across. The most common analogy that was used was an apartment house which was, by itself a building but contained several census houses. Once it was clear that the building was essentially the structure or group of structures taken together, such as a bungalow with its garage, and a census house was a unit of dwelling associated with the fact of living, the definition became fairly clearly.

Within a census house, a household was identified. A household was defined as “a group of persons who commonly lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented them from doing so.” Households could be of persons who were related or unrelated or of a mixture of both. Within the general term “household” institutional households were specifically located. These were boarding houses, hostels, residential houses, orphanages, ashrams etc. The word ‘family’ was always avoided as it tended to make people think in terms of blood relationship.

For the question on the material of the walls it was made clear that the predominant material with which the walls were constructed was intended, because a house could be consist of separate structures each of which could have a different material used for building the walls. It was also clarified that the material used for the roof meant the material of the roof which was exposed to the weather and not the ceiling; in the case of multistoreyed buildings the intermediate floors were taken to be the roof of the apartment below. For most of the houses which were single storied the information related to the roof which was exposed to the sky. For example, a house with a C.I. sheet roof could have a wooden ceiling underneath, but in this case the material of the roof would be C. I. sheet and not wood.

An “establishment” was defined as “a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption, where servicing or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repairing workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work”. This definition was used to distinguish establishments which were then entered in the Establishment Schedule leaving other houses for the Houselist itself.

Specific instructions were given for the treatment of vacant houses. These were houses in which no persons were living at the time of enumeration and which were not being used for any specific purpose. If the house was locked because the inhabitants have gone out on a journey, then it was not considered vacant.

The tenure status of each household was determined *i.e.*, whether they lived in a house which they owned or one which was rented. It was made clear that if a household occupied a census house owned by it and was not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent, the household owned that house. Even if the household was paying the price in instalments, it was still regarded as owning the house although all the instalments may not have been paid. A household was considered to be living in a rented house if it was paying rent either in cash or kind or in any other form contracted for. Even where the owner permitted a household to live in a house free of rent the house was considered to be rented.

The definition of "room" was another definition which required careful spelling out. A room was defined as "having four walls and a door way with a roof overhead and wide and long enough to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should have a length not less than 2 metres and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres and a height of about 2 metres. An enclosed room which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, storing and cooking etc. should be regarded as a room. An enclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which is not normally usable for living or sleeping etc. is excluded from the definition of a room." This definition was specifically designed to locate rooms used for living and should not, therefore, be taken to indicate the total number of rooms in the census houses. Rooms not used for living as the definition indicates were not included in the number of rooms.

The information regarding cultivation of land which was collected was limited to apply to those households in which one or more persons were actually engaged in the cultivation of land. Cultivation was taken to mean, apart from actual cultivation, supervision or direction of cultivation of land which was owned or held from the Government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers were considered cultivating households, if they actually cultivated land, as the census was not concerned with legal status so much as actual state of affairs which prevailed. Agricultural labourers were excluded from the list of cultivating household since they merely worked on land without owning it, or with no interest in it. Similarly, a household which had one member who cultivated land somewhere else fairly far off, *i.e.*, a servant in a household in Calcutta, was excluded from the definition.

The Conduct of the Operations

The houselisting operations were not covered by the Census Act. Thus, in the event of non-cooperation from the people no action could be taken other than persuasion.

This, however, proved to be no handicap in West Bengal. The people gladly volunteered the information that was wanted although in some areas of Calcutta, and the industrial regions around the city the prevalent atmosphere of terror caused some difficulty. Many householders were suspicious of the enumerators and in some cases the Enumerators were threatened with physical violence by armed mobsters if they persisted in their work. It is entirely owing to the continual efforts by the supervisory staff and the persistence of the enumerators that these obstacles were overcome and houselisting completed. The work was disrupted in the districts of Twentyfour Parganas, Hooghly, Midnapore and Howrah owing to the sudden floods which occurred late in 1970. The district authorities had to suspend the operations till the floods had receded, and people could return to their homes. This meant that the operations were completed a month after the scheduled date, *i.e.*, in early December, 1970. The quality of work, however, has on the whole been good. In certain areas the up-surge of urban terrorism was responsible for some haste in the filling up of house-list forms, which meant that there were, initially, certain inaccuracies, but these were later reconciled in the field as soon as they were detected. The most common error which came to notice was a residual confusion regarding the concept of census house. In a number of districts it was noted that cow-sheds, stables etc. were shown as census houses. These errors were, however, rectified in the Tabulation Office.

For the first time, the data collected on the houselisting were computerised. A special unit, the Coding and Punching Cell, was set up staffed with Key Punch Operators, Verifier Operators, Coders, Code Checkers and Supervisory staff. The houselists were collected and a 20 per cent sample of houses drawn from the houselists. The houselists were subjected to editing at two stages. The first before the sample was drawn, and second after it. The scrutiny was intensive, to ensure that errors did not creep into the data. The edited data were coded according to sets of codes supplied from the Registrar General, India's office, and on the basis of these codes the cards for the computer were punched. The punched cards were sent to Zonal Computer Centre set up in Calcutta where they were transferred to magnetic tapes on the IBM 1401 computer belonging to the Eastern Railways. The tapes were taken to Delhi in stages and the final tables printed off in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Registrar General's Office in Delhi.

The edit instructions and the codes used have been given in an Appendix to this volume. The tables which have been produced from the data collected on the houselists are presented given in this volume. These are numbered as follows : Table No. H-I, H-II, H-III, and H-IV. All the tables are presented at the State, District and City levels, whereas in 1961 some tables were presented down to the Police Station level.

Table H-I gives the number of all census houses and the uses they were put. This corresponds to Table E-I of 1961 except that in 1971 the presentation is up to the district level. Educational, public health, medical and other institutions will be presented in Table E-I of 1971 and therefore will not be available from this Table.

Table H-II shows the distribution of census houses by the predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. This should be of great value not only to determine conditions and levels of housing but to through light on social and economic conditions in different areas. In an Appendix the cross-classification of the material of roof and wall has been given, *i.e.*, the number of houses which have grass, mud, brick, cement etc. as the material of wall and which have R.C.C. roofs and so on.

Table H-III presents households classified by the number of members and the number of rooms occupied. This will provide an indicator of the overcrowding in houses especially in urban areas but cannot certainly be taken as anything except an indicator. This is because the size of rooms is not uniform and therefore, it is very difficult to determine what size of room is occupied by how many people. This table correspond to Table E-V of 1961 with additional information on unspecified number of rooms and households with unspecified details.

Table H-IV classifies households by size and tenure status. This will be a valuable source of material for enquiries into social and economic conditions of the State.

Uses to which Census Houses are put

A total of 8,528,890 Census Houses were recorded during the houselisting operations conducted in West Bengal on the eve of the 1971 Census Operations in September-December, 1970. Of these, 6,221,945 houses were in rural areas and 2,306,945 in urban areas. A total of 7,382,635 Census Houses were recorded as residences in the State, and out of these 5,538,415 Census Houses used as residences were in rural areas while in the urban areas the figure was 1,844,220. As can be seen, well over 95 per cent of the total number of the Census Houses were used as residences in the State.

Table H-I sets out the uses to which Census Houses have been put. After the main table, a corresponding table has been presented in which data has been worked out per 1,000 people. A first glance at the State figures reveals a more or less accepted pattern of distribution of houses. Over 90 per cent of the houses were used for residential purposes. This is the pattern in the urban and rural areas and in every district and therefore requires no comment. At the State level the significant fact is that shops excluding eating houses formed the next largest category after residential houses in both urban and rural areas but the proportions are not the same ; in urban areas the proportion of this category of houses to the total number of Census Houses is far greater, which is again something which is accepted, since urban areas would naturally have far more economic activity than rural areas. One notices that factories, workshops, worksheds exist in almost the same number in rural areas as in urban. Proportionate to the population of the two categories these do not reflect any strange trend, but the large numbers are by themselves interesting. Another feature is that places of worship are mostly found in rural areas, there being 82,105 places of worship in rural areas as against only 7,770 in urban areas. One is tempted to think that rural people are more devout, and that in the towns and cities the compulsions and tensions of economic activity have relegated religion to the background. Whether this is true or not, it certainly does reflect the more stable and conservative basis to rural life against the newly formed and still changing urban values. A large number of the places of worship in rural areas are what are called *harisabhas* and way side shrines.

The pattern of distribution of Census Houses by use in each district is a function of the economic and social characteristics of the different regions in the State. An analysis of these patterns, together with a comparative study of the occupational characteristics, which will be available from the demographic tables published separately, will undoubtedly be very rewarding, since from these data certain conclusions can be drawn regarding the peculiar features of each district in the State.

STATEMENT 1

Percentagewise distribution of non-residential and partly residential houses

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of non-residential and partly residential houses	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence	Hotels, sarais etc.	Shops excluding eating houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST BENGAL	T	100.00	10.74	12.84	1.33	26.23
	R	100.00	10.00	15.58	0.92	20.78
	U	100.00	11.71	9.22	1.88	33.45
Darjeeling	T	100.00	22.97	6.29	2.84	23.12
	R	100.00	25.38	7.32	2.86	12.06
	U	100.00	20.44	5.22	2.82	34.71
Jalpaiguri	T	100.00	16.65	6.59	1.07	23.99
	R	100.00	22.39	8.09	0.93	16.50
	U	100.00	5.05	3.56	1.36	39.13
Cooch Behar	T	100.00	11.49	12.72	0.80	27.31
	R	100.00	13.24	14.27	0.61	20.27
	U	100.00	7.42	9.13	1.24	43.58
West Dinajpur	T	100.00	10.66	13.10	1.43	19.23
	R	100.00	11.59	15.73	1.12	11.72
	U	100.00	8.13	5.95	2.27	39.69
Malda	T	100.00	8.67	22.45	0.65	11.73
	R	100.00	8.95	24.06	0.44	9.65
	U	100.00	6.23	8.09	2.49	30.29
Murshidabad	T	100.00	8.91	22.09	0.83	22.13
	R	100.00	10.52	26.30	0.44	16.80
	U	100.00	3.42	7.66	2.19	40.38
Nadia	T	100.00	7.48	11.03	0.74	29.10
	R	100.00	9.57	10.97	0.60	26.99
	U	100.00	3.54	11.14	1.02	33.06
Twentyfour Parganas	T	100.00	9.78	6.45	1.04	35.44
	R	100.00	8.04	7.25	0.74	31.41
	U	100.00	11.82	5.52	1.38	40.18
Howrah	T	100.00	7.44	6.69	1.17	33.10
	R	100.00	4.52	7.72	0.63	29.24
	U	100.00	9.46	5.97	1.54	35.78
Hooghly	T	100.00	6.62	8.66	0.89	29.92
	R	100.00	5.31	10.37	0.77	25.89
	U	100.00	8.95	5.60	1.12	37.13
Burdwan	T	100.00	13.70	7.39	1.93	28.33
	R	100.00	13.28	8.88	1.98	23.90
	U	100.00	14.42	4.89	1.85	35.74
Birbhum	T	100.00	11.13	14.08	0.92	20.86
	R	100.00	11.74	16.10	0.71	17.57
	U	100.00	7.92	3.38	2.04	38.26
Bankura	T	100.00	8.78	12.89	0.73	20.42
	R	100.00	10.16	13.63	0.64	17.13
	U	100.00	3.86	10.21	1.06	32.19
Midnapore	T	100.00	6.25	23.63	1.32	20.20
	R	100.00	6.31	27.13	1.07	16.43
	U	100.00	5.89	2.67	2.84	42.74
Purulia	T	100.00	15.83	14.24	0.81	17.18
	R	100.00	18.37	16.15	0.74	13.19
	U	100.00	5.78	6.66	1.08	33.01
Calcutta	U	100.00	15.31	14.73	2.31	26.22

Col. 8 to 13 continued to page 16

Does, for example, the overwhelming preponderance of shops-cum-residences mean that the State as a whole is still in a very primitive stage as far as economic development is concerned? This question follows from the fact that shops indicate trading, which far out weighs the industrial activity the State has always been known for. Such an analysis can be made from Statement 1. In this report a few characteristics are highlighted.

The H-I Table will, as we have seen, show that the vast majority of Census Houses are residential. The distribution pattern, therefore, makes more sense if we exclude them and look at the distribution pattern of partly residential and non-residential houses in each district as a percentage of the total number of such houses in each district. Statement 1 has been prepared on this basis.

In North Bengal, we notice that the patterns in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts are more akin to each other than to other districts in that area. The districts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda, on the other hand, show common characteristics. For example, in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri the largest number of partly residential and non-residential houses whose use has been specifically recorded have been returned as shops *i.e.*, shops excluding eating houses. Shops-cum-residences follow as the next largest recorded use in both districts. While however, both the districts have roughly the same percentage of workshops-cum-residences, Jalpaiguri has a much greater percentage of factories, workshops and worksheds. One is immediately tempted to think in terms of tea gardens but this will not do as an answer, since Darjeeling has a very large number of tea gardens also. The variation is interesting and merits detailed study.

The other three districts of North Bengal, *viz.*, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda have similar characteristics as the figures will show. There are, however, certain variations. The most significant variation is in the incidence of workshops-cum-residences, where we find that Malda district has a much greater percentage of such Census Houses than the other two. On the whole the incidence of shops in Malda appear to be much less than in the other two districts.

The North Bengal districts show a fairly uniform rural-urban differential as far as the distribution pattern of uses is concerned.

The two districts of Murshidabad and Nadia show a common high incidence of shops excluding eating houses. But Murshidabad has a much greater percentage of workshops-cum-residences than Nadia. Similarly, Murshidabad has a greater share of places of worship. The significant feature in the rural-urban differential for these districts is in the incidence of workshops-cum-residences. Murshidabad has most of them in rural areas while Nadia has roughly the same percentage in both sectors. The incidence of shops in Nadia district is about the same in rural and urban areas whereas in Murshidabad the difference is striking.

STATEMENT 1—contd.

Percentagewise distribution of non-residential and partly residential houses

State/District	Business houses, offices	Factories, workshops, worksheds	Restaurants, eating places	Places of community gathering	Places of worship etc.	Others
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
WEST BENGAL	4.17	12.48	3.21	1.26	10.75	16.99
	3.08	10.56	3.27	1.52	17.23	17.06
	5.60	15.03	3.13	0.91	2.16	16.91
Darjeeling	6.00	5.38	1.08	0.53	2.55	29.24
	6.29	4.52	0.80	0.63	3.83	36.31
	5.70	6.29	1.38	0.42	1.20	21.82
Jalpaiguri	5.65	10.55	3.45	1.58	7.32	23.15
	4.76	7.26	2.85	1.98	10.30	24.94
	7.44	17.20	4.66	0.78	1.29	19.53
Cooch Behar	4.91	8.18	3.01	1.26	11.11	19.21
	4.11	6.25	3.25	1.40	15.34	21.26
	6.76	12.66	2.47	0.95	1.33	14.46
West Dinajpur	4.63	7.98	3.15	1.17	19.11	19.54
	3.82	6.00	2.86	1.15	25.14	20.87
	6.82	13.37	3.93	1.22	2.71	15.91
Malda	2.90	7.59	3.22	0.67	17.39	24.73
	2.56	6.62	2.84	0.67	18.97	25.24
	6.02	16.18	6.64	0.62	3.32	20.12
Murshidabad	3.44	11.66	3.63	0.77	15.07	11.47
	2.79	10.24	2.92	0.77	18.09	11.13
	5.65	16.55	6.06	0.77	4.69	12.63
Nadia	3.78	17.75	4.12	1.14	7.02	17.84
	3.59	15.62	3.65	1.12	9.15	18.74
	4.14	21.76	5.01	1.17	3.01	16.15
Twentyfour Parganas	2.96	12.93	4.41	1.59	8.47	16.93
	3.05	11.94	4.61	1.76	13.79	17.41
	2.85	14.10	4.17	1.38	2.23	16.37
Howrah	2.77	19.69	4.80	1.78	7.32	15.24
	1.92	16.27	5.78	2.44	16.01	15.47
	3.36	22.06	4.12	1.33	1.30	15.08
Hooghly	2.73	16.41	4.77	1.25	11.95	16.80
	2.36	15.80	4.50	1.21	16.93	16.86
	3.37	17.51	5.25	1.33	3.04	16.70
Burdwan	4.07	11.09	3.48	1.31	10.55	18.15
	3.86	10.03	3.44	1.47	15.04	18.12
	4.41	12.86	3.56	1.04	3.04	18.19
Birbhum	3.65	10.58	2.13	1.77	22.13	12.75
	3.00	9.59	1.94	1.85	25.44	12.06
	7.12	15.84	3.11	1.33	4.63	16.37
Bankura	3.37	12.82	3.28	1.03	23.27	13.41
	3.10	10.37	2.59	1.09	26.78	14.51
	4.36	21.61	5.73	0.81	10.71	9.46
Midnapore	3.06	10.27	2.76	2.03	15.82	14.66
	2.59	9.78	2.55	2.25	17.40	14.49
	5.86	13.18	3.97	0.79	6.34	15.72
Purulia	3.53	8.18	2.31	0.61	19.03	18.28
	2.79	6.20	1.80	0.59	22.32	17.85
	6.46	16.06	4.31	0.69	5.97	19.98
Calcutta	7.80	13.37	1.25	0.52	0.61	17.88

The three districts adjoining Calcutta which contain a highly industrialised belt *viz.*, Twentyfour Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly, show a uniformly high incidence of shops, while of the three, Howrah has the largest percentage of factories, workshops and worksheds. The incidence of such Census Houses in the rural areas of Howrah, is in fact, greater than in the urban areas of Twentyfour Parganas and only slightly less than in the urban areas of Hooghly. We must, however, read this trend along with the size of the Howrah district, which is small, and its complexion ; it is far more urbanised than the other two because it is, in fact, a small area lying alongside Calcutta, while the other two districts have such contiguous urban areas, but also far flung rural areas which are fairly insulated from the urban activity of the metropolitan city. Burdwan district shows characteristics similar to these three. An interesting feature, however, is that the percentage of factories, workshops and worksheds is more or less the same in rural and urban areas.

Birbhum, Burdwan and Purulia can conveniently be taken together. The three districts have one thing in common *i.e.*, in each of them the largest percentage of their Census Houses (barring residential Census Houses) have been recorded as places of worship. The percentage in the rural areas is higher in all three districts, than in the urban areas. Shops and shops-*cum*-residences exist in significant percentages in these three districts but the percentage of factories, workshops and worksheds is fairly low. Like Murshidabad, the figures for these three districts show that a greater percentage of Census Houses in urban areas are shops than in rural areas, while the rural areas have a larger percentage of shops-*cum*-residences.

In the district of Midnapore workshops-*cum*-residences form the highest percentage of non-residential and partly residential Census Houses. Like Murshidabad, a greater percentage of Census Houses in the rural areas have been returned as workshops-*cum*-residences. While the distribution between rural and urban areas in respect of shops is very marked, shops-*cum*-residences occur with almost the same frequency in the two sectors.

The city of Calcutta shows a similar large incidence of shops and shops-*cum*-residences ; only 13.37 per cent of the non-residential and partly residential Census Houses are factories, workshops and worksheds. Calcutta also has the distinction of having not even 1 per cent of its Census Houses returned as places of worship.

Workshops-*cum*-residences and factories, workshops and worksheds have an almost equal rate of incidence in the State as a whole, but considerable variations are noticed in the districts.

This in fact, is a particularly interesting feature. In all these Census Houses some kind of industrial activity, if one can call it that, is carried on. This means servicing, repair or manufacturing of some kind. In Statement 2 the distribution of these Census Houses throughout the State has been given as a percentage of the total number of such Census Houses which have been recorded. We notice certain characteristics at

STATEMENT 2

**Percentagewise distribution of Workshops-cum-residence and Factories,
Workshops and Worksheds**

State/District	Workshops-cum-residence			Factories, workshops and worksheds		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST BENGAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Darjeeling	1.00	0.86	1.31	0.88	0.78	0.97
Jalpaiguri	1.43	1.71	0.83	2.36	2.26	2.46
Cooch Behar	2.06	2.34	1.45	1.37	1.51	1.23
West Dinajpur	2.60	3.30	1.03	1.63	1.86	1.42
Malda	5.00	6.97	0.59	1.74	2.83	0.72
Murshidabad	9.99	13.33	2.53	5.43	7.65	3.36
Nadia	3.93	3.69	4.46	6.51	7.75	5.35
Twentyfour Parganas	7.78	6.83	9.91	16.04	16.59	15.53
Howrah	3.25	2.22	5.55	9.84	6.90	12.58
Hooghly	4.74	5.26	3.56	9.23	11.82	6.82
Burdwan	4.97	5.41	3.98	7.67	9.01	6.43
Birbhum	4.63	6.44	0.57	3.58	5.65	1.65
Bankura	4.42	5.28	2.47	4.52	5.92	3.21
Midnapore	22.45	31.95	1.18	10.04	16.98	3.57
Purulia	3.36	4.41	1.03	1.99	2.49	1.52
Calcutta	18.39	..	59.55	17.17	..	33.18

once. Midnapore district has 31.95 per cent of the total number of workshops-cum-residences in the rural areas of the State, and Murshidabad has 13.33 per cent. The district of Twentyfour Parganas has only 6.83 per cent *i.e.*, just a little more than the small district of Birbhum which has 6.44 per cent. In the urban areas, one finds, as one would expect, almost 60 per cent of the workshops-cum-residences in Calcutta City. Taken together, the district of Twentyfour Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly account for almost 19 per cent approximately. The houses which have been recorded as workshops-cum-residences are places where servicing, manufacturing or repairing are carried on a small scale; we notice that even this kind of activity is concentrated almost entirely within the Calcutta Metropolitan District, which comprises most of the urban portions of these districts.

On the whole, that is, including rural and urban areas, the features as far as workshops-cum-residences are concerned reveal that Midnapore has the largest percentage 22.45, followed by Calcutta (18.39 per cent). This is of course, owing to the very large number of workshops-cum-residences that Midnapore has in its rural areas but nevertheless the figures do reveal that as a district Midnapore has almost as large a percentage of workshops-cum-residence as the Calcutta Metropolitan District. Another fact which one notices is that Murshidabad district has almost 10 per cent of the total number of workshops-cum-residences in this State. This district is known for its *bidi* manufacture which is carried on in the houses of workers and not in any central factory as such.

Turning to the category which we have called factories, workshops and worksheds *i.e.*, all Census Houses in which industrial activities is carried on whether it is on a scale of a factory or not, one notices that the district of Midnapore has again recorded the highest percentage of such Census Houses among the total number in the rural areas in the State (16.98 per cent). Twentyfour Parganas has almost as large a percentage of this category *viz.*, 16.59 per cent and is followed by Hooghly. These are the "big three" in the rural areas, although Burdwan is not very far behind with 9 per cent. In the urban areas of the State, the city of Calcutta has as much as 33.18 per cent of the total number of Census Houses in this category followed by Twentyfour Parganas (15.53 per cent) and Howrah (12.58 per cent). This is, as in the case of workshops-cum-residences, the pattern that one expects as far as urban areas are concerned.

In fact, the pattern of distribution seems to correspond very largely to the size of the urban areas in each district, which, again, is something that one could expect to be a logical corollary.

Taking the rural and urban components together *i.e.*, the total number of Census Houses used as factories, workshops etc. throughout the State we find that over 17 per cent of such houses are located in Calcutta City and over 52 per cent of such Census Houses are to be found in the district of Twentyfour Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and the city of Calcutta taken together. In other words, the concentration is not merely

STATEMENT 3

Number and percentagewise distribution of Vacant Census Houses for the State

	No. of vacant Census Houses	Percentage to Total No. of Census Houses
Total	310,435	3.64
Rural	207,110	3.33
Urban	103,325	4.48

STATEMENT 4

Percentagewise distribution of Vacant Census Houses

State/District	Percentage of Vacant Census Houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
WEST BENGAL	100.00	100.00	100.00
Darjeeling	3.17	3.37	2.77
Jalpaiguri	3.38	4.19	1.76
Cooch Behar	1.42	1.62	1.02
West Dinajpur	1.83	2.32	0.85
Malda	1.74	2.35	0.53
Murshidabad	4.31	5.26	2.40
Nadia	4.03	3.74	4.61
Twentyfour Parganas	18.56	15.41	24.87
Howrah	7.16	5.29	10.89
Hooghly	7.94	7.94	7.93
Burdwan	15.55	16.59	13.48
Birbhum	5.33	7.21	1.58
Bankura	5.91	7.43	2.87
Midnapore	9.61	11.29	6.22
Purulia	4.56	5.99	1.69
Calcutta	5.50	..	16.53

marked, but overwhelmingly so in this particular area. 10 per cent of these Census Houses can be found in Midnapore.

Vacant census houses

In Chapter I, the definition of a vacant house has been discussed. Briefly, if no one was living in a house at the time of the survey and it was not being used for any specific purpose it was considered to be vacant. The fact that a house was locked, the occupants having gone away on a journey, was no reason to treat the house as vacant. The idea here was to isolate those houses which were not in use, for whatever reason. Unfinished houses were also treated as vacant, if the walls and roof had been completed ; so too, were derelict houses which were habitable, however marginally. In the remarks column we asked for the reason for vacancies such as “dilapidated”, “under repair”, “want of tenants” etc. The data which has been presented in Table H-I will indicate that in the State as a whole 310,435 houses were vacant during the Houselisting Operation out of a total number of 8,528,890 recorded. This gives us a percentage of 3.64. The break up in rural and urban areas separately are given in Statement 3.

It is not easy to advance any water-tight set of reasons for this seemingly high number of vacant houses. It may be argued that the incidence of vacancy was as a result of the concept itself, or, to be more precise, because of a possible misunderstanding of the concept by the enumerator. This misunderstanding has worked into two directions. Some enumerators have, all our training notwithstanding, recorded isolated single structures as Census Houses although they were undoubtedly part of a Census House. Thus we have had cattlesheds, godowns etc., recorded as Census Houses which have necessarily been shown as Census Houses. Again, some of the enumerators have, presumably, recorded locked houses as vacant, which would be correct from the commonsense point of view, but not in terms of our definition. (This is not a reflection on the houselisting but on our devotion to accurate data). But such errors do not really explain the incidence of vacancy fully, because the data were very carefully edited to remove these defects. To my mind the answer should be sought in the definition and in the prevalent conditions. It is common knowledge that in urban areas such as Calcutta rents dropped sharply, reflecting a large scale fall in the demand for houses, while in rural areas the recording of some vacant structures as Census Houses—graingolias, pump houses, etc. was inevitable as not even the most liberal definition of a Census House could cover them when they were set in the middle of fields well away from any habitation.

It must be kept in mind also that, no matter how flexible our definition, there will be cases of some structures being treated as Census Houses and thereafter being shown as vacant. Houses, as we have said, do not have to conform to our definition ; they are built or used to suit a particular need. Thus, there will be houses which have to be recorded as vacant *e.g.*, a godown or a stall put up temporarily in some areas.

STATEMENT 5

Percentagewise distribution of non-residential and partly residential houses in Cities

City	Total No. of non-residential and partly residential houses	Shops-cum-residence	Workshops-cum-residence	Hotels, sarais etc.	Shops excluding eating houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calcutta	100.00	15.31	14.73	2.31	26.22
Bhatpara	100.00	24.71	8.23	1.96	25.88
Panihati	100.00	11.67	3.66	0.17	41.64
Kamarhati	100.00	16.44	10.22	1.63	34.52
Baranagar	100.00	15.90	7.77	1.59	38.69
South Dum Dum	100.00	21.04	14.02	0.33	29.88
Garden Reach	100.00	6.06	4.47	1.44	50.56
South Suburban	100.00	15.20	3.89	1.02	44.86
Howrah	100.00	10.64	5.38	1.61	35.96
Hooghly-Chinsura	100.00	3.36	3.37	0.94	36.26
Asansol	100.00	17.51	4.02	2.47	37.18
Burdwan	100.00	10.20	6.10	2.10	38.00
Durgapur	100.00	19.56	3.31	0.55	35.03
Kharagpur	100.00	12.32	3.87	2.29	46.30

City	Business houses, offices	Factories, workshops, worksheds	Restaurants, eating places	Places of community gathering	Places of worship	Others
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta	7.80	13.37	1.25	0.52	0.61	17.88
Bhatpara	1.57	5.49	5.49	1.18	1.57	23.92
Panihati	1.74	13.42	5.57	2.09	2.44	17.60
Kamarhati	0.89	13.04	4.00	0.59	0.89	17.78
Baranagar	1.06	17.49	1.94	1.24 ¹	0.18	14.14
South Dum Dum	2.50	12.19	0.67	1.00	1.34	17.03
Garden Reach	1.59	19.46	1.91	0.96	1.75	11.80
South Suburban	1.48	16.40	2.04	0.93	2.22	11.96
Howrah	3.49	21.94	3.46	1.20	1.24	15.08
Hooghly-Chinsura	5.61	17.20	7.29	2.24	5.79	17.94
Asansol	5.05	7.72	2.78	1.03	1.75	20.49
Burdwan	2.80	13.10	5.20	1.30	2.50	18.70
Durgapur	4.31	11.27	3.09	1.00	5.42	16.46
Kharagpur	3.17	11.44	1.76	0.53	3.35	14.97

A few comments on the distribution of vacant houses in the district. While the actual figures are available in the table itself, taking the total number of vacant houses in the State as 100, the percentage break up is of some interest. We notice immediately that in the rural areas of the district 15.4 per cent of the Census Houses in Twentyfour Parganas were vacant and 24.87 per cent in the urban areas. As a whole Twentyfour Parganas had 18.6 per cent of the vacant houses in the State. Similarly, Burdwan district shows a very high incidence of vacancy ; as a whole, this district had 15.5 per cent of the total vacant houses in the State, 16.6 per cent of the vacant houses in the rural areas and 13.5 per cent of the vacant houses in urban areas. Midnapore contains 11.3 per cent of the Census Houses vacant in rural areas. The city of Calcutta had 16.5 per cent of the total vacant houses in urban areas. These are the highlights. My contention that prevalent conditions had a lot to do with this is borne out by the fact that most of these are urbanised districts, with the exception of Midnapore.

One must, of course, allow for the fact that these districts contain a much larger number of Census Houses than the other districts but nevertheless, even among the "big four", so to speak, among the districts, Twentyfour Parganas had a considerably larger number of vacant houses among the total number of urban Census Houses than Calcutta. Statement 4 shows the percentagewise distribution of vacant Census Houses in this State.

Distribution pattern in cities

In the Housing Tables we have presented a list of 14 cities in West Bengal based on the population figures available at the time of houselisting. The concept of the urban agglomeration was not used in the preparing of these tables ; consequently, the cities have been considered by themselves, without the urban spillovers that they have.

Each of these is a major urban focus in the State and a look at the distribution pattern of the different uses to which Census Houses are put is worthwhile. As many as 10 of the cities are a part of the Calcutta Metropolitan district and of the Calcutta Urban Agglomeration, which has been constituted as a separate entity and presented in the population tables. These are Calcutta, Bhatpara, Panihati, Kamarhati, Baranagar, South Dum Dum, Garden Reach, South Suburban, Howrah and Hooghly-Chinsura.

Table H-I will show that the greatest number of Census Houses in these cities are, quite naturally, residential Census Houses. I have, therefore, excluded residential Census Houses from the distribution pattern, since their ratio to the total number is immediately apparent from the table itself. The categories of different Census Houses which are not purely residential have been taken together and the incidence of each has been considered as a percentage of the total number of Census Houses excluding

STATEMENT 6

**Percentagewise distribution of Workshops-cum-residence and Factories,
Workshops and Worksheds in Cities**

City	Workshops -cum- residence	Factories, workshops, worksheds	City	Workshops -cum- residence	Factories, workshops, worksheds
1	2	3	1	2	3
All Cities (Percentage to Total Urban)	70.50	52.82	Garden Reach	0.60	2.14
<i>All Cities</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	South Suburban	0.90	3.10
Calcutta	84.47	62.80	Howrah	5.28	17.65
Bhatpara	0.45	0.25	Hooghly-Chinsura	0.38	1.61
Panihati	0.45	1.35	Asansol	0.83	1.31
Kamarhati	1.48	1.54	Burdwan	1.31	2.30
Baranagar	0.94	1.74	Durgapur	0.64	1.79
South Dum Dum	1.80	1.28	Kharagpur	0.47	1.14

STATEMENT 7

Percentagewise distribution of Vacant Census Houses to Total Census Houses in Cities

City	Vacant Census Houses	City	Vacant Census Houses
1	2	1	2
Calcutta	2.58	South Suburban	4.46
Bhatpara	1.74	Howrah	4.62
Panihati	3.90	Hooghly-Chinsura	5.36
Kamarhati	3.63	Asansol	6.76
Baranagar	2.87	Burdwan	5.67
South Dum Dum	3.49	Durgapur	6.74
Garden Reach	4.02	Kharagpur	7.06

residential Census Houses. This makes the distribution pattern a little more marked, and easier to examine.

The relevant figures have been presented in Statement 5. This shows that the cities can be divided into two groups on the basis of the incidence of a set of two categories of use. Shops excluding eating houses is the largest single category of use in all the cities; the second largest category of use is, however, varied, the cities of Calcutta, Bhatpara, Kamarhati, South Dum Dum, Asansol, Durgapur and Kharagpur having, as the second largest category of use, shops-cum-residences, while Panihati, Baranagar, Garden Reach, South Suburban, Howrah, Hooghly-Chinsura and Burdwan have factories, workshops, and worksheds as the second largest category. The two combinations are, therefore, shops and shops-cum-residences on the one hand, and shops and factories, workshops and worksheds on the other. The conclusion that this pattern speaks of the nature of the major activities in the cities would, however, be rather facile and misleading. If it were to be accepted, Durgapur would have to be accepted as a city where most of the houses not used solely for the residential purposes are used as shops or a combination of residences and shops. The city, on this basis, would appear to be a predominantly trading city. But this is manifestly untrue, as everybody will immediately see. Durgapur, if anything, is the city of giant factories. One has, therefore, to look again at the definition of a Census House and to keep in mind the fact that not every Census House was necessarily a single structure, and that the sizes of Census Houses varied enormously. In fact, a multitude of little shops would give the impression that an area had trading as its main activity but this would be erroneous. They might be, as they often are, grouped around a huge factory which provides most of the people of that area with work. One must, therefore, base one's estimation of each city on the characteristics of each city; that is, on data far more wide ranging and comprehensive, and see the distribution of Census Houses as an indication of a proliferation of a particular kind of activity, not of its predominance over other kinds. Calcutta, on these lines, shows that, as a support to its huge industrial complex, there is a significant percentage of trading establishments. So, too, Durgapur would exhibit, on the basis of this data, the incidence of trading which is supplementary to the basic characteristics of the city as a city of large industrial units.

The second combination of characteristics represents the proliferation of small scale industries. The cities where this occurs, are, in any case, already known as centres for small-scale industries. More light will be available on this subject from the Establishment Tables.

One has earlier seen the very low incidence of places of worship in the urban areas of the city. The cities of Hooghly-Chinsura and Durgapur show a greater incidence of such Census Houses than others, and the lowest incidence is in Baranagar which, ironically, includes Dakshineswar, the famous temple where Shri Ramkrishna lived.

STATEMENT 8

Percentage of Workshops-cum-Dwellings ; Shops excluding eating houses ; Factories, Workshops and Worksheds ; to Total No. of Non-residential and partly residential Census Houses 1960 and 1970

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Workshops -cum- dwellings		Shops excluding eating houses		Factories, workshops and worksheds	
		1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST BENGAL	T	1.77	12.84	10.41	26.23	6.70	12.48
	R	1.07	15.58	6.31	20.78	4.86	10.56
	U	4.76	9.22	28.18	33.45	14.64	15.03
Darjeeling		2.25	6.29	6.36	23.12	7.11	5.38
Jalpaiguri		0.74	6.59	4.95	23.99	4.55	10.55
Cooch Behar		0.34	12.72	2.06	27.31	2.45	8.18
West Dinajpur		0.39	13.10	1.51	19.23	3.62	7.98
Malda		14.26	22.45	9.83	11.73	10.44	7.59
Murshidabad		0.56	22.09	7.77	22.13	7.24	11.66
Nadia		2.92	11.03	25.96	29.10	15.43	17.75
Twentyfour Parganas		1.01	6.45	19.24	35.44	10.18	12.93
Howrah		2.64	6.69	35.90	33.10	20.39	19.69
Hooghly		1.27	8.66	15.56	29.92	8.36	16.41
Burdwan		4.26	7.39	10.61	28.33	5.77	11.09
Birbhum		1.27	14.08	6.11	20.86	3.57	10.58
Bankura		0.94	12.89	1.35	20.42	1.27	12.82
Midnapore		0.36	23.63	6.15	20.20	3.97	10.27
Purulia		0.97	14.24	4.06	17.18	2.38	8.18
Calcutta		7.60	14.73	23.44	26.22	12.99	13.37

As in the case of the State as a whole, I have presented as a case study, so to speak, the data of two selected categories viz., workshops-cum-residences and factories, workshops and worksheds to highlight the incidence of Census Houses under these uses in the different cities as a percentage of the total number of such houses in all the cities. The cities as a whole contain 70.50 per cent of the workshops-cum-residences found in urban areas in West Bengal and 52.82 per cent of the factories, workshops and worksheds. Taking the total number of Census Houses in these two categories separately, we find that 84.47 per cent of the workshops-cum-residences found in cities, are to be found in Calcutta city alone. Similarly, 62.80 per cent of the factories, workshops and worksheds in all the cities are in the city of Calcutta. Howrah has the next largest percentage of both categories. Apart from the two cities, the rest contribute a very tiny percentage to the total number of such Census Houses in the cities. South Dum Dum and Burdwan come to one's notice in this matter ; Durgapur returns 0.64 per cent of the total number of workshops-cum-residences in the cities and only 1.79 per cent of the factories, workshops and worksheds.

Here again one should not rush to any definite conclusion on the basis of this data. The grouping of workshops and worksheds with factories into one category means that all the little sheds and Census Houses where some kind of industrial activity is going on will feature on the same footing as giant factories such as the Steel Mill in the Durgapur Steel Plant. The distribution merely serves to give an indication of relative areas of activity. Statement 6 will give the analysis discussed above.

Finally, we may look briefly to the incidence of vacancy in the cities. Statement 7 shows the percentage of vacant houses in each city as a percentage of total number of Census Houses in each city. The highest percentage is noticed in Kharagpur, followed by Durgapur and Asansol, the lowest in Bhatpara. One would not be very far wrong if one tried to equate this with the age of the cities. Kharagpur, Durgapur and Asansol are comparatively newer cities, while Bhatpara is a fairly old one. Old cities may contain a population which has stabilised, while in the more modern urban centres the population is either growing or shifting. These percentages should be taken as a small indicator, since, as I have explained earlier in this chapter, one has to keep in mind the fact that vacancy occurs for a variety of reasons.

Comparison with 1960 data

A comparison with the data collected during the Houselisting Operation of 1960 is a very difficult task indeed. In Chapter I we have seen that the definition of a Census House as applied in the State of West Bengal differs radically from the definition and its application of 1970. In 1960, the then Census Superintendent had this to say in his report : "At this Census, not only has a Census House been identified with a structure or part of it having a separate main entrance, but the occupiers have been considered separately from the structure or structures occupied by them. Again, Census Houses used otherwise than as dwellings, have also been numbered and entered in the Houselists. The type of house described by O'Malley in 1911,

has ceased to be one Census House in 1961 and instead, it has been treated as many Census Houses as there are independent and separate structures within the compound or round the courtyard. The same principle has been applied in respect of all kinds of structures. Thus in an industrial establishment, if there are more than one structures housing different sections of the plant, then the number of Census Houses in that industrial establishment has been taken as more than one." In 1970 singleness of use and not the structure itself was given primary importance. The fundamental characteristics of a housing unit or of a unit in which other kinds of activities were carried was considered before the definition of Census House was applied. It, therefore, happens quite often that two or three separate structures were considered to be one Census House. A look at the definition and the instructions for the recording of Census Houses for which has been reproduced in the Appendix will make the 1970 approach very clear. For this reason the number of Census Houses in 1970 is considerably less than ten years ago. In 1970 there were 8,528,890 Census Houses, but in 1960 the figure was 10,926,147. There can, therefore, be no question of any comparability between the two sets of figures. Some features can, however, be noted from an examination of the ratios of different categories to the totals recorded during the two Houselisting Operations.

In this chapter we have examined specifically the distribution pattern of certain selected categories of use *viz.*, workshops-*cum*-residences, shops excluding eating houses and factories, workshops and worksheds. Figures for these categories of use are available for the houselisting of 1960 and, therefore, comparison between the two sets of data on the basis of ratios becomes possible. In the State as a whole, 1.77 per cent of the Census Houses were recorded as workshops-*cum*-dwellings in 1960; as against this, in 1970, 12.84 per cent of the houses have been placed in this category. Similarly, shops excluding eating houses accounted for 10.41 per cent of the Census Houses in 1960 and 26.23 per cent of the Census Houses in 1970. Factories, workshops and worksheds constituted 6.70 per cent of the Census Houses in 1960 and ten years later this category accounts for 12.48 per cent of the houses.

We have to remember that the basic difference in conception is so great that it casts its shadow over even these relative percentages, but, nevertheless, the trend is unmistakable: there has been a significant increase in the houses under these three uses, which certainly indicates a greater spread of the activities which these three categories constitute. Instances are unnecessary; Statement 8 makes the point much better. It shows that by and large this is the trend in the districts as well, with the most marked increase evident in the category 'workshop-residence'. In a few districts there is a slight decrease in the ratio: Malda has, for instance, recorded a smaller percentage of factories, workshops and worksheds in 1970; Howrah a lesser percentage of shops excluding eating houses and factories, workshops and worksheds; and Darjeeling a lesser percentage of factories, workshops and worksheds. Calcutta shows more or less similar percentages for shops excluding eating houses and factories, workshops and worksheds.

What is very clearly apparent is a striking rise in the percentage of workshops-residences in every district. Even if the rise is diluted by the fact that in 1960 far more houses were recorded, owing to the conceptual difference, that there has been a rise in the incidence of this kind of census house cannot be denied. A rise is in fact only to be expected, for an increase in the population means an increase in the activity of the people, and this marked increase is certainly a signpost showing the direction of this activity.

The lower percentages recorded for some categories of use in some districts, instances of which I have mentioned earlier are not really significant, in the sense that they cannot be made the basis for any definite conclusion. The more or less equal percentages for the three uses recorded in 1960 and 1970 in Calcutta, for example, can be said to point to the apparent lack of expansion which has occurred here and elsewhere in the State. The lower percentages of factories, workshops and worksheds in 1970 for Howrah would underscore the general stagnation of West Bengal's central urban area. One could consider whether this apparent expansion in trading and industrial activities on the whole has kept pace with the growth of the population. Faced with the uncertainties created by the differences in concepts a definite assessment of this is not really possible, but I would like to pose a question based on the comparative ratios in Statement 8. Would it be too far-fetched to read in this a parallel to the equally low growth rate registered by the metropolitan city and to the higher growth rates elsewhere? Twentyfour Parganas, for example, shows a much more noticeable increase in the percentages of the three uses as does Burdwan. Both districts have also registered high population growth rates. The conclusion seems inescapable.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of Census Houses according to Material of Wall for the State

Total Rural Urban	1970			
	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Burnt bricks	Cement concrete
1	2	3	4	5
Total	13.85	54.06	28.80	0.34
Rural	15.69	69.22	12.38	0.25
Urban	8.87	13.19	73.10	0.59



Materials of wall and roof of houses

Table H-II and its Subsidiary Table provide data on the materials with which the walls and roofs of houses are made. The materials have been classified into a number of categories, as the tables will show, and the incidence of use can be said to be a function of the economic and geographic features of the State and its districts. This is, of course, not always true, but generally so, since some of the materials are certainly used because of their cost and availability, geographic and climatic considerations. Rather than itemise everything in the tables, I have selected for comment some materials used in the State, materials whose use seems to me to indicate basically significant trends. For wall materials, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, burnt bricks and cement concrete would seem to span the entire range from cheap, easily available materials to those which are relatively more expensive and also more durable. Similarly, for roof materials I have selected the following for comment : grass, leaves, thatch etc ; tiles, slate and shingles ; corrugated iron sheets, zinc or other metal sheets ; and reinforced brick concrete or reinforced cement concrete.

Material of walls

An overall look at the picture for the State as a whole would give us the proper perspective. In West Bengal 13.85 per cent of the houses had walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo ; the greatest percentage is of mud walls, 54.06 per cent, and burnt bricks account for 28.80 per cent of the walls of the houses recorded. As one can expect, the greater percentage of the houses with walls made of grass, leaves etc. and mud occur in rural areas, while burnt bricks are more extensively used in urban areas.

The districts present a rather varied picture. Darjeeling has shown a percentage of 33.17 per cent of its houses with walls built with *katcha* materials ; 10.88 per cent of the houses were recorded as having walls of burnt brick. In Malda, the percentage of houses with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo walls is 26.06 per cent houses with mud walls accounted for 61.99 per cent. In Calcutta the percentage of houses which had walls made of temporary materials, *viz.* grass, leaves, reeds etc. and mud were 3.56 per cent and 8.96 per cent.

As a general feature in 1970 the figures show a definite shift in the predominant wall material from grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo in the mountains and foothills or, to be more exact, in the area where the rivers, debouching from the mountains, still carry with them stone and sand, to mud in the more southern,

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of Census Houses by Material of Wall 1970

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Census Houses by Material of Wall			
		Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Burnt bricks	Cement concrete
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST BENGAL	T	13.85	54.06	28.80	0.34
	R	15.69	69.22	12.38	0.25
	U	8.87	13.19	73.10	0.59
Darjeeling	T	33.17	6.33	10.88	9.35
	R	41.16	7.88	7.14	5.59
	U	8.74	1.57	22.31	20.84
Jalpaiguri	T	63.86	2.17	15.76	2.21
	R	66.81	2.40	14.23	2.43
	U	38.95	0.20	28.73	0.38
Cooch Behar	T	88.16	0.18	2.92	0.10
	R	91.94	0.19	1.20	0.08
	U	44.56	0.07	22.65	0.41
West Dinajpur	T	36.47	57.12	5.37	0.01
	R	35.65	60.85	3.05	0.01
	U	45.15	17.54	30.00	0.02
Malda	T	26.06	61.99	11.15	..
	R	26.57	64.86	7.88	..
	U	15.62	3.17	78.28	..
Murshidabad	T	9.74	71.44	18.16	0.01
	R	9.53	77.13	12.86	0.01
	U	11.50	22.07	64.24	0.01
Nadia	T	25.12	37.35	35.39	0.02
	R	28.05	45.80	24.29	0.02
	U	13.82	4.79	78.15	0.02
Twentyfour Parganas	T	10.84	51.69	35.84	0.11
	R	8.22	75.88	14.64	0.02
	U	15.41	9.63	72.70	0.25
Howrah	T	3.87	51.87	42.67	0.09
	R	3.42	78.75	17.37	0.01
	U	4.39	20.49	72.22	0.18
Hooghly	T	5.09	53.28	40.90	0.02
	R	4.30	72.15	23.11	0.02
	U	6.96	8.68	82.96	0.03
Burdwan	T	2.57	59.09	37.01	0.25
	R	2.69	74.23	22.36	0.02
	U	2.22	15.85	78.82	0.90
Birbhum	T	0.24	88.67	10.80	0.01
	R	0.25	92.46	7.10	0.01
	U	0.12	45.25	53.12	0.04
Bankura	T	0.56	85.45	13.28	0.01
	R	0.60	89.42	9.40	0.01
	U	0.18	46.13	51.77	0.03
Midnapore	T	5.56	84.31	8.73	0.05
	R	5.55	89.01	4.31	0.02
	U	5.70	37.24	53.02	0.27
Purulia	T	0.02	83.46	15.45	0.01
	R	0.02	88.70	10.34	0.01
	U	0.02	29.71	67.94	..
Calcutta	U	3.56	8.96	83.59	0.16

plains districts ; in fact, mud is the predominant material used for making walls in every district in West Bengal barring Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. This will naturally exclude the city of Calcutta which is an entirely urban area.

Rural-Urban differential

The more permanent materials are more extensively used in urban areas, but a feature worth noting is the very high incidence of temporary materials in the urban areas of some districts. These are Jalpaiguri, where most of the urban houses, 38.95 per cent, have walls built of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo ; Cooch Behar, where an even larger percentage have been recorded, 44.56 per cent, and West Dinajpur with a still higher percentage of 45.15 per cent. The incidence of houses with mud walls is marked in the urban areas of Murshidabad (22.07 per cent), Birbhum (45.25 per cent), Bankura (46.13 per cent), Midnapore (37.24 per cent) and Purulia (29.71 per cent). These are significant pointers to the nature of the urban areas in these districts. Functionally, they exhibit urban characteristics, but the urban standard, if one may use this term, is barely above that of rural areas, as far as the houses are concerned. One may remark that none of these districts have any industrial bases worth the name. The four districts with a concentration of heavy industries, *viz.* Twentyfour Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan, have fairly low percentages of temporary wall materials in urban areas.

Statement 3 sets out the picture as far as the cities are concerned. Temporary wall materials occur in significant numbers in Panihati, Kharagpur, Kamarhati, Burdwan, Howrah and South Dum Dum. In these cities, while it will not do consider this fact an index of urbanisation, it does indicate the extent of slum dwellings, for slum dwellings they certainly are, when they occur in the cities of their size.

Material of roof

As in the case of wall material it would be worthwhile to examine the information available for the State as a whole, to begin with. Of the total number of census houses 45.56 per cent had roofs made of grass, leaves, thatch, wood mud etc. ; 24.18 per cent had roofs of tiles, slate, shingle ; 12.66 per cent had roofs made of corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets ; and 14.10 per cent had roofs made of concrete, R.B.C. or R.C.C. As we would expect, a little over 60 per cent of the houses in rural areas had roofs made out of temporary materials such as grass, leaves, thatch etc. or mud, and over 37 per cent of the houses in urban areas had roofs made of concrete, R.B.C. or R.C.C.

Among the districts, concrete, R.B.C. and R.C.C. roofs occur most frequently in the district of Burdwan and least frequently in Cooch Behar. Purely temporary materials such as grass, leaves etc. occur most frequently in Birbhum district, closely followed by Bankura; these two districts have much in common in the shape of the

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of Census Houses by Material of Wall in Cities, 1970

Cities	Total No. of Census Houses	Percentage of Census Houses according to Material of Wall			
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calcutta	100	3.56	8.96	0.26	0.72
Bhatpara	100	2.63	1.96	0.12	0.03
Panihati	100	21.52	3.37	0.12	0.22
Kamarhati	100	19.47	5.42	0.21	0.10
Baranagar	100	9.91	8.25	1.14	0.15
South Dum Dum	100	25.04	5.81	0.07	0.88
Garden Reach	100	1.32	4.96	0.69	0.05
South Suburban	100	8.87	11.76	0.54	0.10
Howrah	100	4.60	16.34	1.20	0.35
Hooghly-Chinsura	100	4.58	5.90	0.44	0.22
Asansol	100	0.21	5.10	0.07	0.99
Burdwan	100	4.73	21.87	1.58	0.38
Durgapur	100	3.13	17.17	0.25	0.60
Kharagpur	100	0.58	24.37	0.15	0.14

Cities	Percentage of Census Houses according to Material of Wall				
	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other materials	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials not stated
1	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta	83.59	2.72	N	0.16	0.03
Bhatpara	95.19	0.05	..	0.02	..
Panihati	73.36	1.27	..	0.12	0.02
Kamarhati	73.03	1.24	..	0.52	0.01
Baranagar	79.33	0.73	..	0.49	..
South Dum Dum	65.99	2.00	..	0.02	0.19
Garden Reach	92.82	0.14	..	0.02	..
South Suburban	77.19	0.52	..	1.01	0.01
Howrah	75.68	1.58	..	0.23	0.02
Hooghly-Chinsura	87.83	0.98	..	0.05	..
Asansol	92.91	0.52	..	0.18	0.02
Burdwan	70.86	0.33	..	0.02	0.23
Durgapur	76.41	0.87	0.21	1.33	0.03
Kharagpur	69.79	1.75	2.60	0.62	..

traditional *dochala* type of houses, which is distinctive, and rarely found anywhere else. These houses usually have thatch as roof material though C.I. sheets are also being used.

Turning to the cities, we notice that the newer cities, Asansol, and Durgapur, have the highest percentage of houses with R.B.C./R.C.C. roofs, 64.36 per cent and 64.45 per cent respectively. Durgapur also has the second highest percentage of houses with grass, leaves, thatch or mud roofs. The picture is unmistakably one of a city which is still emerging, surrounded by the huts of construction workers, and the remnants of villages, but it also points to the growing menace of slums, for a considerable number of these huts have been built by encroachers, and migrants who have swarmed to the new city. Grass, leaves, thatch or mud roofs occur in significant numbers in Burdwan and Kharagpur as well ; this can be because in neither of these cities has urbanism, as a quality, really become an organic inducement to growth. One, Burdwan, is a city which grew to service its agricultural hinterland, and the other around the huge railway workshop and colony.

Tiles, slates and shingle roofs have been found in fair numbers in those cities where grass, leaves, thatch or mud roofed houses are very few. These are obviously substitutes, therefore, for the more primitive material ; we may not be justified in concluding that the level of urbanism is higher in these cities but a reason could be the fact that these are comparatively older urban areas ; the cities in this category are Calcutta (37.36 per cent), Bhatpara (66.10 per cent), Panihati (43.44 per cent), Kamarhati (55.52 per cent), Baranagar (33.00 per cent), South Dum Dum (40.89 per cent), Garden Reach (74.64 per cent), South Suburban (39.77 per cent), Howrah (50.05 per cent) and Hooghly-Chinsura (30.57 per cent). Asansol (22.83 per cent) should also be put down with the other cities, but it has the lowest percentage of this kind of roof material, and this could again ascribed to the peculiar characteristics of the city's past as a centre for mining and transport. If Asansol is left out, the other cities are all part of the Calcutta Metropolitan District, and this is worth noting because it will rationalise this feature to some extent. The Calcutta Metropolitan District is undoubtedly concentrated low-level urbanism, if it is anything at all. The one factor which distinguishes them the noticeable lack of conspicuous consumption and the absence of that very vigorous flow of money which characterises a prosperous urban area.

This is borne out by the not insignificant incidence of houses with C.I. sheets or other metal sheet roofs : Calcutta has 12.60 per cent of such houses, Panihati 13.81 per cent, Hooghly-Chinsura 12.67 per cent.

Except for Durgapur and Asansol, in all the cities of West Bengal less than half of the houses have roofs made of R.B.C./R.C.C. or concrete. Calcutta, the capital, has only 45.06 per cent of such houses. This feature reinforces, once again, the fact that urbanism as a quality, is at a very low level in the State although it covers a large section of the population. Urbanism is not, in this State, synonymous

STATEMENT 4

Percentage of Census Houses by Material of Roof 1970

State/District	Percentage of Census Houses by Material of Roof				
	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, thatch, wood, mud etc.	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron sheets, zinc or other metal sheets	Concrete, RBC/RCC
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST BENGAL	T	45.56	24.18	12.66	14.10
	R	60.02	20.23	11.86	5.56
	U	6.57	34.83	14.81	37.14
Darjeeling	T	41.25	1.08	48.06	6.50
	R	51.69	1.01	42.69	1.72
	U	9.35	1.29	64.47	21.10
Jalpaiguri	T	55.71	4.58	30.83	2.31
	R	60.58	4.56	27.20	1.54
	U	14.56	4.73	61.54	8.80
Cooch Behar	T	67.84	0.65	30.04	0.74
	R	72.83	0.60	25.88	0.28
	U	10.40	1.36	77.97	6.10
West Dinajpur	T	72.78	7.37	16.36	3.06
	R	77.02	7.69	13.30	1.70
	U	27.77	3.90	48.80	17.44
Malda	T	42.34	45.77	5.05	4.36
	R	44.17	46.49	4.67	3.35
	U	4.79	31.08	12.68	25.01
Murshidabad	T	46.52	27.98	12.33	8.19
	R	50.27	28.20	12.37	6.39
	U	13.95	26.06	11.96	23.79
Nadia	T	28.42	23.15	27.40	12.47
	R	34.95	25.51	26.03	7.51
	U	3.28	14.05	32.66	31.59
Twentyfour Parganas	T	32.15	39.61	8.99	15.83
	R	48.99	35.52	7.47	5.99
	U	2.86	46.73	11.63	32.95
Howrah	T	16.90	47.91	13.06	18.23
	R	30.53	44.53	15.79	6.49
	U	0.99	51.85	9.87	31.95
Hooghly	T	28.45	37.14	10.63	17.47
	R	39.15	33.57	12.28	10.95
	U	3.14	45.58	6.73	32.86
Burdwan	T	51.81	9.98	9.61	23.83
	R	64.78	8.25	9.94	12.67
	U	14.78	14.93	8.67	55.69
Birbhum	T	77.55	2.50	11.55	8.05
	R	80.56	2.43	11.69	5.04
	U	43.09	3.26	9.89	42.54
Bankura	T	77.68	3.85	8.85	8.22
	R	81.44	3.94	8.25	5.24
	U	40.36	2.91	14.89	37.77
Midnapore	T	74.37	13.30	5.83	5.10
	R	78.70	13.32	4.82	2.35
	U	30.99	13.12	15.94	32.63
Purulia	T	61.30	27.17	2.28	7.62
	R	66.22	25.38	1.94	5.59
	U	10.82	45.51	5.73	28.40
Calcutta	U	1.16	37.36	12.60	45.06

with prosperity ; it means in effect vast stretches of huts and slums huddled together around small islands of modern mansions, bungalows, and skyscrapers.

The data on houses as a whole—Appendix to Table H—II

The Appendix to Table H-II presents the distribution of residential Census Houses by material of wall cross classified by material of roof. In other words, one can arrive at a fairly good picture of the nature of the houses from this Appendix. This is a new table and should prove to be of considerable value. The data has been presented for residential Census Houses only, as the nature of construction of such houses provides significant pointers to the relative economic levels of different areas. In fact, it is from this point of view that the data will prove to be invaluable.

The actual materials used for wall and roof have been grouped together into two main categories. Broadly speaking, the division is between what one can call *katcha* materials such as grass, leaves, reeds and *pucca* materials such as burnt bricks, C.I. sheets, cement, stone, etc. It is apparent that the house which is made out of *katcha* material would connote, generally speaking, a low economic level of housing, whereas a house which has wall and roof made out of the second category of materials would denote relative prosperity. The combinations of these two factors, *katcha* wall material with a more durable roof and *vice versa*, would indicate levels in between these two.

The vast majority of the houses in West Bengal are built of temporary and cheap materials. The main difference that one notices is, as one would expect, between rural and urban areas ; in rural areas the greatest number of houses are built entirely of *katcha* materials, whereas in urban areas *pucca* materials are more extensively used for either wall or roof. In the State as a whole, there were 3,618,210 residential Census Houses built entirely of temporary materials and 2,043,775 houses which were built with more durable materials. 1,910,690 houses had walls made with temporary materials and roofs with something more durable. Looking at the rural and urban areas separately, one finds that of the houses built entirely of more durable materials only 609,280 houses were found in rural areas and 1,434,495 houses in urban areas. In the rural areas 3,495,545 houses were built entirely of temporary materials and a number equivalent roughly to one-third of this, *i.e.* 1,541,790 had roofs made of more durable materials.

It would help if one categorised the houses by the level of construction material used. House built entirely of *pucca* materials, *i.e.* with walls built of burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement, and roofs made of tiles, slates, shingles, corrugated iron sheets, concrete, R.C.C./R.B.C. could be called category I houses ; houses with walls built of burnt bricks, C.I. sheet or other metal sheets, stone or cement and roofs of grass, leaves, thatch wood or mud as category II ; houses

STATEMENT 5

Percentage of Census Houses according to Material of Roof in Cities

Cities	Total No. of Census Houses	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud etc.	Tiles, slates shingle	Corrugated iron sheet, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete, RBC/ RCC	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Calcutta	100	1.16	37.36	12.60	2.47	1.24	..	45.06	0.11
Bhatpara	100	0.05	66.10	2.76	4.05	2.80	..	24.14	0.10
Panihati	100	0.48	43.44	13.81	4.16	2.30	..	35.78	0.03
Kamarhati	100	0.92	55.52	7.97	2.52	1.53	.	31.51	0.03
Baranagar	100	0.79	33.00	7.94	2.87	5.55	..	49.85	..
South Dum Dum	100	1.54	40.89	8.59	2.34	0.68	..	45.75	0.21
Garden Reach	100	0.11	74.64	3.33	2.28	0.04	..	19.60	..
South Suburban	100	0.59	39.77	9.77	5.29	1.12	..	43.42	0.04
Howrah	100	0.49	50.05	9.43	1.76	2.90	Nil	35.30	0.07
Hooghly-Chinsura	100	0.76	30.57	12.67	1.57	22.01	0.89	31.33	0.20
Asansol	100	2.92	22.83	5.19	1.91	2.73	..	64.36	0.06
Burdwan	100	29.28	6.01	11.62	2.35	6.71	..	43.65	0.38
Durgapur	100	20.06	3.31	9.43	2.62	0.06	..	64.45	0.07
Kharagpur	100	18.89	6.62	16.50	9.45	2.97	0.14	45.43	..

with walls built of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboos, mud, unburnt bricks, woods and roofs of tiles, slate, shingles, C. I. sheets, concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C. category III ; and houses with walls built of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboos, mud, unburnt bricks or wood and roofs built of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or mud as category IV. It is quite easy to quarrel with this categorisation, to reverse categories II and III, and to point out that *katcha* houses do not mean economic insufficiency. The only reason that it is offered is because it makes the comparative picture more easily apparent, from a particular standpoint.

The State has, it will be seen, a majority of category IV houses, followed by category I and III. As one can expect, category I houses are found mainly in urban areas, but the disparity between rural and urban in this State is clearly brought out by the fact that of the total number of category I houses a very small number 609,280 are found in rural areas. The vast majority of the houses in rural areas belong to categories III and IV. Category II houses occur in small numbers in this State, there being a total of 33,690 such houses, of which the greater number 23,260, occur, paradoxically, in the rural areas. But this means nothing, since the categorisation is arbitrary.

It could be said that the standard of houses in the country is noticeably lower in the eastern States as compared to the more developed states in the West. Orissa has 2,731,745 category IV houses out of a total of 3,870,390 and the next largest category is category III. This is the pattern in the rural areas of the State as a whole ; whereas in the urban areas, category I has the largest number followed by category III and IV. The largest category of houses in Bihar State as a whole is category III followed by category IV and the third largest category is category I. As in Orissa, rural areas exhibit the same pattern as the State as a whole, whereas in the urban areas, the largest category is category I, followed by III and IV in that order. In contrast, in the State of Gujarat, the largest category *in the State as a whole* is category I, followed by category III and IV. In the rural areas, the largest category of houses is category III, followed by category I, with category IV coming a very poor third. Although the urban areas exhibit the same pattern as other States, *i.e.*, the largest category being category I followed by category III and IV in that order, the difference is that the number of houses in category III and IV in the urban areas is very low indeed compared to the number of houses in category I.

There are 1,026,630 category I houses in the urban areas, 191,920 category III houses and only 26,335 category IV houses. In other words, the overall standard of house constructions in urban areas can be said to be much higher than in the eastern States.

The patterns noticed above must be read with the figures, because the distribution by category does vary considerably. In Bihar, for instance, the number of

houses in categories III and IV are roughly approximate, viz. 3.1 million and 3.4 million; whereas the third largest category, category I, has only 1.6 million. In West Bengal, are there 3.6 million category IV houses, 2 million category I houses and 1.9 million category III houses. It will be seen that the number of houses in category I and III are roughly approximate. In Orissa, category IV houses far outnumber houses in other categories, as far as the State as a whole is concerned, and also if one considers the rural stratum separately; in urban areas, out of a total of 350,660 houses 161,315 houses are in category I and 167,915 houses in categories III and IV together. The picture in the urban areas in this State will be seen to vary significantly from West Bengal, where, in the urban areas, the largest number of houses by far are in category I.

Turning to the districts of West Bengal, we find that the picture is not very different from the State as a whole. But a few areas deserves to be mentioned by themselves. In Calcutta, of the 561,950 residential houses the greatest number, 477,060, are category I houses with category III coming second with a much smaller number, 78,640. Category IV forms an extremely small proportion of the total number of residential houses, there being only 3,370 such houses.

In the urban areas of three districts, West Dinajpur, Bankura and Birbhum, we notice that the majority of the residential Census Houses belong to category IV, i.e. completely *katcha*, although there are almost equal numbers of category I, i.e. completely *pucca* houses. The urban areas of West Dinajpur has 7,565 category IV and 7,300 category I houses; Bankura's urban stratum has 12,170 category IV houses and 11,625 category I houses, and the urban areas of Birbhum have 10,625 category IV houses and 9,545 category I houses. Obviously, one can conclude, these are urban areas which are barely urban, and one would not be entirely wrong. But a factor which surely will enter into any final assessment is the extent to which the climate influences house types. Places with very fierce summers are likely to have houses with mud walls and thatched roofs which are cooler than houses built of brick or metal sheets. Both Birbhum and Bankura are notorious for their prolonged and intensely hot summers, and West Dinajpur gets a lot of rain. This factor is, however, likely to play only a minor role; the predominant factor would surely be economic.

Another feature which one notices in the districts West Bengal is the very great gap between the different categories of houses; category IV houses, at times together with category III, far outweigh the other categories. This surely speaks for the economic disparities that exist, especially in rural areas, and between the cities of the State and the rural hinterland.

It would be evident from the Appendix to the Table H-II that while the emphasis as far as house construction is concerned in the cities is on *pucca* materials, houses built of more temporary and cheaper materials are seen to occur in fairly

significant numbers. This cannot be taken to be anything but a pointer to the abysmally low level of housing in the cities. As population centres they are large in size but this is offset by the fact that a good proportion of the population cannot yet afford anything but the most primitive kind of housing. It would on the other hand, be wrong to conclude that, in rural areas, the use of these materials is unfailingly a sign of poverty, and will continue to remain so. At the moment it is undoubtedly a sign of economic insufficiency, leading households to take recourse to primitive materials, since they can afford nothing else; but, there is the question of adequate supply of *pucca* materials which is not always satisfactory. Stone, for instance, is something which is extremely rare in this State, being as it is, an area of soft alluvial soil. Bricks, of course, abound in some areas, but are not universally prepared, since the soil of some of the areas does not lend itself to brick making. Just how far the supply of durable materials has influenced these figures cannot be determined nor is it the business of this report. But often in villages the material chosen is on the basis of propensities which grow out of conservative attitudes, and because these materials make good, clean and cool houses, with a little treatment, and are fairly durable. Therefore, just as one can hope to see the extinction of the use of *katcha* materials in cities and urban areas, one can also hope for a continued use of temporary materials in rural areas as being more economical and more suited to the terrain.

IV

Households and the number of rooms occupied

Table H-III presents data on the number of households together with the number of members of each sex in each of them, and also the number of rooms occupied by these households. The table shows the break-up of the number of households by the number of rooms that they occupied. The enumerators, while collecting this data, enquired into the number of persons in each household, not by asking for details person by person, but by asking the head of the household how many persons there were in that household. The figures given by the respondents, must, therefore, necessarily be only approximate, and cannot be taken to be an exact total. The enumerators asked the head of the household to exclude anybody who was not a normal resident, although persons who had been living for more than three months were to be included. In the population census the enumerators used different criteria to determine the eligibility of a person to be enumerated, as the definitions and instructions will show. The figures arrived at during the Houselisting Operation cannot, therefore, really be matched exactly with the population enumeration which followed it.

A household was defined as “a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up with related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a jail.” [Paragraph 44, pages 17-18 : Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedule.] The head of the household was defined as a person “who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex.In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household.” [Paragraph 47, pages 18-19 ; Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedule.]

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of households by number of rooms occupied, 1970

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households with one room	Households with two rooms	Households with three rooms
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL	T	65.20	23.09	6.37
	R	66.01	23.39	5.82
	U	62.84	22.20	7.97
Darjeeling	T	48.39	29.23	13.46
	R	48.71	29.57	13.79
	U	47.30	28.05	12.35
Jalpaiguri	T	62.25	28.76	6.16
	R	62.35	29.11	6.03
	U	61.21	25.25	7.52
Cooch Behar	T	56.07	27.07	10.23
	R	55.34	27.48	10.40
	U	66.40	21.18	7.80
West Dinajpur	T	69.12	22.21	5.84
	R	69.83	22.07	5.55
	U	60.32	24.03	9.30
Malda	T	56.49	27.73	9.77
	R	57.19	27.62	9.52
	U	39.37	30.48	16.05
Murshidabad	T	62.32	25.70	6.09
	R	63.38	25.43	5.73
	U	51.40	28.44	9.77
Nadia	T	75.46	17.08	4.46
	R	78.77	15.61	3.64
	U	61.07	23.45	8.00
Twentyfour Parganas	T	74.55	17.24	4.88
	R	80.02	14.73	3.35
	U	64.61	21.79	7.68
Howrah	T	59.95	26.17	6.83
	R	53.84	31.81	6.72
	U	67.52	19.18	6.97
Hooghly	T	56.38	26.89	8.27
	R	53.46	29.35	8.40
	U	63.54	20.85	7.94
Burdwan	T	56.35	28.23	7.51
	R	58.30	25.85	7.50
	U	50.45	35.39	7.52
Birbhum	T	64.71	24.85	5.32
	R	65.48	24.64	5.08
	U	54.48	27.70	8.45
Bankura	T	70.28	20.71	5.01
	R	71.39	20.18	4.75
	U	56.64	27.16	8.17
Midnapore	T	65.45	24.08	4.65
	R	66.24	25.88	4.34
	U	56.15	26.44	8.29
Purulia	T	66.61	24.93	6.00
	R	67.54	24.69	5.82
	U	55.63	27.86	8.14
Calcutta	U	67.64	17.25	8.08

A room was defined as follows : "A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height." These definitions and the implications that each had have been discussed in Chapter I. It has been explained in that Chapter that not all rooms were considered to be rooms for the purposes of the Housing Report ; a room had to be used for living or sleeping before it was considered to be a room.

By and large, the definitions are the same as those used in 1960. One must keep in mind the fact that rooms varied greatly in size and it is not possible to draw any conclusion regarding congestion, since we do not really know the exact areas involved. Three persons in a room in a rural area may mean nothing at all, since the room may be extremely large, whereas in an urban area it might mean a degree of congestion owing to the relatively smaller rooms found in an urban flat. There is, however, no hard and fast rule that urban areas have smaller rooms, since there are palaces and hovels side by side in most cities and towns. One can, nevertheless, look at the figures if only to determine what the pattern is. In conjunction with other data which scholars may be able to derive, some characteristics of housing conditions could then be drawn.

Table H-III has categorised census households into those which have one, two, three, four, five and an unspecified number of rooms. The detailed picture is available in the table district by district for the urban and rural strata.

My observations in this Chapter are confined to a few of these categories only because these appear to me to be meaningful in terms of the varying conditions in the State and the households living within it. I have selected households with one, two, and three rooms for comment. The data on households with one room would reveal some features at a low level of economic prosperity ; two roomed households would throw some light on a large section of the population which is a little higher on the economic scale but not by any means affluent, whereas three rooms would mark the watershed between the relatively less fortunate households and others.

Statement 1 presents this selected information in terms of percentages of households by the number of rooms occupied. We notice at once by far the largest percentage is of one roomed households. In the State as a whole, they account for 65.20 per cent of the households. In the rural and urban areas the percentages are almost the same, *i.e.* over 60 per cent. Households with two rooms account for 23.09 per cent of the total number of households in the State and the percentages in the rural and urban areas are again almost the same. With three roomed households we see a sharp drop to 6.37 per cent ; the figures give an indication of the immense gap which remains between the majority of the households in the State and those who can be considered to be relatively more fortunate. In terms of numbers of households by far the greatest number are living in one or two roomed houses in both rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of households by number of rooms occupied, 1960

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households with one room	Households with two rooms	Households with three rooms
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL	T	64.69	21.88	6.73
	R	63.58	23.42	6.64
	U	68.05	17.20	7.00
Darjeeling	T	49.41	29.05	11.68
	R	48.16	30.25	12.25
	U	53.44	25.18	9.86
Jalpaiguri	T	65.05	23.06	6.54
	R	65.33	23.19	6.40
	U	59.19	20.33	9.57
Cooch Behar	T	55.87	26.75	11.13
	R	54.53	27.46	11.50
	U	75.37	16.51	5.72
West Dinajpur	T	62.91	26.42	7.45
	R	62.85	26.59	7.46
	U	63.93	23.36	7.27
Malda	T	56.01	27.49	10.02
	R	56.37	27.53	9.86
	U	47.53	26.44	13.89
Murshidabad	T	56.39	25.66	7.47
	R	56.77	25.89	7.30
	U	53.47	23.69	9.81
Nadia	T	75.81	15.24	4.47
	R	79.03	13.87	3.64
	U	60.44	21.75	8.43
Twentyfour Parganas	T	74.01	16.47	4.98
	R	75.86	16.08	4.32
	U	70.45	17.21	6.25
Howrah	T	61.70	24.27	6.78
	R	61.13	25.05	6.68
	U	64.67	20.20	7.28
Hooghly	T	58.50	25.36	8.26
	R	55.22	28.09	8.74
	U	66.82	18.45	7.03
Burdwan	T	59.35	24.73	7.96
	R	60.34	24.02	7.76
	U	54.96	27.85	8.82
Birbhum	T	62.66	24.20	6.18
	R	62.93	24.17	6.05
	U	56.55	25.09	9.14
Bankura	T	70.34	20.10	5.35
	R	71.02	19.89	5.15
	U	61.30	22.90	8.06
Midnapore	T	59.11	25.86	6.20
	R	59.19	25.97	6.10
	U	58.19	24.62	7.40
Purulia	T	66.47	23.08	6.46
	R	67.33	22.80	6.34
	U	53.96	27.19	8.25
Calcutta	U	71.86	13.25	6.70

Statement 1 gives the same information for each district. The pattern is the same in every district and all the districts have the same pattern as the State. Considering all the districts as a whole, taking rural and urban areas together, the largest percentage of households with one room are found in Nadia district, which has a percentage of 75.46 of its households living in one room. Darjeeling district has the lowest percentage, 48.39, but this is also considerably more than all the other categories in that district. Considering rural areas separately, Twentyfour Parganas district has the highest percentage of households in one room (80.02 per cent) and the district of Darjeeling again has the lowest percentage *viz.* 48.71. In the urban stratum, the highest percentage of households living in one room has been recorded in Howrah district (67.52 per cent), while the lowest percentage for urban areas has been recorded in Malda district, 39.37 per cent. The highest percentage of households with two rooms has been recorded in Darjeeling district, 29.23 per cent, and the lowest in Nadia district, 17.08 per cent. Taking rural areas as a separate sector the district whose rural area has the largest percentage of these households is Howrah district with 31.81 per cent, and the lowest has been recorded in Twentyfour Parganas district, 14.73 per cent. For the urban stratum the highest percentage of two roomed households occurs in Burdwan district with 35.39 per cent and the lowest in Howrah district with 19.18 per cent. Turning to three roomed households the largest percentage has been recorded in Darjeeling district with 13.46 per cent and the lowest percentage occurs in Nadia district with 4.46 per cent. Again, considering rural and urban areas separately, the highest percentage in rural areas occurs in Darjeeling district with 13.79 per cent and the lowest in Twentyfour Parganas district with 3.35 per cent, while for urban areas the highest percentage is in Malda district with 16.05 and the lowest percentage has been recorded in Howrah district with 6.97 per cent.

Taking the districts one by one, these noticeable features can be said to categorise certain districts because more than one feature occurs in single district. For instance, Darjeeling district has the lowest number of households with one room, considering the district as a whole, and also among the rural areas of all districts; it has the highest number of households of two rooms and the highest number of three roomed households in the rural areas of all districts. Howrah district has the lowest number of households with three rooms in the urban areas. Malda district has the lowest number of households having one room in the urban areas and highest number of households of three rooms in the urban areas of all districts. Nadia district has the highest number of households with one room, the lowest number of households with two rooms and the lowest percentage of households with three rooms. Twentyfour Parganas district has the highest percentage of households with one room in the rural areas of all districts and, in the same strata, the lowest number of households with two and three rooms. Howrah district has the highest number of households with one room in the urban strata of the State, and the lowest number of households with two rooms in the same strata, but in the rural strata it has the highest number of households with two rooms. Burdwan district has the highest number of households with two rooms in the urban strata and the second lowest number of households with three rooms in the same strata.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of households by number of rooms occupied in Cities, 1970

Cities	House- holds with one room	House- holds with two rooms	House- holds with three rooms
1	2	3	4
Calcutta	67.64	17.25	8.08
Bhatpara	68.19	19.94	5.64
Panihati	58.86	26.53	8.57
Kamarhati	70.90	18.64	5.72
Baranagar	56.53	23.67	10.24
South Dum Dum	56.16	25.10	11.28
Garden Reach	77.30	14.42	4.25
South Suburban	56.31	25.02	10.95
Howrah	69.61	17.35	6.71
Hooghly-Chinsura	49.09	25.69	11.62
Asansol	50.56	32.63	8.82
Burdwan	54.71	24.26	9.40
Durgapur	44.12	46.25	6.41
Kharagpur	64.89	23.79	7.07

The figures for Darjeeling district would seem to indicate that it is a comfortable district as far as housing is concerned. This is however not necessarily true ; the cold climate makes it necessary to make the rooms smaller, to conserve warmth, and consequently there are more rooms in an average house in that district than any other. The characteristics have little to do with affluence.

A look at the data for cities reveals the same pattern which we have noticed already in the districts. Eight cities *viz.* Panihati, Baranagar, South Dum Dum, South Suburban, Hooghly-Chinsura, Asansol, Burdwan and Durgapur have less than 60 per cent of the households living in one room ; the lowest percentage has been recorded in Durgapur, 44.12 per cent. The highest percentage of households in one room has been recorded in Garden Reach, 77.30 per cent. The highest frequency of households with two rooms is in Durgapur with 46.25 per cent and the lowest in Garden Reach with 14.42 per cent. The highest frequency of households with three rooms occurs in Hooghly-Chinsura, 11.62 per cent, and the lowest in Garden Reach with 4.25 per cent. Garden Reach has the highest number of households living in one room and the lowest number of households living in two and three rooms among the cities.

A reading of Statement 1 with Statement 2 presented in this Chapter, will make the change in the distribution pattern of households by the number of rooms evident. One notices that, although ten years have passed since the houselisting was done once again in this State, the distribution among these three main categories remains much the same. The shifts are, in most cases, only marginal, which would seem to indicate that the accommodation available to households has not really improved. Of course, one cannot say that it has worsened, either. The urban areas of Twentyfour Parganas, Hooghly and Calcutta, which form a big portion of the Calcutta Metropolitan District, show a slight drop in the percentages of households with one room and a corresponding rise in the percentages of households with three rooms. In the urban areas of Howrah, on the other hand, which is also a part of the Calcutta Metropolitan District there has been a rise in the percentage of households with one room and a drop in the percentage of households with two and three rooms. In the rural areas of ten out of the fifteen districts of the State, *viz.* Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Twentyfour Parganas, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia the percentages of households with one room has risen. In the same areas the percentage of households with three rooms has dropped. Calcutta City, on the other hand, shows a drop in the number of households with one room and a rise in the number of households with two and three rooms. The drop in the percentages of households with one room is fairly substantial.

In 1960 the number of persons per room was computed and presented in the Housing Report. A reading of Statements 4 and 6 will indicate the comparative increase in the number of persons per room which has taken place over ten years. All the districts have recorded an overall increase which would seem to indicate that

STATEMENT 4

Percentage of persons per room in West Bengal and its Districts, 1970

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Person per room	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Person per room
1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL	T	3.70	Twentyfour Parganas	T	4.23
	R	3.83		R	4.67
	U	3.36		U	3.60
Darjeeling	T	2.84	Howrah	T	3.43
	R	2.84		R	3.51
	U	2.84		U	3.32
Jalpaiguri	T	3.56	Hooghly	T	3.31
	R	3.56		R	3.39
	U	3.53		U	3.12
Cooch Behar	T	3.28	Burdwan	T	3.26
	R	3.24		R	3.36
	U	3.88		U	2.99
West Dinajpur	T	3.87	Birbhum	T	3.71
	R	3.86		R	3.76
	U	4.01		U	3.11
Malda	T	3.69	Bankura	T	3.99
	R	3.67		R	4.07
	U	3.02		U	3.24
Murshidabad	T	3.75	Midnapore	T	3.82
	R	3.84		R	3.88
	U	3.01		U	3.21
Nadia	T	4.38	Purulia	T	3.79
	R	4.65		R	3.85
	U	3.49		U	3.21
			Calcutta	U	3.40

STATEMENT 5

Percentage of persons per room in the Cities, 1970

Cities	Person per room	Cities	Person per room
1	2	1	2
Calcutta	3.40	South Suburban	3.21
Bhatpara	4.36	Howrah	3.29
Panihati	3.53	Hooghly-Chinsura	2.89
Kamarhati	3.57	Asansol	3.05
Baranagar	3.21	Burdwan	3.03
South Dum Dum	3.27	Durgapur	2.69
Garden Reach	4.30	Kharagpur	3.59

the provision of rooms has not been keeping pace with the population increase. In the urban areas a slight fall in the number of persons per room has been recorded in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, but the fall is negligible. An increase in the number of persons per room in rural areas has, however, been recorded in all the districts. The increase is, again, very slight, but the fact that the increase is all over the State has to be noted, since, in real terms, it would indicate the increased demand for housing. If two persons per room is taken as an adequate ratio we find that in West Bengal, as a whole, the number of persons is greater and nowhere is it as low as two. As one can expect, the lowest number is in Darjeeling district where the number of rooms recorded is comparatively higher owing to factors that have been noted earlier in this Chapter. An interesting feature is the fact that the highest number of persons per room has been recorded in the rural areas of Twentyfour Parganas district. The rural region immediately surrounding Calcutta—in Nadia and Twentyfour Parganas districts—has the highest number of persons per room in the entire State. But Calcutta itself has a lower person to room ratio, although it still is more than the norm of two persons per room. There is no city in this State where the norm has not been exceeded. The highest number of persons per room is in Bhatpara, and the lowest has been recorded, as one would expect, in the new city of Durgapur, but even here it is more than the norm. The overall picture is one of inadequate housing space, if one relies entirely on this data. Whether the inadequacy is owing to a sluggish rate of house construction or the inadequacy which comes with a spurt in economic growth the table will not show, but it needs a glance at the State to realise that one of the causative factors is the slump in the growth of the State's economy, not in anything else, and the general inability of the people to afford anything more than the barest minimum of space.

What conclusions, if any, can be drawn from the data in this table? If a preponderance of one roomed households has been noticed in the cities or in the urban areas of the district one could argue that the inflow of migrants into urban areas has swelled the number. In West Bengal this conclusion is not warranted, because rural areas show an equal preponderance of households living in one room. In a very general sense, the fact that the majority of households live in one room does indicate the unsatisfactory standard of housing which this State has. The fact that households with three or more rooms form an insignificant part of the total number of households corroborates this. But in some areas the number of households with three or more rooms is comparatively more than in other areas. This is true of Darjeeling, the urban areas of Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, the rural areas of Cooch Behar, Malda, Hooghly and, among the cities, Baranagar, South Dum Dum, Hooghly-Chinsura, Asansol, Burdwan and South Suburban. A person who has some knowledge of these areas will see that these are by no means the most prosperous areas of the State. In fact, the cities mentioned in the preceding lines are, in every sense, comparatively poor. Besides, the data presented in Table H-II would lead to a conclusion contradictory to this. Factors such as a cold climate, small rooms which one finds in the relatively older cities, and the fact that,

STATEMENT 6
Percentage of persons' per Room 1960

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Person per room
1	2	3
WEST BENGAL	Total	3.30
	Rural	3.39
	Urban	3.05
Darjeeling	Total	2.57
	Rural	2.56
	Urban	2.60
Jalpaiguri	Total	3.34
	Rural	3.32
	Urban	3.59
Cooch Behar	Total	2.96
	Rural	2.90
	Urban	4.13
West Dinajpur	Total	3.56
	Rural	3.54
	Urban	3.97
Malda	Total	3.35
	Rural	3.37
	Urban	2.84
Murshidabad	Total	3.02
	Rural	3.05
	Urban	2.72
Nadia	Total	3.95
	Rural	4.20
	Urban	3.11
Twentyfour Parganas	Total	3.79
	Rural	4.12
	Urban	3.22
Howrah	Total	3.12
	Rural	3.18
	Urban	2.99
Hooghly	Total	3.10
	Rural	3.16
	Urban	2.93
Burdwan	Total	3.08
	Rural	3.15
	Urban	3.83
Birbhum	Total	3.22
	Rural	3.24
	Urban	2.96
Bankura	Total	3.76
	Rural	3.81
	Urban	3.21
Midnapore	Total	3.17
	Rural	3.19
	Urban	2.94
Purulia	Total	3.57
	Rural	3.63
	Urban	2.90
Calcutta	Urban	3.03

given a particular level of house building viz. with primitive and temporary materials, three rooms are not a real sign of affluence, have to be considered, and, in the light of this, one has to admit that no detailed findings can be deduced regarding the distribution pattern that we have seen, except the fact that the provision of adequate accommodation to households has not progressed in this State in any substantial sense. Perhaps in Calcutta, and the urban areas of Hooghly and Twentyfour Parganas the position is a little better, but elsewhere, especially in the rural areas it is, if anything, worse.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of Census Households in Owned and Rented Houses to total number of Census Households, 1970

State/District	Owned/ Rented	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL	Owned Rented	79.77 20.23	93.24 6.76	40.13 59.87
Darjeeling	Owned Rented	48.03 51.97	51.88 48.12	34.68 65.32
Jalpaiguri	Owned Rented	62.23 37.77	62.17 37.83	62.82 37.18
Cooch Behar	Owned Rented	91.16 8.84	92.69 7.31	69.49 30.51
West Dinajpur	Owned Rented	96.44 3.56	98.01 1.99	77.03 22.97
Malda	Owned Rented	96.78 3.22	97.76 2.24	73.01 26.99
Murshidabad	Owned Rented	95.52 4.48	97.87 2.13	71.45 28.55
Nadia	Owned Rented	89.56 10.44	93.57 6.43	72.19 27.81
Twentyfour Parganas	Owned Rented	9.87 20.13	96.71 3.29	49.27 50.73
Howrah	Owned Rented	69.85 30.15	97.57 2.43	35.52 64.48
Hooghly	Owned Rented	79.83 20.17	94.25 5.75	44.51 55.49
Burdwan	Owned Rented	73.93 26.07	86.76 13.24	35.19 64.81
Birbhum	Owned Rented	95.02 4.98	97.25 2.75	65.41 34.59
Bankura	Owned Rented	97.01 2.99	98.53 1.47	78.36 21.64
Midnapore	Owned Rented	93.87 6.13	97.48 2.52	51.60 48.40
Purulia	Owned Rented	94.31 5.69	97.58 2.42	55.74 44.26
Calcutta	Owned Rented	18.63 81.37	.. ..	18.63 81.37

V

Tenure Status

Data on the tenure status of households has been presented in Table H-IV. This can be said to be a new table since it does not really correspond to Table E-II of the 1961 census. In the previous census, the tenure status of the house was presented for wholly or partly residential houses ; in this table, the figures relate to households where the number of members in the households is cross-classified by tenure status.

Considering the tenure status of households in the State as a whole, we find that in West Bengal 79.77 per cent of the households live in their own houses. Considering during the rural areas separately, 93.24 per cent of the households live in their own houses ; similarly, 40.13 per cent of the households live in their own houses in urban areas. It will be seen that while in the rural areas almost all the households own the houses in which they live, in the urban areas the majority of the households live in rented houses. Statement I presents the percentages of households living in owned and rented houses in the State and districts. We find that in seven districts, viz. Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Twentyfour Parganas, Hooghly, Howrah and Burdwan a substantial percentage of the households live in rented houses ; in Darjeeling, the percentage is higher than that of households living in their own houses. Jalpaiguri has a fairly high percentage, 37.77 per cent, of such households, whereas Twentyfour Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan have percentages ranging between 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Nadia has a little more than 10 per cent of its households living in rented houses. The remaining districts have very small percentages of their households living in rented houses as the Statement I will show. Predictably, in Calcutta, the vast majority of households live in rented houses.

Taking the rural stratum separately, in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, one notices that a considerable number of the households live in rented houses. One can also say that this is true of Burdwan, but the Statement will show that the percentage is considerably lower than in the other two districts. In the urban stratum, a substantial number of households live in rented houses, which is only natural. In five districts the percentage is more than 50 per cent : these are Darjeeling, Twentyfour Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan.

Both Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts have recorded substantial percentages of households living in owned and rented houses, revealing that ownership has

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of Owned and Rented Census Households hiring in Owned and Rented Houses to total number of Census Households of the State and its Districts, 1960

State/District 1	Owned Rented 2	Total 3	Rural 4	Urban 5
WEST BENGAL	Owned Rented	76.19 23.81	90.26 9.74	33.90 66.10
Darjeeling	Owned Rented	37.53 62.47	41.07 58.93	26.11 73.89
Jalpaiguri	Owned Rented	37.77 62.73	36.25 63.75	58.98 41.02
Cooch Behar	Owned Rented	77.90 22.10	78.81 21.19	64.69 35.31
West Dinajpur	Owned Rented	95.42 4.58	96.93 3.07	68.14 31.86
Malda	Owned Rented	96.82 3.18	97.75 2.25	75.01 24.99
Murshidabad	Owned Rented	96.33 3.67	98.27 1.73	72.54 27.46
Nadia	Owned Rented	87.13 12.87	90.35 9.65	71.73 28.27
Twentyfour Parganas	Owned Rented	77.56 22.44	96.06 3.94	42.08 57.92
Howrah	Owned Rented	65.73 34.27	89.68 10.32	23.25 76.75
Hooghly	Owned Rented	78.56 21.44	93.87 6.13	39.81 60.19
Burdwan	Owned Rented	76.98 23.02	86.22 13.78	36.11 63.89
Birbhum	Owned Rented	95.13 4.87	96.59 3.41	62.46 37.54
Bankura	Owned Rented	97.44 2.56	98.73 1.27	80.30 19.70
Midnapore	Owned Rented	93.71 6.29	97.52 2.48	49.83 50.17
Purulia	Owned Rented	94.87 5.13	97.47 2.53	57.04 42.96
Calcutta	Owned Rented	17.29 82.71	.. ..	17.29 82.71

spread in these districts to a lesser extent than in the others. This is also true of Burdwan district.

Statement 2 presents the same percentages for 1960, and a comparison between Statements 1 and 2 shows that ownership has risen in the State as a whole, both in the rural and urban strata separately. In urban areas, this rise is very sharp. A falling off of the percentages of households living in owned houses has been noticed in Murshidabad and Burdwan districts. In both these districts the percentages of households living in their own houses has dropped, or remained static in the urban and rural strata. The same static condition as far as ownership is concerned is noticed in Malda, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia ; a falling off of the percentages is evident in Bankura, Purulia and Malda districts as far as the urban stratum is concerned, and a rise, in the same stratum, in Midnapore district. Ownership in urban areas has risen sharply from 33.90 per cent to 40.13 per cent. Nevertheless, some districts have recorded a drop in the percentages of households in owned houses in the urban areas : these are Malda, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Bankura and Purulia. Calcutta has, as we have said, the vast majority of its households living in rented houses, but even here the percentages of households in owned houses has risen from 17.29 per cent to 18.63 per cent.

The same percentages for the cities are presented separately in Statement 3. Except in Calcutta, ownership is a substantial feature in every other city where a minimum of 20 per cent of the households have been recorded as living in their own houses. In two cities *viz.* Panihati and Burdwan, the percentage of ownership is more than 50 per cent. Howrah exhibits almost the same characteristics as Calcutta City, and this is also true of Durgapur and Kharagpur.

Without a detailed enquiry into the reasons for the spread of ownership or into the causes leading households to live in rented houses, comment on the pattern noticed cannot really be justified ; the urban areas of Burdwan, for instance, show a drop in ownership and so does Purulia, but in Burdwan a big factor has been the emergence of Durgapur City, where a large number of the houses are rented. Since they belong to the Durgapur Steel Plant or the other industrial concerns located there, the substantial incidence of households in rented houses is owing to spurt in economic activity, whereas in Purulia there has been, as is well known, no increase in economic activity worth the name. The percentages of households owning their houses has, nevertheless, fallen. The apparently similar trends in Burdwan and Purulia can be explained only by much more detailed socio-economic surveys. This report presents findings only, and trends. On the whole, however, the spread of ownership can be said to be a fairly healthy sign and the general increase recorded in the rural and urban strata in most of the districts is therefore to be welcomed.

An interesting feature can be seen in the figures for Jalpaiguri district. In 1960, the percentage of households in own and rented houses were 37.77 per cent and 62.73 per cent respectively. In 1970 the percentages are exactly reverse :

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of Census Households hiring in Cities Owned and Rented Houses, 1970

Cities	Percentage of houses		Cities	Percentage of houses	
	Owned	Rented		Owned	Rented
1	2	3	1	2	3
Calcutta	Owned Rented	18.63 81.37	South Suburban	Owned Rented	46.75 53.25
Bhatpara	Owned Rented	26.04 73.96	Howrah	Owned Rented	26.04 73.96
Panihati	Owned Rented	56.74 43.26	Hooghly-Chinsura	Owned Rented	66.45 33.55
Kamarhati	Owned Rented	35.18 64.82	Asansol	Owned Rented	31.91 68.09
Baranagar	Owned Rented	41.06 58.94	Burdwan	Owned Rented	51.83 48.17
South Dum Dum	Owned Rented	45.79 54.21	Durgapur	Owned Rented	21.54 78.46
Garden Reach	Owned Rented	33.90 66.10	Kharagpur	Owned Rented	25.04 74.96

STATEMENT 4

Percentage distribution of Households living in Owned Houses by number of Members

State/District	Total number of owned households	Owned Households having number of Persons						Number of persons Unspecified
		One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST BENGAL	100	4.07	6.93	9.76	12.78	14.25	52.20	0.01
Darjeeling	100	4.51	7.50	10.46	13.04	14.61	49.86	0.02
Jalpaiguri	100	3.64	7.59	11.01	13.90	14.75	49.11	0.00
Cooch Behar	100	3.16	7.78	11.54	13.91	15.07	48.53	0.01
West Dinajpur	100	3.22	7.88	11.82	14.75	15.42	46.90	0.01
Malda	100	3.25	5.93	8.84	12.58	14.75	54.64	0.01
Murshidabad	100	4.26	6.52	9.35	12.43	13.58	53.86	0.00
Nadia	100	3.71	6.15	8.52	11.99	13.97	55.65	0.01
Twentyfour Parganas	100	2.93	6.19	9.50	12.51	14.16	54.69	0.02
Howrah	100	4.03	6.44	8.98	11.89	13.42	55.22	0.02
Hooghly	100	5.19	7.11	8.86	11.54	13.00	54.29	0.01
Burdwan	100	5.29	7.68	9.68	12.10	13.66	51.57	0.02
Birbhum	100	4.88	7.58	9.94	12.99	14.78	49.83	0.00
Bankura	100	5.44	7.66	9.94	13.12	14.75	49.07	0.02
Midnapore	100	4.13	6.95	9.91	13.09	14.55	51.36	0.01
Purulia	100	5.02	8.10	11.49	15.00	16.08	44.31	..
Calcutta	100	3.62	5.20	6.89	9.79	10.94	63.56	..

the percentages of households in owned and rented houses now being 62.23 per cent and 37.77 per cent respectively. This trend is noticed in the rural stratum of the district as well. One reason for this could be the fact that district has almost a third of its area under tea gardens and another third under forests. Upto the early 1960's the large number of persons living in the tea gardens, almost all of whom were workers, and forest villagers in the forests, lived in houses which did not belong to them. This seems to be borne out further by the fact that even now the percentage of households in rented houses in Jalpaiguri and in Darjeeling, which is another district with a large number of tea gardens, still remains fairly high. In the later years of the previous decade the position must have changed in the wake of several measures taken by Government and after some political agitations. In areas where there is a considerable amount of industrial activity the number of rented households is often higher than owned houses. This is especially true of specifically urban areas in the State.

Table H-IV also presents households in owned and rented houses by the size of the household, viz. households with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 or more members. The Table will show that if one considers households living in owned houses, the largest number of households are the largest in size as well. In every district the greater the size category of household, the greater the number of houses owned by them. Statement 4 will make this fairly clear. This is perhaps only to be expected, since ownership does connote some kind of stability and permanency, and the smaller the household the more likely it is to be one which shifts more frequently and therefore lives more frequently in rented houses.

The pattern is not quite the same if one considers households living in rented houses. It is evident from Statement 5, that the percentages of 3 member or 4 member households living in rented houses are more or less the same in the State, whereas the percentages of 5 member households are less than 3 or 4 member households. On the whole, the percentage of one person households in this category is larger than in the category of households living in their own houses. But among households in rented houses the largest percentage is that of households with 6 or more persons. In 13 out of 16 districts, counting Calcutta City as a district, the percentage of 5 member households is less than that of 3 member or 4 member households. Some of the districts have a surprisingly substantial percentage of 1 member households and not all of them are industrially advanced. In Purulia, for example, of the households in rented houses, 18.81 per cent are single member households. The lowest percentage of single member households among the number of households in rented houses is noticed in Jalpaiguri district with 8.35 per cent, followed closely by Darjeeling district with 8.59 per cent. Murshidabad has in the same category, 16.28 per cent households with one member. In Calcutta, of the total number of households, the percentage of single member households in rented houses is relatively low, 9.35 per cent.

Taking the cities separately, one notices that the pattern is almost the same as in the urban areas of the State. The number of 5 member households is relatively

STATEMENT 5

Percentage of Households in Rented Houses by numbers of Persons

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of households in rented houses by number of Persons							
		Total No. of Census households	One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	No. of Persons Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST BENGAL	T	100	11.53	13.69	14.24	14.97	13.28	32.24	0.05
	R	100	13.48	13.40	14.33	14.91	13.68	30.18	0.02
	U	100	10.88	13.79	14.22	14.99	13.14	32.92	0.06
Darjeeling	T	100	8.59	11.09	13.54	14.79	14.25	37.70	0.04
	R	100	8.33	10.50	13.38	14.99	14.41	38.39	..
	U	100	9.27	12.58	13.94	14.28	13.48	35.94	0.15
Jalpaiguri	T	100	8.35	10.89	13.88	15.83	15.86	35.18	0.01
	R	100	8.09	10.94	13.90	15.78	16.07	35.21	0.01
	U	100	10.98	10.37	13.76	16.40	13.62	34.82	0.05
Cooch Behar	T	100	11.58	14.49	15.81	16.26	15.03	26.79	0.04
	R	100	10.44	15.15	16.62	16.32	15.12	26.32	0.03
	U	100	15.45	12.24	13.04	16.05	14.74	28.38	0.10
West Dinajpur	T	100	13.97	12.54	14.27	15.23	13.23	30.76	..
	R	100	16.20	15.03	15.62	16.46	11.84	24.85	..
	U	100	11.58	9.88	12.84	13.91	14.72	37.07	..
Malda	T	100	15.49	12.91	13.85	15.91	11.09	30.75	..
	R	100	19.93	13.34	13.61	15.28	11.24	26.60	..
	U	100	6.55	12.03	14.34	17.17	10.80	39.11	..
Murshidabad	T	100	16.28	13.25	14.26	13.72	13.25	29.15	0.09
	R	100	21.88	12.42	14.69	12.26	11.90	26.85	..
	U	100	11.98	13.89	13.93	14.84	14.29	30.91	0.16
Nadia	T	100	14.54	14.62	14.44	15.74	12.13	28.43	0.10
	R	100	18.46	17.39	16.14	14.86	11.13	21.97	0.05
	U	100	10.61	11.84	12.73	16.63	13.12	34.91	0.16
Twentyfour Parganas	T	100	11.85	14.88	15.15	15.31	12.85	29.89	0.07
	R	100	14.26	16.19	15.67	15.34	12.36	26.07	0.11
	U	100	11.56	14.72	15.09	15.31	12.91	30.34	0.07
Howrah	T	100	12.43	15.84	15.45	15.38	13.07	27.74	0.09
	R	100	21.06	16.03	14.21	11.26	11.53	25.74	0.17
	U	100	12.03	15.83	15.51	15.57	13.15	27.83	0.08
Hooghly	T	100	15.57	16.74	16.14	14.89	12.02	24.59	0.05
	R	100	18.12	15.69	14.66	13.44	12.41	25.68	..
	U	100	14.93	17.00	16.52	15.26	11.92	24.31	0.06
Burdwan	T	100	13.68	13.25	13.62	14.93	13.12	31.30	0.10
	R	100	16.59	15.39	13.81	14.08	12.30	27.83	..
	U	100	11.89	11.92	13.51	15.44	13.63	33.44	0.17
Birbhum	T	100	15.74	12.26	14.21	14.50	13.28	29.92	0.09
	R	100	20.77	12.79	13.23	14.66	13.10	25.26	0.19
	U	100	10.45	11.70	15.24	14.32	13.47	34.82	..
Bankura	T	100	17.74	12.39	13.33	13.84	13.61	29.09	..
	R	100	24.53	12.01	12.73	12.42	12.53	25.78	..
	U	100	12.10	12.70	13.82	15.02	14.51	31.85	..
Midnapore	T	100	12.44	12.74	14.22	15.12	13.51	31.92	0.05
	R	100	18.10	15.04	15.55	15.33	12.31	23.65	0.02
	U	100	8.97	11.33	13.40	14.99	14.26	36.98	0.07
Purulia	T	100	18.81	12.52	12.96	14.10	12.25	29.36	..
	R	100	27.82	14.69	13.50	13.72	10.66	19.61	..
	U	100	12.99	11.12	12.61	14.34	13.28	35.66	..
Calcutta	U	100	9.35	13.20	13.35	14.45	13.15	36.48	0.02

lower than the number of 3 and 4 member households in almost every city. The largest category of households, viz. 6 or more persons occupies the largest number of households in rented houses. It would seem that large households form the bulk of both categories ; it is likely that one would discover, if one went into the structure of these households, that the joint family system, at least to the second generation, still persists to a much larger extent than one would suppose. It also points to the fact that family sizes are definitely still very large and the pattern of 3 and 4 member households has still to establish itself on the social scene of this State.

A small exercise has been undertaken in this Report, in which the spread of one person households and 3 person households in the State and districts has been presented. The results are reproduced in Statement 7. One person households were selected only to ascertain the extent to which the single person household exists, and where. Three member households were selected because this seemed to represent the new family of a couple with a child, though one must immediately admit that this is purely guesswork, since the data do not warrant such a supposition. The category would certainly include a couple with a servant, a dependant or may be three individuals messing together. The majority however would, in my opinion, be households consisting of a couple with a child.

We find that the largest percentage of single member households occurs in Calcutta followed by Twentyfour Parganas and Burdwan. All these three districts have a large concentration of industries. The lowest percentage is in Malda district, which is admittedly industrially backward and therefore less prone to receive single workers in search of employment. Calcutta has the largest percentage of 3 member households as well, followed again by Twentyfour Parganas and Burdwan and again Malda has the lowest number of such households. These figures, however, must be qualified by the fact that weightage in terms of percentage would certainly go in favour of Twentyfour Parganas and Burdwan districts because they are heavily populated, but even so, the analysis does remain valid. The percentages have not fallen out according to population size. One notices for example, that Darjeeling, with the smallest population, has a larger share of single member and three member households than districts with larger populations such as Cooch Behar, Malda etc. This observation would also be true of Jalpaiguri.

A reading of the figures in the table also reveals how the tenure status changes in the State and the districts with the increase in the size of the households. Taking the State as a whole, there is no change, with the bias entirely in favour of households living in their own houses. The urban stratum of the State however, shows that households with upto 5 persons live more often in rented houses but with the increase in the size to six or more persons the balance shifts in favour of households living in their own houses. In the rural areas more households in all size categories live in their own houses than in rented house. Against this some variations are noticed in individual districts. Darjeeling, we have seen, has a substantial portion of its households in rented houses. There are more households of 1 to 4

STATEMENT 6

Percentage of Households in Rented Houses by number of Persons in Cities

State/District	Total No. of census households	Percentage of households in rented houses by number of persons in Cities						No. of Persons Unspecified
		One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta	100	9.35	13.20	13.35	14.45	13.15	36.48	0.02
Bhātpara	100	10.56	13.19	13.57	13.48	11.97	37.23	..
Panihati	100	11.76	16.84	15.37	14.52	11.98	29.44	0.09
Kamarhati	100	10.79	16.03	16.12	15.66	12.98	28.24	0.18
Baranagar	100	10.04	13.83	14.08	16.25	13.09	32.46	0.25
South Dum Dum	100	9.23	13.80	15.58	16.26	12.55	32.58	..
Garden Reach	100	10.46	14.64	12.99	15.67	13.55	32.69	..
South Suburban	100	7.76	13.38	15.52	16.72	15.09	31.49	0.04
Howrah	100	11.22	15.19	15.17	15.50	13.44	29.40	0.03
Hooghly-Chinsura	100	9.22	12.49	14.30	15.07	14.73	33.76	0.43
Asansol	100	9.45	12.39	13.43	13.75	13.51	37.34	0.13
Burdwan	100	11.26	12.58	13.87	16.28	13.37	32.39	0.25
Durgapur	100	12.98	12.14	15.72	16.85	14.52	27.58	0.21
Kharagpur	100	7.13	9.52	12.90	14.39	14.81	41.19	0.06

STATEMENT 7

Percentage of Rented Houses to total Rented Houses by member of Persons

State/District	Percentage of rented houses to total rented houses by member of persons		State/District	Percentage of rented houses to total rented houses by member of persons	
	Household with one Person	Household with Three Persons		Household with one Person	Household with Three Persons
	1	2		1	2	3
WEST BENGAL	100.09	100.00	<i>All Cities</i>	<i>60.69</i>	<i>65.94</i>
			(Percentage to total Urban)		
Darjeeling	3.49	4.45	All Cities	100.00	100.00
Jalpaiguri	5.62	7.57	Calcutta	55.45	55.79
Cooch Behar	1.41	1.56	Bhatpara	2.98	2.70
West Dinajpur	0.89	0.74	Panihati	1.70	1.57
Malda	0.73	0.53	Kamarhati	2.98	3.14
Murshidabad	2.01	1.42	Baranagar	1.82	1.80
Nadia	3.08	2.48	South Dum Dum	2.00	2.38
Twentyfour Parganas	19.13	19.80	Garden Reach	2.16	1.89
Howrah	8.93	8.98	South Suburban	2.54	3.58
Hooghly	8.62	7.23	Howrah	15.07	14.35
Burdwan	14.02	11.31	Hooghly-Chinsura	0.69	0.75
Birbhum	1.36	1.00	Asansol	2.29	2.30
Bankura	1.05	0.64	Burdwan	1.75	1.52
Madnapore	4.03	3.73	Durgapur	6.40	5.46
Purulia	1.78	0.99	Kharagpur	2.17	2.77
Calcutta	23.85	27.57			

members living in rented houses but the larger households viz. with 5 and 6 or more persons reside more frequently in their own houses. In the urban areas the majority of households of all sizes live in rented houses. Taking the district as a whole, the majority of the households of all sizes live in rented houses except the largest size households viz. with 6 or more persons which have their own houses. Jalpaiguri district as a whole, and in its rural and urban strata separately, exhibits common characteristics viz. the majority of the households of all sizes live in their own houses except single member households ; there are more single member households living in rented houses. This is also true of the urban areas of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Murshidabad districts. In Twentyfour Parganas only the largest size households viz. with 6 or more persons, are found to reside in greater numbers in their own houses, greater numbers of households of all the other sizes are found in rented houses. Taking Twentyfour Parganas as a whole, the emphasis shifts over to rented houses in the case of single member households only. In Howrah, the emphasis shifts in favour of rented houses in the case of 1 and 2 member houses only, whereas in the urban stratum of that district the emphasis is entirely on rented houses. In Howrah City the emphasis shifts to owned houses as soon as the size of the households exceeds three. In the urban areas of Hooghly district, with the exception of households with 6 or more persons, households of all other sizes reside in greater numbers in rented houses. In Birbhum the emphasis is in favour of rented houses only in urban areas. This is true of the urban areas of Midnapore district as well. In the urban areas of Purulia rather surprisingly, households upto 4 persons are found more frequently in rented houses.

It will be evident from this that in the State the larger the households the more likely they are to live in their own houses. One must remember however, that the category 6 or more persons would include greater numbers as well, so that very large joint families which would have been living in their own houses as a matter of course have been grouped together with 6 member households. In the urban areas, as one expects, size has a little less to do with ownership, but again in the largest category almost uniformly the majority of such households own the houses they live in. These would be the older established families in all these areas. There are, as we have seen, a fairly good percentage of households in rented houses in the rural areas of a number of districts, which speaks of the population which has obviously not permanently settled down. This would cover the landless labourers who move from place to place in search of jobs or who live in one place and are supplied with their houses by the local landlords. It would also cover households in rural areas where the earning member or members earn their living in nearby towns or cities. Data on patterns of commuting to the place of work, which will be available in the near future, will throw more light on this.

TABLES

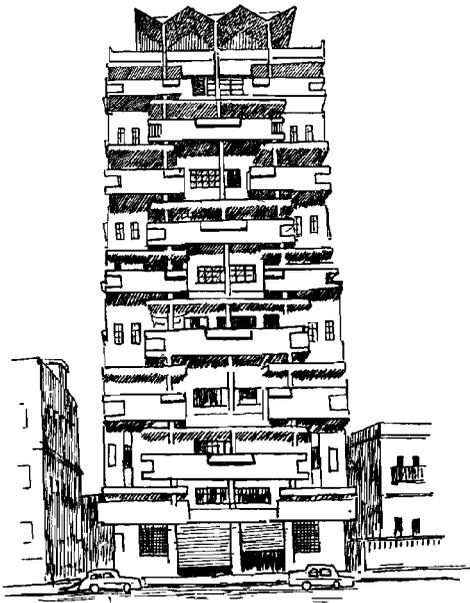


TABLE H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Table H-I furnishes data regarding the uses to which Census Houses are put. The table has been prepared for the State, its districts and the cities. At the State and district level, figures for rural and urban portions have been separately given besides the total figures. Where a district contains one or more cities, the information for each city has been given separately. In this table, no data has been given for any urban agglomeration. The reader will also notice that Serampore has not been shown as a separate city in the table because its estimated population at the time of houselisting was below one lakh.

Table H-I corresponds to Table E-I of 1961 with a few changes *i. e.*, in 1961 data were presented down to the level of Police Stations and figures for towns whose population exceeded 50,000 were separately given but in the present table, figures at subdivision and police station levels have not been included. Figures for towns with a population ranging between 50,000 and 99,999 have also been excluded. Moreover, in 1961, educational institutions and public health and medical institutions were separately shown; here they have been included among "Others". The figures in respect of these institutions will now be available from table E-I. This time, however, places of worship have been shown as a distinctly separate use. In 1961, this type of use was included among "Others".

The most significant difference between the present table and the table E-I of 1961 is that the 1961 table was based on a full count while the present table is based on a 20 per cent systematic sample of Census Houses and gives figures which are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on that sample.

As a matter of fact, all the tables of the 'H' series are based on a 20 per cent sample of Census Houses and the figures given in the tables of the 'H' series are unbiased estimates of the various characteristics based on that 20 per cent sample of Census Houses. These estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

The following statement indicates the broad level of precision of the estimated frequency of any cell in this Table directly from the size of the Universe (*i.e.*, District/State).

STATEMENT

District/State Size (N), Value of Proportion (P) and the related size of Cell Estimate (NP) at 20 per cent relative Standard Error (p.r.s.e.)

N	> 16567	4900	>	N < 16567	4900	3233	2400	1900	1567	1327	1150	1010	900	
P	< 0.006	0.036	<	P <	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
NP	100	99			98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	

Note :

1. This statement has been derived from the detailed statement shown in Part IV, page number 68 setting the acceptable level of precision at 20 per cent. If 'N' falls between

900 and 4900 read off the value of 'NP' corresponding to the nearest value of 'N' tabulated above. For example, if N=1352, NP=93 corresponding to N=1327 in the statement. For N<900 and other levels of precision the detailed statement may be consulted.

2. Whatever the universe size, there is a maximum value of the estimated cell frequency associated with a specific level of precision as shown below :

p.r.s.e.	1	2.5	5	10	20	39	50
NP	40,000	6,400	1,600	400	100	45	16

These values read along with those in the statement will provide a better appreciation of the level of precision of the estimate in any cell of the table. For example, for a district size N=1352 (vide note 1 above) cell frequencies between 93 and 400 will have a relative standard error of 10—20 per cent, while those equal to or greater than 400, will have a relative standard error of 10 per cent or less, etc.

A word of caution is necessary regarding use of the figures given in the table. It must have been clear from the discussions above that the figures are for uses to which particular Census Houses are put. Naturally, this cannot accurately furnish the number of institutions which come under any particular category of use. For example, if there are 'n' Census Houses in which activity of type 'A' is carried on, the figure under use 'A' has been shown as 'n' although the actual number of institutions with use 'A' may be more than or less than 'n' because there may be more than one institution of the same type in one Census House just as there may be the case where one particular institution occupies more than one Census House. The problem has been magnified to some extent due to the conceptual difference with 1961 as to what constitutes a Census House.

During the present Census, the following definition was adopted in respect of a Census House. *Census House* means a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from a common courtyard, staircase, verandaha or road. It may be used as a dwelling or for carrying on some kind of activity, or both.

Actually, however, in a few cases some of our enumerators could not distinguish this concept from the concept used in 1961 in this State and have still used the same concept. It was difficult to do anything about some of these errors at the time of processing, but wherever possible, an attempt was made at the editing stage to bring about uniformity in conceptual matters. The number of such cases were limited ; it is expected ; therefore, that estimates at District/City levels have not been significantly affected.

TABLE H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND

Occupied Census

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census		
				Residence	Shops-cum-residence	Workshops-cum-residence including household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST BENGAL	Total	8,528,890	310,435	7,382,635	89,735	107,355
	Rural	6,221,945	207,110	5,538,415	47,635	74,205
	Urban	2,306,945	103,325	1,844,220	42,100	33,150
Darjeeling	Total	161,335	9,835	134,415	3,925	1,075
	Rural	121,555	6,970	105,840	2,220	640
	Urban	39,780	2,865	28,575	1,705	435
Jalpaiguri	Total	347,725	10,485	313,875	3,890	1,540
	Rural	310,920	8,670	286,615	3,500	1,265
	Urban	36,805	1,815	27,260	390	275
Cooch Behar	Total	262,425	4,405	240,605	2,000	2,215
	Rural	241,455	3,350	225,945	1,610	1,735
	Urban	20,970	1,055	14,660	390	480
West Dinajpur	Total	340,835	5,690	313,850	2,270	2,790
	Rural	311,500	4,815	291,110	1,805	2,450
	Urban	29,335	875	22,740	465	340
Malda	Total	278,170	5,405	248,845	2,075	5,370
	Rural	265,235	4,860	238,865	1,925	5,175
	Urban	12,935	545	9,980	150	195
Murshidabad	Total	530,780	13,375	468,825	4,330	10,730
	Rural	475,965	10,900	427,455	3,955	9,890
	Urban	54,815	2,475	41,370	375	840
Nadia	Total	406,140	12,515	355,375	2,860	4,220
	Rural	322,420	7,750	289,700	2,390	2,740
	Urban	83,720	4,765	65,675	470	1,480
Twentyfour Parganas	Total	1,585,305	57,610	1,398,300	12,650	8,350
	Rural	1,006,365	31,910	904,535	5,620	5,065
	Urban	578,940	25,700	493,765	7,030	3,285
Bhatpara City	Urban	29,865	520	28,070	315	105
Panihati City	Urban	29,110	1,135	25,105	335	105
Kamarhati City	Urban	36,330	1,320	31,635	555	345
Baranagar City	Urban	26,680	765	23,085	450	220
South Dum Dum City	Urban	33,990	1,185	29,810	630	420
Garden Reach City	Urban	27,645	1,110	23,400	190	140
South Suburban City	Urban	53,250	2,375	45,480	820	210
Howrah	Total	492,580	22,220	418,190	3,880	3,490
	Rural	265,350	10,965	233,025	965	1,650
	Urban	227,230	11,255	185,165	2,915	1,840
Howrah City	Urban	166,120	7,670	135,505	2,440	1,235
Hooghly	Total	561,255	24,645	477,900	3,885	5,085
	Rural	394,420	16,455	340,305	2,000	3,905
	Urban	166,835	8,190	137,595	1,885	1,180
Hooghly-Chinsura City	Urban	20,330	1,090	16,565	90	90

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as

Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11,135	219,205	34,805	104,335	26,850	10,495	89,875	142,030
4,375	98,990	14,675	50,335	15,600	7,245	82,105	81,255
6,760	120,215	20,130	54,000	11,250	3,250	7,770	60,775
485	3,950	1,025	920	185	90	435	4,995
250	1,055	550	395	70	55	335	3,175
235	2,895	475	525	115	35	100	1,820
250	5,605	1,320	2,465	805	370	1,710	5,410
145	2,580	745	1,135	445	310	1,610	3,900
105	3,025	575	1,330	360	60	100	1,510
140	4,755	855	1,425	525	220	1,935	3,345
75	2,465	500	760	395	170	1,865	2,585
65	2,290	355	665	130	50	70	760
305	4,095	985	1,700	670	250	4,070	4,160
175	1,825	595	935	445	180	3,915	3,250
130	2,270	390	765	225	70	155	910
155	2,805	695	1,815	770	160	4,160	5,915
95	2,075	550	1,425	610	145	4,080	5,430
60	730	145	390	160	15	80	485
405	10,750	1,670	5,665	1,765	375	7,320	5,570
165	6,320	1,050	3,850	1,100	290	6,805	4,185
240	4,430	620	1,815	665	85	515	1,385
285	11,130	1,445	6,790	1,575	435	2,685	6,825
150	6,740	895	3,900	910	280	2,285	4,680
135	4,390	550	2,890	665	155	400	2,145
1,340	45,860	3,830	16,735	5,705	2,050	10,965	21,910
520	21,960	2,135	8,350	3,225	1,230	9,640	12,175
820	23,900	1,695	8,385	2,480	820	1,325	9,735
25	330	20	70	70	15	20	305
5	1,195	50	385	160	60	70	505
55	1,165	30	440	135	20	30	600
45	1,095	30	495	55	35	5	400
10	895	75	365	20	30	40	510
45	1,585	50	610	60	30	55	370
55	2,420	80	885	110	50	120	645
610	17,270	1,445	10,270	2,505	930	3,820	7,950
135	6,245	410	3,475	1,235	520	3,420	3,305
475	11,025	1,035	6,795	1,270	410	400	4,645
370	8,250	800	5,035	795	275	285	3,460
525	17,565	1,600	9,635	2,800	735	7,015	9,865
290	9,750	890	5,950	1,695	455	6,375	6,350
235	7,815	710	3,685	1,105	280	640	3,515
25	970	150	460	195	60	155	480

TABLE H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND

Occupied Census

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house- listing	Occupied Census		
				Residence	Shops-cum- residence	Workshops-cum residence inclu- ding household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan	Total	797,430	48,285	676,940	9,895	5,335
	Rural	590,565	34,355	510,990	6,005	4,015
	Urban	206,865	13,930	165,950	3,890	1,320
Asansol City	Urban	32,935	2,225	25,855	850	195
Burdwan City	Urban	30,425	1,725	23,700	510	305
Durgapur City	Urban	53,430	3,600	45,305	885	150
Birbhum	Total	351,115	16,560	299,255	3,930	4,970
	Rural	322,915	14,925	278,310	3,485	4,780
	Urban	28,200	1,635	20,945	445	190
Bankura	Total	399,730	18,350	344,600	3,230	4,740
	Rural	363,125	15,385	318,990	2,920	3,920
	Urban	36,605	2,965	25,610	310	820
Midnapore	Total	1,027,135	29,820	895,340	6,375	24,095
	Rural	933,790	23,390	823,025	5,515	23,705
	Urban	93,345	6,430	72,315	860	390
Kharagpur City	Urban	36,030	2,545	30,645	350	110
Purulia	Total	325,260	14,160	285,745	4,015	3,610
	Rural	296,365	12,410	263,705	3,720	3,270
	Urban	28,895	1,750	22,040	295	340
Calcutta City	Urban	661,670	17,075	510,575	20,525	19,740

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—*contd.*

Houses used as							
Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops exclu- ding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertain- ment and community gathering (panchayat ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of wor- ship (e. g. Tem- ple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,395	20,455	2,935	8,005	2,515	945	7,620	13,105
895	10,810	1,745	4,535	1,555	665	6,800	8,195
500	9,645	1,190	3,470	960	280	820	4,910
120	1,805	245	375	135	50	85	995
105	1,900	140	655	260	65	125	935
25	1,585	195	510	140	45	245	745
325	7,365	1,290	3,735	750	625	7,810	4,500
210	5,215	890	2,845	575	550	7,550	3,580
115	2,150	400	890	175	75	260	920
270	7,510	1,240	4,715	1,205	380	8,360	4,930
185	4,925	890	2,980	745	315	7,700	4,170
85	2,585	350	1,735	460	65	860	760
1,350	20,595	3,120	10,470	2,810	2,075	16,130	14,955
935	14,355	2,265	8,545	2,230	1,960	15,205	12,660
415	6,240	855	1,925	580	115	925	2,295
65	1,315	90	325	50	15	95	425
205	4,355	895	2,075	585	155	4,825	4,635
150	2,670	565	1,255	365	120	4,520	3,615
55	1,685	330	820	220	35	305	1,020
3,090	35,140	10,455	17,915	1,680	700	815	23,960

**TABLE H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL
OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF**

This table shows the distribution of all Census Houses according to their structural pattern as revealed by the predominant material of wall and the predominant material of roof. The table corresponds basically to table E-IV of 1961 but there is a major difference in the sampling procedure.

In 1971, the table has been prepared from the same sample design as was adopted for the table H-I and the figures given in these tables are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on a 20 per cent sample of Census Houses. For a brief note on the precision of the cell-frequencies, reference is invited to the fly-leaf to table H-I.

As already mentioned in the fly-leaf to table H-I, these estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

As against this, in 1961 the table was prepared for only those Census Houses which were used wholly or partly as dwelling by a 20 per cent sample of Census Households. Thus, there is no strict comparability between table H-II of the current Census with table E-IV of 1961.

The table has been prepared for the same units as in table H-I and is supplemented with an appendix which furnishes the distribution of residential Census Houses at the State level, giving figures for rural and urban areas separately, by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof. In the appendix the materials of wall and roof have been broadly divided into three groups which can be described roughly as *kacha*, *pucca* and unspecified.

TABLE H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

Predominant material

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST BENGAL	Total	8,528,890	1,181,260	4,611,020	32,915	119,160	2,456,615	82,085
	Rural	6,221,945	976,590	4,306,770	20,915	84,500	770,240	33,905
	Urban	2,306,945	204,670	304,250	12,000	34,660	1,686,375	48,180
Darjeeling	Total	161,335	53,510	10,205	480	47,745	17,550	6,790
	Rural	121,555	50,035	9,580	450	34,300	8,675	2,840
	Urban	39,780	3,475	625	30	13,445	8,875	3,950
Jalpaiguri	Total	347,725	222,055	7,530	2,065	43,590	54,805	9,125
	Rural	310,920	207,720	7,455	2,055	35,255	44,230	5,910
	Urban	36,805	14,335	75	10	8,335	10,575	3,215
Cooch Behar	Total	262,425	231,350	480	70	8,065	7,655	14,410
	Rural	241,455	222,005	465	55	5,875	2,905	9,850
	Urban	20,970	9,345	15	15	2,190	4,750	4,560
West Dinajpur	Total	340,835	124,310	194,695	170	690	18,300	2,610
	Rural	311,500	111,065	189,550	135	245	9,500	950
	Urban	29,335	13,245	5,145	35	445	8,800	1,660
Malda	Total	278,170	72,505	172,430	1,045	710	31,015	385
	Rural	265,235	70,485	172,020	930	475	20,890	355
	Urban	12,935	2,020	410	115	235	10,125	30
Murshidabad	Total	530,780	51,675	379,210	1,325	685	96,405	1,365
	Rural	475,965	45,370	367,110	955	325	61,190	905
	Urban	54,815	6,305	12,100	370	360	35,215	460
Nadia	Total	406,140	102,010	151,690	975	570	143,756	6,795
	Rural	322,420	90,440	147,680	650	380	78,325	4,700
	Urban	83,720	11,570	4,010	325	190	65,425	2,095
Twentyfour Parganas	Total	1,585,305	171,910	819,405	5,120	6,015	568,200	11,955
	Rural	1,006,365	82,695	763,635	2,600	4,215	147,320	4,945
	Urban	578,940	89,215	55,770	2,520	1,800	420,880	7,010
Bhatpara City	Urban	29,865	785	585	35	10	28,430	15
Panihati City	Urban	29,110	6,265	980	35	65	21,355	370
Kamarhati City,	Urban	36,330	7,075	1,970	75	35	26,530	450
Baranagar City	Urban	26,680	2,645	2,200	305	40	21,165	195
South Dum Dum City	Urban	33,990	8,510	1,975	25	300	22,430	680
Garden Reach City	Urban	27,645	365	1,370	190	15	25,660	40
South Suburban City	Urban	53,250	4,725	6,260	285	55	41,105	275
Howrah	Total	492,580	19,040	255,520	2,390	890	210,190	3,395
	Rural	265,350	9,075	208,960	600	210	46,090	300
	Urban	227,230	9,965	46,560	2,390	680	164,100	3,095
Howrah City	Urban	165,120	7,640	27,140	2,005	580	125,715	2,620
Hooghly	Total	561,255	28,580	299,055	1,820	575	229,545	1,410
	Rural	394,420	16,975	284,575	570	305	91,145	680
	Urban	166,835	11,605	14,480	1,250	270	138,400	730
Hooghly-Chinsura City	Urban	20,330	930	1,200	90	45	17,855	200

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

of wall			Predominant material of roof							
Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13,230	29,055	3,550	3,885,890	2,062,645	1,079,775	133,960	154,660	2,245	1,202,530	7,185
11,095	15,445	2,485	3,734,240	1,259,060	738,205	70,125	68,630	1,120	345,775	4,790
2,135	13,610	1,065	151,650	803,585	341,570	63,835	86,030	1,125	856,755	2,395
9,715	15,080	260	66,555	1,745	77,535	4,340	290	5	10,480	385
8,685	6,790	200	62,835	1,230	51,890	3,110	120	5	2,085	280
1,030	8,290	60	3,720	515	25,645	1,230	170	..	8,395	105
150	7,695	710	193,725	15,910	107,210	21,670	565	..	8,040	605
150	7,555	590	188,365	14,170	84,560	18,070	365	..	4,800	590
..	140	120	5,360	1,740	22,650	3,600	200	..	3,240	15
5	275	115	178,020	1,710	78,835	1,485	325	5	1,950	95
5	190	105	175,840	1,445	62,485	720	210	5	670	80
..	85	10	2,180	265	16,350	765	115	..	1,280	15
..	25	35	248,055	25,105	55,760	705	705	..	10,425	80
..	20	35	239,910	23,960	41,445	310	520	..	5,310	45
..	5	..	8,145	1,145	14,315	395	185	..	5,115	35
5	5	70	117,780	127,315	14,035	655	5,965	80	12,125	215
5	5	70	117,160	123,295	12,395	625	2,575	80	8,890	215
..	..	..	620	4,020	1,640	30	3,390	..	3,235	..
..	55	60	246,920	148,510	65,455	2,850	22,875	315	43,475	380
..	50	60	239,275	134,225	58,900	1,630	10,920	315	30,435	265
..	5	..	7,645	14,285	6,555	1,220	11,955	..	13,040	115
..	90	260	115,425	94,010	111,275	2,020	31,830	325	50,655	600
..	70	175	112,675	82,245	83,935	1,095	17,760	55	24,210	445
..	20	85	2,750	11,765	27,340	925	14,070	270	26,445	155
..	1,670	1,030	509,620	627,970	142,510	25,440	26,815	55	251,025	1,870
..	225	730	493,050	357,455	75,175	7,200	11,985	25	60,285	1,190
..	1,445	300	16,570	270,515	67,335	18,240	14,830	30	190,740	680
..	5	..	15	19,740	825	1,210	835	..	7,210	30
..	35	5	140	12,645	4,020	1,210	670	..	10,415	10
..	190	5	335	20,170	2,895	915	555	..	11,450	10
..	130	..	210	8,805	2,120	765	1,480	..	13,300	..
..	5	65	525	13,900	2,920	795	230	..	15,550	70
..	5	..	30	20,635	920	630	10	..	5,420	..
..	540	5	315	21,180	5,200	2,820	595	..	23,120	20
..	430	125	83,245	235,975	64,325	5,685	13,085	120	89,805	340
..	30	85	81,005	118,165	41,890	1,150	5,595	115	17,210	220
..	400	40	2,240	117,810	22,435	4,535	7,490	5	72,595	120
..	385	35	815	83,150	15,665	2,930	4,810	5	58,635	110
20	125	125	159,665	208,450	59,640	9,845	24,575	455	98,030	595
20	75	75	154,430	132,405	48,420	5,845	9,430	220	43,205	465
..	50	50	5,235	76,045	11,220	4,000	15,145	235	54,825	130
..	10	..	155	6,215	2,575	320	4,475	180	6,370	40

TABLE H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Predominant Material					
			Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	Total	797,430	20,485	471,175	3,620	1,450	295,120	2,860
	Rural	590,565	15,885	438,380	1,765	400	132,065	1,470
	Urban	206,865	4,600	32,795	1,855	1,050	163,055	1,390
Asansol City	Urban	32,935	70	1,680	25	325	30,600	170
Burdwan City	Urban	30,425	1,440	6,655	480	115	21,560	100
Durgapur City	Urban	53,430	1,675	9,175	135	320	40,825	465
Birbhum	Total	351,115	845	311,350	480	230	37,905	190
	Rural	322,915	810	298,580	295	90	22,925	115
	Urban	28,200	35	12,770	185	140	14,980	75
Bankura	Total	399,730	2,230	341,585	1,515	590	53,075	235
	Rural	363,125	2,165	324,700	1,225	395	34,125	65
	Urban	36,605	65	16,885	290	195	18,950	170
Midnapore	Total	1,027,135	57,135	865,950	8,250	2,095	89,720	2,355
	Rural	933,790	51,815	831,190	7,700	1,670	40,225	770
	Urban	93,345	5,320	34,760	550	425	49,495	1,585
Kharagpur City	Urban	36,030	210	8,780	55	50	25,145	630
Purulia	Total	325,260	55	271,475	1,270	505	50,260	230
	Rural	296,365	50	262,890	930	360	30,630	50
	Urban	28,895	5	8,585	340	145	19,630	180
Calcutta City	Urban	661,670	23,565	59,265	1,720	4,755	553,120	17,975

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—contd.

of wall			Predominant material of roof							
Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete R. B. C./R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
425	2,000	295	413,185	79,620	76,640	24,835	11,900	550	190,055	645
280	145	175	382,615	48,730	58,695	19,890	5,325	30	74,850	430
145	1,855	120	30,570	30,890	17,945	4,945	6,575	520	115,205	215
..	60	5	960	7,520	1,710	630	900	..	21,195	20
..	5	70	8,910	1,830	3,535	715	2,040	..	13,280	115
110	710	15	10,715	1,770	5,040	1,400	30	..	34,435	40
35	35	45	272,305	8,780	40,540	530	570	35	28,235	100
35	25	40	250,155	7,860	37,750	340	430	35	16,260	85
..	10	5	12,150	920	2,790	190	140	..	11,995	15
425	40	35	310,515	15,375	35,390	3,590	1,775	180	32,860	45
410	30	10	295,740	14,310	29,940	2,925	975	165	19,035	35
15	10	25	14,775	1,055	5,450	665	800	15	13,825	10
1,015	470	145	763,860	136,585	59,855	10,310	3,635	80	52,410	400
75	215	130	734,930	124,340	44,980	5,710	1,475	30	21,950	375
940	255	15	28,930	12,245	14,875	4,600	2,160	50	30,460	25
935	225	..	6,805	2,385	5,945	3,405	1,070	50	16,370	..
1,430	20	15	199,380	88,375	7,400	3,650	1,535	40	24,785	95
1,430	20	5	196,255	75,225	5,745	1,505	945	40	16,580	70
..	..	10	3,125	13,150	1,655	2,145	590	..	8,205	25
5	1,040	225	7,635	247,210	83,370	16,350	8,215	..	298,155	735

**TABLE H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL
OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF**

APPENDIX

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by Material of Wall cross-classified by Material of Roof

State	Total Rural Urban	Total Number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF		
				Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST BENGAL	Total	7,612,895	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	3,618,210	1,910,690	2,565
			II Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	33,690	2,043,775	950
			III All other materials and materials not stated	185	370	2,460
	Rural	5,674,495	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	3,495,545	1,541,790	2,160
			II Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	23,260	609,280	275
			III All other materials and materials not stated	165	180	1,840
	Urban	1,938,400	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	122,665	368,900	405
			II Burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	10,430	1,434,495	675
			III All other materials and materials not stated	20	190	620

**TABLE H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED**

This table classifies households by the number of rooms occupied and also shows the number of persons living in such households. It helps to measure the congestion and the extent of overcrowding prevailing in households of different sizes. The number of rooms in the table stand for the number of living rooms.

The table has been prepared for the same units as table H-I and here, too, the figures given in these tables are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on a 20 per cent sample of Census Houses. For a brief note on the precision of the cell-frequencies, reference is invited to the fly-leaf to table H-I.

As already mentioned in the fly-leaf to table H-I, these estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

Institutional households have been excluded from the data processed for the purposes of this table. The table corresponds to table E-V of 1961 excepting that information for households with an unspecified number of rooms and households with details unspecified have been shown in the 1971 table. These particulars were not given in the 1961 table, which was prepared on the basis of a 20 per cent sample of households.

TABLE H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census households	Total No. of members		Total No. of Rooms
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST BENGAL	Total	7,735,895	23,433,590	21,235,145	12,056,975
	Rural	5,772,955	17,263,715	16,447,285	8,794,380
	Urban	1,962,940	6,169,875	4,787,860	3,262,595
Darjeeling	Total	141,155	400,755	361,725	268,515
	Rural	109,525	299,630	279,240	203,775
	Urban	31,630	101,125	82,485	64,740
Jalpaiguri	Total	321,705	912,695	820,520	487,165
	Rural	293,170	823,565	743,815	440,140
	Urban	28,535	89,130	76,705	47,025
Cooch Behar	Total	248,835	725,440	673,610	426,385
	Rural	232,495	673,520	628,445	401,335
	Urban	16,340	51,920	45,165	25,050
West Dinajpur	Total	323,800	932,780	874,020	466,400
	Rural	299,555	847,360	797,520	426,020
	Urban	24,245	85,420	76,500	40,380
Malda	Total	264,360	830,495	793,670	446,260
	Rural	253,895	794,630	761,115	423,640
	Urban	10,465	35,865	32,555	22,620
Murshidabad	Total	497,435	1,510,470	1,461,330	792,005
	Rural	453,305	1,380,985	1,337,730	707,965
	Urban	44,130	129,505	123,600	84,040
Nadia	Total	366,745	1,127,025	1,081,335	503,860
	Rural	298,090	919,160	883,710	387,750
	Urban	68,655	207,865	197,625	116,110
Twentyfour Parganas	Total	1,447,610	4,499,730	4,064,060	2,022,785
	Rural	933,625	2,860,145	2,735,905	1,198,320
	Urban	513,985	1,639,585	1,328,175	824,465
Bhatpara City	Urban	29,585	128,670	75,365	46,775
Panihati City	Urban	25,950	84,425	67,615	43,070
Kamarhati City	Urban	33,105	99,845	74,035	48,695
Baranagar City	Urban	23,915	75,790	62,600	43,155
South Dum Dum City	Urban	31,080	97,445	83,335	55,205
Garden Reach City	Urban	24,230	81,005	64,195	33,765
South Suburban City	Urban	47,670	144,050	125,160	84,195
Howrah	Total	429,760	1,318,950	1,129,765	714,420
	Rural	237,760	736,210	703,570	410,300
	Urban	192,000	582,740	426,195	304,120
Howrah City	Urban	140,940	422,560	301,230	219,905
Hooghly	Total	495,340	1,513,765	1,374,075	871,595
	Rural	351,765	1,095,160	1,040,970	630,685
	Urban	143,575	418,605	333,105	240,910
Hooghly-Chinsura City	Urban	17,305	54,025	49,235	35,680
Burdwan	Total	709,605	2,109,310	1,902,365	1,229,625
	Rural	533,010	1,595,550	1,482,535	917,290
	Urban	176,595	513,760	419,830	312,335
Asansol City	Urban	27,670	85,890	68,630	50,600
Burdwan City	Urban	24,995	77,220	66,245	47,325
Durgapur City	Urban	48,810	125,145	98,240	83,415

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12
5,044,000	12,991,180	11,724,910	1,786,110	6,120,680	5,652,245
3,810,525	9,741,580	9,422,795	1,350,390	4,638,160	4,373,260
1,233,475	3,249,600	2,302,115	435,720	1,482,520	1,278,985
68,305	165,290	143,360	41,260	121,115	111,415
53,345	127,705	114,035	32,390	92,270	87,695
14,960	37,585	29,325	8,870	28,845	23,720
200,260	496,850	444,610	92,535	287,745	262,805
182,795	450,065	405,315	85,330	263,375	241,180
17,465	46,785	39,295	7,205	24,370	21,625
139,515	326,590	305,820	67,350	217,010	201,450
128,665	297,395	280,300	63,890	204,550	190,590
10,850	29,195	25,520	3,460	12,460	10,860
223,805	553,780	526,105	71,930	250,415	231,035
209,180	511,425	488,125	66,105	227,830	209,980
14,625	42,355	37,980	5,825	22,585	21,055
149,325	373,010	363,330	73,310	253,265	241,375
145,205	362,110	353,500	70,120	242,650	231,705
4,120	10,900	9,830	3,190	10,615	9,670
309,985	795,190	785,230	127,820	443,250	421,940
287,300	741,905	733,180	115,270	404,025	385,180
22,685	53,285	52,050	12,550	39,225	36,760
276,745	753,975	734,200	62,630	235,950	221,045
234,815	645,875	630,580	46,530	182,665	170,840
41,930	108,100	103,620	16,100	53,285	50,205
1,079,160	2,933,215	2,658,310	249,530	934,920	848,850
747,095	2,055,090	1,999,465	137,540	533,895	495,450
332,055	878,125	668,845	111,990	401,025	353,440
20,175	69,260	35,570	5,900	27,320	18,765
15,275	40,960	30,335	6,885	24,480	21,540
23,470	60,470	40,355	6,170	21,995	19,045
13,520	33,880	24,745	5,660	18,960	17,130
17,455	43,100	35,055	7,800	26,645	23,620
18,730	51,690	39,200	3,495	15,905	13,555
26,845	65,820	56,110	11,925	38,225	35,135
257,640	642,470	523,655	112,450	377,060	349,050
128,005	321,425	312,300	75,630	250,965	241,495
129,635	323,045	211,365	36,820	126,095	107,555
98,115	247,645	155,790	24,450	83,450	69,915
279,295	665,260	592,480	133,180	441,255	414,445
188,070	450,580	437,935	103,250	343,290	327,355
91,226	214,680	154,545	29,930	97,965	87,090
8,495	21,390	19,120	4,445	13,665	13,080
399,845	971,810	873,995	200,295	643,260	580,315
310,760	758,735	709,510	137,800	452,575	418,705
89,085	213,075	164,485	62,495	190,685	161,610
13,990	34,050	25,645	9,030	29,455	25,030
13,675	33,170	27,350	6,065	19,715	17,835
21,535	48,925	34,420	22,575	61,490	50,350

TABLE H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms		
		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
WEST BENGAL	Total	492,540	2,108,415	1,909,425	264,240	1,268,275	1,140,220
	Rural	336,070	1,456,460	1,346,800	188,195	891,510	821,765
	Urban	156,470	651,955	562,625	76,045	376,765	318,455
Darjeeling	Total	19,005	62,490	59,580	7,375	26,990	24,925
	Rural	15,100	48,100	46,965	5,450	18,645	17,875
	Urban	3,905	14,390	12,615	1,925	8,345	7,050
Jalpaiguri	Total	19,820	81,190	72,935	5,990	29,810	25,300
	Rural	17,675	72,030	64,720	5,110	25,550	21,565
	Urban	2,145	9,160	8,215	880	4,260	3,735
Cooch Behar	Total	25,445	102,340	94,020	10,620	48,485	44,600
	Rural	24,170	96,455	88,975	10,135	45,875	42,215
	Urban	1,275	5,885	5,045	485	2,610	2,385
West Dinajpur	Total	18,895	82,055	74,720	6,130	29,460	26,965
	Rural	16,640	71,430	65,665	5,210	24,170	22,465
	Urban	2,255	10,625	9,055	920	5,290	4,500
Malda	Total	25,840	113,085	106,225	10,730	56,700	52,020
	Rural	24,160	106,325	99,535	9,850	52,470	48,405
	Urban	1,680	6,760	6,690	880	4,230	3,615
Murshidabad	Total	30,270	132,590	123,865	20,980	91,895	86,915
	Rural	25,960	115,865	108,545	18,355	81,440	76,560
	Urban	4,310	16,725	15,320	2,625	10,455	10,355
Nadia	Total	16,360	76,040	69,875	6,640	34,730	32,095
	Rural	10,865	54,190	49,335	3,900	22,355	20,425
	Urban	5,495	21,850	20,540	2,740	12,375	11,670
Twentyfour Parganas	Total	70,715	330,390	293,875	29,015	159,795	137,960
	Rural	31,245	157,920	141,570	11,360	66,460	58,960
	Urban	39,470	172,470	152,305	17,655	93,335	79,000
Bhatpara City	Urban	1,670	10,930	7,595	945	7,450	5,210
Panihati City	Urban	2,225	10,110	8,415	1,010	5,195	4,440
Kamarhati City	Urban	1,895	8,110	7,165	940	5,215	4,270
Baranagar City	Urban	2,450	10,075	9,310	1,370	6,600	6,095
South Dum Dum City	Urban	3,505	14,020	13,325	1,335	6,910	5,770
Garden Reach City	Urban	1,030	5,725	4,765	530	3,635	3,225
South Suburban City	Urban	5,220	20,580	18,685	2,175	10,685	8,980
Howrah	Total	29,365	126,090	112,160	19,565	93,265	83,205
	Rural	15,985	68,910	63,440	12,880	60,080	55,190
	Urban	13,380	57,180	48,720	6,685	33,185	28,015
Howrah City	Urban	9,460	39,720	33,850	4,875	23,540	19,800
Hooghly	Total	40,945	172,630	156,725	25,360	125,595	114,105
	Rural	29,540	126,930	116,625	19,395	97,245	89,235
	Urban	11,405	45,700	40,100	5,965	28,350	24,870
Hooghly-Chinsura City	Urban	2,010	7,765	7,020	1,155	5,165	4,690
Burdwan	Total	53,275	215,745	195,965	34,845	154,700	141,380
	Rural	40,000	164,720	152,695	28,515	125,600	116,010
	Urban	13,275	51,025	43,270	6,330	29,100	25,370
Asansol City	Urban	2,440	10,190	8,050	1,225	6,265	5,140
Burdwan City	Urban	2,350	9,410	8,290	1,480	6,790	6,215
Durgapur City	Urban	3,130	9,570	8,275	900	3,380	2,735

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*contd.*

Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
147,045	943,170	806,795	1,035	1,870	1,550	925
86,630	534,450	481,300	815	1,555	1,365	330
60,415	408,720	325,495	220	315	185	595
5,065	24,545	22,150	120	325	295	25
3,120	12,595	12,380	115	315	290	5
1,945	11,950	9,770	5	10	5	20
3,095	17,100	14,870	..	..	..	5
2,260	12,545	11,035	..	..	..	..
835	4,555	3,835	..	..	..	5
5,865	31,000	27,710	25	15	10	15
5,605	29,235	26,355	20	10	10	10
260	1,765	1,355	5	5	..	5
3,005	17,035	15,115	25	35	80	10
2,385	12,470	11,205	25	35	80	10
620	4,565	3,910	..	..	..	..
5,110	34,420	30,705	5	15	15	40
4,515	31,060	27,955	5	15	15	40
595	3,360	2,750	..	..	..	..
8,350	47,545	43,365	15	20	15	15
6,405	37,730	34,250	15	20	15	..
1,945	9,815	9,115	..	..	..	15
4,310	26,295	24,095	25	35	25	35
1,945	14,040	12,505	25	35	25	10
2,365	12,255	11,590	..	..	..	25
18,760	140,985	114,705	295	425	340	135
6,170	46,485	40,205	195	295	255	20
12,590	94,500	74,500	100	130	85	115
895	13,710	8,225	..	..	..	..
550	3,680	2,885	..	..	..	5
590	4,055	3,200	..	..	..	40
900	6,275	5,320	..	..	..	15
985	6,770	5,565	..	..	..	..
445	4,050	3,450	..	..	..	..
1,490	8,740	7,250	..	..	..	15
10,610	73,040	61,670	15	25	15	115
5,220	34,805	31,130	15	25	15	25
5,390	38,235	30,540	..	..	..	90
3,970	28,205	21,875	..	..	..	70
16,420	108,880	96,195	90	145	125	50
11,445	77,040	69,770	55	75	50	10
4,975	31,840	26,425	35	70	75	40
1,175	6,040	5,325	..	..	..	25
21,040	123,710	110,615	65	85	95	240
15,835	93,835	85,520	65	85	95	35
5,205	29,875	25,095	..	..	..	205
975	5,930	4,765	..	..	..	10
1,365	8,135	6,555	..	..	..	60
595	2,780	2,460	..	..	..	75

TABLE H-III.—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census households	Total No. of members		Total No. of Rooms
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bīrbhum	Total	313,855	908,135	887,185	484,085
	Rural	291,855	842,845	826,635	443,610
	Urban	22,000	65,290	60,550	40,475
Bankura	Total	356,300	1,054,430	1,016,445	518,715
	Rural	329,385	975,975	942,530	471,755
	Urban	26,915	78,455	73,915	46,960
Midnapore	Total	953,585	2,874,315	2,735,255	1,469,810
	Rural	878,650	2,646,880	2,533,620	1,336,250
	Urban	74,935	227,435	201,635	133,560
Kharagpur City	Urban	31,530	92,445	81,815	48,520
Purulia	Total	300,345	841,940	814,120	437,335
	Rural	276,870	772,100	749,945	395,545
	Urban	23,475	69,840	64,175	41,790
Calcutta City	Urban	565,460	1,873,335	1,245,645	918,015

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*contd.*

Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12
203,090	508,295	503,805	77,995	258,400	252,040
191,105	479,805	477,030	71,900	239,205	233,880
11,985	28,490	26,775	6,095	19,195	18,160
250,405	639,000	624,070	73,775	263,590	250,785
235,160	603,005	589,640	66,465	240,125	228,365
15,245	35,995	34,430	7,310	23,465	22,420
624,115	1,602,930	1,555,500	229,630	795,205	747,110
582,040	1,494,880	1,460,575	209,820	732,425	689,850
42,075	108,050	94,925	19,810	62,780	57,260
20,460	54,595	49,155	7,500	24,155	20,955
200,045	471,985	459,590	74,890	249,380	240,445
186,985	441,580	431,305	68,350	228,315	220,990
13,060	30,405	28,285	6,540	21,065	19,455
382,465	1,084,530	620,840	97,530	348,860	278,100

TABLE H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms		
		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
Birbhum	Total	16,695	68,140	63,660	11,030	46,755	43,745
	Rural	14,835	60,680	57,030	9,955	42,060	39,470
	Urban	1,860	7,460	6,630	1,075	4,695	4,275
Bankura	Total	17,835	78,875	74,045	9,385	44,825	42,060
	Rural	15,635	70,485	66,290	8,045	38,770	36,815
	Urban	2,200	8,390	7,755	1,340	6,055	5,245
Midnapore	Total	44,375	193,955	177,335	40,205	187,635	172,040
	Rural	38,160	170,970	156,880	35,895	168,780	155,555
	Urban	6,215	22,985	20,455	4,310	18,855	16,485
Kharagpur City	Urban	2,230	7,265	6,405	845	3,455	2,875
Purulia	Total	18,010	79,465	75,555	5,165	27,035	25,440
	Rural	16,100	71,450	68,530	4,140	22,010	21,020
	Urban	1,910	8,015	7,025	1,025	5,025	4,420
Calcutta	Urban	45,690	193,335	158,885	21,205	110,600	87,465

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—concl'd.

Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4,970	26,455	23,810	60	90	125	15
3,985	21,005	19,100	60	90	125	15
985	5,450	4,710	..	..	..	..
4,835	28,140	25,485	..	..	..	65
4,015	23,590	21,420	..	..	..	65
820	4,550	4,065	..	..	..	..
14,950	94,115	82,920	190	475	350	120
12,460	79,350	70,410	190	475	350	85
2,490	14,765	12,510	..	..	..	35
480	2,975	2,425	..	..	..	15
2,205	13,995	13,050	30	80	40	..
1,265	8,665	8,060	30	80	40	..
940	5,330	4,990	..	..	..	..
18,455	135,910	100,335	75	100	20	40

TABLE H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

In this table also the data has been presented for the same units as in table H-I and the figures given in these tables are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on a 20 per cent sample of Census Houses. For a brief note on the precision of the cell-frequencies, reference is invited to the fly-leaf to table H-I.

As already mentioned in the fly-leaf to Table H-J, these estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

The table shows the composition of households by their size and tenure status *i. e.*, whether the households are living in owned or rented houses. Institutional households have not been taken into account while processing the data.

The table more or less corresponds to table E-II of 1961. In the 1961 table, Census Households living in Census Houses used fully or partly as dwellings were classified by tenure status whereas in 1971, the Census Households have been first divided according to the number of members and these figures have been cross-classified by the tenure status of the households. The 20 per cent sample in 1961 was a sample of households, while the sampling frame for 1971 was the total number of Census Houses.

TABLE H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure status	Total No. of census households	Households having number of persons							Number of persons unspecified
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons		
				5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
WEST BENGAL	Total	Total	7,735,895	431,495	642,235	825,305	1,022,755	1,087,100	3,725,445	1,560	
		Owned	6,170,590	251,015	427,925	602,390	788,385	879,300	3,220,815	760	
		Rented	1,565,305	180,480	214,310	222,915	234,370	207,800	504,630	800	
	Rural	Total	5,772,955	273,480	434,250	596,225	762,745	835,030	2,870,555	670	
		Owned	5,382,910	220,895	381,970	540,355	704,580	781,670	2,752,855	585	
		Rented	390,045	52,585	52,280	55,870	58,165	53,360	117,700	85	
	Urban	Total	1,962,940	158,015	207,985	229,080	260,010	252,070	854,890	890	
		Owned	787,680	30,120	45,955	62,035	83,805	97,630	467,960	175	
		Rented	1,175,260	127,895	162,030	167,045	176,205	154,440	386,930	715	
Darjeeling	Total	Total	141,155	9,360	13,220	17,020	19,690	20,360	61,460	45	
		Owned	67,795	3,055	5,085	7,090	8,840	9,905	33,805	15	
		Rented	73,360	6,305	8,135	9,930	10,850	10,455	27,655	30	
	Rural	Total	109,525	7,010	10,135	13,395	15,765	16,165	47,040	15	
		Owned	56,825	2,620	4,600	6,345	7,865	8,570	26,810	15	
		Rented	52,700	4,390	5,535	7,050	7,900	7,595	20,230	..	
	Urban	Total	31,630	2,350	3,085	3,625	3,925	4,195	14,420	30	
		Owned	10,970	435	485	745	975	1,335	6,995	..	
		Rented	20,660	1,915	2,600	2,880	2,950	2,860	7,425	30	
Jalpaiguri	Total	Total	321,705	17,425	28,430	38,915	47,065	48,795	141,055	20	
		Owned	200,200	7,285	15,200	22,045	27,825	29,525	98,310	10	
		Rented	121,505	10,140	13,230	16,870	19,240	19,270	42,745	10	
	Rural	Total	293,170	15,345	26,150	35,915	43,455	45,015	127,275	15	
		Owned	182,275	6,370	14,020	20,505	25,955	27,190	88,225	10	
		Rented	110,895	8,975	12,130	15,410	17,500	17,825	39,050	5	
	Urban	Total	28,535	2,080	2,280	3,000	3,610	3,780	13,780	5	
		Owned	17,925	915	1,180	1,540	1,870	2,335	10,085	..	
		Rented	10,610	1,165	1,100	1,460	1,740	1,445	3,695	5	
Cooch Behar	Total	Total	248,835	9,720	20,845	29,665	35,120	37,485	115,970	30	
		Owned	226,850	7,175	17,660	26,190	31,545	34,180	110,080	20	
		Rented	21,985	2,545	3,185	3,475	3,575	3,305	5,890	10	
	Rural	Total	232,495	8,510	19,475	28,070	33,175	35,320	107,920	25	
		Owned	215,495	6,735	16,900	25,245	30,400	32,750	103,445	20	
		Rented	17,000	1,775	2,575	2,825	2,775	2,570	4,475	5	
	Urban	Total	16,340	1,210	1,370	1,595	1,945	2,165	8,050	5	
		Owned	11,355	440	760	945	1,145	1,430	6,635	..	
		Rented	4,985	770	610	650	800	735	1,415	5	
West Dinajpur	Total	Total	323,800	11,670	26,060	38,545	47,830	49,685	149,985	25	
		Owned	312,275	10,060	21,615	36,900	46,075	48,160	146,440	25	
		Rented	11,525	1,610	1,445	1,645	1,755	1,525	3,545	..	
	Rural	Total	299,555	10,490	24,545	36,615	45,150	46,680	136,055	20	
		Owned	293,600	9,525	23,650	35,685	44,170	45,975	134,575	20	
		Rented	5,955	965	895	930	980	705	1,480	..	
	Urban	Total	24,245	1,180	1,515	1,930	2,680	3,005	13,930	5	
		Owned	18,675	535	965	1,215	1,905	2,185	11,865	5	
		Rented	5,570	645	550	715	775	820	2,065	..	

TABLE H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure status	Total No. of census households	Households having number of persons							Number of persons unspecified
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Malda	Total	Total	254,360	9,630	16,275	23,790	33,550	38,675	142,400	40	
		Owned	255,840	8,310	15,175	22,610	32,195	37,730	139,780	40	
		Rented	8,520	1,320	1,100	1,180	1,355	945	2,620	..	
	Rural	Total	253,895	9,240	15,510	22,970	32,280	37,450	136,405	40	
		Owned	248,200	8,105	14,750	22,195	31,410	36,810	134,890	40	
		Rented	5,695	1,135	760	775	870	640	1,515	..	
	Urban	Total	10,465	390	765	820	1,270	1,225	5,995	..	
		Owned	7,640	205	425	415	785	920	4,890	..	
		Rented	2,825	185	340	405	485	305	1,105	..	
Murshidabad	Total	Total	497,435	23,870	33,920	47,620	62,100	67,490	262,410	25	
		Owned	475,170	20,245	30,970	44,445	59,045	64,540	255,920	5	
		Rented	22,265	3,625	2,950	3,175	3,055	2,950	6,490	20	
	Rural	Total	453,305	21,000	30,085	42,950	56,370	61,610	241,285	5	
		Owned	443,640	18,885	28,885	41,530	55,185	60,460	238,690	5	
		Rented	9,665	2,115	1,200	1,420	1,185	1,150	2,595	..	
	Urban	Total	44,130	2,870	3,835	4,670	5,730	5,880	21,125	20	
		Owned	31,530	1,360	2,085	2,915	3,860	4,080	17,230	..	
		Rented	12,600	1,510	1,750	1,755	1,870	1,800	3,895	20	
Nadia	Total	Total	366,745	17,755	23,805	33,510	45,420	50,510	193,680	65	
		Owned	328,475	12,190	20,210	27,985	39,395	45,870	182,800	25	
		Rented	38,270	5,565	5,595	5,525	6,025	4,640	10,880	40	
	Rural	Total	298,090	13,635	20,200	26,915	36,685	41,315	159,315	25	
		Owned	278,910	10,095	16,865	23,820	33,835	39,180	155,100	15	
		Rented	19,180	3,540	3,335	3,095	2,850	2,135	4,215	10	
	Urban	Total	68,655	4,120	5,605	6,595	8,735	9,195	34,365	40	
		Owned	49,565	2,095	3,345	4,165	5,560	6,690	27,700	10	
		Rented	19,090	2,025	2,260	2,430	3,175	2,505	6,665	30	
Twentyfour Parganas	Total	Total	1,447,610	63,440	114,920	154,020	189,245	201,185	719,395	405	
		Owned	1,156,175	33,920	71,555	109,875	144,615	163,725	632,295	190	
		Rented	291,435	34,520	43,365	44,145	44,630	37,460	87,100	215	
	Rural	Total	933,625	30,695	63,655	95,890	123,065	135,630	484,540	150	
		Owned	902,955	26,320	58,690	91,085	118,360	131,840	476,545	115	
		Rented	30,670	4,375	4,965	4,805	4,705	3,790	7,995	35	
	Urban	Total	513,985	37,745	51,265	58,130	66,180	65,555	234,855	255	
		Owned	253,220	7,600	12,865	18,790	26,255	31,885	155,750	75	
		Rented	260,765	30,145	38,400	39,340	39,925	33,670	79,105	180	
Bhatpara City	Total	29,585	2,575	3,225	3,400	3,615	3,375	13,395	..		
	Owned	7,705	265	340	430	665	755	5,250	..		
	Rented	21,880	2,310	2,885	2,970	2,950	2,620	8,145	..		
Panihat City	Total	25,950	1,665	2,610	2,700	3,180	3,255	12,530	10		
	Owned	14,725	345	720	975	1,550	1,910	9,225	..		
	Rented	11,225	1,320	1,890	1,725	1,630	1,345	3,305	10		
Kamarhati City	Total	33,105	2,730	4,015	4,330	4,640	4,195	13,155	40		
	Owned	11,645	415	575	870	1,280	1,410	7,095	..		
	Rented	21,460	2,315	3,440	3,460	3,360	2,785	6,060	40		

TABLE H-IV--HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS--contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure status	Total No. of census households.	Households having number of persons						Number of persons unspecified
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baranagar City	Urban	Total	23,915	1,705	2,420	2,665	3,225	2,850	11,015	35
		Owned	9,820	290	470	680	935	1,005	6,440	..
		Rented	14,095	1,415	1,950	1,985	2,290	1,845	4,575	35
South Dum Dum City	Urban	Total	31,080	1,940	2,990	3,575	4,130	3,910	14,535	..
		Owned	14,230	385	665	950	1,390	1,795	9,045	..
		Rented	16,850	1,555	2,325	2,625	2,740	2,115	5,490	..
Garden Reach City	Urban	Total	24,230	1,840	2,645	2,510	3,200	2,920	11,115	..
		Owned	8,215	165	300	430	690	750	5,880	..
		Rented	16,015	1,675	2,345	2,080	2,510	2,170	5,235	..
South Suburban City	Urban	Total	47,670	2,585	4,515	5,565	6,690	6,765	21,535	15
		Owned	22,285	615	1,120	1,625	2,445	2,935	13,540	5
		Rented	25,385	1,970	3,395	3,940	4,245	3,830	7,995	10
Howrah	Total	Total	429,760	28,220	39,845	46,970	55,625	57,220	201,710	170
		Owned	300,180	12,110	19,315	26,945	35,700	40,280	165,770	60
		Rented	129,580	16,110	20,530	20,025	19,925	16,940	35,940	110
Howrah City	Rural	Total	237,760	10,915	16,555	22,530	29,235	32,460	126,010	55
		Owned	231,990	9,700	15,630	21,710	28,585	31,795	124,525	45
		Rented	5,770	1,215	925	820	650	665	1,485	10
	Urban	Total	192,000	17,305	23,290	24,440	26,390	24,760	75,700	115
		Owned	68,190	2,410	3,685	5,235	7,115	8,485	41,245	15
		Rented	123,810	14,895	19,605	19,205	19,275	16,275	34,455	100
Howrah City	Urban	Total	140,940	13,110	17,725	18,355	19,965	18,400	53,295	90
		Owned	36,700	1,415	1,890	2,545	3,805	4,390	22,645	10
		Rented	104,240	11,695	15,835	15,810	16,160	14,010	30,650	80
Hooghly	Total	Total	495,340	36,080	44,845	51,165	60,505	63,405	239,255	85
		Owned	395,445	20,525	28,125	35,040	45,630	51,395	214,690	40
		Rented	99,895	15,555	16,720	16,125	14,875	12,010	24,565	45
	Rural	Total	351,765	21,635	27,370	32,795	41,280	46,100	182,555	30
		Owned	331,535	17,970	24,195	29,830	38,560	43,590	177,360	30
		Rented	20,230	3,665	3,175	2,965	2,720	2,510	5,195	..
Urban	Total	143,575	14,445	17,475	18,370	19,225	17,305	56,700	55	
	Owned	63,910	2,555	3,930	5,210	7,070	7,805	37,330	10	
	Rented	79,665	11,890	13,545	13,160	12,155	9,500	19,370	45	
Hooghly-Chinsura City	Urban	Total	17,305	970	1,465	1,675	2,280	2,315	8,575	25
		Owned	11,500	435	740	845	1,405	1,460	6,615	..
		Rented	5,805	535	725	830	875	855	1,960	25
Burdwan	Total	Total	709,605	53,080	64,800	75,960	91,075	95,940	328,430	320
		Owned	524,600	27,770	40,295	50,755	63,465	71,660	270,525	130
		Rented	185,005	25,310	24,505	25,205	27,610	24,280	57,905	190
	Rural	Total	533,010	36,110	46,765	54,820	66,400	72,525	256,305	85
		Owned	462,455	24,405	35,905	45,075	56,465	63,850	236,670	85
		Rented	70,555	11,705	10,860	9,745	9,935	8,675	19,635	..
Urban	Total	176,595	16,970	18,035	21,140	24,675	23,415	72,125	235	
	Owned	62,145	3,365	4,390	5,680	7,000	7,810	33,855	45	
	Rented	114,450	13,605	13,645	15,460	17,675	15,605	38,270	190	
Asansol City	Urban	Total	27,670	2,105	2,875	3,255	3,460	3,595	12,355	25
		Owned	8,830	325	540	725	870	1,050	5,320	..
		Rented	18,840	1,780	2,335	2,530	2,590	2,545	7,035	25

TABLE H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—concl'd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure status	Total No. of census households	Households having number of persons						Number of persons unspecified
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan City	Urban	Total	24,995	1,845	2,330	2,650	3,370	3,295	11,445	60
		Owned	12,955	490	815	980	1,410	1,685	7,545	30
		Rented	12,040	1,355	1,515	1,670	1,960	1,610	3,900	30
Durgapur City	Urban	Total	48,810	5,965	5,685	7,195	7,835	6,875	15,175	80
		Owned	10,515	995	1,035	1,175	1,380	1,315	4,615	..
		Rented	38,295	4,970	4,650	6,020	6,455	5,560	10,560	80
Birbhum	Total	Total	313,855	17,025	24,530	31,865	40,985	46,145	153,280	25
		Owned	298,230	14,565	22,615	29,645	38,720	44,070	148,605	10
		Rented	15,625	2,460	1,915	2,220	2,265	2,075	4,675	15
	Rural	Total	291,855	15,565	22,575	29,375	38,145	43,185	142,985	25
		Owned	283,840	13,900	21,550	28,315	36,970	42,135	140,960	10
		Rented	8,015	1,665	1,025	1,050	1,175	1,050	2,025	15
	Urban	Total	22,000	1,460	1,955	2,490	2,840	2,960	10,295	..
		Owned	14,390	665	1,065	1,330	1,750	1,935	7,645	..
		Rented	7,610	795	890	1,160	1,090	1,025	2,650	..
Bankura	Total	Total	356,300	20,675	27,780	35,785	46,835	52,435	172,710	80
		Owned	345,645	18,785	26,460	34,365	45,360	50,985	169,610	80
		Rented	10,655	1,890	1,320	1,420	1,475	1,450	3,100	..
	Rural	Total	329,385	18,530	25,360	33,075	43,395	48,815	160,135	75
		Owned	324,555	17,345	24,780	32,460	42,795	48,210	158,850	75
		Rented	4,830	1,185	580	615	600	605	1,245	..
Urban	Total	26,915	2,145	2,420	2,710	3,440	3,620	12,575	5	
	Owned	21,090	1,440	1,680	1,905	2,565	2,775	10,720	5	
	Rented	5,825	705	740	805	875	845	1,855	..	
Midnapore	Total	Total	953,585	44,250	69,680	97,015	126,010	138,095	478,395	140
		Owned	895,140	36,980	62,235	88,705	117,175	130,195	459,740	110
		Rented	58,445	7,270	7,445	8,310	8,835	7,900	18,655	30
	Rural	Total	878,650	39,360	63,000	88,685	116,375	128,105	443,020	105
		Owned	856,470	35,345	59,665	85,235	112,975	125,375	437,775	100
		Rented	22,180	4,015	3,335	3,450	3,400	2,730	5,245	5
	Urban	Total	74,935	4,890	6,680	8,330	9,635	9,990	35,375	35
		Owned	38,670	1,635	2,570	3,470	4,200	4,820	21,965	10
		Rented	36,265	3,255	4,110	4,860	5,435	5,170	13,410	25
Kharagpur City	Urban	Total	31,530	1,925	2,755	3,775	4,300	4,335	14,425	15
		Owned	7,895	240	505	725	900	835	4,690	..
		Rented	23,635	1,685	2,250	3,050	3,400	3,500	9,735	15
Purulia	Total	Total	300,345	17,440	25,070	34,755	44,900	47,655	130,525	..
		Owned	283,250	14,225	22,930	32,540	42,490	45,560	125,505	..
		Rented	17,095	3,215	2,140	2,215	2,410	2,095	5,020	..
	Rural	Total	276,870	15,440	22,870	32,225	41,970	44,655	119,710	..
		Owned	270,165	13,575	21,885	31,320	41,050	43,940	118,395	..
		Rented	6,705	1,865	985	905	920	715	1,315	..
	Urban	Total	23,475	2,000	2,200	2,530	2,930	3,000	10,815	..
		Owned	13,085	650	1,045	1,220	1,440	1,620	7,110	..
		Rented	10,390	1,350	1,155	1,310	1,490	1,380	3,705	..
Calcutta City	Urban	Total	565,460	46,855	66,210	68,705	76,800	72,020	234,785	85
		Owned	105,320	3,815	5,480	7,255	10,310	11,520	66,940	..
		Rented	460,140	43,040	60,730	61,450	66,490	60,500	167,845	85

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE H-1.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY

Occupied

State/District/City	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Total occupied census houses	Residence, shops-cum-residence, workshops-cum-residence including household industry			
			Total (wholly of partly residential houses)	Residence	Shops-cum-residence	Workshops-cum-residence (including household industry)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST BENGAL	36	964	889	866	10	13
Darjeeling	61	939	864	833	24	7
Jalpaiguri	30	970	918	903	11	4
Cooch Behar	17	983	933	917	8	8
West Dinajpur	17	983	935	921	6	8
Malda	19	981	921	895	7	19
Murshidabad	25	975	912	884	8	20
Nadia	31	969	892	875	7	10
Twentyfour Parganas	36	964	895	882	8	5
Howrah	45	955	864	849	8	7
Hooghly	44	956	867	851	7	9
Burdwan	61	939	868	849	12	7
Birbhum	47	953	877	852	11	14
Bankura	46	954	882	862	8	12
Midnapore	29	971	901	872	6	23
Purulia	44	956	902	879	12	11
Calcutta	26	974	832	771	31	30
Calcutta City	26	974	832	771	31	30
Howrah City	46	954	838	816	15	7
South Dum Dum City	35	965	908	877	19	12
Bhatpara City	17	983	954	940	11	3
Kamarhati City	36	964	895	871	15	9
Baranagar City	29	971	890	865	17	8
South Suburban City	45	955	873	854	15	4
Garden Reach City	40	960	858	846	7	5
Panihati City	39	961	878	862	12	4
Hooghly-Chinsura City	54	946	823	815	4	4
Burdwan City	57	943	806	779	17	10
Asansol City	68	932	817	785	26	6
Durgapur City	67	933	867	848	16	
Kharagpur City	71	929	863	850	10	3

TABLES

VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

Census Houses

Hotels, sarais, dharamsalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (panchayat ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e. g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	26	4	12	3	1	11	17
3	24	6	6	1	1	3	31
1	16	4	7	2	1	5	16
1	18	3	5	2	1	7	13
1	12	3	5	2	1	12	12
1	10	2	7	3	1	15	21
1	20	3	11	3	1	14	10
1	27	3	17	4	1	7	17
1	29	2	11	4	1	7	14
1	35	3	21	5	2	8	16
1	31	3	17	5	1	13	18
2	26	4	10	3	1	9	15
1	21	4	11	2	2	22	13
1	19	3	12	3	1	21	12
1	20	3	10	3	2	16	15
1	13	3	6	2	N	15	14
5	53	16	27	3	1	1	36
5	53	16	27	3	1	1	36
2	50	5	30	5	1	2	21
N	26	2	11	1	1	1	15
1	11	1	2	2	1	1	10
1	32	1	12	4	1	1	17
2	41	1	19	2	1	N	15
1	45	2	17	2	1	2	12
2	57	2	22	2	1	2	14
N	41	2	13	6	2	2	17
1	48	7	23	9	3	8	24
3	62	5	21	9	2	4	31
4	55	7	11	4	1	3	30
N	30	4	9	3	1	5	14
2	36	3	9	1	N	3	12

**TABLE H-I.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR SELECTED TYPES
OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS**

State/District	Census Houses used as							
	Vacant at the time of houselisting		Wholly residential		Shops-cum-residence		Workshops-cum-residence inclu- ding household industry	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST BENGAL	667	333	750	250	531	469	691	309
Darjeeling	709	291	787	213	566	434	595	405
Jalpaiguri	827	173	913	87	900	100	821	179
Cooch Behar	760	240	939	61	805	195	783	217
West Dinajpur	846	154	928	72	795	205	878	122
Malda	899	101	960	40	928	72	964	36
Murshidabad	815	185	912	88	913	87	922	78
Nadia	619	381	815	185	836	164	649	351
Twentyfour Parganas	554	446	647	353	444	556	607	393
Howrah	493	507	557	443	249	751	473	527
Hooghly	668	332	712	288	515	485	768	232
Burdwan	712	288	755	245	607	393	753	247
Birbhum	901	99	930	70	887	113	962	38
Bankura	838	162	926	74	904	96	827	173
Midnapore	784	216	919	81	865	135	984	16
Purulia	876	124	923	77	927	73	906	94
Calcutta	.	1,000	..	1,000	.	1,000	..	1,000

TABLE H-II.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Predominant material of wall									
	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST BENGAL	R	157	692	3	14	124	5	2	3	N
	U	89	132	5	15	731	21	1	6	N
Darjeeling	R	412	79	4	282	71	23	71	56	2
	U	87	16	1	338	223	99	26	208	2
Jalpaiguri	R	668	24	7	113	142	19	1	24	2
	U	390	2	N	227	287	87	0	4	3
Cooch Behar	R	920	2	N	24	12	41	N	1	N
	U	446	1	1	104	227	217	0	4	N
West Dinajpur	R	357	609	N	1	30	3	0	N	N
	U	452	175	1	15	300	57	0	N	0
Malda	R	266	649	3	2	79	1	N	N	N
	U	156	32	9	18	783	2	0	0	0
Murshidabad	R	95	771	2	1	129	2	0	N	N
	U	115	221	7	7	642	8	0	N	0
Nadia	R	280	458	2	1	243	15	0	N	1
	U	138	48	4	2	782	25	0	N	1
Twentyfour Parganas	R	82	759	3	4	146	5	0	N	1
	U	154	96	4	3	727	12	0	3	1
Howrah	R	34	788	2	1	174	1	0	N	N
	U	44	205	10	3	722	14	0	2	N
Hooghly	R	43	722	1	1	231	2	N	N	N
	U	70	87	7	2	830	4	0	N	N
Burdwan	R	27	742	3	1	224	3	N	N	N
	U	22	158	9	5	788	7	1	9	1
Birbhum	R	3	925	1	N	71	N	N	N	N
	U	1	453	7	5	531	3	0	N	N
Bankura	R	6	894	4	1	94	N	1	N	N
	U	2	461	8	5	518	5	N	N	1
Midnapore	R	56	890	8	2	43	1	N	N	N
	U	57	372	6	5	530	17	10	3	N
Purulia	R	N	887	3	1	104	N	5	N	N
	U	N	297	12	5	580	6	0	0	N
Calcutta	U	36	89	3	7	836	27	N	2	N
Calcutta City	U	36	89	3	7	836	27	N	2	N
Howrah City	U	46	163	12	4	757	16	0	2	N
South Dum Dum City	U	250	58	1	9	650	20	0	N	2
Bhatpara City	U	26	20	1	N	952	1	0	N	0
Kamarhati City	U	195	54	2	1	730	13	0	5	N
Baranagar City	U	99	83	11	2	793	7	0	5	0
South Suburban City	U	89	118	5	1	772	5	0	10	N
Garden Reach City	U	13	50	7	1	928	1	0	N	0
Panihati City	U	215	34	1	2	734	13	0	1	N
Hooghly-Chinsura City	U	46	59	4	2	878	10	0	1	0
Burdwan City	U	47	219	16	4	709	3	0	N	2
Asansol City	U	2	51	1	10	929	5	0	2	N
Durgapur City	U	31	172	3	6	764	9	2	13	N
Kharagpur City	U	6	244	2	1	698	17	26	6	0

TABLE H-II.1 (A)—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant material of wall		
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt bricks, C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL	R	866	134	N
	U	241	759	N
Darjeeling	R	776	222	2
	U	442	557	1
Jalpaiguri	R	812	186	2
	U	618	379	3
Cooch Behar	R	946	54	N
	U	552	448	N
West Dinajpur	R	966	34	N
	U	643	357	0
Malda	R	920	80	N
	U	215	785	0
Murshidabad	R	869	131	N
	U	349	651	0
Nadia	R	742	258	N
	U	192	807	1
Twentyfour Parganas	R	848	151	1
	U	258	742	N
Howrah	R	825	175	N
	U	262	738	N
Hooghly	R	767	233	N
	U	166	834	N
Burdwan	R	773	227	N
	U	195	805	N
Birbhum	R	928	72	N
	U	466	534	N
Bankura	R	905	95	N
	U	476	523	1
Midnapore	R	956	44	N
	U	440	560	N
Purulia	R	892	108	N
	U	314	686	N
Calcutta	U	135	865	N
Calcutta City	U	135	865	N
Howrah City	U	225	775	N
South Dum Dum City	U	318	680	2
Bhatpara City	U	47	953	0
Kamarhati City	U	252	748	N
Baranagar City	U	195	805	0
South Suburban City	U	213	787	N
Garden Reach City	U	70	930	0
Panihati City	U	252	748	N
Hooghly-Chinsura City	U	111	889	0
Burdwan City	U	286	712	2
Asansol City	U	64	936	N
Durgapur City	U	212	788	N
Kharagpur City	U	252	748	0

TABLE H-II.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City 1	Rural Urban 2	Predominant material of roof							
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo 3	Tiles, slate, shingle 4	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets 5	Asbestos cement sheets 6	Brick and lime 7	Stone 8	Concrete, R. B. C/ R. C. C. 9	All other materials and materials not stated 10
WEST BENGAL	R	600	202	119	11	11	N	56	1
	U	66	348	148	28	37	1	371	1
Darjeeling	R	517	10	427	26	1	N	17	2
	U	93	13	645	31	4	0	211	3
Jalpaiguri	R	606	46	272	58	1	0	15	2
	U	146	47	615	98	6	0	88	N
Cooch Behar	R	728	6	259	3	1	N	3	N
	U	104	13	780	36	5	0	61	1
West Dinajpur	R	770	77	133	1	2	0	17	N
	U	278	39	488	14	6	0	174	1
Malda	R	442	465	47	2	10	N	33	1
	U	48	311	127	2	262	0	250	0
Murshidabad	R	503	282	3	124	23	1	64	N
	U	139	261	120	22	218	0	238	2
Nadia	R	350	255	260	4	55	N	75	1
	U	33	140	327	11	168	3	316	2
Twentyfour Parganas	R	490	355	75	7	12	N	60	1
	U	29	467	116	32	26	N	329	1
Howrah	R	305	445	158	4	21	1	65	1
	U	10	518	99	20	33	N	319	1
Hooghly	R	391	336	123	15	24	1	109	1
	U	31	456	67	24	91	1	329	1
Burdwan	R	648	82	99	34	9	N	127	1
	U	148	149	87	24	32	2	557	1
Birbhum	R	806	24	117	1	1	N	51	N
	U	431	33	99	7	5	0	425	N
Bankura	R	814	39	83	8	3	1	52	N
	U	404	29	149	18	22	N	378	N
Midnapore	R	787	133	48	6	2	N	24	N
	U	310	131	160	49	23	1	326	N
Purulia	R	662	254	20	5	3	N	56	N
	U	108	455	57	74	21	0	284	1
Calcutta	U	11	374	126	25	12	0	451	1
Calcutta City	U	11	374	126	25	12	0	451	1
Howrah City	U	5	500	94	18	29	N	353	1
South Dum Dum City	U	15	409	86	23	7	0	458	2
Bhatpara City	U	N	661	28	41	28	0	241	1
Kamarhati City	U	9	555	80	25	16	0	315	N
Baranagar City	U	8	330	79	29	55	0	499	0
South Suburban City	U	6	398	98	53	11	0	434	N
Garden Reach City	U	1	747	33	23	N	0	196	0
Panihati City	U	5	434	138	42	23	0	358	N
Hooghly-Chinsura City	U	7	306	127	16	220	9	313	2
Burdwan City	U	293	60	116	24	67	0	436	4
Asansol City	U	29	228	52	19	27	0	644	1
Durgapur City	U	201	33	94	26	1	0	644	1
Kharagpur City	U	189	66	165	95	30	1	454	0

TABLE H-II.2(B)—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Predominant material of roof		
		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL	R	600	399	1
	U	66	933	1
Darjeeling	R	517	481	2
	U	93	904	3
Jalpaiguri	R	606	392	2
	U	146	854	N
Cooch Behar	R	728	272	N
	U	104	895	1
West Dinajpur	R	770	230	N
	U	278	721	1
Malda	R	442	557	1
	U	48	952	0
Murshidabad	R	503	497	N
	U	140	858	2
Nadia	R	350	649	1
	U	33	965	2
Twentyfour Parganas	R	490	509	1
	U	29	970	1
Howrah	R	305	694	1
	U	10	990	N
Hooghly	R	392	607	1
	U	31	968	1
Burdwan	R	648	351	1
	U	148	851	1
Birbhum	R	806	194	N
	U	431	569	N
Bankura	R	814	186	N
	U	404	596	N
Midnapore	R	787	213	N
	U	310	690	N
Purulia	R	662	338	N
	U	108	891	1
Calcutta	U	12	987	1
Calcutta City	U	5	994	1
Howrah City	U	15	983	2
South Dum Dum City	U	1	998	1
Bhatpara City	U	9	991	N
Kamarhati City	U	8	992	0
Baranagar City	U	6	994	N
South Suburban City	U	1	999	0
Garden Reach City	U	5	995	N
Panihati City	U	8	990	2
Hooghly-Chinsura City	U	293	703	4
Burdwan City	U	29	970	1
Asansol City	U	200	799	1
Durgapur City	U	189	811	0
Kharagpur City	U			

**TABLE H-III.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED**

State/District/City	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Unspecified number of rooms	Household with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST BENGAL	652	231	64	34	19	N	N
Darjeeling	484	292	135	52	36	1	N
Jalpaiguri	622	288	61	19	10	0	N
Cooch Behar	561	271	102	43	23	N	N
West Dinajpur	691	222	59	19	9	N	N
Malda	565	277	98	41	19	N	N
Murshidabad	623	257	61	42	17	N	N
Nadia	754	171	45	18	12	N	N
Twentyfour Parganas	746	172	49	20	13	N	N
Howrah	599	262	68	46	25	N	N
Hooghly	564	269	83	51	33	N	N
Burdwan	563	282	76	49	30	N	N
Birbhum	647	249	53	35	16	N	N
Bankura	703	207	50	26	14	0	N
Midnapore	654	241	47	42	16	N	N
Purulia	666	250	60	17	7	N	0
Calcutta	676	172	81	38	33	N	N
Calcutta City	676	172	81	38	33	N	N
Howrah City	696	173	67	35	28	0	1
South Dum Dum City	561	251	113	43	32	0	0
Bhatpara City	682	199	57	32	30	0	0
Kamarhati City	709	186	57	29	18	0	1
Baranagar City	565	237	102	57	38	0	1
South Suburban City	563	250	110	46	31	0	N
Garden Reach City	773	144	43	22	18	0	0
Panihati City	589	265	86	39	21	0	N
Hooghly-Chinsura City	491	257	116	67	68	0	1
Burdwan City	547	243	94	59	55	0	2
Asansol City	506	326	88	44	35	0	1
Durgapur City	441	463	64	18	12	0	2
Kharagpur City	649	238	71	27	15	0	N

TABLE H-III.2—NUMBER OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total *		One room			Two rooms			Average No. of persons per household	
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST BENGAL	T	3.70	5.77	4.90	2.58	2.32	4.90	3.30	1.72	1.58	6.59
	R	3.83	5.84	5.03	2.56	2.47	5.03	3.34	1.72	1.62	6.67
	U	3.36	5.58	4.50	2.63	1.87	4.50	3.17	1.70	1.47	6.34
Darjeeling	T	2.84	5.40	4.52	2.42	2.10	4.52	2.78	1.43	1.35	5.56
	R	2.84	5.29	4.53	2.39	2.14	4.53	2.96	1.62	1.34	5.93
	U	2.84	5.81	4.47	2.51	1.96	4.47	2.82	1.47	1.35	5.64
Jalpaiguri	T	3.56	5.39	4.70	2.48	2.22	4.70	2.97	1.55	1.42	5.95
	R	3.56	5.35	4.68	2.46	2.22	4.68	2.96	1.55	1.41	5.91
	U	3.53	5.81	4.93	2.68	2.25	4.93	3.19	1.69	1.50	6.38
Cooch Behar	T	3.28	5.62	4.53	2.34	2.19	4.53	3.11	1.61	1.50	6.21
	R	3.24	5.60	4.49	2.31	2.18	4.49	3.09	1.60	1.49	6.18
	U	3.88	5.94	5.04	2.69	2.35	5.04	3.37	1.80	1.57	6.74
West Dinajpur	T	3.87	5.58	4.83	2.48	2.35	4.83	3.35	1.74	1.61	6.69
	R	3.86	5.49	4.78	2.45	2.33	4.78	3.31	1.72	1.59	6.62
	U	4.01	6.68	5.49	2.89	2.60	5.49	3.75	1.94	1.81	7.49
Malda	T	3.64	6.14	4.93	2.50	2.43	4.93	3.37	1.73	1.64	6.75
	R	3.67	6.13	4.93	2.49	2.44	4.93	3.38	1.73	1.65	6.76
	U	3.02	6.54	5.03	2.64	2.39	5.03	3.18	1.66	1.52	6.36
Murshidabad	T	3.75	5.97	5.10	2.57	2.53	5.10	3.38	1.73	1.65	6.77
	R	3.84	6.00	5.13	2.58	2.55	5.13	3.42	1.75	1.67	6.85
	U	3.01	5.74	4.64	2.35	2.29	4.64	3.03	1.56	1.47	6.05
Nadiu	T	4.38	6.02	5.38	2.73	2.65	5.38	3.65	1.88	1.77	7.30
	R	4.65	6.05	5.44	2.75	2.69	5.44	3.80	1.96	1.84	7.60
	U	3.49	5.91	5.05	2.58	2.47	5.05	3.21	1.65	1.56	6.43
Twentyfour Parganas	T	4.23	5.92	5.19	2.72	2.47	5.19	3.57	1.87	1.70	7.15
	R	4.67	5.99	5.43	2.75	2.68	5.43	3.74	1.94	1.80	7.48
	U	3.60	5.77	4.66	2.65	2.01	4.66	3.37	1.79	1.58	6.74
Howrah	T	3.43	5.70	4.55	2.52	2.03	4.55	3.23	1.68	1.55	6.46
	R	3.51	6.06	4.95	2.51	2.44	4.95	3.26	1.66	1.60	6.51
	U	3.32	5.26	4.16	2.53	1.63	4.16	3.17	1.71	1.46	6.35
Hooghly	T	3.31	5.83	4.50	2.38	2.12	4.50	3.21	1.66	1.55	6.43
	R	3.39	6.07	4.72	2.39	2.33	4.72	3.25	1.66	1.59	6.50
	U	3.12	5.24	4.05	2.35	1.70	4.05	3.09	1.64	1.45	6.18
Burdwan	T	3.26	5.65	4.62	2.43	2.19	4.62	3.05	1.61	1.45	6.11
	R	3.36	5.78	4.72	2.44	2.28	4.72	3.16	1.64	1.52	6.32
	U	2.99	5.29	4.24	2.39	1.85	4.24	2.82	1.53	1.29	5.64
Birbhum	T	3.71	5.72	4.98	2.50	2.48	4.98	3.27	1.66	1.61	6.54
	R	3.76	5.72	5.01	2.51	2.50	5.01	3.29	1.66	1.63	6.58
	U	3.11	5.72	4.61	2.38	2.23	4.61	3.06	1.57	1.49	6.13
Bankura	T	3.99	5.81	5.04	2.55	2.49	5.04	3.49	1.79	1.70	6.97
	R	4.07	5.83	5.07	2.56	2.51	5.07	3.52	1.80	1.72	7.05
	U	3.24	5.66	4.62	2.36	2.26	4.62	3.14	1.60	1.54	6.28
Midnapore	T	3.82	5.88	5.06	2.57	2.49	5.06	3.36	1.73	1.63	6.72
	R	3.88	5.90	5.08	2.57	2.51	5.08	3.39	1.75	1.64	6.78
	U	3.21	5.73	4.82	2.57	2.25	4.82	3.03	1.58	1.45	6.06

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Unspecified No. of rooms
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2.72	1.43	1.29	8.16	2.28	1.20	1.08	9.11	1.93	1.04	0.89	11.90	3.30
2.78	1.44	1.34	8.34	2.28	1.19	1.09	9.10	1.95	1.03	0.92	11.73	3.58
2.59	1.39	1.20	7.76	2.29	1.24	1.05	9.14	1.91	1.06	0.85	12.15	2.27
2.14	1.10	1.04	6.42	1.76	0.92	0.84	7.04	1.50	0.79	0.71	9.22	5.17
2.10	1.06	1.04	6.30	1.68	0.86	0.82	6.70	1.35	0.68	0.67	8.00	5.26
2.31	1.23	1.08	6.92	2.00	1.08	0.92	8.00	1.72	0.95	0.77	11.17	3.00
2.59	1.36	1.23	7.78	2.30	1.24	1.06	9.20	1.74	0.93	0.81	10.33	0
2.58	1.36	1.22	7.74	2.27	1.21	1.06	9.09	1.78	0.95	0.83	10.43	0
2.70	1.42	1.28	8.10	2.31	1.25	1.06	9.22	1.62	0.88	0.74	10.05	0
2.57	1.34	1.23	7.72	2.19	1.14	1.05	8.77	1.76	0.93	0.83	10.01	1.00
2.56	1.33	1.23	7.67	2.17	1.13	1.04	8.69	1.75	0.92	0.83	9.92	1.00
2.86	1.54	1.32	8.57	2.57	1.34	1.23	10.30	2.06	1.17	0.89	12.00	1.00
2.77	1.45	1.32	8.30	2.30	1.20	1.10	9.21	1.83	0.97	0.86	10.70	4.60
2.75	1.43	1.32	8.24	2.24	1.16	1.08	8.95	1.71	0.90	0.81	9.93	4.60
2.91	1.57	1.34	8.73	2.66	1.44	1.22	10.64	2.32	1.25	1.07	13.67	0
2.83	1.46	1.37	8.49	2.53	1.32	1.21	10.13	2.18	1.15	1.03	12.74	6.00
2.84	1.47	1.37	8.52	2.56	1.33	1.23	10.24	2.24	1.18	1.06	13.07	6.00
2.67	1.34	1.33	8.01	2.23	1.20	1.03	8.91	1.72	0.95	0.77	10.27	0
2.82	1.46	1.36	8.47	2.13	1.09	1.04	8.52	1.76	0.92	0.84	10.89	2.33
2.88	1.49	1.39	8.64	2.15	1.11	1.04	8.61	1.85	0.97	0.88	11.24	2.33
2.48	1.29	1.19	7.44	1.98	0.99	0.99	7.93	1.48	0.77	0.71	9.73	0
2.97	1.55	1.42	8.92	2.52	1.31	1.21	10.06	1.92	1.00	0.92	11.69	2.40
3.18	1.66	1.52	9.53	2.74	1.43	1.31	10.97	2.27	1.20	1.07	13.65	2.40
2.57	1.32	1.25	7.71	2.19	1.13	1.06	8.78	1.64	0.84	0.80	10.08	0
2.94	1.56	1.38	8.83	2.57	1.38	1.19	10.26	2.20	1.21	0.99	13.63	2.59
3.20	1.69	1.51	9.59	2.76	1.46	1.30	11.04	2.34	1.25	1.09	14.05	2.82
2.74	1.46	1.28	8.23	2.44	1.32	1.12	9.76	2.13	1.19	0.94	13.42	2.15
2.70	1.43	1.27	8.11	2.25	1.19	1.06	9.02	2.06	1.12	0.94	12.70	2.67
2.76	1.44	1.32	8.28	2.24	1.17	1.07	8.95	2.09	1.10	0.99	12.63	2.67
2.64	1.43	1.21	7.91	2.29	1.24	1.05	9.15	2.02	1.12	0.90	12.76	0
2.68	1.40	1.28	8.04	2.36	1.24	1.12	9.45	2.02	1.07	0.95	12.49	3.00
2.75	1.43	1.32	8.24	2.40	1.25	1.15	9.61	2.10	1.10	1.03	12.83	2.27
2.51	1.34	1.17	7.52	2.23	1.19	1.04	8.92	1.84	1.01	0.83	11.71	4.14
2.58	1.35	1.23	7.73	2.12	1.11	1.01	8.50	1.80	0.95	0.85	11.14	2.77
2.65	1.38	1.27	7.94	2.12	1.10	1.02	8.47	1.85	0.97	0.88	11.33	2.77
2.37	1.28	1.09	7.10	2.15	1.15	1.00	8.61	1.66	0.90	0.76	10.56	0
2.63	1.36	1.27	7.89	2.05	1.06	0.99	8.20	1.63	0.86	0.77	10.11	3.58
2.64	1.36	1.28	7.93	2.05	1.06	0.99	8.19	1.64	0.86	0.78	10.06	3.58
2.53	1.34	1.19	7.58	2.09	1.09	1.00	8.39	1.58	0.85	0.73	10.31	0
2.86	1.48	1.38	8.57	2.31	1.19	1.12	9.26	1.80	0.94	0.86	11.09	0
2.92	1.50	1.42	8.75	2.35	1.21	1.14	9.40	1.83	0.96	0.87	11.21	0
2.45	1.27	1.18	7.34	2.11	1.13	0.98	8.43	1.68	0.89	0.79	10.50	0
2.79	1.46	1.33	8.37	2.24	1.17	1.07	8.94	1.91	1.02	0.89	11.84	4.34
2.86	1.49	1.37	8.59	2.26	1.18	1.08	9.04	1.96	1.04	0.92	12.02	4.34
2.33	1.23	1.10	6.98	2.05	1.09	0.96	8.20	1.71	0.93	0.78	10.95	0

TABLE H-III.2—NUMBER OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total *		One room			Two rooms				
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per Household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Purulia	T	3.79	5.51	4.66	2.36	2.30	4.66	3.27	1.66	1.61	6.54
	R	3.85	5.50	4.67	2.36	2.31	4.67	3.29	1.67	1.62	6.57
	U	3.21	5.71	4.49	2.33	2.16	4.49	3.10	1.61	1.49	6.20
Calcutta	U	3.40	5.52	4.46	2.84	1.62	4.46	3.21	1.79	1.42	6.43
Calcutta City	U	3.40	5.52	4.46	2.84	1.62	4.46	3.21	1.79	1.42	6.43
Howrah City	U	3.29	5.14	4.11	2.52	1.59	4.11	3.14	1.71	1.43	6.27
South Dum Dum City	U	3.71	5.82	4.48	2.47	2.01	4.48	3.22	1.71	1.51	6.44
Bhatpara City	U	4.36	6.90	5.20	3.43	1.77	5.20	3.91	2.32	1.59	7.81
Kamarhati City	U	3.57	5.26	4.30	2.58	1.72	4.30	3.33	1.78	1.55	6.65
Baranagar City	U	3.21	5.79	4.34	2.51	1.83	4.34	3.19	1.68	1.51	6.38
South Suburban City	U	3.21	5.67	4.54	2.45	2.09	4.54	3.08	1.60	1.48	6.15
Garden Reach City	U	2.63	5.99	4.85	2.76	2.09	4.85	4.21	2.27	1.94	8.43
Panihati City	U	3.53	5.86	4.67	2.68	1.99	4.67	3.34	1.78	1.56	6.68
Hooghly-Chinsura City	U	2.89	5.98	4.77	2.52	2.25	4.77	3.01	1.54	1.47	6.02
Burdwan City	U	3.03	5.75	4.43	2.43	2.00	4.43	3.10	1.63	1.47	6.19
Asansol City	U	3.05	5.59	4.27	2.44	1.83	4.27	3.02	1.63	1.39	6.03
Durgapur City	U	2.69	4.60	3.87	2.27	1.60	3.87	2.48	1.36	1.12	4.95
Kharagpur City	U	3.59	5.53	5.07	2.67	2.40	5.07	3.01	1.61	1.40	6.01

* Excludes Households with details unspecified whose number in the State was Total 925, Rural 330, Urban 595.

PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—*contd.*

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Unspecified No. of rooms
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of Persons per Household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2.87	1.47	1.40	8.61	2.54	1.31	1.23	10.16	2.11	1.09	1.02	12.27	4.00
2.90	1.48	1.42	8.69	2.60	1.33	1.27	10.39	2.39	1.24	1.15	13.22	4.00
2.62	1.40	1.22	7.87	2.30	1.22	1.08	9.21	1.77	0.91	0.86	10.98	0
2.57	1.41	1.16	7.71	2.34	1.31	1.03	9.34	1.99	1.14	0.85	12.80	1.60
2.57	1.41	1.16	7.71	2.34	1.31	1.03	9.34	1.99	1.14	0.85	12.80	1.60
2.59	1.40	1.19	7.78	2.22	1.21	1.01	8.89	2.00	1.13	0.87	12.61	0
2.60	1.33	1.27	7.80	2.37	1.29	1.08	9.50	1.96	1.08	0.88	12.52	0
3.70	2.18	1.52	11.09	3.35	1.97	1.38	13.40	3.65	2.28	1.37	24.51	0
2.69	1.43	1.26	8.06	2.52	1.39	1.13	10.09	2.11	1.18	0.93	12.30	0
2.64	1.37	1.27	7.91	2.32	1.21	1.11	9.27	2.11	1.14	0.97	12.88	0
2.51	1.32	1.19	7.52	2.26	1.23	1.03	9.04	1.75	0.96	0.79	10.73	0
3.39	1.85	1.54	10.18	3.24	1.72	1.52	12.94	2.65	1.43	1.22	16.85	0
2.78	1.52	1.26	8.33	2.38	1.28	1.10	9.54	1.98	1.11	0.87	11.94	0
2.45	1.29	1.16	7.36	2.13	1.12	1.01	8.53	1.49	0.79	0.70	9.67	0
2.51	1.33	1.18	7.53	2.20	1.15	1.05	8.79	1.72	0.95	0.77	10.76	0
2.49	1.39	1.10	7.48	2.33	1.28	1.05	9.31	1.69	0.94	0.75	10.97	0
1.90	1.02	0.88	5.70	1.70	0.94	0.76	6.79	1.40	0.74	0.66	8.81	0
2.04	1.08	0.96	6.13	1.87	1.02	0.85	7.49	1.81	1.00	0.81	11.25	0

TABLE H-IV. 1
DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING

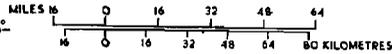
State/District/City	Rural Urban	Households having					
		Total		One person		Two persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST BENGAL	R	932	68	38	9	66	9
	U	401	599	15	65	23	83
Darjeeling	R	519	481	24	40	42	51
	U	347	63	154	61	15	82
Jalpaiguri	R	622	378	22	31	48	41
	U	628	372	32	41	41	39
Cooch Behar	R	927	73	29	8	73	11
	U	695	305	27	47	46	37
West Dinajpur	R	980	20	32	3	79	3
	U	770	230	22	27	40	23
Malda	R	978	22	32	4	58	3
	U	730	270	19	18	41	32
Murshidabad	R	979	21	42	5	64	3
	U	714	286	31	34	47	40
Nadia	R	936	64	34	12	57	11
	U	722	278	31	30	49	33
Twentyfour Parganas	R	967	33	28	5	63	5
	U	493	507	15	59	25	75
Howrah	R	976	24	41	5	66	4
	U	355	645	13	78	19	102
Hooghly	R	942	58	51	10	69	9
	U	445	555	18	83	28	94
Burdwan	R	868	132	46	22	67	20
	U	352	648	19	77	25	77
Birbhum	R	973	27	48	6	74	3
	U	654	346	30	36	48	40
Bankura	R	985	15	53	3	75	2
	U	784	216	54	26	63	27
Midnapore	R	975	25	40	4	68	4
	U	516	484	22	43	34	55
Purulia	R	976	24	49	7	79	3
	U	557	443	28	58	44	49
Calcutta	U	186	814	7	76	10	107
Calcutta City	U	186	814	7	76	10	107
Howrah City	U	260	740	10	83	13	112
South Dum Dum City	U	458	542	12	50	21	75
Bhatpara City	U	260	740	9	78	11	98
Kamarhati City	U	352	648	13	70	17	104
Baranagar City	U	411	589	12	59	20	82
South Suburban City	U	467	533	13	41	23	71
Garden Reach City	U	339	661	7	69	12	97
Panihati City	U	567	433	13	51	28	73
Hooghly-Chinsura City	U	665	335	25	31	43	42
Burdwan City	U	518	482	20	54	33	61
Asansol City	U	319	681	12	64	20	84
Durgapur City	U	215	785	20	102	21	95
Kharappur City	U	250	750	8	53	16	71

TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

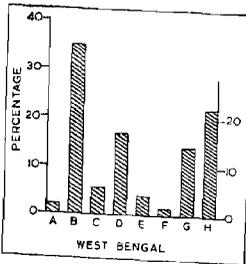
number of persons									
Three persons		Four persons		Five persons		Six persons		No. of persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
94	10	122	10	135	9	477	21	N	N
32	85	43	90	50	79	238	197	N	N
58	64	72	72	78	69	245	185	N	0
24	91	31	93	42	90	221	235	0	1
70	52	88	60	93	61	301	133	N	N
54	51	66	61	82	51	353	129	0	N
108	12	131	12	141	11	445	19	N	N
58	40	70	49	88	45	406	87	0	N
119	3	147	3	154	3	449	5	N	0
50	29	79	32	90	34	489	85	N	0
88	3	124	3	145	3	531	6	N	0
40	39	75	46	88	29	467	106	0	0
92	3	122	2	133	2	526	6	N	0
66	40	88	42	92	41	390	88	0	1
80	10	114	10	131	7	520	14	N	N
61	35	81	46	97	37	403	97	N	N
98	5	127	5	141	4	510	9	N	N
37	76	51	78	62	65	303	154	N	N
91	3	120	3	134	3	524	6	N	N
28	100	37	100	44	85	214	179	N	1
85	9	109	8	124	7	504	15	N	0
36	92	49	85	54	66	260	135	0	N
85	18	106	19	120	16	444	37	N	0
32	88	40	100	44	88	192	217	N	1
97	4	127	4	144	3	483	7	N	N
60	53	80	50	88	47	348	120	0	0
99	2	130	2	146	2	482	4	N	0
71	30	95	33	103	31	398	69	N	0
97	4	129	4	143	3	498	6	N	N
46	65	56	73	65	69	293	179	N	N
113	3	48	3	159	3	428	5	0	0
52	56	61	63	69	59	303	158	0	0
13	109	18	118	20	107	118	297	0	N
13	109	18	118	20	107	118	297	0	N
18	112	27	115	31	99	161	218	N	1
31	84	45	88	58	68	291	177	0	0
15	100	22	100	26	89	177	275	0	0
26	105	39	101	43	84	214	183	0	1
29	83	39	96	42	77	269	191	0	1
34	83	51	89	62	81	284	168	N	N
18	86	28	104	31	89	243	216	0	0
37	67	60	63	74	52	355	127	0	N
49	48	81	51	85	49	382	113	0	1
39	67	56	79	67	64	302	156	1	1
26	92	31	94	38	92	192	254	0	1
24	123	28	132	27	114	95	217	0	2
23	97	28	108	26	111	149	309	0	1

WEST BENGAL

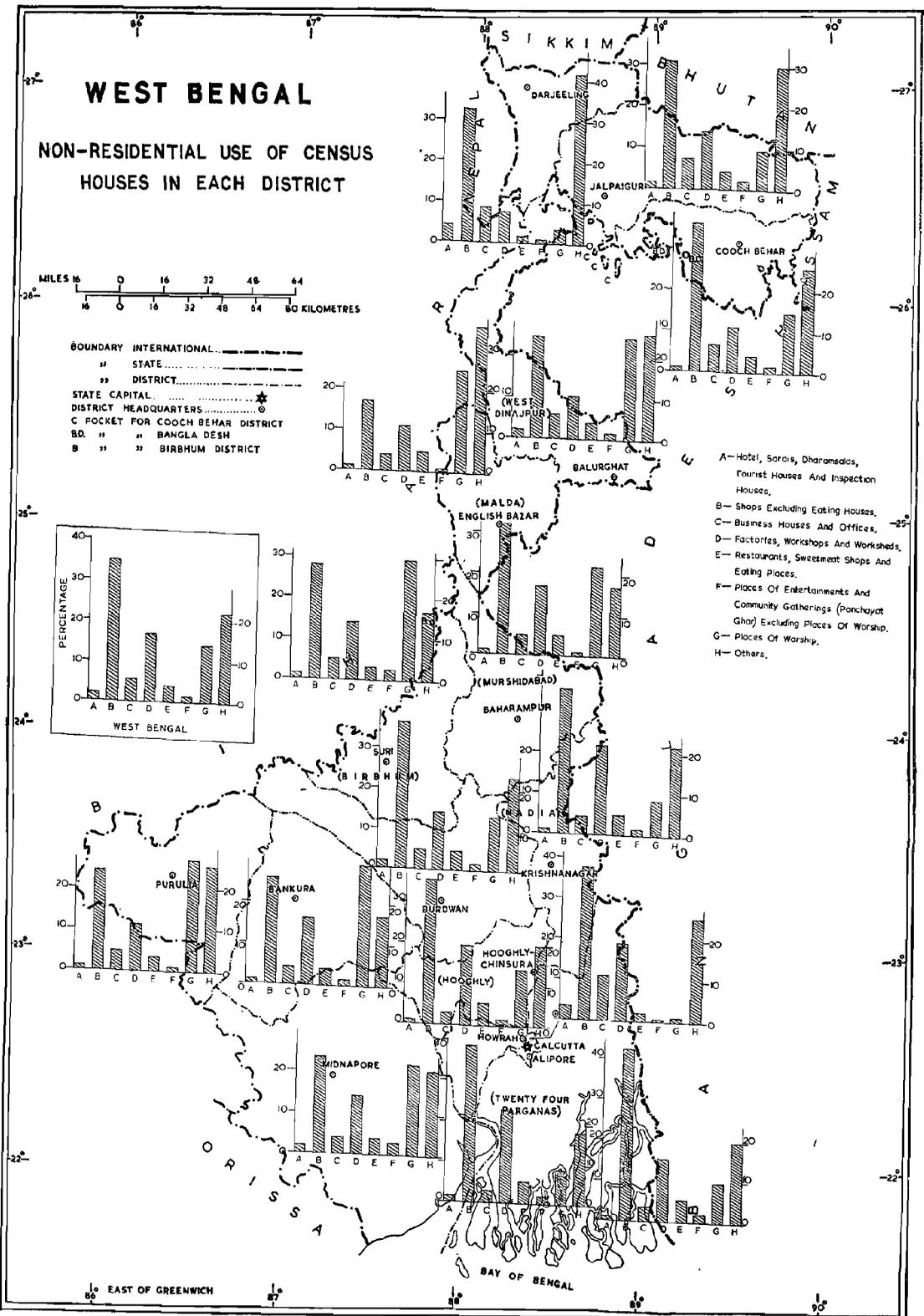
NON-RESIDENTIAL USE OF CENSUS HOUSES IN EACH DISTRICT



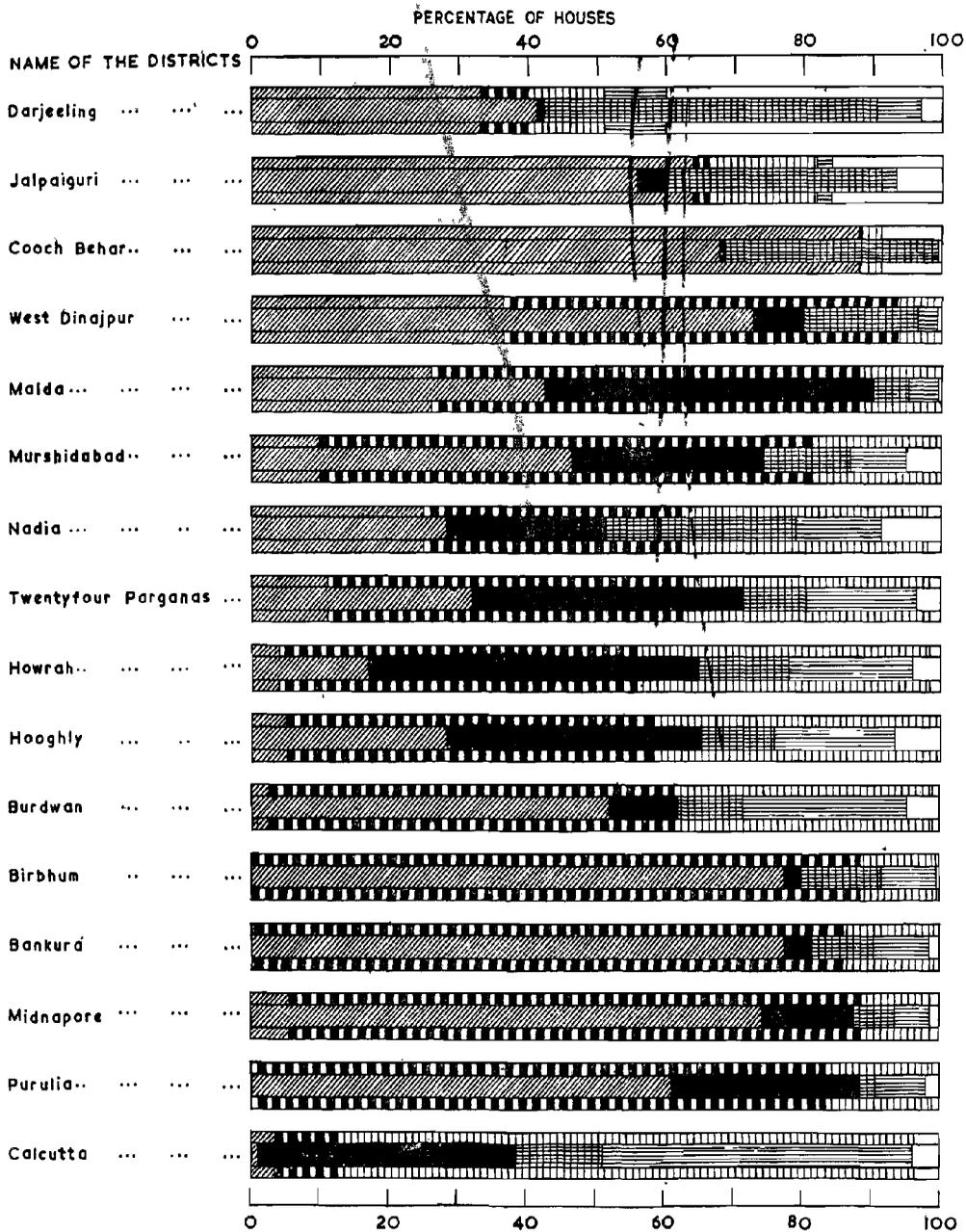
- BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL.....
- " STATE.....
- " DISTRICT.....
- STATE CAPITAL.....*
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.....
- C POCKET FOR COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT
- BD. " " BANGLA DESH
- B " " BIRBHUM DISTRICT



- A—Hotel, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Tourist Houses And Inspection Houses,
- B—Shops Excluding Eating Houses,
- C—Business Houses And Offices,
- D—Factories, Workshops And Worksheds,
- E—Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops And Eating Places,
- F—Places Of Entertainments And Community Gatherings (Panchayat Ghar) Excluding Places Of Worship,
- G—Places Of Worship,
- H—Others,

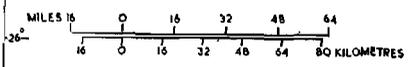


PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS HOUSES BY MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

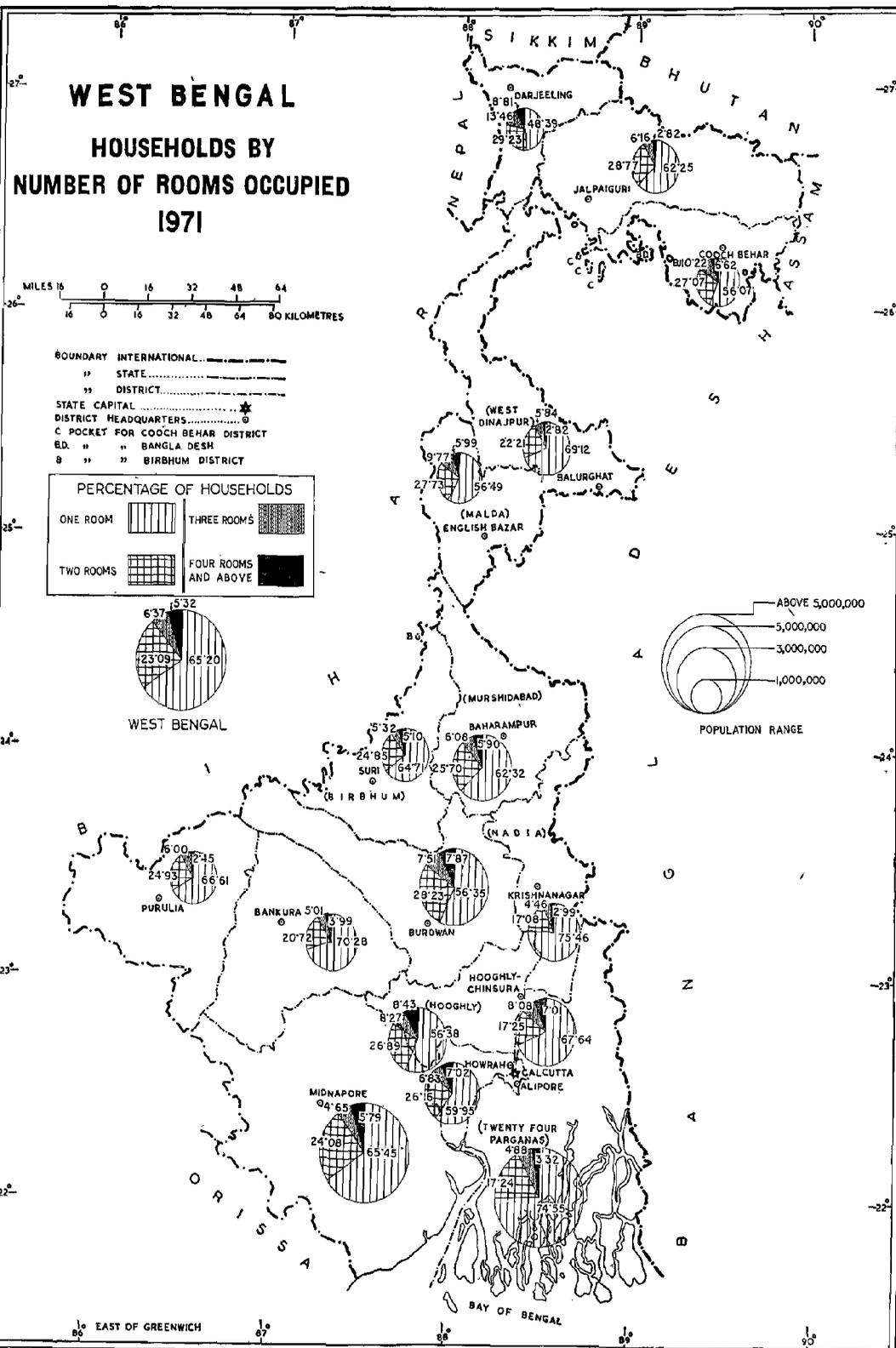
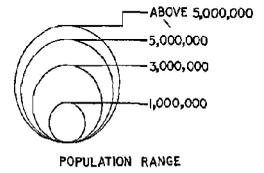
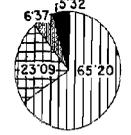
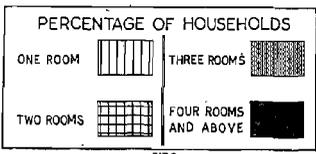


WEST BENGAL

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

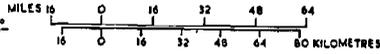


BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL.....
 " STATE.....
 " DISTRICT.....
 STATE CAPITAL.....★
 DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.....◎
 C POCKET FOR COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT
 B.D. " " BANGLA DESH
 B " " BIRBHUM DISTRICT



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

WEST BENGAL SHIFT IN TENURE STATUS WITH HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN 1971

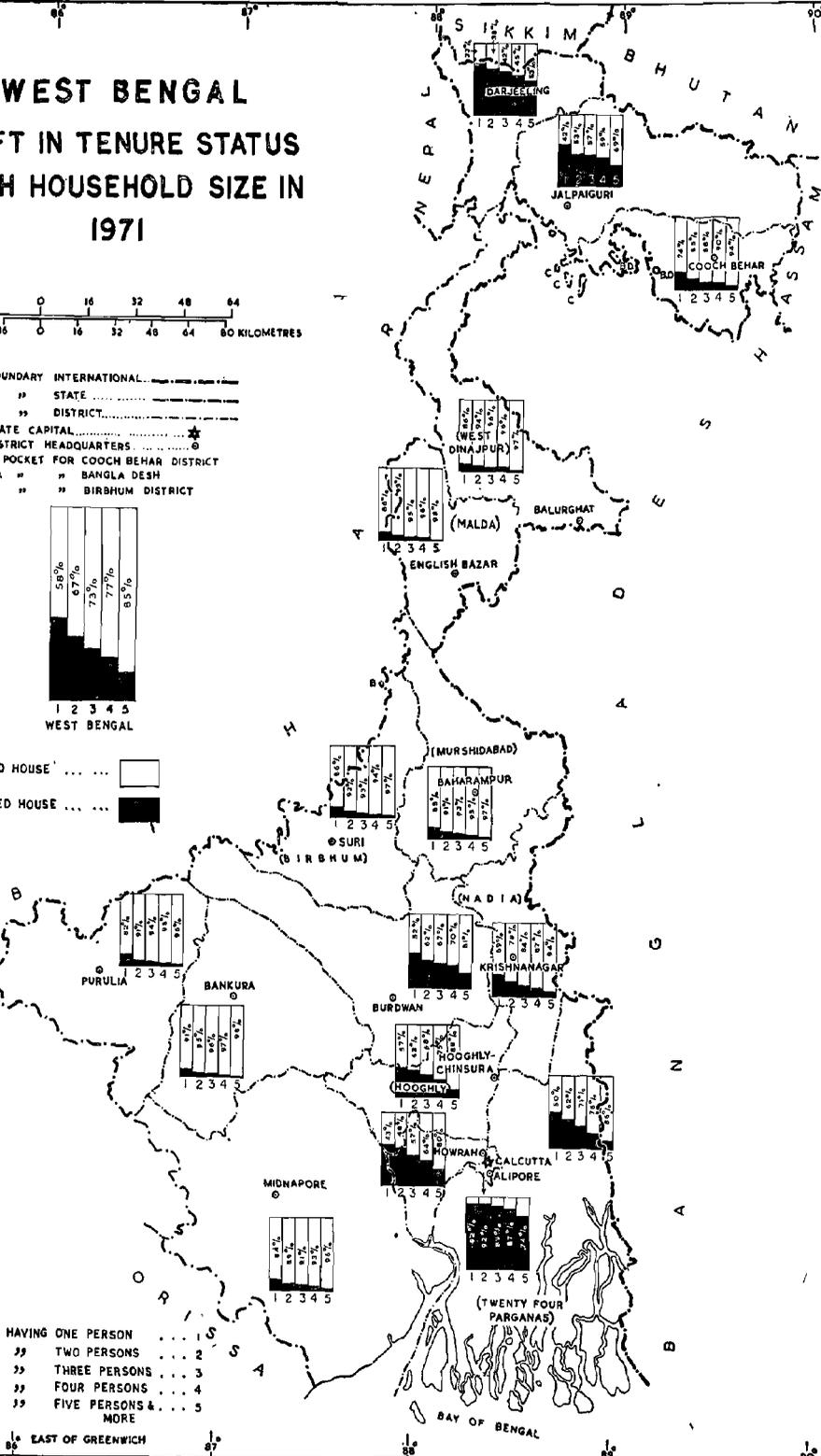


BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL
 " STATE
 " DISTRICT
 STATE CAPITAL
 DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
 C POCKET FOR COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT
 BD " " BANGLA DESH
 B " " BIRBHUM DISTRICT



OWNED HOUSE
 RENTED HOUSE

HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ONE PERSON 1
 " " TWO PERSONS 2
 " " THREE PERSONS 3
 " " FOUR PERSONS 4
 " " FIVE PERSONS & MORE 5



86° EAST OF GREENWICH

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

APPENDIX

(f) Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they is conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, *viz.*, the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

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

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly

help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs*, etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the layout. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

□ *Pucca* residential house ; for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house ; for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kachha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kachha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate identification. Also, as *Kachha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall material : Burnt Bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material : Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks etc. may be treated as *Kachha* houses.

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

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or north-

east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house-numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the Forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature, as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10. *Urban Areas* : The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are

certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

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

or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds etc. or in combination with any of these such as, shop-cum-residence, or whokshop-cum-residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

- (i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.
- (ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc.
- (iii) Arabic numerals e.g. (1, 2, 3,.....) should be used for building numbers.
- (iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.
- (v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kachha* is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g. 10/1.....*

Note : *These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc. as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

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

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

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

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

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household*: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams* etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instruction that follow (*see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

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

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given at the end of this book. (not reproduce).

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla*, Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/*mohalla*/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/*mohalla*/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to

you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.*

Note : Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

Col. 1 : Line Number

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4 etc...

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

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g.*, in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record “10(1)”, for the second “10(2)” and for the third “10(3)” in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

Note : You should *not* indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

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

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

Col. 4 : Material of Wall

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

Col. 5 : Material of Roof

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

Col. 6 : Purpose for which Census House is used *e.g.*, residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as : (these are purely illustrative) ;

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

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A ‘workshop’ is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but

is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop :

- (3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold or cash or for credit.
- (4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.
- (5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.
- (6) School and other educational institution.
- (7) Hotel, *sarai*, *dharamshala*, tourist house, inspection house, etc.
- (8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).
- (9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.
- (10) Place of worship e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.
- (11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail reformatory, children home, etc.
- (12) Others e.g., cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.
- (13) If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

Note : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

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

Definition of an Establishment

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

Examples

A factory or a workshop or workshop-cum-residence or a trading or other establishment, i.e. where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry e.g., when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for *purely domestic consumption*. For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8 : Household No.

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

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

Col. 9 : Name of the head of household

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10 : If S. C. or S. T., write name of caste/tribe

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,
for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." and record name of tribe,
for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST ; write 'X' in the column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : No of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13 ; females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13 + Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household

Col. 17 : Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

(ii) Circulars and Important Letters on Houselisting

No. IC-3/1158(15)

The 17th April, 1970

From : Shri B. Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner,

CIRCULAR NO. 8

Subject : **The Houselisting Operations**

Sir,

The houselisting operations will be held in this State from 10th September to 31st October. The details of the operations, and the manner in which the forms are to be filled in are contained in the Instruction Booklet, a copy of which has been sent to you. Arrangements are being made to despatch an adequate number of copies to each district for distribution to Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and Enumerators. These copies will be in Bengali (and Nepali for Darjeeling district). The instructions should be carefully studied as the accuracy of the operation will depend on the extent to which they are correctly followed.

2. Copies of the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes are being sent separately ; these should also be distributed to all census personnel, so that Column No. 10 of the Houselist can be accurately filled. The lists should be preserved with some care as they will be needed for the population enumeration also, in February 1971, and it is desirable that duplication in issue is avoided.

3. You are aware that houselisting consists of (a) painting the number assigned to each census house with coal-tar on its front wall or other suitable place and (b) filling in the Houselist and Establishment Schedule in respect of each household and establishment. There are some features special to West Bengal which however need to be carefully noted.

4. From page 2 para 5 to page 8 para 17 the instructions deal with the preparation of notional maps and layout sketches. While every Census Officer must study these instructions, Enumerators must be told that they are not required to prepare maps since this has already been done. They will use the maps given to them as explained in Circular No. 6, which has been sent to you.

5. These maps give building numbers only. Paras 18 to 25 of the instructions deal with the method in which census houses and households are identified and numbered. **This the Enumerator**

will have to do himself, and it is very important that supervising officers take all possible precautions during the operations to ensure that there is no confusion in their minds.

6. The painting of the numbers of each census house on the front wall or gate post has to be done by the Enumerator, and he will be advanced Rs. 5/- for materials out of the amount of Rs. 15/- which each of them will get as honorarium for houselisting work. This amount will be sufficient to cover the costs of a small quantity of coal-tar, a stick with cloth wrapped around one end (for use a marker), and two pencils. The amount should be advanced to each Enumerator between 1st September and 7th September, or in the last training class.

7. The Enumerators should be trained to ensure that the numbers are neatly written and a clearly visible but not very obtrusive portion of the front wall used for the purpose.

They should enter the number on the Houselist first, check it for inaccuracy, and then paint the number on the wall. This will eliminate their writing up a wrong number, defacing it and rewriting it correctly, a process which will disfigure the wall and may, rightly, be objected to by the householder.

8. For buildings made of mud, clay, or other material which is difficult to write upon or from which the numbering is likely to be washed away the number may be written on a small piece of planking or a tin plate obtained from the householder and left with him. In such cases the householder should be told to preserve it till the population enumeration is over.

9. It is important that each Enumerator does a regular amount of work each day. Exactly how much each of them will do should be determined by the Circle Supervisor in his preliminary meeting with his Enumerators.

10. There are four forms that the Enumerator must complete. These are :

- (i) The Houselist
- (ii) The Establishment Schedule
- (iii) The Houselist Abstract
- (iv) The Houselist Summary

Of these, the first two are dealt with in the instructions, and some additional instructions will be circulated shortly. The Houselist Abstract gives the totals for some of the data and must be carefully checked for accuracy by the Circle Supervisor. The Summary is a copy of Columns 2, 3, 8 and 9 of the Houselist, *i.e.*, Building Number, Census House Number, Household Number and Name of Head of the Household. This will be used later as an aid during population enumeration and by supervisory officers for checking the accuracy of the work. The Summary should be retained by the Subdivisional Census Officer for later issue.

11. A Charge Abstract has to be compiled from the Block Abstracts. This is in almost the same form and the totals need to be verified for arithmetical mistakes. Finally, two copies of a

District Abstract will be prepared at the district headquarters, and one copy sent to me. This Abstract is also of a similar kind. Specimen copies of all these Abstracts including the Summary of Houselist are attached to this letter.

12. The Puja holidays fall within the period of houselisting, and it is because of this that the operation will go on for six weeks. The work must be completed by 31st October without exception. It may please be noted that two copies of the Houselist and Establishment Schedule will have to be prepared by the Enumerator (paras 60 and 100 of the Instruction). Supervisory officials should ensure that the required copies are prepared and the schedules packed and despatched early as possible. Detailed instructions on the manner of packing the schedules will be circulated shortly.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

B. Ghose

Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

Encls : As above

Memo No. IC-3/1158(15)/1(65)

The 17th April, 1970

Copy forwarded to :

1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home (C & E) Department, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta-1.
3. The Director of Census Operations,.....
4. The Subdivisional Officer,.....with.....
spare copies for onward distribution among the Block Development Officers and Town Census Officers.
5. The Deputy Director of Census Operations, Central/West/North/Calcutta.

B. Ghose

Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

No. IC-3/4176(15)

The 3rd August, 1970

From : B. Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner,

CIRCULAR NO. 10

Subject : Houselisting—Collection and despatch of filled in schedules

Sir,

The house-numbering and houselisting operation is due to take place between 10th September, 1970 to 31st October, 1970, in most areas of the State. In some areas this operation might be

completed before this period as a special case. Immediately on completion of this operation, the Charge Superintendents and District Census Officers should prepare themselves for the collection and despatch of the filled in schedules to the district and State level respectively according to the instructions given below :

2. The Enumerator is required to deposit the following forms on completion of his job.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| (1) Houselist | 2 copies |
| (2) Establishment Schedule | 2 copies |
| (3) Houselist Abstract | 2 copies |
| (4) Summary of Houselist | 1 copy |
| (5) Layout Sketch | 1 copy |

3. While receiving these forms the Charge Superintendent should scrutinise each item of the documents mentioned above with the help of the Circle Supervisors and the clerk entrusted with the census job in his office and ensure at least the following checks :

- (i) All papers are kept flat and not folded.
- (ii) Each item of records are stitched at the left hand top corner and the sheets arranged properly.
- (iii) Every page of the Houselist, Establishment Schedule, Summary of Houselist has been numbered.
- (iv) The names and location codes are neatly written on each sheet in the space provided for.
- (v) Separate sheets are used for separate Blocks in case an Enumerator is entrusted with more than one Block.
- (vi) All entries are written legibly and the space provided for coding enclosed by dotted lines are not encroached upon.
- (vii) Houselist Abstract for the Block has been duly prepared taking all the pages of Houselists into account.
- (viii) For uninhabited *mouzas* only the Block Abstract showing 'uninhabited' is furnished.
- (ix) The records are duly signed legibly by the Enumerator and countersigned by the Supervisor.

The defects, if any, should be immediately rectified before the Enumerator is relieved of his duty.

4. The Charge Superintendent will sort the records out for each Block into two sets as under :

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Set No. I | (i) Houselist |
| | (ii) Establishment Schedule |
| | (iii) Houselist Abstract (in duplicate) |
| Set No. II | (i) Houselist |
| | (ii) Establishment Schedule |
| | (iii) Summary of Houselist |
| | (iv) Layout Sketch |

5. The Charge Superintendents will be supplied with suitable-sized envelopes with a label printed on its back (Annexure-I) through the District Census Officer. Set No. I should be put inside the envelope. One envelope should be used for one Block only.

6. He should also prepare a Charge list in the form enclosed (Annexure-II) in triplicate. This list shows the Blockwise contents of each item of records. One list may be retained at his office and the other two should be sent to the District Census Officer in a separate sealed cover. On the cover the words 'Charge List' should be clearly superscribed.

7. As and when the filled in schedules etc. are received in the Charge Office, the Charge Superintendent should prepare a Charge Abstract for the Charge in the form enclosed with the Circular No. 8 from the Block Houselist Abstracts. The Charge Abstract should also be sent to the District Census Officer in another sealed cover. The content should be specified on the envelope.

8. Thus the Charge Superintendent is required to send the following documents to the District Census Officer :

- (i) Set No. I for each Block
- (ii) Charge List
- (iii) Charge Abstract

The envelopes containing Set No. I should be arranged in the serial order of the Block, with Block No. 1 on top and the last Block at the bottom. These should be properly packed either by wrapping paper or gunny cloth. More than one bundle can be made if thought convenient for handling and transportation. Each bundle should be numbered on the top sheet *e. g.*, 1/3, meaning that the serial number of the particular bundle is 1 out of a total number of 3 bundles for the entire Charge. A top sheet (Annexure-III) should be pasted on each bundle after being duly filled in.

These should be sent through a responsible assistant to the District Office.

9. Set No. II will be retained at the Charge Office for the time being. Each item of this set will be kept separately. Houselists should be arranged in the serial order of the Blocks, with Block No. 1 on top and the last Block at the bottom. The other papers should also be similarly arranged. These should be kept flat with the aid of card board covers, tied neatly and stored safely. The manner of use of these documents will be indicated by me later.

10. The Officer-in-Charge, Census of the District should receive the articles and scrutinise the contents of each bundle as described on the top sheet with reference to the Charge list sent in a different cover. He should not open the bundles and physically verify the contents.

11. The Officer-in-Charge may make bigger bundles, if he finds it necessary for despatch to this office. In that case he should assign a separate serial No. to each bundle and write it on the top of the bundle in the same manner as detailed in para 8. Bundles for rural and urban Charges should be kept separate.

12. The District Census Officer should prepare a Houselist Abstract for the district by compiling the figures from the Charge Abstract. The District Abstract as well as the Charge Abstracts should be sent to this office in a separate sealed cover along with the Houselists etc.

13. The records from the district should be sent to this office through the Census Head

Clerk of the district by passenger rail or road transport. They should not be despatched by lorry or goods train. He will carry with him.

- (i) Bundles containing Set No. I for each Enumeration Block
- (ii) Charge list in duplicate
- (iii) District and Charge Abstracts

He may be instructed that he might be required to stay in Calcutta till this office takes complete delivery of the articles. The contents of each bundle will be scrutinised here with reference to the Charge list and one copy of list will be given back to him duly signed by the receiving officer of this office as a token of receipt of all articles as mentioned in the list. This list may be sent back to the Charge Superintendent for record.

14. The Subdivisional Census Officers should keep a close liaison with the Charge Superintendents and see that the receipt and despatch of the articles are done as expeditiously as possible.

15. It is requested that those concerned ensure that all records reach this office by October 31, 1970.

Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

Yours faithfully,

B. Ghose

Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

Enclo : As above

Memo No. 1C-3/4176(15)/1(60)

The 3rd August, 1970

Copy forwarded to :

1. The Subdivisional Officer,.....with.....
spare copies for distribution among the Charge Superintendents.
2. The Deputy Director of Census Operations, North/Central/West/Calcutta.

B. Ghose

Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

No. 4C-7/777(15)

The 10th¹ March, 1970

From : B. Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner,

Sir,

It has been decided to hold training classes on House-numbering and Houselisting operations for the Officers-in-Charge, Census, of all districts from the 6th April through

to the 9th April, 1970 in my office. I would request you to kindly depute the Officer-in-Charge, Census, of your office to attend the instructional classes. He should report to me at 10. 30 A. M. on the 6th April, 1970 at my office.

Yours faithfully,
B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

Memo No. 4C-7/777(15)/1(4)

The 10th March, 1970

Copy to Shri.....
Deputy Director of Census Operations..... He is requested to attend the training classes on the dates mentioned above.

B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

No. 1C-3/1476(15)

The 18th May, 1970

From : B. Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner,

Subject : Instruction on Houselisting and Housenumbering

Sir,

The following clarifications to the Instructions and Circulars are circulated for guidance. If there is any apparent conflict with previous instructions these must be invariably followed.

1. The Enumerator will be supplied with the layout sketch of his area with his appointment letter. Before he starts the works on numbering and listing of houses, he will have to ensure the correctness of the layout of buildings and the numbers assigned to them. Any omission has to be noted in the sketch. If the numbering of the buildings has not been properly done on the sketch, he may be required to renumber the buildings afresh on the sketch according to the instructions issued from time to time. Such cases must be brought to the notice of the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, who will

in turn suitably modify the description of the Block boundaries in the appointment letters and the Census Registers. This might even lead to need for alteration in the delimitation of Blocks in some cases which is not desirable at all at this stage of the operations. It is therefore, emphasised that the Charge Superintendents should scrutinise the numbering of buildings plotted on the layout sketch and satisfy themselves that the numbering has been done properly at the time of delimitation of Enumeration Blocks and filling up of the Census Registers.

1.2 Layout sketches will serve as a very useful tool the hands of the Enumerator. The Enumerator will go to the field identify the first building and paint the same number as shown against the same in the sketch on the wall with coal tar. At this stage he will also ascertain the number of census houses in each building and paint the census house No. on the front wall of each census house. If there are more than one census house in a building, the Enumerator should indicate the number of census houses along with Building No. on the wall at the main approach to the building. If the Building No. 5 has 10 census houses, on the main entrance to the building he should paint 5 (1-10).

1.3 In the rural areas buildings are to be numbered from the NW to SE in a serpentine or any convenient manner. In the urban areas numbering will be done along the axis of each road, street or lane. The buildings on each street will bear the numbers in one serial.

1.4 After numbering the houses in his Block, the Enumerator will fill up the Houselists and Establishment Schedules.

2. The Enumerator will have to write PAGE No. on the right hand top of each page of the Houselists and Establishment Schedules used by him. Page Nos. will be in a one series starting from 1 separately for the Houselists and the Establishment Schedules for each Enumeration Block.

3. In the urban areas the Building Nos. in col. 2 of the Houselist will be prefixed by the Road No. separated by a hyphen from the Building No. in the following manner and 6-14. It will help identification of any building situated on a particular road. The Code 6-14 means the building No. 14 on the Road No. 6. The Census House and the Household No. in cols. 3 and 8 will not be prefixed by the Road No. _____ the Building number need only be repeated as per instructions given in paras 20 and 45 of the Instruction Booklet.

4. The Building in Census concept is a structure or a group of structures readily distinguishable as a unit for house-numbering. Group of structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to a person or an establishment will be assigned only one Building number. As an illustration all structures in the compound of health centre or hospital will constitute as one building. Separate structures in a Housing Estate, though within a compound will be treated, however, as separate buildings.

5. A Census House is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from a common road, courtyard, staircase passage. The concept of a census house is based on its being used or recognised as a separate units, used as a resident or an establishment or a combination of both. If a household or more than one occupies more than one hut adjacent to each other or a group of huts in an enclosed or open compound and this group of huts is used as a single, integral unit the entire groups will be treated as a census house. This is a common feature of rural West Bengal. But nevertheless such cases may occur in the urban areas also. Those might be innumerable variations. But the broad principle is that a census house should be recognised as a separate unit structurally and at the same time the functional aspect *i.e.*, the singleness of use should not be lost sight of. If there are four huts in an open compound and two huts each are occupied by two separate households in such a manner that the two households treat their respective portions entirely separately, wide independent means of ingress and egress, then there will be two census houses comprising two huts in each case. If a school hostel is located in two complete structures and a part of another structure where the other part is under occupation of the Superintendent who has a separate household of his own within a compound then the entire hostel comprising of two structures in full and the part of the third one adjacent to each other will form one census house and the part occupied by the Superintendent will form another census house. A big factory or a hospital may be located in different independent structures within a compound, each structure might be serving different functions. Here each structure should be reckoned as a separate unit and be assigned a separate census house No., though all such census houses might be under the same establishment. In urban areas a household may occupy more than one flat contiguous to each other, then all these flats should be treated as one housing unit and be given only one census house number.

5.2 Normally one household does not occupy more than one house but there may be cases where a household may occupy two houses located a little far off from each other not adjacent to each other. There each house will be treated as separate census house. In urban areas one household may occupy one flat in one floor and another flat on a different floor intervened by other flats. Here also two census house numbers will be assigned to the two such flats. Similarly, an establishment may be located in two different census houses intervened by other census houses.

5.3 The specific use of each such census house as mentioned in para 5.2 has to be written in col. 6 of the Houselist. A household mainly hires in one house and uses the other as sitting room or guest room, then against the second census house in col. 6 'sitting room' or 'guest room' has to be mentioned and no entire will be made in col. nos. 8-16. But if both the houses by the household for residential purposes *i.e.*, people live or sleep in both the houses, then against both these census houses in col. 6 'residence' has to be written and two separate households are to be shown for these two houses, though the head of the household reported might be the same person and all the members of both these households eat in one place *i.e.*, one of the census houses. The number of persons for each such household has to be determined having regard to actual number of person normally.

residing or sleeping in each of the census houses. Similar will be the case of a household occupying more than one flat in a multistoried building intervened by other flats. Here one point has to be borne in mind that a Census Household is not synonymous with a Family as commonly understood. Secondly a census house may have more than one household in it, but the reverse is not generally true. A household cannot ordinarily occupy more than one census house. The House to Household ratio is generally not 1+.

5.4 Exactly the same principle follows in case of establishments. An establishment may be located in different census houses either adjacent to each other or intervened by census houses used otherwise. In the first case only one establishment will be shown against all adjacent census houses occupied by the same unit having same functions. But in the second case different establishments will have to be shown against different census houses located far off from or rather not adjacent to each other, though all such different establishments might be under the same ownerships and where same type of activity is going on. On the other hand if an establishment different activities (which are identifiable as end products by themselves and not ancillary to the main Unit) are carried in adjoining census houses each such unit should be treated as separate Establishment even though these may be run under the same title ownership management.

5.5 For one establishment occupying more than one census house adjacent to one another, only one line may be set in the Establishment Schedule, noting all census houses in col. 2. Where such census houses are too many more than one line may be needed in the Establishment Schedule for recording all the census house nos. in col. 2 of the Establishment Schedule. But the reference of the serial no. should be properly recorded in col. 7 of the Houselist ignoring the line (s) where the entry of the preceding line spills on.

6. There may not be any cross reference of the line no. of the Houselist against an establishment in col. no. 1 of the Establishment Schedule. Col. no. 1 of the Establishment Schedule will be just the serial nos. of the establishments for which details have been recorded in the schedule.

7. When more than one establishment is located in one census house, the census house no. may be written only against the first establishment in col. 2 of the schedule. Col. 2 should be left blank instead of repeating the same census house no. against the other establishment located in the same census house.

8. If there is any confusion about the categorisation of an establishment into Government or quasi Government or Local Authority, the return given by the establishment may be accepted without going to controversies.

9. In case of institutional households the abbreviation Inst., (“এস” in Bengali, ग in Hindi and Nepali) must be written within a bracket in col. no. 9 after the name of the head of the household.

10. The totals for col. nos. 13, 14 and 15 should be done for each page. It should not be carried over to the next page. The grand total for these columns may be derived by adding the totals for each page and written at the end of the houselist for each block.

11. In the case of Non-municipal urban areas not divided into Wards, the Circle No., in which the enumeration block is located should be written instead of the Ward No. at the space provided on the right hand top of the Houselist and the Establishment Schedule.

12. In case of any doubt, the Enumerator should at once contact the Supervisor or higher authorities for clarification. He should not decide any doubtful can himself without referring it to his superior authorities.

13. Special vigilance must be exercised during house-numbering, for it is at that stage that census houses are located and numbered. Charge Superintendents should frequently check whether Supervisors and Enumerators are doing this part of the work correctly.

Yours faithfully,

B. Ray

for Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

Memo No. 1C-3/1476(15)/1(76)

The 18th May, 1970

Copy forwarded to :

1. The Subdivisional Officer,.....with
.....spare copies for distribution to all Charge Superintendents in his
subdivision.
2. The Deputy Director/Assistant Director,.....
for information.
3. Shri.....Officer-in-Charge,
Census,.....district.

B. Ray

for Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

From : B Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : (i) The District Census Officer,.....
(ii) The Deputy Director, Calcutta City.

In the Houselist and Establishment Schedule forms that will be used for 1971 Census, there is provision for signature of Enumerators. It will be appreciated if the Enumerators in addition to the signatures also write their names within brackets in the space for the signatures. This is because if any enumerator inadvertently misses any element of the Location Code in a form, the missing particular will be located from the Census Registers with reference to the name of the Enumerator and unless the name is available from the form itself, there will be considerable difficulty in doing this.

For this purpose, the Mechanical Tabulation Section of my Office will need copies of the relevant registers in time. Therefore, you are also requested to ensure that one copy of Rural Census Register II for all the rural areas and one copy of the Urban Census Register for all the urban areas in your district are sent to my office just before the actual commencement of the house-listing operations. Obviously, there will be no entries in certain columns of these registers at that stage. This will not create any problem as this set of the registers will be put to limited use for checking Houselists and Establishment Schedules only. You may send any copy of these registers without dislocating the operations. For rural areas, it is suggested that the copies of Rural Census Register II maintained in the office of the Subdivisional Officers may be sent.

Necessary instructions may be issued to all concerned for needful.

B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

Memo No. 11-3/1752(16)/58

The 11th June, 1970

Copy to :

1. The Subdivisional Officer,.....
2. The Deputy Director of Census Operations,.....
for information.

B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

No. 1C-3/2073(15)

The 10th July, 1970

From : B. Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner,

Subject : Housenumbering

Sir,

Further to this office circular letter No. 1C-3/1476(15) dated the 18th May, 1970 on the subject, I am to add the following :

2. In the Census Calendar of 1971, the period for House-numbering and Houselisting has been fixed between 10th September, 1970 to 31st October, 1970. But the layout sketches which from the basis of house-numbering might have been drawn in most areas by March/April, 1970. Between this sketching of houses and numbering them in the field in September-October, 1970, there might occur some changes. Some of the houses might have been demolished and a few more newly constructed. To cover all such cases the sketches need be made up-to-date. This should be the first task of the Enumerator.

3. The Enumerator should between the 1st of September, 1970 to the 9th of September, 1970 move round his area(s) and verify the sketch with the actual layout of buildings in the field. The non-existent houses should be deleted and the newly constructed buildings plotted on the sketch. This may necessitate numbering the buildings afresh on the sketch. The re-numbering would simply be paper work and will not pose a serious problem to the Enumerator. He will follow the same order of numbering as he finds on the sketch, only the numbers already assigned to the buildings will be altered.

4. Where an Enumeration Block has been carved out with a part of a big *mouza*, the re-numbering of houses in any of the Blocks will lead to alteration of the numbering in the other Block(s). The last number of the first Enumeration Block should be made known to the second Enumerator and so on, so that a continuous numbering of houses is done for the entire *mouza*. The Enumerator entrusted with such type of Blocks should be specifically instructed to communicate the last number in his Block after verification to his Supervisor. It will be the Supervisor's task to co-ordinate the numbering in between the Blocks in a big *mouza*. The Supervisor should also communicate the changes, if any, in the numbers of houses for such Blocks to the Charge Superintendent, who should correct the Charge Registers and other necessary documents accordingly.

5. This applies only to the **Rural Areas**. The house-numbering may be done in the urban areas as per my instruction already issued from time to time.

6. Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

Yours faithfully,

B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

The 10th July, 1970

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to :

1. The Subdivisional Officer,..... with.....
spare copies for distribution to the Charge Superintendents in his subdivision.
2. The Deputy Director of Census Operations, Central/West/North.

B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

No. 11-3/2094(15)

The 15th July, 1970

From : B. Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner,

Subject : **Cultivating Household**

Sir,

I am to inform you that during the ensuing Houselisting operation (September-October 1970), informations are being collected on the number of cultivating household (col. No. 16 of the Houselist). For this purpose, any member of the household cultivating **any land** will be treated as belonging to a cultivating household. Here cultivation means cultivation of any agricultural produce including vegetables, tubers, cash crops, fruits etc. Cultivation also includes supervision of cultivation, and implies that the person either holds the land directly or is a share-cropper.

This concept of cultivation is restricted to the Houselisting operation only. This will not apply at the time of actual enumeration.

All concerned may be instructed accordingly.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

Memo No. 11-3/2094(15)/(58)

The 15th July, 1970

Copy to :

1. The Subdivisional Officer,.....with.....spare copies.
2. Deputy Director of Census Operations,.....

B. Ghose
Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

No. 1C-3/4352(15)

The 19th August, 1970

From : B. Ghose,
Director of Census Operations,
West Bengal

To : The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner,

Subject : Summary of Houselist

Sir,

While preparing the "Summary of Houselist", a copy of which was sent along with this office Circular No. 8 *vide* this office letter No. 1C-3/1158(15) dated the 17th April, 1970, it is requested that "(I)" or "ঈ" which is the abbreviation of "Institutional Household" or "প্রতিষ্ঠান পরিবার" may kindly be noted after name of the Head of the Household in col. 5 of the Summary of Houselist if it is an "Institutional Household". This information has to be posted from col. 9 of the Houselist where "(I)" or "ঈ" was instructed to be noted after the name of the Head of the Institutional Household.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,
B. Ray
Deputy Director
for Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

Memo No. 1C-3/4352(15)/1(61)

The 19th August, 1970

Copy forwarded for information to :

1. The Subdivisional Officer,.....with.....
spare copies for downward distribution to the Charge Superintendents.
2. The Deputy Director of Census Operations, North/Central/West/Calcutta.

B. Ray
Deputy Director
for Director of Census Operations
West Bengal

(iv) Edit Instructions for the scrutiny of the Houselists

1.1 The tabulation of Housing data (contained in the Houselist) will be limited to 20% of the census houses ; it is, therefore, unnecessary to scrutinise all the lines in the Houselists for all the columns. So, the editing work will be divided into two parts viz., (i) pre-sampling and (ii) post-sampling. Entries relating to location code and entries in columns 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 will be scrutinised in all lines contained in the Houselist before the sample is drawn and scrutiny of entries in columns 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 will be done only in respect of the sampled census houses and all the households that may be located in such houses. It has been decided that since the census house is the unit for sampling, the information relating to all 'households' (which may be one or more) located in a sampled census house will be coded and punched on cards.

1.2 The tabulation of Establishment Schedules is on full count and so all entries in the Establishment Schedules have to be scrutinised and edited.

1.3 Columns 6 and 7 of the Houselist are inter-connected with the entries in the Establishment Schedule and, therefore, when the Houselist of a certain Block is taken up for scrutiny for pre-sampling scrutiny, the Establishment Schedules of that Block should also be handy with the official doing the Houselist scrutiny. How the entries in columns 6 and 7 of the Houselist will be scrutinised with the help of the entries in the Establishment Schedules will be dilated upon at the appropriate place in this note.

1.4 Since the data on Housing and Establishments will be processed on Electronic Data Processing system (E.D.P.) maximum care has to be exercised to ensure that the primary documents (Houselist and Establishment Schedules) are free from mistakes or omission or equivocal entries. The following paragraphs deal with the instructions for editing these two primary documents.

2. Pre-sampling scrutiny of the Houselist :

2.1 Take one bunch of the Houselists of a Block, check up that every page of the Houselist has a serial number and that they are arranged in that order ; if not arrange them accordingly. If there is no page number, give page numbers. If the pages are loose, they should be secured together by a twine or strong thread passed through all the sheets on top left hand corner.

2.2 *Location Code* : Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location at the top of the Houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural Block,- the location code will contain number of District/Taluk/Tahsil/Anchal/Police Station and Enumerator's Block. In an urban block the location code elements are numbers representing District, Town, Ward/Mohalla and Enumerator's Block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist ; the Block should be located in the charge register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

2.3 *Column 1*: Line numbers should be continuous for the Block as a whole. Look for entries struck off and see that no line number is assigned to scored or cancelled line. If necessary, correct subsequent numbers.

2.4 *Columns 2, 3 and 8*: These three columns should be scrutinised together. Check if the building entered in column 2 has more than one census house and/or more than one household. If so, column 2 will be filled for the first entry and for the successive census house (s)/household(s), in that building, there will be no entry in column 2.

Check, if in column 3 building number has been repeated. If the building has more than one census house, a sub-number like (1), (2), (3) etc. will be given after the building number depending on whether there are 2, 3, 4 etc., census houses in the building. If the building has only one census house in it, then the number appearing in column 2 will be repeated in column 3.

If any of such census houses has more than one household living in it, then entry in column 3 will appear in relation to the first household but there will be no entry in this column in relation to successive households in the same census house; e.g., census-house number 2(2) has two households 2(2)(a) and 2(2)(b), there will be entry in column 3 as 2(2) against the first household 2(2)(a). Column 3 should be blank for the next line which will have entries in cols. 8 onwards for the next household in the same census house.

Check if column 8 bears the building and census house number *i.e.*, entry in column 3 is repeated. If a building or a census house has more than one household than the households will have sub-numbers like (a), (b), (c), etc., depending on whether the building or house has two or more households.

If the entries in the Houselist are not in accordance with the above instructions, they should be corrected in the process of editing

Wrong entry				Correct entry			
Line No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Census Household No.	Line No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Census Household No.
1	2	3	8	1	2	3	8
15	25	25(1)	25(a)	15	25	25	25
17	26	26	26(a)	16	26	26	26
18	27	27(1)	27(1)(a)	17	27	27(1)	27(1)(a)
19	27	27(1)	27(1)(b)	18			27(1)(b)
20	27	27(2)	27(2)	19		27(2)	27(2)
21	28	28	28	20	28	28(1)	28(1)
22	28	28(1)	28(1)	21		28(2)	28(2)
23	28	28(2)	28(2)				

If the building or census house has no 'household' in it, and consequently cols. 8-17 are blank, please check that in column 6 'Residence' or 'Residence in combination with other purposes' is not noted. If on the other hand the enumerator had given particulars in cols. 8-17 of a household and in col. 6 he had not noted the Census House to be residential, the entry in col. 6 should be suitably corrected to show that it is wholly or partly residential.

In some towns the house-numbering done by the Municipality has been adopted for census purposes, where they might have numbered the 'vacant' plots of land, which in spite of instructions, might have been erroneously listed and entered in the houselist. Such entry should be scored out in the Houselist and subsequent line numbers corrected for the entire block.

The enumerator might have recorded in column 17 as 'vacant plot' or the same entry (vacant plot) may be found in column 6 or there would be no entry in columns 4 and 5. This will help you in determining that it is a 'vacant plot' and not a 'census house'.

It is also likely that a particular building has its front on one road and its rear on another road and it gets a number on both the roads *i.e.*, it gets a duplicate number, and two entries might appear for the same building. The enumerator would have noted this in the remarks column. In that case one of the entries should be scored and subsequent line numbers corrected.

2.5 Columns 6 and 7 : These two columns have to be checked with reference to the entries in the Establishment Schedules of the Block concerned. If the entry in column 6 of the Houselist is 'Residence', alone, there will be 'No' in column 7 and consequently there will be no entry in the Establishment Schedule and columns 8-16 of the Houselist should have entries in them except when the Household is away either on pilgrimage or journey and the enumerator could not ascertain the details from the neighbours in the absence of the household (as noted in column 17 of the Houselist). Only when column 6 of the Houselist denotes that the census house is not used as residence partly or wholly, columns 8-16 (of the Houselist) will be Blank.

Whenever there is 'yes' in column 7 check up if there is a corresponding entry in the Establishment Schedule. Also check entry in column 6 (of Houselist) when there is 'yes' in column 7 (of Houselist) from the details of the Establishment Schedule. For example, entry in column 6 (Houselist) is 'shop' and in column 7, it is 'yes' ; but corresponding details in the Establishment Schedule indicate that it is a 'workshop', in such a case the entry in column 6 of the Houselist should be corrected as 'workshop'.

There could be another case of a lapse on the part of the enumerator. There is 'yes' in column 7 of Houselist but the corresponding entry is missed in the Establishment Schedule, the imputation will have to be made in the Establishment Schedule on the basis of entry in column 6 of the Houselist. If the entry in column 6 is 'Govt. office', 'school', 'railway station', 'cinema', etc. (which would legitimately fall in column 11 of the Establishment Schedule) the imputation in the Establishment Schedule will be as follows :

Column 1—Give the serial number next to the existing serial.

Column 2—Give the census house number appearing in column 3 of the Houselist.

Column 3—Leave this blank.

Column 4—Write 'private'

Column 5—Write 'unspecified'.

Column 11—Reproduce the entry in column 6 of the Houselist.

In case the entry in column 6 of Houselist is 'shop or trading establishment like 'Bank' or 'Pawn Shop' etc., which would legitimately fall in columns 9-10 of Establishment Schedule, the imputation will be as follows :

Column 1 to 5—As above, except in the case of Bank etc., where entry in column 6 will suggest private, quasi-govt. or co-operative, write accordingly.

Column 9—Write 'unspecified' except in cases like Bank etc. where 'banking services' etc. should be recorded.

Column 10—Write 'retail' except in the case of Bank etc. where no entry need be made in this column.

There will be greater difficulty in imputation if entry in column 6 of Houselist indicates 'Factory', 'Workshop' or 'Household Industry' and it is missed in the Establishment Schedule (columns 6-8). However, the imputation may be made as follows :

Columns 1 to 5—Same as in the case of imputation made for an Establishment falling in Column 11 of Establishment Schedule as described above.

Column 6—Write 'Household Industry' or 'Registered factory' or 'Unregistered Workshop' as reflected in the entry in column 6 of Houselist. If it is not possible to make out from the Houselist as to which category the manufacturing establishment belongs to, treat it as "Unregistered. Workshop".

Columns 7 to 9—Write 'unspecified'.

The converse of the above situation (*i.e.*, 'No' in column 7 of Houselist but an entry made in Establishment Schedule) is difficult to conceive. But in case there be one, column 7 of the Houselist should be corrected as 'yes'.

It may be imagined that there is an entry in the Establishment Schedule but no corresponding entry at all in the Houselist. It is difficult to come across such a situation

but supposing, there is one, what treatment could be meted out to such an entry in the houselist? The following imputation is suggested in the Houselist :

This entry should be made at the end of the Block.

Column 1 — Give the next number of the line.

Columns 2-3 — Write the number as in column 2 of the Establishment Schedule.

Columns 4-5 — Repeat the entries occurring in the Houselist for the preceding house number to the one recorded in column 2 of the Establishment Schedule.

Column 6 — As per column 6 of Establishment Schedule.

Column 7 — Yes.

Columns 8-17 — Nil.

2.6 After inter-connected scrutiny of columns 6-7 of Houselist and Establishment Schedule, the bunch of the Establishment Schedule of that block (duly stitched on the right hand top corner) should be released for editing of the Establishment Schedules to the official entrusted to do that work with a label pinned on the first page of the Establishment Schedule with the following written on the label :

“Location Code No.....”

Scrutinised with reference to entries in columns 6 and 7 of the concerning Houselist”.

2.7 *Column 9*: Check up that total of Institutional households tallies with column 9 of the Houselist Abstract.

2.8 After all the lines of the Houselist have been edited for the entire Block according to the above instructions, *number the census houses serially, the sequence running through the entire Block. Such serial numbers should be recorded in red pencil between columns 2 and 3 along the line.* “Check whether the serial number of the last Census house in the Block tallies with the total number of houses recorded in column 7 of the Houselist Abstract of that Block. In case of any discrepancy, you should reconcile it and incorporate the necessary corrections in either of the Houselist or the Abstract as appropriate. On the basis of this serial numbering, sampling of houses will be done (after a random start every fifth, ‘census house’ will be ticked, hence this is very important and the serial numbering of the census houses has to be done with great care).

2.9 This completes pre-sampling scrutiny. The Houselist of the ‘Block’ should now be passed on to the Sampler for drawing the ‘sample’ of census houses.

3. Post-sampling scrutiny of the Houselist :

3.1 The following scrutiny should be made in respect of the sample census houses and the households living in such census houses.

3.2 *Columns 4-5* : Do not accept entries like 'Kachha' or 'Pucca' in these columns. Specific material of wall and roof ought to be there. If there is an entry as 'Kachha' please impute specific material which would be commonly found in the relevant block like grass, mud, unburnt bricks, etc., similar imputation should be made for 'Pucca' entry, like stone, bricks, G.I. sheets, R.B.C. etc. *i.e.*, material commonly used for 'Pucca' houses in that Block. If there is no entry at all in these two columns, imputation may be made on the basis of the entries of the preceding census house when there is only one census house in the building or when these details are not recorded for the other houses also in the building. If the building has more than one census house and these details are not recorded for the succeeding census houses, the entries made for one house, should be repeated for the remaining census houses in the same building.

If there are more than one household in a census house, entries in columns 4 and 5 should appear only against the first household *i.e.* household whose number in column 8 is indicated by sub-number (a) ; for subsequent households in that census house, columns 4 and 5 as well as columns 2 and 3 will remain blank.

For Institutional Household there should be no entry of S.C. or S.T. If there be one, strike it off.

Column 11 : If there is an omission of entry in this column the number of rooms may be imputed from the number of persons recorded in column 15 on the basis of three persons per room (which is the 'person-room' ratio of the 1961 Census).

Column 12 : For Institutional Household the entry in this column has to be 'R'. If there is no entry or there is 'O' entry, put 'R'.

In the case of non-Institutional Household, if the entry is omitted impute 'R'.

Columns 13, 14 and 15 : Check that the figure in column 15 is equal to total of figures in columns 13 and 14. In case of blank, in either column 13 or 14, derive the figure by deducting column 13 or 14, as the case may be, from column 15.

Column 16 : This column is expected to have a definite answer 'yes' or 'no' for each household according as it cultivates or not. If the enumerator had left the column blank, impute 'yes' if the houselist relates to rural areas and 'no' if it relates to urban areas.

If there be no entry in columns 13 and 14 but only in column 15, distribute the figure in the ratio of 50 : 50 only in the case of non-institutional households. Do not make any imputation for institutional households but write 'unspecified'. If all the three columns are inadvertently left blank by the enumerator and there is entry in column 11 (No. of rooms) derive figures for column 15 on the basis of 'person-room' ratio indicated above in the instruction for column 11, distribute this figure in the ratio of 50 : 50 for columns 13 and 14.

(v) Sample Design and Precision of Estimates *

1. Sample Design

1.1 Sample Size : A 20% systematic sample of census houses was selected from the houselist with a random start. This sample size was adopted on considerations of required precision, available resources and operational convenience.

1.2 Selection Procedure : Though the lowest levels (tabulation areas) for which estimates are presented in these tables are rural district, urban district (including cities, if any) and city, the sample was actually drawn, from what are called, 'Operational Units'. These Operational Units comprised (a) Tehsil of a district in the rural area, (b) Non-city urban part of a district, and (c) City. If any of these Operational Units was unduly large, it was divided into sub-Operational Units of at least 20,000 houses. Similarly small sized Operational Units were either combined together or tagged on to a contiguous larger unit so as to form an effective Operational Unit of the minimum size mentioned above. Adoption of these Operational Units ensured accuracy in sample selection maintaining at the same time stability in the sampling fraction within the tabulation areas. For houselisting purposes the Tehsils (Rural), Towns and Cities had been divided into compact smaller areal units called 'houselisting blocks'. Within each Operational Unit, the houselisting blocks had been so arranged that it was possible to select the sample from the entire Operational Unit in a continuous fashion. The procedure** adopted had ensured effective control over sample selection within each block as also in the entire Operational Unit.

2. Estimation Procedure

2.1 Estimates of the characteristics : Un-biased estimates have been worked out by inflating the sample frequencies in each cell uniformly by 5.

2.2 Reliability of estimates : The percentage relative standard error on the basis of a Simple Random Sample is estimated as

$$100 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.8(1-P)}{NP}} = \sqrt{\frac{4(1-P)}{NP}} \times 100$$

Where 'P' is the estimated proportion in any cell, 'N', the total of the table, n , $\left(= \frac{N}{5} \right)$ the sample size and 0.8, the finite population correction. Analysis of Table E-1 of 1961 Census for

* This is only a brief description of the sampling design adopted in preparing the Housing Tables. For a detailed discussion on the sampling procedures adopted in the census reference may be made to the special paper on the subject published by the Registrar General, India.

** See Appendix.

all the districts of India revealed that 82% of the estimated proportions of the various cells had a relative standard error of less than or equal to 20% with a sampling intensity of 20%. Considering the detailed nature of the census tables, a minimum acceptable level of precision lower than 20% may be too difficult to attain for every cell at the district level.

If the relative standard error in a cell is more than 20% it may, therefore, be necessary to combine such cells suitably with others so as to achieve this minimum precision. Further if the size of a district is so small that the relative standard error is greater than 20% for most of the characteristics, the estimates for that district may have to be combined with those of an adjoining district in order to achieve the required precision in most of the cells. The size of the universe (*i. e.* district/state) for the various values of the proportion from 0.0001 to 0.9 by percentage relative standard error shown in the Statement given next page will help in deriving quickly the level of precision of any cell. Procedure for using the Statement is indicated as a foot-note to it in the form of an example. A compact statement indicating the size of cell estimate with 20% relative standard error for various district/state size is given in the Fly-leaf to the Tables for ready reference.

2.3 Efficiency of the estimates: Since houses with similar characteristics tend to cluster in space, some stratification with regard to almost all the housing characteristics is built into the Census Houselist. This suggests intuitively that the systematic sample should have achieved a more balanced representation of the universe than a Simple Random sample. Consequently, the standard error of any estimate of moderate size from the systematic sample of census houses will, in all probability, be less than the one provided by the formula given in para 2.2 above.

Further, since the sample of households, on which Tables H-III and H-IV are based, consists of all the households residing in the sample of census houses (equivalent to cluster sample) and since the characteristics of households residing in a census house are likely to be similar, the sampling error should normally be expected to be greater than that of a systematic sample of households. In practice, however, there is nearly one to one correspondence between a household and a house in most of the areas, particularly in Rural, so that the selected systematic sample is almost equivalent to a systematic sample of household. The formula of para 2.2, therefore, apply to the Household Tables also along with Housing Tables.

STATEMENT

**Proportion, Percentage Relative Standard Error and the Expected size of
Universe for a 20% Simple Random Sample**

Proportion	Percentage Relative Standard error						
	1.0	2.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	50.0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
.0001	399960000	63993600	15998400	3999600	999900	444400	159984
.0002	199960000	31993600	7998400	1999600	499900	222178	79984
.0003	133293333	21326933	5331733	1332933	333233	148104	53317
.0004	99960000	15993600	3998400	999600	249900	111067	39984
.0005	79960000	12793600	3198400	799600	199900	88844	31984
.0006	66626666	10660266	2665066	666266	166566	74029	26651
.0007	57102857	9136957	2284114	571028	142757	63448	22841
.0008	49960000	7993600	1998400	499600	124900	55511	19984
.0009	44404444	7104711	1776178	444044	111011	49338	17761
.001	39960000	6393600	1598400	399600	99900	44400	15984
.002	19960000	3193600	798400	199600	49900	22178	7984
.003	13293333	2126938	531733	132933	33233	14770	5317
.004	9960000	1593600	398400	99600	24900	11067	3984
.005	7960000	1273600	318400	79600	19900	8844	3184
.006	6626666	1060266	265067	66267	16567	7363	2651
.007	5674285	907886	226971	56743	14186	6305	2270
.008	4960000	793600	198400	49600	12400	5511	1984
.009	4404444	704711	176178	44045	11011	4894	1762
.01	3960000	633600	158400	39600	9900	4400	1584
.02	1960000	313600	78400	19600	4900	2178	784
.03	1293333	206933	51733	12933	3233	1437	517
.04	960000	153600	38400	9600	2400	1067	384
.05	760000	121600	30400	7600	1900	844	304
.06	626667	100267	25067	6267	1567	696	251
.07	531429	85029	21257	5314	1327	591	213
.08	460000	73600	18400	4600	1150	511	184
.09	404444	64711	16178	4044	1010	449	162
.1	360000	57600	14400	3600	900	400	144
.2	160000	25600	6400	1600	400	188	64
.3	93333	14933	3733	933	238	104	37
.4	60000	9600	2400	600	150	67	24
.5	40000	6400	1600	400	100	45	15
.6	26667	4267	1067	267	67	30	11
.7	17143	2743	686	171	43	19	7
.8	10000	1600	400	100	25	11	4
.9	4444	711	178	44	11	5	2

Note : Given district size 'N' (i.e. total of table) and the percentage relative standard error (p.r.s.e.) to determine the size of a cell 'NP' where 'P' is the associated proportion.

(i) p.r.s.e.=20%

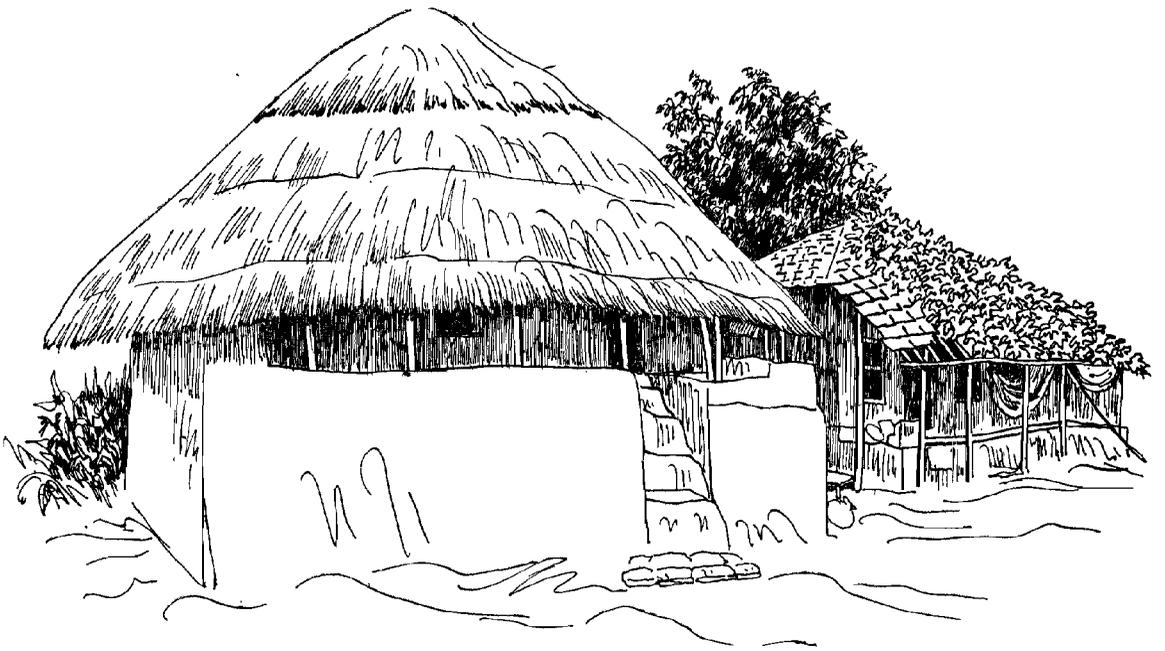
(ii) $N > 16567, NP=100$

- (iii) $4900 < N \leq 16567$, $NP=99$
- (iv) $900 \leq N \leq 4900$, NP corresponds to that of the nearest tabulated district size
e.g., If $N=2897$, $NP=2400$ x. $04=96$
- (v) For $N < 900$, let $N_1 P_1$ and $N_2 P_2$ be the cell size for the immediately larger (N_1) and immediately smaller (N_2) tabulated district sizes. Then

$$NP = \frac{N_1 P_1 (N - N_2) + N_2 P_2 (N_1 - N)}{(N_1 - N_2)}$$

e.g., let $N=527$, then $N_1=900$, $N_2=400$, $N_1 P_1=90$
 and $N_2 P_2=80$. By Substitution $NP=82.54$ *i.e.*, 83 approximately.

- (vi) Similar rules may be formulated for any other p.r.s.e. desired.



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- 17 New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)
- 18 Gyan Bharati, 171/A, M. G. Road (Reg.)
- 19 Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest.)
- 20 S. Bhattacharjee & Co., 49, Dharamtolla Street (Rest.)
- 21 Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road (Rest.)
- 22 Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Rest.)
- 23 Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.)
- 24 Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd. 4/3B, Bankim Chatterji Street (Rest.)
- 25 N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road (Rest.)

CALICUT

- 1 Touring Book Stall, Court Road (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH

- 1 Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector No. 22 D (Reg.)
- 2 Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B (Reg.)
- 3 Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 (Reg.)
- 4 Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22 D (Reg.)
- 5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D (Rest.)

CUTTACK

- 1 Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack (Reg.)
- 2 D. P. Sur & Sons, Manglabad (Rest.)
- 3 New Students Store (Rest.)

DEHRADUN

- 1 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.)
- 2 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road (Reg.)
- 3 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
- 4 Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market (Rest.)
- 5 Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road (Rest.)
- 6 Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

DELHI

- 1 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
- 2 Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
- 3 Bawa Harkishan Das Bedi., (Vijaya General Agency) Delhi Ahata Kodara, Chamalian Road (Reg.)
- 4 Bookwells, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9 (Reg.)
- 5 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
- 6 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
- 7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar D. Ganj (Reg.)
- 8 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj (Reg.)
- 9 J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate (Reg.)
- 10 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
- 11 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura (Reg.)
- 12 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
- 13 Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills (Reg.)
- 14 Sat Narian & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate (Reg.)
- 15 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg (Reg.)
- 16 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market (Reg.)
- 17 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)
- 18 Adrash Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Rest.)
- 19 Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

DELHI

- 20 All India Educational Supply Co.,
Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
- 21 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan
(Chowri Bazar) (Rest.)
- 22 General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
- 23 Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
- 24 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
- 25 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental
Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. No.
1165, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
- 26 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers
and Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Reg.)
- 27 Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David
Street, D. Ganj-9 (Reg.)
- 28 Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
- 29 Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Rest.)
- 30 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni
Chowk (Rest.)
- 31 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow
Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)
- 32 Sangam Book Depot, Main Market,
Gupta Colony (Reg.)
- 33 Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines (Rest.)
- 34 University Book House 15, U. B.
Bangalow Rd., Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
- 35 Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound (Reg.)

DHANBAD

- 1 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (Rest.)

DHARWAR

- 1 Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan,
Subhas Road (Rest.)
- 2 Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM

- 1 South India Traders, C/o Constitutional
Law Journal (Reg.)
- 2 Pai & Co., Broadway (Rest.)

FEROZEPUR CANTT.

- 1 English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAYA

- 1 Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD

- 1 Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter
College, G.T. Road (Rest.)
- 2 S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar (Reg.)

GOA

- 1 Singhals Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near
the Church (Rest.)

GUNTUR

- 1 Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet,
Chowrasta (Reg.)

GURGAON

- 1 Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi (Rest.)

GWALIOR

- 1 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar,
Lashkar (Reg.)
- 2 Tater Bros., Sarafe
- 3 Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg (Rest.)
- 4 M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros.,
Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (Rest.)
- 5 Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali (Rest.)
- 6 Kitab Ghar, High Court Road (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD

- 1 Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter
College, G.T. Road (Rest.)
- 2 S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar (Reg.)

HARDWAR

- 1 Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan,
Brahampuri (Rest.)

HUBLI

- 1 Parvaje's Book House, Station Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD

- 1 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.)
- 2 Bhaska Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman (Rest.)
- 3 Booklovers P. Ltd., Kachiguda
Chowrasta (Rest.)
- 4 Book Sytdicate, Devka Mahal, Opp.
Central Bank (Reg.)
- 5 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan
Bazar (Reg.)
- 6 Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda (Reg.)

INDORE

- 1 Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi
Road (Reg.)
- 2 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre,
41, Ahilyapura (Rest.)
- 3 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
- 4 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar (Reg.)
- 5 Vinay Pustak Bhandar (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

JABALPUR

- 1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
- 2 Popular Book House, Near Omti P.O. (Rest.)

JAIPUR CITY

- 1 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
- 2 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
- 3 Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway (Reg.)
- 4 Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR

- 1 Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR

- 1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd., P. B. No. 78 (Reg.)
- 2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith (Reg.)
- 3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)

- 1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chandra (Rest.)

JODHPUR

- 1 Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)
- 2 Dwarka Dass Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents (Reg.)
- 3 Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate (Reg.)
- 4 Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road (Rest.)

JULLUNDER CITY

- 1 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
- 2 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
- 3 University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

KANPUR

- 1 Advani & Co , P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)
- 2 Sahitya Niketan. Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)
- 3 Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)

KAPSAN

- 1 Prakashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg (Reg.)

KOLAPUR

- 1 Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

KUMTA

- 1 S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) (Reg.)

LUCKNOW

- 1 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd. Hazratganj (Reg.)
- 2 British Book Depot., 84, Hazratganj (Reg.)
- 3 Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road (Reg.)
- 4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 (Reg.)
- 5 Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
- 6 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
- 7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)

LUDHIANA

- 1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
- 2 Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road (Rest.)
- 3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
- 4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

MADRAS

- 1 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora (Reg.)
- 2 C. Subbiah Chetty and Co., 62, Big Street, Triplicance (Reg.)
- 3 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
- 4 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty St. (Reg.)
- 5 C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road (Reg.)
- 6 M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Bankuram Chetty St. (Rest.)
- 7 Madras Book Agency (Rest.)
- 8 Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa St., Sadhana Sadan (Rest.)
- 9 The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32, James St. (Rest.)
- 10 Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance (Rest.)
- 11 Naresh Co. 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore (Rest.)
- 12 Reliance Trading Co., 79/10, Shambu Das Street (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

MADURAI

- 1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
- 2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street (Reg.)

MANDSAUR

- 1 Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers (Rest.)

MANGALORE

- 1 U.R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 (Reg.)
- 2 K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail (Rest.)

MATHURA

- 1 Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT

- 1 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.)
- 2 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar (Reg.)

MUSSOURI

- 1 Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR

- 1 B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (Reg.)
- 2 Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR

- 1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Rest.)

MYSORE

- 1 H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle (Reg.)
- 2 People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
- 3 Geeta Book House, New State Circle (Reg.)
- 4 Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas (Rest.)

NADIAD

- 1 R. S. Desai, Station Road (Rest.)

NAGPUR

- 1 The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square (Rest.)
- 2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.)

NAINITAL

- 1 Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

NEW DELHI

- 1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
- 2 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
- 3 Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place (Reg.)
- 4 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
- 5 English Book Stores, 7/L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. No. 328 (Reg.)
- 6 Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place (Reg.)
- 7 Jayana Book Depot, P. B. 2505, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
- 8 Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P. O. Box 553 (Reg.)
- 9 Mehra Bros., 50/G, Kakaji (Reg.)
- 10 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
- 11 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novellers, P.B. 96, Connaught Place (Reg.)
- 12 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House (Reg.)
- 13 People Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)
- 14 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)
- 15 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
- 16 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar (Reg.)
- 17 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)
- 18 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
- 19 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
- 20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (Reg.)
- 21 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)
- 22 N. C. Kauncal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 (Rest.)
- 23 Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Reg.)
- 24 Sant Ram, Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony (Rest.)
- 25 Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

NEW DELHI

- 26 The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (Rest.)
- 27 Glob Publications, C 33, Nizamuddin East (Reg.)
- 28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.)
- 29 Scientific Instruments Stores, A/355, New Rajendra Nagar (Rest.)
- 30 Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819 Arya Samaj Road (Rest.)

NILGIRIS

- 1 Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris, Madras States (Rest.)

PATIALA

- 1 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar (Reg.)

PATNA

- 1 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
- 2 J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
- 3 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
- 4 To-day & To-morrow, Ashok Rajpath (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY

- 1 Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (Rest.)

POONA

- 1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
- 2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road (Reg.)
- 3 Sarswat, 67, Patel Flats, 2, Bombay Poona Road (Rest.)
- 4 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
- 5 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)
- 6 Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path (Rest.)

PUDUKKOTTAI

- 1 Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street (Rest.)
- 2 Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road (Rest.)

RAJKOT

- 1 Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs & Advt. Agent (Reg.)

RAIPUR

- 1 Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar (Rest.)

RANCHI

- 1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.)

REWARI

- 1 Tika Ram Sing Lal (Rest.)

SAUGAR

- 1 Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD

- 1 Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market St. (Rest.)

SIMLA

- 1 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.)

SIVAKASI

- 1 Ganesh Stores, South Car Street (Rest.)

SURAT

- 1 Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)
- 2 Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Margh, Athwa Lines (Rest.)

TEZPUR

- 1 Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam (Rest.)

TRICHINOPALLY

- 1 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road (Reg.)

TRIPURA

- 1 G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM

- 1 International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)
- 2 Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)

TUTICORIN

- 1 Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

UDAIPUR

- 1 Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Rest.)
- 2 Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur (Rest.)

UJJAIN

- 1 Rami Bros. 41, Mallipura (Rest.)

VARANASI

- 1 The Manager, Banaras Hindu University, Book Depot (Reg.)
- 2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8 (Reg.)
- 3 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
- 4 Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg (Reg.)
- 5 Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University (Rest.)

VELLORE

- 1 A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VZEGAPATAM

- 1 Gupta Bros., Vizia Building (Reg.)
- 2 The Secretary, Andhra University, General Co-operative Stores (Rest.)

WARDHA

- 1 Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market (Reg.)

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|---|---|-------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi, Phone No. 44561 2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813 3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C. 2 | } | <p>For
Local
Sale</p> |
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S & R Agents As On 31. 3. 72

- 1 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
- 2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18

3 The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

4 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. I.)

5 The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

6 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.)

7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

8 The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

9 The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad

10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Lines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, M.P.

13 -do- Gopal Bhavan, Morena

14 -do- Jhabue

15 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona

17 The Officer-in-charge, Assam Govt. B.D., Shillong

18 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzafferpur

19 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

20 The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

21 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda

22 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria, Twenty-four Parganas

23 The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

24 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/I, North Topsis Road, Calcutta-46

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

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| 25 The O.I/C, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre (Foot-wear), Calcutta-2 | 47 Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala |
| 26 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur, Twentyfour Parganas | 48 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur |
| 27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi | 49 Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras |
| 28 The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack | 50 Supdt. Govt. State, Stores and Pubs. P. O. Gulzenbagh, Patna |
| 29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras | 51 Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City |
| 30 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong | 52 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot |
| 31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1 | 53 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh |
| 32 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore | 54 Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa |
| 33 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay | 55 Dy. Controller Ptg. & Sty. Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla |
| 34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad | 56 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, U.P. |
| 35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M. P.) | 57 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, M. P. Gwalior |
| 36 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad | 58 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay |
| 37 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam | 59 Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal |
| 38 The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur | 60 The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1 |
| 39 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1 | 61 Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum |
| 40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandí, Cuttack | 62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar |
| 41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry | 63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa |
| 42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City | 64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus stop) Sidhi (M. P.) |
| 43 The Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur | 65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta |
| 44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi | 66 The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli |
| 45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur | 67 The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2 |
| 46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow | 68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals N. I. C. Bldg., New Delhi |
| | 69 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot |
| | 70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E Madras Harbour, Madras-1 |
| | 71 The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam |
| | 72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi |
| | 73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7 Portland Park, Visakhapatnam |

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

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|--|---|
| 74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay | 96 The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay |
| 75 Controller of Imports & Exports, I. B. 14-P., Pondicherry | 97 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore |
| 76 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I. Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot | 98 The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay |
| 77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun | 99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala |
| 78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla | 100 The Director, Ministry of I & Supply (Deptt. of Industry), Cuttack |
| 79 The Dy. Director General (S.D.) 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta | 101 The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna |
| 80 The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of I & S Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana | 102 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras |
| 81 The Govt. Epigraphist for India | 103 The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I.M.I. Road, Jaipur |
| 82 The Asstt. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varansi | 104 The Collector of Customs, Madras |
| 83 The Director of Supplies, Swatup Nagar, Kanpur | 105 National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi |
| 84 The Asstt. Director (Admn.), Office of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay | 106 The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay |
| 85 The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras | 107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar |
| 86 The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam | 108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar |
| 87 The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta | 109 The Principal Publications Officer sending commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi |
| 88 The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur | 110 The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur |
| 89 The Director, S. I. S. I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar | 111 The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi |
| 90 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1 | 112 Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi |
| 91 The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam | 113 --do-- Calcutta |
| 92 The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad | 114 --do-- Bombay |
| 93 The Asst. Director I/C, S. I. S. I. Club Road, Hubli | 115 --do-- Madras |
| 94 The Employment Officer, Talcher | 116 The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana |
| 95 The Director of Inspection, Dte, G & S Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta | 117 The Land & Development Officer, M. Of Health Family Planning, W.H. & U.D., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi |
| | 118 Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhawan Dass Road, New Delhi |
| | 119 Registrar General, India, 2A, Man Singh Road, New Delhi-11 |

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

120	Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal	135	Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6
121	—do— Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1	136	—do— Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10A, Chandigarh-11
122	—do— West Bengal, 20, British Indian St., 10th floor, Calcutta-1	137	—do— Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar
123	—do— Andhra Pradesh, Khushro Manzil, Hyderabad-4	138	—do— Kerala, Bella Vista, Kowdiar, Trivandrum-3
124	—do— A. & N. Islands, Port Blair	139	—do— Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR)
125	—do— Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna-1	140	—do— Meghalaya, Nongrim Hills, Shillong-3
126	—do— M.P., Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.)	141	—do— Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-2
127	—do— Tripura, Durgabari West Compound, Agartala	142	—do— Rajasthan, Rambag Palace Annexe, Jaipur-5
128	—do— Nagaland, Kohima	143	—do— Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow-1
129	—do— Mysore, 23, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1	144	—do— Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrak, Shillong-3
130	—do— Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5	145	—do— Chandigarh, Kothi No. 72, Sector, 5B, Chandigarh-18
131	—do— Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji	146	—do— Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji
132	—do— Punjab, Kothi No. 72, Sector-5B, Chandigarh-18	147	—do— L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti Island, Calicut
133	—do— Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-6	148	—do— Pondicherry, Madras-6
134	—do— Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6		